

SPRIT 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, APRIL 2, 1847. NUMBER 38.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE OF MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.
Discontinued subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 50 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

LAW NOTICE.

A. J. O'BANNON,
HAS removed his office to the one lately occupied by Lucas & Washington, over the east end of the Market house. Business entrusted to him in this or the adjoining counties, will, as heretofore, receive prompt and efficient attention. Charlestown, March 19, 1847—3m.

ESTRAY COLT.

STRAYED away from the subscribers residing two and a half miles from Shepherdstown, about the 20th of December last, a bright bay COLT, one year old this Spring. He has a small star in the forehead—no other marks recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return him to either of the undersigned.
ROBERT A. LUCAS,
JOHN LUCAS.

Spring Fashions of Hats for 1847.

J. L. McPHAIL, 123 Baltimore st. compared to furnish his customers and the public generally, the different styles of HATS for the coming season. He has just received, by direct importation, 6 cases of FRENCH HATS, of superior material and finish.
Baltimore, March 19, 1847.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned, thankful to his friends for the encouragement he received for the year past, hopes, that by reducing his prices, he may add many new ones to his list. He may still be found at his old stand, ready to furnish, at the shortest notice, any article in his line, made of the best materials.
SHAFER SADDLES,
Of the best quality, will be sold low:
Best Kip Collars, padded, at \$1.00—cash \$1.50;
Do without pads, \$1.37—cash \$1.35.
In short, all kinds of work will be sold as low as can be bought anywhere in the country.
Repairing done at the shortest notice.
ADAM WHIP.
Charlestown, March 19, 1847—3t.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

PERSONS who wish to purchase cheap goods would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to reduce my stock to make room for an early supply of spring goods.
E. S. TATE.
March 19, 1847.

FOR HIRE.

FOR the balance of the year, a valuable House Servant Woman without incumbrance. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
March 19, 1847.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between E. P. MILLER & E. S. TATE, under the name of MILLER & TATE, was dissolved on the 4th day of the present month, by mutual consent. The books, bonds and papers of the late firm are in the hands of E. S. Tate, who is fully authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.
MILLER & TATE.
March 12, 1847.

E. S. Tate.

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

ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE.

THE heirs of the late Sarah Clark being desirous of going West, offer for sale the Farm on which they now reside, containing
110 Acres, 3 Woods and 22 Poles,
by accurate survey. As regards locality and fertility of soil, it is not to be excelled by any in the county of Jefferson, and perhaps no farm in the State is similarly situated in regard to water facilities. The fields are watered by running streams through each—there is a good Saw-mill on it, and in addition to this, there is full sufficient for a flouring mill, woolen factory, distillery, or any kind of machinery that capitalists may desire. The stream is sufficiently strong at all seasons to turn any or all of the above mentioned works, and to any person desirous of investing capital in a small landed estate a favorable opportunity is offered. The farm is situated two and a half miles South of Charlestown. Letters addressed to B. F. CLARK, at the above named place, will receive attention.
March 6, 1847—3m.

FOR RENT.

THE property at Bedington, Berkeley county, recently occupied by John T. Cooks, 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. Cooks, on the premises, or Mr. McLeary, at Bedington, will show the property to any one desirous of renting.
BRAXTON DAVENPORT.
Feb. 13, 1847. [Martinsburg Reg. Copy.]

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot in Charlestown now occupied by Mr. James McDaniel.
H. KBYES, Agent,
for F. H. Hoff.
March 5.

SAPPINGTON'S

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

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE

BLOW, at THIS OFFICE.

Communications.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.
"IRISH RELIEF BILL."
MR. EDITOR:—Great dissatisfaction having arisen throughout the country in regard to the Irish Relief Bill, I adopt your paper as the medium through which to express my humble opinion on this important subject. It was but a few days since, that I heard a gentleman state this procedure of the Senate, as one of those fearful omens of approaching evil to our Federal Government—and as

"Coming events cast their shadows before," he looked upon the measures to relieve these unhappy souls of Erin, reduced to shambles by the dread portent of famine and starvation, as dread prognostics of an attempted triumph of consolidation over States' Rights. Warned by the evil croaking of this prophetic bird, I have endeavored to weigh this question well, and although I must admit that in a present state of our Government, any such action would be far from right—although the heavy expenses incurred by our unfortunate broil with the neighboring republic would not, in my opinion, justify the relief of the Irish now, yet I cannot see that there would be any dangerous precedent established by such a bill in the halls of Congress.

On what grounds do gentlemen base their opposition to these measures? Is it that Congress, acting as an agent of the confederated States, has no right to exert any power which is not expressly delegated by those States? But what is the doctrine of agencies in mercantile life and other private vocations? We will put simply the case of a merchant, who having placed his business in the hands of an agent, requires him to act in a particular manner in regard thereto. Is the agent never to swerve from the straight-lined course chalked out by his principal? Is he, rather than disobey strict injunctions, to sacrifice those advantages which he might gain by unforeseen results? Is he to act like the boy in the old story, who being told to get a nepsence for butter, refused a shilling? I can scarcely think that the most unwavering advocate of States Rights would adopt so absurd an opinion.

But what is the case before us? The States, who represent the merchant in the example above cited, entrust their interests in the hands of their representatives in Congress. Here a case occurs demanding immediate attention. It is a case unforeseen by those who are the principles in this great political agency. Are they to run home to get a gun to shoot a bird flying? or are they for once to act promptly? What would be the practical result of delay?

No one will doubt the power of three-fourths of the States to declare any action of the Congress of this Union consistent with their constitutional rights. But while the States' Generals are summoned to decide on the right of Congress to act, what is the result? Famine has spread its desolating hand upon the sons of unhappy Ireland. Death, the most direful death, pervades the length and the breadth of a starving country, and the ground which they loved with all the noble impulse of an Irish heart, hastily opens to receive that famishing offspring which she could not feed! And why? because a people blest with the smiles of Heaven—a country waving with its golden and abundant harvest—must from mere principles of abstraction and theory, refuse to share with starving thousands the bread which Heaven with a lavish hand has bestowed on them.

It is not one of the most firmly established principles of common law, that gifts are to be construed most liberally in favor of the grantee—but here with an iron hand, the States not only refuse a liberal construction on the constitutional privileges granted to the federal Government—but like the Ananias of Inspiration, they keep back part of that which they have already given away—Be ware lest a similar punishment attend a like crime!

These thoughts, Mr. Editor, are hastily penned, and I know not whether they are worthy an admittance into your paper. Be that as it may, they have at least convinced me of one thing, that we have not half as much to fear from consolidation, as we have from the intriguing subtleties of ambitious minds and the plausible, but only plausible ratiocinations of depraved hearts. S.

THE FAULT-FINDING WHIGS.

MR. EDITOR:—It really appears impossible for the Democrats of our country to please some of the Whigs thereof. If a Democratic Congress, with the approbation of our Democratic President, declares war against a republic that has heaped upon our nation one insult upon another until the pile has become one of pyramidal altitude, a goodly number of these modern Whigs immediately cry out—"an unjust war, an unnecessary war," &c., &c. And if, after such declaration, the Democratic members of Congress ask for liberal supplies of men and money to prosecute to its speedy termination, they again cry out—"Oh! the enormous expense of this unjust war," &c. And thus do some of the modern Whigs of our country display the ardor of their patriotism by thus indulging in a spirit of never ceasing fault-finding, touching our war with Mexico, and the manner in which the President is conducting the same.

But suppose, Mr. Editor, that President Polk, and all the other Democrats of our Republic, had pusillanimously pocketed the numerous insults heaped upon our nation by Mexico, and had thereupon shown no disposition whatever to chastise her for the same, would this have pleased these modern fault-finding Whigs? I believe not—But on the contrary, I verily believe that they would then, and in that event, cry out still more lustily—"ah! where now is the chivalry of Col. Polk and his Democratic satellites? Where now sleeps their patriotism, that they now suffer this insolent little republic of Mexico to insult our nation with impunity by murdering our citizens, and driving from her borders our Minister, Mr. Slidell, and heaping upon her numerous other insults of a most aggravated character?" Yes, Mr. Editor, there is no doubt that these are the kind of taunts that would have been hurled, as thick as hail, upon the present national Administration, had it backed out from this war with Mexico, and thus permitted her to go on unchecked in her unprincipled career of heaping insults upon our Republic.

But, Mr. Editor, it is a source of high gratification to the patriotic Democracy of our nation, to reflect that these Whig fault-finders are, like angels' visits, few and far between. And that the great mass of the Whigs of our country are manifesting a most commendable willingness not only to vote men and supplies to carry on the war, but to bring it to a successful issue, by flying to the standard of their country, to sustain her honor and inflict merited chastisement upon those who would tarnish the same. Let the true patriotic Democrats and Whigs of our country go hand in hand in the prosecution of this war, and not be discouraged by this croaking and fault-finding. Nay, let them regard it with the same indifference as did the philosophic Socrates the everlasting scolding of his beloved Xantippe.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

HON. HENRY BEDINGER.

MR. EDITOR:—I am pleased to see that this individual is a candidate for re-election. And, judging from the political complexion of our Congressional District, and the very large number of ballots which were cast for him at the recent Winchester nominating Convention, I have not the least doubt of his success by a very large majority, no matter who may be his Whig competitor. Yes, Mr. Editor, I repeat, I am heartily pleased with the nomination of said Convention, and with these cheering signs of the times; and shall therefore not only vote for him myself, on the fourth Thursday in April, but shall, in the meantime, exert my little influence to get others to do likewise. And why should not you and I, Mr. Editor, and all other loyal voting Democrats in our District, thus vote on that occasion? Has not Mr. Bedinger, during the two past years which he has served in Congress, furnished evidence the most satisfactory, by his eloquence in debate and sound voting, of his ability as a Representative, and of the arduousness of his devotion to Democratic principles? He certainly has. Why then should not the Democrats of this District, one and all, vote for his re-election? For surely if they are Democrats in reality, and actually approve of and wish to see carried out the great and leading measures of President Polk's Administration, they cannot consistently vote otherwise than for the man who has thus proven himself to possess those oratorical and logical powers which enable him to grapple successfully in argument with those "Whiggers" whose meat and drink seems to be speaking and voting against almost every Administration measure or proposition that is mooted on the floor of the House of Representatives. Then, my Democratic brethren of this Congressional District, let us one and all, with heads erect, and with a firm step, march up to the polls on the election day—not to attack the treacherous, unprincipled, wooden-legged Santa Anna, but to vote for the eloquent "Hills Henry Bedinger." A DEMOCRAT.

County, March 13, 1847.

General Intelligence.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland represent the condition of the suffering poor as still deplorable. A letter from Annaduff says:

In this parish deaths from starvation have become so numerous, that they have ceased to be recorded, and coroners' inquests, which were at first resorted to are now seldom held, on account of the frequency of the cases that call for them. There are on a moderate computation, four thousand persons in this parish utterly destitute; in fact, three fourths of the population know not what it is to eat a regular meal once in twenty-four hours, and many are forty-eight hours without tasting food—and this, not only amongst the class who once considered paupers, but the small farmers and even the respectable householders. A neighboring gentleman told me yesterday, that a horse of his having died from disease last week, the people came in crowds begging for the flesh, and though he tried to dissuade them from using such food, they persisted in carrying it away. A poor man was found dead on the road, near your brother's house on Sunday. In short, we are living in the midst of famine, destitution and death.

The Irish Relief Association, report that, up to February 20, they have received \$16,914.56, and expended \$17,516.18. They have also citizens, that the annexation of Texas would be war with Mexico, and by the then threatened rupture between the United States and England, which was reckoned Mexican reliance, Mexico openly prepared for war—openly declared and began it. President Polk's minister of peace, Mr. Slidell, was rejected; not on any plea of boundary, but because Texas was not altogether relinquished. Mexican troops were sent to the Texas frontier, who crossed the boundary river Grande, and attacked the American fort on this side of that river. Stationed at Corpus Christi, on the West side of the Nueces, at the instance of Texas, for its protection from invasion, the American commander, without orders from the President, would have had no alternative but to let his Mexican assailant choose the place, time and manner of invasion; or, by advancing into the more Northern part of the State he was ordered to occupy and protect, make a proper selection of the ground on which to defend it.

