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VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1847.

NUMBER 35.

### SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER,

(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLET BANK,) At \$200 in advance—\$250 if paid within the year—or \$300 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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OUNTY guaranty the settlement of the same.

2. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of

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for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid,
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techose who advertise by the year.

F. J. TRAHERN, ATTORDET AT LAW, LOVETTSVILLE, VA.,

PRACTICES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Loudoun and Jefferson counties. He will give immediate and diligent attention to all business with which he may be entrusted.

March 5, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the Harpers Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company are requested to meet at their Office, on the Island of Virginius, on Tuesday the 16th day of March, (inst.)

JAMES GIDDINGS, March, (inst.) March 5, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Stock of the Harpers-pany are requested to pay their instalmants due; and for their information the undersigned begs leave to say, that an order of the Board was pass-ed on the 23d of December last, making further calls of four dellars are also as a supersisting further calls of four dollars per share per month, until the whole Stock is paid, payable on the third Friday in each month, from January last, at the places heretofore specified. Certificates of Stock will be ready to be issued by the first day of May to those who may wish to pay up their instalments in full n advance. JAMES GIDDINGS, Pres't. March 5, 1847-3t.

FOR RENT. of tol

HOUSE and Lot in Charlestown now occu-A pied by Mr. James McDaniel. H. KEYES, Agent, for P. H. Hooff.

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 joice, nine pillars, nails, &c., two stove pipe chimneys; the ceiling overhead to be plank, which will be furnished ready for any proposals to be sealed and ished 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

Feb. 26, 1847.

JOHN GRUBER. FOR SALE.

GEO. J. BOLTZ,

HAVE for sale a superior article of Clover-seed; also Seed Potatoes, the blue mercer. Feb. 26, 1847—3t. GEO. B. BEALL.

FOR RENT.

THE property at Bedington, Berkeley county recently occupied by John T. Cookus, 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 undersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson county. Mr. Cookus, on the premises, or Mr. McLeary, at Redington, will show the property to any one desirous of renting.
BRAXTON DAVENPORT.

Feb. 18, 1847. [Martinsburg Rep. Copy

SPRING STYLES. THE subscriber has just returned from the Baltimore market, with some new and Fash-

ionable additions to his previous stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Gentlemen in pursuit of any article pertaining to their wear, are requested to give me a call, as they may rest assured that I shall take pleasure in sering them on a little better terms than they can find this side of Baltimore.

OF 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.

Turnpike Notice. PASS Tickets for the Turnpike will be sold bereafter by the Treasurer on the following

terms, viz:—
For \$1, \$1 10 cents will be given in Tickets.
For \$5, \$6 00 will be given in Tickets;
For \$10, \$15 00 in Tickets.
The privilege of passing the middle gate, toll free, is only allowed to those travelling on the Leetown road: those leaving the road and coming on again on either side of the gate must pay.

JOHN YATES, Pres't.
Feb. 19, 1846.

S. C. & H. Turn. Com.

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

STEEL BEADS—For knitting Purses and Relicules, for sale by Feb. 6. CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

LAST SONG OF A PENITENT BARD. BY REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L. L. D.

Make me grave in the pines of the mountain,
The pines which I loved in the days that are post;
There let the stream, as it falls from the fountain,
Mingle its hymn with the mean of the blast;
Free on my turf, when the spring is returning,
Leave thou the bird of the desert to breed
There, where the red beam of summer is burning,
Of led the herd of the wilderness feed.

Fleeting and few were the joys which I tasted,
Fool'd by the teaching of error so long;
Noble and high were the gifts which I wasted,
Heedless of all but my mood and my song;
Worthless and mean were my strain and my story;
The feast and the wine cup, the sword and the Faith with its grandeur, and truth with its glory,
Shed not their light on my life or my way.

Son of my God, who was't laid in the manger,
Mark my repentance, and pitty my doom,—
Thou who was't triedby temptation and danger,
Thou that hast vanquished the cross and the tomb;
Vangeful and loud when the trumpet is ringing,
Sounding the dirge of the field and the sea,
Grant me a place where the ransom'd are singing,
Anthams which speak of redemption and Thee.

#### SPEECH OF WM. S. SMITH.

THE MEXICAN WAR, &c.

By request of some of the friends of Mr. Win LIAM S. SMITH, formerly of Harpers-Ferry, in this County, now a Delegate in the Ohio Legislature from the city of Cincinnati, we give place to the following Speech. The resolutions of Mr. Vallandigham, are doubtles recollected by some of our readers. They contained as much of treason, as it was possible for an American citizen to conceive. Mr. Smith very justly defends his country and the Administration from such wanton attacks, and hurls a barbed arrow at more than one opposition member who had taken offence faithfully to rend asunder our glorious Union, they at some remarks which he had previously felt must labor as faithfully now to the same laudable himself called upon to make.

Remarks of Mr. Smith, of Hamilton. MR. SPEAKER: It is not my wish to occupy the time of this House unnecessasily; for I feel, as atrongly as any member, the just and proper duty of a Representative upon this floor, and the rea-sons which should limit our discussion of matters not immediately under our control. But, sir, I cannot let the moment pass without some reply to the arguments and assertions which we have lately heard from various members of the party in the ascendant here. No man regrets more sincerely than I, the present difficulty with Mexico, and no man desires more sincerely to avoid war in all its shapes and consequences. But the present war with Mexico is a just one, and stern necessity de-

Mr. Speaker, exceptions have been taken to my remark in a former speech here, that it was trea-son thus to abuse the President, without discrimination, and in a wholesale manner. Now, sir, treason is not only taking up arms against one's own country; it also consists in the attempt, at a time of open war, to beget a sentiment which shall prevent union in the defence of our national ights and honor. It consists in the effort to degrade our character among nations by a crusade gainst those who direct our public affairs, and who are bending all their energies to conquer us peace. It is, in short, adhering to the enemy, and giving him aid and comfort, in the language of the constitution itself—justifying the Mexican cause at the expense of our's—denouncing our administration of government that the Mexican government may stand fair in the eyes of the world. There may be no law of punishment for all this; it may not fall within the letter of your criminal prosecutions; but it is treason, sir, rank treason, in the code of morals and justice.

I have said, Mr. Speaker, how much I prefer I have said, Mr. Speaker, how much I prefer, peace. Yes, sir, peace—that our resources may be fully developed, and our government preserved in its original design. Let the flowers of peace bloom forever, and all men rejoice in their fragrance! But when our soil has been invaded, our flag insulted, and our citizens slain, I would call out for vengeance as calls out the blood which comes the earth. Such sir, was this case. call out for vengeance as calls out the blood which crimsons the earth. Such, sir, was this case.—We had borne all the aggressions and insolence of Mexico; had remonstrated again and again, and all to no effect. When the rights of our citizens were violated, their property seized, their persons abused—and their very petitions for redress treated with the last degree of scorn—when noticed piracy in fact, was committed by Mexico national piracy, in fact, was committed by Mexico against us—we still held out the olive branch to her because she was a sister republic. But when she proceeds even further—when she refuses to receive our Minister-when she unsheaths the sword, and sounds the toosin of war—what ought the President of the United States to do? Why, sir, his duty is plain and unmistakable in every such crisis. He must declare to Congress that sir, his duty is plain and unmistakable in every such crisis. He must declare to Congress that hostilities are begun against our country, and that we need the means of defence. To the performance of this duty he is not only incited by every high, patriotic, and holy consideration, but he would commit perjury to do otherwise. It is for yielding to these considerations, Mr. Speaker, and avoiding this orime, that the President has been abused by the Governor of Ohio, and by those men who sustain the Governor in this House.—

"The President has trampled upon the constitution, indeed!" The constitution, we might be led to suppose, is very sacred in the eyes of the Governor and his friends; but we find, alas! when the requirements of the constitution interfere with allegiance to their party, it binds them not at all.

The gentleman from Harrison tells us that much time of this House has been improperly wasted by the democratic members in presenting resolutions for the purpose of eliciting debates with reference to the future elections. Sir, the gentleman's memory is treacherous. Who, I ask, are responsible for this discussion, and all other discussions here, upon the subject? What man first brought the subject to our attention? It was the Governer of Ohio, and in his insugural address to the members of the present Legislature—an address as narrow and mean in its character as it was shocking to good sense and good

taste. And sir, who presented, on last Monday, the first resolutions we entertained in reference to this matter? It was the gentleman's political friend from Trumbull (Mr. Truesdale,) or my memory is likewise treacherous. Is the author of those resolutions a democrat? The gentleman says "not of your stripe," and I thank him for it. Not of our stripe, indeed, and God grant that we may never be democrats of his stripe—of the stripe which indicates those who array them selves against the dearest interests of the country and worship at the shrine of political selfishness.

The friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of friends will chant for "Tyler too," as in the days of frenzy and hard cider.

One further observation upon the gentleman from Harrison, and I shall have done with him. He has told us that the "democratic party nominated Mr. Polk solely because he was in favor of the annexation of Texas," and, in another breath proclaimed that the question of annexation was "not fairly made in the last Presidential campaign."

Which is true Mr. Speaker? for both cannot be true to any other mind than that of the gentleman But. sir, I will myself relieve you in part by a some of my constituents, in the German language?

Perhaps if the wise discourses of the late and present Executive of Ohio were brought obear upon my German friends of Hamilton, adjusted to the from the gentleman from McLearn from McLearn from McLearn from McL selves against the dearest interests of the country and worship at the shrine of political selfishness. The gentleman and his friend from Trumbull, never can be of our stripe; for the democracy which we uphold does not suffer in its supporters any, but undying devotion to the country, and shrinks from the practice of devotion to every other country than our own. But the gentleman sneers at us as "progressive democrats," and I, for one, glory in the sneer. Our progression has been in knowledge and better understanding of the science of government—pace after pace with been in knowledge and better understanding of the science of government—pace after pace with the general improvement of the age in which we live. We, indeed, have progressed by the lights of experience, but how has it been with the gentleman and his fellow partisans? Why sir, their fault is that they have not progressed—that they are where their fathers were, sustaining the same odious principles which distinguished the federalists of old, and warring against the principles of free government. Like the man who would carry a stone to mill in one end of the sack, notwithstanding its weight, because his father had carried one before him, the gentleman and his friends persist to carry the dead weight of federalism all their lives. Because their fathers preached treason in 1812, they must preach treason in ed treason in 1812, they must preach treason in 1846. Because their fathers made a systematic attack upon the administration of James Madison, they must make an attack upon the administration of James K. Polk. Because their fathers labored

The gentleman made great ado about the "sub-servience of the democratic party to the power of slave-holders." He has forgotten the old adage, that people who live in " glass houses should never throw stones," of which I now beg leave affectionately to remind him. Subservience to the power of slave-holders, forsooth, because we supported Mr. Polk for the Presidency. Why, Mr. Speaker, who, in all conscience, was the candidate of the gentleman's party? He was a man, sir, who has done more to sustain and perpetuate slavery than any five other men in the Union. Let me examine his career a few minutes. When Arkansas was to be made a territory, and our laws to be shapes and consequences. But the present war problems the post response of the post response of the problems of the present war and that the gentlems himself has been unged it. It is true, sir, that the gentlems himself has the problems of the ensuing year. Possession given on the 1st of April. Also, the Shop.

The shapes and consequences. But the present war with Mexico is a just one, and etern necessity demanded it. It is true, sir, that the gentlems into the problems of extended over it, Henry Clay was speaker of the National House of Representatives. It was thoroughly discussed in that House whether the terserted, would the Senators and Representatives of the Union, of all parties, have joined with him to violate the Constitution and outrage all the principles of humanity and justice? No, sir! the charge cannot be true; it cannot even be plausible.

M. Service and the service extorted pledges from different Representatives that they would sustain the proposition, and steadily he forced it through the House. Henry Clay has bidly advocated slavery, and the perpetuation of slavery, in the Senate of the United States. Yet with these facts, and the fact that Mr. Clay is a large slave-holder himself, the gentleman and his partizans sustain the man, sing hosannas to his name, answer to his beck, bend humbly at his feet. Subservience to the power of slave-holders! The gentleman ought to blush at the charge. Let him go and wash himself clean of the leprosy be-

> again be subserved to it in subsequence consideration but the attainment of political power. There are honorable exceptions, Mr. Speaker, to this remark—yourself of the number—but they are only exceptions. The gentleman spoke of John Tyler as one elected indeed by the whigs, but one "who went over to the enemies of the country," meaning my political friends and myself, but afraid, even he, openly to style us such. The gentleman is wil-ling enough "to wound, but does not dare to strike." I propose however, in reply to this as-sertion, to inquire who have been, and who are now, the enemies of the country. In 1812, the whig party (then commonly known as Federalists) not only took the side of Great Britain, but affected to present to the vision of James Madison an island of Elba, and even to talk to him about a balter. They met in severe conclave, and plotted halter. They met in secret conclave, and plotted how they could most surely betray the country, and dissever the Union. And their leader, Daniel Webster, whom they style "the Godlike Daniel," webster, whom they style "the Gooline Daine", voted against every appropriation of men and money to push on the war. And when Andrew Jackson recommended reprisals upon France, for the refusal of indemnity to our citizens unjustly withheld, this same whig party, in its own name, was agonized with sympathy for our foe, and the same "Godlike" individual was heard to asseverte that the timenal pot yout to put one dollar into same "Godlike" individual was heard to asseverate that he "would not vote to put one dollar into the hands of the President, though the enemy should be at the doors of the capitol to batter them down." And in the controversy with England about our boundary at the northeast, the same whig party, with Mr. Webster leading, showed its not its interior in the controversy. whig party, with Mr. Webster leading, showed its patriotism by denouncing our claim, and finished by a sacrifice of our rights and our soil. And in the present emergency, they are for Mexiconot indeed the rank and file of the party, the people deluded by false assertions and false colors, but the leaders, the "Godlike" personages, are Mexicans to the heart's core. If I were asked the great principle of whig policy, I could not but answer that it is adherence to the enemy, and giving him aid and comfort in each moment of peril and distress of our own country.

fore he dares again to speak as he has here spoken.

He and his party have been subservient to slave-holders in all time past, and, mark me! they will again be subservient to it in disregard of every

The gentleman from Harrison also asserted that John Tyler was so emphatically our President that he offered himself, as a candidate, to the Democratic Convention. It is all new to me, Mr. Spesker, and new to every body else but the gentleman. The fact does not support in the re-Mr. Spesker, and new to every body else but the gentleman. The fact does not appear in the records of history, but is written, I doubt not, in the political log-book of the gentleman. Perhaps it will do to be asserted in Harrison county; but if the gentleman should give it vent in the county where I reside, and which I have the honor in part, to represent here, the very children in school would correct him. The gentleman need not alarm himself by the notion that Mr. Tyler will ever be a candidate of the Democratic party; but if it should ever become essential to secure the ascendancy of whig politics, or perpetuate whig misrule, the gentleman and his

He has told us that the "democratic party nominated Mr. Polk solely because he was in favor of the annexation of Texas," and, in another breath proclaimed that the question of annexation was "not fairly made in the last Presidential campaign." Which is true Mr. Speaker? for both cannot be true to any other mind than that of the gentleman. But, sir, I will myself relieve you, in part, by assertidg that the annexation of Texas was made a prominent question in that campaign, and was approved by two-thirds of the people—including many very many, of the gentleman's political friends.—It was accomplished, in obedience to that decision, and of the consequences the gentleman has in his way, sufficiently rehearsed you.

