

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 5, 1847.

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SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.
 Discont. advertisements and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the payment of the same.
 Advertisers wishing to be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until notified, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES M. HAIG,
 No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL,
 Importer and Manufacturer of Fringes, Tassels, Gimps, Old Fellows' and Masonic Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons, Tailors' Trimmings, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in every variety, wholesale and retail.
 All orders promptly attended to.
 Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—1y*

LEWIS A. METTE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 No. 13 LIGHT STREET,
 (Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.)
 GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch.
 Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—6m.

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

THIS establishment is erected on an improved plan and by the aid of Steam Power, manufactures all kinds of Marble Work in a superior style, and at the lowest prices for Cash.
 The largest and best assortment of Marble Mantels ever offered to the public may be seen at the Ware-Room, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.
 Imported Garden Statuary and Vases of the most tasteful designs and patterns, made of the finest and handsomest description of Italian Marble; Tiles for Flooring, imported, and always on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices.
 Marble cutters can be supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantels or Table Tops, at reduced wholesale prices; and the Trade will be furnished at the shortest notice with all kinds of Marble in the block, or cut to sizes for Monuments, &c.
 JOHN BAIRD,
 Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St.
 Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1847—8s.

Important Notice to all MERCHANTS.

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

SLEEPER & FENNER,
 who have prepared the largest and best assortment of
Silk Parasols and Parasolettes
 ever offered to the Merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be convinced that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.
 Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this established house.
 136 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
 Feb. 5, 1847—84.

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

WILLIAM A. DROWN invites Southern and Western Merchants visiting Philadelphia to examine his stock of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes and Sun Shades, which will be found the largest and most complete assortment of desirable New Goods in the market, embracing every variety from the lowest price to the finest quality. Owing to the great reduction in some materials, of which I have availed myself, I can offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be found elsewhere.
 My prices will be found the lowest in the city, and the Goods warranted of the best manufacture.
 Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1846.

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH,
Commission Merchant and Dealer in General Produce.
 No. 23 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, }
 Jas. R. Flagg, } Charleston.
 J. L. Ranson, }
 A. C. Timberlake, } Middlebury, Va.
 Geo. H. Beckwith & Co., }
 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.

LAND FOR SALE.
 I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley for sale at low prices and on most accommodating terms.
 HAZELD, Jefferson county, Va., }
 Sept. 25, 1846—4f. (F. P. copy.)

STEEL BEADS—For knitting Purposes and
 Reticules, for sale by
 Feb. 5, CHAS. G. STEWART & SON.

FOR RENT.

THE House and Lot on Main street, Charlestown, now in the occupancy of Mr. Geo. W. Cockerill, is for rent for the ensuing year. Possession given on the 1st of April. Also, the Shop adjoining, recently occupied by Mr. Brown, will be for rent after the 1st of April next.
 JOHN STEPHENSON.
 Feb. 26, 1847—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned, from trespassing on, or passing through my land near Lettown, now in the occupancy of Mr. Geo. W. Cockerill. Having experienced considerable injury from persons hunting and trespassing in other ways on this land, the law will be hereafter enforced against all offenders who disregard this notice. Owners of slaves would do well to look out.
 GEO. B. BEALL.
 Feb. 26, 1847—3t.

PROPOSALS.

WILL be received until the first Saturday in next month, by the undersigned, committee, for the taking down and rebuilding the Union Church, Middleway, Va. The building is of brick, and is nearly new, is sixty by forty-five, which is to be reduced forty by fifty. The proposer will be required to furnish shingles, one set of joice, nine pillars, nails, &c., two stove pipe chimneys; the ceiling overhead to be plank, which will be furnished ready for use. Proposals to be sealed and handed to either of the committee, or left at the Post Office, the day before the meeting. Any information wanting, refer to the Committee.
 WM. CAMERON
 GEO. J. BOLTZ,
 JOHN GRUBER.
 Feb. 26, 1847.

FOR SALE.

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

NOTICE.

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

FOR RENT.

THE property at Bedington, Berkeley county, recently occupied by John T. Cookus, is for rent as a Dwelling and Store-house, is for rent for the ensuing year, commencing on the first of April next. Probably no stand is better, as a Country Store. It has been occupied as a Store nearly twenty years. For terms apply to the undersigned, near Charlestown, Jefferson county. Mr. Cookus, on the premises, or Mr. McLeary, at Bedington, will show the property to any desirous of renting.
 BRAXTON DAVENPORT.
 Feb. 18, 1847. (Martinsburg Rep. Copy.)

515 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 7th instant, three Negro Men, viz—

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

PETER,
 a yellow Negro, about 25 years of age—supposed to be five feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on a Drab Linsey Frock Coat and Pants and a white Wool Hat.

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

SPRING JUSTES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Baltimore market, with some new and fashionable additions to his previous stock of
Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.
 Gentlemen in pursuit of any article pertaining to their wear, are requested to give me a call, as they may rest assured that I shall take pleasure in serving them on a little better terms than they can find this side of Baltimore.
 Gentlemen's Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style, when favored with their orders. Country Produce at a fair market price, will be taken in payment for Goods from my shop.
 Feb. 19, 1847. JAS. CLOTHIER.

Turnpike Notice.

PASS Tickets for the Turnpike will be sold hereafter by the Treasurer on the following terms, viz—
 For \$1, \$1 10 cents will be given in Tickets.
 For \$5, \$5 00 will be given in Tickets;
 For \$10, \$15 00 in Tickets.
 The privilege of passing the middle gate, toll free, is only allowed to those travelling on the Lettown road; those leaving the road and coming on again on either side of the gate must pay.
 JOHN YATES, Pres't.
 Feb. 19, 1846. S. C. & H. Turn. Com.

MOULD BOARDS.

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

SAPPINGTON.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE,
WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,
 CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
 October 24, 1845.

Voters Attention.

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

THOS. RAWLINS.

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

Clocks for \$1 50.

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

ADDRESS.—BY A. READER.

The following spirited address, delivered at the Charleston Theatre, by Mrs. Mowat, rallies the American men-at-arms in tones that awaken valor while they arouse patriotism:
 The trumpet has sounded—the cry has gone forth on the winds of the East, and the winds of the North. The camp-fire is kindled, the banner unfurled. Where battlements stretch and where billows are curled; For a foe man flutters with Freedom's wing,
 The Eagle that flutters where Freedom was born,
 And the sword doomed to sleep where its laurels were won.

Has burst from the scabbard to blaze in the sun!
 Hear ye a voice, 'mid the clamor of war,
 That wakens the waking and echoes afar,
 Hear ye a peal of rejoicing and pride,
 Where her cohorts are met and her armaments rido!
 Where the battlements stretch and where billows are curled;
 'Tis her soul who has answered and stricken the blow!
 Again wakes the cry o'er the strand and the sea—
 'Tis thy country now calls Carolina on thee;
 'Tis thy country rehearsing thy valor of yore,
 Where the bones of thy progeny whitened thy shore;
 Where the death-toll tolls—'tis in the name of Freedom,
 And a hero was made with a martyr was hung;
 'Tis her voice bids thee come with the steel and the targe,
 To stand at the onset and strike at the charge.

Children of Freedom! the hour has come,
 When your bosoms shall beat at the beat of the drum,
 And nobles his nature, who, wanting to yield,
 Is the first in the fray and the last in the field,
 What tho' danger furthridgingly frown in your path!
 The greater his prowess who leads not his wrath!
 What tho' blood flows—a crimson and crimsoning tide!
 'Tis the sea who surges his pinnae most wide
 Who buthroed unto glory would win her bride!
 Remember the deeds your sires have done,
 Remember the worship your sires have won,
 Remember the present must soon be a past,
 And strike like your sires—'tis struck to the last!

Let your name be embalmed in the blood of your foes,
 Let their fortresses waken the weight of your blows,
 And each thicket and valley proclaim your pride,
 Hark! a Moultrie has vanquished or Marion died.
 The prayers of Beauty shall wail o'er ye now,
 Her Myrtles shall blossom—a braid on your brow—
 And her tears shall be brighter, and her blushes more
 To emblazon success or to soften defeat.

Then girl on the shield and prepare for thy strife,
 Tho' with danger 'tis fraught yet with honor 'tis rife;
 And for good or evil—for weal or for woe—
 With your hands on your swords put your feet on the foe!

General Intelligence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW YORK.—One hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.—On Wednesday, between 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out in the large double building No. 299 of Nassau street, which was occupied as a storage warehouse by William Moore. They were entirely destroyed, with most of their contents, consisting of a large quantity of cotton and sugar, and crates of crockery. A small portion of the cotton was saved in a damaged state. The building belonged to James McCullough. The New York Commercial gives the following account of the damage.
 The total amount of loss we cannot name with certainty, but it cannot be much if any less than \$100,000. Fortunately it is mostly covered by insurance, and that in sums so well distributed among the offices that it will not seriously impair the means of any of them. The cotton destroyed amounted to about two thousand bales, but we have not been able to ascertain the amount of the other property in the building.

ENORMOUS CARGO.—The packet ship Constitution, Capt. Britton, sailed from New York yesterday, for Liverpool, taking out the following cargo: Wheat, bushels, 10,000; Corn, bushels, 25,000; Corn Meal, barrels, 2,700; Flour, barrels, 4,000; Soda Biscuit, boxes, 160; Cotton, bales, 661; Locks, boxes, 42; Beans, barrels, 191. The New York Herald says that this is the largest cargo that ever left port, and its bulk is really enormous.

THE NEW U. S. LOAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for a loan of eighteen millions under the late law. We learn from the Union, that "bids will be received by the Secretary until the 10th of April, so as to afford ample time to capitalists and others." To enable those of the smaller means as well as capitalists to participate in this loan, bids, it is seen, will be received as low as fifty dollars. The money only to be received, as the wants of the government may require. In this way no more will be borrowed, nor at any earlier time, than is wanted by the government, whilst, at the same time, the whole amount of eighteen millions will be secured so as to be used when needed; and not till then, and to be on no interest until needed. In this way, certainly availability and economy are both consulted on the part of the government, and the best means taken by the Secretary to secure the largest premium and guard against any loss of interest by the treasury. From information now on the files of the department, no doubt is entertained that the whole amount will be readily taken, and probably at a premium."