It was General Taylor's duty as a soldier, without orders, and the President's right as commander-in-chief to order General Taylor, to repel the threatened invasion in progress to subdue Texas. If, by remaining inactive at Corpus Christi, he has allowed an overpowering force to subdue him there, as was the Mexican design, or leaving him idle there, to penetrate further north into the heart of Texas; the general and President would have been justly condemned for the commencement of hostilities fatal to us by hostile occupation of our territory, instead of successful repelling the hostile Mexican attempt.—An intimation in Congress lately that the Mexican general gave it to be understood that he would remain west of the Colorado creek—a small stream between the Nueces and the Grande—if our troops would remain east of that stream; your committee, after inquiry, learn to be groundless. If any such communication was authorized, it was a mere Mexican contrivance to lull our commander into false security at Corpus Christi till Mexican troops could be assembled strong enough to cross and attack him there, as was the Mexican design; for Corpus Christi, on the West of the Nueces, was as much Mexican soil as any other part of the territory west of that river, and General Taylor's encampment at first was an invasion of Mexico, if he ever invaded Mexico at all.

The unauthentic and irresponsible intimation that that overtore was received at Washington on the 6th of November, 1845, just when Mr. Black's advice arrived of the willingness of Herrera's Government to receive a minister, and Mr. Slidell was thereupon forthwith despatched. Gen'l Taylor's army being kept at Corpus Christi till tidings were received of Mr. Slidell's rejection, Herrera's overthrow, and Parades' Presidency, on the proclaimed determination to retake Taylor's force from the United States. General Taylor's orders to march from Corpus Christi did not leave Washington till the 13th of January, 1846; nor did he march till more than two months afterwards, and then to station his troops wherever he thought best for protecting Texas from Mexican invasion, without any order from the President as to the precise place where he was to station his forces. Always west of the Nueces from the first moment of his entry into Texas, General Taylor planted his standard on the Grande, opposite to Matamoras, as his own military selection of the most eligible station for defending Texas.

No part of the ground between the Nueces and the Grande ever was Mexican soil. Louisiana, by an ancient, acknowledged, and unquestionable boundary, extended to the Grande. Such was the boundary of that province at all times, till transferred in 1800, by Spain, to France, and in

1803 by France to the United States. In 1819, when the United States transferred Texas to Spain, the western limit was the Grande—as well known as that the Sabine was the eastern limit. In 1824, when Mexican independence was established, the boundaries of Texas remained the same. In 1835, when Santa Anna was foiled in his attempt to subjugate Texas and Texas was constrained to conquer independence, its western boundary was the Grande, as always theretofore. No time or occasion can be mentioned when the Mexican eastern limit was the Nueces. Accordingly, all the acts, records, and proceedings of the Republic of Texas treat the Grande as its southwestern boundary. Numerous evidences of this have been made known which your committee will not recapitulate, but surpass some more not yet generally known. The local land office at San Antonio, the chief place of the county of Bexar, regularly issued grants of land located beyond the Nueces, and to the Grande. The present Chief Justice of Texas, on his circuit several years ago in that county, charged the grand jury to present all inhabitants beyond the Nueces, as far as the Grande, as Texas citizens, for any offence they might be guilty of. A grant of land to an English subject, named Beals, bounded expressly by the Grande, became the subject of official correspondence between the Texan and British Governments the latter recognizing that river as the Texan boundary. The custom house at Corpus Christi, on the west side of the Nueces, was a source of considerable revenue to the Texan Government. That government, at considerable expense, kept up a body of troops to range that region and prevent Indian depredations there. In short all the public acts of Texas, and all their public transactions, predicated their right to the Grande.

INTERESTING REPORT.

The great point of attack upon which the Whigs rely to break down the Administration is the reputed wrong of the President in ordering General Taylor to advance from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. Too much light cannot be shed upon this subject, and we therefore publish the following brief but comprehensive and conclusive vindication of the President, reported to the House by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Whigs have denounced the movement of Gen. Taylor in taking a position opposite Matamoras, and erecting his batteries in sight of the town, as an insulting act of defiance to Mexico, which she could not brook. It appears from this report that the selection of a military position was left entirely to the discretion of Gen. Taylor. We approve of his judgment, but the Whigs, in assailing the Administration for erecting a fort opposite Matamoras, really attack Gen. Taylor himself, who selected the position:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the President's war message of the 13th instant has been in part referred, respectfully report thereupon:

That while, in a country so free as ours, diversity of sentiment must prevail on every topic of national concern, especially one so exciting as war, and is like bracing aids of salutary influence, yet the large preponderance of votes, approaching to unanimity, in Congress, declaring war with Mexico, the corresponding unanimity with which all required supplies for it have been granted by Congress, and the almost equally unanimous popular zeal for waging and sharing its operations, preclude all doubt of the wisdom and propriety of the resolution to prosecute it as originally declared, vigorously, to the only end of just war, a speedy and honorable peace.

Complaints of the resort to territorial conquest from Mexico are disarmed of reproach by the undeniable facts that Mexico, by war, constrains the United States to take by conquest what, ever since Mexican independence, every American administration has been striving to get by purchase; and that the Executive orders, and military and naval execution of them, for the achievement of conquest, have conformed not merely to the long established policy of our own government, but wise principles of self-preservation indispensable to all provident government.

The war has been one constant career of success, with never-ceasing solicitation of peace without further hostility, if Mexico will accept peace on fair, generous and lasting terms, and your committee cheerfully leave it to the judgment of all considerate persons. One impetuous and arrogant assertion of many of our respective Congresses, involving the country with him in illegality and aggression, your committee think properly briefly to refute; that which charges the President with producing or beginning the war by orders to the army in Texas to pass Mexican boundaries.

Mexico never made boundary a question. The issue she took was the annexation of Texas, not the boundary. As soon as annexation was resolved by Congress, the Mexican Minister here (Almonte) demanded his passports, having previously removed from Washington while that question was even considered, and went indignantly home to make war. Encouraged by the arrogant assertion of many of our respective Congresses, that the annexation of Texas would be war with Mexico, and by the then threatened rupture between the United States and England, which was reckoned Mexican reliance, Mexico openly prepared for war—openly declared and began it. President Polk's minister of peace, Mr. Slidell, was rejected; not on any plea of boundary, but because Texas was not altogether relinquished. Mexican troops were sent to the Texas frontier, who crossed the boundary river Grande, and attacked the American fort on this side of that river. Stationed at Corpus Christi, on the West side of the Nueces, at the instance of Texas, for its protection from invasion, the American commander, without orders from the President, would have had no alternative but to let his Mexican assailant choose the place, time and manner of invasion; or, by advancing into the more Northern part of the State he was ordered to occupy and protect, make a proper selection of the ground on which to defend it.

It was General Taylor's duty as a soldier, without orders, and the President's right as commander-in-chief to order General Taylor, to repel the threatened invasion in progress to subdue Texas. If, by remaining inactive at Corpus Christi, he has allowed an overpowering force to subdue him there, as was the Mexican design, or leaving him idle there, to penetrate further north into the heart of Texas; the general and President would have been justly condemned for the commencement of hostilities fatal to us by hostile occupation of our territory, instead of successful repelling the hostile Mexican attempt.—An intimation in Congress lately that the Mexican general gave it to be understood that he would remain west of the Colorado creek—a small stream between the Nueces and the Grande—if our troops would remain east of that stream; your committee, after inquiry, learn to be groundless. If any such communication was authorized, it was a mere Mexican contrivance to lull our commander into false security at Corpus Christi till Mexican troops could be assembled strong enough to cross and attack him there, as was the Mexican design; for Corpus Christi, on the West of the Nueces, was as much Mexican soil as any other part of the territory west of that river, and General Taylor's encampment at first was an invasion of Mexico, if he ever invaded Mexico at all.

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The wilderness between the Nueces and the Grande would be the haunt and hiding place of savages, smugglers, marauders and robbers, if the boundary were not the boundary, and the settlements east of it would be in a state of anarchy, under Texan jurisdiction. No Mexicans have ever been there but as temporary invaders. Gen. Wool's proclamation at Mier, the 20th June, 1844, is official proof that the Mexican Government acknowledged the Grande as its eastern limit. Finally, when Mexico, under British and French influence, offered Texas independence on condition that she should not annex herself to the United States, Mexico herself acknowledged the Grande as the boundary, while the attempted condition was null and void. Nor is there any contrary Mexican assertion to be found at any time from the date of Mr. Poinsett's declaration to Mr. Alaman in the city of Mexico, the 20th of September, 1825; that he did not intend to yield one square inch of ground east of the Grande as American ground in 1803. For the sixteen years, from 1803 to 1819, that river was the undisputed southwestern boundary of the United States. From 1819 to 1821, it was Spanish. From February, 1821, when the Mexican revolution broke out, till 1835, it was Mexican by mere title; but, from 1835 till now, Texas, by right and occupation, cultivation and jurisdiction. Not a single foot-hold, by actual possession, had Mexico ever there, except by Texan occupants.

In this brief summary of proofs that the territory beyond the Nueces, and between that river and the Grande, was not Mexican ground, your committee have pretermitted all acts and assertions of the United States to that effect. Looking to original French and Spanish title, to independent Texan jurisdiction, to English recognition, and finally Mexican acknowledgment, it cannot be perceived how President Polk could withhold the order to General Taylor to advance from Corpus Christi further North into Texas, in order to repel approaching invasion. A chief magistrate whose duty it is to execute the law would not be culpably remiss if he had failed to do so, not only as bound by laws of this country, but by every consideration of military foresight and geographical knowledge. Texas, a State of this Union, called on him to protect her soil from invasion, and he would have been delinquent, if not impeachable, if failing to do so.

Confining this brief report to that single point, your committee will not extend it to the many circumstances posterior to hostilities which encourage the prosecution of the war to speedy peace. The United States suffer few of war's ordinary calamities. Never were they more prosperous and flourishing. In a single campaign the freemen of this country have proved in Mexico what a people are worth when vindicating their rights by voluntary enlistment. In the midst of war the burdens of the American people have been reduced far beyond the weight of any debt which war may cost. The wealth of the United States has actually been increased to an unexampled amount; a new and admirable system of finance is the creation of this war, alone worth more than all its charges; and if, by vigorous strokes of beligerent force, it be brought to a successful termination, as there is every reason to believe, all its temporary inconveniences will soon be compensated, and the two great republics of this hemisphere united in perpetual peace.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—M. V. H. Kalkman, Esq., Secretary to the Mayorality, in answer to an inquiry of the first branch of the city council, relative to the number of houses in the various sweep districts, and that the whole number of houses in the eleven districts is 31,051, of which 1,118 were erected within the year 1846. The number of houses, the chimneys of which were swept during the year 1846, was 18,292, for which the sum of \$6,607 24 was collected.—*Balt. Sun.*

CORN IN IOWA.—Singular as it may appear contrasted with prices here, corn at Burlington, Iowa, in consequence of the new steamer, has taken a great rise, and now sells from 12 to 15 cents per bushel; wheat 45 cents, oats 12 cts, potatoes 20 cts, (11 pence sterling a bushel), butter 10 to 12 cts, flour \$3 25. What a cheap and prosperous State.

TRIUMPH OF PHONOGRAPHY.—The New York Tribune, which contains a report of Professor Mitchell's first Lecture on Astronomy, at the Tabernacle, says: Our report of this lecture is from the pen of Mr. Oliver Dyer, and was taken down by him in Phonography. By this system of writing a skillful person like Mr. Dyer can follow the most rapid speaker absolutely verbatim, a thing impossible to any scheme of Stenography ever invented.

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.—In Great Britain there are but 916,000 families employed in agriculture. In the United States there are over 3,000,000. In the former there are about 2,000,000 employed in the manufacturing; in the latter, about 791,000.—The freedom and prosperity enjoyed here are far superior to those in Great Britain, whose whole policy, external and internal, is regulated by her manufactures.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—There were 269 deaths in New York last week, of which 47 were from consumption, 64 from inflammations; 13 from measles, and 15 from fevers.

The steambot Keokuck was sunk, a few days since, near St. Louis.

Miscellaneous.