I come next to take notice of the gentleman from Medina (Mr. Blake) who in his turn, took such special notice of me. The studied care with which he wove into this discussion, matters not in the least appertaining to it, convinces me that he is one of those politicians who view every question in the light, or darkness rather, of certain opinions regarding the institutions of the southern states. He has not only denounced those states, their people, and their laws, but has asserted that this war was begun, and is prosecuted, solely for the extension and perpetuation of "the cursed dominion of slavery," etcetera. And he calls upon me, by the name of his friend from Hamilton (a compliment I fully appreciate) to know whether war, so begun and prosecuted, sorts with my de-mocratic sentiments. Mr. Speaker I am opposed to Slavery, in all its forms, as much as is the gen-tleman. I thank God, sir, that we live in a free state. I thank God that no chain is here heard to clank which binds man in servitude to his brother man, and no sweat, forced by the hard labor of a slave, drops upon our soil, and like the blood of Abel, cries out for vengeance. But, sir, I neither choose to make a war of extermination upon those states which are unfortunately berinden by the institution, nor to insult the names, deride the character, and deny the patriotism of our fellow citizens who live in those states. It rather be-comes a happy people like our own, enjoying the full measure of civil and religious liberty, to look back upon the history of the nation, and thank those states, and the ancestors of those fellow ciwhich they have formerly exercised, and to practise, as well as approve, that forbearance. Consider, sir, and let the gentleman from Medina consider, that at the formation of our national government, the slaveholding states had a large majority of votes and influence, and were far more tizens for the wise and magnanimous forbearance powerful in their resources and wealth. But they

nith of our prosperity and strength by a progress unexampled in history, to turn against those states to which we owe our very existence, and which have always been distinguished for devotion to the country's weal? Let me refer the gentleman to a few pages of our early record. The most troublesome question, by far, in the Continental Congress, concerned the claims of the different states to the vast uncultivated domain which then was, but in the midst of which we now sit. When we hear the pretensions of Massachusetts and Connecticut to extraordinary patriotism vociferated in the same breath with curses upon the selfish ness of Virginia and North Carolina; we might as well inquire their conduct at this perilous crisis. Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, came into the Union with a reservation to herself of all her public lands, and only consented that Maine should become a state upon express condition that she should herself receive one half the proceeds of all the pub self receive one half the proceeds of all the public lands therein sold. Connecticut was not at all behind Massachusetts. She held fast to all her public lands, and finally took advantage of a boundary trouble to exert what is now called "The Western Reserve," for her own benefit. New York and Pennsylvania retained their lands, and sold them afterwards, at low prices, to invite a population. But Virginia freely surrendered the soil of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and part of Ulinois, except what was covered by her part of Illinois, except what was covered by her military warrants. North Carolina surrendered all but two millions of acres of what now consti-tutes Tennessee, part of Mississippi, and part of Illinois. Georgia surrendered the territory of Alabama, or the greater part of it. Nor did those states murmer when from a portion of this vast domain their institutions were forever excluded .-And, sir, when I am solicited to take sides in any quarrel between Massachusetts and Connecticut on the one side, and Virginia and the Carolinas of the other, either upon an argument from their re-spective patriotism, their liberal public spirit, or their good will towards the Western States, I shall not fail to remember that New England has for thirty years plundered our people and impoverished our soil, by her system of protective tariffs; and that she now threatens discord and almost disunion

because she cannot longer tyrannize over us. But, sir, how much soever the gentleman from Medina may be disposed to violent measures to-wards the Southern States, that trait did not distinguish the character of the late "able, wise, and magnanimous" Executive of Ohio, whose last igh of impotent malice was breathed in this cham er, ere he sat down among those "ashes of des-air," for which his "able, wise, and magnanious" successor probably intends to take out let mous" successor probably intends to take out letters patent. He made war upon Virginia, in the Parkersburgh case, not after the manner of President Polk; but having given away to his favorite, Samuel F. Vinton, a member of Congress who was starving upon eight dollars a day, eight hundred dollars of the public money, and to a Mr. Hanson, three hundred dollars more, from the same source, (for the late Governor was nowise stingy when he did not pay the expense,) he devotes thirty dollars to the artillery department—which is to dollars to the artillery department—which is to say that he caused a brief to be printed—and thus made he a dread attack upon the Virginia Court made he a dread attack upon the Virginia Court of Appeals. The success of this warfare casts into shade all the glories of Palo Alto and Monterey. Four men taken in this State are released from the vile grasp of the officers who, in their persons, violated the dignity of Ohio; and the capture of Santa Anna would be an event insignificant, by comparison, to this bloodless triumph of Bartley, Vinton, & Co.

And now, sir, why do the gentleman and his friends longer object to my request that a small part of the public documents may be printed, for

attacks, and knowing my German constituents for men of excellent sense, firm democratic principles, and ardent devotion to their adopted country.—

But, in consistency, the gentleman and his friends cannot refuse it a fair trial.

It seems, Mr. Speaker, that the President of the United States is not only to be impeached here for his conduct in the trouble with Mexico, but he is to sawar also a but the interest of the conduct in the trouble with Mexico, but he is to answer also, or his friends for him, for his conduct in the Oregon negotiation. The gentleman from Medina is the accuser in the one. as the gentleman from Harrison is in the other. We are told, sir, that "whilst Mr. Polk publicly asserted our title to the whole of Oregon, he se-cretty instructed Mr. McLano to negotiate for the forty-ninth parallel." Mr. Speaker, I deny the truth of this assertion, and I challenge the accuser for his proof. Let him produce it, or let him confess he has been talking of matters about which he is altogether ignorant. The defence of the President is brief and complete in the matter of the Oregon treaty. He had no doubt himself of our title to the line of fifty-four degrees and forty our title to the line of inty-lour degrees and long minutes, but he found that our government had twice tendered the forty-ninth parallel to Great Britain, as a boundary, and that it had been re-fused. When war threatened, he felt it his duty, in this as in all other affairs, to avert the calamity by all honorable means; and therefore, he again tendered the boundary of forty-nine degrees, and again it was refused. At this time, whilst the greatest agitation and alarm pervaded the country, a proposition was made to him for settlement upon forty-nine degrees with the privilege of navigating the Columbia river, till the expiration of a certain period Committed by the action of his predecessors, he refrained from deciding the question himself, and referred, for advice, to the co-ordinate treaty-making power of the governin this as in all other affairs, to avert the calamity question himself, and referred, for advice, to the co-ordinate treaty-making power of the government. Could any thing be more prudent, or more evince a love for peace and amicable foreign relations? Why, sir, had we done otherwise, the welkin would have been rent with the yells of the gentleman from Medina, and the whigs every where. And, sir, when the Senate came to advise the President, who endeavored to maintain vise the President, who endeavored to maintain our territory and our rights? Any of the gentle-man's political friends? Not one sir; they all voted the other way, and with a few democrats,

prevailed.

It is useless, however, to argue the cause of a criminal to judges who have decided without hearing the proof at all. It is just as useless to defend the course of the President to such gentlemen as represent here the counties of Medina and Harrison. In the controversy with Mexico, "he is too fiery and fast," in the Oregon controversy, he is too tame and slow. With the same breath, these gentlemen denounce him as a person at once passionate and meek, too brave and a coward, all the while unconscious of their own absurd inconsis-

And, Mr. Speaker, an attempt has been made here to villify as well as to misrepresent and abuse the President. The gentleman from Preble, (Mr. Whitridge) "declares that he, forsooth, has no more confidence in James K. Polk than he has in more confidence in James K. Polk than he has in the Devil!" How large a confidence the gentleman reposes in the last named personage, we are not positively informed; but if treason is hereafter to be the sentiments, and billingsgate the lan-guage, of the gentleman's political friends, I doubt not that his Satanic Majesty will soon obtain high favor and consideration in the universal hig party, and come to be the candidate and embodiment for whom they are now in search.—
I believe that the devil never objected to a fire upon his rear; and as he is quite capable of sitting down to "a hasty plate of soup," and is likewise a hero of brimstone and charcoal, he may come to the aid of his Mexican friends in in the Inited States.

The gentleman from Medina makes his villifi-The gentleman from Medina makes his virincation in the garb of piety, and not, like his partisan from Preble, in its appropriate dress of profanity and bombast. He advises us "to go down upon our knees and pray that God would forgive us for elevating such a man as James K. Polk to the Presidency of the United States." Has it come to this, Mr. Speaker, that the will of the come to this, Mr. Speaker, that the wind the nation is a subject of taunt and derision with the gentleman from Medina because it does not suit his infinite wisdom? Sir, we will go upon our knees and pray for the President—pray that Heaven may still impart him strength and prudence—that he may be enabled to frustrate the design for the company of the strength and progressive strength and progressive control of the strength and progressive stre of traitors at home as well as vanquish our foes abroad. Such prayers, however, as the gentle-man from Medina recommends to us, never can avail. They are such prayers as the whig party put up, during twenty-five years, that they might have power in the national government for only four years, and enjoy the spoils of office that brief space. Hollow hearts may conceive, and profane lips may utter invocations for the defeat of their own country; but those invocations fall down-wards and never ascend—they dissolve into mists and poisonous breath. I do not call upon the gentleman from Medina to pray for the prosperity of the United States, but I call upon all good men and patriots, all who love to behold the American Eagle soaring proudly aloft with arrows of war n her talons, and the olive branch of peace in her peak, to pray for the success of the present ad-But the gentleman, imitating his friend from

the popular will, rebuking the democratic party, has swept Ohio too. Does not the gentleman know that of all the Congressmen from Pennsyl-vania, but one was faithful to the democratic principles—that the rest followed their own idols estray, and voted against the tariff of 1846? But the faithful one, (David Wilmot,) was again lected, and two more sterling democrats, men opposed to the protective system, were also elect-ed. Does he suppose that one hundred and tweny-seven thousand voters of Pensylvania had no reason for absenting themselves from the polls? Why sir, had I lived in that State, I never would have cast my suffrage for men who prostituted the great principles of democracy by subservience to the insatiate spirit of monopoly. But when the contest of 1848 shall draw near, the democrats every where will gird on the armor of truth, and march to the field as in former days, and Pennsylvania will nobly redeem herself—the Keystone firmly hold the arch.

Harrison, has chosen to refer to the late elections in Pennsylvania and New York, and declares that

And what of New York, Mr. Speaker? It is And what of New York, Mr. Speaker 1 the true that your party has gained a temporary ascendancy there, but it has been gained by affiliation with a most despicable faction—a faction whose members have set the law at defiance, and murdered its executive officer. Sir, the gentleman is welcome to boast such a triumph, but others will shudder to see the crimson hands raised in victory; and in the hour of midnight, perhaps even the conscience of the gentleman Of corn 4,600,000 bushels; Wheat, 1,000,000 bushe

may be disturbed at the thought of his brotherhood with assassins and the attempt of the whig
party to legalize murder.
And sir, you swept Ohio, it seems by the gentleman's remark. Last year you had a mujority
in the Senate; we have now the majority there.
Last year you had a majority of sixteen in this
House; now you have barely six, and could not
calculate on power till you had frequently drilled
the members. And here, as every body knows,
we the democrats, elected your clerk. Swept
Ohio, indeed! It was Pyrrhus who was congratulated upon his victory over the Romans; but looking at the slain, he exclaimed; "One more such
victory, and I am undone;" So with your party,

ing at the slain, he exclaimed; "One more such victory and I am undone;" So with your party, Mr. Speaker. One more such sweeping, and you will find yourselves in a hopeless minority; the hand-writing is even now upon the wall which announces your shame, mortification and defeat. One further observation upon the gentleman from Medina, and I leave him also. He has vociferated here "that Cassius M. Clay is the noblest whig that God ever made." Why, sir, I thought your party disclaimed alliance with the abolitionists; I know that the whigs in my corner of the State do. They could not withstand popular indignation, for a moment, if they did not keep abolitionism at a distance. Let it go forth now, sir, from this place—let it be published through Ohio, not to mention Kentucky and Tennessee, and the southern States, that a marriage of whigism and abolitionism has here been celebrated, by one Parson Blake, and that the parties will tereafter comfort and love each other. And let those whigs at the south who denounced Cassius for whigs at the south who denounced Cassius for defeating his namesake, "the great embodiment," in 1844, know that the sentiment of your party in Ohio is that Cassius, and not Henry, is the noblest whic God ever made.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot tell what the matter means, but the whigs seem now to have abandon-ed their songs and taken to prayers—though their morals do not mend the least. The gentleman morals do not mend the least. The gentleman from Medina has prayed—the gentleman from Preble wanted to pray, but the attempt ended in profanity—and the new Governor prayed himself into office through his inauguration. When I heard his contemptible pretence of piety—when he talked of prayers that the course of our national government might be arrested—I felt, I will own it, little disposed towards spiritual affairs. But sir, the nextday, the Sabbath, when I followed in mournful commemoration, one who had wasted his life in this commemoration, one who had wasted his life in this war, fell asleep to glorious fame, I heard the man of God put up the sincere, and patriotic, and holy prayer for the success of our country and our government—for continued strength and wisdom to a President, beset by foes at home, in the for-ther defence of our rights and honor abroad—my heart melted within me. And when I came hither, on Monday, to hear the resolutions of the gentleman from Trumbull reiterate the malice of the Governor, I, too, had a prayer in my humble way, and it was the prayer of the poet:

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave, Whose treason, like a withering blight, Comes o'er the counsels of the brave, And blasts them in their hour of might

Another Fire At Richmond .- We regret that we have again to announce the occurrence of another fire in our city, kindled by the hand of a daring incendiary, and the effects of which have fallen with much severity upon an industrious and worthy citizen. Cn Thursday night, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the alarm was given, and the car-penter's shop of Mr. William Pollard, on Cary Street, between 2d and 3d, was found to be in-flames; so effectively had the incendiary per-formed his work, that, although the firemen with their apparatus, were quickly upon the spot, the building was burnt to the ground. Mr. Pollard had a quantity of finished work in the shop, with a pretty extensive supply of lumber, all of which was consumed, with his tools, &c. The loss is estimated at about \$1200, and there being no insurance, it falls with much severity upon Mr. Pollard, who has an interesting family, depend-

ent upon his personal exertions for support.

On the same night the dry goods atore of Mr.
John W. Boyd, on Broad Street, took fire from a defect in the chimney, but the flames were arrest-

ed by timely discovery.

We understand that several other buildings have been set on fire within the last ten days, but fortunately, the flames were arrested before ing made much progress. Indeed, Richmond, at this time, seems to be infested by a band of nefa-rious incendiaries, and our citizens cannot be too vigilant in their efforts to ferret them out and put a stop to their abominable proceedings. [Richmond Enquirer.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—The Board Visiters of this institution met at Williamsburg on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing a President, to supply the vacancy caused by the lamented demise of the late Thomas R. Dew, Esq. The election resulted in the choice of the Right Rev. John Johns, Assistant Bishop of Virginia, as President of William and Mary College, to fill the chair of Moral Philosophy, Belles Letters, Logic and Philosophy of the Human Mind. The Board having deemed it expedient to divide the duties of the chair of the late President Dew, the appointment of an additional Professor was thereby rendered necessary, and on Wednesday, 24th, George Frederick Holmes, Esq., late of South Carolina, now of Richmond (Baptist) College, was elected to fill the chair of National Law, Political Economy, and Ancient and Modern Languages. It is yet uncertain whether Rishop on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing a guages. It is yet uncertain whether Bishop Johns will accept the Presidency.—Balt. Sun.