SUICIDE CALLED BY A VALENTINE.—The Coroner was called by a valentine at the house of J. Chesterman, 710 Broadway, on the body of a young girl, named Margaret Gray, a servant in his family, who came to her death taking laudanum. A companion with whom she slept, testified that she was very much in love with a man standing before the looking glass, decking her hair as if for a party, having previously performed her ablutions, and arrayed herself in her best gown. She also testified that the deceased spoke to her about taking some medicine, and playfully asked her if she would not like a little. When she fell asleep, the deceased was upon her knees at prayer. Perfect silence then rested upon the household, and in the morning Margaret Gray was dead, and an empty vial was on a stand beside her bed. She was a beautiful girl, but on the day before her death she had received a cruel valentine, from one she had looked upon as a lover, which circumstance was probably the cause of her death.—N. Y. Express.

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT COLLISION—Loss of Life.—The "Wheeling Times of Friday last learn that the new steamboat Isaac Newton came in collision with the California on Wednesday morning before daylight, by which the California was sunk in two or three minutes, in 12 or 13 feet water. The first engineer, two deck hands, three firemen and one passenger, are known to be lost. She was full freighted for Nashville. Nothing, as yet, but her chimneys, has been saved. Cargo and boat, with that exception, supposed to be lost.

HEAVY LOSS.—Forty-one vessels, chiefly freighted with bread stuffs for Great Britain, have been lost at sea since October. The New York Commercial ascribes this to overloading and bad storage.

CORN VS. COTTON.—A large cotton planter near Vicksburg asserts, that he would prefer making corn at 25 cts. per bushel, to cotton at 8 cts. per lb., and has offered to plant his entire plantation in corn this year, if he can contract for the same at 23 cts. per bushel, delivered on the plantation, or on the bank of the river. A large corn operator, offered to contract at 30 cts. per bushel, but the parties did not close. This is worthy of reflection.

ALWAYS WRONGS.—This is a curious country?

Its history would afford ample matter for moral lectures, sermons, physico-mathematical dissertations upon human nature and the ends of government. What a strange fatality hangs over this unfortunate Republic! 'Tis painful to contemplate. To be sure a little more than half a century ago, we numbered only three millions of English Colonists—now, we are a mighty nation of freemen, ruling this great continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

'Tis true that we have a boundless commerce, a brave army, a gallant navy, innumerable statesmen of distinguished ability, learned writers and professors, and in a word, all things that constitute national greatness and power—yet what does this avail us? We are always wrong—always criminal in the eyes of Heaven and Earth. We have gone through severe contests, fought hard battles, gained glorious victories: We were nevertheless, wrong, all the time. Wrong in 1775, when opposing the imbecile Tyrant of Great Britain—so said the Tories. Wrong in 1812, when we proclaimed "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," and flouted the British a second time—so said the federalists. Wrong in 1824, when Gen. Jackson threatened France for the indemnities. Wrong in the Black Hawk war. Wrong in the Creek war. Wrong in the Seminole war. And now again, wrong in the war with Mexico—so say the Whigs. Tories, Federalists, Whigs, pray, tell us, when will America ever be right, where there is any fighting to be done? We do really, sincerely, anxiously, deplorably, and most vehemently hope and crave to see our country right once before we die.

THE TREASON CHRY OF DISSOLUTION.—Senator Houston made an able and patriotic speech yesterday in the Senate on the War. At the conclusion he thus eloquently noticed the treason cry of dissolution of our glorious Union raised in some unparliamentary quarter—

"As to the fears which had been expressed about the dissolution of the Union, he trusted they were groundless. He believed there was patriotism enough left in the country to save them from such a calamity. Disunion! he could not bear the thought. Let not the name of Texas—his home—the last to be incorporated into the Union, be blasphemed by the world. Let not the Union be severed. The boon they possessed was too rich, too mighty, and too grand—the sum of human happiness they enjoyed too great—the amount of liberty too precious! Why sever it? Were not the north dependent upon the south? Would it not be to each a suicidal act—to both destruction?"

Potatoes can no longer be relied upon in Europe as a positive unfailing article of food. Some substitute must be devised. Occasionally they may have good crops of potatoes, but the general failure renders it a very unsafe reliance hereafter. It is now evident that Indian corn always will constitute an important article of food, and if so are there not soils in Europe in which it can be cultivated with success? The expense of transportation from America makes the price high, but as long as there is corn meal and milk in abundance there can be no famine.—N. Y. Sun.

IRON IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.—A correspondent of the Hagerstown News states that the North Mountain, at the base of which Clearspring stands, has been discovered to contain iron ore of a rich quality, and it is thought in great abundance. A gentleman now residing in Clearspring, (Mr. Hull), has found specimens in the mountain not a mile from the village, which he thinks, at the lowest estimate, contains 30 per cent. of metal. So sanguine is he of the wealth of this mountain, that he has recently purchased 100 acres near town, and intends in a few days to sink a shaft to bring to light its mineral resources.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—We know not when or where the experiment of comparative freedom was ever more successful than in Great Britain under the cheap postage system. The result is that the annual income to Government from the mail service, over all expenses, exceeds \$4,000,000, although letters are carried throughout the kingdom for a penny in advance, and newspapers for nothing, and both are delivered to individuals, at their doors, without charge.—Jour. Com.

BREADSTUFFS.—The capacity of the United States for supplying the wants of Great Britain with breadstuffs, is shown in an estimate contained in a statistical article in the New York Express. It makes the surplus of wheat and Indian corn for export—Wheat, 3,000,000 bushels; Flour, 3,600,000 barrels; Indian corn and meal, 17,000,000 bushels.

CERTAINLY.—We find the following morceau in the legislative reports of the 19th inst: "An act for the relief of John Edwards, who is afflicted with a wife and nineteen children."
 Mr. Jones of N., said a man who had done so much for his country, should be relieved!
 "Bill passed!"—Hannibal (Mo.) Gazette.

The Canadian papers are again discussing the subject of a federal union, to include Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia. The arguments used are the rapid growth and prosperity of the United States; and it is asked of the mother country, "why not divide all your possessions on the American continent into states, after the form of the American government, giving each state a governor, legislature and judiciary, chosen by the people?"

A very superior article of Texas Sugar has been received in New Orleans, and readily sold. It was raised in Western Texas. Other specimens from the Colombo, Bernard and Navidad, equal to the best Muscovado, have also been received.

In Carthage, a divorce of a man and wife is not allowed; but when they wish to separate, half of the furniture and half the children are given to each, by law. And if they cannot agree to such a division, then all the property is put up at auction and sold.

VEGETABLE BUTTER.—It is stated that recent investigations have proved that butter may be produced from hay or grass, without depending upon the cow for its preparation; and that an expert chemist can produce thirteen pound of butter from one hundred weight of hay—being nearly twice as much as can be produced from the milk of a cow during the consumption of an equal quantity of hay as food. A very expert chemist, no doubt.

ECONOMY IN BREAD.—It is said that dried crakers are mixed with flour in the preparation of bread in England and Holland, and it is found to answer the double purpose of making the bread more palatable and more nutritious. A loaf of bread prepared in this manner, it is said, will last much farther in feeding a family than one without them. Nothing can be more wholesome than this small loaf, and at the present price of flour the experiment is worth trying.

ONLY THREE OF IT.—Indian corn is worth two dollars and sixteen cents a bushel in England, and but little more than nine cents in Illinois.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The many able and explicit expositions of the causes which led to hostilities with Mexico, which have been published from time to time, in the public journals of the country, and especially the masterly manner in which the subject was treated by the President in his last annual message, would seem to have been sufficient to silence the most violent of those who prate, with senseless clamor, of the injustice of the war. But TRUTH and REASON appear to have no effect upon the opposition. Upon every breeze, is wafted the bitterest denunciations of the President, and our own country is held to be the aggressor, while the war is characterized as unjust and iniquitous, and our enemies the injured and innocent party! Would the Toryism of the Revolution, or the Hartford Convention Federalism of the last war with England, have done more than this?

The following concise summary of the true causes of the war is published for future reference, and for the benefit of such as remain undecided, or uninformed upon the subject. We commend it to the careful attention of the reader.

The grievances of the Texans date, as most of your readers will recollect, as far back as 1836. They had till then, been loyal citizens of the Mexican confederacy; but when, in that year, the federal constitution was annihilated and the military dictatorship usurped by Santa Anna, they took up arms in defence of the Constitution which they had sworn to protect and obey, and he had separated entirely from Mexico. By the principle which lies at the basis of our own glorious Revolution of 1776, we cannot condemn the Texans for their conduct, without condemning at the same time the fathers of our country, and all the consequences which we have since derived from their great achievement. Will I not make a plea in behalf of abstractions; I will relate the facts, which show that the United States were compelled by their own legislative acts, and the solemn engagements they assumed, to act as she has done in the premises.

The citizens of the United States who emigrated to Texas as early as 1824, did so under an assurance from the Mexican Government, that they should form an independent State of the confederacy. They remained loyal till '36, when Santa Anna became a military despot and endeavored to reduce Texas and Coahuila to a mere province. Santa Anna sent an armed force to Texas to drive the Legislature out of doors, and then to close them forever. This act, under the circumstances which then existed, was tantamount to high treason on the part of the Central Government of Mexico, and was as such properly resisted by the citizens. It was the same as if the President of the United States sent an army up to Harrisburg to close the legislative deliberations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, declaring the latter heretofore a province of the United States, subject to the rules and regulations emanating from Washington. The Texans would not have had American blood in their veins if they had not resisted such a usurpation. They fought and conquered their liberty at the battle of San Jacinto in April, 1836; Santa Anna was taken prisoner; but Gen. Houston granted him his life, and made a treaty with him, which the cowardly despot afterwards declared null and void; being at the time a prisoner of war in the Texas camp. A close examination of the terms of this treaty will, however, show that it contained stipulations which being rightly fulfilled on the part of the Texans, gave them, by the laws of nations, a right to insist on the execution of it as far as Mexico was concerned.

By the terms of the treaty, namely, 5,000 Mexicans under Fiala were permitted to return unmolested, who would otherwise have fallen victims to the vengeance of the conquerors.—Santa Anna himself was permitted to repair to the United States, and at last, sent on board of an armed vessel from Norfolk to Vera Cruz, declaring his gratitude for the kindness received, and his friendship for the Government and citizens of this country.

On his return home, however, he violated all and every promise, and declared at once with a loud voice his determination to re-conquer Texas. Meanwhile Gen. Jackson, who had been all along very cautious in regard to the steps taken in this matter, recommended, almost as the closing act of his official life, the recognition of Texas as an independent State to the Congress of the United States, and the latter accordingly did recognize that independence.

