

# Spirit of Jefferson

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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1847.

NUMBER 36.

## SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES W. BELLER.**  
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.  
At \$3 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.  
For paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrangements are paid. Subscriptions for one year, must in all cases be paid in advance.  
Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

### 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 authorized to settle up the business of the late firm. MILLER & TATE.  
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 as many new ones as will favor him, with their custom. E. S. TATE.  
March 12, 1847.

### ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE.

THE heirs of the late Sarah Clark being desirous of going West, offer for sale the Farm on which they now reside, containing 110 Acres, 3 Roads and 32 Poles, by accurate survey. As regards locality and fertility of soil, it is not to be excelled by any in the State, and is particularly adapted for the raising of stock. The fields are watered by running streams through each—there is a good Saw-mill on it, and in addition to this, there is full sufficient for a flouring mill, woolen 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, at the above named place, will receive attention. March 5, 1847—3m.

### 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 on 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.  
Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always on hand to exchange with the farmers for their produce. Old Furnace, February 20, 1847.

### F. J. TRAHERN, ATTORNEY 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 Virginia, on Tuesday the 18th day of March, (Inst.) JAMES GIDDINGS, President.  
March 5, 1847.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Stock of the Harpers Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Company are requested to pay their instalments due; and for their information the undersigned begs leave to say, that an order of the Board was passed on the 3d of December last, making 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 in advance. JAMES GIDDINGS, Pres't.  
March 5, 1847—3t.

### FOR RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot in Charlestown now occupied by Mr. James McDaniel. H. KEYES, Agent, for P. H. Hooff.  
March 5.

### FOR RENT.

THE property at Bedington, Berkeley county, Va. recently occupied by John T. Cookus, as a Dwelling and Store-house, is for rent on 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 Bedington, will show the property to any one desirous of renting. BRAXTON DAVENPORT.  
Feb. 18, 1847. (Martinsburg Rep. Copy.)

### Turnpike Notice.

PASS Tickets for the Turnpike will be sold hereafter by the Treasurer on the following terms:—  
For \$1, 10 cents will be given in Tickets.  
For \$2, 20 cents 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, 1847. S. C. & H. Turn. Com.

### SAPPHIRE'S WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

### MORRISON'S PILLS—Genuine, for sale by J. J. MILLER.

Feb. 12, 1847.

### ERIN'S CALL.

"Have pity on me, have pity on me, Oh! ye, my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me."  
Life of the doom'd—thy voice from the ocean  
Awakes thy sons to the land of the free;  
In sorrow they rise with a will  
And respond to the call with heart sympathy,  
The hills of your fathers are cankered and blighted,  
The grass at their doors is waving and long,  
The strong man is bowed, his soul is affrighted,  
And hushed in their halls are the harp and the song.  
Famine has entered each hamlet and dwelling,  
With destitution and want her towering hand;  
While perturbation, feeding in blackness, is swelling—  
The angel of Death is reaping the land.  
Arouse sons of Erin, your country loud calls you—  
"Bread" give us bread!" is her famishing cry;  
Hope is not in their hearts to conquer and rescue,  
Nor hope of escape—for where can they fly?  
Will you hear their lament, and lone let them languish?  
Can you know the loved homes of your youth in despair,  
And close up your hearts at the sound of their anguish!  
All mankind for food, like the wild beasts from the last  
Oh, no!—God forbid! He whose ways are mysterious,  
Sweet mercy will send with a mandate of good;  
He bids you from this land of plenty so glorious,  
"Aid us, ye poor brethren—all his numbers for food!"  
Then in earnest assembly; by generous donation,  
Prove the soft voice of mercy has whispered to share  
Each his mite or his hundreds, to God an oblation,  
And chase from Old Ireland the monster, Despair.

### General Intelligence.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR.

We see a great deal in the Whig papers of the injustice of the war, and the impolicy of taking any of the Mexican territory as indemnity for the wrongs done to us. This is claimed by their organs as the platform upon which the Southern Whigs stand. They avow their readiness to vote men and money for the war, but in the same breath virtually declare to Mexico, that they do not mean to touch a single acre of her territory, and that she need have no fear of our armies; because we design to withdraw our troops, and leave her property untouched. It is in such strange inconsistencies that Whig politicians find themselves involved. It is not for indemnity that they fight, but for naked glory. Not so thinks Mr. Newton, over whose election as a Whig member from Arkansas, the Whig press raised a shout of victory. He advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the best means of securing a speedy peace; and, moreover, he plainly tells his Whig associates, that he utterly repudiates their absurd plan of continuing the war, without a definite plan of obtaining territory by way of indemnity. It is a favorite argument with Southern Whigs to show "the white feather" in the face of the Northern fanatics, by declaring in advance that we desire no new territory, or at least will take none below the line of the Missouri compromise, so as to avoid the mischief of a struggle between the slave and the free States as to the appropriation of said territory. In other words, they agree to pour out Southern blood and treasure, with no view of securing indemnity for the wrongs of Mexico, or with the intention of obtaining territory which shall be occupied by the non-slaveholding population, to the entire exclusion of the Slaveholding States. Do they not thereby encourage the fanatics of the North in their grasping ends? The true policy of the South is to stand firm—to prosecute the war and obtain indemnity in the way of territory, which is to be open to an equal participation by the South and the North. In this way alone can we obtain justice and a proper appreciation of our rights. And this is the view taken by Mr. Newton, the Whig member from Arkansas, in rebuking the injudicious policy of his Whig co-partners:  
"Mr. N. did not choose to be placed before a small party in his own State as recreant to his duty in voting against the Wilmot proviso. He did not understand or recognize it to be a Whig doctrine, that we must never obtain any territory from Mexico, as the result of this war. He had voted against the Wilmot proviso, because all his constituents desired the war to be conducted as that it should be terminated speedily, and in a manner honorable to the United States. As to the political contest here about it, though he had seen many things that surprised him greatly, he knew nothing. His constituents did not believe the way to be unjust; they considered their Government as prosecuting and defending the rights of American citizens—might be against a weak power; but a power that had dared to invade and trample on the soil of this Union. Mr. N. did not claim to represent the Whig party of the United States; and if his sentiments should not be agreeable to some of his Whig friends, though he might regret it, yet he claimed the right of casting his votes according to his own convictions of duty, without subjecting himself to be censured, directly or indirectly, by the Whig organ here.  
"He went on to say that he represented a constituency who were in favor of the war, and who desired to see it prosecuted by the most vigorous measures; and who did not wish to limit the President in his conduct where his power might prove dangerous. On this point the Whigs of Arkansas agreed with the Democrats. And here it might be proper for him to say that he was here by persuasion of the Democrats of that State—though he had been opposed to the annexation of Texas, yet, when that question had been settled, and the annexation declared by Congress, he had raised a body of troops to aid her in defending herself against Mexican oppression."

#### THE ADVANCE IN PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

The great demand in Europe for our breadstuffs and provisions, has increased the prices here to such an extent that the working-classes are beginning to demand higher prices for their labor. The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:  
"I stated in a former letter that the society of ship carpenters had demanded higher wages—since then the shoemakers, caulkers and coopers have made a 'strike' and all the other trades will probably soon follow.  
Rents, provisions, and every thing else that is required for the support of a family, are increasing in price, and mechanics find it impossible to live at the old rate of wages. Within three months, beef has advanced from eight to ten cents per pound to twelve and fourteen. The shilling loaf of bread weighs one and a quarter pounds, less than it did three months since. Sugar has advanced one cent per pound.  
Flour has advanced one cent per pound. Coal has advanced two dollars per ton. Butter has advanced fifteen to twenty per cent, and a shill of beef that the poor man could three months ago purchase for 18c. must now be purchased at the rate of 6c cents per pound.  
An exchange paper says turkeys are made tender by giving them brandy. So are men."

### VALUE OF WHIG PREDICTIONS.

The idea we recently threw out, as to the fruits of the new Tariff, are confirmed by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun (Neutral.) The editor of the Whig N. Y. Express concedes that the Tariff of 1846 will bring in a revenue of thirty millions, instead of sixteen or twenty millions, as predicted by the Whig panic-makers. But the country will be prosperous, and the revenue will come in, in spite of the attempts of Whig politicians to depreciate the credit of the Government and make bankrupt the national resources:  
"The opposition, at the commencement of the session, prophesied that the tariff of 1846 would, at the utmost, yield not over \$20,000,000 per annum, and in all probability only 16,000,000; and it was for this reason that Mr. Webster promised his Massachusetts friends, and those he had made over a dinner table in Philadelphia, that on the very first day of the session he would bring in a bill for abrogating the tariff of 1846, and re-establishing that of 1842. Mr. Webster has done no such thing; neither has he spoken or called up the resolutions he introduced in regard to the war."  
The fact is, the prophesies of the opposition in regard to the tariff have been wholly contradicted by the receipts of the various Custom-houses in the Union. The revenue in six ports only—and that not for the full quarter, but only for eleven weeks, has exceeded the revenue of last year for the same period by \$823,000, and will, no doubt, exceed that same revenue in all the ports of the United States, and for the full quarter, by more than a million; demonstrating thus the correctness of the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, who set the revenue of the whole year down at \$28,000,000, with a fair chance of reaching 30,000,000. On the whole the administration is in a position to abide the issue, and to rest its claims to the confidence and support of the country on the figures which it will be able to present to the next Congress."

### THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

The British Prime Minister, in a speech in the House of Commons, has proposed a plan for the temporary and permanent relief of Ireland, which, if vigorously and effectually prosecuted, would eventually redeem that fine country from its present degradation. One step of this plan is an advance by the Government, to meet for the next year, to all cultivators too poor to purchase any; another is a governmental advance of money to landlords to reclaim waste lands; another is a governmental purchase of such waste lands, and subsequent sale of them in small lots, to create a yeomanry; another is a governmental purchase by compulsion, at a fair valuation, of the waste lands which the present proprietors will neither improve nor sell.  
In the two last features of this plan, especially the fourth, the minister has hit the nail on the head; and as the British legislators are omnipotent, bound by no constitutional prohibitions, we cordially hope that it will grant him the necessary powers. The grand source of misery in Ireland is landed aristocracy. Hence, whilst it is almost the most fertile country in Europe, and exceedingly productive, its cultivators, whose labor produces all its crops, live upon nothing better than potatoes, oat meal and buttermilk, dwell in nothing better than mud cabins, and are clad in nothing better than rags. Ireland exports large quantities of beef, pork, butter, cheese, wool, tallow, mutton, hams, and fine linen. Yet the peasantry who make the butter and cheese, never taste either; who raise the beef and pork, never touch them; and who raise the flax and manufacture the linen, never wear it.  
Such are the blessings of landed aristocracy, and cultivation by tenancy on lease. We hope and trust that this scheme of appropriating waste lands will be extended to all the overgrown estates in the Island, waste cultivated, till a proprietorship of small farms be established, as in the United States. Every man should own the acres that he tills; and the curse of heaven seems to have lighted on every country where this is not the case. Here is the secret of Poland's fall—This is the curse of Hungary and other Austrian States. It is the feudal system, which God's curse has ever followed. We hope that the British Parliament will obliterate it from Ireland. (Phil. Ledger.)

