Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Spirit of Jefferson.

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

VOLUME 3. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1847. NUMBER 41.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

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

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

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

☞ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of $1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown, Va., which if not taken out before the first of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A
Alexander, Bersheba
Anorer, Frank
Adam, Miss Rebecca
Anderson, William
Avis, Jennet
Adams, Jeremiah
Avis, David
B
Balch, D P W
Barler, F C 2
Belgy, Mr
Burnett, Henry
Ball, Wm H
Breckenridge, E C
Baliss, Thompson 2
Bales, Enoch
Bunn, Susanna
Buckey, Miss Mary
Brown, Joseph (Col'd)
Blackburn, Dr R S
Butler, Harman
Brown, James
C
Clapsaddle, Ferdinana
Cromwell, Henrietta
Christmas, Sarah F
Clary, Ann F
Chewning, Sarah
Coleman, Jacob
Conrad, Wilson
Clip, Joel
Coalman, John
D
Duffin, Mrs Catharin J
Donavin, John
Dein, Henry
Downs, Miss Mary A
Dillow, Rev Isaac 2
Dunn, Henry
Dawes, William 2
Dandridge, A S
E F
Ensworth, Robert
Ford, John S
Fox, John
Fondroy, E D
Frary, Rev J L
Ford, E R
Ford & Dryson 3
Fultz, Lewellen
G H
Geerbright, James
Grove, William
Heskitt, Thos J 2
Hannah, Mrs Mary
Honeyman, Sam'l D
Harover, Jno H
Hogue, Andrew
Howell, Joseph
Homar, Sarah A
Hoffman, Benj
Howard, Grafton
Hite, Col Thomas
Hetrick, Margaret
Huddleston, Geo P
High, Thos
J
Johnson, Thomas
Jackson, Mrs Rosanna
Johnson, Rankin
Ives, William
Jennings, William
Jackson, Martha
Jackson, Enoch H
K
Kellison, George
Keerl, Doctor Wm
Kiphart, Elizabeth C
Kennedy, Anthony
L
Leign, Henry
Lancaster, Beverly
Leathers, William
Little, John H
Lambert, Joseph
Lambaugh, Abram
Lannon, John 2
Larue, Christopher C
Lewis, John D
Lewis, R
M
McIver, James
McLary, Anther
McDonald, John
Moore, Henry
McSherry, William
Moler, Jacob 2
McGlinton, Franklin
Mattheny, John C
Mayhew, Levi
Maxwell, Wm J
McFarland, Jno
Mormins, James
McDonald, Thos
Middleton, Henry O 2
N
Nichols, Daniel B
Nelson, M P
O
Oden, Thomas
Owen, Christein
Oconnel, Patrick
P
Pendle, Plinney
Pugh, Miss Mareb
Pugh, Caleb
Perringer, John
Praither, Mr
Parker, Julia A
Painter, Jas W
Parker, Miss Rachel
Parker, Harriet A
Peiffer, Casper
R
Ross, Joseph
Ripler, William
Ruffner, James
Russell, Robert
Roberts, William
Rogers, J H 2
Ruly, John C
Ransome, Mrs Lewis
Rabbitt, Elizabeth
Rissler, Rebecca
Rowland, David 2
S
Summerfield, Samuel
Small, James B 2
Slegelmilk, Jacob
Smith, B
Smith, Thomas
Snider, Samuel C
Smith, Paul
Shewman, John
Shafers, Mary
Stone, Rchard
Sullivan, C W
Snider, Dan'l C 2
Snider, Dan'l 3
Strider, Samuel T
T
Train, Anther
Taylor, Miss Mary
Thomas, J L
Tucker, Robert
Therrell, Rebecca
Thomas, Logan
Thomas, Jeremiah
Tucker, Mrs Henry St George
V
Vanorden, Philip L
Verman, Frederick
W
Whipp, David
Wysong, Miss Anna A
Willis, Mrs Elizabeth
West, George
Wiltshire, John
Ware, Sarah Ann
Wright, William
Whitehill, Jas C
Walch, Bright
Wright, Miss Mary F
Walker, Mrs Sarah
Washington, Miss Hannah F
Wellar, Thomas
Y Z
Young, Mrs Eliza
Zombro, Daniel
Wildey Lodge No 11 I O O F
Any Daguerrean Artist.

E. M. AISQUITH, *P. M.*

April 9, 1847.

A Card to the Ladies.

MISS MARY E. TAYLOR, from Winchester, announces to the Ladies of Charlestown and its viciniiy, that she intends commencing the **Millinery and Mantua-Making Business,** in all its various branches; and she hopes by strict attention, to merit the patronage of the Ladies. She will receive her patterns in a few days, when she will be able to accommodate those who may call on her. She will be found at the residence of Mrs. Walker.

April 9, 1847—3t.

Information Wanted.

BY the last Will and Testament of the late Ambrose Cramer, dated 1841, who migrated from Ireland in the year of a certain *Christopher Benner Burns*, is bequeathed the sum of $100. It is stated in the said Will that the said Burns was last known as residing at Thorn Hill, near Emmittsburg, Maryland. This is therefore to inform said Burns that if he will come forward and sufficiently identify himself, he will receive from the undersigned the above legacy.

All Editors in the U. States disposed to confer a favor on Mr. Burns, will please give the above a few insertions.

G. W. SAPPINGTON, *Ex'r of Ambrose Cramer, dec'd.*

Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., April 9, 1847.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Mercantile Business, my brother, Mr. E. P. MILLER. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of MILLER & BROTHER.

April 1, (9,) 1847. J. J. MILLER.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE *FACTORY.*

THE subscriber, (grateful for past favors, and hoping to merit future support,) informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has recently received A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS belonging to his department. He would call attention particularly to his assortment of

Morocco and Calf Boots,
Kip and Coarse, do.
Men's Morocco, Calf and Cordovan Shoes,
Clay, Jefferson and Monroe, do.
Gaiters, Slippers, &c. &c.,
Boys' Boots and Shoes;
Morocco, Kip and Leather Shoes;
Ladies' Morocco, Kip, Leather and Lasting walking Shoes;
Do do Slippers,
Point Isabel, do.
Misses' Boots, Buckskin and walking Shoes,
Slippers and ancle ties, great variety;
Children's Boots, Buckskin, Polka, Walking, ancle and strap Shoes of all colors and prices,
Servants Boots and Shoes, extra quality, very large assortment.

Lasts of the latest style for Ladies and Gentlemen, together with an extensive supply of materials of the best quality, which he pledges himself to have made up to order in the most durable and tasteful style. All orders shall be executed with despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction, as he has in his shop, the best workmen in every branch of his business.

JAMES McDANIEL, *Agent.*

Charlestown, April 16, 1847.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 31st of March, 1847, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A B
Otis H Aldnick,
Edmund C Allen,
Jonathan B Buckles,
Wm Bartgis,
Wm. H. Butler,
Jacob Burns,
Joseph Brown,
W T Baden,
Wm. Buckingham,
John Bentley,
Miss E Jane Butts,
James Burk,
Britenbaugh & Brown,
Armstead Bufington,
F. R Butler,
Armstead Ball,
James Brown,
John Barry,
Horace Bliss,
C
E. H Carrell, 2
H. Cogsil,
Samuel Compton,
William Clark,
Sam'l. H. Cartzdyner,
D
Robert Delzell, 2
Peter Derrey,
E F
Philip Engle,
Thomas Evans,
Mrs. James Fisher, Jr.
J. A' Fitzsimmons,
A. Fulterer, 2
Jacob Foreman,
Miss Sarah Fragin,
Alfred H Farr,
Dennis Foley,
Miss Mary Foursythe,
G
William Greer,
J. H Graham,
Joseph Groff,
William Graves,
David H Garrette,
John F Gray,
Thomas Griggs,
H L Gallaher,
Michael Gallaher,
H
Samuel Houser,
James Hackett,
Jacob Hansberger,
John Holton,
Catharine Haislip,
George J. Higgins,
——Hillan
John M Harmison 2
William Hirst,
Robert Wm. Hinton,
James Hanes,
Joseph T Hess,
I J
Mrs. Nancy Johnson,
John Ish,
Henry Jones,
A. W Jones,
Elijah Jarvis,
K
John King,
Henry Keller,
James R Krepps,
L
Burgess B Long,
John Larkin,
Lockard & Brook,
R. C Luckett, 3
George H Lindsey,
Jacob Longbrake,
Miss Lucinda Lowrie,
Mrs. Catharine A Lemon,
Thomas C Landerkin,
M
Jonn W. McCord,
James Martin, 2
Joseph Melvin,
Thomas Moling,
S. Moury,
John Martin,
Michael McGuire,
Miss Emma Martin,
Mrs Margaret McClure,
John Mulican,
A Mulson,
George Miller,
Arthur McLarry,
William Moore,
Patrick Murphy,
N O
John Nisswarner,
Caroline Neer,
Edward Nichols,
Wm. Norris,
Thomas O'Brion,
Oppenheimer,
Miss Elizabeth Oden,
P
Marel Pugh, 2
John Pilcher,
James H. Puter,
George Pilchers,
David Price,
R
Wm. A Roderick,
John W Roderick,
Joseph L. Russell,
William B Read, 2
H. Ressley,
Catharine E Roher,
W. T Rees,
S
Sidney Simberick,
John Shannafelt, 2
Samuel Strider,
John H Strider,
Miss Henrietta Scroggins,
Maj. Sauders,
William Strider,
Rev. Benj. Shipman,
Miss Mary Ann Saniker
Miss Margaret Sturdy,
Eli Saint,
Gustavus Smith,
William Snook,
Miss Sarah Sollers,
Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson,
Christopher Slevin,
David Soister,
John Shewbridge,
George B. Stout,
T V
Nelson Taylor,
G. J. Thomas, 2
William Shirston,
Mrs. Mary Ann Trail,
Simon Veeder,
W
Madisonia. Wilson,
Wm. F. Wilson,
Mrs. Ellen Williams,
James Wallace,
Wm. D Winters, 2
S. Williams,
David Whiten,
John Worford,
Mrs. Margaret Wernwag,
Jacob Waters,
William Wiltshear,
Henry W Walton, 3
William Ward,
George Wilt.
Miss Clara Zorger.