In the treaty made between Houston and Santa Anna, after the battle of San Jacinto, the Rio Grande throughout its own length, from source to mouth, was made the boundary between Texas and Mexico, and this boundary was also recognized by the Texan Congress of 1836.

Since that period, Mexico made no serious attempt to re-possess herself of her lost province, or if such attempts were made, they all signally failed. A few predatory incursions, marking her barbarity and weakness at the same time, were thought to interfere so little with the practical independence of Texas, that the three great maritime powers of Europe, England, France and Holland, not only recognized that independence, but through their accredited agents, concluded treaties with her of amity and commerce.

Texas since then repeatedly proposed annexation; but the United States waited, until eight years' uninterrupted independence had given Texas the right and power to treat as an independent nation. That right being now recognized by England, France and Holland, Congress, during the session of 1844-5, passed an act to admit Texas into the Union on certain conditions, to which Texas agreed, and Texas was consequently admitted into the Union, according to her own boundary. This boundary, moreover, was that which, by the conclusive and coinciding opinions of Jefferson and Madison, was recognized as the true and original limit of Louisiana, Spain, according to the opinion of those statesmen, had never had a right to any possession beyond the Rio Grande.

Directly after this act had passed, Almonte the Mexican Minister in Washington, protested against it, and demanded his passports, which were delivered him. Then commenced the Mexican war of proclamation and threats, all as must be fresh in the recollection of your readers, of the most absurd and outrageous character.

Notwithstanding these threats, the United States kept a secret agent in Mexico, to advise the government of the readiness of ours to send a Minister to negotiate in regard to all our long standing difficulties; we being all the time the only power who had real cause of complaint. At last we received an assurance from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, (equivalent to our Secretary of State,) under his own hand, that his government was ready to receive a commissioner to treat all matters on fair and liberal terms.

Hereupon Mr. Sillidell was sent and not received, under the frivolous pretence that he was not a commissioner, but a minister plenipotentiary. A minister plenipotentiary being of a higher rank

than a commissioner, Mexico, according to all diplomatic usages, could not refuse him. A power may object to receive a person of less distinction than the one agreed to—for instance, a charge, where a full minister was stipulated for; but it cannot refuse an ambassador where it agreed to receive a minister resident, because the ambassador holds a higher rank than the minister. The refusal of Mexico to receive Mr. Sillidell, therefore, independent of all that preceded, constituted a new insult to our country and showed at once that Mexico merely wanted to gain time, and that she was insincere in promising redress of grievances to our government and citizens.

Mr. Sillidell returned. Herrera was put down and Parades inducted into power for the evident purpose of establishing an hereditary monarchy in Mexico. Parades issued a proclamation, which, according to the usages of all civilized nations, pretending to have a decent regard for the rights of nations, must be looked upon as nothing short of a declaration of war. Parades in that proclamation threatened to re-conquer Texas to the Sabine river; whereupon the President of the United States thought proper to send an army under Gen. Taylor, to Corpus Christi, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, (south of Mexico). That country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was represented in the Convention of Texas and in the Texan Congress—and called San Patricio. The propositions made by the Congress of the United States to that of Texas, were of course, made to Texas as it was then represented in Congress and Convention, and Texas so represented, and with the limits fixed by her own government with which we treated, was admitted into the Union as a State.

After the administration of Texas, the United States revenue laws were extended over it, and in a very act for that purpose, a provision was made for a superintendent or inspector, south of the Nueces. In the meantime the President of the United States was sworn to execute the laws of the Union. What could he do, consistent with his oath but execute them as he found them?

Our claims on the territory which Gen. Taylor was ordered to take military possession of, rested 1st. On the Treaty between Houston and Santa Anna.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:
Friday Morning, March 5, 1847.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Convention, for nominating a candidate for Congress, from the 10th District, will be found in another column. The number of Delegates present was quite large, and their doings characterized by far more harmony and unity of purpose, than we had anticipated. The only name regularly voted for in the Convention, was that of Mr. BEDIKER; the scattering votes given for the other candidates being intended more as a matter of personal compliment, than an expectation of defeating the nominee.

The resolution declaring that no oral nominations should be made, induced a portion of the Page Delegates to withhold their vote for any of the candidates. They conceived that the claims of the gentleman whom they intended to present, were not sufficiently known to the people of the District, and could not be, save through the friends representing him in that Convention. This apparent schism among the representatives from that firm and sterling Democratic stronghold, Page, was very generally regretted on the part of the members of the Convention. Its bad effects, however, we hope ended with its adjournment.—The interest of the worthy and estimable gentleman whose name was presented from that County, will surely not be advantaged by pursuing a course in accordance with the action of his friends in the Convention. And when the sober-second thought is acted upon, we feel confident that the Democracy of the seceding Delegates is too pure, and their intelligence too great, to prosecute their opposition to the mere regulations of the Convention, to an extent that might possibly jeopardize the success of their principles, and the nominee of the Convention.

OUR NOMINEE.

The Democratic Convention has discharged its duty, and presented us a Candidate for Congress. The gentleman selected, is well known to the District—his principles are those of the Democracy—his cause, ours, and his triumph, will be the triumph of those fundamental principles, which have for years constituted the pride and glory of Virginia. Our opponents threaten us with opposition; we welcome their clamor to the field, and call upon every true soldier of the Democratic faith to have his arms bristled, and his armor buckled on, so that we may move in one solid phalanx against the enemy of our faith.—Let there be union, harmony and determination to do our duty. The Whigs predict our failure,—vain prophecy—they little know the strength of our principles and the determination of our souls. We fight for the Government of our choice,—the principle of our hearts,—the sanctity of our territory, and the honor of our country. Away then, now, with all differences of opinion, and stand by the man of the Convention, and the man of the Democracy.

COL. LARKIN WHITE.

Not the least object of pleasure and attraction, at our recent Congressional Convention, was the presence, in *proprio persona*, of that sterling Democrat, and frank, open, generous hearted man, LARKIN WHITE, from the Slashes of Hanover.—After the adjournment of the Convention, he was called upon to address the people, which he did at some length, in his very original and interesting manner. We are gratified to learn that the Col. thinks of locating himself in some one of the Valley counties. We tender him, on behalf of our Democratic friends, a most hearty and cordial welcome.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The "Right of Way" has been at last disposed of in the House of Delegates of Virginia—it confines the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Wheeling terminus. It is doubtful whether the Company will ever accept Wheeling as the terminus of their road—certainly not until they make another effort at the next session to get lower down on the Ohio. The matter is now before the Senate.

The amended James River and Kanawha Bill extending that great improvement to Buchanan at last dates from Richmond had been engrossed by a very decided majority, and doubtless has before this time been passed through all its stages. We observe nothing else of general interest or importance in the proceedings. These exciting internal improvement questions being put to rest, we may expect an early adjournment of the Legislature.

Friday, 19th inst., is the day proposed for the holding of the Whig Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress from this District.—There are a dozen or more distinguished Whigs, anxious to be made Martyrs in the 10th District.

The Hon. HENRY BEDIKER, our candidate for Congress, will address the people of Berkeley county, on Monday next, (Court-day.) We hope there may be an old-fashioned gathering of the Democracy of Berkeley.

JOHN F. WALL and JAMES CATHIE, Esq's. were nominated on Monday, as the Whig candidates for the Legislature from Frederick county.

The Richmond Republican is of the opinion that the present session of the Legislature will not close before the 25th inst. The same paper also intimates that an extra session will be necessary, from the heavy amount of business yet to be transacted.

The Democratic party of Jefferson will meet on Monday, the 15th day of March Court, to deliberate as to several matters of interest and importance to the party. It is more than probable that the Hon. HENRY BEDIKER will be present, to give an account of his stewardship.

To-morrow, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. is the time proposed for the holding of the Irish Relief Meeting in Charlestown. Let there be a full attendance from the town and country. Our hearts are surely not steeled to the appeal which common humanity now makes upon all classes and conditions of men in this, our favored country.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS.

We have read with feelings which those alone who abhor perversion, and gross, flagrant misrepresentation, can appreciate, an article in the "Free Press" of yesterday, professing to give an account of the Democratic Convention held in Winchester on Tuesday last. It is needless for us to say to those who participated in that convention, that a more unfair, libellous, and worst of all, untrue statement could not have been given than the one in question, and it will meet with the contempt and derision of every member of that body. But lest there may be some who might possibly be led astray by so contemptible an effort to distract our party, and give credence to its false statements, we deem it proper before going to press, to show our readers that it is entirely unworthy of their belief.

In the first place, it is untrue that the "regularly appointed delegates" of the first meeting in Page, were in favor of Mr. Jordan, and only those of the second and irregular meeting in favor of Mr. Bedinger. Now the facts are these: Nine delegates, appointed at the first meeting, were present in convention. Of these nine, four were in favor of Mr. B. and five for Mr. J. Misstatement No. 1.

In the second place, it is utterly untrue that the delegates appointed by the second or Springfield meeting, being two in number, after magnanimously consenting to withdraw from the convention, and having done so, were afterwards invited, and actually did take seats, "as members of the convention." Such a statement is so glaring a perversion of the facts of the case, that we cannot believe it originated in ignorance, but must have been purposely intended to deceive.

Now what are the facts? After there had been strong objections made by different members of the convention, to the admission of the delegates of the second meeting, and it was apparent that discord would be created if they were admitted, they magnanimously consented to withdraw themselves from the convention, and thus remove every obstacle to harmonious action. After this intention was announced, and every member of the convention, feeling thankful for this act of forbearance on their part, a resolution was offered that they should be requested to take seats in the convention, not as delegates or "members of the convention," but as sterling Democrats and independent voters of Page county. It was simply a compliment tendered to them, as received as such, and they had no more to do with the action of the convention than the writer of the article in the "Free Press." This, then, we think, is misstatement No. 2.

Again, it is stated in a note, that the 276 votes cast for Mr. B. by the Page delegates was not given by the "regularly appointed delegates," but by the other set, or those of the second meeting, the vote of the county having been divided between them and the regularly appointed delegates. Now what are the facts here? The 276 votes were cast by the "regularly appointed" delegates, and the vote was not divided between them as stated above. We repeat it, that the delegates appointed by the second meeting, gave no vote in the convention. Here, then, is misstatement No. 3.

We have no room to say more for the present, but we think we have said sufficient to convince every man, that the whole article, from beginning to end, is a gross perversion of facts and unworthy of credence from any member of our party.