MORNING THOUGHTS.—The solemn stillness of the morning, just before the break of day, (says a good author,) is fit and friendly to the cool and undisturbed recollection of a man just risen from his bed, fully refreshed, and in perfect health.—Let him compare his condition with that of half the world, and let him feel an indisposition to admire and adore his Protector if he can. How many great events have come to pass since I have slept! I feel my insignificance. The heavenly bodies have moved on; the great wheels of nature have none of them stood still; vegetation is advanced; the season has come forward; fleets have contended sailing; councils have been held; and, on the opposite side of the world, in broad noonday, business and pleasure, amusements, battles, and revolutions, have taken place, without my concurrence, consent, or knowledge. Great God, what am I in the world? An insect!—a nothing!

"How many of my fellow-creatures have spent the whole night in praying, in vain, for ten minutes sleep! How many, in racking pain, crying, 'Would to God it were morning!' How many in prison! How many in the commission of great crimes! How many have been burnt out of house and home! How many have been shipwrecked at sea, or lost in untrodden ways in the land! How many have been robbed and murdered! How many have died unprepared, and are now lifting up their eyes in torment!—And here stand I, a monument of mercy, 'the living, the living to praise God.' O! Lord, thou patient and merciful Being, unto whom will I look up; I will bemoan the vices and sympathize with the distresses of my fellow-creatures; I will try this day to show my gratitude to my preserver, by taking care not to offend him."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The Boston Mercantile Journal selects the following from the Foreign Review for April, 1839, as one of the finest passages in the whole range of English Literature. The subject treated of is, the benefit of Printing:—When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramids of seventy thousand human skulls, and was standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering with steel, with his battle-axe on his shoulder, till fierce holed to new victories and carnage, that pale on looter might have fancied nature was in her death-robe—fornilavoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the son of manhood seemed sitting in seas of blood. Yet might be, on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing nine pins in the streets of Ments, whose history was more important to them than twenty Tamerlans! The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness passed away, like a whirlwind, to be forgotten forever—and the German artist, who wrought a benefit, which is yet immeasurably expanding itself, and will continue to expand through all time. What are the conquests and expeditions of the whole corporations from Walter Penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with the movable types of John Faust.

SYMPATHY.—It is sweet to turn from the chilling and heartless world—the world that so often misjudges our motives—to seek in some sympathetic heart for consolation—to find congenial souls that can feel our sorrows, can share our joys, can understand and appreciate the feelings which actuate us. In sorrow, how consoling is the voice of sympathy. In our greatest trials it lightens our burdens—making smoother our pathway before us, and pouring a healing balm into our wounded hearts and our lesser afflictions are forgotten in its presence. Blessings upon those kind souls who go through life with a cheerful face, and kind word for the depending—who are ready to extend the hand of friendship, and whisper words of consolation to those who fall out by the way. Though they may sometimes be deceived, yet they have faith in humanity; they believe that no one is so degraded, but he has got some germ of in-dwelling goodness; that the warm sunshine of kind sympathy may yet call forth the sweet, though perhaps wild flowers of truth and happiness.

TRUE LOVE.—Love is indeed represented blind, and he ought to be, if there be any truth in a story told in a late French paper. It says that in the suburbs of Paris, a few weeks ago, a very pretty girl only 17 years old, fell passionately in love with her father's gardener aged 56, and an extremely ugly man. The gardener, in return for her proposal, and endeavored to induce her to place her affections, upon a more appropriate object of her love, but in vain. At length he found an equally strong love for the young lady; and as both were convinced that their union would not be sanctioned by the young lady's parents, they retired together to a solitary apartment, and smothered themselves with the fumes of charcoal.

TO YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.—Many have married this winter, and many more are looking a few weeks ahead to that happy day. This is all as it should be; but the business of life is even more important, to marry well—that is suitably, to a loved and loving companion, is the important step—the auspicious commencement; but to live well, respected, happy, contributing to the happiness of others, to bring up a family in the way of well doing, is even more important, or rather more difficult. It requires reflection, care, caution, self-denial and prudence. How will you begin? If poor, buy nothing that you cannot pay for; get a small house, a cheap rent, get good but cheap, useful articles, owe no one; when your friends call to see you, treat them kindly, give them of your plain fare, let them see that you live for one another, and not to make a show in the world; when your neighbors are sick or destitute try to have a little to spare to relieve their wants; this may be easily secured by abstaining from ice creams, candles, excursions, &c. Let the wife take care of the house and her own and husband's clothes, and the husband be diligent at his business; thrift and a good name will be sure to follow such conduct. If you are wealthy, buy to which is good, but not too costly so as to excite your less wealthy neighbors to extravagance.—Live well but not extravagantly, so that you may have more to give to the needy; but above all things, never go in debt; it superinduces extravagance; it ruins fortune; it causes men to lose their self-respect by stultifying out of the way of a their self-respect by stultifying out of the way of a creditor, and often in the cause then you make, the deepest die; in a word live as less than you make. [Blue

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN
Friday Morning, April 2, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. HENRY BEDINGER,
NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, MARCH 2.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
WHICH NOMINATES.—JEFFERSON COUNTY.
JOHN A. THOMSON,
JOSEPH McMURRAN.
INDEPENDENT WHIG CANDIDATES,
DR. RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
WILLIAM CHAMBERS.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.—FREDERICK COUNTY.
ALGERNON R. WOOD, Esq.
JOSEPH B. HACKNEY, Esq.

We are requested by Democrats from the various counties composing the 9th Congressional district in Virginia, to announce, that Major Charles Hutton, of Fauquier, will be supported as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in that district, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Col. JONAS ALBRIGHT, Col. W. C. C. ABBOTT, and Maj. THOMAS BUSWELL, as candidates for a seat in the next Legislature of Virginia, from the County of Page.

THE AMERICAN ARMISTICE.
Full and definite accounts have at length come to hand from the Army in Mexico. Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna met at Buena Vista, and the American Arms were crowned with the most brilliant success. We mourn over the loss of so many of our brave countrymen—let their memory be embalmed in the hearts of every patriot. We have room for no comments of our own— anxious to furnish our readers with as many particulars of the battle as it is possible for us to do. These will be found in another column.

THE RUMORS FROM VERA CRUZ.
The Washington Union, of Monday evening, in reference to the rumors from Vera Cruz, says:—
The streets of our city have this day been inundated with rumors about Vera Cruz. It has been said, that the city had surrendered without firing a gun—and that the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa was blown up. Neither of these rumors is correct, as far as at least as the government is now advised. The facts are these:—
A letter, which we have seen, has been received this day from Havana, which states that on the previous evening the steamer Mississippi had arrived from Vera Cruz, having taken the place of the unfortunate Tweed, which has been recently shipwrecked on the coast. From the reliable accounts brought by her, it would appear that Santa Anna had ordered the troops to be withdrawn from the city, leaving the castle to defend itself. According to an order issued by Santa Anna, it appears that his troops are to make a stand at the Puerta Nacional—the National Bridge—about 2½ miles from Vera Cruz. This is a strong military position.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.
The two Houses of the General Assembly adjourned on Tuesday week, after a session of 107 days, and the passage of nearly 300 bills.

Several bills of importance to this section of Virginia were passed during the session, which we shall publish in detail when opportunity offers. We are pleased to state that the bill, incorporating the Charlestown and Berryville Turnpike Company, was finally, passed with a subscription on the part of the State, of \$9,200. The vote in the House was 42 to 34, and in the Senate 10 to 7. To Messrs. Gallaher of the Senate, and Castleman of the House, are we doubtless greatly indebted for the passage of this measure, of paramount importance to the Counties of Clarke and Jefferson. The act will be found in another column, from which it will be seen, that books are to be opened in Berryville, Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry and Millwood, to receive subscriptions to the Stock shares to be held at \$25 each. We cannot doubt for a moment that the stock will be readily subscribed, and in a few months the road will be put under contract. It is proposed to hold a public meeting in Clarke and Jefferson at some early day, (notice of which will be given hereafter,) to further the interest of the projected road.

The bill authorizing the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company to extend their road to Winchester, was also passed just at the heel of the Session. This, too, is an improvement in which many of our citizens feel deeply interested, and from the enterprise and perseverance of those who are at the head of the undertaking, we feel confident it will be carried through. The Turnpike from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester should never have stopped at Smithfield, and would not, had our Winchester friends acted in good faith. An opportunity will now be presented of making amends for the past, and by co-operating with the citizens of Jefferson, completing a link of McAdams road, which will be of great importance to the whole Valley. Shepherdstown, we are sure who first started the project, will do her full duty; backed, as she will be, by the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity.

PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The Pennsylvania gives favorable intelligence from the country, of the primary elections. Doylestown is all Democratic, gains in Huntingdon and Whig losses. So, says that paper, is it in every borough and township in the country. Hurra for the gallant Democracy of the "Old Keystone!"

Mr. BEDINGER will address the people of Frederick, at Switzer's precinct, on Saturday the 3d of April; at Winchester, on Monday the 5th—first day of the County Court. Of Hampshire, at Romney, on Saturday the 10th of April—first day of the Superior Court—of Morgan, at Bath, on Thursday the 15th—and of Berkeley, at Hedgesville, on Saturday the 17th of April.

JOSEPH H. SHERRARD, Esq., was elected Mayor of Winchester, on the 23d ult.

JAMES E. STEWART, Esq., is announced as an Independent Whig candidate for the Legislature, from Berkeley county. He is a clever gentleman, and we wish him success.

From statistical documents presented before Congress it appears that the capital employed in the manufacture of paper in the United States is \$18,000,000; the number of mills 700; the annual product \$17,000,000; and the number of operatives employed 100,000.

MR. BEDINGER—THE WAR, &c.
The Free Press of last week informs its readers that Mr. Kennedy charged Mr. Bedinger, in their discussion at the Court-house, at March Court, with having "voted against recognizing the existence of a state of war between the United States and Mexico, when that question was brought up in the House of Representatives for the first time."—that Mr. Bedinger denied the charge—and then proceeds to give, as "briefly as possible," the "whole facts in the case," for the purpose, we presume, of sustaining Mr. Kennedy and convicting Mr. Bedinger of falsehood. We opine that the facts have been presented too briefly by the Free Press, either to sustain the one or convict the other—too briefly for justice, and too briefly to elicit truth.

Mr. Kennedy's charge was founded upon a speech delivered by John S. Pendleton in the House of Representatives, in which the statement will be found thus:—"The previous question was called and carried, and the House brought to vote without one word of explanation, proof, or argument, on the amendment which asserts the existence of war" "by the act of Mexico," and that Mr. Bedinger, among others, voted nay. The charge, when made in the Court house, was, and was understood by almost every one, that Mr. Bedinger had directly and unconnectedly with any other matter, voted that the war was not brought on by the act of Mexico. This Mr. B. denied, and in this denial the records fully sustain him. The facts fully are these: On the 13th of May, 1846, Mr. Haralson, Chairman of the Military Committee in the House of Representatives, (of which Committee Mr. Bedinger was also a member,) reported a bill for the purpose of enabling the President to carry on the war against Mexico, of which the following is the preamble and 1st section:—

A BILL to authorize the President of the United States, under certain contingencies therein named, to accept the services of volunteers, and for other purposes:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to resist any attempt that may be made on the part of any foreign nation, to exclusive jurisdiction over any part of the territory of the United States, or any territory in dispute between the United States and any foreign Government; as well as also to sustain the rights of the United States to, and to repel invasions upon, the said territory; and for this purpose, to employ the naval forces of the United States, and such portions of the militia as he may deem advisable to call into service.

As soon as Mr. Haralson's bill, which contained 11 sections, was read, amendments intended for the purpose of delaying the passage of the bill, became the order of the day. First came Mr. Brinkerhoff's, who offered a substitute for the first section of Mr. Haralson's bill above mentioned, which substitute contained the following preamble:—"Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between the United States and that Republic." To this preamble was attached a long section differing totally from the first section of the Military Committee's bill. This substitute offered by Mr. Brinkerhoff was voted down by the Democratic party. Why? not because they objected to the preamble, but because they objected to the section he had attached thereto—preferring the section that had been reported by their own Committee. Second, Mr. Brokenbrough then offered an amendment, to which there was this preamble:—"Whereas war has been declared and made against the United States by the Republic of Mexico."—This was not adopted—not because of the preamble, but because of the objectionable sections attached to it. Third, Mr. Jacob Thompson then offered an amendment, as did also the following members of the House: Mr. Schenck, Mr. Roberts, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. Tibbatts, Mr. Chipman, Mr. E. H. Ewing, Mr. Baker, Mr. McKay, Mr. Delano and several others, all differing from each other, as well as from the bill reported by the Military Committee, and none of them adopted; and yet, many of them contained a preamble which set forth that the war was caused by the "act of Mexico."—The cause of their rejection was, as we have already stated, that the sections which they attached to this preamble were highly objectionable to the Democratic party, some of them being most decidedly Whiggish, and all differing in toto from the bill reported by the chosen organ of the Administration, the Chairman of the Military Committee, of which Committee Mr. Bedinger was a member. We now come to the amendment offered by Mr. Boyd, which was as follows:

"Whereas by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:
Be it enacted, &c. That for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, naval, and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged; and that the sum of ten millions of dollars out of any moneys in the Treasury or to come into the Treasury not otherwise appropriated be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect."