### THE ISLAND OF LOBOS.—As this is the Island on which Gen. Scott is concentrating all his forces for an attack on Vera Cruz, the following description of it by a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, will prove interesting:

"The Island of Lobos is a lovely little spot, formed entirely of coral, about two miles in circumference, twelve miles from the Mexican shore, some six miles from Tampico, and some 130 from Vera Cruz. It is covered (or was before we landed) with a variety of trees and shrubs, the highest of the former perhaps 25 feet high, and these are so thickly covered with vines that one can hardly get through them. There is hardly a tree, or shrub, or plant, growing here I have never before seen. Banyan trees, spreading over large spaces of ground, their limbs forming props as they peirce into the earth and take root, while the tops, thickly thatched with evergreen vines, form most beautiful arbors. Lemon, lime, fig, palm, cane, and an hundred other species of wood, are growing with all the freshness and beauty of the lines I have just here, as well as an odd made of lime in lieu of lemons, which do not seem to grow this year. There is plenty of water to be had by digging four to six feet. It is brackish and sweet, but we are getting use to it, and like it nearly as well as ship water. Fish and sea fowl we have in profusion. With these we have a delightful sea air, that fourteen hours out of the twenty-four makes the place delightfully pleasant.  
It will be difficult, I imagine, to convince you, who will read this scribble before great coal fires, that we are literally roasting during a portion of the day. The sun is so hot that our faces and arms are blistered if exposed but a few minutes. To-day, by Fahrenheit, in the shade, I scored 92 deg. The universal remark among the volunteers is, if this is temper, what will summer be!—But with all, our regiment is getting along remarkably well. There are very few sick, and they are from the country—none dangerous.—Our city men seem to stand the campaign much better than the mountain boys. The Wyoming men are quickest affected by the water, but they are fast overcoming it, and anticipate but little more sickness in their ranks, as they are now better, generally, than since we left home.  
Gen. Scott is daily expected here, and we shall soon be joined by seven thousand troops from Tampico, &c. There are six companies of Louisiana and four companies of South Carolina troops already here. They arrived on the 3d inst. They are all in fine health, and are encamped beside us. We have the finest location, being the first here; but all have beautiful encampments, and the men are already acquainted and very friendly—a glorious band of brothers, equally patriotic."

### AN ACT

#### To authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct the extension of their Railroad through the territory of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, authorized to complete their road through the territory of this Commonwealth, so as to pass from a point in the ravine of Buffalo Creek, at or near the mouth of Pile's Fork, to a depot to be established by said company on the northern side of Wheeling Creek in the city of Wheeling in Ohio county, by such route as upon minute estimates to be made after full examinations, and instrumental surveys of the feasible or practicable routes, shall appear to be the cheapest upon which to construct, maintain and work said rail road—which estimates shall be made on the most economical plan, in like manner as the estimates of a great respected amount of trade and travel as were adopted and employed in the comparative estimates of the Company's Chief Engineer laid before the meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company held in Baltimore on the 12th day of July, 1845: Provided, that said Railroad shall not be made to enter the ravine of the Ohio river at any point further South than the mouth of Fish Creek in Marshall county: And Provided, that if the said railroad by the cheapest route to the city of Wheeling which shall not enter the ravine of the Ohio river at any point South of Grave Creek in Marshall county, shall appear from the estimates to be made as aforesaid to be more costly to construct, maintain and work, than it would be by the route passing into the ravine of the Ohio river at or near the mouth of Fish Creek, and thence to the city of Wheeling, and if when the difference of probable cost between said two routes shall be ascertained as aforesaid, the city of Wheeling shall agree to pay to said Company such difference of cost, by the time said Railroad shall be completed, and opened for transportation, to said depot in Wheeling, (which payment it shall be lawful for the said city of Wheeling to provide for and make,) then the said Railroad Company are hereby required to locate and construct their said Railroad so that in passing to said depot in Wheeling, it shall not enter the ravine of the Ohio river at any point South of Grave Creek.  
Be it further enacted, That to secure to the said city of Wheeling the benefit of the Western terminus, all parts of the said Railroad between the Monongahela river and said terminus shall be opened for the transportation of freight and passengers simultaneously; and the aggregate charge for toll and transportation, upon freight and passengers respectively, shall be the same between Baltimore and any point on said road within a direct distance of five miles from the Ohio river, as between Baltimore and Wheeling.  
Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to entitle said Company to any subscription on the part of this Commonwealth to the stock of said Company, by virtue of any act heretofore passed, and especially by virtue of the several acts passed March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and April second, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, concerning the said Company, which said provisions in said acts are hereby declared to be no longer in force and of no effect.  
Be it further enacted, That full right and privilege is hereby reserved to the Commonwealth or to any citizen thereof, or any persons or companies who may hereafter be so authorized by the General Assembly, to connect or intersect with the said Baltimore and Ohio road, or any branch thereof, either of the said portion of said Railroad now constructed at any point or points thereof within this Commonwealth, any railroad, canal, or other road for transportation leading to or from said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; or any branch thereof, from or to any other part or parts of this Commonwealth, and that all reasonable facilities for the full and free enjoyment of the benefit of such connexion or connexions shall at all times be afforded by the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and upon failure to receive and transport by each freight and passenger by according to their turn, upon payment or tender of the lawful or customary toll, or to furnish other usual and necessary facilities, the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed and provided for offences or defaults of like kind in the twenty-second section of the said general Act, entitled "An Act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of Railroad Companies;" to be recovered in the manner therein provided, or by any action, suit or motion in any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, having jurisdiction of the subject.  
Be it further enacted, That the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall within six months after the passage of this Act, establish a depot at the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Basin, situated between Lock number thirty-two and the Shenandoah out-let Lock in said Canal, or as near thereto as may be practicable; and shall allow switches to be put in, with sidings and branch tracks, to be connected from time to time with said switches, to be constructed at the expense of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for the purpose of accommodating and facilitating in the most ready and economical manner practicable, the transfer of passengers and goods, produce, merchandise, or property of any description whatever, from the said Railroad to the Canal, and to Warehouses that may from time to time be built at the said Canal Basin, or to individuals or others, for the accommodation of the trade on the Canal, and from the Canal and said Warehouses to said Railroad; and that the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall also establish in like manner a depot at the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Basin at Cumberland, and also at such other point or points within the limits of this Commonwealth, along or near the line of said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as may hereafter be Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth be prescribed, and shall allow all necessary switches, with sidings and branch tracks, to be connected from time to time with the said switches as aforesaid, to be constructed at the expense of said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the purposes aforesaid.  
And be it further enacted, That said Company shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the 11th of March, 1837, establishing general regulations for the incorporation of Railroad Companies, with respect to that portion of their road or other improvements now or hereafter to be constructed within this Commonwealth, so far as the same are properly applicable: Provided, That said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall not be permitted to charge for transportation or travel to or from Baltimore, from or to any point distant more than five miles in a direct line from the Ohio River, more in the aggregate than for transportation or travel from Wheeling to Baltimore, or from Baltimore to Wheeling respectively, nor more in the aggregate from any depot West of Harpers Ferry to Baltimore, or from Baltimore to such depot, than from any other depot more distant from Baltimore to Baltimore, or Baltimore to such last mentioned depot.  
Be it further enacted, That the stock, property and profits of said Company, so far as the same