We omitted to state, (but the published proceedings will show,) that five of the "regularly appointed delegates" from Page, refused to vote, in consequence of a resolution having been adopted depriving them of the privilege of making an oral nomination—the other four voting for Bedinger.

RELIEF OF IRELAND.—An appropriation of \$500,000.—The following bill, introduced by Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, was passed in the Senate, on Saturday, by a vote of 27 yeas to 13 nays.—A bill to provide some relief for the suffering people of Ireland and Scotland.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered, in the name of the people of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of \$500,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, at his discretion, to employ any number of the public ships of the United States for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid.

MORE SPECIE COMING.—Captain Judkins, of the Cambria, says that six million dollars of specie were ready to come in the Cambria, could insurance have been obtained upon it, and had the directors of the line permitted her to take it. It is also said that the Cambria brings an offer from the Rothschilds for the twenty million U. S. loan 20 years. The treasurer of New York has sent one million and a half more foreign gold, making two millions and a half to be received into American gold.

THE ALEXANDRIA CANAL BILL.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Friday, the bill authorizing the board of public works to subscribe to two-fifths of \$680,000, of stock in the Alexandria Canal, came up on its passage, when it was agreed to by a vote of yeas 60, to nays 34. This, it will be observed, says the Richmond Republican, is even a larger vote in its favor than was exhibited on the engrossment of the bill; and that, too, with several of its friends accidentally absent.

A meeting was held at Richmond on Monday night last, in aid of the poor in Ireland, at which \$1200 were collected. A collection in St. Paul's Church on the previous day amounted to \$650, and an exhibition of fireworks, given by Captain Dimmock, on Tuesday night, added \$110 to the relief fund.

At the urgent solicitation of his constituents, the Hon. JOHN W. JONES has reconsidered his determination not to be a candidate for the next Legislature.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The Union contains another batch of military appointments under the ten regiment law, made by the President and confirmed by the Senate. We copy the following: Virginia.—Captains—Jan. H. Calwell, E. W. McComas, O. E. Edwards, A. C. Calverge and W. C. Talliferro, Lieutenants—B. D. Fry, D. S. Lee, J. E. Hamlet, J. M. Blissey, and W. Leigh; 2d Lieutenants—George W. Carr, Joseph Samuels, G. W. Clutter, Thomas J. Peyton, and Van Renssler Otey.

CAPT. WALKER.

This gallant soldier, with his select and newly recruited company of Mounted Riflemen, numbering 103 men, dined at Capt. Abel's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday week. The Capt. was on his way to Newport, where he will join the remaining portion of his regiment.

The Martinsburg Republican states that he passed through that place on the same day, with Col. Hamtramck, of the Virginia Volunteers. It is not amiss to give a brief description of Capt. Walker. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, proportionately formed; fair complexion, light red hair, and though healthful, of modest delicate appearance.

A GREAT WAR MEETING.—The Democracy of Philadelphia met at the Court House on Friday evening, in great numbers. Horn R. Kness, Esq., presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The object of the meeting, expressed in some patriotic and well written resolutions, was to urge upon Congress the adoption of measures for a vigorous prosecution of the war to a speedy and honorable peace, the sustenance of the President in his course, and a vindication of the press, as violated in the case of the veteran editor of the Union. The crowd was so great that the meeting had to be divided into two, occupying separate Court rooms. Thus is the country speaking out on these subjects.

PAY OF POSTMASTERS.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives in Congress which provides for the compensation of Postmasters. Their pay is to be regulated by the amount received, as follows, on the sum received: Pamphlets, magazines and newspapers 50 per cent. Letters and packages delivered 7 " On sums not exceeding \$100 40 " On sums not less than \$100 nor more than 400 33 1-8 " On sums not less than \$400 nor more than 2,400 30 " The franking privilege is extended to the Vice President and members of Congress to the 1st Monday of December following, as previously.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, &c., FROM BOSTON TO EUROPE.—Since the 1st of January there have been exported from that port to Europe (principally Ireland) ten thousand nine hundred and six barrels of flour, one hundred and sixty-five thousand and five hundred and eleven bushels of corn, and twelve hundred barrels of corn meal.—For the quarter ending December 31st, there were exported from that port, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and seventeen barrels of flour, one hundred and seven thousand and forty-one bushels Indian meal, eight thousand and forty-one bushels Indian meal, and nine hundred bushels rye, the value of which was \$303,381.

In addition to the above, three barques cleared this morning for Europe, viz: the Attica for Cork, the Hannah Thomson for Galway, and the Angola for Liverpool, with five thousand six hundred and seventy-seven bushels of corn, two thousand one hundred do. rye, five hundred barrels of flour, and five hundred do. corn meal.

[Boston Trav. of Friday.]

RETURNING TO THE WAR.—We find the following paragraph in a Pittsburg paper:—CAPTAIN HILL.—Captain Hill arrived in this city from the seat of government, on Tuesday evening, and left yesterday on the steamer New England, on his way to Mexico to resume the command of his company. The captain informs us that he has been invested by government with full power to have the mutineers in his company, who attempted his life at New Orleans, court-martialed and properly punished. Capt. Hill exonerates Col. Wynker and Black from all blame attached to his difficulty in New Orleans.

WANT OF CARS FOR TRANSPORTATION.—The quantity of wheat, grain, &c. is so enormous that there are not cars enough to carry the produce from the West to Albany. The directors of the several lines of railroad from Albany to Buffalo have applied to the companies between Albany and Boston, for a loan of cars, but it so happens that the pressure is equally great on the latter road, and the consequence is that the directors of the "Great Western road" have been compelled to decline compliance with the request.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says that two thousand tons of merchandise, exclusive of five thousand five hundred barrels of flour, were brought to Boston over the Western railroad last week.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE SLIPPERY ELM.—One of the most valuable as it is a well known article in our country is the Slippery Elm, *Ulmus Fulva*. All our apothecaries keep it, both the flower and the bark. It is generally called Slippery Elm, Red Elm or Rough leaved Elm. It is indigenous to our country, and what is remarkable, yet but little known, it contains a great amount of human nourishment. It is medicinal also. It is an excellent substitute for water, and you can carry in your waistcoat pocket sufficient to subsist upon for ten days! The shipwrecked sailor, the soldier in Mexico and the traveller on the Prairies should never be without it. It always mitigates hunger, and is nourishment and drink. Let no ship go to sea without it, no traveller fail to have it with him, no army march without it.—N. Y. Sun.

FATHER MATTHEW AND THE IRISH SUFFERERS.—The annexed letter from Father Matthew to Rev. Mr. Kelly of Jersey City, claims attention:

REV. DEAR MR. KELLY: It gratifies me more than I can express, to hear from you, especially as your letter conveys such good tidings.

No sum of money, in the present state of this country, could afford such relief as shipments of Indian corn and other bread stuffs—and to be sent immediately.

The individuals concerned in the Corn Trade of England and Ireland, have raised the price to an enormous amount. Indian Flour is to-day in this city \$210 the ton, and in the country \$28.—Our wretched population is rapidly pining away and sinking into the grave. The only consolation we have is the pious resignation with which they submit to this dire visitation of an all-wise Providence. We have seven months of famine still before us. But with the bright prospect that now opens upon us, of having our markets reduced to reasonable rates, by the benevolence of our commissioning brethren in the States, we hope to stay the ravages of famine. Untoward, unexpected impediments, have obliged me reluctantly, for the last two years, to postpone my visit to your happy country.

Until the Lord, in His mercy, stay the hand of the destroying angel, that is now decimating the Irish people, I cannot promise myself the happiness of spending a few months in America.

A VISIT TO SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.—The Pennsylvania Inquirer has been favored with the perusal of a letter from Tampico, which states that Lieut. Rans, of the Fourth Artillery, was at Tampico awaiting the General's arrival. He was just from Vera Cruz, whither he had been sent with a flag to deliver some of Gen. Taylor's prisoners. There were about 1200 troops in Vera Cruz at the time, and 1000 in the Castle, all badly provisioned and with worse equipments. The Lieutenant was received by the officer in command in excellent style, and with great courtesy. He represents the land defenses as indifferent, but in process of improvement by additional redoubts and batteries. Everything is, however, commensurate with sand-hills about 700 yards distant from the city, and well calculated for the positions of our artillery. The Castle, it was thought, would be shelled and blown up.

MARTINSBURG GAZETTE.

From the last number of this paper, we learn that Messrs. STEWART & GREGG have sold out their interest in the establishment, to Maj. Lewis, of Staunton, who will take charge of the paper after the 10th inst. We very much regret that the editorial corp is to lose the services of so able and vigorous a writer as Mr. Stewart. We may be mistaken, but it is our impression, nevertheless, that the "Gazette" has been, under the management of Mr. Stewart, one among the very ablest Whig papers in the State.

THE JEFFERSON VOLUNTEERS.

Our company of volunteers, together with Capt. Aburtis' and Young's, the whole detachment under the command of Capt. Rowan, put to sea on Monday, 23d February. From Lt. L. B. Washington and O. Sergeant Fairfax, we acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of interesting private communications. Our readers may expect to be kept accurately advised as to the movements of the Virginia Regiment.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Frederick county, on Monday last, A. R. Wood and JOSEPH B. HACKNEY, Esqs. were nominated as candidates for the next Legislature from that county. Gen. Cansow, we learn, declined a reelection.

CLARKE COUNTY.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of the county of Clarke, called for the purpose of expressing their sympathy at the distressed condition of the suffering population of Great Britain, and of devising means for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the distressed, on motion of Dr. Cyrus McCormick, JOHN E. PAGE Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. A. WILLIAMSON appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained and recommended by the Chair, in thrilling terms, on motion of the Rev. Richard Willmer, accompanied by an eloquent address, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That the recent intelligence which has been received of the famine prevailing in G. Britain, presents a condition of suffering and wretchedness, that demands our deepest commiseration and constitute an urgent occasion for our Charity.

Resolved, That George L. Kerfoot, Wm. C. Kerfoot, John W. Sowers, J. H. McGuire, Philip N. Meade, Rev. Thomas Kennerly, Buckner Anby, Dr. Oliver Funsten, John Alexander, Wm. Berry, James H. Clarke, John Louthan, A. Scott Tibball, John E. Page, Dr. F. Kerfoot, Thomas McCormick, George D. Moss, George Knight, O. G. McCormick, James Bonham, Benjamin Morgan, Dr. Randolph Jacob Enders, Bennett Russell, Archibald Bowen, A. Moore, Thos. F. Nelson, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, T. P. Pendleton, Saml. Larue, Saml. G. Kneller, Park D. Shepherd, Champ Shepherd, Wm. D. McGuire, Wm. D. Smith, Thos. H. Crow, John McManus, Dr. Janney, Dr. Kownlar, Dr. Fauntleroy, Stephen D. Castleman, Province McCormick, Dr. Neill, Rev. R. Willmer, Daniel W. Sowers and Henry Whiting be appointed a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions in money and produce for the relief of the sufferers, and that they give an account of the same to Jacob Isler, General Agent, for the county of Clarke.