Mr. Bedinger voted upon this amendment as he did upon all the others—he voted against it; and this one particular vote, says the "Free Press," would seem to fix it upon Mr. Bedinger, leaving no loop-hole or crevice for him to escape." Mr. B. needs no loop-hole or crevice to escape through, as regards this vote. But we would advise the Free Press to invent some loop-hole or crevice large enough to admit the escape of every Whig member of that Congress, save fourteen, who solemnly declared by their vote, on the final passage of Mr. Haralson's bill, that the "war was brought on by the act of Mexico," and then in their speeches as solemnly denied it! Because plain people will believe, in spite of all you can say to the contrary, that those who solemnly vote a falsehood to-day, will as solemnly tell the same to-morrow.

Mr. Bedinger voted against Mr. Boyd's amendment not because of the preamble which said that the war was the "act of Mexico," but because of the section which was attached, and which differed entirely from the first section of the bill reported by the Committee, and which he as a member of the same had assisted in framing. By what mode is business prepared for the action of the House of Representatives save through their Committees? It is the only mode by which it can be done. These Committees are the authorized organs of the House. They are presumed to know what particular bill or form of bill will

best answer the designs of the House and the party. They have all the facts before them, and sit in private, and whatever they report contains the collected wisdom of all, and ninety-nine times in a hundred, is adopted by the House. Mr. Bedinger then, in voting against this amendment of Mr. Boyd, did exactly the same as the whole Democratic party had done on other amendments containing the very same preamble. He voted to sustain the Committee's bill, because he preferred the first section in that bill to the first section in Mr. Boyd's amendment, and not because he objected to Mr. Boyd's preamble. It is folly—it is worse than folly, to tell those who can read, that Henry Bedinger did not believe that the war was caused by the act of Mexico. Look at his speech, which, with noble and convincing eloquence, sets forth the wrongs Mexico has done us—urging on the valiant to do battle for their country's honor, and imploring the Whigs to cease giving aid and comfort to the enemy by their speeches and vexatious amendments.

We shall say nothing of Mr. Kennedy's unfairness when he made the charge, in not telling the people of the long section which was appended to Mr. Boyd's preamble, and which caused the objection to the whole. Perhaps it was a fair way of raising political capital for him to trade upon in the journey before him. He will need some such capital. But strange indeed that Mr. Kennedy, who declared with all the vehemence he felt or could feign in a prepared speech, that the "war was unjust, iniquitous, and unrighteous, caused by the President, conceived in sin,"—must end in ruin, for this is the beginning and the end of "unjust, iniquitous and unrighteous conduct." And yet in the same breath, would vote for supplies. We cannot believe that Mr. Kennedy, thus thinking of the war, would vote supplies. We would fear to trust him. This smacks too much of the language of Hartford Conventionist. He might offer amendments and delay a bill, but never, never speed one through.

"It will generally be conceded," says the Free Press with exceeding modesty, "that the Congressional Globe, the Washington Union and the National Intelligencer, could not be mistaken in their list of yeas and nays." Admitted. But will not be generally "conceded" that a charge made against an Hon. gentleman having voted against a preamble, and carefully concealing the section attached thereto, which contains the reason for the vote, is a fair one, even for political purposes. But it will be "generally conceded," that if the Editors of the Free Press had not known the good and substantial reasons which caused Mr. B.'s vote on Mr. Boyd's amendment, they would have rung long ago this charge in the ears of the people, in letters as large as life, and not waited for Mr. Kennedy to take it up.

But Mr. Bedinger also voted, says the Free Press, "against increasing the pay of volunteers," for which the Editors are "exceedingly sorry." We doubt it. Mr. Bedinger voted here, as he did before, to sustain the bill of the Committee, which he himself had assisted in framing, and against vexatious amendments, introduced to cause delay. We are surprised that in the exceeding sorrow of the Editors of the Free Press, their hearts did not leap to do Mr. Bedinger the justice to tell the people that Mr. B. did vote at another stage of the proceedings, to increase their pay even higher than \$10 per month, and give them bounty land besides. But we understand; this would not have answered the political purpose they had in view, viz: to elevate a man to a seat in the House of Representatives who believes the war "unjust, iniquitous and unrighteous," to break down the Administration, withdraw our troops, and thus tarnish the honor of the nation.

MR. KENNEDY—HIS ADDRESS.

We have, of course, in justice to Mr. Kennedy, the Whig candidate for Congress, read the Address over his signature in the last week's Winchester Republican. It is a neatly composed affair, without much point, and a little disingenuous in some parts, although he boasts of possessing both candor and fairness. He acknowledges, however, the great difficulties before him; and in view of which, he tells us that he would most willingly have shifted the responsibility of his position upon the shoulders of another. Whether he desired the position which he now fills or not, we of course cannot say, but he must have had some expectation of being placed in such a position, or else why did he say to Mr. Bedinger, on the Monday of last Court, "that perhaps he would meet him at Phillippi?" But it may be that it has been since the occasion referred to, that he would most willingly have seen this high position (of being the candidate for the Whig party) filled by an older and more experienced leader." And really we don't wonder at it at all, for there are few who wish to fall into the hands of Mr. B. the second time. We know of no duties which the voters of the Tenth Congressional District have imposed upon Mr. K., and we are decidedly of opinion that they are not going to impose any upon him. If those generous Whig friends of his have imposed upon him any duties to cause him to feel so deep an anxiety, he would, we think, appeal to them for support. But we doubt very much if there is not rather too much "patriotism" amongst the "voters" of this District to assist a man to a seat in Congress, who has denounced a war in which his country is engaged with a faithless nation for unredressed wrongs and outrages almost without number, to be "unjust, unrighteous and unholy!" This Mr. K. has done! But notwithstanding his pretended frankness, he has forgotten or failed to tell the "voters of the 10th Congressional District" so. But Mr. K., with an imagination and high-toned fancy which we had almost concluded were peculiar to an author of works of romance, has traced the origin of the Whig party to the Hampdens, the Sidney's, and Vanes, and would fain have the "voters" believe that the principles of modern Whiggery were derived from the Puritanical doctrines of the 17th century. He forgets, surely, that the name of Whig is an assumed one, and one that has been used by his party to cloak their federalism, for only, we think, about fifteen years. We would inform you, Mr. K., if you have forgotten this, that Federalism is your true name! And instead of saying that your principles have their origin in the Hampdens, the Sidney's and Vanes, say that you are the lineal descendants, politically, of the Hamiltons, the Adamses and the Websters, and then we will be able to appreciate your frankness. We may give this prodigy of an address another passing notice, probably next week; but we have not room or time for more at present.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BROWN, of Marshall, Highland county, Ohio, has kindly consented to act as Agent for our paper in that section of country.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Vigilance for Jefferson County, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the recent Democratic State Convention:—

For Charlestown.—Thomas Rawlins, Joseph Stary, William Reid, William H. Moore, Robert Lucas, Jr., Henson Elliot, James Burr, Wm. D. North, Dr. John Cook, F. W. Rawlins, A. R. Milton, James T. Coyle, John Chamberlain, Fisher A. Lewis, John H. Beard, Joseph W. Davis.

For Smithfield Precinct.—Capt. Thomas Watson, George Murphy, Joseph Smith, Robert W. Taylor, Walter J. Burwell, John Sherman, William Cameron, Capt. Abraham Bell, Henry S. Farnsworth, Adam Gruber, John H. Smith, James Grantlam, Isaac Bushman, Isaac Pultz, S. L. Minghlin.

For Shepherdstown Precinct.—Jacob Morgan, George D. McGilguy, John W. Wyson, Dr. Robert A. Lucas, John Heston, Minor Hurst, James A. Osborne, Solomon Bittlyer, Adam Link, William Romenous, John H. Little, Cato M. Entler, James Boyer, Wm. Rightstine, Lewis Lucas.

For Harpers-Ferry Precinct.—Wm. J. Stephens, J. E. P. Danglerfield, David Gilbert, William Smallwood, Geo. W. Cox, Thomas K. Laley, John Stahl, William Orme, A. M. Ball, Lewis Gore, Thomas Sturdy, Samuel J. Lindsey, Philip Coons, Capt. Wm. Dillow, Resin Dalley, John Blinco.

FREE TRADE IN EUROPE.

The following extract from a letter published in the Worcester Citizen, from Elisha Burrell, now travelling in Europe, contains some interesting particulars relating to the progress of free trade principles in Europe:—

"The principles of free trade are fast gaining ground through the European part of Christendom, and Providence seems to recognize them, as the primitive status of Nature's economy, in all its recent dispensations in the Old World. Every tendency of the times is accelerating the progress of those principles. The voice of the people, on both sides of the channel, is coming in like a flood for free trade; and, before the farmers of the great west shall be able to turn up the soil of all their vast prairies, probably every port in Europe will be opened to their produce.

"There is another point on which much misapprehension exists in America, to use a very charitable term. In the elaborate arguments which have been put forth to convince the west that the opening of British ports to foreign grain would be of no advantage to them, it has been stated that there were corn-growing countries nearer to Great Britain than any of the American states; that these countries would be able to take advantage of every favorable turn in the English market, and supply every sudden demand before it could reach America; that wheat from Dantzic and Odessa could be poured into the British ports before the grain-freighted ships from America could get half way across the ocean. Now, there has been I fear, something less honest than misapprehension perpetuated to the disadvantage of the west on this important point. Having made special inquiries of several corn dealers here, I learn that, virtually, there is no grain-growing country nearer to England than the United States; that the average passage from Odessa to Liverpool is from seventy to eighty days; that the average passage from Dantzic to the same port consumes as much time, on an average, as a passage from New York."

MR. CASTLEMAN.

The Delegate from Clarke and Warren in the last Legislature, JAMES CASTLEMAN, Esq., was emphatically a working member. He secured, mainly through his untiring efforts and exertions, the passage of more bills, of importance to his own constituents and those of the counties adjacent, than any member we know of from the Valley. The next Delegate from these counties is to be selected, we believe, from Warren, otherwise we should urge the propriety of again investing Mr. C. with that trust which he so well and so faithfully discharged in his first Legislative capacity.

Near the adjournment, we find the following among the reported proceedings of the House:—

Mr. ANDERSON rose to ask leave of absence for the balance of the session for Mr. Burwell, of Bedford. He said that Mr. B. was a distinguished lawyer, with a large practice, and it was important that he should be at court on Monday.

Mr. CASTLEMAN remarked that he was a practicing and practical farmer, when at home, and there are others here who are also farmers; and they desire to go home to plough their fields, plant their corn and sow their oats. The lawyers have consumed nearly all the time of the House in talking, and he was opposed to granting leave of absence. If the gentleman would go home, he should be constrained to move a call of the House. Mr. ANDERSON, in reply, said, that it had been charged upon lawyers, frequently, that they have taken up the time of the House; but it seems that there are others who consume as much, if not more of its time than the lawyers.

The question was then taken, and the motion was disagreed to.

OPENING OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.