### THE TEXAN RANGER.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Signal, draws a contrast between the European mounted Soldier and the Texan Ranger, in which an interesting description of the latter is given.—Speaking of the former, he says:  
"The dress and arms are in perfect order, and the horse thoroughly groomed—horses and men look to be one, and stand motionless as a statue—they seem the embodiment of modern war—and singular as it may appear, the spectacle of these two mounted guards is one of the most imposing and interesting in all London. They stand there in a quiet discipline. But some thousands of such heavy cavalry in motion and in England can produce they are almost restless. English cavalry produce no better troops than these guards of its sovereign."  
"Contrast with these, says this writer, another body of mounted men, as far removed from these palace-soldiers, in dress and equipment as a civilized man may well be, and yet equally interesting, I refer to the Texas Rangers, whose outfit, intended for Western frontier service, compares curiously with that of the Horse Guards. I speak of what they were when the Mexican war broke out—some change may have been made since they entered the service of the United States, though probably but little. The Texas Ranger, when best mounted, rides a horse bred in Texas from American stock, combining strength and speed with capability of enduring the climate. He uses a Mexican saddle, raised before and behind, the skin of some wild animal thrown over it, and attached to it some twenty or thirty thongs of leather, by which he lies upon it the different articles he requires for camp use—for but two or three pack mules are allowed a company, and a man must carry all his personal baggage himself. He carries a line of braided leather, about thirty-five feet in length, called a *lariat*, and a line of the same length, made of twisted horse-hair, called a *cabrero*. The latter, when laid upon the ground in a circle, prevents the approach of snakes and other reptiles, as these, upon coming in contact with the protruding hair on its surface, will glide in another direction. It is this lariat, where the precaution is necessary, the space within its compass carefully looked over, and the Ranger may then rest in comparative security.—The *lariat* and *cabrero* together, make a length of seventy feet—which, with one end attached to the horse, even without the other being fastened to the ground, will discipline him from feeding to a great distance away. In the morning he will be found no farther than half a mile—scarcely more than two hundred yards from the tent. The Ranger prefers buckskin pantaloons, as these alone can withstand the chaps, he wears a hunting shirt and a cap of the skin of some wild animal, and which, in the range of the regiment, will assume every variety of shape. His rifle carries about sixty or seventy to the pound, and is very long and heavy. He carries also, a knife—home-made and with a wooden handle—those made from a file are preferred. Lately his belt has been added to his arms, a revolving pistol.—His bullet pouch hangs on his right side with his powder horn. The strap that suspends these is broadened over the shoulder, or has a small pad attached to it to relieve the man from the pressure of the rifle barrel. Every man is a practical shot, and it is said that San Antonio once, when Hays wished to impress the Comanches with the capacity of his men, after after man rode round a hat at full speed, at a distance of twenty yards, shooting into it five bullets in succession from his revolving pistol. This seems incredible, but comes from several eye witnesses.  
The Texas Ranger is a picked man, but picked by a far different rule from that which determines who shall be a Horse Guard, for the Ranger, one may say, *picked himself*. He left the older States, not because—as is too often supposed—he was broken down in reputation or bankrupt; but because his pride prevented him from living in an inferior position reduced circumstances, would have compelled, or from natural love of a wild and independent life. He is genial and hospitable—not quarrelsome—and of the most respectable and undaunted courage. He yields obedience because he knows discipline is necessary to the effectiveness of the corps; but he considers his commanding officer as but a man like himself, and when off duty is as familiar with him as with any private. I speak here of the Western Rangers (Hays' band). It is said the Eastern regiment (Wood's band) are more orderly, and made up of a less reliable class of men. It is stated in the late papers that the Government have a special recruit for the Rangers. This is to be expected since they require the men to bind themselves for a year's service. The same man who, if allowed to enlist for a short term, might continue in service for several years—will in their independence, object to *irking* themselves with an absolute contract for a year's service ahead. Some discretion as to filling up his corps should perhaps be given Hays, who is a man of the Marion kind, small of frame—very quiet and with a remarkable talent for command."  
Advertising is now adopted not only as the means of attracting the new customers which each season make their appearance, but of *old ones* who are on the sharp look out for the best bargain. Shrewd business men who are ambitious to take the lead in business, are not slow to use the means of bringing customers to their establishments, which they regard as only secondary in importance to the possession of the article in demand.  
AN INTERESTING SIGHT.—Our attention was yesterday called, says the Richmond Compiler, to three interesting young ladies, visitors to the Hall of the two Houses, during the session; and that attention, we need scarcely inform our readers, was fixed with the more interest, when we heard something of their history. They are natives of the town of Petersburg, and were borne at the same birth, and of the same mother. They seem to be in good health, and, from appearances, have the promise of many happy years before them. We know nothing of their condition in life, but think the Legislature is bound, in common gallantry, to give them, or their parents, an exemption from State taxation—or to show, in some form, a paternal solicitude for their welfare.  
NEW POTATOES.—At the extreme South the first gleaming of new potatoes have made their appearance, indicating not only an early but a good and wholesome quality.  
Col. Samuel Watts, of Portsmouth, has received the nomination of the Whig party for Congress, in the District represented by Mr. Atkinson.  
WHIG CANDIDATE.—Genl. James Irvin has been nominated by the Whig State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.  
Iowa.—This state does not seem to be well organized, and its affairs do not progress smoothly. There have been no election of Senators or Judges and a resolution has passed the lower house to adjourn the 25th of February.  
A LITTLE PARAGRAPH WITH A BIG MOUTH.—"I can't find bread for my family," said a lady fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller; "I am obliged to work for it."

# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN

Friday Morning, March 19, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**HON. HENRY BEDINGER,**  
NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, MARCH 2.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,  
WHIG NOMINEES.—JEFFERSON COUNTY.  
**JOHN A. THOMSON,**  
**JOSEPH McMURRAN.**

## MEETING ON MONDAY.

Monday last, being our Court-day, the Hon. Henry Bedinger addressed his fellow-citizens of Jefferson. An unusually large number of persons were in attendance, from all parts of the county. We have deferred until so late an hour a notice of the doings on Monday, that we shall have necessarily be brief, and more so, indeed, than the idle ramblings of the "Free Press," in its notice of this same Meeting on yesterday, might seem to require.

Mr. B. briefly reverted to the actions of the last Congress—the part he had acted—and the great and glorious measures which had been consummated. The Annexation of Texas, the settlement of the Oregon question, the downfall of Protection, and in its stead, the just, fair and equitable Tariff of 1846, were all commented on, and most ably and eloquently vindicated. These measures, he contended, had not only been of incalculable benefit at home, but they had called forth the respect and admiration of the civilized world. The Mexican War, its justice, its necessity to punish the insults and aggressions of a barbarous, besotted and perfidious nation, occupied a large portion of his speech. His denunciation of those who were rendering "aid and comfort to the enemy," by calling in question its propriety—by their hair splitting policy as to how far we should have went, and when we should have stopped—was cutting in the extreme, and more than one of our opponents quailed under the castigation. National honor—a just respect for the rights of our citizens—a vindication of those whom it was our bounden duty to protect, all, all proclaimed its justice, and appealed with irresistible force to every true-hearted American for his cordial and hearty support. He showed, conclusively, the necessity of union in our councils—harmony in our deliberations—and the advantages to result from presenting one undivided front in defence of our country, if an early peace is desired, and that happy issue is to be obtained.

He next alluded to his position before the people of the 10th Congressional District. He had been selected, with great unanimity, as the standard bearer of the Democracy. If he had committed in his brief public career any errors of judgment—any slight deviations from the known wishes of those whom he represented, he asked to be forgiven. But if he had deserted the Republican principles for which he had been battling from his early childhood—if he had proved recreant to his party and his country, then let him be ostracized. If he had not, in the eyes of his Democratic brethren, been guilty of these derelictions, then was it their duty to stand by him—cheer him on in his contest—and give to him their undivided support. The Congressional election now pending was all important, not so much to him personally, as it was to the great Democratic cause. The next Congress would be exceedingly close. On Virginia, might its complexion depend. This consideration should be sufficient, to counterbalance all other objections of merely a personal character. Had the nomination fallen upon another, he pledged his honor that he would have most cheerfully acquiesced, and given his most active exertions to insure success.

We have thus given a few of the prominent heads of Mr. B.'s address. As to the chaste and beautiful language in which it abounded, we have not even attempted an imitation. We find ourselves incompetent to the task. After he had concluded, the Whigs called out Andrew Hunter, Esq., the late Delegate in the Legislature from this county. Of Mr. Hunter's remarks, the "Free Press" furnishes the following brief notice: "Mr. Hunter being loudly called for, took the stand and stated his indignation, and remarked that he would not enter into a discussion, but understood a friend of his (Mr. Kennedy) [mark that] would take up the matter. He proceeded, however, and noticed briefly a few of the votes Mr. Bedinger had cast, in a pointed and cogent manner."

To Mr. Hunter, Mr. Bedinger briefly replied, and in a good natured way gave him some pretty hard thrusts as to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

But now comes the tug of war! Mr. Hunter had previously stated that there was a gentleman present, (Mr. Kennedy), anxious and willing, to "slay Mr. B. alive!" That he done so, is sufficiently evident from the following graphic account of his speech, as furnished by the "Free Press."—"We will give it entire, as it is too rich to lose!—"In answer to the loud calls of his friends, Anthony Kennedy, Esq., then mounted the rostrum. We cannot from recollection do justice to the brilliant effort of Mr. K. He slayed Mr. B. alive—left not two pieces of his reasoning, satire or anecdote together—launched forth in a most happy and masterly effort in defence of the Tariff of 1842—pinned up Mr. B. about his vote of censure on General Taylor, first by the amendments to the resolution in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Thompson and Farran—and the greater censure of the two, by attempting to place over the head of Old Rough and Ready, a Lieutenant General—all of which Mr. B. had voted for—against giving \$500,000 for the Relief of Starving Ireland. The reply of Mr. Kennedy, was one of the most happy, brilliant and eloquent efforts that it has been our pleasure to listen to for years. Mr. K. paid Mr. B. back in satire—he said that Mr. B. had rendered immortal "in story and in song," the Harpers-Ferry heights—there it was that Mr. B. had seen that glorious eagle, that was so eloquently dwelt upon by that gentleman in the House."

To those who know Mr. Bedinger, one word of comment on the above is unnecessary. We would be the last to pluck one laurel from the brow of Mr. Kennedy. We know him well, esteem him most highly, and most cheerfully concede to him abilities of no mean pretensions. But the "Free Press," (like all new converts,) is over-

zealous in its laudations of Mr. K. Neither him, nor a host beside, can match Mr. B. in a promiscuous assemblage. And this fact was fully realized, and most sensibly and sorely felt, in the conflict on Monday. All we ask and desire, is a few more such victories on the part of the Whigs.

But the Free Press has failed to notice one of the unparliamentary and Anti-American sentiments proclaimed by Mr. K. In connection with the Mexican War, he had no hesitation in asserting, with all that emphasis and fervor for which he is remarkable, that it was WICKED, INFAMOUS and UNJUST!! Has it come to this? We had hoped to heaven that there could not be found throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia, one solitary man who would proclaim such a sentiment from the public hustings. But we have been mistaken. An acknowledged leader of the Whig party in Jefferson—an open and avowed candidate for nomination to Congress—has thus spoken. Republicans of Virginia, Democrats of the Tenth District, bear it in mind! From hill-top to Valley let it be resounded, that your country is prosecuting a War that is damnable and unjust, in the eyes of Mr. Kennedy. What say you, Democratic sons of Warren, Page, Hamsphire, Morgan, &c. Will you endorse a sentiment so unjust, so unparliamentary, so Anti-American as this? Will you say that the lives of your countrymen, and the treasure of your country, are expended in a War that is iniquitous and unjust? We anxiously await your response.

When Mr. Bedinger in his reply to Mr. Kennedy came to this portion of the latter's speech, then it was, in fact, that there was "slaying alive." Cutting, withering was the rebuke. Never he said, did he expect to hear that sentiment proclaimed in the county of his birth, and least of all, its echo taken up and made to reverberate, by professing Whigs. It was what might be expected from a Giddings, an Ashmun, a Slade or an Adams, but from a Virginia Whig, never! As the people had given their verdict upon similar sentiments uttered in the days of Hartford Convention, so would he leave the sentiment uttered by K., in their hands, endorsed as it was by a portion of the Whig party, satisfied that there would be visited upon it a just and righteous retribution.

But we can say no more. We leave until a future time any additional comments as to the meeting on Monday. It was near dark before an adjournment took place. Messrs. Bedinger and Kennedy were both pretty well tired down, but the former intimated that he would speak until morning, if it was necessary.