JOHN G. WILSON, *P. M.*

April 9, 1847.

COMPANY ORDERS.

THE Companies of the 55th Regiment, V. M., are ordered to parade at the times and places as follow. Adjutant JOHN REED is hereby ordered to muster each company.

The different Companies in the Shepherdstown district will parade in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday the 10th of April*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Company formerly commanded by Capt. Thomas West, will parade in Charlestown, at the usual place of parading, *on Saturday the 17th day of April*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Leetown Company will meet at its usual place of parading, *on Saturday the 24th of April*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Smithfield Company will meet at its usual place in Smithfield, *on Saturday the 24th of April*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

F. YATES, *Lieut. Col. Com'g.*

April 9, 1847.

HOME.

The world is all before me
To choose where'er I will—
The blue sky bending o'er me
Lights valley, plain and hill.
Oh! many a nook enchanted,
In virgin beauty drest—
With Eden freshness haunted—
Is wooing in the West!

And many a fount is flowing
With none to hear its tale,
And only wild flowers showing
Its pathway in the vale!
And many a boundless prairie—
Like some remember'd scene
In boyhood's dream of fairy—
Where man hath rarely been!

And many a sunny highland
Is gleaming far away—
And many a spicy island
Where summer loves to stay—
And strange, bright birds are courting,
The warm and balmy breeze,
Like winged lustres sporting
Amid the gorgeous trees!

And lands that live in story,
Where deeds of old renown
In lay and legend hoary
Have won a deathless crown;
Where gray tradition lingers
O'er tomb and classic fane,
Which Time's effacing fingers
Have touched with classic stain!

But, oh! to me far dearer,
And lovelier each morn,
The homely landscape nearer—
The spot where I was born!
And were I like the swallow
The wide world doomed to roam,
My heart unchanged would follow
The path that leads to home!

General Intelligence.

THE WHEELING CONNECTION.—The Richmond Compiler of the 8th instant has an article of hope and encouragement that the Wheeling connection will yet be adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which is endorsed by the Wheeling Argus. This is founded on the remarks of the President of the Baltimore Company at the late meeting. The Argus concludes with this language:—

"Let Mr. McLane and the company understand that Virginia is determined to protect her flourishing city of Wheeling from destruction, and that they can get no *bona fide* terminus South of that city—and let them come frankly with the view of accepting that terminus, and we are sure Virginia will put upon them no restriction which, in fairness and liberality should not be imposed upon them. They sacrifice little, if anything, in going to Wheeling. It is an eligible point for connecting with the works of Ohio, and there is no good reason for refusing to accept it, unless Virginia were prepared to give up all the advantages she has of a connection for her own works with the West, and to sacrifice the city on her western border, and that she will not do."

A little work recently published, giving a list of rich men in some of the Eastern cities, states that J. Quincy Adams is worth $350,000, Vice President G. M. Dallas, $50,000, David Henshaw, $260,000, Robert C. Winthrop, $150,000, Geo. Bancroft, $100,000, Jos. R. Ingersoll, $100,000, C. J. Ingersoll, $250,000.

A NOBLE HEARTED BOY.—J. Davenport Fisher, a boy about 12 years of age, and a pupil in the Brimmer School, at Boston, is said to have collected by his own efforts in this one school the sum of $60 for the aid of the starving population of Ireland, and handed it to the Mayor of Boston as he received it. The principal portion of the amount was in pennies. Good boy.

DEATH OF GEN. WORTHINGTON.—The Frederick Examiner announces the death of Gen. Thomas Contee Worthington, formerly a member of Congress from that district.

DECLINE IN FREIGHTS.—At New York, the prices of freight have fallen to 6s. for flour, and 20 a 21d for grain, to Europe. This will counteract the fall of prices, as it is a reduction of 40 cents on flour, and 20 cents a bushel on grain, on the highest prices before paid.

The National Bridge, towards which Gen. Twiggs was about to move at the last accounts from Mexico is a strongly fortified place on the road to Jalapa, the capitol of the State of Vera Cruz. It is a stupendous work of solid masonry, thrown over a wild and steep ravine. Jalapa is a delightful situation, 4000 feet above the sea, and about 90 miles from Vera Cruz. It is noted for producing the medical article, Jalap. Thirty-five miles further in towards the capitol of Mexico, and on the road to it, is situated the strong castle of Perote, one of the chief fortresses of Mexico; La Puebla is another fortified place, 212 miles from Vera Cruz. Mexico, the capital, is 200 miles from Vera Cruz.

The Warrenton, (N. C.) Reporter contains a call for a meeting of the citizens of Granville, Warren and Franklin counties in that State, without distinction of party, on the 17th of April, to appoint a committee of arrangements to receive the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and his suite, to offer him their hospitalities, and to conduct him on his way to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, where the "Commencement" takes place the first Thursday in June next. Judge MASON, the Secretary of the Navy, and a graduate of the same institution, is to deliver an address on the occasion.

TRIMMING TREES.—Captain Parker made some just remarks on trimming fruit and forest trees. He prefers May or June to any other season, and finds that the wounds heal sooner when made about the time the leaves put forth than when made in March. Trees and vines cease to bleed as soon as the leaves appear, and from this time until autumn, they continue to make sap wood, (Alburnum) and this is the process that serves to heal the wounds in trees. Very little wood is made till the tree has a full leaf, for the leaf is all important to change and mature the sap that rises in the trunk and spreads through the branches.

[*Mass. Ploughman.*

TO CURE A BURN.—Take a spoonful of spirits of turpentine and a piece of rosin as big as a hickory nut, and simmer them together till melted. It makes a salve which may be applied to a linen cloth and spread over the burn.

SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.—This celebrated fortress has now been captured for the fourth time since its first construction. It was captured for the first time by surprise, on the 14th September, 1568, by the pirate Juan Aquinas Acle, who was, however, shortly after expelled by Don Francisco de Lujan, with the aid of a fleet composed of twenty-three vessels. The second capture, also made by a pirate, named Lorencillo, occurred in the night, between the 17th and 18th of May, 1693, and was far more disastrous in its consequences. Lorencillo, after he had mastered the citadel, sacked the city of Vera Cruz. The third capture was effected by Admiral Bodin commander of a French Squadron, after a battering of six hours. The last by the American army and Navy under SCOTT and PERRY.—*Penn.*

BIBLE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

At the thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Bible society of Virginia, held in Richmond City, on Friday evening, 6th April, 1847, the following Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing 12 months:

Rev. Phillip Courtney, President.
Rev. George Woodbridge, 1st Vice President.
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, 2d do do
Rev. Jos. C. Stiles, 3d do do
Rev. Wm. Norwood 4th do do
Mr. Samuel Reeve, Corresponding Secretary,
Mr. Wm. Williams, Recording Secretary,
Mr. Wm. Allison, Treasurer,

Rev. John E Edwards	Mr Richard Whitefield
Rev. Leroy M Lee	Mr P. Vandeursen
Rev. James Bolton	Mr. John Williams
Rev. Jacob Manning	Mr. Michael Gretter
Dr. Robert Haxall	Mr. Benj. B. Minor
Mr. C. G. Griswold	Mr. Thomas H. Ellis
Mr. Geo. Hutcheson	Mr. H. B. Gwathmey
Mr. John D. Munford	Mr. Thos. A. Rust.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Wednesday, 7th April, 1847:

Rev. John Poisal was elected General Agent,
Messrs. Nash & Woodhouse, do Depository,
Teste, WM. WILLIAMS, Recording Sec'ry.

It is said that a declivity of three inches per mile in a smooth straight channel, gives a velocity to running water of about three miles an hour.—The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at eighteen hundred miles from its mouth, only eight hundred feet above the level of the sea—that is, about twice as high as St. Paul's Church, in London—and to fall these eight hundred feet in its long course the water requires more than a month.

The Odd Fellows have purchased in New York, a lot of land on Grand, Center and Orange streets, to be occupied by a large hall for the use of this Order. The building will cover the whole ground, and will be five stories from the basement, with a large dome.

SEED FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—By the frequent accounts received from the Old Country, we have seen that the want of seed was deeply felt, and as a supply of it is of the highest moment, in view of retrieving the land next year from its poverty, and preventing a continuation of the famine, or rendering it worse, would it not be well for the philanthropic to direct their especial attention to the subject of forwarding large quantities to the scene of distress? Invite our farmers, merchants, millers, &c., to send their mites in seed wheat and rye, &c., from a bushel upwards. Let it be shipped forthwith, and an immense relief will be afforded for the approaching year.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The connection between Alexandria and Baltimore, *via* Washington, by means of the magnetic telegraph, was completed on Monday afternoon, when messages were exchanged.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. WOOL.—The Common Council of Troy (New York) have appropriated six hundred dollars to be expended in the purchase of a sword for Gen. Wool. This is a deserved compliment to that gallant officer from the authorities of the city where he has long resided.

GROWTH OF THE WEST.—The following eloquent allusion to the rapid growth and improvement of the west, is from the Cleveland Herald's report of Gen. Cass' lecture:—

Gen. Cass remarked that about fifty years ago he stood upon the summit of the Alleghanies, and looked out upon the unbroken wilderness extending over the vast area now occupied by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and having a population of only 30,000. Now 5,000,000 of intelligent freemen are here pursuing the various avocations of honorable enterprise and industry. Then the glassy surfaces of our beautiful rivers were rippled only by the light canoe of the red man; now nine hundred floating palaces ride on the current of the great Father of Waters and his tributaries. Then the "multitude marine" of our great Lakes was comprised into one solitary vessel; now five hundred are scarcely equal to the demands of commerce on these inland seas.—He, with his early lamented friend, Gen. Harrison, had frequently met large numbers of the aboriginal possessors of the soil, in peaceful council, and on the battle field; now they have traversed the uttermost confines of civilization, and stand looking out upon the boundless Pacific.