Resolved, That Wm. Berry, John Louthan, Joseph Parkins, Isaac Wood, Charles McCormick, T. P. Pendleton, P. D. Shepherd, Champ Shepherd, Beverly Washington, George D. Moss, Wm. R. Seavers, and Wm. Ford, be appointed a committee to receive such Produce as may be contributed—that they give receipts for the same, in favor of Jacob Isler, General Agent, who shall have authority to forward all monies and provisions (the latter if deemed expedient, being converted into money), to some one publicly instituted Receiver of similar contributions in the Cities of Baltimore and Washington.

Resolved, That the result of this effort be communicated to the public by Jacob Isler, through the medium of the papers published in Winchester and Charlestown.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two newspapers of Winchester and Charlestown.

JOSEPH A. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

FAILURE OF THE REVENUE BILL.—The bill for increasing the revenue by the imposition of duties on coal, iron, refined sugar, coffee, tea, cotton goods, silks, linen, cordials, wines, segars, wool and woolen and worsted goods, which was rejected in the House of Representatives on Friday evening, will doubtless produce much derangement in the financial affairs of the administration. It was a bill which had been prepared with much care, and urged with energy by the Secretary of the Treasury, as necessary to provide the ways and means for carrying on the war. The cause of the defeat of the whole bill was the striking out of the items of tea and coffee, by a vote of 105 to 104, on which the main revenue contemplated by the bill was to be raised. On the announcement of this result the friends of the bill became its opponents, and the question recurring on the bill as amended, it was rejected by a vote of 138 to 78, and the House adjourned in a state of great excitement, having first laid a motion to reconsider the vote on the table.

The enlightened European correspondent of the Union gives us a positive assurance that the prices of grain will continue high. The heavy freights which we are now paying are the mischievous effects of our restrictive policy, which shackled commerce:

"Every bushel of surplus grain produced in the Union is required in Europe, I repeat, and all the surplus that we can secure at our ports is inadequate to carry it across the Atlantic, so that freights are certain to rule higher, and consequently impose a heavy tax upon the agriculturist, than they have done for years, notwithstanding the measures adopted by England and France.

"The suspension of the navigation laws and import duties in France is to continue in force until the 31st of July, but if vessels which loaded expressly for her ports, previously, arrive after that time, they are to be entitled, with their cargoes, to free entrance. They are to pay no tonnage; and no duty is exacted on grain of any description, dried, ruts, peas, beans and rice.—The members, it is probable to them to remark, acted with entire unanimity as to the importance of the measure."

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.—Those notes dated 4th February, are made payable two years after the date to an assignee, and the assignee endorses them to bearer; and then they pass from hand to hand like a bank note by delivery. On the face of the note are stamped these words—"Principal fundable at the option of the holder in U. S. 6 per cent. Stock, with semi-annual interest, redeemable after 1877." On the back of the \$1000 notes, is an interest table ready computed, as follows:—\$60 per annum, \$8 per month; \$31 for 20 days; \$17 for 10 days; 8 1/2 cents for 5 days; 16 1/2 cents for 1 day. This, renders the computation easy when either paid in for duties, or as now in doing rapidly, paid in for conversion.

ODD FELLOWS IN ACTION.—The Odd Fellows of New York are about chartering a vessel to carry to Ireland, free of charge, such articles of food and clothing as benevolent persons may desire to send.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

Probability of Peace.—The Mexican Cabinet—Confiscation of the Church Property, &c.—We find the following interesting items of intelligence from Mexico, in the New York Sun: We are in possession of private advices from the city of Mexico to the latter part of January, by which we learn that Senor Rejon has been re-appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, and that by this and various minor acts the Mexican government are manifesting a disposition to change their policy of war for one of peace. The general belief and hope was that a speedy and honorable adjustment of difficulties would be effected with but very little delay.

Santa Anna is constantly urging Congress to act more promptly. His troops are reduced to the last extremity, and by way of warning, he insinuates that they may, ere long, help themselves to both money and property. The Church authorities are paralyzed with horror at the proposed enormity. Double vengeance is coming upon them for their efforts to establish a monarchy.—Although our bitterest enemies at the beginning of the war, they would now give half their property for a speedy peace. They attempted a revolution last month and signally failed. Many of the priests have publicly declared in favor of peace. One was arrested in the Plaza of the Capital for haranguing the people and enlightening them as to the condition of the Church in the United States. It appears by the account in the papers that he pronounced the Mexican government worse than that of the North Americans.—The latter, he said, protected the Church, while the former confiscated its property. He was arrested and imprisoned, with forty of his followers. We look for a dissolution of the Union of Church and State at an early day.

The news of the capture of Major Borland and Gaines, and Captain Cassius M. Clay, is fully confirmed.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party was held at the Hotel of Mr. Joseph Entler, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday, 27th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Winchester Convention, to be held on Tuesday, the 2d of March, for nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. On motion, Dr. Rogers A. Lucas, was called to the Chair, and JOHN T. LITTLE, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion of G. D. McGlinsey the following resolutions were adopted:—WHEREAS, according to the usage of the Democratic party, of this Congressional District, the time is near at hand when it becomes necessary, to meet again in Convention, for the purpose of selecting a champion from our ranks, to bear the Democratic standard proudly and triumphantly, as we hope and believe, through the canvass, and election, on the 4th of March, in April next;—and whereas our Democratic brethren have recommended the town of Winchester, as the place, and Tuesday the 2d day of March next, as the time, for holding said convention, therefore

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the time and place, and that the Chair appoint a committee, to consist of five members, who shall retire, and report the names of the Delegates selected by them, to represent this Precinct in said Convention.

Resolved, That eleven, be the number of Delegates chosen to represent this Precinct.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee, viz: G. D. McGlinsey, Eli Conley, Cato M. Entler, Wm. H. Hagan, and James Boyer.

The committee having retired, a short time, reported through the Chairman, the following gentlemen as Delegates, who were unanimously elected, viz: Minor Hurst, Jno. H. Kloth, Chas. W. Lucas, Wm. H. Hagan, Geo. M. Bast, Jacob Reinhart, David Osborn of D., Conrad Billmeyer, Andrew Brantner, William Rightstine and G. D. McGlinsey.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary, were added, as Delegates to the Convention, and on motion, it was resolved, to send a copy of these proceedings to the Convention, and on motion of Jacob Morgan, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the period has now arrived, when it becomes necessary that all dissension or differences of opinion, which may have heretofore existed, growing out of personal preferences, should be finally, and forever discarded, and that the Democratic party, throughout the Congressional District should become united as one man, heart and hand, to sustain their principles, and to give their strenuous support to the Congressional Candidate to be nominated at the Winchester Convention.

Resolved, therefore, in accordance with the above resolution, that we, the Democracy of this Precinct, do hereby proclaim ourselves re-united, and do solemnly pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use every honorable means to insure the success of our Democratic candidate, and to carry out effectually, the motto engraven on our banner, "Principles not men."

Resolved, That we view with feelings of sincere alarm, the recent attempt of the Senate of the United States, to interfere with, intimidate, and abridge the freedom of the press, and what is more to be regretted, that four Senators in that body, heretofore supposed to be Democrats, should be found ready to act or lend themselves, as the "balance of power" party, to turn the scale against the constitution, rights and liberties of our country.—To what party do they belong? what sovereignty in this Union do they represent? who unite with them in their crusade against the government of their country? let their own consciences and constituents answer the question.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are justly due, and are hereby tendered, with unfeigned gratitude, to our able and distinguished representative of the sovereign State of Virginia, the Hon. JAMES M. MASON, for his mastery and unflinching defence of the Bill of Rights, constitution and liberties of our country.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be presented to the Hon. Jas. M. Mason, and Mr. Thos. Ritchie, and published in all the Democratic papers in the District.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. A. LUCAS, Chm.

JOHN T. LITTLE, Sec'y.

From the New Orleans Jeffersonian, Feb. 13.

The southern sun never set upon a more glorious political triumph than was achieved by the Democracy of this city yesterday. Horse, foot, and dragons, the Whigs were swept from the field, not leaving a grease spot. That ball which the Whigs so tauntingly hurled at us from the States of New York and Pennsylvania we have sent bounding back, emblazoned on its surface, DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

The City of New Orleans once more sounds abroad the notes of victory, pledging herself that hereafter the watch-word shall be, As goes the City, so goes the State.

For two Senators.—Messrs. Labatut and Reynolds, (democrats,) elected over Freret and Gardner, (Whigs.)

For two Representatives.—Howard and Fonteneau, (democrats,) against Hunt and Freret, (Whigs.)

Mr. Reynolds' majority over Mr. Gardner is 285; over Mr. Freret, 326. Mr. Labatut's majority over Mr. Gardner is 352; over Mr. Freret, 393. Mr. Howard's majority over Mr. Hunt is 45. Mr. Fonteneau ties Mr. Forstall.

The collection in the city of New Orleans in aid of the suffering poor in Ireland amounted on the 30th ult., to \$13,381.

In Cincinnati at the last accounts the Irish Relief fund amounted to \$8,100, besides sundry lots of provisions. Of this sum upwards of \$500 were contributed by the German portion of the population.

At the Whig Convention which assembled in Hampton last Thursday, Hill Carter, Esq., was chosen as the nominee to run against General Bay for Congress in the ninth district.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a Convention of Delegates from the several counties comprising the 10th Congressional District, assembled at the Court-house in Winchester on Tuesday the 3d day of March, 1847.

The Convention was called to order, by Col. Charles Blue, of Hampshire county, upon whose motion RICHARD PARKER, Esq., of Jefferson, was elected President, and J. B. F. McALISTER, of Page county, and ISRAEL ROBINSON, of Berkeley, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Col. Blue, it was Resolved, That a committee of one gentleman from each county be appointed by the Chair, to examine and report upon the credentials of delegates.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Col. Charles Blue, of Hampshire, Jacob Baker, of Page, John Bruce, of Frederick, Col. J. B. A. Nadenbousch, of Berkeley, James W. Beller, of Jefferson, Washington Unger, of Morgan, Joshua Unger, of Warren and William Castleman, of Clarke.