BRITISH OFFICERS ROASTED ALIVE AND DE-YOURED BY CANBALS .- A letter has been received in London, from an officer of H. M. war steamer Driver, detailing the particulars of an engage ment between the British and the new Zealander in which ten men of the Carton frigate were kil ed, and thirteen wounded, exclusive of several men of the 89th regiment. The savages roasted alive two European officers, whom they devoured. The Writer adds the additional melancholy intelligence of Lieut. Philipotts, the son of the Rish-op of Exeter, having been scalped, roasted alive, and eaten by the Zealanders. Shortly after his melancholy fate the eyeglass of the gallant officer was found near the spot where he was murdered and devoured.

THE LENA IRON COMPANY.—We learn from the Cumberland Civilian, that a charter has been obtained to form a joint stock company, for the purpose of manufacturing nails, bar iron, &&., in that town. These works will be erected on the Lena Furnace grounds, and the furnace will form a part of the Company's property. A site like the one proposed—when the contiguity of the Railroad, ore, limestone, and the beauty and healthiness of the location are considered—can scarcely be equalled. It is said that nails can be made there, when the works are connected with a charcoal blast furnace, at one-half what they actually cost when made at the East. The company has been organized, and the commissioners propose to invite subscriptions in Baltimore.—Baltimore Sun.



OHABILESTOWN'S

Friday Morning, March 12, 1847.

MARCH COURT.

Monday next is the first day of our March Court. It will be a favorable time for our friends to give us a call, and settle the Printer's Bill .-He will be thankful, at this time, for even a portion of old balances. Paper bills, office rent, &c., is now falling due, and must be paid. This, it is hoped, will be sufficient excuse for the urgency of

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Whig leaders seem determined to hold a Convention to nominate Delegates for the Legislature this Spring. As to the necessity, or the expediency of this move on the part of the wire-workers, it is not our province to speak .-If they are able to rule off, by this modus operandi, the various aspirants who prefer rather to submit their claims to the people, than a Whig caucus, be it so. We, for one, shall not interfere, to disturb the harmony which just at this time is so prevalent among them.

As to the course to be pursued by the Democratic party, it will depend very much on the future movement of our opponents. A Democratic meeting will be held on Monday next, (Courtday,) and we hope there will be a full attendance from all parts of the County. Our candidate for Congress, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, will be present on that day, and address the citizens of the County generally. We are also requested to say, that he will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to address his fellow-citizens of the various precincts of Jefferson, as well as the other Counties of the District.

BERKELEY COURT.

Monday last, being Court-day in Berkeley, the Hon. HERRY BEDINGER was present, and addressed his fellow-citizens of that county. We had not the pleasure of hearing his Address, being compelled to leave at an early hour in the evening. The Martinsburg Republican contains a graphic sketch of his remarks, but it is received at so late an hour that we are unable to give it to our readers this week.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The County Court of Frederick has assumed to itself a high prerogative. Because the Governor has thought proper, in deference to fair and impartial justice, to commission 12 only of the 22 magistrates recommended, the Court refused to qualify those who presented themselves at the last term. It so happens, we learn, that a majority of those newly commissioned, were Democrats, and on this ground, for there can be no other, the Court refused to let them qualify. The matter will come up again at the April term. when the magistrates of the whole county are summoned to be present.

The Whigs have managed by some means or other, to get a majority of the County Courts, in four out of every five counties in the State. It is high time that the influence of this miserable and self-perpetuating body, was being curtailed, and at least some even and fair handed justice introduced: Talk about Executive influence, State engender more political corruption, exercise a more dangerous influence upon the body politic, than both combined.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

We hope every Democrat in the County of Jefferson, if not in the 10th District, will read the stirring Appeal to the Democracy, in to-day's paper. We know that it is not personal predilection which induces a " Democrat," thus to speak, but it is a duty he owes to the unity and success of his party and his principles. The issue is now made up-a Democrat or Whig must go to the next Congress. Will Democrats, those who have always stood firm in the faith of their fathers, hesitate in choosing between them? Let not personal feelings have a feather's weight, when your principles are at stake, and their future success in imminent peril.

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

A complete list of all the field and staff officers of the Virginia Regiment, will be found in another column. An esteemed correspondent from Snickersville, Loudoun county, reminds us that the Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, Dr. John MILLER BELL, is from that village. Though not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Bell, we feel confident that the appointment is a wise and judicious one, from the high estimation in which he is held by his friends and neighbors at home.

To Col. John McPherson of Page, Giles Cook of Warren, and GABRIEL F. BARBEE, of Hardy, are candidates for the State Senate, from the District composed of the counties of Shenandoals, Hardy, Page and Warren. Hon. JAMES McDow-ELL is a candidate for re-election to represent the Congressional District composed of the counties of Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Pendleton and Hardy, in the next Congress of the United States. ALGERNON S. GRAY, of Rockingham, has been nominated by a Whig Convention, as the competitor of Gov. McDowell.

Major Heiss, of the Union, has generously given \$500 for the relief of the suffering poor of

"COMFORT FOR THE OPPOSITION."-The elections in New York seem to be going hard against the Whigs. Rochester is Democratic by 200 malority-Utica by 212 majority-and Buffalo goes Whig by a reduced majority. If the Whigs will "aid" and "comfort" the Mexicans, the people will not "aid and comfort" the Whige.

The Whige of Berkeley nominated on Mon day last, Messrs, Thomas Brown and Adam Small as candidates for the Legislature. It is probable some two or three Independent Whigs will be in

The British Royal Mail Steamer, Tweed was lost on the 12th of February, and sixty persons were buried in the bosom of the ocean.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding March 1, was \$7,733,780 97.

The force and truth of the following remark must be apparent. The Whig Party and the Whig press can find nothing worthy of commendation, either with the men or measures of the Democrat-

If there is any one thing for which the Whig press is remarkable, it is for the spirit of undeviating injustice. While it is plain that from the characters of the worat men, some redeeming traits will now and then flash forth, Democratic states men present but one broad and states. statesmen present but one broad and sterile surface of imbecility and dishonesty to Whig newspapers With them, every action springs from a bad mo-tive and goodness itself is blackened by the hide-ousness of the moral indirection which prompts

it. Never, amid all the trying political events through which Mr. Polk has passed—through all the great changes which his administration has indelibly impressed upon the political history of the country—changes in which he has borne himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an administration when the property of the country—changes in which he has borne himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an administration when the property of course be present at the property of the country—changes in which he has borne himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an additional course be present at the property of the country—changes in which he has borne himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an additional course be present at the property of the country—changes in which he has borne himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an additional course be present at the property of the country—changes in which he has borne himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an additional course himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an additional course himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an additional course himself with a firmness to pledged principles, and an additional course himself with a firmness to pledged principles and additional course himself with a firmness to pledged principles. ability more than answering the most sanguing expectations of his friends; never, we say, have we found in a Whig paper one slightest fribute of generous admiration to the noble bearing of a dis-tinguished adversary. Detraction has dogged at his heels; malice has hurled its dirtiest shafts at his character; and malignity has delighted in its efforts to make him ridiculous. thanks to the spirit of "Old Hickory," breathed into this young political scion of the sage now gathered to his fathers; and thanks to that noble consciousness of right, which gives power to hold on in the path of right and duty, Mr. Polk is living down all these ephemeral efforts of animosity, and is daily writing upon the public records of the

country, his own great history. ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. By limitation, the last session of the 29th Con-

ress terminated on the 4th inst. The "Union" of that day, furnishes the following summary of ome of the important measures which have been acted upon. While we do not believe the fictions of either House have met public expectation, or been satisfactory to the people, yet we are disposed to be thankful that some good acts and vise legislation was effected.

CLOSE OF THE LAST SESSION OF THE 29TH Congress.—This 29th Congress, the report of the last day's proceedings of which will be found the last day's proceedings of which will be found in another part of our paper this evening, has left a broad and strong mark on the foreign and domestic, policy of the country. Events and acts which will make an important part of the nistory of the country, have rapidly followed one upon another throug the sessions of this another through both its sessions. During Congress three new States-Texas, Iowa and Wisconsin—have been admitted into our Union, and a new Territory, under the name of Minesota, has been organized. The tarritorial bill for Oregon has failed to become a law; but the great Oregon question no longer hangs gloomily over the foreign relations of the country, The establishment of an equitable and democratic revenue system, in the tariff of 1846, has thus far fully answered, as a revenue measure, the anticipations of its friends. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, published last evening, shows the gratifying fact that the first three months of the operation of the new tariff have witnessed an addition to the revenue collected at the six principal ports of the Union of more than eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars over and above the amount received at the same ports during the corresponding period of the last year of the Tariff of 1842. The constitutional year of the Tariff of 1842. The constitutional treasury, so long called for by the people, has been established, and its capacity, as a fiscal neasure, has been put to the severest test in the conduct of the fiscal operations of the Government during a time of war. There can be little doubt that it is regarded with growing favor by the people though it is unquestionably to be regretted that some very desirable amendments to it, including the establishment of a branch mint in the city of New York, were lost in the Senate,

too long delayed, will doubtless conduce to vindicate the rights and sustain the honor of the country. The immediate wants of the Treasury have been provided for by the loan bill, which appears al Intelligencer of Thursday, in relation to the Exor Federal, why the County Courts of Virginia to be most skillfully adapted to answer its purpoin avoiding all sacrifice of the public credit. The army bill will send new and most efficient been made by law and by Executive action to secure for it the service of commanding ability in ts guidance and military organization. The three million bill, a peace measure, so strangely opposed by the professed friends of peace, and complicated so prematurely and unfortunately with other agitating questions, is now the law of the land, and will be found effective, we trust, in facilitating negotiations, and in aiding the vigor of nur arms to bring the war to a prompt and satis-

the great measures recommended by the Executive, two only of primary and pressing importance have, so far as we now recollect, failed to receive at least, in some modified form, the as-sent of Congress. These measures are the bill for additional revenues, and the bill for the graduation of the public lands. They were at last included in a single measure reported from the Com-mittee of Ways and Means, and bearing as they both do, upon the paramount interests of the country, and specially demanded as they are in the present crisis, to aid in sustaining the credit of the country, we cannot too strongly express our regret that they have failed to become a law. he Democratic majority in Congress has faller far short of its usual patriotism and foresight in permitting these measures to fail.

GERARDSTOWN.

The Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, will address the eople of Berkeley county, at Gerardstown, on Saturday next, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M .-We hope there may be a full turn-out of the sterling Democracy of that section.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. - The Baltimore Clipper says that the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, has finally become a law, having passed the House of Delegates on Friday last by the decisive vote of 50 ayes to 26 nays. The House has also passed a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and another to prohibit the imprisonment of non-resident debtors.

13 John W. Tyler, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent Fauquier and Prince William Senatorial District for the next term.

Ротомас Fisheries.—The Alexandria Gazette says, "preparations for fishing on the Potomac, begin to be made. The fisheries will be in operation about the first of April. We hope that all concerned may do well at the business.'

PENNSYLVANIA -The democrats have nomina ed Gov. Shunk for re-election. They have also nominated Morris Longstreth for Canal Commis-

ome generous donation for starving Ireland .-We should not be surprised, if a million of dollars | at in food and money, was at this moment subscribed, take the whole country together. What a glorious spectacle does this afford the world!

PROMOTION OF GEN. WORTH .- Brigadier Gen. Worth in consequence of his gallant services, was, previous to the adjournment of Congress nominated and confirmed by the Senate, as major general,

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE. The distinguished Fakir of Ava, and the re-nowned Spanish Ventriloquist, young Francisco, nowned Spanish Ventriloquist, young Francisco, purpose giving our citizens an entertainment at the Court House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. The wonderful feats of the Fakir of Ava, are unequalled by any living performer. In all the principal cities and towns of the former. In all the principal cities and towns of the Gen. Jones has just announced to the Circuit of Washington, on Monday last, the following proceedings took place.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 5, P. M.

Gen. Jones has just announced to the Circuit been most liberally patronized. His delusions are all so natural, that his audiences are perfectly astonished, and his feats so playful as to create at the same time wonder and delight.

Those of our citizens fond of the curious, will of course be present at the proposed exhibitions.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Dr. WOODSIDE, Superintendent of Transportation, &c., on the Baltimore Rail Road, replies at some length, to the various communications which have recently appeared in the public papers. charging the Company with inability or neglect to convey to market the produce offered at the depots of the Road. After adverting to the fact that the heavy trade which has been offered during the last few months, is altogether temporary in its character, and caused by the advance in breadstuffs, he proceeds to speak thus as to the amount of transportation performed by the road, and its capacity for doing the same :-

For the annually increasing trade of the road, responding additions in their capacity to accommodate it, and during the past year and up to the present time, have expended the sum of \$138,510 in providing additional cars and engines of which only the sum of, \$9,000 was for the Coal trade. The Company have brought to Baltimore, dur-

ing the past month, 16,297 tons of produce, &c., including 70,963 barrels of flour, being an excess over the receipts of February, 1846, of 7,405 tons and 32,963 barrels of Flour, all of the latter, and a greater part of the former, having been deliv-ered in the streets of the city. The distribution, by animal power, of this immense amount of ton-nage (an average of nearly 680 tons per day) at various points on the line of Paca, Howard, Charles, Hollingsworth, Patterson and Commerce sts., and as far east as the City Block, without the convenience of an outlet track for returning loads or empty cars, it must be manifest, is easy task, subject as it is to frequent interruptions from the ingress and egress of passenger trains. But for the delivery of produce in the city, the cars could be unloaded and started upon their return to the western depots within a few hours after their arrival; and thus, with the same means, the Company would be enabled to accommodate a much larger trade.

In answer to the charge which has been made against the Company, of giving undue advantage to one point over another, he says-" This charge has not the least foundation in fact; and as evidence that Harpers-Ferry has had its full share of the facilities at command, it may be stated that of the entire quantity of flour brought in during February, 22,759 barrels were received from that depot.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

We learn that Judge I. R. Douglass of the Circuit Superior Court has appointed RICHARD PAR-KER, Esq. Commonwealth's Attorney for Frederick, Hampshire, and Morgan-vice J. M. Mason, Esq., U. S. Senator.

RELIEF MEETING.

The Relief Meeting proposed to be held in Charlestown on Friday last, was adjourned over to Monday, when 'it is expected there will be a full attendance of our citizens.

in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of that body, through the ill-judged and frivolous interference of Mr. Senator Badger.

The legislation of this session, in view of the war with Mexico, has been important, and though

APPOINTMENTS AND REJECTIONS .- The Nation-

The Senate spent much of last night's sitting with closed doors, in the considerations of Executive nominations. Amongst the more important decisions we learn were the following:-

The rejection of Charles J. Ingersoll as Minister to France, and the subsequent nomination and confirmation of Richard Rush for the same appointment, and the rejection of the nomination of Andrew Beaumont as Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and the subsequent nomination and confirmation of Charles Douglass, of Connecticut, for he same office.

The Union gives the following list of appointments, confirmed by the Senate :-

David Tod, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, near his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, vice Henry a Wise, recalled at

his own request.
John R. Clay, Charge d'Afficires at Peru. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty, the King of France.

Hopkins, of Virginia, Charge de George W. Affaires of the United States to the Queen of Portugal. Major Generals .- Thomas Hart Benton, of Mis

souri, and Wm. Cumming, of Georgia.

Brigadier Generals.—George Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, Enos D. Hopping, of New York and Franklin Pearce, of New Hampshire.