He had, when in Europe, spoken of the magnitude and suddenness of the improvements witnessed by the valley of the Mississippi, and they were received with great incredulity.

A man named George Northerman, formerly a resident of this city, has been arrested in New York charged with being engaged in counterfeiting bank notes, two of his accomplices having been previously arrested in Pennsylvania. On searching his premises the officers found two plate printing presses, a quantity of engraver's tools, and a great variety of bank note plates, two of which appeared to have been just finished, and designed for printing $10 bills; one purporting to be an issue of a bank in New York; the other of a bank in Rhode Island. Northerman is said to be one of the best bank note engravers in the country.—*Baltimore American.*

FIVE WARS.—The United States have been engaged in five wars during their national existence, viz: the Revolution, the last war with Great Britain, the war with Tripoli, the Florida war, and the Mexican war, and in all of them we have come off victorious and conquering.

GENEROUS AND PATRIOTIC.—It will be seen by the news from Gen. Scott's army, that a company of the Louisiana Volunteers have contributed $100 for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Ireland, of which the correspondent of the N. O. Delta, speaks in just terms of commendation.

BURNING WATER.—A Chemist at the North has taken out a patent for the discovery Sir Humphrey Davy prophecied would some day be made. He has a simple method of resolving water to its constituent gases, Hydrogen and Oxygen, in such a manner that the Hydrogen in the atmosphere of Oxygen is made to sustain a clear and continuous light. Water-works instead of oil or coal will soon become the means of illuminating our cities.

TEMPERANCE IN DELAWARE.—The people of Newcastle county have decided by a majority of 250 votes, against granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks. The majority in the city of Wilmington was 448. The election was a highly exciting one and brought out the great body of voters.

FLOUR AT RIO.—We learn by advices from Rio Janeiro to the 17th February, that the sales of flour were moderate, at 20 a $22 for Richmond, and 17 a $17 50 for Baltimore brands. The stock on hand was only $21,000 barrels, of all kinds, and holders were firmer, in anticipation of a falling off of supplies.

A distinguished artist in New York has sent Santa Anna an elegant cork leg.

Miscellaneous.

CATCHING A GREEN ONE.

BY SOLTAIRE.

Linnville, in the Platte country, has been celebrated, since the first advent of civilization in that region, for the unmarriageable quality of several old maids, who full of hope, had emigrated to the promising lands of the west. There is, for a certainty, a demand for girls in the west, and many ardent young men are eager to throw themselves into the arms of beauty—on certain conditions—that is youthful beauty. Sally Clinton, one of these old maids we speak of, had a certain share of beauty, but it could not well be called young and tender, unless you can call *thirty a tender age;* but with her increase of years, instead of the fires of true love burning out, they increased in strength until with the aid of of her mother, Sally resolved to have a husband if she had to trap him with a fish net.

Ben. Ellis was the gudgeon Sally fixed her eyes upon, for the reason, it would appear, that he was the opposite to her in general character, and in years particularly. He was young, and moreover tender, and besides, partook strongly of a verdant hue, even to downright *greenness* in his perception of all things, even to women; while on the contrary, Sally had grown into a knowing *brown*, and knew all things with a learned spirit, even to the "catching a green one."

Many efforts were made by Sally to attract Ben's attention, but his bashfulness was a bar to these tender essays; and if she succeeded at church, on Sunday, to catch his eye for a moment, it was in vain she watched through the whole service for a second glance—it was not to be had.—She had seated herself in the pew before him, but all to no purpose; he manifested an obstinate adherence to his diffident manner, until at length she determined to "carry the war into Africa," as the politicians say, and resolutely entered the same pew he occupied, and set herself right bang up against him. Ben. turned pale quivering slightly, and although brought up all standing, succeeded in regaining his breath after the shock, but look at her he would'nt. In-vain she held the hymn book at him, fruitless was her manœuvre of going upon her knees, during prayer and fronting him; he steadily fixed his eyes on a stripe in his pantaloons, and refused to see the full blown charm before him. Sally noticed his indifference and grew desperate; Ben. noticed her shawl tremble, and he became afflicted with a slight ague too.—Matters were coming to a crisis, and soon they banged in conclusion, for at the very moment Ben. was preparing to jump into the next pew, Sally dropped right over upon him in a well executed fit. The poor fellow came nigh falling out of his boots, he was so frightened; but seizing her with a show of courage, he held her up while they plied her with their salt bottles. After a few preliminary sneezes she revived, and salt, of whose properties we have great faith, had effected another *cure.* The drooping flower which hung upon our hero now, in a voice soft as the breathings of any instruments you like, implored Ben. to take her home to her ma—how could he refuse?—he couldn't. Raising her form, which some writers would call fragile, but which I, who wish to be particular, state as weighing about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, Ben. conducted her from the sanctuary; and by this weak act of his head, which was aided by all the *strength* of his body, he "*put his foot in it!*"

When they arrived at the maternal mansion, Ben. was about to modestly take his leave, but Sally come the fainting manœuvre over him again, and he was forced to carry her into her ma; where she went through another reviving process; but as her eyes became lighted by consciousness, they lit on Ben, and off she went again, to his infinite terror.

"What have you bin doin' to the gal?" screamed old Mrs. Clinton, fastening the door at the same time and seizing the tongs.

"I aint bin doin nothin", says Ben, "'cept helpin' her home from meetin', whar she tuck sick."

"What ails you, Sally, my darter?" inquired the old lady, in a sympathetic whine; "has this feller bin triflin 'with your feelins', my dear?"

"No, I aint teched her!" shouted Ben.

"Oh! Benny, Benny," murmured Sally, "you know you hev, you deceiver! Havint you got my feelins' in your power so I can't do nuthin' with 'em; and when you knowed I loved you so I couldent do 'thout you, then did'nt you persist in not lookin' at me, til I fainted—you *know* you did."

"I'll swar," says Ben, "that I never teched her feelins', and mor'n that, I don't want to, so I reckon that'll satisfy you, and I'm goin'," saying which he moved for the door.

'You don't,' said Sally's ma; "you ain't agoin' to trifle with my gal's feelins in that way, and then clear out and leave her!" and seizing Ben by the collar, she snatched him back from the door, with one hand, while she shook the tongs over his head with the other, Sally all the time sobbing a symphony, broken now and then with the exclamation of, O! you *cruel* creature!"

"When you've bin actin' this way with the gal," said Mrs. C., "why don't you behave like a gentleman, and gin yourself up to her as a decent husband. You young fellers hev no right to be goin' round the settlement year arter year, lookin at the gals, and aggravatin' thur feelins', and never gittin' married to none on 'em.—Consarn your picturs, you shan't do it with my gal, so thar's an eend on it, Sally's bin waitin' for you long enough, so gin in at onst."

"What on the yearth do you want me to do?" inquired Ben.

"Promis to marry the gal right strait, or you'll ketch it," says the aged mamma, brandishing her tongs.

Ben. looked at the daughter as if taking in her dimensions—she was tolerable for *thirty*, and he thought she might be endured—then taking a step towards her, he gently placed his hand upon her arm, took another look at the old lady and tongs, and—"*gin in!*"

"I'll hev you, Sally," says Ben., "if you'll ony quit a weepin. Jest stop cryin', now, and don't say nothin' more about my decevin' on you, 'cause I didn't, and you kin hev me whenever you kin git me."

This declaration set Sally smiling through her tears, like a widow who had received a second offer, and, jumping up she threw her arms round B's neck, and encouraged his bashfulness by bestowing upon him a fond kiss. He wished to leave now for home but two full grown men, cousins of Sally, either by accident or invitation, dropped in on a visit, and hearing how matters stood, proposed for the fun of the thing, to have the marriage straightway solemnized. Ben. was about to object, but cousins, old ma and tongs made the odds so strong against him, that like a *mutton* he suffered himself to be led to the sacrifice. The squire of Linville was called in, the knot tied, the bride kissed by the magistrate, and then the bridegroom was permitted to go home for some of his fixens. We would fain stop here, but as we are recording Linville history, it is our duty to unflinchingly relate the termination of this match. Ben. immediately packed up his duds, pocketed his spare change, and before the morning sun had shed his golden beams over the flower-be-gemmed prairies of the west, was far on his way towards the Santa Fe trace, leaving his bride to go to *grass*, or any other kind of widowhood. To a friend whom he afterwards met in Mexico, he remarked he had become fully convinced that Sally had designs upon him, and hoped to make him a husband under false pretences. Sally persists in wearing black for Ben. because, she says, its becoming to her *complexion.*

THE FEMALE HEART.—There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, immutable affection. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of his affections from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness—the spell that at once draws them forth is the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted as a woman's love. It matters not, whether it be for a husband, or child, or sister or brother, it is the same unquenchable, pure flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touchstone is trial.—Do but give her one token of love, one kind word, one gentle look, even if it be amid desolation and death—the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of earthly bond and mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda, is the female heart; and more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca is woman's love. There is no sordid view, or qualifying self interest in the feeling. It is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul, and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high souled and enthusiastic female than the sychophant fawning of millions.

A THOUGHT FOR EVERY DAY.—We see not, in this life, the end of human actions. The influence never dies. In every widening circle it reaches beyond the grave. Death removes from this to an eternal world—time determines what shall be our condition in that world. Every morning when we go forth, we lay the mouldering hand on our destiny, and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character. We touch not a wire but vibrates in eternity;—not a voice but reports to the throne of God. Let youth, especially, think of these things, and let every one remember, that in this world where character is in its formation state, it is a serious thing, to speak, to act.