## THE IRISH RELIEF BILL.

The resolution of the Senate appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, was, in the press of business incident to the close of the session, passed over by the House of Representatives without taking a decisive vote on it. We question much the power as well as the propriety of Congress to grant appropriations of this character. The money in the Treasury belongs to the people; and not to the members of Congress. It is raised for certain specific purposes, and Congress, however laudable the object, or the motive, has no right to apply it to any other purpose. The purposes for which it is raised, are—the support of the Government, to carry on war when its existence shall have been recognized by Congress, and to provide for such as have become disabled in the public service. These are the ends designated by the Constitution for the application of the public funds, and when Congress, (who are but the instructed agents of the people) go beyond this, they assume a power, which circumstances may palliate, but cannot justify. It is an easy matter to dispense charities, when they do not come out of our own pockets. We would soon have a world overflowing with charity if every guardian could take the money of his ward and give it to every case of suffering he might meet with. Besides, we conceive that it would be regarded as rather an officious interference in our Government (even had it the power) to meddle itself, unasked, with the condition of subjects of another government, possessing the means and anxious to relieve their destitution. The passage of the Senate resolution would have had another bad effect by discouraging individual contributions. We confess that we would far sooner see our people rising of their own voluntary will, pouring out their hearts and opening their purses, in the cause of suffering humanity, than to see Government interposing, and check the noblest feelings that warm the human heart, by rendering their exercise unnecessary.

## THE WAR.

With every breeze the Whig party change their position as to the Mexican war. At one time, it is the annexation of Texas, which the people had demanded, and the Congress of the U. States, with great unanimity sanctioned, which brought on the war. Again, driven from this position, they declare it was the hot-baste and imbecility of the President in ordering our troops to the Rio Grande. The following extract from one our exchanges, founded as it is upon the official and authentic facts of the case, will throw some light upon this subject:—"Mexico by a proclamation signed by her dictator, Paredes, declared war against the U. States, on the 19th of April, 1846, nearly a month before Congress or the President acknowledged its existence. At the same time Gen. Arista, commanding the Mexican army of the north," was directed to invade our territory, and he proceeded to execute his orders, in doing which he caused the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, opposite Matamoros. He crossed the Rio Grande to subdue the State of Texas."

Thus we see that instead of the war being commenced by our government, as the Whigs have it, it was begun by Mexico in an attempt to wrest from our hands one of the States of this Union! And yet in the face of all these facts, Whig apologists and sympathizers for Mexico, blush not to stand up in high places and openly denounce the cause of their country, and by so doing give "aid and comfort to the enemy;" and thus prove themselves worthy descendants of the Hartford Conventionists.

Mr. MANN R. ALMORD, one of the Delegates from Page County, to the recent Congressional Convention, publishes a Card in the Winchester Virginian, in which he states that the account given by the "Free Press" of the doings of that body, is "not only a gross perversion of the facts in general, but utterly false as far as the Delegates from Page are concerned." He further says:—"I fully concur in the editorial published in the Spirit of Jefferson, and copied by the Winchester Virginian, as being strictly true touching the proceedings of said Convention."

## WHIG CONSISTENCY.

But a few short months since, and the Whig party, in this Congressional District, at least, could find no term of opprobrium too base, no denunciation too great, to heap upon the heads of our foreign population. Now, forthwith, because Mr. BEDINGER, in vindication of the Constitution—in defence to the rights of his constituents, and, as we hold, the ultimate benefit of the Irish people, refused to vote away \$500,000 of the people's money for their relief, these same Whigs have become their exclusive champions. Mr. BEDINGER in Congress, as elsewhere, has been the true friend of the Irish people. When Native Americanism stalked abroad, and a ban of proscription was attempted to be fastened upon those who sought our shores from the oppression of the Old World, his voice was raised in their defence, and his rights were ably and eloquently vindicated by him from these assaults. He expressed, too, the sentiments of the Democratic party. That party has warred, and will ever war, against such illiberal and unjust restrictions upon the rights of the foreign emigrant. And is he now to be denounced, by those for whom he has heretofore battled, against the assaults of Whiggery and Native Americanism combined?

In connection with this same Irish Relief Bill, there is one little fact which our Whig friends in their ardor to "make food for party valures to feed upon," seem to have overlooked. If we mistake not, the Whigs elected to Congress from the City of Philadelphia, one Mr. Levin, who offered the following preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the Irish Relief Bill:—

Mr. LEVIN moved that the said (Irish Relief) bill be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with the following instructions:—"Whereas the proposed relief for Ireland cannot even apply an emolument to the evil, and is designed to afford food for party valures to feed upon, rather than bread for the starving people of Ireland."

"And whereas the people of the United States themselves are contributing in the most liberal manner to afford that aid which the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally grant:

"And whereas there are thousands of American poor, who are excluded from the benefit of American alms, and are perishing because of the influx of foreign paupers and criminals who now fill them to overflowing:

"And whereas the AMERICAN POOR have claims upon the American Government equal to those in a foreign land: Therefore

"BE IT ENACTED, That the like sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of food and flour, for the benefit of such American poor as may be found in a state of distress, and the President of the United States is hereby directed to distribute the same in such manner and in such proportion as he may deem expedient."

The SPEAKER decided that the motion to refer with these instructions was not in order.

Mr. LEVIN appealed from this decision.

And the question being put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" it was decided in the affirmative.

How many Whigs voted for the above resolutions we have no means of ascertaining, as the ayes and noes were not called for; but to be consistent, for which they are very remarkable, we presume they sustained them unanimously.

## PAGE COUNTY.

The Hon. HENRY BEDINGER will be in Page on Monday next, and address his fellow-citizens of that County. Our accounts from this young daughter of the Tenth Legion, are encouraging, and we have just reason to believe any little affliction that may have heretofore existed, will be entirely healed before the contest shall come off.

## PRESIDENT POLK.

Under no circumstances will President POLK be a candidate. He has given this pledge to the people, and by it he will stand. The editor of the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist regrets the determination of the President, and pays the following just tribute to the man and his measures during the time which he has held the helm of State:—"President Polk is one of the very best Presidents the country ever had. We make no exception in favor of any one in the very distinguished list of Statesmen who have occupied that exalted station. No man could have acted better than Mr. Polk has done under all the trying circumstances of his administration. His fidelity to the principles of that political creed of stern republicanism in which he was reared—to which he has through life been pledged, and on the faith of which he was elected, are worthy of all commendation. With less firmness and less purity of character, he might have wavered, or been swayed by sinister influences."

But he has calmly and philosophically pursued the even tenor of his way, amidst the fierce collision of party and the unscrupulous strifes of sectional interests. He has kept the vessel of State steadily on the republican tack. He has been a shield to protect the constitution from inroads and violation. Many and dangerous would have been the attempts to innovate upon, and disregard its restrictions, but that so faithful a sentinel (armed with yet to power) was watching over its steps.

The Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives during their official term. Deputy Postmasters are allowed to frank all letters and packages, relating to post office business, not weighing over two ounces; and those postmasters, whose compensation for the year ending June 30, 1846, did not exceed \$200, are permitted to send and receive letters on their own private business not weighing over half an ounce. The most important portions of the law to the public generally, are as follows:—

All newspapers transmitted through the mails will be hereafter rated with postage, except exchange papers between the publishers of newspapers, and those franked by persons enjoying the privilege; and contractors may take newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers.

Transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills or circular letters, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents, upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked "paid" with the name of the office from which sent.

Transient newspapers, hand-bills, or circulars, cannot be received free by deputy postmasters under their privilege. If such should be addressed to them, it is their duty to return them to the sender under a new cover, charged with letter postage. If deposited in a post office unsealed, addressed to deputy postmasters or others, they will not in any case be forwarded by mail without prepayment of the postage. If sealed they will be rated with letter postage, and forwarded in the mails.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

Letters, newspapers, and packages not exceeding one ounce in weight, addressed to any officer, musician, or private in the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States bordering on Mexico, will pass free in the mails. Each letter so addressed should specify after the name of the person, "belonging to the army." The law will continue in force during the war with Mexico, and for three months after its termination.

The Savannah Republican of the 12th inst. says that Col. CURTIS has declined accepting the appointment of Major General, conferred upon him by the President.

## THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

The truth of Mr. BEDINGER's remark, on Monday last, that the so called Protective System, which has hung as an incubus upon most of the nations of the world, paralyzing their energies and oppressing the masses, has gone down, never more to rise. The sophistry of over-zealous Whig champions—the mystification of plain, common facts—can avail nothing in giving it a resurrection. The minds of the people have been illumined, their understandings have been convinced, and they see and appreciate for themselves. The Agriculturist is satisfied when the products of his labor have the world for a market, and a sure guaranty of ready sales and a fair return.

The principle upon which the Tariff of 1846 has been laid is invulnerable. Under many disadvantageous circumstances, it has more than met the sanguine expectations of its friends, and completely falsified the predictions of its enemies. From the teachings, even of our opponents, can we sometimes derive instruction, but only when they cast aside the garb of political deception, and appear in the light of soberness and truth.—Hear the New York (Whig) Express of February the 5th.

"The great staple of the country (cotton) is selling now at double the price it sold for two years ago; and the difference in the value of this article alone will be from thirty to forty millions of dollars. Beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, flour, wheat, rye, corn, barley and oats are selling at prices that are truly surprising. Nor do these extravagant prices appear to be speculative. On the contrary they are purchased readily, and shipped on foreign account. Europe is in want of a greater supply than we are able, just now to furnish her with. Nor is this all, our shipping interest is more profitably employed, than it has been for twenty years. In the great excitement of 1836, States and individuals were enormously in debt. Now the whole country is in a sound state, and there is nothing fictitious or false. We cannot see, therefore, why the country is not to enjoy greater state of prosperity than at any former period."

## THE REPORTED BATTLE.

The report that a battle had been fought between the forces of Gen. TAYLOR and SANTA ANNA was very generally discredited at first. That it has not the least foundation in truth is evident from the fact that the letters from Tampico describing the fight were written on the 17th of February, and that Gen. BUTLER, whose arrival at New Orleans was mentioned a few days since, left Gen. TAYLOR's Army on the 13th—only four days before the Tampico letters, communicating the rumor, were written.

The Tampico correspondent of the Spanish paper in New Orleans—La Patria—speaks of the report as altogether improbable, and adds:—

When the American forces leave for Vera Cruz it is said that Gen. UREA will march from Tula with a column of 8000 or 9000 men against Tampico. Urea's force is composed one-third part of Cavalry, with two battalions of Artillery. It is his intention to attack Tampico simultaneously with the American attack on Vera Cruz. This officer is also prepared with a force of 4000 men to march on Matamoros. Gen. Arista is still in the city of Mexico, awaiting his trial on charges relating to his conduct at the battles of the 8th and 9th May.

## IS THE WAR RIGHT OR WRONG?

From the following colloquy, which we find in one of our exchanges, it will be seen that the great Harry himself does not go quite so far in denouncing the Mexican War, as wicked, damnable, iniquitous and unjust, as Mr. KENNEDY, the expected Whig nominee for Congress in this District:—

Stand up, Mr. Clay. What do you think of the justice of the Mexican war?