It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to interpose a scheme in support of the prosecution of the war which will vastly contribute to bring the Mexicans to an understanding. He is about to open the Mexican ports to imports, with the exception of military stores, and to impose duties on both imports and exports. The Mexican factors of the coarse fabrics worn by the mass of the people, will be underbitten by the goods admitted, even at a fifty per cent. duty; and the people whatever may be their hatred of their enemies, will buy goods of them if they can be had at half price, or they will exchange their produce for them, if, in such exchange they may not only procure their goods at less cost, but sell their cattle and corn at double the price paid by the Mexican army. By such a revenue system, then, as suggested, we shall secure the profits of furnishing the Mexicans with clothing, as a means of procuring provisions for our troops in the field, or in other words, we shall divert the revenues of the enemy's country into an element of hostilities against them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Fredericksburg Recorder expresses the sentiments which, in spite of all, we yet feel in regard to the Democratic masses, but not all the politicians of the North:—

"The Whigs of the South ought to rejoice with us. Could they have read as we have done, for the last twelve months, the organs of the 'Allied Army' in New Hampshire, they would rejoice. The base of the South and its Institutions, has been the burden of their song, while the Democratic press has fought manfully for all the rights and guarantees of the Constitution. The Democrats of the North are our 'natural allies,' however sneeringly the Whig press may gloat over some individual defection. As a party, they may be trusted—but if not—oh, where are Northern Whigs?"

"Democrats of Virginia! Your brethren of New Hampshire have set you a good example.—With infinitely less difficulties to contend with, shall your election exhibit a less glorious result! Remember that New Hampshire and Virginia have always stood together, the most populous of the Republic, and if they put now, it is your fault and will be your misfortune. The opposition against New Hampshire with fidelity to South—will not the South be faithful to herself?"

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

A letter in the National Intelligencer states that the number of deaths which had already occurred in Ireland from famine and its attendant miseries, was fifty thousand. Some time has elapsed since the letter communicating this information was written, and there is too much reason to fear that the number of victims has been largely increased. We have published numerous eloquent appeals in behalf of the distressed peasantry of Ireland; but none of them are so likely to take hold upon the minds and hearts of our people as the frightful statement that fifty thousand men, women and children have perished for want of food. Such as have not yet contributed a portion of their means in aid of the sufferers will hardly fail to do so, and at once, when this fact comes under their notice.

BREADSTUFFS IN BALTIMORE.

The American of Saturday states that the trade in the various items of Breadstuffs continues to be active. During the week ending Friday evening twelve vessels have cleared for Europe, with cargoes comprising 31,894 barrels of Flour; 129,809 bushels of Corn; 8893 bushels of Wheat; 850 barrels of Corn Meal, and other articles.

A table in the same column shows that twenty-two vessels are now taking in cargoes of breadstuffs for Europe.

The sales of Flour this week, for foreign export, are at least 20,000 barrels; and the inspection returns of the week show an aggregate of receipts of upwards of 30,000 bbls.

The transactions in Pennsylvania Wheat, received by the Tide Water Canal, were to the extent of 40,000 bushels; and in Corn the sales have also been large.

FOR THE WAR.

On Monday last, Capt. Howard's company of Voltiguers, from Baltimore, passed through Harpers-Ferry on their way to the Seat of War. The company numbered 103 rank and file—fully equipped for service.

A fine company of Dragons, passed through the same place on the Friday previous. Several other companies, from Baltimore and the Cities North, are expected on at some early day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.

All the counties in this State have been heard from in full, with the exception of the three small towns, which will give a Democratic majority of about 20, or nearly all the votes in them."

The Concord Patriot thus sums up.—For WILLIAMS, Dem., 30,801—COLBY, Whig, 21,124—BARRY, Abolition, and all others, 8,540—giving Williams, Dem., a majority over all of 1187, and over the Whig candidate of 9877; the House now stands 148 Democrats, 138 Whigs—giving us a majority of 10 when full, the Democratic majority will be 11 over all.

COMMODORE MOORE.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thus refers to a forthcoming publication by Com. Moore:—

Com. Moore, late of the Texan Navy, has just put in press a pamphlet, which cannot fail to have a general reading. The reader is aware that Com. Moore left the American Navy, a young Lieutenant, and entered the service of Texas, at a time when she needed help, to assist in the achievement of her independence. Under the "lone star" he has made for himself a name and a reputation which will last long, and the United States owe him much as one of the most efficient of the gallant spirits through whose patriotism and daring a vast State has been added to the Confederacy. The cause of his publication is the secret circulation of an anonymous pamphlet, containing besides the *ex parte* statement of the trial of Com. Moore before a court martial for disobeying orders and beating the Mexican fleet off Tabasco, the proclamation of President Houston, and a veto message of Anson Jones, the final President of Texas. The statement of the gallant sailor, plain, blunt and straight-forward, will redound to his credit and confound his traducers.

"The communication of 'A Virginian,' in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, is necessarily postponed on account of its length, until next week.

All the troops at Fort McHenry, 230 in number, have been ordered to the seat of war.

Walter D. Leake, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in the Richmond District. Mr. Seddon first received the nomination, but a resolution was tacked to it, in relation to Mr. Calhoun, which induced Mr. Seddon to decline it.

Col. Webb, of the New York Courier, charges the authorship of Corwin's Speech upon Greeley of the Tribune, and adds that Corwin will be the candidate of the Whigs and Abolitionists in the next Presidential election.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL TAYLOR.

The publication of the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the President and the War department, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives, on the 27th ultimo, has been commenced in the Washington Union. It extends as far back as May, 1846, and nearly five columns are published in the Union of Thursday night. This first series of letters relate altogether to the early operations of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, and are not of very great importance.

On our first page will be found a very concise and well written report from the committee on Foreign Relations. It is well worthy of a careful perusal. The mooted point of boundary between this country and Mexico, is so clearly set forth, that none can call in question our rights.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday, announces that the building committee contracted, on Friday last, for the erection of this building.

A variety of designs were submitted to the committee, but that of Mr. Remick, jr., of New York, was adopted.

Mr. GENERAL BUTLER passed through Harpers-Ferry on Thursday last, on his way to the seat of government. The wound he received at the storming of Monterey—from a Mexican musket ball in the leg—though healed up, still gives him some pain and inconvenience, and he is compelled to use a crutch and cane.

FISH.—We learn from the Georgetown Advocate, that the fish market of that town has not yet become active, owing to the supply being deficient. Within a week's time, there will be no scarcity of them. A boat load of shad and herrings came up to the wharf on Thursday evening last, and readily sold off at \$9 per hundred for shad, and \$5 per thousand for herrings.

ALEXANDRIA BANKS.—These Banks now having been chartered by the State of Virginia, have given notice, that hereafter, all collections made by them will be payable by them in Virginia notes.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

By request, we give place to the following correspondence. It will be seen that the Independent Whig Voters of the county are determined to shake off the fetters of caucus dictation. The friends of Messrs. BLACKBURN and CHAMBERS go into the contest with a determination to succeed, if possible, in working a complete and entire overthrow of the "cliques" which have so long ruled the Whig party of this county, as with a rod of iron. We do not wish to be officious, in this little family quarrel, yet we may be permitted to say that we wish the gentlemen who have been nominated as independent candidates, and the friends who so zealously support them, that success which the merits of the one, and the number and influence of the other, entitle them to receive.

At a meeting held in Kabletown, March 26th, JOHN KABLE was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Noanis, appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, We the friends and neighbors of Dr. Richard S. Blackburn, think he has not received from the late County Convention that respect due his high character—as a man and good citizen—feel ourselves justified in requesting him, in the absence of any party contest, to permit himself to be placed before the people as a candidate, to represent, in part, this county, in the next Legislature of Virginia:—

Therefore, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to address a letter to Dr. Richard S. Blackburn, to that effect, and at the same time tender him our warmest sympathies, on account of the false position in which we consider he has been placed, by having his claims repeatedly overlooked by the county conventions.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: Frank Osburn, Dr. Richard S. Blackburn, John W. Chamberlain, John D. Larus, and Peter Hubbard.

The committee retired and reported the following letter which was unanimously accepted:—

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, have been appointed a committee by a public meeting held in this place, in the absence of any party contest, to address you a letter requesting you to allow yourself to be announced as a candidate to represent, in part, this county in the next House of Delegates of Virginia:—

We regret to say, whenever your claims have been urged heretofore, by your friends, they have been invariably overlooked, without just reason: And we therefore think it not only due to yourself, but to your friends, that you should respond to their wishes, notwithstanding the nominal fact of a party contest.

We do not pretend to question the present position of either of the gentlemen who are now before the people—but only demand that justice which we feel confident has not been awarded to you. Permit us to avail ourselves of this occasion to express our high regard and confidence for you as a man and fellow-citizen.

Most respectfully, yours,
David Rowland, John D. Larus,
Frank Osburn, Peter Hubbard,
John W. Chamberlain.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

JOHN KABLE, Pres.
Wm. H. Noanis, Sec'y.

MARCH 27th, 1847.

To Messrs. Chamberlain, Rowland, and others:—
Gentlemen—Your communication of the 26th instant has just been handed me, in which you inform me of the action of a public meeting of my friends and neighbors, in which they desire the use of my name as a candidate, in part, to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next Legislature of Virginia.

Never in my life have my sensibilities been more awakened than by this manifestation of kind feelings on the part of those amongst whom I have lived from my childhood. It is peculiarly grateful to my feelings to see you move in this matter. No one has enjoyed a better opportunity than yourself to find out whether I am either worthy or qualified for the office for which you desire the use of my name as a candidate.

There are none whose approbation should have half the weight in forming a just opinion, as you have been the constant subject of my whole course of life, from infancy to the present moment. I might therefore rest contented from any implied censure, which may have been cast upon me by the action of others, but you demand more—you wish me to stand forth and ask the verdict of the whole county upon my merits or demerits. A consciousness of rectitude of life would remove all fear, if I could divest the subject entirely of a party bias. Nothing, gentlemen, but the repeated rejection of my name, whenever it has been presented by you and others, could induce me to go in the face of the supposed wishes of the party to which I belong, however I might be able to demonstrate the unfairness by which these "county conventions" are organized. But there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. And I owe it to myself—I owe it to my friends—to come out publicly, and demand the reason of this continued hostility to me. What is my offence? Have I robbed the widow or the orphan? Have I trespassed upon the rights of my neighbor or despoiled the laborer of his just dues? Have I ever set at defiance the laws of my country or done any violence by example to the well-being of society? If not, I may claim of my fellow-citizens a verdict in my favor, and beg it as a precious boon to be handed down to my children—I beg as a citizen who has at all times tried to do his duty—I ask it as a relief to my wounded feelings which can be healed in no other way. The office, gentlemen, for which you desire me to be a candidate, is not the object at which I aim. It is the vindication which an election will imply. That is the substance, the office is but the small dust of the balance in comparison with the vindication, which I do covet. You well know, the office can benefit me in no possible way, when considered by itself.

I do not, gentlemen, appear through you to my fellow-citizens, on any occasion, as a partisan. The very absence of a party contest enables me to bring this question before them naked and without encumbrance. If a party contest should be forced, I shall be compelled to withdraw my claims, as it will defeat the object which I have in view, in allowing myself to be a candidate for your suffrages. I therefore appeal most earnestly to that party known to be in the minority in the county, to give me an opportunity to vindicate myself from the implied reproach which has been so repeatedly cast upon me by the action of these "county conventions." I know it is a great deal to ask that you should bury the spirit of party in the vindication of a single citizen, but in this case the difficulty is diminished by the fact, that it is conceded that the Whigs are in the majority in the county, and no one can think it anti-republican, that the sentiments of the people should be truly represented.

Gentlemen, in accepting the nomination which you have tendered me

any personal hostility to them. Far from it.—My feelings are of the most friendly character towards them both, and they will bear in mind that the "self defence is the first law of nature," and will pardon me for expressing the sentiments which my friends, and neighbors have tendered me.

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without presenting you my sincere thanks for the kind feelings which have prompted you, and those whom you represent, and to assure you of the deep felt gratitude of your fellow-citizen.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

HARPERS-FERRY, March 23, 1847.

Messrs. Editors.—In compliance with a call in your paper, a meeting was held at Mr. Abell's Hotel, and six delegates appointed to represent the voters of this precinct in the County Convention, lately held at the county house. I, sir, was one of that number, and the only person from Harpers-Ferry, I hesitate not to say, who did truly and faithfully represent the voters of this precinct. The meeting at Mr. Abell's was poorly attended, from the fact that voters generally desired and expected that Harpers-Ferry would be honored with a candidate this spring, let who would be appointed to attend the convention. But, sir, their hopes were defeated, and that too, by their own delegates. I offered Mr. Wm. Chambers, and subsequently several other gentlemen of Harpers-Ferry, who were each in turn rejected. I then proposed to my colleagues to select one from among our citizens, and I would be with them. Although a disposition was manifested on the part of the delegates to represent the other precincts to accommodate themselves to our wishes, for proof of the fact they, in conjunction with the other five, voted for the man presented to the convention by Mr. Isaac Smith of Harpers-Ferry. Sir, it is a stigma upon the fair character of our citizens, to be thus undervalued by their own delegates, and unless the voters be careful to know the sentiments of their delegates, they may have cause to complain hereafter.