[*Phil. Christian Observer.*

BEYOND THE GRAVE.—The grave is a world of gloom, dark and cheerless, with no ray of light to illume its night of horrors; but a better philosophy teaches us that *that* is not the end. That though a cloud of darkness may gather around the closing scene, and the pall of death become the winding sheet of frail mortality—a brighter dawn begins to break upon the soul's vast empire, while imperial thought links its fond immortality fast to the immutability of the Eternal Throne.

CHEERFULNESS.—It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct your path, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate.—The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out much longer than that of a man who is continually sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of this life is highly necessary: but if distress succeed, dejection and despair will not afford relief. The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit down and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.—The Pittsburg Commercial relates the following which occurred at one of the dry good etablishments in that city. It was certainly a very awkward situation for the *lady* to be placed in.

AN INCIDENT.—A well dressed lady, evidently a fashionable, dropped into a store on Market St., yesterday, and desired to look at some of the goods. She was young, exceedingly pretty, and wore a long cloak. The clerks were very attentive, as clerks always are, and the lady was in extacies with the silks and satins. She carried a muff, which she laid on the counter before her. While the clerk was engaged in procuring new pieces for her, she slipped a large and costly roll of satin into her muff. The action was observed by the proprietor of the store, who was an unobserved spectator. After looking at a few more articles, the lady said she believed she would call again.—As she was going out, however, the storekeeper stepped forward.

'If you please, madam, we are not in the habit of crediting.'

'Well sir,' said the lady, coloring to the eyes, and much embarrassed.

'The piece of satin which you have is worth $25,' pointing to the muff.

Here was a scene. The lady knew she was caught and denial was useless.

The storekeeper was a good-hearted man. He could not resist the tears of a young beauty, and consented to accompany the fair one to her residence on ——— street, where the money was forthcoming. Some people are born thieves—and this lady was one of these unfortunate persons; and though with unlimited means at her command, she preferred stealing to purchasing.

A CURIOUS PREACHER.—The favorite preacher in New Orleans is Parson C——. He belongs to no denomination, subscribes to no creed, but preaches the gospel on his own hook, and with great talent and eloquence. Meet him in the St. Charles, and he will take a julip with you, smoke a regalia, play you a string of billiards, beat you at a game of ten pins, and if not engaged to preach a sermon, will accompany you to the theatre.

Preaching one Sunday, after the last hymn had been sung, and before pronouncing the benediction, he said:

"My brethren: I have the pleasure of giving notice that Mr. Booth, the tragedian, has arrived in town, and will perform in his great part of Richard III., this evening, over at the St. Charles Theatre. Mr. Booth is considered a great man, and a very excellent actor, and those who wish to see a good performance, cannot do better than go and see him. I shall also, with the leave of Divine Providence, give a lecture in this house at the same time, and such as *prefer* to come to church, I shall be happy to see present."

He concluded with the usual form of benediction.

No one except a few strangers present, seemed surprised. The theatres are always open on Sunday nights, and we are not aware that the preachers of even the strictest sects make any opposition to an old custom. As an innovation, it would be, of course a very different affair. Strange place New Orleans. Some of our Northern men, wonder it has not been swallowed up, especially as it is so far below the level of the river.—*Ex.*

BLACK SNOW.—The English papers state that there have been several falls of black snow and black rain, of late, in the Isle of Man.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, April 23, 1847.

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

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
WHIG NOMINEES.—JEFFERSON COUNTY.
JOHN A. THOMSON,
JOSEPH McMURRAN.
INDEPENDENT WHIG CANDIDATES.
DR. RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

BERKELEY—INDEPENDENT WHIG.
JAMES E. STEWART, Esq.

CLARKE AND WARREN.—DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.
COL. EDWARD B. JACOBS.

THE ELECTION.

Though we anticipate somewhat the day upon which our paper is dated, it will reach but a few of our readers until after the great political contest shall have been decided. To those few, however, we may be permitted to say, that you have a high and important duty to discharge. All eyes are now turned to Virginia! She has never yet deviated from the straight line of Republican principles, and we hope she never will. Much is expected of her this Spring by her sister States, and it is yet to be seen if their sanguine expectations are to be disappointed. Never was there a contest when the Republican party had more at stake than in the present. The great principles for which we have ever contended are to be approved by your votes, or stricken down by your apathy and indifference. The Tariff of 1846, is in the issue—the Mexican War, and its glorious, brilliant achievements, is to be decided on—the able and faithful sentinels whom we have placed at our Federal head, are to be sustained or repudiated, by your decision in this contest.—Arouse, then, we beseech you to the important issues involved. Are you willing that the beautiful edifice which you have erected, as a monument of your struggles heretofore upon a hundred fields, shall now be torn down, by the hands of the common enemy, with your tacit acquiescence. We warn you that such may—yea, will be the result, unless you discharge the duty committed to your hands. "Principles not men," is to be decided upon, and every Democrat is expected to be at his post.

The Democracy of Jefferson have every motive to urge them forward in the good work. The candidate for Congress, is from your county—is identified with your interest personally and politically. In sunshine and storm he has stood forth, as the champion of your principles, and the most able and eloquent of your defenders. If any man in the District has *claims* upon you for your suffrages, from *service rendered* to the Republican party, is not HENRY BEDINGER the man?—Who has done more, and at a greater sacrifice, than he has? And is he now to be condemned, repudiated, when he has filled the measure of your demands? We hope in the name of common justice, that such may not be the case. We know that the hopes of the Whig party are high as to "division and dissension" in this county.—We have faith yet left in our Democratic brethren, and believe they will disappoint the fond hopes and expectations of the enemy of our principles, and the traducers and calumniators of our public men.

We have done. In the hands of the people we commit the verdict, as to this District and the State at large. So far as we have been able, we have endeavored to discharge *our* duty in the premises, and if success or defeat await us, shall bear either as becomes one having confidence in the justice of your decision.

THE LAST HOPE.

The "Free Press" has at length despaired of the rallying cry of "KENNEDY and Whig *principles*," and in yesterday's paper runs up the "Taylor" flag. This caps the climax! It has made appeal upon appeal—misrepresentation upon misrepresentation—to affect, if possible, the Congressional contest in this District. They have all failed; and in perfect accordance with its party tact and deception, it has called to its aid this last "forlorn hope," just on the eve of the Virginia election. It will not accomplish, however, the purpose for which it was intended. There have been others who have stolen good men's "livery," to accomplish base and unworthy purposes.—When stripped, however, of their borrowed plumage, they have stood forth as worthy objects of contempt and ridicule. It will be thus with the *trick* of the "Free Press." Afraid to come before the people upon the merits or demerits of Whig measures or Whig principles—shirking the responsibility of presenting its candidate for Congress, upon his own claims, as the representative of his party, desecrates the name of Taylor to accomplish its unworthy purpose. That its object, and only object, in presenting the name of General Taylor for the Presidency, was to influence the present election, must be apparent to every one. Only last week, it deprecated the move of "injudicious friends" in bringing him forward at *that* time—it was premature, to say the least of it. One week, forsooth, has only elapsed, and it commits the same egregious folly.

In every aspect in which this move of the "Free Press" on the political chess-board may be viewed, it must needs recoil upon those who have brought it forward. Intelligent men will not be able to discern the coincidence of opinion between "Old Rough and Ready," on the one hand, and "Mad Anthony" on the other, particularly when the latter has declared the war in which the former had won all his laurels, to be "iniquitous, unrighteous and unjust." Whilst the one is for, the other is against. They are upon every question, so far as it is known, just the antipodes. But it is useless to pursue this subject farther. Men of this county, at least, are not to be humbugged by so shallow an artifice. And we call upon the Democracy to rally, and put their seal of condemnation upon this last insult of the "Free Press" to their intelligence and understanding.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT

The Union in an able article on the subject of the Whig Nomination of Gen. Taylor, for the Presidency, which but for its length we would transfer to our columns, thus justly notices a connection in which the Hero of the Mexican War has been placed by a Whig paper:

The "National Whig," [says the Union,] "a Federal paper established in this city, with a special view, we understand, to the next Presidential canvass, has actually placed upon the same Presidential ticket the name *of Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for the President, and the name of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio for Vice President!* The heart of the country will sicken with loathing at an insult like this to its vetern soldier. The turpitude of the proceeding is unspeakable. Corwin, the abolitionist, by the side of Taylor, the southern planter! Corwin, whose tawdry and factious rhetoric grew drunk in the fury of its denunciations of our battles in Mexico, as murderers, side by side with Taylor, whose high renown is, that he won those battles for his country!—Corwin the senator, so patriotic that he would not vote "one dollar" to sustain the war, and would at once recall our gallant army from beyond the Rio Grande in ignominious failure and disgrace, now placed side by side on the same ticket with Taylor, who, at the head of his volunteers, rushed forward from Saltillo to grapple with Santa Anna against four-fold odds, in the blood-stained defiles of Buena Vista! All that is noble, all that is manly, all that is proud, all that is patriotic, all that is *soldier-like* in the character of Gen. Taylor, must trample with utter scorn upon the base attempts of sordid and unprincipled office-mongers to force upon him, for the meanest ends, of partisanship, such an association and such an alliance! And yet the attempt, odious as it is, will not be without its uses. It must show Gen. Taylor how federal faction regards him, and what use it seeks to make of his glory."

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The Senate of New York have unanimously passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to take early and active measures for the repeal of the present Post-Office Law, and to restore the law of the last two years. The following is the main resolution:

Resolved, That so much of an act of Congress, passed at its last session, as enlarges the franking privilege of members of Congress,—imposes postage on newspapers not conveyed by mail more than thirty miles from the place where they are printed,—increases the postage upon newspapers not sent from the office of publication, and requires it to be pre-paid—and prohibits enclosing letters for different persons in the same envelope, in any case, was not demanded by the public sentiment or the public interests, is impolitic, unjust and oppressive, and ought to be repealed.