Mr. Clay—Why, sir, I have felt half inclined to ask for some little nook or corner in the army, in which I might serve in avenging the wrongs of my country.

Then you do not think the war wicked, damnable and unjust?

Mr. Clay—I have thought I might capture or slay a Mexican!

What is the western boundary of Texas? Is it the Nueces or the Rio Grande?

Mr. Clay—The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, by the treaty of Louisiana.—Mr. Clay's great Raleigh Speech, April, 1844.

Very well, Mr. Clay; you can sit down.

## THE POST OFFICE LAW.

The new Post Office Law which passed Congress at its late Session, makes several important changes in that branch of the public service.—Among them, we notice the following:

The franking privilege is extended to members of Congress for thirty days before the meeting of Congress until the meeting of the succeeding Congress, on all letters and packages not exceeding three ounces in weight, and public documents of three ounces. The same privilege is extended to the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives during their official term. Deputy Postmasters are allowed to frank all letters and packages, relating to post office business, not weighing over two ounces; and those postmasters, whose compensation for the year ending June 30, 1846, did not exceed \$200, are permitted to send and receive letters on their own private business not weighing over half an ounce. The most important portions of the law to the public generally, are as follows:—

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The Savannah Republican of the 12th inst. says that Col. CURTIS has declined accepting the appointment of Major General, conferred upon him by the President.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

Col. WENN, Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who has just returned from Washington, where he has doubtless acquainted himself with the manoeuvres and intrigues of the various factions of the Whig party, makes the following disclosures as to the designs and plans of the Whigs, for the next Presidential campaign:—

"We did not inform our readers that Mr. Corwin is to be the candidate of the radical Whigs, the Abolitionists, the Anti-Renters and Fouriers, for the next Presidency; nor did we inform them that this movement to put up Mr. Corwin for the Presidency, has its origin in a deadly hostility to the conservatism of Daniel Webster, Judge McLean, and Gen. Winfield Scott, one of whom, it is now admitted on all hands, will, most unquestionably, be the Whig candidate for the next Presidency. All these facts we obtained from, alluding to, and spoke kindly of Mr. Corwin, while we condemned in toto the Anti-American doctrines of his speech—doctrines which the opponents of the year of 1812 would have blushed to utter!"

The "Abolition, anti-American doctrines" of Mr. CORWIN, says the New York Globe, "will make him a very appropriate candidate of the majority of the Whig party; and we most sincerely hope he will be put forth as their champion. The Democracy of the Union will like no better or more glorious task than to put their seal of condemnation upon the man who will desert his country's rights and honor in the hour of need. The patriotic freemen of this country would glory in an opportunity to repay the traitor conduct of the renegade American who will refuse to vote supplies for the brave soldiers who are periling their lives upon the battle-field, fighting to win those laurels and to brighten that glory which he is seeking to tarnish and disgrace. We would guarantee that he would come out of the contest more severely "battered" than some of the Whigs represent Mr. Clay to have been by his collision with the Democratic hosts.

## MR. BENTON.

The Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON declines the appointment of Major General, recently conferred on him by the President. In referring to the correspondence, which passed between the parties, and which has doubtless met the eye of most of our readers, the "Union" says:—

"It is a subject of much regret, that circumstances have prevented the employment of his talents in this branch of the public service. The President regrets it, because he has the highest confidence in the military talents, the great skill, and the great energy of General Benton. He had hoped to have it in his power to place him at the head of the army. The House of Representatives had expressed by a very large majority, their desire to have a general-in-chief selected by the President himself; but the whole federal party of the Senate, in coalition with that "balance-of-power party," to whose gracious dispensation we are indebted for our exclusion from the honor of lolling on their privileged sofas, defeated the proposition and placed the President in an embarrassing relation to the whole subject.

"This important measure having been thus rejected by the coalition in the Senate, he found on a critical examination of the existing laws of Congress, that he had no power to designate General Benton—a junior major general—to the chief command of the army in the field, without superseding four other generals who hold senior commissions, and who are at this time employed actively in the field: to have done it at this critical juncture, would have been to jeopard the success of our arms, and embarrass the military operations now in process of execution. Under these circumstances, much as he regrets the loss of General Benton's services in the field, the President felt himself compelled to pursue the course which his reply of the 9th ult. pursued. Upon the receipt of this letter General Benton promptly, and frankly, and in terms which do him high honor, declined to accept the appointment of major general in the army, which the President had offered to him, and which the Senate had so honorably and unanimously confirmed."

## RELIEF MEETING.

An enthusiastic and spirited Meeting was held at the Court-House, on Monday evening last.—See another column for its proceedings. The Addresses on the occasion were truly eloquent, and the sufferings of poor, unhappy Ireland, were portrayed in a manner that will not be without its good effects. An adjourned Meeting will be held again at the Court-House, on Monday evening next, and it is hoped the citizens of the town and neighborhood will endeavor to be present.

## A CHANGE.

The privilege heretofore extended to newspaper publishers, of sending their papers by mail, within thirty miles, free of postage, has been rescinded. Our patrons will bear with us a week or two, until we can make such arrangements as will be satisfactory. We shall have to incur considerable additional expense, by resorting to the old mode of sending private mails, and hope our friends will interest themselves to increase our subscription list, so that we may be enabled to bear this additional outlay.

## VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

Ere this, we presume the 2d battalion of Virginia Volunteers have landed in Mexico. The 1st which arrived some time since, at Brazos Santiago, under command of Lieut. Col. Randolph, was to join Gen. Taylor's command at Monterey. Doubtless this will be the destination of the 2d battalion.

## FROM MEXICO.

The mail of yesterday contained some interesting news from Mexico, but nothing of special interest. Gen. Scott had departed, in company with four brigades, for the Island of Lobos. The Tampico Sentinel of the 10th ultimo, publishes a proclamation from Santa Anna. The distress pervading his army which it paints, is really unexampled in modern history. Since the publication of that document, he has issued an address to the soldiers, in which he reiterates the helplessness and destitution of those under him, and states his determination of immediately proceeding forth in search of the enemy—advising the soldiers, they are deserted by the Government, that they must endeavor to "kill what they eat."

## WHIG CONVENTION.

To-day (Friday) is the day for the assembling of the Whig Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress. There are a host of Richards in the field, and who is to be the victorious Hero we are unable even to conjecture.

Mr. BELLER:—Dear Sir,—You will confer a favor, by making a correction in the statement of the votes cast at the Democratic Congressional Convention, held on the 2d instant. In your published account, you only give to Dr. Page, of Berkeley, 218 votes, which statement was incorrect, as he received 40 votes from Frederick, 108 votes from Morgan, 70 votes from Berkeley, and 27 votes from Jefferson, making in all 245 votes two more than Col. Blue received. I do this in justice to Dr. Page, knowing that it is correct, and believing that it was inadvertently overlooked by the Secretaries. A DELEGATE.

The "Right of Way" Bill, as it recently passed the Virginia Legislature, will be found on our outside.

At a Whig Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, lately, JOHN J. BROWN, Esq., formerly of Charlottesville, was unanimously nominated for the office of City Attorney.

The President of the United States has conferred the appointment as Surgeon of the Virginia Regiment on Dr. James L. Clarke of Gloucester county—who is represented to be a young gentleman of fine talents, and in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

We had on Tuesday a snow storm that would have rivalled old winter.

A very destructive fire visited Towards, Bradford county, Pa., on Friday last. About 30 houses were destroyed, and the loss in merchandise, &c., over \$30,000.

The fare from Baltimore to Philadelphia, on the Railroad, has been reduced to three dollars in the first and two dollars in the second class cars.

## CLOSE OFF THE WAR.

The impression is very general that we are rapidly approaching the close of the war. This impression has been produced, in part, by the legislation of Congress in appropriating the three millions of dollars, and in part by occurrences in Mexico. In the latter country, the inactivity of Santa Anna and the fact that the clergy have become the advocates of peace, indicate that there is no disposition to prolong the war.

The following significant article is copied by the Union from the New York Courier des Etats Unis. It takes the same view which we (says the Baltimore Clipper) have heretofore maintained of the purposes of Santa Anna. We have no doubt that it is his intention to become Dictator in Mexico, and that he will look to our government to sustain him in his position. We repeat what we said some time since, in relation to the military operations of Santa Anna, viz: that his first blow will be struck against his own government. We believe that his professions of patriotism are hypocritical, and that he is governed by his ambition alone. He no doubt recollects, with some bitterness of feeling, his repeated expulsions from Mexico, and he has the good sense to know, that were he to hazard a battle with our troops, and fail of success, his life might be the forfeit, or that he would be again banished—it is therefore his policy not to have a conflict.

The following is the article to which we have above alluded:—

PRIVATE ADVICE FROM MEXICO.—The French Journal at New York gives the substance of a private letter, received by way of Havana, which throws some light upon the reaction which is now said to be going on in the Mexican capital. It would seem that the clergy, whose property has been threatened by the war party, and has decided to make its cause that of the public, and to throw its influence on the side of peace. Its plan to arrive at such a result is very simple. It is to overthrow the Federal Congress, from which it has now nothing to hope, and to substitute in place of it an absolute power, strong enough to constrain Mexico to peace. Such is the double process which it undertakes; and it is reported that the clergy have cast their eyes upon Santa Anna as the proper instrument to accomplish their purpose. The Mexican general should, therefore, by this account, be on the point of reaching the dictatorship a second time by the aid of the clergy, and on the express condition of respecting its property, and concluding a peace without delay. There is nothing improbable, says the Courier, in this combination of events, regard being had to the existing state of things. The person from whom we gather this information, is moreover in a position which gives much weight to his words, and we should be by no means surprised to see a new revolution burst out in Mexico, even while all eyes, fixed exclusively on the theatre of the war, seem for the present to forget the political combinations of the country.

RELIEF MEETING. An enthusiastic and spirited Meeting was held at the Court-House, on Monday evening last.—See another column for its proceedings. The Addresses on the occasion were truly eloquent, and the sufferings of poor, unhappy Ireland, were portrayed in a manner that will not be without its good effects. An adjourned Meeting will be held again at the Court-House, on Monday evening next, and it is hoped the citizens of the town and neighborhood will endeavor to be present.

A CHANGE. The privilege heretofore extended to newspaper publishers, of sending their papers by mail, within thirty miles, free of postage, has been rescinded. Our patrons will bear with us a week or two, until we can make such arrangements as will be satisfactory. We shall have to incur considerable additional expense, by resorting to the old mode of sending private mails, and hope our friends will interest themselves to increase our subscription list, so that we may be enabled to bear this additional outlay.

VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS. Ere this, we presume the 2d battalion of Virginia Volunteers have landed in Mexico. The 1st which arrived some time since, at Brazos Santiago, under command of Lieut. Col. Randolph, was to join Gen. Taylor's command at Monterey. Doubtless this will be the destination of the 2d battalion.

## FROM MEXICO.

The mail of yesterday contained some interesting news from Mexico, but nothing of special interest. Gen. Scott had departed, in company with four brigades, for the Island of Lobos. The Tampico Sentinel of the 10th ultimo, publishes a proclamation from Santa Anna. The distress pervading his army which it paints, is really unexampled in modern history. Since the publication of that document, he has issued an address to the soldiers, in which he reiterates the helplessness and destitution of those under him, and states his determination of immediately proceeding forth in search of the enemy—advising the soldiers, they are deserted by the Government, that they must endeavor to "kill what they eat."

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County, was held at the Court House on Monday evening last, for the purpose of devising some method of contributing aid to the suffering inhabitants of Ireland—

Andrew Hunter, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. W. F. Alexander appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks by the Chairman, explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Alexander Boteler was called for, and the meeting was favored by him with a most eloquent and admirable address.

On motion of Mr. Anthony Kennedy, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered Mr. Boteler, and a copy of his address requested for publication.

Mr. Henry Badger was then called upon to address the meeting, but being indisposed, he asked, after expressing his sympathy for the suffering Irish, to be excused.

Mr. John Randolph Tucker was then loudly called for and addressed the meeting in an able and most eloquent manner.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Washington, the thanks of the meeting were tendered Mr. Tucker, and a copy of his address requested for publication.

Mr. John Blair Hoge, was called out, who, after a few most appropriate and excellent remarks, was followed by Mr. R. Hume Butcher in a speech calculated to excite the sympathy of every hearer.

On motion of Mr. I. P. Lyles, the thanks of the meeting were tendered each of these gentlemen.

Mr. B. F. Washington moved, that a Treasurer be appointed to receive such contributions as may be made by the citizens of Jefferson for the sufferers in Ireland, which, on motion of Mr. E. I. Lee, was amended, and a Committee of five persons appointed, to receive and appropriate such contributions.

The following gentlemen compose said Committee:—Mr. Humphrey Keyes, Mr. R. T. Brown, Mr. William Shortt, Dr. William O. McCoughtry, and Dr. Wm. F. Alexander.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Washington, Resolved, That a committee of twelve ladies and twelve gentlemen be appointed by the Chair, to carry out the object of this meeting, and to solicit and receive contributions in money or provisions.

The following ladies and gentlemen were appointed on this committee, viz:—For Shepherdstown, Wm. L. Hedges, John K. White, David L. Hensell, Mrs. Joseph Atkinson, Miss S. Welshans, Mrs. Maria McFarland.

For Harpers Ferry—Samuel Gibson, Richard Henderson, John H. King, Mrs. P. P. W. Stephenson, Miss Ellen Rokenbaugh, Mrs. James Fisher.

For Charlestown—Benjamin F. Washington, Samuel W. Lackland, Richard S. Blackburn, Mrs. Busbrock C. Washington, Mrs. Charles G. Stewart, Mrs. Anna Yates.

For Smithfield—Dr. Wm. O. McCoughtry, Meredith Helm, John A. Thomson, Mrs. George Beckwith, Mrs. Dr. Stephens, Mrs. James Griggs.

(Mr. Wm. Shortt will take any produce for the benefit of the Irish to Alexandria free of charge, if delivered at his Warehouse in Shepherdstown, or at the Warehouse of Mr. Elgin, Harpers Ferry.)

It was moved by Mr. H. N. Gallaher that a subscription paper be offered to those present, who may be disposed now to contribute to the object of the meeting: the motion, however, was withdrawn.

Mr. Lawson Batts, was called upon for a speech, but being much indisposed he made only a few, but most heart-stirring remarks.

After a most feeling address from the Chairman on motion of Mr. R. H. Butcher the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Monday night, March 22d, at the Court House at 7 o'clock, and the proceedings to be published in the Free Press and Spirit of Jefferson.

ANDREW HUNTER, Chm. W. F. ALEXANDER Sec'y.

Whig County Convention.

The Delegates from the different precincts of Jefferson, met at the Court House in Charlestown on Monday last, pursuant to previous notice, for the purpose of nominating two suitable persons to be recommended to the voters of Jefferson County, for the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

The following delegates were in attendance, viz:—Charlestown Precinct.—B. C. Washington, John W. McCurdy, C. R. Stary, Richard Henderson, Samuel Ridenour and John C. Wilshire.

Shepherdstown Precinct.—John Marshall, Wm. Shortt, Wm. McMurray, Charles Harper, J. H. McEndree and Alex. R. Boteler.

Harpers Ferry Precinct.—G. B. Stephenson, G. W. Cuthaw, C. Thompson, Isaac Smith, John Spangler and Thomas T. Earnshaw.

Smithfield Precinct.—David Fry, Thomas Lock, R. V. Shirley, Joseph Haxley, Wm. Aulin and J. W. Greenam.

On motion of Dr. G. B. Stephenson, B. G. WASHINGTON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and RICHARD HENDERSON, appointed Secretary. After the organization of the Convention, on motion of Samuel Ridenour, it was

Resolved, that the names of the individuals spoken of as Delegates, be presented to the Convention, in order that a choice be made—whereupon the following gentlemen were named, viz: S. W. Lackland, Richard S. Blackburn, George W. Ranson, Nathaniel W. Manning, Wm. Chambers, Joseph McMurray, Lewis W. Washington, John A. Thomson and John M. Jewett. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, which resulted, on the first ballot, in the choice of JOHN A. THOMSON and JOSEPH McMURRAN, Esq.

Mr. C. R. Stary then offered the following which was adopted: Resolved, That this Convention recommend the gentlemen selected to the unanimous and united support of the Whig Party of Jefferson.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Free Press and Spirit of Jefferson.

69 Maj. Geo. Butler in his return to Kentucky, with the hope that the air of his native State may exert a healing influence upon his painful wound.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Richmond Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, March 13, 1847.

The two Houses have despatched a large amount of business this week. Among the important bills, I may name the act for the extension of the Louisa Rail Road to the mountain—the act to guarantee \$300,000 worth of the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—the act to incorporate the Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company—and the act incorporating the Monongahala Navigation Company.

The bill to incorporate the Little's Falls Navigation Company was passed by the Senate without opposition—the money clause having been stricken out by the House.

On Thursday, the Senate passed the bill to empower the town of Petersburg to construct a Ship Canal; and the bill to invest \$5,000 of the Literary Fund in buildings, &c., for the Medical College of the Valley of Virginia at Winchester.

The House has passed a bill to increase the annuity in the Virginia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, (adding \$5,000,) by the large vote of 71 to 26. It will pass the Senate.

A bill amending the School System for Jefferson and Frederick—so as to limit the amount of taxation, and submit the question again to the people in June next, is on the table, and will be acted upon in a few days, unless the absence of numerous members should destroy a quorum before it is reached.

RICHMOND, March 13, 1847. On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill incorporating the Mount Vernon Cotton Manufacturing Company, and a bill establishing the county of Boone, out of parts of Kanawha, Cabell and Logan.

The Senate concurred in the resolution from the House, extending the time of presenting Revolutionary Claims, until 1850.

Also, the bill authorizing jurors to receive salaries taken under attachment; and a bill adding a new Professorship to the Virginia Military Institute.

Several bills of a local character were passed by both Houses, on Friday. On Saturday, the Senate receded from its amendment to the Alexandria Jurisdiction bill, giving Alexandria a separate delegate. The effect of this vote is to give Fairfax and Alexandria together, but one delegate.

The bill from the House, to add \$50,000 annually to the Primary School Fund, came up in the Senate on Saturday, but was laid on the table. Amendments will be attempted, to apportion it according to the amount of taxation paid by the several counties.

On Saturday, each House despatched more bills in one hour than for weeks previous, but the style of legislation is too hurried to do any thing in a permanent manner.

The bill to incorporate the Charlestown and Berryville Road Company, and the bill to authorize an extension of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike to Winchester, are yet far behind. We can scarcely hope to get them through, with appropriations of money, but whatever zeal and vigilance can accomplish, shall be done. It will be exceedingly difficult, to keep a quorum of both Houses throughout the ensuing week.

I think we shall adjourn on Saturday the 20th.

BUSINESS OF BALTIMORE.—We do not remember to have seen more evident marks of prosperity, than those now exhibited by the general appearance of our city. Our hotels are crowded with country merchants looking after their spring supplies, and as a necessary consequence, our merchants are knee-deep in business. The numerous preparations for building every where to be seen, give evidence that the mechanics and laborers will not be idle during the coming season, and the clear, bright sun, now found for houses as soon as finished, will insure a just reward to the enterprise of their property holders who are preparing to increase the limits and beauty of our city by the addition of new buildings. The number of houses erected during last year, was considerably over one thousand, and judging from the present prospect, those erected during the approaching summer, will not be far short of two thousand.

A walk in the neighborhood of the wharves will give additional evidence of the fast increasing commercial importance of the monumental city, the whole borders of the basin, and the wharves clear to the extreme limits of Ball's Point, are lined with shipping. The scarcity of provisions in Europe has given an extraordinary activity to that branch of our commerce. At present there are between twenty and thirty large vessels loading with breadstuffs for that continent, and during the last week more than 15,000 bushels of flour, 50,000 bushels of corn, near 2,000 bbls. of corn meal, and large amounts of wheat, bacon and other articles of food, left the port for the hungry mouths of our transatlantic friends.—Balt. Sun.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—From present appearances, the Democrats have succeeded in electing their Governor (Williams) a majority of the Legislature, and three out of four members of Congress.

The New Hampshire Patriot gives returns from 120 towns, showing a Democratic net gain on the Governor vote of 1374. The same towns have elected 84 Democrats and 83 Whigs and Independents to the Legislature, a net Democratic gain of 35 members. Seven Democratic and two Whig Senators, and three Democratic Councilors, are elected.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON RAILROADS.—At Trenton, on Wednesday, William Cuddeby was tried for and found guilty of placing obstructions on the track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. His cause was complicated against the company, was that a bull belonging to him had been killed by the locomotive, and hence, we suppose, he thought he would kill some of the innocent passengers for revenge on the company. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. The fine was certainly not at all proportionate to the enormity of the offence.