ANTI-RENT -Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. has memorialized the Legislature in relation to the collection of rents under the new law, and the na ture and tenure of the leases. He says that the efforts to resist the collection of the debts justly due still exist, and are as effectual and as fo ble as ever : that the service of declaration or other process is impossible, and begs the repeal of the

A Duet .- The Charleston (Indiana) Farmer of the 17th ult., gives an account of a Duel which occurred; a day or two previous, about nine miles

"The parties were Edward C. Marshall, o Cincinnati, (brother of Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky,) and Mr. Ward, of Missouri. They are said to be relatives, and the matter to be settled of long standing. The weapons selected were rifles—the distance 75 paces. Mr. M. having by lot the first shot, fired at the word "one," and Mr. W. at the word "two"—the words being given almost at the same instant. Mr. M's shot missed, almost at the same instant. Mr. M's shot missed, while that of his adversary took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh. On being shot, Mr. Marshall turned round, Mr. Ward walked up to him, and Mr. Marshall extended his hand, which was accepted, and they parted friends. We are informed that there were Justices of the Peace present to witness this affair."

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—The steamshi Cambria took out on Monday, the sum of £4,117 about \$20,000, collected in the Catholic churche amounting to \$160,000 was also sent, made up of private remittances of Irishmen, to their friends at home. The whole amount of private remit-tances sent from Boston during the month of February, is certainly \$216,006, a sum distinct from that sent by Bishop Fitzpatrick, stated above.

DEATH OF TWO AGED SISTERS.—Two sisters, Lucy Elkinton and Hannah Gillespy, aged 84 and 90 years, who lived together in Philadelphia for more than half a century, in a house in Almond st., both died on Monday last within an hour!—They were members of the Society of Friends.

END OF THE LIBEL CASE. The case of Thomas H. Benton vs. Francis Thomas, for libel upon the wife of the latter, has

at last been settled. When it came up in the Cir. July give place to:

Court, as Senior counsel for Governor Thomas, the end of this deplorable controversy, and has read a paper which the Court has recorded, signed by the counsel for the defence, Messrs. Jones, Maulsby, and Scott, declaring their belief of the unfounded character of the offences imputed by Gov. Thomas to his late wife; and also stating the conviction of the learned counsel that their client however sound his mind on other subjects, in relation to the subject matter of this deplorable controversy labored under an unhappy and morbid

The Hon. Mr. PRESTON, after this paper had been received in the Court, congratulated their Honors upon the result of the case as announced. y the gentlemen on the other side, whom he comimented for their honorable conduct in this most disagreeable and distressing case. Mr. Presion tendered a paper subscribed by himself and Mr. Fendal, explaining their views and conduct in re-

rendal, explaining their views and conduct in relation to the prosecution.

The District Attorney, after reading a paper signed by Thomas Hart Benton explanatory of his course in relation to the controversy, which paper he hoped the Court would receive, entered a "Nolle prosequi." The Court directed the papers to be received and entered on the records.

Thus has this most deplorable and heart rending controversy ended.

ng controversy ended. The Court Room was densely crowded from 11 o'clock to a quarter before 4, and while the learned counsel were out of Court in deliberation.

CHESAPEARE AND OHIO CANAL. The early completion of this work to the Alle thany Coal Fields is regarded in various quarters with great interest-more especially so by the citizens of Alexandria and of the river counties

of Virginia and Maryland. The county of Hampshire, particularly, may justly rejoice at the prospect, developing as its will, its immense deposites of coal and iron.

We understand that only eighteen miles of the anal remain incomplete-its entire length from Seorgetown to Cumberland being about 175 miles. It is ascertained that \$1,100,000 will finish the

work. The company, or its contractors, have made provision for \$800,000 of this amount, and an application is now pending before the Virginia Legislature to guarantee the bonds of the company for the residue. There is no possibility that the State will ever be obliged to pay one dollar of the sum proposed to be guarantied. The State of Maryland having invested about \$10,-000,000 in it, and being utterly unable to furnish any more money, or to give a guarantee which would be available, has waived its liens on the entire canal and its revenues, in favor of the sum to be borrowed for its completion. To say nothing of the anticipated profits of this immense improvement—furnishing in itself a sufficient secu-rity for the intended outlay—guaranties have been given by corporations and individuals, that 195,five years succeeding the expiration of six months after the completion of the canal, shall be annually transported upon it. Thus the interest and principal of the preferred bonds will be discharged at an early day. When discharged, the postponed debt of Maryland, and the stock which Virginia holds in the work—\$281,11111 —will become productive. Virginia, moreover, has this session assumed about \$270,000 of the Stock of the Georgetown and Alexandria Canal —a continuation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—which must continue to be unproductive

until the latter is finished.

The Barings having advanced some \$500,000 of the necessary amount, it may be safely assumed o be as safe an investment as could be devised. The bill has passed the House by the decided majority of serenteen, and it will doubtless pass the Senate to-day.—Rich. Enq. of Monday last.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.—The message from the President, transmitting to the tween the Government and General Taylor, says

"As some of these documents relate to military operations of our forces, which may not have been fully executed, I might have deemed it proper to withhold parts of them, under the appre hension that their publication at this time would be 'detrimental to the public service,' but I am satisfied that these operations are now so far advanced, and that the enemy has already received so much information, from other sources in relation to the intended movements of our army, as to render this precaution unnecessary.'

The Washington Union, in relation to this correspondence, states that it is too lengthy to be published in full, but adds :-

"We shall avail ourselves of occasional oppor tunities to transfer to our columns such portions of it as have not yet met the public eye, and predict that abundant evidence will be found therein to contradict the unfounded reports in disparagement of the action of the War Department, based on the untoward publication of Gen. Taylor's private letters."

PAYMASTER AT HARPERS-FERRY. Col. EDWARD LUCAS has received the appoint ment of Paymaster at the U. S. Armory at Harpers-Ferry, vice Richard Parker, Esq. resigned.

MARYLAND. RESUMPTION BILL FINALLY PASSED !- The Bal

timore American of Tuesday says:—Our Annapolis letter, by last night's mail, brought the very gratifying intelligence of the passage yesterday, by the Senate, of the important mil providing for the resumption of the payment of interest on the State debt, and for funding the arrears of interest. The vote in the Senate was 14 scorn to do it. yeas to 6 nays. This most desirable and excellent measure, having previously passed the House, is now the law of the State, and under its provisions Maryland again resumes her proper posi-tion among her sisters of the National Confede-

BREADSTUFFS FOR EUROPE PROM BALTIMORE. -The American exhibits the following extraordinary state of the trade in Breadstuffs from this city, arising from the demand in Europe; The exports from this port to various ports

lays have been as follows;
For Liverpool—25.443 barrels Flour; 23.919 pushels Corn; 3,228 bbls. Corn Meal; 48 bbls. Rye Flour; 306 bags Peas Meal; and 49 bbls.

For Ireland-13,969 bbls. Flour; 195,807 bush. Corn; 7,078 bushels Wheat; 8,786 bbls. and 700 bags Corn Meal, 177 bags Beans; 327 bags and 1000 bush. Peas; and 800 bushels Shipstuff.

1000 bush. Peas; and 800 busness Shipstull.
To Havre—10,001 bbis. Flour.
There are now vessels in the port of Baltimore, loading with Flour and Grain for Europe:—
For Havre.—The fine packet ship Admiral (of New York) of 1000 tons burthen, loading chiefly with Flour.
For Liverpool.—The ships Gamera, Leopard,
Mosselle, Powhattan, Roanoke, Warren, Br. bar-

Mosselle, Powhattan, Roanoke, Warren, Br. bar-que Royal Adelaide and brig Hope. For London.—The ships Alexandria, France, and Unicorn, and barque Bornoe. For Ireland.—The ship Nathaniel Hooper and barques Helen Maria, Rhodes, James W. Paige, and brig Creed.

ET Hill Carter, the Whig candidate for Congress, in the Accomac district, in Virginia, has declined.

A CORRECTION. We have received, from the Hon. Wit. Lucas he following communication, which we cheer-

CHARLESTOWN, March 5, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:—I have observed, with no little surprise, to say the least, in an Editorial of your paper of to-day, that in speaking of the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention, you use the following remark:—"The scattering votes given for the other candidates, being intended more as a matter of personal compliment than an expectation of defeating the nominee." Now, sir, as I was one of the individuals for whom scattering votes were given, although not a candidate, nor so considered, by any one in the Convention, your statement misrepresents me and my friends, and misstates my true position; and I confess I am at an entire loss to conceive how it is possible you could be ignorant of the real fact, living as you do, CHARLESTOWN, March 5, 1847. could be ignorant of the real fact, living as you do, in the same town, and you the Editor of the Spirit, when it is notorious, that after my defeat at the last election, in view of the scenes and acts which had transpired, and the manner, means, and party by which my defeat was effected, and of the neces-sity of union and harmony in our ranks, I had de-termined then, and so declared, and very frequently afterwards upon all proper occasions, in public and private, from that time forth, as often as fit opportunity occurred, that I was not a candidate for Congress this spring, and would not be, and would not even permit my name to be used in connection with the nomination; and when moreover, I had been waited upon by not a few of moreover, I had been waited upon by not a few of the Delegates present at the Convention, of whose proceedings you were speaking, and at which you were present as a delegate, and expressed myself to them to that effect and most emphatically, and earnestly requested them, in the event that any one should presume to use my name, instantly and preremptorily to withdraw is and I am positively assured by several of those gentlemen that these facts were perfectly understood by every body else, if not by you—having been somewhat imdustriously circulated. I can hardly believe, therefore, that you meant, by the expression "candidates," what the word imports. On the contrary, your character and relations towards me, forbid such a conclusion. There must be some mistake. I am aware that hereabouts, people cannot be deceived as to my true position, by the Press or otherwise. as to my true position, by the Press or otherwise. But your statement is certainly calculated to make the false impression abroad that I was a candidate, and that I and my friends had been seeking the nomination, and had even tried, perhaps, to elect delegates to the Convention, for the purpose, without success: than which, nothing could be more untrue, and nothing more notorious, here, at least than the fact that this interes and nothing more unjust, allow me to add, towards me and m friends, who actually held back—very few as learn attending the meeting—the mass going for unity and harmony, unwilling to expose the meet-ings even to the suspicion, that the Convention, to grow out of them, might not fairly reflect the wishes of the party, in which event we felt our-selves forewarned that distraction might follow. Having now said all I intended, I will take

ble majority of the votes of the Democratic party, (being the nominee.)—I so determined and declared, as I have stated. It was simply because I was satisfied that the harmony and unity of the party in the District so required, which was motive enough with me, without others, to prevail, and one against which no resentments, however provoked—no disgust, however gross, and no solicitations of friends, however artent and devoted. could weigh aught. My integrity as a man and a Democrat, forbade. I thought—though I may be wrong—that some new man, who had had nothing to do in these scenes and acts which preceded, attended and followed the schism in our ranks, ough o be selected, because I could not perceive, under all the circumstances, how reconciliation was to be expected without mutual conciliation, and could not see how that could consist in or be promoted by pressing and forcing the same men or either. Always, however, while expressing these views, I emphatically pledged my support to any such staunch Democrat, without stopping to en-quire whether he had voted for or against me in the late contest. These views remain unchanged; but others differ with me, as it seems, and I have no right to complain,—and had I not been impro-

Custom has sanctioned somewhat the application which we intended to give, no matter how it is construed, the word "candidate," as used in our brief editorial notice of the doings of the Winchester Convention. A man, it is frequently and most generally said, is or was a "candidate," when he is voted for for any office or station, whether it be with oragainst his consent. The construction which Mr. Lucas has given to our remark, is exactly the reverse of what we intended to convey, even if our lauguage was so indistinct as to be misunderstood. We, surely, knowing as we do the hold which Mr. Lucas has upon the affections of the people of this District, would not be guilty of the egregious folly of saying, by implication or otherwise, that he and his " friends had been seeking the nomination, and had even tried, perhaps, to elect delegates to the Convention," and then say, farther, that those delegates, when in Convention assembled, only voted for him as a matter of "personal compliment."

He is correct when he says our " character and relations towards him," forbid the conclusion that we should, intentionally, misrepresent him before the people of the District. With a clear conscience, we feel justified in saying, that we have never, knowingly, misrepresented the position of any man-and least of all, should we intentionally misrepresent our own best and truest friends. We saults. could have no motive, and if we had, we should

To represent Mr. Lucas fairly before the people of the District, is all that we aimed to accomplish last week. So far as we know, he, nor his friends, neither sought in Convention on elsewhere, his nomination. And, in justification of ourself, it may be well enough to say, that with the concurrence of the President of the Convention, we so altered the official proceedings as not to pre-England, Ireland and France for the last thirty exactly his position, persisted in voting for him, he was not at all responsible. It was intended as a matter of compliment, from warm personal and political friends, and will doubtless, when the facts are all known, be so received.

If Mr. L. conceives we have been instrumental in giving a wrong impression as to the nature of his vote in the Convention, we can only say, that none more sincerely regret it than we do.-Such was not our intention, and with due deference; we do not think such would be a liberal construction of our language.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY IN MEXICO .- It is a nutter of importance to those who send letters to heir friends in the army at Mexico, to direct tothem, naming the company and regiment, and to the care of Col. Hunt, U. S. Quarter-master, New an, Company D, First Regiment Virginia Volun-teers—care of Col. Hunt, U. S. Quarter-master, New Orleans—to be forwarded immediately."— Pay the postage to New Orleans, or letters will not be forwarded. Orleans. As for instance-"Capt. John W. Row-