The great mass of the people of the whole Union will doubtless move in this matter before the convening of next Congress, and roll up such a weight of petitions as must be heard and acted upon. If the Department fall short in meeting its expenses, let the deficiency be made up by curtailing the expenses of the Navy in time of peace, to that amount; or in the abridgement of the franking privilege, and in various other ways which could be done without inconvenience or loss to the Government, and greatly to the interest of the whole people.

THE WHIGS AND GENERAL TAYLOR.

The present position of the Whig party is exceedingly amusing to quiet observers. Pledged beyond the possibility of redemption to restrictive Tariffs, and all the other measures which have been one after another condemned by the people, the politicians seize with wondrous avidity upon any circumstance which may possibly divert the public attention from their errors. The people are not, however, to be so easily blinded. It is well known to them that not a single Whig prediction, in respect to the practical operation of the revenue Tariff of 1846, the Independent Treasury Bill and the Warehouse Bill, has been verified.

While their country is engaged in war, have (says the Baltimore Argus,) the Whigs rallied to the support of the Government, forgetful of party and only anxious for the honor and glory of our common country? Alas, no! As a party, (and only as a party, for there have been many and brilliant exceptions,) they have opposed the war, thwarted the Administration in every possible way, paralysing its efforts, and encouraging the enemy by their factious course. Does the Government call for a loan? The Whig press declare that capitalist will not trust the Treasury until the Protective Tariff of 1842 is restored.—Indeed to such lengths did they go that the Mexican papers republished their declarations in order to show what were the sentiments of the great Whig party in the United States. Party zeal alone can mislead the man who should hesitate to call such conduct MORAL TREASON.

It is truly amusing to find men who have denounced the war, making use of the commanding General—not from any patriotic motives, but in order to screen themselves from public odium; and besides that to take possession of the successful soldier for their own base purposes. They ask no questions as to his political orthodoxy—the only consideration is—Is he available? Can we elect him, and secure for ourselves the offices?

And who is it that is thus seized upon without his own knowledge or consent? Why, a General who is in an enemy's territory waging war on his country's behalf. In the very midst of the war these politicians will have the Hero desert his own proper station to serve their selfish purposes.

For ourselves, we say that no inconsiderate movements on the part of designing partizans shall induce us to detract one iota from the well-earned fame of General Taylor. To sow dissension between him and the Administration, and, if possible, to provoke the Democratic press to attack him, are now the objects to effect which the Whigs are using all their efforts. Inevitable failure awaits their unwise and unpatriotic labors. General Taylor's name has been used without his consent; nor will he give that consent, while he is in the field; nor, after the war is at an end, will he suffer himself to be the tool of designing politicians.

☞ It is somewhat amusing to hear Whigs, who only last year deemed Mr. Kennedy unworthy their suffrages for a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, now exclaiming in the highways and the byeways, that he is the great Demosthenes of the party! Oh, *consistency*, verily art thou a jewel,—but never to be found with the Whig party.

☞ Mr. BEDINGER was to have spoken in Hampshire on the day of election. We are informed that his majority in that county will be quite a large one, should the McDonald "serfs" be repudiated, as they should be, by the Commissioners of Election.

☞ Col. John McPherson has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Virginia Senate, from the Page District.

☞ Senator Wescott, of Florida, it is said is engaged in preparing, for publication, a pamphlet, in defence of his course in the Senate.

A GROUP.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. "Journal of Commerce" says, with much *naivete*, that—

"The next packet that sails for England will carry out the intelligence that the Americans have won the brilliant battle of Buena Vista against great odds; that the Americans have taken the city of Vera Cruz and the formidable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; that the Americans have opened the ports of Mexico to neutral trade; that the Americans have sent a fleet of ships laden with provisions for starving Ireland; and that American credit rises at home, in the face of large expenditures; and that the new loan is taken at a rate above par."

The news will go at the same time that Gen. Scott is now on the wing for the table-land and the capitol of Mexico, and that the treasury of the United States is in such credit, and the resources of our people are so abundant, that more than three times the amount of the loan which the government wanted has been offered—nearly all above par. The stock has since advanced, and is raising in the market.

Considering that this administration is bankrupt, as the opposition papers have ventured to predict, this facility of obtaining three times as much money as they want, is doing very well.—Mr. Calhoun, too, who has no adequate idea of the energies of a free people—who was for a system of "masterly inactivity" in relation to Oregon, and underrated, in his speech, the resources of the U. States, and who was pretty much for the same system of "masterly inactivity" in his speech about Mexico, also said: "Well, then, we must have another campaign. Now, a solemn question comes up. Have we the means? Can we raise the money?" Let the loans of yesterday answer this gloomy interogatory.—*Union.*

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.

The latest accounts informs us that Santa Anna, on his return to the capitol, was chosen President, and had appointed a new Cabinet. He had taken sides with Gamez Farias, the Vice President. In his Inaugural, he declares the "sacrifice" which he makes, in assuming supreme authority, and declares his object to be to settle all feuds, and to repel the "common enemy."

The capitol is represented as still being in a state of discontent and confusion.

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Col. HAMTRAMCK and his command, are now in active service. A detachment under Lt. Col. Randolph have been *feeling* the enemy. We need not apprehend any other than a good account of them.

THE WHIG PARTY.

The force of the following remark, from some one of our exchanges, must be apparent to every one who has marked the course of the Whig party for the last few months. *Now*, when Gen. Taylor and the Administration, under whose direction he has acted, have crowned their nation with honor, by the brilliancy of their achievements, and the unexampled splendor of their exploits, the Whigs come forth as the especial advocates of the General under whose gallant lead our arms have ever triumphed.

"The Democrats do honor to Gen. Taylor, from principle and patriotism, because he supports the cause of his country and has crowned himself and his native land with imperishable fame. The Whigs shout for him from motives of *party interest* and *selfish hopes of political and personal aggrandizement*. 'Old Rough and Ready' can see quite as far as they can."

"FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS."—There is *one* New England Whig, patriot enough to denounce in proper terms the course so many of his party have pursued in the war. A gentleman, said to be one of the most prominent Whigs of New Hampshire, has lately published a series of articles which have wonderfully moved all New England Whigdom. The following is an extract no less eloquent than true, and no less just to the administration than scathing to the traitors it denounces:

The administration at Washington had done every thing in its power consistent with the national honor to avoid a collision; and when at last a blow was struck, it was only in self-defence. I repeat it, THE WAR WAS COMMENCED BY MEXICO—*by invading the American soil, and shedding American blood!* Yet there are men in this country—men occupying high places too, so lost to patriotism, so destitute of American feeling and American sympathies, as not only to become the apologists of Mexico, but who denounce their own government as waging against Mexico an "*unjust, uncalled for, and cruel war*,"—"*a war for the extension of Slavery.*" Why, sir, the man who under all the circumstances can deliberately do this, must either be grossly ignorant of the causes connected with this war, or he must possess a heart which can only find a fitted place in the bosom of *a traitor to his country, his kindred and his God!* LET NO SUCH MAN BE TRUSTED.

☞ JOHN JENKINS, Esq., editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent that City in the Mississippi Legislature. No better selection could have been made, and if the interests of Vicksburg are confided to his keeping, they will be in hands able and willing to defend them. The Democracy of the whole State would rejoice at his success, and always find in him an able and efficient advocate in their Halls of Legislation.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—The influx of business visitors from the interior is enormous—a single boat arrived on Thursday from Albany with one thousand passengers. The receipts of produce by the Hudson, though large, do not begin to approach the demand, and as the canals are not expected to be in operation till near the close of the month, business will not be in the full tide of operation before May sets in.

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Boston Courier, the leading journal in the support of Daniel Webster, has the following in relation to the nomination of General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President:—

"Before all the Whig presses become pledged to this premature measure, we hope that some one will condescend to show some reason for it. We have heard none, yet, unless it be that he is said to be the most extensive slave holder in the country—a statement that seems entitled to credit, since so many editors are decorating their necks with his collar."

THE RAIL ROAD WEST.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, at their meeting on the 15th inst. appointed a committee to confer with the proper authorities at Wheeling, on the subject of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of Virginia with a view to some arrangement in relation to the route through that city to the West. The Board authorised at the same meeting, the renewal, with a heavy rail, of thirty miles of the old flat bar laid road.

☞ The Canada papers mention snow banks twenty feet high, and snow in the woods of five feet depth, as among the things which are in that region.

☞ At Alexandria, on Saturday, Shad were plenty and selling at $8 a $9 per hundred. Herrings were not so abundant; they were selling at $6 a $6,50 per thousand.

NEW YORK.

The Whigs have elected their Mayor in New York City, by a decided majority. The nominee of the Democratic party came from a faction, (which can be found in both parties, and in all large cities,) which the common good of the community required to be put down. To accomplish this, men of all parties united, and the result is the election of a Whig Mayor. It is not claimed, so far as we have seen, by a solitary Whig paper in New York, as a party victory. The New York Sun, a neutral, says:

"The change in the politics of the city and the success of the Whigs, require very little explanation. Many Democrats voted themselves for Whig candidates, in preference to their own, discarding nearly all their ticket but Alms House Commissioner, whom they have elected by a decided majority."

BALTIMORE ARGUS.

I. DONALDSON, Esq., has been recently connected with this paper, as an associate editor. It is now one among the most faithful sentinels that we have, to guard and defend the Republican camp. We take pleasure in commending the Argus to those of our Democratic friends who desire a cheap and interesting Daily or Weekly from the city of Baltimore.

JACKSON MONUMENT.

A subscription paper for the Jackson Monument, to be erected in the City of Washington, will be found at the Post office. Those of our citizens desirous of contributing a mite towards the erection of a monument, at the Metropolis of the Union, to the Hero, Patriot and Statesman, ANDREW JACKSON, who is now among the illustrious dead, have a favorable opportunity of so doing. It is certainly to be expected that a liberal subscription will be made by our citizens, irrespective of party predilection. As we revered the name of "Old Hickory" while living, let us give evidence, by some slight memorial, that his memory is yet treasured, though dead.