The committee having retired a short time, came into the Convention and reported the following list of delegates:

Frederick County.—Jas. P. Rely, John Bruce, Joseph Long, Joseph Drake, Joseph Coyly, Joseph Huntsbury, W. G. Singleton, Geo. A. Grove, Jas. H. Drake, David Bucher, John W. Bucher, John Griffith, Robert L. Baker, Wm. Rosenberger, Jacob Richards, Jas. A. Russell, Richard W. Sidnor, John W. Piper, Col. Richards, John H. Rohrer, W. Eddy, and Robert Brannon.

Morgan County.—Washington Unger and Joshua Barmore.

Warren County.—Morgan Johnston, Joshua McCoy and Samuel L. Spangler.

Jefferson County.—Garland M. Davis, Benj. F. Washington, Robert Lucas, jr., R. H. Butcher, Wm. Reid, Jas. W. Beller, John Strider, Samuel J. Lindsey, Richard Parker, Geo. Manly, R. W. Baylor, Abraham Bell, Geo. Murphy, S. L. Mingham, H. S. Farnsworth, Jos. G. Packett, Saml. Cameron, Jas. Grantham, John W. Dalgarn, Jos. Smith, Walter J. Burwell, B. F. Clark, Wm. M. Moore, Thomas Watson, jr.

Page County.—J. Baker, Col. Andrew Keyser, M. Simons, J. B. Alister, J. W. Watson, G. T. Jones, Chas. Keyser, Peter Price and Benj. F. Grayson—several other gentlemen from Page being present, were, by a vote of the Convention, invited to take seats.

Berkeley County.—Richard D. Seaman, John Sincendiver, George Vanaker, Col. Jacob Sincendiver, Israel Robinson, David Stuckey, Robert C. Robinson, P. J. Mussetter, Harrison J. Seibert, G. H. McClure, J. B. A. Nadenbousch and Wm. H. Mong.

Clarke County.—The list of Delegates from Clarke, eight in number, were misled by the Secretaries.

On motion of John Bruce, Esq., it was Resolved, That no oral nominations be made in this Convention.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the individual receiving a majority of the votes of this Convention, be declared the nominee thereof.

On motion of Mr. Bruce of Frederick, it was Resolved, That the Democratic vote of the several counties represented in this Convention be divided among the delegates of the same, and cast by each in this Convention.

The Convention now proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the next Congress, in the manner prescribed by the above resolution, and the Hon. HENRY BEDIKER received 2738, which being a majority of the whole number of votes cast, he was declared to be duly nominated. Of the scattering votes on this ballot, the Hon. Wm. Lucas of Jefferson, obtained 424; Col. Charles Blue of Hampshire, 243; Dr. Thos. S. Page of Berkeley, 218; Gabriel Jordan, Esq., of Page, 64.

Five of the delegates from Page county, entitled to 345 votes, declined to vote, and asked that the fact be noted in the minutes of the Convention.

On motion of Col. Blue, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, unanimously, That this Convention present to the Democracy of the 10th Congressional District the name of the Hon. Henry Bedinger of Jefferson, as their candidate for re-election to the next Congress of the United States, in the approaching Spring contest.

On motion of R. Hume Butcher, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, viz:—R. H. Butcher, Col. Chas. Blue, John Bruce, Andrew Keyser, E. W. Massey, who through their Chairman, (Mr. Butcher,) reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we behold in the present Administration of the Federal Government a faithful accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and that the firm and enlightened policy pursued by James K. Polk—a name our opponents affected not to know—has given him a prominent place among the greatest statesmen of the age.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have just cause of pride in the beneficial operations of their long cherished principles. They see in the wise restrictions upon the State Banks, and the controlling effect of the Sub-Treasury, the maintenance of a more uniform and manageable currency, believed unattainable by their opponents, without the aid of a U. S. Bank, their favored engine of power.—They find the country interested with improvements under the auspices of the State and by private enterprises, which their opponents thought could alone be effected by the General Government—in the operation of the Tariff of 1846, they have seen trade revive, manufactures flourish, our products, under a relaxed system of commerce, find a market all over the world through the wide range of industrious effort, and they in vain look for the ruin predicted by croaking politicians, in the repeal of the Tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Administration as regards the Mexican war—and we see no hope of peace, desired by every patriot and philanthropist—no hope of satisfaction for wrongs wantonly inflicted on our citizens, indemnity

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-ninth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1847.

SENATE.—Mr. Berrien, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill from the House to amend the act of January 13, 1837, to provide for the payment of horses or other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, reported the same without amendment.

The three million bill was then taken up and after some discussion it was postponed until Monday by a vote of 27 to 23, in order to enable Mr. Clayton to address the Senate.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide some relief for the suffering people of Ireland and Scotland, which was agreed to, and after a few brief remarks from various Senators and an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Mason to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute authorizing the President to employ the public vessels of the United States in transporting, free of charge, the provisions raised by private contribution, was passed by a vote of yeas 27, nays 13. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for this purpose.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration, as in committee of the whole, of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending 30th of June, 1848. The bill was reported to the Senate, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was, by unanimous consent, read a third time and passed.

The Senate then went into the consideration of executive business; and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Letters from the Secretary of War and Postmaster General were laid on the table—the first showing the incidental expenses of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1846, and the other transmitting copies of the army register, and a report from the Adjutant General, recommending that the army register shall be reported to Congress, and printed separately.

A message from the President was received, by Mr. J. Knox Walker, his private secretary, and laid on the table.

The House, then, on motion of Mr. McKay, went into committee of the whole. Mr. Boyd in the chair but refused to take up the revenue bill.

A motion to take up the graduation bill was also negatived; 66 to 76. The naval appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, further amended by the ways and means committee, was finally taken up, and the amendment of the Senate, providing for the appointment of additional assistant surgeons in the navy, for the appointment of a pyrotechnist, and some others, agreed to, and others disagreed to. The House confirmed the action of the committee of the whole.

Mr. McKay again moved to take up, in committee of the whole, the revenue bill, and the motion prevailed—96 to 67.

The first section was so amended as to fix the time for the act to go into operation, at 10th March, 1847.

An amendment was offered, to reduce the compensation of all civil officers, whose salaries do not exceed \$1000, twenty-five per cent, including members of Congress. A spirited debate took place on this motion, but it was negatived.

A motion to strike out the articles of tea and coffee, prevailed, 90 to 83.

Numerous other amendments were proposed, some adopted and others rejected.

A motion to strike out the graduation part of the substitute prevailed.

Mr. Wentworth moved to strike out also the articles of tea and coffee, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the motion prevailed—91 to 83.

Mr. Brinkerhoff moved a reconsideration, negatived, 104 to 105.

The substitute was then reported to the House, and a motion to lay it on the table negatived, yeas 78, nays 126. The report of the committee of the whole was then adopted, 105 to 103, and the question being on the passage of the bill, (the substitute,) it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, 68 to 136. A motion to reconsider, was laid on the table.

And then, at about 8 P. M. the House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1847.

SENATE.—Mr. Archer presented the credentials of Mr. Hunter, elected from Va.

Mr. Badger from the military committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor with an additional amendment, which was agreed to and sent to the House for its concurrence therein.

The bill to organize the ten regiments and to appoint general officers, &c., was reported back with amendments to the amendments of the House.—Among them was one striking out that section authorizing the President to appoint a General in chief without regard to priority of grade.

The army appropriation bill was reported back, with some trifling amendments, which were agreed to.

The post route bill was also reported back, with sundry amendments, which were agreed to. The bill was then passed. Among the amendments was one providing for a mail to Oregon, and another for a mail to and from the Army.

The joint resolution providing for the refunding of sums advanced by the State for equipment of volunteers, was passed, with an amendment providing for the repayment of individuals acting under orders of the States.

The House bill to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, was passed without amendment.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill from the Senate for the relief of Ireland and Scotland, was read twice, and a motion to lay it on the table negatived 75 to 33.

Mr. Carroll moved to lay into committee of the whole, for its immediate consideration, but the motion was negatived, 69 to 110. The bill was then referred to the committee of ways and means.

The amendment of the Senate to the post office appropriation bill, with a further amendment from the post office committee of the House, were agreed to. On the question of agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, striking out the section giving to postmasters the selection, without regard to circulation, of the newspapers in which the list of letters shall be published, the vote stood—yeas 84, nays 77. So the selection is to be made as heretofore.

Sundry bills, from the Senate, were read twice and referred.

The amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the joint resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, &c., now giving to Generals Taylor, Butler, Worth, &c., no medals instead of medals, was agreed to. So the resolution is passed.

At half past 2 o'clock, the House took a recess until 5 P. M.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

At six o'clock Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate in opposition to the three million bill in any and every shape.

Mr. Dix followed, he stated that he should under instruction, vote for the bill with a proviso prohibiting slavery in new territory, which he intimated was to be offered, or without the proviso.

Mr. Westcott is now (quarter to ten) speaking. The vote will probably be taken to-night, but not for an hour or two yet.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Communications from the Treasury and Post Office Departments were laid on the table, the first being an abstract of mail contracts, and the latter the annual Bank statements.

published correspondence, the message states, with Generals Quitman and Hamer, and no report from these officers.

Mr. Winthrop, from the committee of ways and means, made a report on memorials from a number of citizens, asking that books used by such institutions may be imported free of duty; and also reported Senate bill for that object. The committee desired to be discharged from the consideration of the subject, and the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 95 to 90.

Mr. McClelland presented a resolution of the Michigan Legislature, in favor of the war.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, and considered and agreed to sundry amendments to the army appropriation bill and post route bill with further amendments reported from the committee of ways and means, in which the committee and House concurred.

At 8 o'clock the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1847.

SENATE.—Mr. Chalmers presented the credentials of Mr. Foote, Senator elect from the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Hannegan called up his resolution to contract with Dr. Houston to report and publish the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment, providing that the reports should be furnished by the reporters to such papers as would publish them in full the following morning and furnish papers to Congress.

Mr. Hannegan accepted the amendment as a modification of his resolution.

Mr. Benton made a speech in opposition to the whole scheme, and after remarks by Messrs. Pearce, Hannegan, Atchison and R. Johnson, a motion was made to refer the whole subject to a committee of three, to report at the next session of Congress; which was lost—yeas 19, nays 29.