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE TENTH

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

An humble individual in your midst, who has to higher ambition than to serve his party, and to instrumental in the triumph of those great prinpresumes to address you upon a subject involving an issue of deep and momentous importance. It is well known to you, that a regularly constituted Convention, reflecting as far as it is possible for any such body to do so, the will, of the people, and in which each county in the District was repre-sented, and I may say fully, too, has presented you, with a unanimity almost without a parallel, a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. The candidate thus before you, asking, in the name of that Convention -- in the name of the common usages of the party, and I may say in the name of Democracy itself,—your suffrages, is the Honorable HENRY BEDINGER. your late worthy and distinguished representative. Under ordinary circumstances, it would be sufficient to know, that a Convention thus organized, had presented you a candidate, to rally every man of the party around the glorious standard of our faith; but as there exists to a certain extent, in portions of our District, heart burnings and dissensions-not engendered by differences of political opinion, or from a want of sympathy with those great principles that constitute us a band of brothers engaged in a common cause-but wholly from personal considerations—I have reason to believe that this happy unanimity does not exist.-I have been informed, but cannot youch for its veracity, that some of our party have declared

their unwillingness to support the present nominee. I ask you, fellow-Democrats, is this so? I appeal to you to know whether it is possible there can be found among you a single individual so forgetful of the duty he owes to himself, to his party, and to the great and common cause in which we are engaged? Suppose Mr. Bedinger be not he candidate of your choice. Grant, for argument's sake, he may be personally obnoxious to some of you-I ask with all earnestness,-Will you sacrifice your principles to your prejudices? Will you degrade a cause which we all believe to be the cause of our country-identified with man's true and substantial happiness, by bringing it down to the level of poor human frailties? We profess to be guided by the glorious motto, " Measures before men." We profess to be governed by the controlling desire to secure the triumph of our principles. How are we to show this desire? By repudiating those principles? By quietly setthe occasion to explain why, after my defeat at ting down, while our enemy is in the field, and the last election—although receiving a consideration of hand to check his haughty march? Sure-

ly, surely not. We have now the same foe to contend with as at the beginning. We see the same antagonistic elements - Democracy and Federalism - still contending for the mastery, as when our Constitution was ushered into existence. Democracy, the great equalizer and elevator of man, hallowed by the names of the greatest and most distinguished of men-Federalism, the creator of distinctions, ever grasping and arrogating to itself privileges not its own. " A rose would smell as sweet by any other name," and Federalism is alike odious in all its shifting garbs. Let us not be deceived by fair professions and specious appearances. Let us examine beyond the outside, and if beneath the cloak of Whiggery, we see the same disguised foe that triumphed in the election of the elder Adams, but to fall again before that of the patriot Jefferson, let us kindle in our hearts afresh the zeal of our fathers, and vow eternal enmity to the foe The issue is now distinctly and fairly before perly held up as an aspirant, so grossly contra-ry to the fact, these explanations had never been made through the Press. I will only add that I approve of the present able Administration and all will be you are now to decide. No one can question Mr. Bedinger's Democracy. From his ear-liest manhood up to the present time, has he been battling faithfully against our common foe. In 1840, when doubt and darkness hung over our par-

y and the proud waves of Federalism dashed learfully against us, his voice was heard in eloquent appeals, calling upon us to stand by our posts, and nerve ourselves to meet the storm. That storm came and burst in all its fury. States which had heretofore braved the shock, were moved from their moorings and yielded to its power. Yet Virginia stood firm. Ever true to her faith and her cherished principles, she triumphed as she had ever done whenever those principles were assailed. Among the names which stand conspicu-ous in bringing about this happy result—in re-pelling the slanderous attacks of our enemy, and planting more deeply and firmly than ever, the one, I am sure, is more prominently so than that of Henry Bedinger. You all remember it, fellow-Democrats. I know that conflict has not thus soon Democrats. I know that conflict has not thus soon faded from your memories. I know you remember it, and I also know you remember the distinguished ability with which he conducted the campaign of 1844. Who is there among us that would have thus taken upon himself the arduous duties of that campaign, and sacrificed, as he did, his time, and his money too, to serve the cause.—You all remember that when a Whig was to address the people. Bedinger must be sent for to an dress the people, Bedinger must be sent for to answer him. No matter where or under what circumstances, he must be there, and no one but him. And, fellow-Democrats, he was there, when ver called upon; and Democracy, with him for its vindicator, never lost any thing from Whig as-

Thave been informed from good authority that Mr. B.'s standing in Congress is of the most respectable. No one from our District has commanded more general respect among the members of Congress. As an able debater and fearless vinders of the Administration and of Shuthern dicator of the Administration and of Southern rights, the numerous commendations of the press, from all parts the country bear ample testimony. Who then, in view of all this, can be content to remain lukewarm in the cause? Our opponents are actively at work. No stone will be left un-turned, no means unapplied to carry their point. Witness the poor and pitiful efforts of the "Free sent Mr. L. in the light of an apparent contestant for the nomination. If some of his friends, knowing the nomination persisted in voting for him, he rants to get the nomination. Why is this ? they possibly hope for success, save through our divisions? With a majority of near seven hundred in our favor, who would be willing, against such odds, to take upon himself the labors of the canvass, unless some extraneous elements are expected to influence the result? That such an attempt will be made to have it so there can scarcely be a doubt. Relying upon their own active exertions—the appliances and means that will be brought to bear upon the issue, and most of all upon our seeming divisions, they thus bear of all upon our seeming divisions, they thus bear will be brought to bear upon the issue, and most of all upon our seeming divisions, they thus hope to run in a Whig, in spite of our heavy majority. Fellow-Democrats I shall this be the case? Shall this burning shame be fixed upon our District?— Is it to be proclaimed to the country, that with a majority of seven hundred in our favor, we send a Whig to represent us in Congress? If I understand at all the spirit of our Democracy, the universal uprising of the whole party throughout the District, will proclaim, on the 4th Thursday in April next, in tones not to be misunderstood,—

Never! never!

The present election in our District, may involve the election of President. It may involve the political complexion of the next Congress. At all events, terminate as favorably as it may to us, in

hose States which have not yet elected, the bal those States which have not yet elected, the balance of power must be exceedingly small. Elect a Whig from this District, and you may defeat the election of a Democratic President. You may thewart the present wise and efficient Administration in its comprehensive policy of reform. You may cripple the energies of the Government in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, if it should unfortunately continue so long: and finally, you may have a Congress at war with the President and the American people misrepresented by Congress. Will you then in view of these responsibilities resting upon you remain idle 2—Reason, justice, devotion to those great principles that constitute the code of Democratic liberty, and moreover, a respect for the usages of the party and the will of a majority, all, all alike forbid.

DECLINATION OF MR. THOMPSON.

DECLINATION OF MR. THOMPSON. We have been requested to publish the following letter, from Mr. Thourson, one of the Delegates from Jefferson, declining another canvass.

Mr. Hunter also declines a re-election, and our Whig friends, from the host of aspirants that are already in the field, will scarcely suffer the seats to go begging. We have no hesitation in saying that Jefferson has been well and ably represented in the Legislature this winter, and we only hope that as judicious and proper selection

may be made for Representatives to the next.
From the Free Press.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES, }
RIGHMOND, March 1st, 1847.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Messrs. Editors:—At the Whig meeting held in Charlestown, on your last Court day, it was announced by Thomas A. Moore, Esq., by my authority, that I should not be a candidate for reelection to the honorable post which I now occupy. Since that time, however, I have received many letters, from my kind and partial friends, urging me to consent to a re-nomination.

Whilst I return my most grateful thanks to those who gave me such generous support in my first public effort, and who would again honor me with their confidence; and whilst I assure them of my willingness, at all times to make any personal sacrifice to oblige them in any thing they could ask of me, I must beg them to pardon me for declining, at this time, a re-nomination for the high station, of which I am so proud to hold, Representative of Jefferson. Depending alone upon my profession for the support of my family, I am forced to this determination by those imperative domestic obligations, which my friends will appreciate, and which will afford abundant excuse to all just minds.

I congratulate myself upon being a member of this Legislature. It is said to be the ablest and most distinguished that has assembled within these walls for many years, and has rendered itsel memorable by its acts of liberal and enlarged poli-cy. It is the advent of a new era in Virginia, and the sun of her prosperity begins to dawn. The light is now seen gleaming, in reflected beams, along the Western horizon, which is to fructify her into wealth and greatness; and the day is not far distant when we shall behold this great old State occupying that pre-eminent position to which her ancient fame, her geographical locality, and inexhaustible resources—both physical and mental—so justly entitle her.

And, sirs, I must not leave this subject without

profoundly acknowledging the kind and high con-siderations which has ever been extended to the Delegates of Jefferson upon this floor. It is a compliment to my county, which I value above all others.

all others.

I should deem it, always, the very highest honor, to be one of the Representatives of Jefferson.

I do esteem it, (and it is esteemed here,) the first county in the Old Commonwealth.

I have no where else seen such a country, nor

met with such a population. No where else do I find such lofty mountains, such undulating land-scapes, such fertile plains and noble streams; and spectful, more noble, more intelligent—and I may be permitted to add—for it is the truth—such

per permitted to and—for it is the train—such pretty women and fine looking men.

With them, I hope to pass the remainder of my days—devoting myself to our mutual interests—and when I depart this life, to mingle my dust irs, in the soil of Jefferson, and meet them in a better world.

With the very highest consideration for your-

selves, I remain
Your much obliged friend,
WM, B: THOMPSON: THE FIRST REGIMENT OF VOL

UNTEERS The following is a complete list of the officers of this Regiment: Colonel.

JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK.

Major. J. A. Early, T. B. Randolph. MEDICAL STAFF. Assist. Surgeon. John Miller Bell. Wm. H. I. Anson. REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Assist. Qr. Master. Ass't. Commissary. William S. Kemper. Adjulant. T. P. AUGUST. Non-commissioned Staff.

Serg't Moj. Qr. Master Serg't.

ohn Brock. Thomas H. Towner. John Brock. PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS. Acting Drum Major. Fife-Major. John Cunningham.

Captains. Rob't. G. Scott, Jr., James F. Preston, Kenton Harper, Fletcher H. Archer, John W. Rowan, John P. Young, Montgomery D. Corse, S. P. Bankhead, Wm. M. Robinson, E G Alburtist has Ed. C. Carrington, Jr. Wm. B. Archer. First Lieulenants,

T. P. August, (Adj.) T. S. Ashby, F. Gardner, O. H. Harrison, F. Gardner, R. H. Kinney, Thomas S. Garnett, G. A. Porterfield, John Avis, Franklin Pegram, John K. Cooke, Jas. L. Bryan, L. M. Shoemaker. ulenants. John J. Fry, Robert Donnan,

Jas. S. Douglas, Geo. W. Chambers H. H. Stranger, Jas. M. Wude, D. W. Gray, R. D. Coleman. V. E. Geiger, Wm. H. Harman, Wash. L. Mahan, L. B. Washington, Wm. McCormick, C. R. Munford, H. H. Williamson, D. A. Weisiger, W. J. McGowan, P. A. Peterson, R. H. Keeling, Wm. A. Allen. Vm. M. Levy, E. T. Blamire,

The impetus given to business pursuits, through means of a judicious system of advertising, (numerous instances of which may be seen by the most casual observer,) cannot fail ere long to awaken universal attention to the philosophy of the principle. When this shall be understood, the immense fortunes which have been made by a liberal system of advertising will not be a subject of surprise, but the wander will be that so few persons availed themselves of the means of doing the same thing. The power of the means of doing the ing, (numerous instances of which may be seen same thing. The power of the newspaper press, concentrated upon business of any kind in which the wants of the people are concerned, must, of necessity, if fairly and properly conducted, produce.

A PATRIARCH:—Daniel Aikin died at vyextom, the had, during his life, contracted seven marriages, flad 570 children, grand-children and great-grand-children; 270 of whom were boys, and girls.

Mannorn Ox.—The Cleveland Herald says there is an ox in that city, raised on the Western Reserve, six years old, now measuring 101 feet she makes a great noise in it at the same time. from head to tall, 91 feet in girth, 51 feet high, and weighing in the neighborhood of 4,000 lbs.

A mild wife, will, like an air-gan, act with as much power without being heard,

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Corres The proceedings of yesterday in the SENATE on or caused great joy in this City, and in the boom of many Alexandrians who are here. osb, March 2, 1847

have caused great joy in this City, and in the bosom of many Alexandrians who are here.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the
Board of Public Works, to purchase three-fifths
of the stock of the Alexandria Canal Company;
also a bill authorizing the Farmers' Bank and
the Exchange Bank each to establish a Branch
in the City of Alexandria. This will give the
eld town the commercial facilistes denied to her
by the action of Congress.

The Senate also passed, by a decided majority,
the bill for the completion of the James River
and Kanawha Canal to Buchanan, and the bill to
enable the Staunton and Scottsville Turnpike
Company to Macadamise their Road.

The House was yesterday engaged upon the
Tax bill, and the rates were fixed the same as last
year, with a few exceptions—ten pin alleys and
billiard tables are to be taxed.

RICHMOND, March 6, 1847. RICHMOND, March 6, 1847.

The week just closed, has been a most important one to the friends of Internal improvement. The passage of the James River bill—the Scotsville bill—the Louis Rail Road bill—the Chesapeake & Ohio Guaranty bill—and several others of minor import—have given great joy, not only to the friends of the respective interests involved, but to a large portion of the State.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hunter according to order, presented a bill amending the act establishing District Free Schools in Jefferson and Frederick counties.

Counties.
On motion of Mr. Harrison of Loudoun, leave was given to bring in a bill to incorporate a com-pany to build a bridge from the Point of Rocks in Frederick county, Md. across the Potomac to some point on the Virginia shore. The bill has since

been reported.

On Wednesday, the following bills were passed by the House, among others.

A bill authorizing the construction of the Win-

A bill authorizing the construction of the Winchester and Hardy Turnpike road, and appropriating for that purpose \$4000 as the subscription on the part of the State.

A bill providing for the construction of a road from Bath, in Morgan county, to the mouth of St. John's Creek, on the Potomac.

A bill authorizing the States guarantee to certain bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

Company.

These bills were supported by Messrs. Hunter,
Lee and Thompson—and the vote upon them was

very gratifying.

On Friday, the Senate passed the Ballimore and Ohio Rail Road bill, rejecting all propositions for restrictions and for a bonus.

The House despatched a good deal of business,

in its early stages, and passed eight engrossed The bill investing \$5000 of the Literary Fund in buildings for the Medical College of the Valley of Virginia, was rejected, after support by

Mr. Hunter and Mr. Carson, and opposition by Messrs. Stephenson, Anderson and McPherson. This bill was reconsidered on Saturday, on motion of Mr. Schooley, and passed by a decided

majority.

On Saturday, the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road bill, which is now a law; and the Wheeling party celebrated their triumph during

The SENATE was engaged nearly the whole day in debate upon the bill extending the jurisdic-tion of Virginia over Alexandria. The main topic of debate was an amendment allowing the County of Alexandria a separate delegate, County of Alexandria a separate delegate, which amendment was carried by a vote of 18 to 9.—
The other amendments were all agreed to, except one offered by Mr. Woolfolk, to take Stafford from the Londoun Congressional District, and attach it to the Essex District.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Louisa Rail Road bill and the bill for the Chesa-

peake and Ohio Canal guarantee were not considered, as had been expected—but no doubt seems to be felt of the passage of both.

The bill to incorporate the Little's Falls Rail

Road Company was passed, after support by Mr. Hunter and opposition by Mr. Sheffey. On motion of Mr. Yerby, the clause appropriating twofifths of the capital was stricken out.

There is yet much business on the table, but

debate being curtailed necessarily, a large num-ber of bills will be despatched during the next

An Extra session is still talked of, for the purpose of acting upon the Civil and Criminal Codes, but nothing is certain in reference to it.

THE THREE MILLION BILL .- The three million

bill (without the restriction aganist slavery in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico) has become a law, but in a form different from what was originally proposed; and, as the act is one of considerable importance, we have thought it proper to place before our readers a copy of it, as follows: as follows:

An act appropriating three million of dollars to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace and limits with Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whereas a state of war now exists between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the Government of Mexi-co that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipitulations of any treaty which may be entered into; therefore the sum of three millions of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated. of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments; and duly rati-

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, March 3, 1847. James K. Polk.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The following are, we

foresaid purpose.

Resolved, That Messrs. Wm. Grantham, David osenberger, John Chamberlain, Thos. Watson, ,, and Lewis Fry & Co., be appointed a commite to receive such produce as may be contribu

The Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson being presen arose and in his usual eloquent strain addressed the meeting, in which he fully set forth the duty of us not only as Christians, but as citizens, to give of the great abundance which it had pleased an all-bountiful Creator to bless us with—to aid in

relieving the distress of that ill-fated country, Ire-land, whose sufferings cry aloud for it.

After which it was resolved that the meeting do now adjourn, to meet again on the last Satur-day in this month, at 2 o'clock at the Union Church

this place.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Charlestown apers be requested to publish the above in their apers.

GEO. MURPHY, Ch'n.

R. V. Shirley, Sec'ry. CHARLESTOWN PRECINCT MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Charlestown Precincing: THOMAS BRISCOE was called to the Chair and VM. F. ALEXANDER and JAMES D. GIBSON appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr.