PLAN OF GEN. SCOTT.—The New York Courier says:—“We entertain the thorough conviction that General Scott will reduce both the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ullua, by the 15th of this month—and then, leaving the city to the protection of the Navy—which, with care on the part of the officers, need not suffer from yellow fever—and a small garrison in the castle—which is built on a reef of rocks, and being entirely separate from the land, would be more exempt from malarial than a station on shore.—The General would probably march for the higher region—the table land of Mexico—and there maintain himself until sufficiently reinforced to push for the capital unless peace be mean time negotiated.”

ADDITIONAL MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The Union of Friday, contains 184 appointments of Captains and Lieutenants from the various States, which have been made by the President since the 4th of March. That paper says:—“The President lost no time in submitting as many nominations to the Senate, before their adjournment, as he could possibly make out. He has been compelled to enlarge the list since their adjournment; and he continues to extend the list according to the requisitions of the public service.”

Those for Maryland are, Edward McPherson, to be second Lieutenant of dragoons; R. H. Archer, to be second Lieut. of infantry; James H. Smith, ditto; James P. Archer of Baltimore, ditto; and we see that John Tyler, Jr., of Virginia has been appointed a Captain of infantry.

A SINGULAR MURDER.—The slave Jim, belonging to Mr. Mason, of Marshall, Texas, was shot in the jail at that place on the evening of the 13th, about 8 o'clock, and died in half an hour. It is not known who committed the deed, but suspicion has fallen upon Henry C. McCoy, upon whose wife the negro some time since, committed a rape, and for which crime he was in prison awaiting his trial.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Jefferson Temple of Honor, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, was instituted at Harpers-Ferry on the 8th instant, by JOSEPH WEATHERS, D. G. W. T., of Baltimore City, Md. The following Officers were installed for the present term:—Geo. B. Stephenson, P. W. C. T.; Joseph Russell, W. C. T.; Thomas W. Green, W. V. T.; Charles Johnson, W. R.; Daniel Chambers, W. A. R.; William F. Fitzsimmons, W. F. R.; Hiram Harrington, W. T.; Samuel J. Lindsey, W. U.; Chas. E. Young, W. D. U.; Solomon Yantis, W. G.; Alex. Holland, W. S.

LIST OF DEATHS AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS AT OLD POINT.—The following is a list of deaths among Volunteers of the Virginia Regiment while at Old Point, from diseases of not a local character:

- 1. Hannigan, Capt. Corse's Co., Jan. 3d.
2. Burchett, Capt. Archer's Co., Jan. 16th.
3. Black, Capt. Preston's Co., Feb. 4th.
4. Jeter, Capt. Young's Co., Feb. 11th.
5. Bougier, Capt. Rowan's Co., Feb. 12th.
6. Kirk, Capt. Rowan's Co., Feb. 13th.
7. Bryant, Capt. Rowan's Co., Feb. 14th.
8. Peal, Capt. Young's Co., Feb. 20th.
9. Weeks, Capt. Preston's Co., Feb. 22d.
10. Stewart, Capt. Robinson's Co., Feb. 25th.
11. Lindsey, Capt. Preston's Co., Feb. 25th.
12. Blondell, Capt. Albertus' Co., Feb. 28th.
13. Davis, Capt. Preston's Co., March 3d.
14. Stephens, Capt. Albertus' Co., March 3d.

THE U. S. SENATORS.—The terms of service of the following distinguished Senators—all whigs—expired with the late Congress, and none of them have been re-elected:—

William S. Archer, of Virginia; John M. Berrien, of Georgia; Joseph Cilley, of New Hampshire; Thomas Clayton, of Delaware; George Evans, of Maine; Spencer Langdon, of Tennessee; James T. Marsh, of Kentucky; T. F. Simmons, of Rhode Island; William Woodbridge, of Michigan.

There were sixty-five steamboats and two steamships at New Orleans on the 1st instant, all of them loading or unloading.

The population of St. Louis at the present time is 47,833 souls—having increased within two years nearly twelve thousand.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—We understand, says the Alexandria Gazette, that in consequence of the late favorable action of the Legislature of Maryland and Virginia, the contractors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal intend making arrangements for an early resumption of the work, with a determination to complete it to Cumberland at the earliest practicable period.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has rejected a bill to abolish capital punishment.

IOWA.—At the latest dates from Iowa city the Legislature was still in session. There had been no election of U. S. Senators, and there was no probability that any would be elected the present session.

The Fishing Season is now in the full tide of its hope, “successful experiment.” In Alexandria, Georgetown, and at our city wharves preparations have been made for a brisk and abundant season. Our markets are well supplied with various inhabitants of the Potomac, which may be had at fair prices, but will soon be almost “given away.” We wish the numerous operators on the scaly multitude a good haul.—[Washington News, of Saturday.]

NEW YORK FLOUR TRADE.—The N. Y. Express of Thursday says, “The New York City Flour stock is now down below fifty thousand barrels, a less quantity than in some times sold in a day. Although the transactions daily for flour for immediate delivery are light, yet there are numerous contracts for future delivery. Buyers are in the market for large lots at \$6, delivered in May.”

MOIST SAVAGE IRON WORKS.—The workmen have not been regularly paid at this establishment, and had threatened to strike, if the money is not speedily forthcoming. The Cumberland Civilian remarks, better councils prevailed, and it was determined to continue work until the company can hear from their agent in England, who is now engaged in negotiating a loan to pay off their most pressing liabilities.—Balt. Sun.

Senator Allen's wife died in Washington, on Sunday last.

MR. WEBSTER'S PROPOSED VISIT TO THE SOUTH. The New York correspondent of the Union, in speaking of the proposed visit of Senator Webster to the South says:—

“Mr. Webster is expected to be in town at the Astor House on Wednesday next. The Tribune, which appears to be informed as to his intended movements, says that it is his intention to return again to Washington before he undertakes his Southern tour, which he will probably commence early in April. He will be absent for two or three months. He will hardly stay long enough to make another Richmond speech, under an October sun.”

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—

“The intention of Mr. Webster to go down to New Orleans, to try his popularity at the South, has given some uneasiness to the Whigs; but I think without great cause. Mr. Webster, it is thought, intends to be informed as to his intended movements, says that it is his intention to return again to Washington before he undertakes his Southern tour, which he will probably commence early in April. He will be absent for two or three months. He will hardly stay long enough to make another Richmond speech, under an October sun.”

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ITEMS OF NEWS.—

Exec-President Adams is still at the seat of Government. He is to visit Powell, the portrait painter, before leaving Washington. We are sorry to learn from Washington that Mr. Secretary Mason is confined to his bed by indisposition.

The New York City University has 146 students. Its Medical Department has 500.

The grand jury of Boston on Thursday presented 134 indictments, which, with the 64 previously brought in, make 198; the largest number ever presented at one term of the Court.

It has been decided in New Orleans that a volunteer is not liable to arrest for debt.

The Shakers of Waterloo, Ohio, pretend to have received a new revelation, and are sending out delegates, who hold public meetings in the large towns all over West.

A machine has been invented in New Jersey which will work up 400 pieces of lead per day into musket balls, with the aid of a single man.

In a single hour the heart beats 3,600 times, discharges 2,700 ounces of blood, which passes through the body 25 times. In 24 hours, the blood in the body circulates through the heart 60 times. Sweden has 120,000 distilleries, and furnishes 40,000,000 gallons of spirits. The population of Sweden is less than 3,000,000.

In China there are about 300,000 Christians; but they are not permitted to hold public meetings. There are about 108,000 female servants in London. Of this number, 14 to 16,000 are daily changing places.

The largest known diamond in the world, is in the possession of the King of Portugal. It is valued at 215,000,000 dollars.

The cost of St. Peter's Church, at Rome, was upwards of 55,000,000 dollars. A large part of this money was raised by the sale of indulgences.

Among the archives of the District Court, at New Orleans, there is a lawyer's bill, ten feet and seven inches in length.

PEACE MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO.—The “Courier and Enquirer” says it is received by way of Havana, private advice relative to the affairs of Mexico, which contain several important revelations with regard to the reaction now going on secretly in the capital. It seems, says the Courier, that the clergy, whose property has been menaced by the war party, is disposed to make its own cause that of the Republic, and permit the projects of peace to triumph. Its plan is to replace the Federal Congress, from whose action it has nothing to hope for, by an absolute power strong enough to force Mexico to agree to a peace.—Such, continues the Courier, is the double road leading to this end, and it is Santa Anna upon whom they are also reported to have cast their eyes. That general would then be sure of arriving once more to the dictatorship, supported by the clergy, and on the express condition of respecting its property and promptly concluding a treaty of peace. There is nothing in this combination, the Courier adds, which is at all improbable, due regard being had to the actual condition of Mexico; and besides, the person who communicates this intelligence is in a position which gives it weight.

DUTY ON TOBACCO.—Mr. Bancroft is using every effort to have the enormous duty on tobacco in England reduced. The amount on hand on the 1st of January, 1847, was 59,235 lbs., which would put in the British treasury fifty seven millions of dollars. The duty is very oppressive.

\$30,330 REWARD.—The Adjutant General of the U. S. Army offers, in the National Police Gazette, a reward of thirty thousand three hundred and thirty dollars for the arrest of one thousand and eleven deserters from the U. S. Army! The names and particular descriptions of each soldier are contained in the advertisement.

CITY MORTALITY.—Deaths in New York last week 251, of which 139 were children. Of aneurism 6; apoplexy 7; consumption 46; crop 4; diarrhoea 8; dropsy in the head 10; dysentery 9; fevers 17; heart disease 4; inflammation of the lungs 24; do brain 7; do bowels 5; marasmus 18; measles 14; palsy 6.

BUENOS AYRES.—The Legislature of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay have sanctioned the following law:—

1. Slavery is forever abolished in the republic. 2. From the time of the promulgation of the present law, all those slaves who have not been previously emancipated de jure, in virtue of the constitution or other laws and decrees anterior or subsequent thereto, enter into the full enjoyment of their liberty.

3. The value of the manumitted slaves to whom the foregoing refers, is a debt contracted by the nation. 4. The owners of those slaves shall receive from the national treasury a just compensation according to law.

Approved on the 29th, and signed, ORRIBE.

EXTRAORDINARY GRINDING.—We learn that ninety barrels of Flour were recently made at the Glenfield Mills, Frederick County, Maryland with a very superior pair of six-foot burrs, called the “Eclipse,” in twenty-four hours. The Wheat of which this Flour was made averaged only 56 pounds per bushel. If the Wheat had been of the same quality as that of last year one hundred barrels would have been turned out with great ease. [Baltimore American.]

BRINGTON.—The College of New Jersey at Princeton has a greater number of students now at the close of the first century of its existence than was ever before connected with it at any one time, viz: 1 Resident Graduate; 65 Seniors; 82 Juniors; 88 Sophomores; 20 Freshmen. Total 256.