JOHN SPANGLER, late Delegate.

N. B. The statement made above by Mr. Spangler, and knowing that there will be no candidate offered by the democrats this spring, and in vindication of our just rights, announce again, the name of our most worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Wm. Chambers, as a suitable candidate to represent us in the next General Assembly of Virginia. We have waived our claims (time after time), to the choice of a candidate, and have most cordially and unconditionally given our support to each of the several candidates presented to us from other precincts, but sir, to be bandied about and sported with as a toy, at every election, to the accommodation of every class, for no other purpose, and taunted in the bargain, we choose not.

Therefore, conscious of our own ability, we will, as it becomes us, act upon the conservative principle of party rights. With our candidate we rise or fall this spring. Our candidate is the people's candidate, because he is the unflinching advocate of equal rights, upon the free school system, founded upon equal taxation. He also goes strong for the improvement of the Shenandoah River, which measure alone ought to guarantee his election. He is one of our hard-fisted mechanics and we call upon all mechanics in the county, to come to our aid.—With him we sink or swim.

Yrs. truly,
JOSHUA COX,
ISRAEL RUSSELL,
HENRY HODDINOTT,
FRANCIS H. ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN WENZEL.

AN ACT
To incorporate the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That for the purpose of constructing a Macadamized Turnpike Road from the town of Berryville, in the County of Clarke, to the town of Charlestown, in the County of Jefferson, it shall be lawful to open books for receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding twenty three thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each.—The said books shall be opened in Charlestown, under the direction of W. F. Turner, Garland Davis, John Humphreys, Thomas Griggs, Thomas H. Willis, Samuel W. Luckland, George W. Spanglion, Isaac N. Carter, Humphrey Keyes, John Lock, Charles Taylor, George W. Turner, John W. McCurdy, Jerome L. Opie, Edward Hall, James Ford, Andrew Hunter and William B. Thompson, or any four of them; at Harpers-Ferry, under the direction of any four of the above named Commissioners, or any deputies or agents whom any four of them may appoint; at Berryville, in Clarke County, under the direction of Thomas H. Crow, Treadwell Smith, Thomas W. Reynolds, Dr. Samuel Taylor, Samuel McCormick, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, John Louthan, John Richardson, T. P. Pendleton, David H. Allen, Lorenzo Lewis, Edward J. Smith, James R. Page, Alfred Castleman, John Larus, John Alexander, Francis McCormick, Thomas McCormick, Samuel G. Kessler, Thomas McCormick, Daniel W. Sowers, Nathaniel Burwell, and George H. Burwell, or any four of them; and at Millwood, in the same County, under the direction of any four of the Commissioners above named for Berryville, or any deputies or agents whom any four of them may appoint.

Be it further enacted, That when seven thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, the subscribers, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall be and are hereby incorporated into a Company by the name and style of "The Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike Company," subject to the provisions of the act entitled "an act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of Turnpike Companies." Provided, That the said company shall clear their road forty feet wide, and construct the same eighteen feet wide; and that the grade of said road shall no where exceed five degrees.

Be it further enacted, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to subscribe on behalf of the Commonwealth for two-fifths of the Capital Stock of said Company, agreeably to the act passed February 11th, 1832, entitled "an act prescribing certain general conditions on which future subscriptions to the capital of joint stock companies shall be made on behalf of the Commonwealth." This act shall be in force from its passage.

ARREST OF A FOREIGN FUGITIVE.—Nathan Levy, alias Herman Bondy, who absconded from Vienna, was arrested on his arrival at New York, on Friday, charged with absconding with the sum of \$10,000, in Austrian government securities, belonging to the Rothschilds. The accused, it appears, induced a clerk of these well known bankers to embezzle the funds, with which he started for this country.—About \$6,350 were found on his person.

During the year 1816, the people of Rochester consumed sixty-seven thousand dollars worth of milk within \$45,500 of the sum paid by them during the same period for flour.

A Mrs. Armistead, who is 85 inches round the hips, 72 round the bust, 47 round the waist, 22 round her arm and calf of her leg, and weighs 445 lbs., is now exhibiting in London.—This Lambert is 99 years of age, is healthy, and walks with ease.

COTTON FACTORY AT GEORGETOWN.—The Georgetown Advocate announces that the new cotton factory in that town is now partially in operation. By about the first of May, it is expected that it will get into full operation, and will give employment to a large number of females.

FROM THE ARMY.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY!

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

Report of Santa Anna—Three Days Fighting—Mexican Loss 5,000 Men—American Loss 1,100.

The schr. William C. Preston arrived yesterday (says the New Orleans Delta March 21) from Brazos, from which place she sailed on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The news from Gen. Taylor, brought by this vessel, is most cheering.—The intense anxiety created among our citizens by the many alarming rumors which have circulated through the country, relieved itself last evening in one universal expression of joy and profound confidence in the superiority of American valor. Although these reports are still vague and indefinite, enough can be gathered from them to give every assurance that Gen. Taylor has whipped Santa Anna.

From Capt. Brown, a passenger on the Wm. C. Preston, we gather the following particulars of the reports most generally received at Brazos: Gen. Taylor was attacked by Santa Anna at Agua Nueva, and after a sharp battle fell back, in good order, to the vicinity of Saltillo. Here he was again attacked by Santa Anna, and after a long and bloody engagement, in which Gen. Taylor was victorious. Continuing his retreat in good order, Gen. Taylor fell back to Monterey, where he arrived in safety. Safely entrenched here, and finding Santa Anna would not attack him, Gen. Taylor sallied out against Santa Anna and gave him battle. A long and severe conflict ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of Santa Anna with a very heavy loss. The loss is reported to be between 4 and 5,000. This may be an exaggeration, but when it is considered that Gen. Taylor had twenty pieces of flying artillery, splendidly officered and managed, we venture the opinion that the Mexican loss has been very heavy.

Capt. Brown states that all the points on the Rio Grande are in hourly apprehension of being attacked by Mexicans. At Camargo, especially, the number of Mexicans hanging about the outskirts of the town had created considerable anxiety and vigilance among our troops. There were about 1200 troops at Camargo.

Captain Hicks, who commands the steamboat Warren, in the government employ on the Rio Grande, came passenger in the Wm. C. Preston, and gives the following corroborative information. He brings intelligence from Camargo, on the 6th inst., at which place information had been received from a Mexican who had just arrived from the interior, that a collision had taken place at Buena Vista, Saltillo and Monterey, between the forces of Santa Anna (numbering some 25,000) and those of Gen. Taylor. The conflict was stubborn and sanguinary on both sides, the enemy suffering immeasurably; but Gen. Taylor finding himself too heavily pressed on all sides, by a force greatly out numbering his, retired before the enemy in good order, and made good his retreat to Monterey, spiking six pieces of ordnance, and leaving at Saltillo some 30,000 rations, which have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The different engagements are said to have occupied the space of three days. The enemy followed closely upon Gen. Taylor's retreat until he arrived at Monterey, where the battle was renewed, our forces gaining a decided advantage over the enemy, forcing him to precipitately retire, when Gen. Taylor, with a battery of flying artillery and a squadron of dragoons, pressed them warmly home, creating such immense havoc in their routed columns that the slain are reported to have been ridden over in piles "three deep." The enemy was pursued for 18 miles on the Saltillo road, and suffered in all the engagements to the amount of 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Taylor's loss is said to be 1,100. At the last advices, Santa Anna is said to have been endeavoring to rally his forces for another desperate onslaught, while Urrea had fallen in Gen. Taylor's rear, near Passa Victoria, with 8,000 cavalry and an irregular force of rancheros, for the purpose of impeding reinforcements and cutting off all communications between Monterey and Camargo. Gen. Taylor is confident that he can maintain his position until adequate assistance may arrive.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

GENERAL TAYLOR VICTORIOUS!

Santa Anna's Army Cut to Pieces!!

Loss of Col. Yell, McKee and Hardy, and Henry Clay, Jr.

[From the Mobile Daily Advertiser Extra, March 24.]

By the New Orleans boat this morning, we have authentic intelligence of another brilliant and glorious achievement of Gen. Taylor. We hasten to lay the particulars before our readers from the Picayune of Tuesday:

Gen. Taylor Victorious.—The Mexican Army, led by Santa Anna, Defeated at Buena Vista with great slaughter.

We lay before our readers, in advance of our regular publication, the glorious tidings from the army, brought by the schooner John Bell. Our reporter left the vessel in the river and came up to New Orleans by express, with the news. The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon.

We publish also, Gen. Santa Anna's account of the battle, from which it will be seen that he has suffered a defeat; though he covers up his retreat with a flourish of words.

To-morrow we will give further particulars of the battle of Buena Vista, prepared for the editor of the Picayune, by Lieut. J. J. C. Bibba, of the U. S. Army.

Dr. Turner, of the U. S. Army, who arrived at Matamoros on the 9th inst., from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army.

The scene of action was at Buena Vista, about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 23d of February, and ended on the 25d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving FOUR THOUSAND killed and wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but SEVEN HUNDRED killed and wounded.

Santa Anna's army amounted to about 15,000 men. That of Gen. Taylor amounted to about 5,000, nearly all Volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's, and Thomas' Batteries; one Squadron of the 1st and 2d Dragoons; the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry; a brigade of Illinois, and one of Indiana Volunteers; the first Mississippi, and second Kentucky Regiments, and one company of Texas Volunteers.

Dr. T. brought a list of sixty-three officers killed and wounded.

He left in such haste as to be unable to obtain a copy, but remembers the names of Capt. Lincoln Assistant Adjutant General of the U. S. Army; Col. Lee, of the Arkansas Cavalry; Capt. Moore of the 1st of Texas; Capt. Miller, of the 1st of Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. McKee, Lieut. Col. Clay, and Capt. Miller, of the second Kentucky Infantry; Col. Hardin, Maj. Gorman, of the Illinois brigade; many of the Indiana brigade; several of the Mississippi Regiment; and two Lieutenants of the Texas Volunteers.

Among the wounded he remembers Gen. Lane, Col. Jefferson Davis, first Mississippi Regiment; Capt. Stein, first U. S. Dragoons; Capt. Conner, of the Texas Volunteers; Lieut. J. G. French and O'Brien, of the U. S. Artillery; Lieut. Barber, 2d Kentucky Infantry; Lieut. Corwin, 1st Mississippi Regiment; and Lieut. Whitehead, of the Indiana Brigade.

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off.

Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio volunteers having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Col. Curtis, of Ohio, with one company, Capt. Hunter's of the U. S. Dragoons, his own regiment, and one of Indiana volunteers; the Virginia Regi-

ment, and I think, some Texian Rangers, in all about 2000 men, was about to leave Camargo to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about thirty miles south of that place, with an army of from four to five thousand men, principally rancheros. He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops. A great many, if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army will disperse, and the gallant Col. will no doubt obtain the victory.

This news from above, proves that the various reports which had heretofore been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force on our depots at the Brazos, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue.

Of the defence at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they will make a strong resistance.

The fortifications at the Brazos, with a force of artillery, and persons in the quartermaster's employ, which can be raised as a garrison, is sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2500 or 3000 Mexicans.

The works erected may be technically termed a continued line, enclosed for the Quartermaster's and Commissaries store in depot. The parapet is built of barrels of damaged Commissaries stores, with sand bags at the front, thrown up against the barrels, which form the exterior slope.

The works consist of the fort consists of four pieces of artillery, two twelve and two six pounders in barbette, which sweeps the foot of and crosses fires on the level plane over which the enemy would be compelled to advance. They have also about three hundred muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected.

Nothing having reached us from Gen. Taylor, we believed him surrounded, as was reported, and gave some credit to the rumor of an advance of a large force on our depot.