J. H. Kelley, on his motion the following resolution was

J. H. Kefley, va his motion the following resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED, That the Chair appoint a Committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to nominate six Delegates to represent this Precinct in the Whig County Convention, which will select two persons to represent this County in the next House of Delegates.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Thomas H. Willis, H. N. Gallaher, Wm. F. Turner, L. Sadler, Samuel Ridenour, and I. P. Lyles, who retired for a short time, and on returning reported the following

Delegates:—Messrs. B. C. Washington, Conrad R. Starry, John W. McCurdy, Richard Henderson, Samuel Ridenour, and John C. Wiltshire.

The Delegates nominated were unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

Mr. J. H. Kelly then suggested the propriety of selecting Delegates to the Whig Congressional Convention, either through the medium of a committee, by ballot or by the Chair.

Capt G. W. Sappington remarked that he believed the best mode of arriving at the sense or wishes of the meeters was to hallot for the necessary and the sense of the sense of the meeters was to hallot for the necessary and the sense of the later through the sense of wishes of the meeters was to hallot for the necessary and the sense of the sense of the meeters was to hallot for the necessary and the sense of the sense of the sense of the meeters was the sense of the sense of the sense of the meeters was the them.

by the Chair.

Capt. G. W. Sappingion remarked that he believed the best mode of arriving at the sense or wishes of the meeting was to ballot for the proposed. Delegates—that they should be selected from the body of the meeting, leaving them free and antrammelled, with discretionary power to make such selection as will best serve Whig principles and secure the public good, without regard to the claims of any person at present spoken of as a candidate for the next Congress. He therefore moved, and hoped that his motion would be sustained and adopted, that the meeting would proceed to ballot.

N. S. White, Esq. moved as a substitute, that the Chair appoint four delegates and four alternates, which was adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following Delegates:—Messrs Thomas H. Willis, Sam'l Ridenour, Wm' G. Ferguson, and Jas. D. Gibson.

Alternates:—Messrs. Wm. Crow, Wm. F. Tufner, S. W. Lackland, and G. R. Starry.

On motion of Wm. F. Turner, Esq. the proceedings were ordered to be published in the "Free Press" and "Spirit of Jefferson."

Spirit of Jefferson."

On motion of J. H. Kelley, the meeting then adjourned THOMAS BRISCOE, Ch'm.

WM. F. ALEXANDER, Secretaries.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Return of Major Gen. Butler-Capture of the Return of Major Gen. Butter—Capture of the Kentucky Cavalry—Position of Gen. Taylor—The Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Gro. The propeller Washington arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, the 28th ult., from the Brazos, having sailed on the 28d ult. Major General Butter came passenger on her. He is still suffering so much from the effects of the wound he received at Monteroy, as to be disabled for active service.

We append a letter says the Picayune, from our correspondent "H."

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Feb. 22, 1847.

Brazos Santiago, Feb. 22, 1847.

Gentlemen—It seems that Gen. Taylor is busy, making water tanks, and collecting a large train of wagons and pack mules. The enemy has left that part of the country for parts unknown, but is supposed to have moved towards Vera Cruz.

A portion of the Virginia troops, under Major Randolph, arrived here a day or two since, and will land at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and proceed to Saltillo. The volunteers or most of them, who shall hereafter arrive, will join Gen.

A letter from the Brazos, to the New Orleans Mercury, dated February 22d, says:

Gen. Worth and staff are to sail to-morrow for

Tampico, in the steamer Edith, leaving Col. Harney to bring up the rear as speedily as possible.

The regiment of Virginia volunteers have arrived off this place. The Virginians are to debark at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and are to proceed to the headquarters of Gen. Taylor, now at Aqua Nueva, about thirty miles beyond Saltillo. We have had frequent reports recently of the march of Santa Anna upon Saltillo, but as yet we have nothing reliable.

The Mercury adds:—

At Malamoras an attack was apprehended, as on the night of the 11th a considerable body of Mexican cavalry approached the outskirts of the city, and dismounting from their horses thought to pass the guard unperceived. They were dis-covered as they passed in defile over the old Mexi-can entrenchment, and were fired upon by the guard stationed at the upper end of the town. The alarm was soon given in the city, and on troops were under arms and at their stations with-

out the loss of time and in excellent order. The Mexicans made good their retreat. There were some cases of small pox at Matamo ras, but they were of a mild nature, and yielded

easily to medical treatment. A postscript to a letter from the regular corres-pondent of the Baltimore Sun, at Matamoras,

event that said treaty, which expenditure of field by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; fulkand accurate accounts of which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

John W. Davis,

"I have no Sattillo, and is now engaged in strengthening his position at Monterey. Gen. Patterson's place at Victoria, it is said, is supplied by Gen. Urrea with a large force of Mexicans.—Gen. Patterson has had the misfortune to get a broken leg in an accidental fall from a precipice. says:-"I have no doubt Gen. Taylor has withdrawn

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, March 8, 8 P. M. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.-The Southern mail as arrived, bringing dates from Tampico to the

20th, and from Brazos Santiago to the 23d. It is positively asserted that the Commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz, had received imperative orders from Santa Anna, to withdraw all the forces from that city and march into the

The general supposition seemed to be, that Vera Cruz would be occupied by our troops with-ut striking a blow. Preparations were making at Tampico, with

designed to operate on Vera Cruz.

It is also stated that Gen. Urrea has received positive orders from Santa Anna, to march against Matamoras and the Brazes reat rapidity, for the embarkation of the troops latamoras and the Brazos.

Gen. Scott arrived at Tampico on the 20th, and as acting with great energy.

Good Wages. At the Philadelphia Navy Yard shipcarpenters are in suchidems nd, that Gov-ernment has directed that their wages shall here-after be 83 per day. It is found impossible to procure them for a less sum.

RELIEF OF IRELAND.

At a meeting of the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity, on Saturday the 6th instant, called for the purpose of expressing their sympathy at the distress and suffering condition of Ireland, and of devising means for the relief of the distressed. On motion of Mr. Thomas Lock, GEO. MURPHY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Robert V. Shirler, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by L. P. W. Balch, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the present condition of Ireland in its suffering and wretchedness demands our deepest sympathy and pity.

Resolved, That Messrs. L. P. W. Balch, P. P. Dandridga, Meredith Helm, John F. Smith, Wm. Cameron, Wm. G. Hardesty, John G. Myers, Thos. Clevinger, John Gruber, Jr., David Rosenberger, Geo. I. Boltz and Bartholomew Shaull, be appointed a committee for the purpose of soliciting such contributions as may be given for the altoresaid purpose.

Resolved, That Messrs. Wm. Grantham. David Well, the investigation was had, and no sooner was the opportunity in the hands of the accuser, than he bounded away into the illimitable field of facts and fancies which have unhappily sprung up with "rank luxuriance" around and about him.

was the opportunity in the hands of the accuser, than he bounded away into the illimitable field of facts and fancies which have unhappily sprung up with "rank luxuriance" around and about him. with "rank luxuriance" around and about him. Here he revelled, an enthusiast it would seem in a world of his own creation, until he yielded to the weariness of satiety. There appears to have been the utmost difficulty throughout the whole of the affair in bringing his mind to the subject matter of the investigation, or in determining what of all that was said did perfain thereto, and what did not. Sufficient, however, was finally elicited to justify an unanimous conclusion on the part of this legislative-judiciary, that the charges brought against Judge Le Grand were utterly groundless; and that his "personal and official integrity" is entirely unimpaired. On the part of Ex-Governor it was inferred that the charges originated in malice, and not in "mal conception of circumstances," it was inferred that the charges originated in ma-lice, and not in "mal conception of circumstances," otherwise we presume it would have been only a malformation of opinion. The school-boy mis-chievousness evinced by the House, in rufusing to permit Mr. Orrick to amend his resolution, by substituting the proper term misconception, for "malconception," is not an inappropriate finale to that prurient curiosity which seems to have led them, in violation of all propriety, into the affair. But we apprehend they have learned the force of the scripture maxim, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."—Ballimore Sun.

Friday Saturday

Thursday

Monday "

TELEGRAPH WRITING .- The Philadelphia Amercan says there is a prisoner confined in the Penitentiary at Trenton, N. J., who has exhibited a decided ability in invention, and not long since, as one point of his mental operations, perfected and applied, in the Legislative chambers, a machine for instantly taking the yeas and nays.

It now appears that he has been engaged in constructing a machine for telegraph printing, which e accomplishes with more facility than can be achieved by the use of Morse's writing apparatus, The editor of the Trenton State Gazette, who has seen the machine, save of it :-

"By simply striking at one end of the telegraph set of keys, each of which answers to a letter or mark of punctuation, a communication will be printed at the other end of the wire. The keys may be toucked as rapidly as the operator chooses It does not require a certain time to make the let-ters, as in Morse's or House's invention. Touch ing the key does not make the letter; it only sets in motion an instrument which goes on itself very rapidly, makes the letter, and then stops. All that the operator has to do, is to sit down at his key-board with his communication before him, and touch the keys, as fast as his fingers can do it." The printing of the letters is said to be perfect.

PENNSYLVANIA MINITIA .- The Adjutant Gen eral's Report to the Governor, shows that the number of militia companies is 1530, the number of militiamen enrolled in the State is 639.— The number of Volunteer companies 239,273 as follows:—Cavalry, 4,738; Artillery 4,236; Infantry 13,158; Riflemen 10,800; Aggregate number of Division 273,663. In Philadelphia county the aggregate of militia and volunteers is 51,273.

# The Markets.

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 10, 1846. DEAR Sin :- Our Flour market this week is without

Holders are asking \$6 124, without effecting any sales of note. Receipts continue large, and would increase under a sufficient supply of ears.

GRAIN—There has been a good supply of Corn for some time—fully equal to the demand, and prices are atalouer range than last week. White, 'boday, is down in 75 cts; yellow 78 to 80 cents. Oats, of good qualify, 43 cts. Rye 85 cents.

CATTLE—The offerings at the scales this week have been fair and but few head remain unsold—sales generally from 3 50 to \$3 75 per 100 bs on the hoof.

SEEDS—Large quantities of Cloverseed coming in, and prices, have fallen—prime can be had at \$2 25,—but few lots are free from ripple.

TRADE AND BUSINESS..

At New York, on Monday, Flour was firm with limited rales, Genesee at \$7; Georgetown and Howard street \$6.624. Corn 80 to 90 cents. Corn meal 5 to 5 124. At Philadelphia, on Monday, the only operations in Flour were 1,000 bbls. mixed brands at \$5.874, with privileges, and 500 bbls. Western at \$5.57, deliverable all in May. Corn meal sold at \$4.50. Corn 81 to 85 cents.

WARRED .

In Baltimore, on the 23th lit, by the Rev. Mr. Shrigly, Mr. FERDINAND W. LITTLE, of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Anna N. Shope, formerly of this town.

In Shepherdstown on Wednesday, March 3d, by the Rev. Jos. M. Alkinson, Capt. J. P. A. ENTLER, to Miss. Ellen McElroy, daughter of the late Wm. McElroy, Esc.

At Bowling Green, near Richmond, on Sunday morning, the 23th of February, 1847, by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. John J. Palmer, of the city of Richmond, (formerly of Charlestown.) to Mrs. Harrier Whitlook, of Henrico (late of Hanover) county.

On Thursday evening the 5th uit, by the Rev. George Reed, Mr. DEMANUEL CALLETT to Miss FANNY KERNS, daughter of Mrs. Elisha Kerns, all of Frederick county. On the 4th trist, in the City of Wheeling, by the Rev. — Mr. John W. Gardner, of this county, to Miss Mary Eliza, daughter of Mr. Samuel D. and Sally K. Harper, of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 26th nit, at Sugar Wood Berkeley Co., Mr. Patrick Driskell, aged about 34 At the residence of her son, near Shepherdstown, on the 2d instant, Mrs. CATHARIEE SHERMAN, aged about

At Harpers-Ferry, on the 1st instant, of consumption, Miss Sarah E. Simpson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Simpson, aged 21 years.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. Samuel, Moore of this county, aged about 33 years—leaving a wife and several children to lament his loss.

On Thursday the 25th ult, at his residence in Frederick county, Mr. Henry Richards, aged 93 years and two months.

months.
On the 25th nit. Miss Jank Foster, daughter of John Foster, dec'd, of Clarke county, aged about 31 years.
In Winchester, on Friday the 25th nit. after a lingering illness, Mr. George Luther Baker, son of Mrs. Mary Baker, in the 18th year of his age.
On Sainrday the 25th February, of consumption, Mrs. Sally Ann Strider, wife of Mr. Jacob Strider, in the 30th year of her age.

A CERTIFICATE from Mr. Ingerson of Lancaster, N. H., a highly respectable citizen of that place, and Jailer of the county of Coos:

I. George W. Ingerson of Lancaster, hereby certify, that I have been troubled with the Asthma for about twenty years. Last November, when I began taking Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I had been mable to do anything for several months, and had not, except a very few nights, been able to rest in my bed. Almost as soon as I began to take it, I felt relieved. I have taken about two bottles. My health is altogether improved. A few returns of the Asthma, which I have had in that time, were almost immediately removed by taking the Balsam. I rest well, and my health is, and has been for months better than at any time previous for many years. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all who are similarly afflicted.

GEO. W. INGERSON.

Lancaster, N. H., April 28, 1846.

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

THIS OFFICE.

CANDES THE Ladies are invited to call and examine our assortment of Tall and Flat-bottomed CANDLE-STICKS—latest styles just received and for sale cheap.

THIS OFFICE.

THOS. RAWLINS

TWAN BESKER'S MEMORANDA

Marpland Lotteries, for March, 1847.

CHARLES C. EGERTON, JR., Agent.

Office, Corner of Commerce and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, Md. Md. Cononsol'd 38 \$20,000, 4 of 5000, 20 of 1000 \$11,500 50 of 1,000 8284, 700 \$15,000, 10,000, 5,000, 20 of 1,000 \$3 of \$10,000, 5,000, 4,145, 30 of 1000 \$10,000, 3,000, 1, 755, 20 of 400 40 \$7,500, 2,000, 1,500, 1,200, 750, 466 100 \$ 5 00 4 00 10 00 5 00 4 00 2 00 Bel Air, Susq'a Canal Md. Consoli'd Md. Consoli'd Fred. F. Sem. 8 Md. Consoli'd 41 9 Bel Air. 15 10 Susq'a Canal 15 10 Md. Consoli'd 42 12 Md. Consoli'd 48 13 Fred. F. Sem. 15 \$20,000, 5,000, 20 of 1000 \$11,000, 5,000, 2,244, 1,590, 10 of 750 \$30,000, 8,000, 5,000, 4,000 200 of 500 \$20,000, 5,000, 8,000, 2,000, 20 of 600 \$10,000, 8,000, 2,500, 5 of 1,000 " 15 Md. Con'd 44 820,000, 7,000, 5,000, 4,000, &c. " 16 Bel Air, 16 " 17 Sus. Canal 16 " 18 Md. Con'd 45 " 19 Md. Con'd 46 " 20 Fred. F. S'y.16 Tuesday Wednesday 10.00 \$10,000, 4,000, 2,000, 20 of 100 \$30,000, 10,000, 8,000, 4,000, 1,000 \$15,000, 7,500, 5,000, 2,000, 1,285

\$7,000, 2,000, 1,000, 600

\$7,500, 2,000, 1,200.

820,000, 5,000, 2,327, 1,750

\$25,000, 4,000, 2,000, 20 of 1,000 \$25,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,340, &c. \$16,000, 4,000, 2,000, 1,668 80 cts. \$9,000, 2,500, 1,600, 1,225, &c.