The debate was further continued, and quite an angry discussion took place between Messrs. Benton and Hannegan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—While the clerk was reading the journal, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the Three Million Bill.

The House resolved to take a recess from half past 2 to 5 o'clock.

The General Appropriation Bill was taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

All the amendments being disposed of, the committee rose, and at half past 2 o'clock the House took a recess until five o'clock.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1847.

The new military bill, supplementary to the military bill for raising ten additional regiments, is one of the most important bills, though it has made but very little noise in the course of its passage.

It enables the President not only to appoint two additional Major Generals, but also gives him the power to appoint any of them pleases to the supreme command of the army.

It is, in fact, the Lieutenant General bill for all its useful purposes, and without its popular, if not constitutional objections; and it is in general calculated to give the greatest efficiency to our army and military operations.

The question now is, who are to be the two additional Major Generals? If General Scott should fall, in proper time, to give a good account of himself, then I should not be astonished, if a Major General were to be appointed over his head, that is, a Major General who would be able to command in spite of General Scott's seniority.

Gen. Scott thus far has made singular requisitions on the quartermaster, General Jessup. He commands scarcely 15,000 troops, and has already made demands for eighteen thousand pack mules, three thousand wagons, fifty additional transports, and fifty millions of pounds of hay! What next, as the frog said when his tail dropped off.

All the accounts we receive from Mexico represent the population as exceedingly hostile to us. They murder our stragglers; assassinate our men at night in the streets, and mark every step by robbery and cruelty, and yet it seems that our generals of the regular army, would rather go in search of mules and horses to Europe than take them from the country where they abound, where they might have them for nothing but for the pains of taking them. If such requisitions had been made on the Quartermaster, the general of the French republic, at the time of the war of the French republic, the requiring general would certainly have been pronounced insane, and a person a little more sound in principles put in his place.

If General Scott waits until these requisitions are complied with—and at the same time the Northern and South-easters cease to blow it, will I am afraid, be late in the season before Hannibal will cross the Alps, and be *ante portas* of Mexico.

In this case, Col. Benton may yet become the commanding officer of the army of Mexico; either he or General Houston, for no two men could be found in the country more possessed of the personal qualities of commanders.

In the Senate the Irish Relief bill was up, Senators Crittenden and Cass speaking in its favor with great eloquence.

The Senate also voted Mr. Ritchie what may be considered equivalent to \$26,000—the thirteen additional per cent, which they had so unjustly knocked off from the compensation of Ritchie & Heiss as public printers. It was a bare act of justice, which the Senate felt the more disposed to do, as the late proceedings of that body were not calculated to inspire the public with very high notions of its dignity and elevation. Mr. Webster himself voted and spoke in favor of doing justice to Ritchie and Heiss, though he avowed no preference for their paper. On the Congressional proceedings, see this evening's letter.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1847.

The debate on the Irish relief bill, has had some strange flights of fancy on the part of Honorable Senators, and was, like everything else that came before that body in the course of this session, treated as a Presidential question; every Senator who is a candidate for the Presidency voting in the affirmative. Mr. Calhoun, at first, maintained that it was unconstitutional to vote sums of money to a foreign nation, or rather a province of a foreign nation; and being reminded of his having himself voted for the relief of the Venezuelans, objected that that was an independent small state which could not look for relief to its own Government.

Towards the close of the debate, however, Mr. Calhoun voted for the bill, after having first made an effort to amend it by supporting the amendment of Mr. Mason, to employ the national ships in forwarding produce, the gift of our citizens.

The tea and coffee duty was, as I apprehended, defeated by a majority of one. The New York delegates voted against it to a man, and of the Pennsylvanians Yost and Wilmont.

The decision yesterday, of the Senate, in the case of Ritchie & Heiss, was just—most righteous. If men ever were entitled to pay, at the rate originally agreed upon with them, these are the present printers to Congress. I say this with a full knowledge of all the facts, as they have transpired during the present and last session of Congress. The Senate is perfectly satisfied of the justice of the claim, and the House, I think, will bear me out in the remark, that if the Senate have no reason to be dissatisfied, the House should not for a moment hesitate. The amount claimed is small, comparatively, and it is to be hoped will be promptly paid.

We are now in daily expectation of news from the South. The Ohio has sailed to-day—the other vessels are to sail from Norfolk in the course of the week.

THE ASTRONOMER LEVERIER.—The King of Prussia has made M. LeVerrier a Knight of the order of the Red Eagle, of the second class.

HEAVY LOSS.—Forty-one vessels, chiefly freighted with breadstuffs for Great Britain, have been lost at sea since October. The New York Commercial scribbles this to overland and bad storage.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of Friday.

At 4 o'clock on Tuesday the 23d, the Convention met in the Hall of the House of Delegates, agreeably to adjournment. The question being on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Floyd of Wythe for all the resolutions reported by Gen. Wallace from the committee of thirteen, except the first; after some exciting debate between Messrs. Woolfolk, Scott of Richmond city, and Cox of Chesterfield, Gen. Wallace rose and concluded his defence of the resolutions of the committee, to which Messrs. Boocock and Caskey replied. Messrs. Woolfolk and Wallace rejoined in a few remarks, and the question was taken first on striking out the resolutions, on motion of Gen. Carson; on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded and were recorded, yeas 13, nays 76. The resolution of thanks to the President of the United States for his strict adherence to the Constitution, and the ability with which he had conducted our foreign relations, was then passed by an overwhelming, if not a unanimous vote; several of the peculiar friends of Mr. Calhoun withdrawing from the Convention before the vote was taken. Of the number, were Mr. Lewis B. Harvie of Amelia; Mr. Holladay of Spotsylvania; Mr. Wm. M. Ambler, Senator from the Louisa District, and a member of the City of Richmond; all of whom addressed a few remarks to the Convention, declaring that, in retiring from it, they did not mean to quit the Republican party. They expressed their firm devotion to their principles, and said they would not be driven from their support by the edict of a "self-constituted" Convention.

On motion of Mr. Cox of Chesterfield, two resolutions were substituted for two reported by the Committee; and two of the resolutions, the first and second offered by Mr. Floyd, were adopted; the second being first amended, on motion of General Wallace, by striking out a part of it. After the reading of the above-named resolutions, we have no recollection that either of the remaining resolutions which were adopted was opposed. Mr. Anderson of Prince Edward, before the close of the proceedings, delivered a speech, in which, while he protested against the proceedings, he paid an eloquent tribute to the ability, purity and fidelity to the principles of Virginia, exhibited by Mr. Polk's Administration.

It will be perceived that the resolutions which were adopted, (which will be found below,) have firmly but with moderation maintained the principles and usages of the party. Less than this they could not do—and we are satisfied they give not the slightest cause to any man of the party for dissent. The friends of Mr. Calhoun, however, very few in number—should not expect to dictate to the great party in the State, or that any important measure heretofore pursued should be abandoned, while it is deemed necessary to the success of the party, because of their opposition.

The policy of the Republican party is now before the people of Virginia. There are mighty issues to be tried, which are satisfied the people of Virginia cannot decide against us. Under the enlightened and wise policy of the present administration, the country now enjoys a prosperity almost unequalled—a knotty question with Great Britain has been amicably settled, and a war avoided. True, we have a war with Mexico on our hands—but, in the universal conviction of the Republicans of Virginia, that war was forced upon us by the insolence of Mexico, and must be vigorously pursued to a peace—the halting, fatal policy of the Whigs to the contrary notwithstanding. We are called on by the highest motives to sustain an administration which has so fearlessly carried out our principles, and so ably maintained the honor of the nation at home and abroad. So far from containing the seeds of schism, the resolutions breathe a spirit of harmony and union, which if practised upon, must make Virginia once more the Democratic Flag-ship of the Union. As such they will, we doubt not, be received by the people of Virginia everywhere, and give us contented victory.

1. RESOLVED, That the war with Mexico ought to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, as the most effectual means of obtaining peace, and satisfaction for outrages wantonly committed on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, and for the rights of our territory; and that the President, in whose ability to conduct the war this Convention has entire confidence, ought to be committed all the means necessary to enable him to conduct it to a successful termination by any means practicable.

2. RESOLVED, That the President of the United States is entitled to the thanks of the Republican party of the Union, and they are hereby tendered to him on behalf of the Republicans of Virginia, for his strict adherence to the true doctrines of the Constitution, and the ability with which he has conducted our foreign relations in peace and war.

3. RESOLVED, That the resolution of the Senate of the U. S., excluding the editor of the Union from admission to the floor of that body, for the publication in his paper of a communication over the signature of "Vindicta," is unconstitutional, and an infringement of the liberty of the press and breathes the spirit of the odious Sedition Law.

4. RESOLVED, That this Convention has seen with sincere regret and disapprobation, the course pursued by some Senators of the United States, heretofore acting with the Democratic party, in casting their votes for the expulsion of the editor of the Union from the floor of the Senate, and in voting for suspension or proposing measures in opposition to the vigorous prosecution of the war against Mexico—a course of conduct on their part, which in the estimation of this Convention, is in violation of the principles of the Constitution.

5. RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Convention are due to Thomas Ritchie, Editor of the Union, for his zeal, energy, ability and fidelity with which he has upheld and defended the rights of the people of Virginia, for nearly forty years, and that we hail him as our fearless and powerful advocate, ready to suffer martyrdom sooner than surrender principles held sacred by every enlightened citizen.

6. RESOLVED, That a National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S., is the best and most judicious mode of concentrating the sentiments of the Democratic party.

7. RESOLVED, That this Convention, satisfied by experience of the efficacy of the usages of the Republican party, recommends a ready acquiescence in the necessary and harmonious conflicting opinions, and concentrate the strength of the party, in support of men and measures necessary to sustain the principles they profess.

8. RESOLVED, That it is an object of paramount importance for the friends of the Administration, and the supporters of the Republican party, to secure the election of Republican representatives in the approaching elections.

9. RESOLVED, That union, harmony and concert of action are most earnestly recommended to the Republican party of Virginia, for the purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of the great principles, to defend and maintain which that party was organized and has ever contended, and to that end, that all personal predilections and preferences should be disregarded in a zealous support of the Democratic Republican candidates at the coming Spring Elections.