Whilst anxiously expecting the approach of the enemy, we received the glorious news above narrated. Of course the batteries were ordered to move on, and when I sailed, the artillery of Fort Harney, instead of moving down the Mexicans, was peeling forth a salute in honor of old "Rough and Ready" and his gallant little army at Buena Vista.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the battle of Buena Vista, as translated for the Tampico Sentinel. We have the original Spanish account in our possession:—

Camp near Buena Vista, }
February 23d, 1847. }

Excellent Sir.—After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men, and 25 pieces of Artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of Artillery, and two flags.

I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva, to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2000 dead.

Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will again charge the enemy.

The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and crowned the honor of the Mexican nation with glory.

The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the nature of the ground, or the state of the season, for it has been raining during the action, could prevent the terrific charge of the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

The Tampico Sentinel accompanies the translation of the despatch of Santa Anna with a long article. The editor is not so well informed, however, with regard to events at Buena Vista as we are here.

Gen. Taylor was in the thickest of the fight, and received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured.

Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at the side of Gen. Taylor. Adjutant Lincoln also, of the Medical staff and also the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d continued from early in the morning until about 4 P. M., when Santa Anna withdrew from the field, and retired to Agua Nueva for reinforcements.

His army is starving, and many of his men deserting.

On the 7th of March, one of the Ohio Regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these, and Capt. Prentice's artillery arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position undisturbed by the enemy.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the battle, and fought like a hero.

After the battle Gen. Taylor, demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined, but in return requested that Gen. Taylor should surrender immediately to him. Immortal be the reply of old "Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden:—"GEN'L TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

Col. Curtis of the Ohio Volunteers had started on his expedition against Gen. Urrea, who was at Aldamas, a village on the San Juan river, about 40 miles from Camargo.

The Col. has a fine body of men, composed of the Ohio Regiment, the Virginia Volunteers, and Capt. Hunter's company of U. S. Dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Saltillo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Camargo and Monterey.

DEATH OF A POWERFUL MONARCH.—A great Emperor of India, little known in Europe, but who, nevertheless, was the chief of thirty millions of men, has recently died. We mean Min Meah, the ruler of Anam, Sovereign of all Cochinchina, of Tonquin, and of Cambodia. The event is important. Min Meah, after the example of the Emperor of Japan, and the former example of the Emperor of China, had constantly refused all relations with foreign powers. It is said that his successor is determined to open the ports of the empire of Anam to the vessels of all commercial nations.

THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.—The New York Express says: "It is now settled beyond all peradventure, that Europe will want a much larger supply of breadstuffs than we can send, or that vessels can be found to convey across the water. The consequence is, that prices of flour, wheat, rye and corn, have advanced, and there is an absolute certainty that they will remain up for some time to come. This great rise will go mainly into the pockets of our farmers, as only a small portion of last year's crop has reached the Atlantic States. The immense lines of river, canal and lake navigation, are to be most actively and profitably engaged."

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.—The Connellsville Company Meeting.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company met, at Pittsburgh, on Friday, and after considerable debate adjourned to meet again on Saturday. The Pittsburgh Gazette states that the following facts were developed at the meeting:—1. That not a single Stockholder will agree to negotiate with Baltimore on the basis of the Southern route, up the valley of the Youghiogheny to the State line, near Smithfield, as proposed by Mr. McLane. The meeting was united and firm in this position.

2. That the Northern, or Casselman's river route, must be the basis of any further negotiations with Baltimore.

3. That the Northern, or Casselman's river route, must be the basis of any further negotiations with Baltimore.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The amount received by the committee in the city of New York is \$101,878 50. Surely people will believe that Americans have other feelings than inordinate love of dollars.

The Albany committee have received \$11,639. The Frigate Macedonia.—Com. DeKay has determined to take a limited number of passengers on board the Macedonia, for \$100 each.—Seventy-five dollars of the passage money will be received in four or meal for the sufferers in Ireland, and twenty-five dollars for cabin stores.

The Famine in Europe.—The New York Express says:—"Private letters, received by the last packet, state that the lowest estimate of the deficiency of the potato crop, in the North of Europe, amounts to seven millions of tons—the newspapers say eight millions—that the famine must continue until September next, and longer, should there not be a good crop. With all the aid which money and benevolence can afford, not less than one million of human beings must fall a prey to starvation or its consequent diseases!"

ORDERS TO CAPT. WALKER.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that Capt. Walker received orders on Wednesday to proceed immediately to the seat of war. Horses will be provided for the men at the Brazos. His orders come from the War Department. A few young men, those desirous of proceeding immediately to the field of action, will be received. The Captain will be sure to take his men to action.

FISH.—The fish wharf, at this place, the great depot of the Potomac fisheries, is beginning to assume a very lively and bustling appearance.—The run of fish has just commenced, and it is hardly safe, as yet, to quote prices. In a week or two probably, the regular run of the season will commence. Several small cargoes of shad and herring arrived yesterday.—Shad were selling at \$10 to \$12 per hundred and herring at \$6 per thousand.—Alexandria Gazette.

THE FORCES UNDER GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Washington Union has received a statement prepared at the office of the Adjutant General of the army, showing, as nearly as can be ascertained, the amount of force left under the orders of General Taylor after the withdrawal of a part of the army of occupation for service under General Scott. The statement embraces the regular troops left under the command of General Taylor, together with the regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, three of which are known to have already arrived on the Rio Grande.—There can be little, if any doubt, indeed, that all they reached Matamoros before the 23d inst.

According to this statement, the aggregate of force, both regular and volunteer, under the orders of Gen. Taylor, as shown upon the muster rolls, is 13,910. Of these, 1,122 are regular troops; 3,262 are volunteers of the levies of May and June last; making a total of 9,374 men, exclusive of the new volunteer regiments. But it is supposed that of these 9,374, not more than about 5,000 certainly should be counted as effective troops. It is probably indeed, that of these troops in the field, the effective force may not exceed 7,500. To this number, however, must be added the new regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, amounting to 4,538. Of these, not more than 4,000 can probably be reckoned as effective. The whole actual effective force, therefore, under the command of Gen. Taylor, is not far from 12,000.

The same statement exhibits also, so far as is known, the distribution of these troops (exclusive of the new regiments) along the line of the Rio Grande from the Brazos to Camargo, and thence along the line of operations to Monterey and Agua Nueva. From this part of the statement, it appears that there are at the posts on the Rio Grande, including Brazos island, Point Isabel, Fort Brown, Matamoros, Camargo, and Mier, a total of 1,434 troops. Of these, 543 are at Camargo; 598 are at Matamoros and Fort Brown on the other side of the river. But the new regiments must have already reinforced some if not all of these posts; and the number of troops now at Camargo is probably not less than 1,500. The garrison at Monterey numbers 1,227 troops, with forty pieces of artillery. Between the posts on the Rio Grande and Monterey, at Tuxedo, Punta Aguda, Cerro, and Maria, there are about 700 troops; and the remainder of the force, as above stated, is supposed to be at Agua Nueva, (the head quarters of General Taylor, when last heard from officially,) at Saltillo, and at the Pass of the Rinconado.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 30, 1847. }

DEAR SIR.—Our Flour market has been firm for the last week past—the sales amounting to some 30,000 bushels. Flour is selling at \$7 1/2 to \$8 1/4. Sales on Monday and yesterday at \$8.—To-day most of the receipts are holding at \$8 1/2, and shippers are offering \$8 1/2. I quote super at \$6, fine at \$5 1/2 and dull sale.

Wheat—The market is firm, and we quote No. 1 white at \$1 1/2, No. 2 white at \$1 1/4, and No. 3 white at \$1 1/4. Oats 45 cents. Cloverseed 45 to 47 1/2. White Beans 1 1/2 to 1 1/4.

SALT.—No. 1, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; No. 2, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 3, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. BACON—8 cents hog round. Lard 10 cts in kegs and 9 1/2 in bbls. Tallow 9 1/2.

HOGS—Sales at \$6 7/8, and some prime lots at \$7. CATTLE—There were about 470 head for sale on Monday, and the price averaged about \$3 25.

WHISKEY—In bbls 27 cts and in hds 26 cts. SUGAR—At auction 253 hds. Porto Rico sugar sold at \$7 25 a \$9 15, with a slight advance. The market is active. Supply of N. O. light.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico Molasses, 33 1/4 a 34 1/2 per gallon. Nothing doing in N. Orleans molasses, the supply of which is light.

COFFEES—Small sales of 4000 bags Rio, at prices ranging from 7 1/2 to 8 cts. per lb.

FUEL—The supply of Wood is fair; sales of Hickory at \$5.00, Oak at \$4.25 a \$5.00, and Pine at \$3.25 a \$5.00. POTATOES—Maine Mercers are selling from boats at \$1.06 1/2 a \$1.12 per bushel. Supply light.

RESIN—Limited transactions at 25 a 27 cts. FISH—There are small sales of No. 1 Mackerel at \$11.00; No. 2 at \$7.75; and No. 3 at \$5.75 per bbl.—Cod fish 3c. per lb.

FEATHERS—We hear of no large transactions, and quote the range of the market at 25 a 30c. per lb. HOPS—There are no sales reported. Mould 10 1/2 cts. and Dipped 9 1/2 cts. per lb.

OILS—Sales of winter bleached at 125 cts. and unbleached at 120c. Lined 85c.

PLASTER—Sales at \$3.50 a \$3.75 per ton.

CITY MARKETS.

Butter, print, 31 1/2 a 37 1/2 cts. per lb.; lump, 15 a 25c per lb.; eggs, 10 a 12c per dozen; chickens, 50 a 62 1/2c per pair; turkeys, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 a piece; geese, 62 a 67 a piece; beef, 5 a 10 cts. lb.; veal, 7 a 8 cts.; mutton, 5 1/2 a 6c; pork, 7 a 9c; potatoes, white meyer, 30c; onions, 50c do. Fish, is becoming quite plenty, the markets being abundantly supplied. Shad were selling at from 37 1/2 to 50 cents per pair.

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE undersigned is thankful to the citizens of Jefferson County generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement of business in Charlestown. He is now more fully prepared than ever to accommodate his friends in every branch pertaining to Tailoring Business, and wishes to receive continued calls from his old friends and many new ones. He has just received the very latest SPRING FASHIONS, and will thus be enabled to suit the taste of the most fastidious. A call is solicited, as his work is always warranted.

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work at the market price.

April 2, 1847. JOHN R. A. REDMAN.

Yankee Invention.

JUST received from Bristol, Connecticut, a large lot of Mahogany Brooms, suitable for Misses. Price only 25c.

April 2. O. G. STEWART & SON.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, 25th ult., by the Rev. W. B. Dutton, Mr. GRAYTON HOWARD to Miss SARAH SUSAN RUST— all of this county.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult., by the Rev. W. B. Dutton, Mr. OSCAR G. MIX, of Washington City, to Miss CATHERINE M. HURST, daughter of Mr. William Hurst of this county.

On Thursday, 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Mr. JAMES L. BROWN to Miss JANE BROWN, all of this county.

On the bridge at Harpers-Ferry, on Wednesday, 24th ult., by the Rev. N. Head, Mr. SAMUEL BEALY to Miss ELLEN LEE, all of Rockingham County.

On Thursday, the 25th ult., on the Potomac river, by the Rev. O. N. Head, Mr. GEORGE W. DERRY of Loudoun county, to Miss ESTER F. EARLESHAW, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Earleshaw of Harpers-Ferry.

On Tuesday the 23d ult., by the Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, Mr. JOSEPH S. SHORE to Miss DEBORAH M. BELL, all of Frederick County, Va.

On the 23d ult., at the residence of Burr F. Chamblin, by the Rev. J. T. Massey, Mr. ROBERT RUSSELL, of Mercersburg, Pa., to Mrs. JAMELIA A. G. PRINZ, of Loudoun County, Va.

DIED.

At his residence near Shepherdstown, on Tuesday the 23d ult., Mr. LOUIS B. SPANGLER, in the 54th year of his age, after a short but painful illness of about three days. Warm, ardent, and attached as a husband and father; kind, generous and benevolent as a neighbor and citizen. He has left to mourn his loss a devoted widow with a large family of children, and many relatives and friends.

At his residence near Shepherdstown, on Monday the 29th ult., Mrs. SARAH B. BAYNE, wife of the late John Bryan, in the 51st year of her age, after an illness of but a few days.