BERRYVILLE ROAD.

A meeting of those who have been appointed to open books of subscription for the stock in the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike company, will be held at Berryville on Monday next. It is hoped every man of them will be in attendance, as it is desirable that the necessary preliminary arrangements should be made, and the books opened immediately.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Propositions to surrender—Gen. Twiggs en route for Jalapa—La Vega retired from the National Bridge, &c.

By ship Louisville, Capt. Hunt, the New Orleans Delta has news from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. From a conversation with several gentlemen who came passengers by the Louisville, they learn that the people of Alvarado had sent up an embassy to surrender their town on a guarantee of the safety of the lives and property of the citizens.

The town of Jalapa also had sent its Alcade, with a civil escort, preferring the surrender of that town, and praying that a force be sent by the U. States to take possession of the town and to protect the rights of the citizens.

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 3d of April, with a column of 2500 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d Dragoons. This enterprising and gallant officer had succeeded, by the most incredible exertions, in mounting the whole of his regiment, and it now numbers 500 strong, and a nobler band of cavaliers never went forth to battle. La Vega had been at *Puente Nacional*, with 2000 men and 9 pieces of cannon, but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to abandon the post, and march off his force towards the city of Mexico. Immediately after his departure the citizens of Jalapa assembled together and determined to send the Alcade to the American camp, to surrender the town.

Col. Bankhead, with the 2d artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow Twigg's column with a long train and large military force.—The country people begin to come into Vera Cruz, bringing vegetables and other market supplies.

SURRENDER OF ALVARADO.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

We received last night (says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday,) a slip from the office of the Mobile Herald and Tribune, communicating the following gratifying intelligence, to the effect that Alvarado has surrendeted without firing a gun:

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA,
April 13th, 1847.

Gentlemen: The U. S. sloop St. Mary's has just this moment arrived, eight days from Vera Cruz, with news of the *taking* of Alvarado by Lieut. Hunter, commanding steamer Scourge, without firing a gun, on the 2d inst.

The St. Mary's brings despatches from Com. Perry. She has a great number of her crew sick.

The sudden departure of our mail prevents my giving you all the details.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

SIR:—I wish to make the following corrections in the article of "A Virginian," in your paper of the 9th instant. The bonus or penalty to Washington county, in the event of the Railroad not passing through it, was one million of dollars, instead of two hundred thousand as stated. After the Company had selected the present location for the road, and they were sued by that county to enforce the penalty or bonus, they, after failing successfully to defend the action, appealed to the Legislature of Maryland, and their friends being the strongest party, they obtained of it a repeal of the section imposing the penalty. Again, their agreement was to carry Coal at two cents per ton per mile, to dam No. 6, instead of one and three-quarters of a cent, as stated. In other respects, I believe the facts stated are entirely correct.

A VIRGINIAN.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Union announces officially the following important appointments:

Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, to be major general in the army of the U. States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of Wm. Cumming, who declined to accept.

Col. Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the army of the United States, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

THE CLERGY IN FAVOR OF PEACE.—The New York Sun's correspondent from Vera Cruz, March 30th, writes that the clergy, who clearly hold the balance of power, and represent at least nine-tenths of the people, are disposed to favor peace, and even make some sacrifice of territory to obtain it, on two conditions:

1st. The release of the mass from the oppression of their military leaders. They wish the army dissolved.

2d. They desire in some form a guarantee that the laws and constitution shall be sustained, and private property, including that held by corporations and the church, should be respected. This is prevented by keeping up a military despotism.

A New York letter published in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—

One of our best silk and dry goods houses, in Pearl street, failed a day or two since, after a career of ten years. The amount of their indebtedness is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars. The large auction houses, it is said, are the principal losers.

HAMPSHIRE.—William Harper, Esq., Editor of the Romney Intelligencer, and Robert Carmichael, Esq., are the Whig candidates for this county.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

I regret to have to ask the favor of you, to burthen your columns with the following correspondence. The circumstances of the case, however, I trust will justify me in so doing, both to yourself and the community. Of the good taste and propriety of making the final reply of Mr. Washington, as elaborate and argumentative as it is, I have nothing to say—it perhaps was necessary to do justice to the author of the article referred to.

My late constituents, who so generously confided to me the trust, in part, of representing them in the late House of Delegates, have a clear right to scrutinize, rigidly, my public conduct. I am ready at any time to meet such scrutiny and to show that in every respect I fully, fairly and faithfully, represented them. I could not, however, permit to pass unnoticed, published remarks, which even seemed to carry with them an imputation involving in any degree my personal honor; and hence I have sought the explanations referred to in the correspondence.

I have neither leisure nor taste for a newspaper controversy with any one—nor do I wish to appear as the apologist of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In my judgment, the character of the officers, and the conduct of that Company, when fairly understood, needs no apology,—and I may be permitted to say, that if the author of the publication in question, had taken the trouble to inform himself fully of the the matters he writes about, instead of basing his strictures upon mere vague rumors, he would scarcely have fallen into as many gross errors as his publication contains. These, however, it is not my business to correct.

The allusion which Mr. Washington has deemed it necessary to make, for the purposes of explanation, to one of the passages between Mr. Edgington and myself during the late session, needs but a passing remark. The newspapers referred to, so far as they have come under my notice, did not fail to state the truth of the case, that that gentleman having in the heat of debate, referred to me as the delegate of Baltimore, (not of the Company,) he frankly and at once disclaimed intending any personal disrespect to me, or imputation injurious to my character or position, and with that I was of course content. The circumstances of the case, I trust, will further justify me in subjoining the letter from Mr. McLane, which will be found at the close of the correspondence.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that I am prepared, whenever my late constituents may desire it, to give an account of my stewardship, and to vindicate not only the purity of my motives, but the soundness of judgment which guided my legislative conduct, in all things; and to the perfect satisfaction of every just minded man in the community. Respectfully,

April 16, 1847. ANDREW HUNTER.

MONDAY MORNING, April 12th, '47.

Dear Sir:—As I have to go off to Berkeley and Morgan this morning, not to return until late in the week, I shall be obliged to you for the name of the author of the article in the Spirit of Jefferson, signed "Virginian"—that is, if upon consideration and consultation with that gentleman you deem it proper to do so. I should not trouble you further about the matter, as I have no right to demand his name from you; but as the Editor is absent, and I presume the author has no objection to being known, I hope it may be agreeable to you to furnish me with his name this morning.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
ANDREW HUNTER.

B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq.

CHARLESTOWN, April 12th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Yours of this morning has just been handed me, and I hasten to reply.

Upon mature consideration, I have concluded that under the circumstances, I am not at liberty to give up the author of the article referred to in your note, signed "Virginian."

I understand the Law or Editorial usage governing such matters—and I think it equally applicable in my case—to be this: If you consider yourself personally aggrived by an anonymous article, a formal demand in writing, setting forth the grounds of that grievance, accompanied with a declaration of intention of holding the author personally or legally responsible for the same, (unless reparation be tendered,) must be made upon the Editor, before he is at liberty to give up the author. I think upon enquiry you will find this to be the Law.

The author has serious objections to his name being known, unless it appears there is some necessity for it. He does not agree with you, that it is such a case as will give you the right to know him. He however shrinks from no responsibility.

If such a demand as above stated be made upon me, of course I will give you a responsible name. But as such has not been done, you must find in it my reasons for declining.

In conclusion, in the most friendly spirit, allow me to subscribe myself

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
BENJ. F. WASHINGTON.

To ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON OFFICE,
Charlestown, April 13, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to promise, made on yesterday at Martinsburg, I have held a conversation with the person who left at this office for publication, the communication in the last No. of the "Spirit of Jefferson," signed "*A Virginian.*" He authorizes me to say to you that he (B. F. WASHINGTON,) is responsible—if any responsibility has been incurred—in its publication.

I have thus discharged what I conceived you had the right to ask from me, and will take the occasion most respectfully to add, that I believe you have misapprehended the design of the communication of which you complain. And farther, I have no doubt such explanations will be furnished you, if desired, as will be entirely satisfactory. Most respectfully, yours &c.,

JAMES W. BELLER.

ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

CHARLESTOWN, April 14th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I have just received a note from Mr. Beller, written in consequence of a conversation I had with him on Monday last, relative to the authorship of an article in the last number of the Spirit of Jefferson signed "A Virginian," in which he says "he (referring to yourself,) is responsible—if any responsibility has been incurred—in its publication," &c.

As you expressly disclaimed being the author of the piece, I might perhaps justly except to this mode of proceeding—but from other intimations contained in Mr. Beller's note, and not wishing to attach unnecessary importance to the matter, I proceed to point out to you the passages in that article to which I except. They are as follows, to wit: "Who have discovered the deep interest the farmers and others of Jefferson have in the extension of the Baltimore Railroad to the Ohio river but a late *Delegate of that Company* in the Virginia Legislature"—and in a subsequent part the following:—"In a word, the whole course of the Baltimore Railroad Company, has been to make the best bargain they could for the Right of Way *and for men to advocate that right*," &c.—You will perceive at once that these expressions are at least equivocal, and that they may well be considered, if as I presume is the case, I am the late Delegate referred to, as implying that I have been bargained for by the Company to become its Delegate while in the Virginia Legislature.

I therefore respectfully ask such explanations touching these expressions as you may deem it proper to give, and particularly whether I am one of the advocates of that question referred to as being bargained for by the Company.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
ANDREW HUNTER.

B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq.

CHARLESTOWN, April 16, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Your communication of the 14th came to me through the hands of Mr. Daugherty, and without unnecessary delay I proceed to give such answer as its contents might seem to require.