\$15,000, 7,500, 5,000 3,000, &c.

B 00

\$10,000, 2,000, 1,200, 1,016, 1,000 \$50,000, 15,000, 7,500, 3,336, 80, } 100 of 1;500, 100 1,000. Special Notice... The Four Thousand Dollar Small Fry Lotteries.

12

Our customers will please take notice that one of the above Lotteries will be drawn henceforth on EVERY SATURDAY in each week. Tickets \$1, Halves 50 cts., Qrs. 25 cts. Packages on certificate will be sold at the following rates:—Regular package of wholes \$14; regular package of Halves \$7; regular package of Qrs. \$3 50. The purchase of packages in these lotteries is decidedly the best mode of venture, as it gives to the holder of the certificate every number in the lottery, and the chance of drawing the FOUR HIGHEST PRIZES.

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

Corner Commerce and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Mb.

The official drawing of these great Lotteries will be sent immediately after it is over, to all

who order from me.

Trickets and drawings are always mailed under envelope, so that no one can discover what they contain; and all Money or Lottery operations transacted with me, strictly sacred and confidential.

To No postage need be paid on letters ordering Tickets.

BALTIMORE, March 5, 1847. FOR SALE. THE advertiser has for sale a superior family

horse, well broken to harness-also a com plete and well finished buggy, nearly new, which e will sell low. Apply at March 12, 1847. THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership of the firm of the under signed, will terminate on the first of Apri next—therefore, those having unsettled accounts are requested to come forward and settle the same previous to that date, without fail.

22 Md. Con'd 47

" 25 Md. Con'd 48 49 49 49 49 49 49

" 29 Md. Con'd 50 }

Tuesday " 23 Bel Air Wednesday " 24 Sus. Canal 172 Wednesday " 24 Sus. Canal 485

Saturday " 27 Fred. F. S'y 17

Tuesday " 30 Bel Air 18 Wednesday " 31 Sus. Canal 18

They take this opportunity to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them since they have been in business.

WM. JOBE & CO.
Shannondale Factory, March 12, 1847.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, by the undersigned, on Monda next the 15th of March, Court-day, at the Court-House, the following property, viz. One splendid two-horse CARRIAGE and Har Three Feather Beds, Four Bedsteads,
Four Tables,
One Mahogany Table,
One first-rate Sofa,
Two dozen of Chairs,

Two dozen of Chairs,
One new Tin Bathing Tub,
Two Giddings' Patent Refrigerators,
Three Woods' Patent Easy Rocking Chairs,
A full sett of splendid IVORY HANDLE
KNIVES and FORKS.
TERMS.—Three months credit will be given

on all the above prope March 12, 1847, WM. H. GRIGGS, D. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the res dence of the subscriber, near Knott's Mills (formerly Reynold's Little Mills,) and four miles North-west of Harpers-Ferry, on THURSDA the 25th instant, the following

Personal Property, viz:

Five Work Horses; Several head of Cattle, among which are som good Milch Cows;

Several head of Stock Cattle, 1 Durham and Teas water Bull; A number of Stock Hogs, several brood Sows; 3 Barshare Ploughs, 8 double and single Shovel do 3 setts three-horse Double and Single-trees ; 2 Log-chains and 1 Fith-Chain ;

2 Wheat Fans, one Ohio make; 2 Plantation Wagons; 2 setts Grain Ladders; several Rakes and Forks

5 or 6 setts of Gears;
1 sett of Blacksmith's Tools;
Several Tons of Timothy Hay;
A quantity of Oats, Corn and Potatoes, by the bushel:

Between 80 and 90 acres of Wheatin the ground by the acre; together with many other articles,

unnecessary to enumerate.

ALSO—1 Negro Woman, aged 28 or 30 years.
and her child, aged 15 months. If she is not sold previous to the day of sale, she will be offered for hire on that day to the highest bidder. She is a

first-rate farm hand.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums of five dollar and under the cash will be required-on all sum exceeding that amount a credit until the first da of December next, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. March 12, 1847. WM. FLANIGAN.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between E. P. MILLER & E. S. TATE under the name of MILLER & TATE. was dissolved on the 4th day of the present month, by mutual consent. The books, bonds and papers of the late firm are in the hands of E. S. Tate, who is fully authorised to settle up the business of the late firm.

March 12, 1847.

March 12, 1847.

E. S. Tate. HAVING purchased the entire interest of E P. Miller, in the late firm, will continue the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to wait on the customers of the old firm, and a many new ones as will favor him, with their cus tom. E. S. TATE. March 12, 1847.

Horses, Horses.

THE undersigned will be at Sappington's Hotel, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., on the 15th instant, (being the first day of March Court,) with a DROVE OF HORSES, suitable for the saddle or for harness.

JOHN DAVENPORT, of Ohio.

March 12, 1847. CANDLE-STICKS.—The Ladies are invite

ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE. THE heirs of the late Sarah Clark being de-sirous of going West, offer for sale the Farm on which they now reside, containing
110 Acres, 3 Roods and 32 Poles,

by accurate survey. As regards locality and ferby accurate survey. As regards locally and tertility of soil, it is not to be excelled by any in the
county of Jefferson, and perhaps no farm in the
State is similarly situated in regard to water facilities. The fields are watered by running streams
through each—there is a good Saw-mill on it, and
in addition to this, there is fall sufficient for a flourin addition to this, there is fall sufficient for a flouring mill, woollen factory, distillery, or any kind of
machinery that capitalists may desire. The stream
is sufficiently strong at all seasons to turn any or
all of the above mentioned works, and to any person desirous of investing capital in a small landed
estate a favorable opportunity is offered. The
farm is situated two and a half miles South of
Charlestown. Letters addressed to B. F. CLARK, it the above named place, will receive attention.

March 5, 1847—3m.

T Lancaster Tribune is requested to copy three months for \$5 00, and send one copy of the paper to advertiser and the bill to this office for collection.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE undersigned by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by Davis Everett to secure a certain sum of money due Wells J. Hawks, will proceed to sell on Friday the 26th of March, at the residence of said Everitt in Charlestown, the property mentioned in said deed, consisting of "Five Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding;

One dozen plain chairs; Half dozen do. with cane bottoms; Four or five tables; 3 stands;
I carpet, 1 stove, shovels, tongs and and-irons;
Smoothing irons, two setts of knives and forks; China-ware, Crockery-ware, dishes, pots, jars, ket-tles, tin-ware, &c."

Iso-Seven hundred pounds of Bacon, a quantity of Lard, and 2 Shoats, sold to satisfy rent.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums of \$5 and over a credit of six months will be given, the purcha-

for all under \$5 the cash will be required.

WM. L. BAKER, Trustee.

March 5, 1847. P. S. The House now occupied by Davis Everett, will be for rent after the above sale takes place, and possession given on the 1st day of April following. WELLS J. HAWKS.

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 28th October, 1841, and admitted to record, by Carter Williamson and wife, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 15th instant, (Court.day.) the Patent Right of a valuable

in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, which letters patent were obtained by Edward Fitzpatrick, on the 14th November, 1835, and conveyed and assigned by the said Fitzpatrick to Alburtis. Smutt Machine, d 00 , and no and assigned by the said Fitzpatrick to Alburlia Childs, and by said Childs to Lysander B. Childs, and from the said L. B. Childs to Carter Williamson, as will more fully appear from the Indentures to be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms:—Twelve months credit from the day.

f sale. Bond with approved security will be re-uired. CHAS. B. HARDING, March 5, 1847—ts. Commissioner's Sale.

A GREEABLY 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 hetra of Joseph Myers and wife vs. the widow and helrs of Henry Kretzer, deceased, I shall offer for sale in Shepherdstown, on SATURDAY the 13th day of March next, in front of Daniel Entler's Hotel, a certain House and Lot, situated in said town, of which lift the said Henry Kretzer died siezed—the same consisting of two Lots or parts of Lots, conveyed to said Kretzer by deed from Philip Staub and wife, dated the 22d of October, 1841, of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, known on the town platas portion of Lot No. 93,—the title to which, it is believed, is indisputable.

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.

Feb. 26, 1847.

Wheat and Corn Wanted.

Wheat and Corn Wanted. THE subscribers are anxious to purchase any number of Bushels of Wheat and Corn, for which they will pay the highest Cash price or delivery; or, if the farmers prefer it, they will haul it from their Barns, as they keep teams for that purpose. Farmers, look to your interest, and give us a call before you dispose of your produce.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

17 Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always on hand to exchange with the farmers for their produce.

Old Furnace, Febuary 26, 1847.

B dition of New Boors, among their mannew works. Call and see them.

Feb. 26.

Heigh-ho! for a husband!—heigh-ho,
There's danger in long delay!
Shall I never again have a beau!
Will nobody marry me pray;
I begin to feel strange I declare!
With beauty my prospects will fade!
I'd give myself up to despair,
If I thought I should die an old maid!

If I thought I should die an old ma
I once cut the beaux in a huff!
I thought it a sin and a shame
That no one had spirit enough
To ask me to alter my name!
So I turned up my nose at the short,
And rolled up my eyes at the tall;
But then I just did it in sport,
And now I've no lover at all!

These men are the plague of my life!

'Tis hard from so many to choose!
Should one of them wish for a wife,
Could I have the heart to refuse!
I don't know—for none have proposed!
Oh, dear me! I'm frightened, I yow,
Good gracious! who ever supposed
That I should be single till now!

# General Intelligence.

The Lodge of Odd Fellows in this place have contributed one hundred dollars for the relief of the poor of Ireland and Scotland. The churches have yet done nothing. Just so far is Odd Fellowship ahead of the Christianity of the present day. It is a noble society that practices what it preaches,—Hagerstown News.

SENTENCE OF THE GAMBLERS.—Case of Turner, d.c.—On Saturday morning, in the city court, Mr. Pitts, counsel for the traversers, withdrew his motion for a new trial in the gambling cases, and accordingly George Campbell, Robert Perry, George James and William James, convicted of fraudulent play, and thereby depriving Isaac H. James of \$10,500 in money were sentenced each Jones of \$10,500 in money were sentenced each to pay a fine of \$1000, and to be imprisoned in the jail two years; and at the expiration of the time, each to give security in the sum of \$1000 to be of good behavior for one year.—Balt. Sun.

SAD TIMES .- In Ireland, marriages take place to an enormous extent in ordinary times. It is given as a remarkable proof of the present dis-tress that during the last five weeks scarcely a marriage has taken place in the county of Cork.

FALL OF IDOLATRY IN CHINA .- Dr. Gutzlaff records a remarkable effect of the British invasion The natives expected that their idols would repel the invaders, but seeing them unable to make the least resistance, even to save themselves from the hands of an excited soldiery, veneration gave way to contempt. The idols, having proved their worthlessness, the Chinese refused to worship them, and the shrines and the priests

STEAMBOAT SURK.—Loss of Life.—The Steamer Tom Metcalfe, which left Cincinnati on Monday night, the next morning about 2 o'clock ran against the bank near Aurora, with such force as to demolish her almost instantly. The hull sank, both wheel-houses parted from it, and the cabin floated off. Ropes were carried out, and this soon drawn ashore, when all the passengers (thirteen in number) but four were saved. These four, with a deck hand, were lost in the sinking of the hull.— The cargo consisted of 2,000 barrels flour, some pork, and sundries; upon which we understand there was no insurance. The boat was insured for \$3,000.

TEXAS EXPORTS.—The barque Bostonian Capt Emerson, arrived at Boston on Friday morning from Galveston 4th ult., with cotton and tobacco This is the first vessel which has entered at Bos ton from Texas since the annexation.

FREIGHTS .- The N. O. Bulletin estimates that the advance of half a penny per pound freight on cotton, would make a difference on the entire crop of \$8,000,000 in favor of the ship owners. The rise in freight on corn meal and flour is still a greater per centage than that on cotton.

RUNNING FROM DEATH .- By the last accounts we learn that Liverpool has 170,000 paupers just arrived from Ireland and Scotland, and the citizens are petetioning Parliament for relief; Bristol has 70,000 of these visiters—driven over from Cork; Glasgow has over 100,000; and Greenock is completely overrun.

THE "WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR."-A huckster in Cincinnati left his wagon lately in charge of a watch dog, chained inside. A negro went up to the wagon, for some purpose or other, the Ware-Room, to which the attention of when, quick as thought, the dog sprung at the man, and seized him by the mouth and nose, and despite every effort of his to get the dog loose, he clung on and knawed until he had taken part of the finest and handsomest description of Italian Marthe man's nose, and all the upper lip entirely off! The man fainted and fell down upon the pavement, his face and breast covered with blood. He was taken home by some of the bystanders, and properly attended to.

EGG TRADE .- France is driving a splendid trade by the exportation of eggs to England, which on an average amount to 82,000,000 a year, while the French themselves consume 9,300,000,000. The gross exportation from France to different countries exceeds, 882,000,000.

CARGO OF THE SARAH SANDS .- The steamer Sarah Sands sailed from New York on her recturn voyage to Liverpool on the afternoon of last Wed-We do not know the number of passen gers that go out in her. The following is a list of her cargo:—

Flour, 1,800 barrels; corn meal, 600 barrels; corn, 4,005 bushels; cheese, 461 boxes; cotton, 274 bales; bacon, 111 bales; jalap, 20 bales; onions, 50 barrels; potatoes, 90 barrels; chrom ore, 30 tons; rice, 68 tierces; apples, 50 barrels. This is equal in bulk to 5,500 barrels.

CELEBRATION AT ST. Louis .- The anniversary of the founding of St. Louis, was celebrated in that city, on the 15th inst. by a grand civic and military procession, followed by a sumptuous dinner in the afternoon, and a brilliant ball at night.

Our Army-The Volunteers and Regulars.-With Shields for defence, Buller for supplies, a Pillow for repose, and a Marshall for parade, may they not lack Wool for comfort, Worth in battle, or a Garland for victory; never crying Quit-man to the foe, but laying their Twiggs on the enemy's back, pay promptly their Scott, or charge as the Taylor always knows how.

A "NIGGER TOM THUMB."-The New Orleans Delta says, there is now in that city, a little nigger Tom Thumb, who is, in his way, a natural curi-osity. He is a well-formed, intelligent little fellow, and is as fond of tobacco as a monkey is of nuts.
He belongs to Mr. Wells, of Point Coupee; his name is Manuel, he is from Mason county, Ky.; is twenty-three years old; fifty pounds weight, and three feet nine inches high in his stockings.

May Manuel's shadow never be less.

Honor Declined .- The Washington Union thus alludes to the recent mention of Mr. Ritch is name in connection with the Vice Presidency As to the proposition to make Thomas Ritchie Vice Presidency, we have never heard it as being seriously made; but at the hazard of raising a smile at our expense, we repeat in the most positive manner, that no consideration under heaven would induce us to accept it. Is it necessary for us to repeat what we so lately eaid, that we will accept no office from the people or from the administration."

EMBRANT PASSENGERS TO THE U. STATES.—
A report laid before Congress on Wednesday evening gives the number of emigrants that arrived in the United States for the year ending September 80, 1846, as follows:

Maine, 5,930; New Hampshire, 25; Massachusetts, 14,079; Rhode Island, 83; New York, 98,867; Pennsylvania, 7,235; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 9,237; Virginia, 82; North Carolina, 3, 8, Carolina, 408; Louisiana, 22,148; Florida, 90; Texas, 354. Total, 158,648. Males, 90,973; females, 66,778; sex not stated, 897.