Departed this life, on the 19th ult., the Rev. NATHAN HOSKINS, about eighty years of age, and for more than forty years a Local Preacher of the M. E. Church, in Loudoun County, Va.

On Thursday, 15th ult., at the residence of his grand son in Clarke County, Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, aged 82 years, 11 months and 18 days.

On Tuesday week, in Winchester, where he had resided for the last four or five years, Mr. Wm. M. JONES, formerly of this town, in the 54th year of his age.

In Baltimore, on the 23d inst., Rev. GEORGE LEMMON, in his 61st year, late Rector of the Episcopal Church in Warrenton, Va.

On the 23d of February last, Mrs. MARY FUNNEN, wife of Dr. C. C. Funsten, of the Highlands, Clarke County, Mrs. Funsten, was the oldest daughter of the late David Meade, Esq.

In Berryville, Clarke County, on Monday morning last, Mr. JAMES M. NICKLIN, aged about 50 years. He had been Postmaster of Berryville for a number of years, and universally esteemed by the community for his generosity of heart, and honorable deportment.

Miscellaneous Notices.

By Divine permission, the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, in Shepherdstown, on the first Sabbath in April, 4th. There will be preaching on Saturday preceding, at eleven o'clock, A. M., and at seven, P. M. Shepherdstown, April 2, 1847.

Variety.

NEVER BE SAD. Always look glad—never be sad. Never seek trouble to follow. Ever be gay—cast gloom away. Leave it with care, to the morrow; Never wear a frown; look not down. Never be dull, or lone-hearted; Never from these let thy hopes flee. When Summer-friends have departed. Up you must bear, give not to care. Though, but keep up thy heart merry. Bill press those on, though they are lame. Never grow faint or feel weary; Look not behind; in that thou shalt find. Dull care will come to thee—never. And when at last, all shall be past. Troubles will leave thee forever.

TO A WIFE. Then cherish her dearly, And love her sincerely, Be faithful, indulgent and kind; Make not a slight falling A pretext for falling. If such you should happen to find. O! do not mislead her, And never refuse her. When proper or wise may be. And thy best care, and trouble. She'll recompense double. By the kindness she'll lavish on thee.

MODESTY. Methinks the rose Is the very emblem of a maid. For when the west wind courts her gently, For when the east wind courts her gently, With her chaste blushes; when the north wind comes near her, Rude and impatient, then like chastity She locks her beauties in her hair, And leaves him to the base briars.

From the Astrological Mirror. FORTUNATE AND UNFORTUNATE DAYS IN APRIL. Thursday, April 1st. Void of aspects. Friday, 2d. Remarkably mixed influences, good and evil accidents to travelling and pleasure parties, fires and quarrels are liable; domestic trifles to-day are liable to serious results, but the influences incline those of influence and riches to aid the indigent especially females, and a day for unlucky marriages among the aged.

Saturday, 3d. Mixed influences like those of yesterday in a large degree. Sunday, 4th. Unfortunate, beware of strangers. Monday, 5th. Deceptive, listen not to speculative projects. Tuesday, 6th. Prefer your request to men in office; unexpected success may attend. Wednesday, 7th. A deceptive day, sign no papers. Thursday, 8th. Courtships begun this day end unfortunately if not disgraced for females, a day for exposures.

Friday, 9th. Good for general business. Saturday, 10th. Mixed influences, let females beware of accidents and injuries this day. Sunday, 11th. Indifferently good. Monday, 12th. Evil, a day for losses and crosses, remarkably evil for females. Tuesday, 13th. Good for business but no military man should seek promotion. Wednesday, 14th. Deceptive, defer now undertakings. Thursday, 15th. Fortunate for farmers, for dealings in produce and with the aged.

Friday, 16th. A day for accidents in travelling; by fire, and contagious diseases; keep your temper. Saturday, 17th. Fortunate for business, pleasure, courtship, and marriage. Sunday, 18th. Beware of accidents and deception. Monday, 19th. Indifferent, yet some receive favours from persons of note. Tuesday, 20th. Sudden disappointments in business, but good for the farmer. Wednesday, 21st. A day for sudden and dangerous accidents. Thursday, 22d. A bustling business day, but expect no favours from persons above you in station.

Friday, 23d. Fortunate until evening, unexpected advantages to many. Saturday, 24th. A day for accidents, fires, quarrels, &c., and at evening for domestic strife; avoid the quarrelsome. Sunday, 25th. A day for accidents, and evil; seek not the favour of the rich, the aged, or females. Monday, 26th. Void of aspects. Tuesday, 27th. A day for courtship and marriage. Wednesday, 28th. Mixed influences, singular events in courtship, and cheating in money matters. Thursday, 29th. Seek not the company of females, as elderly maidens are this day liable to be ill-disposed, and the younger ones wayward. Friday, 30th. Good for farming, begin nothing new; sign no fast contracts.

Cut your hair before the full moon, when she is in Cancer, or Pisces, and on a fortunate day, if you would have a full luxuriant growth, free from dandruff. A PATRIOTIC MINISTER. "Although these gray hairs must descend to the Sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the public executioner, than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country."

Such reader, was the language of a minister of the Gospel; "enlisted in the holy cause of freedom." It was the language of one who was eminent for piety as for patriotism, and both were above reproach. It was the solemn and impressive declaration of one who had grown gray in ministerial duties, and who was eminent in his profession. It was the declaration of the venerable John Witherspoon, of New Jersey, in the Continental Congress, when the draft of the Declaration of Independence was submitted to that memorable body by the immortal Jefferson. Behold him in imagination! There he stands in that sage and imposing assemblage! He rises to speak on a subject the most important of a national character that has ever claimed the attention of man. Around him sit his peers, Franklin and Adams, Jefferson and Lee, Hancock and Harrison, and their compatriots. Every word was important. England claimed each man as the subject of an ignominious death. But there were no cowards there! The aged Witherspoon felt the responsibility that rested upon him; "yet with a full reliance upon Providence," he proved himself more than adequate to the emergency. Die I may, and die I must; but, let death come as it may, and when it may, I will never "desert the sacred cause of my country."

Oh, for the Heaven born fire of Witherspoon in these latter days!—Washington Pennsylvania Examiner. WANTED.—"A lady about being a mother is desirous of giving the infant from its birth to some family having no children." The above recently appeared in the New York Express as an advertisement. We are one of them. We don't want any of our neighbors to have the advantage of us, so you may send along old women—we'll take 'em. How fatherly we begin to feel! Come a long; let us have twenty children. Pappy's baby who hungery an' nassy nigger wouldn't give any thing but to eat. Pappy will whoop nassy Pinky for starvin sweetie child. Dar! take dat! Baby see pappy whoop dar Pinky?

Yes, tum along to maddy—Pappy treat baby so bad. Nassy Pinky stuck bad pin in sweetie ohllums. Eh! eh! See maddy wiggly uppy pin. Maddy's baby wants to look out o' windies and see little chickies. Chickies! chickies! Chickies! She's! See de putty yooster? Yonder old aunt Sidney Pickin' up chips to bakky bleepy. Hubby say let maddy don't you, your sweet-heart will come by m' baby!

The following is taken from a sign placed over the door of a house of entertainment, on the turnpike between Providence and New London: Within this live—we're all alive, Good liquor makes us funny, If you are dry, step in and try, The sweetness of our honey!

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE.

Table with columns for location (e.g., MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NEW YORK) and discount rates (e.g., 1/2, 1/4, 1/8).

CITY TRADE.

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.

Beware of Imposition.

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

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 Charleston, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, Va.)

AGENTS.

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

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS.

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX! The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence! Every person who is subject to Bilious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

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.

DR. HERSTONS.

BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846. Mr. C. HERSTONS: I have been using Shepherd's P. S. Ointment in my practice for a number of years, for sores of various descriptions and have no hesitation in appending my name to its value.

W. M. T. WASHINGTON.

Near Charleston, Jefferson Co., Va., December 18, 1846. THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the best of Baltimore Leather, for the manufacture of all articles in his line.

BALTIMORE TRADE.

Scalps, Scales! Scales! Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales. ALL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus, that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be supplied at my establishment with promptness.

THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY SETH S. HANCE.

108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore. HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUD—FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

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, Corsets, &c. Fancy Goods in every variety, wholesale and retail.

MARKET STREET, W. M. T. WASHINGTON.

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

DR. HERSTONS.

BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846. Mr. C. HERSTONS: Although the reputation of Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment has been so long sustained by the public, I feel it a duty to add again my approbation to its well-earned merit.

CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Surgical and Dental Instruments, No. 8, Light St., Baltimore. WHO their friends in the Valley of Virginia, they would say that they may still be found at their old stand, ready to furnish them at the shortest notice, with any article in their line.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons and applicable to all purposes; though there is no instance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them very trifling.

LEWIS A. METTEE.

108 N. 13th Street, BALTIMORE. GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch.

DR. HERSTONS.

BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846. Mr. C. HERSTONS: I have used your Ointment for a number of years, and have never known it fail. It is beyond a doubt, worthy of countenance by the public.

W. M. T. WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20, 1846. THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash prices.

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Notice to all Concerned.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and make arrangements to pay the same prior to the first of April, at which time he will leave Smithfield, and will also leave the notes and accounts of those who disregard this notice in the hands of proper officers for collection. A. C. TIMBERLAKE.

Important Information to all MERCHANTS.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, &c. The most extensive Manufacturers are SLEEPER & FENNER, who have prepared the largest and best assortment of Silk Parasols and Parasolettes ever offered to the Merchants of America.

Doctors Dresbach, Kuhn & Fryors.

Dyspeptic Cordial, For Dyspepsia, Sick Head-Ache, Stomach, Cramp, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., &c. Among hundreds of certificates, it is deemed necessary only to offer the following: From D. W. Naill, former member of the Legislature of Maryland.

WHO WANTS MONEY?

GEORGE W. PEACHER has now open, and will continue during the present year, his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Bridge, Washington county, Md. Tickets in any of the Lotteries drawn by D. Paine & Co., can be had on application either personally or by letter.

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Mercer Potatoes just received.

ALL persons in want of SEED POTATOES can be accommodated with the REAL MERCER, by calling on the undersigned, or R. S. LITTLETON, at Harpers-Ferry. JOHN GIBSON.

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 Charleston and adjacent country. His arrangements now are the most ample, and he will be enabled to conduct his business for the future in a manner that he hopes will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

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Hair Brushes.

WE have just received a small lot of very superior Hair Brushes, direct from a New York Manufacturer, and for sale low by C. G. STEWART & SON.

ROOFING.

ROOFING, with Zinc, Tin, and Leaden Plate, on the latest and most improved plan, will be put on at the shortest notice. In this branch, he feels authorized to say, that no other establishment in the State can surpass his. He has done many roofs during the last year, and he is yet to hear the first complaint. For the truth of this, as well as the cheapness, durability, &c., of this description of roofing, refer to Hon. R. Douglas, H. Keyes, H. L. Eby, T. C. Bradley, and Wm. F. Lock, Charleston.

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Iron Iron.

JUST received from H. Hughes & Co. a lot of superior IRON, such as Plough and Bar Irons, Horse-shoe IRON, Nail Rods, small round and square Iron, warranted to be of superior quality, at reduced prices. THOS. RAWLINS.

HOUSE SPOUTING.

HOUSE SPOUTING done at the shortest notice, as usual, and at reduced prices. F. W. RAWLINS.

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. H. ST. G. TUCKER.

W. M. T. WASHINGTON.

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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, \$6 00 will be given in Tickets. For \$10, \$15 00 in Tickets. The privilege of passing the middle gate, toll free, is only allowed to those travelling on the Lettown road: those leaving the road and coming on again on either side of the gate must pay. JOHN YATES, Pres't.

Balm of Columbia—For the Hair.

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

W. M. T. WASHINGTON.

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Wheat and Corn Wanted.

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase any number of Bushels of Wheat and Corn, for which they will pay the highest Cash price on delivery; or, if the farmers prefer it, they will deliver it on their Farms, as they keep teams for that purpose. Farmers, look to your interest, and give us a call before you dispose of your produce. M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

W. M. T. WASHINGTON.

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WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, just received and for sale—all sizes and prices. E. S. TATE.

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POTATOES—An excellent article.

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FOR SALE—A first-rate Travelling Trunk.

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