By way of preliminary to your enquiries and in explanation of my true position, I will state that, when you called on me the other day, I was taken very much by surprise and had not for a moment anticipated any thing of the kind. The publication in question had passed from my mind, and I had not given it a thought since I had overlooked the *proof*.

You stated to me then that you had been to the office of the "Spirit," I think more than once, to procure of the Editor the name of the author of an article, signed "A Virginian," which had appeared in that paper of that week; and he (the Editor) being absent from the County, and you, anxious to know the author before you left home, in order to open a correspondence with him, had questioned Mr. McGinnis, the foreman of the office, as to the same. I understood you to say that he informed you, the MS. had been brought to the Office by me, but that I was not the author. Your purpose in calling on me was to learn who was the author. I told you in effect that you had been correctly informed as to my connexion with the article, and at the same time declined to give you the author for reasons then stated. Subsequently to that I reflected upon the matter, and the result of that reflection was, that as it seemed there was to be a personal responsibility incurred by the publication of the article, and as it had been enclosed to me, with a request to look over and if necessary to revise and correct it, and if I thought proper, hand it over to the Editor of the "Spirit" for publication, unaccompanied with any authority to give up the author's name,—I came to the conclusion, if responsibility was to be fixed any where, it should be upon me, the objectionable feature in the case being, not the mere writing of the article, but in giving publicity to it. This, then, will account for my name being given up by the Editor.

I stated to you that the author had serious objections to his name being made public. These objections, it is apparent are as follows, and not on account of any desire to avoid responsibility.—The whole object of the piece, evidently, was to convince the people of the entire inutility of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to this portion of Virginia and the folly of our permitting it to pass through our State to any point it might select on the Ohio River, and in furtherance of this to present to public gaze, the notorious bad faith of that company, throughout its whole career, as a reason why we should not extend to it any farther favors. That this was its object is apparent from its face, and could not have been intended to incur for the writer personal enmity and ill-feeling. If you are implicated by it, much more so are Mr. McLane and the Stockholders of that Company. If you can ask for an explanation, they have a right to demand satisfaction. In this view of the case, the auther might well hold himself in reserve for those at whom the piece was aimed, and decline answering you who are but incidentally referred to. This, however, so far as I am concerned, is waived.

I come now directly to those "explanations," which you "respectfully ask" of me, and shall endeavor to give them in the same spirit in which they are asked.

First then, as to "a late Delegate of that Company in the Virginia Legislature,"—You are right, I believe, in inferring that allusion was had to youself. I had supposed, until examination, that the expression, as it doubtless was intended, appeared in quotation. The author is by no means entitled to its originality, as you had been frequently taunted as such by Mr. Edgington in the Virginia Legislature, according to the reports of papers which gave the proceedings of that body. What explanation that gentleman gave to it, or whether or not he gave any, I am not able to say, but I understand it to convey this idea—that in the absence of any interest on the part of your constituents in the continuation of that road—they having already all the benefits to be derived from it—your zeal in the cause places you, as to the question of extension, in effect, if not *defacto*, in the attitude of the "Delegate of that company." As to the idea being conveyed that you were bargained for by the Company, and your advocacy of their measure was the result of *pay*—past or prospective—I do not hesitate, in justice to yourself as well as the author, utterly and unqualifiedly to repudiate it. The idea supposes a want of moral integrity, which he, upon mere surmise, could not impute to any man, much less to a gentleman occupying your position in society.

This declaration might supercede the necessity of my saying more, but as you quote another passage which you think objectionable as intended for yourself, and unexplained might have the appearance that the author either meant nothing or was unwilling to avow his meaning, I proceed to give, by way of explanation, what I conceive to be its full bearing. The passage is as follows—"In short the whole course of the Baltimore Railroad Company has been to make the best bargain they could for the right of way and *for men to advocate that right.*" It is evident I think, from the face of this sentence, that its special application is for the Baltimore Company and was elicited by *their* acts and doings. It does not follow from its phraseology, that any one was actually bargained for, or in other words bought to advocate the right of way; but simply that the constant policy of that Company has always been to enlist the services of men without any regard to the manner or means of effecting their object. For example, I understand that any Editor, (and Virginia Editors especially,) who will call at Mr. McLane's office can procure a free ticket to pass over the road of that Company. Their object certainly can be none other than to enlist the feelings of the Corps Editorial, and yet such an inference does not implicate any particular Editor. I have also heard of instances where persons have been paid by the Company for the purpose of carrying around petitions to the Legislature of Virginia, in order to procure signers. These things may or may not be true. I give them merely to show that the passage is not unmeaning phraseology. If you were in the mind's eye of the author, its application to yourself—if in such a sense it can apply—could have been nothing more than this: In times past you had been the Virginia attorney for that Company. You no doubt, in the eyes of the company and in fact, discharged the duties appertaining to you as such, ably and efficiently. For doing this you were doubtless, as you had a right to expect, well feed. In this view of the case, it would be desirable for that Company not only to continue you as their Attorney, in case their road were extended, but to enlist your feelings in behalf of their efforts in procuring the Right of Way;—whilst on the other hand it might be to your interest thus to become the recipient of their confidence. The idea, surely, is not conveyed that there was any such actual bargain, but that the tacit understanding to the effect supposed, existed between you. Such an understanding, while it might not control the convictions of your mind, might well be supposed would enliven and sharpen them.

I have thus endeavored to fully meet your enquiries, and fairly and candidly to give the explanations asked for. If they prove satisfactory, it affords me gratification to have given them; if not, I can only regret that I have nothing farther to offer. I am yours,

Very Respectfully,
BENJ. F. WASHINGTON.

ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

BALTIMORE, April 13, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—I received this morning your letter of the 10th instant, calling my attention to an article published in the "Spirit of Jefferson," and enquiring of me "whether upon the occasion of your recent election to the Legislature of Virginia a single word ever passed between you and me, or so far as I am aware, with any one connected with the Railroad Company and you, on the subject of your being a candidate."

At the time of your becoming a candidate, and of your election, I was absent from the country, and have no recollection of having heard of your

position until after my return home, in September last, you informed me in my office at Baltimore that you had been elected to the Legislature.

I have never heard that there had been any interview between you and any one connected with the Railroad on the subject of your becoming a candidate. My first and principal conversation with you respecting the Right of Way was in December, on your way to Richmond, after the holydays, on which occasion you remarked that you should regard your relation to that question not as an advocate of the Railroad Company, but as a representative of the general interests of the State, which you should seek to harmonise, and upon that basis our conversation proceeded.

It is, I am quite sure, impossible that there could have been at any time, in any shape, manner or form whatever, any understanding or intimation the most remote, as to any compensation, direct or indirect, for any service you might render in advocating the grant of a right of Way.

I may add that, in my several communications with you upon this subject during the session of the Legislature, I approached you only as a gentleman of deserved consideration in that body, advocating, upon grounds of public policy, a measure you deemed of advantage to the State at large; and the tenor of all my communications with you was in strict accordance with this view.

I am, my dear sir,
With great respect,
Your ob't servant,
LEWIS McLANE.

To Andrew Hunter, Esq.

IMPROVEMENT of THE SHENANDOAH.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I propose to offer to the people of the Shenandoah, some reflections on the improvement of that river, which you are aware is a subject of much interest to them.

The present state of the river is such that produce can only be carried down in flat bottomed boats, when the water is high; and there is no possibility, in any stage of the water, to go up the stream with any description of boats, loaded with one ton only. Notwithstanding this is the case, toll is continued to be demanded by the New Shenandoah Company. I do not know that there is a parallel case in our State, where a corporation has spent money improvidently and claim the right of taxing the public as a compensation for their improvidence. Are we of this Valley, in all time to come, to be subject to this oppressive Company, and to be deprived of the privilege of improving this valuable and beautiful river? A gentleman of respectability and a large stockholder in this Company, stated in his affidavit which was used by the friends of the Little's Falls Railroad, in the Legislature last winter, that the contractor to do the work on the Shenandoah, under the new Company, deceived the persons appointed to examine his work, by availing himself of a slight rise in the river, to take them in a boat through the locks. The work was accepted. Very shortly afterwards boats were dragging in many places.—From the day of accepting the work he gave up his stock as lost, in which he was not mistaken, as he has not to this day received one cent of dividend. It remains for the people to decide how long they will submit to this oppression.

The most difficult part of the river to improve, is the eight miles from Harpers-Ferry to Little's Falls; having attained in that distance an elevation of eighty-four feet, which is ten and a half feet per mile. To canal this part of the river, it will require ten locks of eight feet lift, which at an estimate much lower than those of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal cost, would amount to the large sum of $80,000, or eight thousand dollars each lock, besides probably not less than $120,000 for eight miles of canal formation. If an aqueduct across the Potomac should be required to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, $150,000 more would not be an over estimate. These are very large sums to expend on so short a work, and certainly much more than can be raised by individual subscription—and there is not much hope of aid from the State. It is true, we have not been entirely forsaken by the Legislature. After a severe struggle of two sessions, and violent opposition from the New Shenandoah Company, a charter has been granted to construct a Railroad from Little's Falls to the Old Furnace, or to intersect the Winchester and Potomac Railroad at Keyes' Switch. To this point, the expense would be comparatively trifling to the cost of the river improvement from Little's Falls to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and under the Little's Falls charter, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company are empowered to make the road from Keyes' Switch to the Old Furnace, and for the privilege of making it, they are bound to be the carriers of all freight to and from Little's Falls and the Old Furnace. In the event of the Winchester Company making that part of the road, the Little's Falls Company would only have three miles of road to make, which can be made for $30,000.