10. RESOLVED, That a State Central Committee of seventeen members be appointed by the Chair, and that they be requested to prepare an address to the Republican party of Virginia, to be read at the annual meeting of the party, to be held at the residence of Mr. A. Stevenson, Robert G. Scott, S. D. Demmon, Wm. B. Hamilton, N. M. Martin, John B. Young, Thomas H. Ellis, Chas. F. Osborne, Joel B. Brazz, James Bohrer, John W. H. Smith, John W. H. Smith, Richard O'Haskins, John Womble, Charles H. Hyde.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—A most horrible catastrophe occurred yesterday about 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Gibbs, on the corner of Franklin and 21st streets. Mrs. Mary Digrove, an elderly lady, the mother of Mrs. Gibbs, was so shockingly burned that she survived but two hours.

Mrs. B. it appears, had been lying upon her bed before the fire. In this situation, she was found enveloped in flames. She retained her consciousness till her death, and stated that the fire had communicated to her apron. As the house was thought in danger of being burned down, Mrs. B. was immediately removed to the neighboring residence of Mr. George Pierce, where medical aid was at once procured, and every attention paid to the poor sufferer by Mr. Pierce and his family.

The efforts, however, were in vain, and the unfortunate lady died in two hours after the occurrence of the accident.—Richmond Republican of Wednesday.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1847.

COMMODORE CONNER RELIEVED BY COM. PERRY.—Commander Conner has been relieved of the command of our forces in the Gulf, and Commodore Perry has taken his place. Mr. Perry is a younger officer than Conner, but he has never expressed the opinion that that Castle cannot be taken.

Commander Pearson, who was tried in Norfolk for the loss of the sloop-of-war "Boston," has been found guilty and sentenced to one year's suspension.

Commander Carpenter, who was tried by the same court, for the loss of the brig "Cruxton," was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, but recommended to the mercy of the President, who has remitted his sentence to one year's suspension.

Passed Midshipman Rolando, tried by the same court, has been honorably acquitted of all blame in the loss of the sloop-of-war "Boston," of which vessel he was acting master.

IMPORTANT ARREST AT WASHINGTON.—We learn from the Washington Saturday News that Mr. Hosea Hildreth Smith, a young member of the Washington Bar, was on Friday arrested and committed for want of \$5,000 bail to answer at the next Criminal Court to the charge "of obtaining from the United States three several sums of money, amounting to \$1,297 50, upon certain papers, which appear to have been forged"—said money being the property of the United States.

The accused, says the News, has enjoyed up to this time the unbounded confidence of his friends and acquaintances, and so far as our knowledge of him extended, sustained the character of a man of integrity. We sincerely hope the charge may prove unfounded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Calhoun, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Zanesville, a few days since fell down in a fit of paralysis, and expired.

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE.

Table of discount rates for various banks and locations including Maryland, New York, and other regions.

WASHINGTON CITY on Tuesday the 22d ult. by the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, Mr. THOMAS T. EARNSHAW, of Harpers Ferry, Va. to Miss COLLETTA J. EARNSHAW, daughter of Major Thomas Quarter, of the General Staff.

Near Hedgesville, on Tuesday the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, Mr. JOSEPH CARSWELL, to Miss LOUISA, eldest daughter of Mr. Aaron Myers, all of Berkeley.

At the residence of Mr. Wm. Keyser, on Thursday the 14th ult. by the Rev. J. S. Reynolds, Mr. GEORGE HANSTOCK, to Miss JEAN DEAN, all of Clarke county.

DIED.—On Tuesday morning last, after a long and protracted suffering, with Consumption, Mrs. ANN REID, wife of Mr. William Reid of this town, aged about 40 years. She was a family of four small and pleasant children, mourn the loss and bereavement of their best earthly friend, a fond, affectionate and devoted Mother.

In Winchester, on Saturday the 20th ult. of Consumption, Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR, (Printer) in the 23rd year of his age—leaving numerous relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

At her residence in Jefferson County, December 12th, in the 23rd year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE GLASBRO, formerly of Frederick county, Va., the wife of Mr. Christopher Glasbro.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.

BEAF CATTLE.—\$7 25 per 100 lbs, net. HOGS.—The supply of live Hogs is small; sales at 60 to 65 cts.

WHEAT.—The flour market is firm. There is a good demand for Howard at brands at 95; which sales have taken place, with plenty of buyers; holders generally are unwilling to take less than 85 1/2, and some sell at 85 1/2. Receipts per city, City Mills has sold at 61 1/2 a 95 1/2, which latter rate was refused for a lot to-day. The supply is very small. Corn meal—last sales at 47 1/2, which is now considered fair; it might be had for 45.

GRAIN.—The supply of grain is small. Good prime red wheat is worth \$1 30. Sales of White Corn at 80 a 91 cents, and yellow at 83 a 84; Oats 40 a 43; Rye 50 a 55 1/2; Potatoes 91 1/2; Flaxseed 91 1/2; Timothy seed 75 a 83 1/2 per bushel.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.—At New York on Monday, 2,000 bushels of Genesee flour sold at \$7, and several small lots at \$7 1/2; holders are very firm, as the stock is limited, common Southern kinds are held at 67 1/2.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, Flour is in better demand, and sales of 3,000 bushels, standard brands are reported, all at \$6; 500 bushels, scraped brought \$5 50.

Wheat very scarce; 500 bushels fair Pennsylvania sold at \$1 25; 1,800 bushels, standard brands, some three weeks hence, sold at same price; and a sale at \$1 30 is also reported. The only sales of Corn are 3,500 bushels Southern yellow at 84 cents, measure; Pennsylvania is held at 90 cents weight.

Miscellaneous Notices.

A collection in aid of the famished and suffering people of Ireland, will be taken up at the Episcopal Church in this place on Sunday next, the 7th inst. Those who may be unable to attend at the Church, and who are so disposed, are requested to send their contributions without delay to the Treasurer. May God dispose of the same to the benefit of the distressed, and their aid to the utmost of their ability to this urgent and important charity.

Following letter from the Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Mr. S. W. Fowler—Dear Sir, Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without the least confidence in its efficacy or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand the relief and joy, when I found, in the use of almost entirely removed, before one bottle was used. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow-sufferers induces me to support the disease incurable, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly, HENRY WOOD.

A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charleston, S. C.

REWARD.—To the subscriber living in R. Charleston, on Monday evening last, (1st inst.) a Negro Man named REUBEN. He is a dark Mulatto, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and very stout built—he had on when he went away, a suit of drab Linen, and a white wool hat with round crown. Said negro belongs to Mrs. Margaret Riddle, formerly Miss Margaret Ople.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension if delivered to me, or secured in jail so that I get him again. THOMAS RAWLINS. March 5, 1847.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the prosecution of the Hardware Business, are prepared to offer their friends and all who may call on them an Entire New Stock, which has been selected with the greatest care, from the European and American Manufacturers.

Our Stock, in part, comprises the following articles, viz: Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws, Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Gun-tam Bands, Tea Trays, Fire Irons, Cast Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c.; Stoves, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Harness and Saddle Mountings; Elliptic Springs and Axles, warranted; Patent Levers, Painted Cloth, Coach Lace, Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Hub-bands, Malleable Castings, and all Goods usually kept in Hardware Stores, which will offer wholesale and retail at our new Granite-front Ware-houses, signs of the High Plans, at the South-east corner of Bridge and Hill streets. Entrance, first door from the corner in either street.

MUNCASTER & DODGE. Georgetown, D. C., March 6, 1847.

Scales, Scales! Scales!!

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales. Manufacture Corner of South Charles and Bader-streets, Baltimore.

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

Country Merchants, &c., are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, or send their orders, which shall be attended to with despatch. JESSE MARDEN. Baltimore, March 5, 1847—ly.

F. J. TRAHEN, 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 16th 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 hereby leave to say, that an order of the Board was passed on the 23d 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 NOT OVER NICE.

Young folks if you don't wish to be... For the remainder of your years...

APPROPRIATE RESOLUTIONS.

The Louisville Democrat notices in just terms of indignation the recent anti-American speech of Senator Corwin...

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

The subscribers announce to the public that their establishment is now open for the reception of company.

WHO WANTS MONEY?

GEORGE W. PEACHER has now open, and will continue during the present year, his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Bridge...

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. J. H. Straith...

CUTLERY.

WE have now on hand a large variety of Cutlery, consisting of Pen Knives, Scissors and Razors of all qualities and prices.

NEW GOODS.

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

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

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

THE OPPOSITION

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

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.

Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country.

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...

New Spring Goods.

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

For the Ladies.

JUST received, beautiful assortment of work-ing Worsted; Steel, gold and silver Bases; Pique Silks, Rings, Tassels, &c.

Winter Goods.

THE Ladies who have not supplied themselves with Cashmere, Shawls, Hoisery, &c., &c., would do well to call and see our stock that we are selling off, to amuse ourselves, and to accommodate our friends.

New Goods.

WE have just received a full and general assortment of Domestic Goods, to which we invite the attention of the farmers and others in want of such Goods.

Cigars and Tobacco.

VERY Extra Cigars, Tobacco, prime for 25 cents.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, taken this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the best of Baltimore Leather...

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having, on the 1st day of January, 1847, entered into co-partnership, intend continuing the Jewelry Business at the old and long established stand of Charles G. Stewart...

Carroll's Western Exchange.

THE Regular Opposition Dining HOUSE.

FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars.

I will have OYSTERS in the superior style, where Ladies and Gentlemen can get what they want, and only pay for what they eat.

THE OPPOSITION

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VERY Extra Cigars, Tobacco, prime for 25 cents.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

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

HERSTONS.

Here follows a few out of many instances, disclosing the fact:

BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846.

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

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1844.

Mr. C. HERSTONS: Last winter I received a small wound in one of my feet. I sent to a Druggist for a pot of Judkin's Ointment, but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious.

From William McMillan, Esq.

Baltimore, January 17, 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.

Doctors Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryors Dyspeptic Cordial.

For Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Sick Stomach, Cramp Colic, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE undersigned having lately received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a choice selection of Goods in their line, among which will be found Gold and Silver Lever Watches, every variety; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Guards.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

PILES effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it.

Oil of Turpentine for Leather.

MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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 notices to our list that can be presented.

AGENCY.

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

BALTIMORE TRADE.

CHARLES C. REINHART & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Surgical and Dental Instruments, No. 8, Light St., Baltimore.

JOHN W. FINLEY, Produce and General Commission MERCHANT.

No. 26 Commerce St. Wharf, (four doors below Pratt St.) Baltimore.

B. C. RHODES,

No. 26, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., HATS—RUSSIA, NUBIA, TRIA CONY; Straw Goods and Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c.

SAMSON CARRIS,

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

New Piano Forte Ware-Room.

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

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Oil of Turpentine for Leather.

MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use.

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