## CITY ADVETISEMENTS.

NEW HARDWARE STORE. THE undersigned having associated themselved for the prosecution of the Hardware Business are prepared to offer their friends and all who may call on them an Entire New Stock, which has been selected with the greatest care, from the European and American Manufacturers. Our Stock, in part, comprises the following ar-

Our Stock, in part, comprises the following articles, viz:

Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws, Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Curtain Bands, Tea Trays, Fire Irons, Cast Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Copper, Ziac, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c.; Stoves, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings; Eliptic Springs and Axles, warranted; Patent Leather, Painted Cloth, Coach Lace, Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Hub-bands, Mallable Castings, and all Goods usually kept in Hardware Stores, which we offer wholesale and retail at our new Granite front Ware-houses, sign of the Gilt Plane, at the South-Ware-houses, sign of the Gilt Plane, at the South-east corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance, first door from the corner in either street. MUNCASTER & DODGE.

Georgetown, D. C., March 5, 1847.

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales. Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balder-ston Streets, Baltimore.

Scales, Scales! Scales!!

A LL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus, that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be supplied at my establishment with promptness.—
I warrant every article manufactured, equal, if not superior, to any others in this country, and at prices so low that every purchaser shall be satisfied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's Balance, always on hand.

Country Merchants, &c., are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, or send their orders, which shall be attended to with despatch.

JESSE MARDEN. Baltimore, March 5, 1847—1y.

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

THE subscriber has on hand a large and gene-ral assortment of HATS, CAPS and FAN-cx Furs, comprising one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this city. All of which will he sold wholesale and retail on the most reasons. ole terms. D' 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. McP.

JAMES M. HAIG, No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL MPORTER and Manufacturer of Fringes, Tassels, Gimps, Odd Fellows' and Masonic Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons, Tailors' Trimmings, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in very variety, wholesale and retail. Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—1y\*

#### LEWIS A. METTEE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

NO. 13 LIGHT STREET, (Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.) GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847-6m.

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

HIS establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power, manufactures all kinds of Marble Work in a superior style, and at the lowest prices for Cash.

The largest and best assortment of Marble

most tasteful designs and patterns, made of the ble; 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 al

kinds of Marble in the block, or cut to sizes for Monuments, &c. JOHN BAIRD, Monuments, &c. JOHN BAIRD, Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St. Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1847.—\$5.

#### Important Information to all MERCHANTS.

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

SLEEPER & FENNER, have prepared the largest and best assort-

Silk Parasols and Parasolettes ever offered to the Merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manuthat city, on the 10th inst. by a grand civic and military procession, followed by a sumptuous dinner in the afternoon, and a brilliant ball at night.

Among the toasts drank at the dinner, was the following:—

adopted every improvement in macingary, manter facture 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 entrust 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. LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH, Commission Merchant and Dealer

in General Produce, No. 22 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt,
WILL attend to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Stock, and will promptly execute any orders sent to him. He respectfully in-vites consignments from the Farmers and Millers

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

LAND FOR SALE. HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low rices and on most accommodating payments. prices and on most accommodating payments.
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., } Sept. 25, 1846—tf. [F. P. copy. 30 PIECES Calicoes, new styles, just rec GIBSON & HARRIS.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Castleman and Jane his wife, to the undersigned, recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson on the 21st day of September, 1841, and executed for the purpose of securing to John H. McEndree the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, in the manner therein specified—of which sum there appeared to be still due, on the 1st day of April, 1846, the sum of \$1300 22, (there being interest up to this date on the aforesaid sum.) according to the receipts of payments produced to me by the said George Castleman, and a statement thereof furnished to me by said McEndree, which correspond,—I shall offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, or on such credit or terms as the parties for cash, or on such credit or terms as the parties concerned may direct, in front of the Court-house concerned may direct, in front of the Court-house door in Charlestown, on FRIDAY the 26th day of February, 1847, Five-Eighths or Shares, (or so much of the same as may be necessary to pay the debt,) and all the right, title, claim and demand of the said George Castleman and wife, in the said five shares, (which is understood to be the absolute interest in fee) of and in that certain

TRACT OF LAND.

Lying and being in the County of Jefferson, State of Virginia, which descended to the heirs of William McEndree, dec'd, and the whole Tract containg 93 Acres and 2 roods, more or less. The five of the six shares herein advertised to be sold, (there being eight in all,) being five of the six shares conveyed by the said John H. Mc-Endree and Ann Eugenia his wife, and Sarah McEndree, by Deed, dated the 24th of August, 1841, to the said George Castleman, on record in the same Office, and are the same shares assigned to said John H. McEndree and Sarah McEndree, (A to said John H. said Sarah) in the report 4 to said John and 1 to said Sarah,) in the report and plat of division between the heirs, on recor in the same Office of the County Court of Jeffer-

The said four shares, which have the improve ments thereon, containing, as will be seen, 24 acres, 1 rood and 22 poles, and the said share of Sarah McEndree, 19 acres, the other share of the 6 shares conveyed by the Trust Deed, and known on said plat as the share of Nimrod McEndree, has been sold by the said George Castleman, with the consent of the said McEndree, to H. L. Opie, Esq. Feb. 5, 1847. WM. LUCAS, Trustee.

Postponement. By consent of the parties interested, the above Sale is postponed until the 15th instant, (Court-Day.) WM. LUCAS, Trustee. Day.) March 5, 1847.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

THE subscribers and ounces 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, guests. 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 it been his good fortune to have sold at least one prize in every scheme drawn since the establishment o 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.

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

FREY'S VERMIFUGE,

TO DESTROY AND EXPEL WORMS! MANY pages could be filled with testimonials certilying 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 throat during the night—on giving her Frey's Vermifuge a wad of 10 or 12 worms (8 or 10 inches long) and also some separate, came from her. WM. BERSH.

her.

\*\*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, eighty worms were discharged. Previous to taking it the child had every appearance of spasms.

WM. STONEBRAKER.

Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., April 24, 1844. I hereby certify that Mr. G\_\_\_\_, of Hagerstown, about 40 years of age, experienced unusual appetite and unpleasant sensation about his breast generally at 11 o'clock, A. M. One bottle of Frey's Vermifuge brought from him fifty two worms 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,

Feb. 12, 1847-eow4t. Harpers-Ferry. CUTLERY.

WE have now on hand a large variety of Cuttery, 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 Feb. 5. 1847, GIBSON & HARRIS.

New Spring Goods. 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. ublic to examine them.

Feb. 26.

J. J. MILLER. JUST received, beautiful assortment of work JUST received, beautiful assortment of working Worsteds;
Steel, gold and silver Beads;
Purse Silks, Rings, Tassels, &c.;
Reticule Clasps, handsome Purses, beautiful assortment of Worsted patterns;
Canvass 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.
Feb. 26.

Voters, Attention.

HOUSE-KEEPERS who want to secure a BRASS CLOCK, warranted. Also, just received, Brass Eight-day and Thirty-hour Clocks, tery cheep and warranted.

Feb. 19. THOS. RAWLINS.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing 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.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

The Impromements consist of a commodious BRICK.

DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms. The Outbuildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c.
There is a great variety of TIVET EDICED 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 healthy, but few cases of sickness having ever oc-curred, arising from its local situation. The land is of the best limestone. From its location,—be-ing convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county. This land can be divided into two farms, giving both wood and water to each

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 pur-chase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, to any disposed to engage in such an enter-prise. 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.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, takes this method to inform his friends and the pub-lic generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the best of Baltimore Leather, for the manufacture of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunks large and small, of the most approved patterns; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Buggy Harness, Brass, Silver and Japanned Mountings, Carpet Bags, Valices, Raw hide waggon whips, Riding Bridles; Bitts, from 121 cents to \$3,00. Martingales, En-

glish 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 cal and see for themselves. Collars can be furnished to Sadlers or others at

vholesale prices. Ar Repairing done at short notices.

JOHN BROOK.

Jan. 29, 1847. [Free Press Copy St.

Carrell's Western Exchange, HARPERS-FERRY, VA., The Regular Opposition Dining

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

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

E. H. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846.

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

attended by female servants exclusively. NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS! TOHN 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.

HE 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

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 usualy at his residence in Charlestown. All letters addressed to him will be promptly WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846-tf.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

HE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS 4 stock of COARSE BOOTS 4
SHOES for Servants.
Also, a variety of Gentlemen's
Fine and Kip work;
An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers,
Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes. Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes;
A large assortment of Misses and Children's
Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c. Our prices will be made as low (and terms as

good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the county. Give us a call.

JAMES McDANIEL, Agent. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

Domestics, Domestics. FARMERS and others will look this way for a large stock of Domestics, as follows:
40 pieces 7-8 plain Osnaburg Sheeting;
40 do Milled do for Pants, 10 Bale 4-4 Brown Cottons,
10 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 ap We can say our stock is unusually large, an 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. Calland see-no charge for showing. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS.

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

Groceries.

SUGAR at 8 and 10 cents;
Coffee at 9, 10, and 12‡ cents;
Prime Java do at 15 cents;
Best Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses;
Fresh Tess and Loc Succession. Fresh Teas and Loaf Sugar, very cheap. Feb. 19. THOS. RAWLINS. Cloths and Cassimeres.

A FEW ends of Black French Cloths and Cas-simeres, just ready for sale. Feb. 12. GIBSON & HARRIS. BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE THIS OFFICE. BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

HEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The public by a spurious article bearing the name of "Judkins 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 Judkin'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, dis-

Here follows a few out of many instances, dis-

closing 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 Judkin's Ointment, but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious. fortunately the article obtained was spurious. In using it my foot kept getting worse, until I became incapable of attending 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. 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 Druggis 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 discountenanced.
E. C. THOMAS,
Market street, west of Pine.

From William McJilton, 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 inflamma tion 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. have used the Ointment you make upwards twenty years, and never knew it fail. It is be-yond a doubt worthy of countenance by the pub-lic. WM. McJILTON.

For chilblain or frostbite it is a valuable remedy Doctors Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors

Dyspeptic Cordial, For Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Sick-Stomach, Cramp Cholic, Rheumatism, Gc., Gc. Among hundreds of certificates, it is deemed necessary only to offer the following :

From D. W. Naill, former member of the Legislature of Maryland.

Sams 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 dysperimental state of the sta tic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors' Dyspeptic Cordial at your instance, I have pleasure ure 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.

Hop. 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 dis-tressing nature, and the conflict between my sto-mach and food was often severe, the stomach loathing the food, and time after time throwing i up-frequently with pain. Add to this greatly depressed spirits, with debility, nerves weakened restless nights, frequent starting with unpleasant dreams. To describe my situation is difficult.— Physicians were consulted, various medicines tried, but nothing met my case until I met with your Ohio medicine, named Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. Soon after using it my disordered stomach became soothed. I continued the medicine—a perfect cure has been effected—my health is now good and has been for more than a year. I can now use any article of diet without any inconvenience. In my case this valuable medicine is incontestible. My case is well known to the Rev. Jas. M. Hanson, having been associated with him, in the same room, for some years in the General Post Office.

I am fully convinced that the above statemen is correct.

JAS. M. HANSON.

For sale, by J. P. BROWN, Ag't,
Feb. 26, 1847—6m.

Charlestown.

tion. 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 pai 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 Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland

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

Baim of Columbia-For the Hair PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will PERSONS who have thin hair, or whose hair is falling out, have here an article that will keep it from falling out, and increase the growth of it to a remarkable degree. This preparation was discovered some 18 or 20 years ago, since which time the sale of it has been on the increase. Thousands of bottles are sold weekly in the city of New York. It will keep the hair perfectly free from dandruff, and smooth and glossy. Its greatest virtue is in restoring the hair on the heads of those partially bald. It has been known to restore the hair on the heads of those who have been bald for years.

bald for years,
Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co.,
21 Cortland street, New York, and by
J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlestown, and
A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 17, 1846-cowly.

Great Sacrifice in Goods, WE have on hand a large stock of fashionable Mouslins, 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 dress, can now buy it at a great sacrifice. Please give us a call. MILLER & TATE. Feb. 5, 1847.

Feb. 5, 1847.

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
John G. Wilson,
Solomon Staley. Shepherdstown;
H. B. Miller, Elk Branch;
John Cook, Zion Chuch;
WM. Romemous of John Hess, Union School House;
George E. Moore, Old Furnace;
John H. Smith of J. R. Redman, Smithfield;
Edwin A. Reilly, Summit Point;
Dolphin Drew of S. Hefflensen, Kabletown;
Jacos Isler of J. M. Nicklin, Berryville;
WM. Timberlake, Dr. J. J. Janney, of J. O. Coyle,
Brucetown, Frederick County;
Henry F. Baker, Winchester;
Col. WM: Harmison, Bath, Morgan County;
John H. Likers, Martinsburg;
George W. Bradfled, Spickensville;
J. P. Megeath, Philomont, Loudoun county;
WM. A. Stephenson, Upperville, Fauquier sounty;
Schas Marmaduke, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
George Gilbert, Romney, Hampshire county;
AGENCY.

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; N. W. corner Third and Cheanut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York, and No. 12 State Street, Boston, is the agent in those cities for the "Spirit of Jeyperson." He will receive and forward promptly Subscriptions Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

## BALTIMORE TRADE.

CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Surgical and Dental Instruments,

No. 8, Light St., Ballimore.

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 but the 24th September, 1844.) in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific men. who have given these ted by all scientific men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approxi-

mates to them in point of utility.

IT 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.

B. C. RHODES, No. 26, South Charles Street, Baltimore, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Ac., HATS—RUSSIA, NU. TRIA CONEY; Straw Goods and Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c.

Printing Papers made to order, of any size.
The Rags taken in exchange or purchased at highest

Also—Agent for the sale of Dale's Counter and Platform Scales.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—6m.

SAMSON CARISS.

(LATE T. PALMER & Co.,)

No. 140 BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE,

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

can be had in this or any other city.

His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows:
Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and
Card Baskets and Toilet Setts, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cuttery: Alba-ta Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with Andirons and Tongs and Shovels, in setts, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Bands; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Girondoles; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelian; India China Toilet Setts, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to men-tion) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles. He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates; Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, Por-traitand Picture Frames, Bracket Pier Tables, Window Cornices; Rods and Rings, on hand, or by him manufactured to order, and sold as low as the same can be obtained at any establishment either in this city or elsewhere. He would here invite his friends and the public generally, (before purnasing,) to give him a call. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846-1y.

New Piano Forte Ware Room. No. 151 Pratt St., adjoining the Railroad Depot, Baltimore, Md.



THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S cele-A LI Rheumatic persons have very good reason for rejoicing, that they can obtain an article that will set all rheumatic complaints at decrease. We wonder that people will suffer a more than the very best instruments of the day. The manufacturers being very extensively engaged in the Piano Forte business, are enabled to

sell them much lower than the usual prices. Persons desirious of purchasing a real good Piano, and at the same time pay a very moderate price, are invited to call and examine those now on hand. T. NEWTON KURTZ. There can be had at all times, School Books, Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every

description, REALLY CHEAP.

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

T. N. K. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE. No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA. D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor. JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phil'a. Assistants. GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston,

Sept. 25, 1846-1y. 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
Feb. 19. C. G. STEWART & SON. 81 50 T.

New Goods.

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

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

JAPANNED WARE.—Just received, a lot of beautiful Spittoons, Toy Cups, &c. Feb. 19. THOS. RAWLINS.