THE SHIPPING BUSINESS.—Commerce is in a most flourishing condition. Many vessels are now earning their own cost in one voyage out.—A Portland shipmaster, as an instance, recently bought a vessel for \$8,000, and his first freight load was \$14,000, which less expense \$3,000, netted the cost and \$3,000 for his voyage. The same is measurably true of the shipping interest generally.

FURNITURE CARS FOR THE ARMY.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that the government has purchased a large part of all the furniture cars in Cincinnati, for the use of the army! They are intended for hospital wagons, to carry the wounded and diseased soldiers. They are admirably adapted to that purpose.

THE FORCE AGAINST ST. JUAN D'ULDOA.—The whole number of guns that our Naval force possesses against this formidable Castle, is stated to be 324. But our guns can throw shells half a mile farther than any guns can in the Castle.—The Castle cost forty millions of dollars to erect. Its walls are from 12 to 20 feet thick. It contains seven cisterns supplying 98,797 cubic feet of water. In 1838 it was defended by 177 pieces of different calibre. It is intended for 370.

A gentleman at Wilkesbarre (Pa.) recently found the large sum of ten thousand dollars of paper money neatly done up in sheet lead, in a hollow stump, near that place. It was principally notes on the Bank of Virginia, and had doubtless been deposited there by the owner for safe keeping. The finder was much elated with his good luck, until he discovered that they were all counterfeit.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Alexandria Gazette states that the workmen were on Thursday busily engaged in putting up the wires for the magnetic telegraph between Georgetown and that place. The battery will be put up at the station in Alexandria in a few days, when there shall be a direct communication with the northern cities.

Just received, A SPLENDID assortment of Hair Brushes, from 25c up to \$1.12. Also, a lot of White wash Brushes from 31c to 75c cents.

Paint Brushes, assorted sizes, all of the best, to be had at the sign of the Golden Mortar, at Harpers-Ferry. A. M. CRIDLER, March 19, 1847.

The Markets.

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

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 17, 1847.

DEAR SIR.—Since my last letter our Flour and Grain market has been dull, with a downward tendency. Sales on Friday and Saturday of 1500 bbls flour at \$5.75. On Monday and yesterday there was a little more firmness in our market on account of the cold weather. 1 quote super flour at 67 1/2 to 68 1/2. Car price \$5.62 1/2.

GRAIN.—Very little Wheat in market; good red would bring \$1.30. Our corn market has declined—sales of yellow 73 cts, white 72 cts mixed or straw colored corn 70 cts. There is some difficulty in selling the latter description. Oats 45 cts, and in demand.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed 4 50 to 4 75—market dull with large supply. Flaxseed \$1.30. White Beans 1 12 1/2 to 1 25. BACON.—Hog round 81 to 9 cts. Lard, in kegs 101, in tubs 91 to 10 cts.

FEATHERS.—The transactions in Feathers are quite small. A few thousand lbs. of good quality brought 30 cts. We quote all grades at 20 to 22 cts.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel is less brisk this week. Only moderate sales are making No. 1 at \$1; No. 2 at \$1.25; and No. 3 at 80c.

FRUITS.—Sales of dried Peaches, halves, at \$1.50 per bushel, and of dried Apples 90c per bushel. WOOL.—Some small lots of tub washed native have been sold at 30 cents, and of pulled at 28 cents; also a lot of mixed at 22 cents each.

FRIGHTS.—Large vessels are still in active demand and the rates of freights continue to rule high. To England and Ireland

TAYLOR'S ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN TROOPS AT THE STORMING OF MONTEBERRY.

BY CAPT. G. W. PATTON, U. S. A. Come along, come! with your rifles forever! Loosens them and lifts them aloft in the sky!

BROKER'S MEMORANDA

OF Maryland Lotteries, for March, 1847.

CHARLES C. EGERTON, JR., Agent. Office, Corner of Commerce and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Table with columns: DATE OF DRAWING, NAME AND CLASS, NO. OF BALLOTS, DRAWN, CAPITALS, TICKETS. Lists lottery results for various dates in March 1847.

Special Notice.—The Four Thousand Dollar Small Fry Lotteries.

Our customers will please take notice that one of the above Lotteries will be drawn hereafter on EVERY SATURDAY in each week.

Corner Commerce and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, Md. The official drawing of these great Lotteries will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from me.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW HARDWARE STORE. THE undersigned having associated themselves for the prosecution of the Hardware Business...

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and PARASOLETTES, &c.

SLEEPER & FENNER, who have prepared the largest and best assortment of Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws, Axes...

MUNCASTER & DODGE, Georgetown, D. C., March 5, 1847.

Scalcs, Scalcs! Scalcs! Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales.

ALL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus, that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be supplied at my establishment with promptness.

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

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of Hats, Caps and Furs...

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

THIS establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power, manufactures all kinds of Marble Work in a superior style...

LAND FOR SALE. I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices...

NEW GOODS. WE are receiving an unusual large Stock of Goods, suitable to the season.

NEW Spring Goods. I AM now receiving a new and general supply of Spring Goods, comprising every article in demand...

Garden Seeds. JOHN H. BEARD has just received a very large supply of Garden Seeds from the United Society of Shakers...

Books, Books.—Just received, a large addition of New Books, among them many new works. Call and see them.

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Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his Valuable Landed Estate, situated three miles North West of Charlestown...

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

There is a great variety of ORCHARD FRUIT growing and yielding upon the Estate besides every variety of Ornamental Trees growing in the yard.

The Dwelling commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge and North Mountains, and is very healthy, but few cases of sickness having ever occurred...

This land can be divided into two farms, giving both wood and water to each. The subscriber respectfully invites a call from those desirous of purchasing land...

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 public generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the best of Leather for the manufacture of all articles in his line...

Collars can be furnished to Saddlers or others at wholesale prices. Repairing done at short notices.

JOHN BROOK, Jan. 29, 1847. 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...

THE OPPOSITION. During the last year, and hope always to merit their favors. E. H. CARRELL, Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9, 1846.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS! JOHN T. LITTLE would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a choice lot of Seasonable Goods...

CASH FOR NEGROES. THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling...

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & SHOES for Servants.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Constitution, &c., &c.

THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument...

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BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

IMPOSITION having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of "Jenkins Ointment," the proprietor, C. HERSTONS, recommends the following communication:

Some years back, Nathan Shepherd, informed the public in the newspapers, that he was the original discoverer of Jenkins' Ointment, and had taken out a new patent thereon in his own name...

Here follows a few of our many instances, disclosing the fact: BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846.

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

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1844. Mr. C. HERSTONS: Last winter I received a small wound in one of my feet as I went to the Drugstore for a pot of Jenkins' Ointment, but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious.

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, and it effected a perfect cure.

From delicacy I forbear to mention the name of the Druggist from whom I bought the spurious Ointment, but think the public ought to be made acquainted with the fact.

From William McMillan, 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.

A grand-daughter of mine was bitten by a spider or other insect, which caused much inflammation and became a dangerous sore. Many salves were tried without relief.

Finally, her mother applied to a physician, yet for three months it kept getting worse, until at length I advised your Ointment—two days a change took place, and in two weeks from that time a cure was completed.

I have used the Ointment you make upwards of twenty years, and never knew it fail. It is beyond a doubt worthy of countenance by the public.

For chilblain or frostbite it is a valuable remedy. Doctrs Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors Dyspeptic Cordial.

For Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Sick-Stomach, Cramp Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., &c. Among hundreds of certificates, it is deemed necessary only to offer the following:

From D. W. Nall, former member of the Legislature of Maryland. SAMS CREEK, Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 26, 1842.

Mr. C. HERSTONS:—Dear Sir:—Having suffered during the spring of 1841 as I then informed you, with what I regarded as a dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and having procured a bottle of Dr. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors' Dyspeptic Cordial at your instance, I have pleasure in informing you that from its use I was in ten days entirely relieved on that occasion.

It has also been successfully used in the family for other purposes so that we are never without it. Hon. D. W. NALL, Senator of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1844. Mr. C. HERSTONS:—Dyspepsia.—This disease I had for some years to an alarming degree. Your Dyspeptic Cordial deserves more than a passing notice from me.

My case was of the most distressing nature, and the conflict between my stomach and food was often severe, the stomach loathing the food, and time after time throwing it 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 Ointment, named Dr. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryors' Dyspeptic Cordial.

Soon after using my first bottle 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 incontestable. 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.

WM. S. DARRELL. I am fully convinced that the above statement is correct. JAS. M. HANSON, For sale by J. P. BROWN, Agt., Feb. 26, 1847—6m. Charlestown.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Constitution, &c., &c.

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AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional names in our list that can be procured.

W. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; JOHN G. WILSON, do; BALTIMORE STRAY, Shepherdstown; H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, Zion Church; W. B. ROBERTSON, Union School House; GEORGE H. MOORE, Old Furnace; JOHN H. SMITH, of R. HENKES, Smithfield; EDWIN A. REILLY, Summit Point; DOLPHIN DREW, of S. HEFFELBERGER, Kabletown; JACOB BAKER, of M. NICKLIN, Berryville; Wm. T. WASHINGTON, Dr. J. J. SHERIDAN, or J. O. COLLIS, Brucetown, Frederick County; HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; Col. Wm. HAMILTON, South Morgan County; JOHN H. LIEBER, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Spickersville; J. P. MEGRAW, Philmont, Loudoun County; Wm. A. STEPHENSON, Upper Falls, Fauquier County; SILAS MARSHALL, Hillgrove, Loudoun County; GEORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire County; GABRIEL JORDAN, of W. BARR, Luray, Page County.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Building, New York; No. 12 State Street, Boston; is the agent in those cities for the "STREET OF JEFFERSON." 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., Baltimore.

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

For the sale of their very celebrated Patent Glass Pad Trusses, (which was patented on the 24th September, 1844,) in the Valley counties of Virginia, they have appointed Mr. JOHN H. BEARD, Charlestown, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific men, who have given these Trusses a trial, that they are not invented, approximate to them in point of utility.

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

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

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH, Commission Merchant and Dealer in General Produce.

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

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

SAMSON CARISB, (LATE T. PALMER & CO.) No. 140 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE.

HAS 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 Sets, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Sets; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery; Albata Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronzes and French Fenders, with Andirons and Trays and Shovels, in sets or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Rings; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustrous; Girouettes; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelain; India China Toilet Sets, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to mention) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles.

He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates; Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, Portrait and 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 purchasing,) 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 celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument...

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