By this road the Shenandoah trade would enjoy a direct connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at a point where there is ample room for commodious Ware-houses, sufficient for the accommodation of all the trade of the Valley. If the Alexandria market is desired, the largest sized canal boats can float from the Canal into the river and come up immediately under the Ware-houses at the terminus of the Railroad, where freight of any kind can conveniently be put on board. If the Baltimore market is preferred, there will be no handling of the flour after it leaves Little's Falls until it reaches market. The flour that now comes down the Shenandoah has to be landed at Harpers-Ferry in the public road, and not unfrequently in the mud, more than half a mile from the Baltimore Company's Ware-house, to which it has to be drayed, and if it is intended for the Alexandria market, it must be drayed a little further across the Bridge to the Canal, where the labor to get it to the boats is full as much or more, than it would be at the Old Furnace.

It is evident by the Railroad from Little's Falls to either market, produce would be less exposed to the weather, less handled, and consequently less expense. The want of room at Harpers-Ferry, for sufficient Ware-houses to accommodate the trade, cannot be obviated. The B. & O. Railroad Company have a small Ware-house, not much larger than a County Court Lawyer's Office, and no ground to enlarge it;—so also with the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company,—consequently large quantities of flour from Winchester and from the river had to be piled up, exposed to the weather for weeks at a time, during the past season, at much loss to the owners, in condemned barrels, &c.

There are many persons of the opinion that the Shenandoah can be made navigable for steamboats. That it can be from Little's Falls up, there is scarcely a doubt, particularly for steam wheel boats of sixteen or eighteen inches draught. That there is a sufficiency of water in the dryest seasons, from Port Republic to Little's Falls, to make sluices of 15 feet width and 15 or 18 inches deep, will not be questioned by persons acquainted with the river. Then the only obstacle is the fall in the river. From Port Republic to the Forks, near Front Royal, is ninety-six miles, with an average fall of about six feet per mile. From the Forks to Little's Falls is forty-six miles, with a fall averaging about two feet eight inches per mile. The question is, can this fall be overcome without Locks? As it has been done in other rivers, it can be done in this. Is not the fall in the Ohio, from Pittsburg to Wheeling, more than the fall in the Shenandoah, where steamboats drawing fifteen or eighteen inches of water are frequently used; and is it not well known that in high water large steamboats frequently go up the Louisville Falls in the Ohio of twenty-two feet ascent in two miles, to avoid the toll of the Louisville & Portland Canal, of two miles length, made at great cost to overcome the fall. Rivers to the North, South, East and West of us, are navigated by steamboats over falls as great as those of the Shenandoah. Then let us believe that we can do what others have done—go to the work in earnest—lay our shoulders to it, and all pull together, and it will surely be done. It is useless to say one word of the incalculable advantages to the people of Jefferson, Clarke, Loudoun, Fauquier, Warren, Page, Shenandoah, and several other counties, higher up the river, to have Plaster, Salt and all other merchandize delivered from steamboats to the doors of some, and convenient to all, and to have their produce taken expeditiously to market at greatly less cost than they now have to pay. To realize this, urge the gentlemen appointed under the Little's Falls Railroad charter, to open books immediately, and let those interested take stock, and it will soon be determined whether there is to be a brighter day for this beautiful and unsurpassed Valley, by an early completion of this work. Let this be done, and it will be the beginning of the improvement of the Shenandoah to its highest sources.

The Shenandoah Company cannot hold out against the just claims of the people to have the river improved and not make an effort to do it themselves. There cannot be the slightest objection to an arrangement with that Company that will be just to them and those complaining of the present state of the navigation of the river. If ever people have been patient under oppression we have been, until patience is no longer a virtue. It has been many years since this Company was chartered and permitted to receive toll on the river, without making but one dividend, as I have understood from stockholders. Many of the dams that were built and thought necessary, have long since been washed down and permitted to remain so—the channels filled, and other obstructions equally objectionable, have constantly interrupted for years past, the passage of flat boats of less than one foot draught. And this company continues to receive toll, and the public to submit though not without much murmuring. It has been said that the tolls received some years has reached thousands of dollars. As stated above, if an arrangement can be made, satisfactory to both parties, it is certainly very desirable; but if it cannot be done, let us unite and appeal to the tribunal appointed for the settlement of grievances among brethren. JAS. CASTLEMAN.

☞ The Leesburg, Warrenton, Shenandoah, Winchester and Rockingham papers are earnestly requested to publish the above.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

The Matamoras Flag gives the following incident of the battle-field of Buena Vista. The heroes of it are the veteran Mississippians, under Col. Jefferson Davis. The heroic act is unequalled in the annals of warfare, and although no act could add to the reputation of this gallant regiment, it serves to show the stuff they are made of. Drs. Bennett, of Covington, Ky., and Carson, of Port Gibson, Miss., stood sponsors—all of which they saw, and part of which they were:"

The 1st Mississippi regiment, under command of Col. Jefferson Davis, coated itself over with immortal glory. Originally, it numbered 980 some odd, but suddenly transferred from the comforts and genial atmosphere of home, to the almost vertical sun of Brazos Island, last August, disease made frightful ravages among its men. What it lost in this way, in conjunction with the killed at Monterey, and those discharged in consequence of wounds, reduced it to considerably less than four hundred strong. With this diminished force, (weakened still more by the extraction of the Tombigbee and Carroll County companies, which guarded General Taylor's tent,) this skeleton regiment sustained, and repelled, with immense slaughter, a charge of three times their own number of Santa Anna's best lancers. The lancers first bore down upon one of the Indiana regiments—we forget which one—and dispersed it. The Mississippians endeavored to rally them, but before they could do so, were in turn themselves charged. Col. Davis, contrary to all custom, instead of forming in a hollow square, stretched out his men in the form of a crotchet. The lancers came up at a rapid gallop, but so perfectly astonished was, not only the chief officer, but his men, at so strange a mode of receiving a charge of cavalry, that they involuntarily halted. For a few seconds they gazed upon the unruffled countenances of the riflemen opposed to them, but feeling there was no time to lose, the order "*Adilante!*" [forward] was pompously given. The crotchet was filled in an instant; and just as they wheeled their horses, with lancers set on both prongs, the intrepid Mississippi Colonel, standing inside the fork, called out, "*Boys fire! and at them with your knives!*" Simultaneously with the sharp crack of the rifles, a deafening shout went up, and bowie-knives and revolvers flashed in the direction of the lancers. Strange as it may seem, many of the lancers were actually dragged from their horses and stabbed to death. In this unusual manner this splendid body of horsemen were beaten back. Capt. Eustis, of 1st dragoons, says the achievement is unparalleled. Whether it is owing to the native daring of the men, or the infusion into their bosoms of their Colonel's spirit, we leave every body to draw their own conclusions. It is due to the 3d Indiana regiment to say that they were afterwards brought up to support the Mississippi regiment, and fought valiantly.

The New Orleans Picayune says—

It is stated, upon what may be considered good authority, that Gen. Taylor, in giving an account of the battle of Buena Vista to Lieut. Col. Randolph of the Virginia Regiment, said that "if there had been only regulars in the battle he would probably have lost the day, as the Mississippi regiment of volunteers was whipped three times without knowing it; that when borne down by overwhelming numbers they fought on just as if nothing uncommon had happened to them, and by dint of endurance and a wonderful alacrity in ripping up the next man to them, they retrived the fortunes of the field."

As related to us the general tells this story with infinite gusto. As reported by all, the Mississippians under Col. Davis on that day of terror fought with a valor and intelligence unparalleled in modern warfare. Each man seemed to consider the fate of the day as depending on his individual prowess, and stood up to the rack with a dogged determination conformable to this predominant idea. They learned this business at Monterey—but at Buena Vista they bettered their instruction.

The Castle of St. Juan D'Ulloa.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says:—

The castle was not at all injured; one man in it was killed by a shell. This immense fortification, covering eleven acres of ground, was well supplied with ammunition. There were more than a thousand 13 inch shells, larger than any used by our army, and two hundred of the finest guns in the world. Many of these were made at Harpers-Ferry, in this country, and some of them, quaint, old Spanish brass pieces, dated as far back as 1621. The strength of this famous castle has not been exaggerated. It was a just remark of an officer of the British fleet, in reply to an inquiry of Com. Perry, whether he thought it could be taken by a naval squadron, that "with a thousand British seamen or soldiers to man the castle, it could blow to atoms all the navies of the world before they could make an impression on its walls."

Capt. Walker's Troop.—*Death of a Virginian.*—The Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle of the 6th inst. says:

"Capt. Walker, the intrepid Texan hero, passed down the river about noon yesterday, having with him two companies (160) of Maryland or Baltimore soldiers, which he had enlisted to serve as mounted riflemen. They were a noble looking body of men, and, under their chivalrous captain, will be sure to be felt by any enemy they may chance to meet; each is armed, in addition to a patent repeating rifle, with a brace of Colt's revolving pistols. The brave captain marched his men up into the city for exercise during the stoppage of the boat, and his frank, heroic countenance, with a memory of his gallant deeds, fairly thrilled with emotion all who gazed upon him. They performed while here the painful duty of interring one of their comrades, Mr. John T. Beaver, of Prince William county, Va."

☞ The total cost of new Trinity Church in N. Y. was $358,630.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Wilmington, Del., Republican gives the following particulars respecting the explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills near that city on Wednesday morning, 14th inst.:

Explosion.—At a quarter past six o'clock on Wednesday morning the bolting mill and packing house of Messrs. Dupont's Powder Mills blew up, killing eighteen of the hands. The shock was so great as to break the windows in all the neighboring houses, and one man was thrown down and had his leg broken. The persons killed were shockingly disfigured, and so dreadfully mangled, that but four of them could be recognized by their best acquaintances, and only nine of them had anything like the appearance of human beings. The buildings were razed to the ground, and the timbers torn into fine splinters and scattered over the neighborhood. The following is a list of the names of those killed:

William Green, Matthew McGarvey, Daniel Dougherty, Michael Houtton, Samuel Brown, Michael O'Brien, William King, Patrick Connor, William Connor, John McGinness, John Dougherty, Bernard Shields, Charles O'Brien, Malcom Baxter, John W. Pennington, Thos. Holland, David Althouse, Thomas Lynch.

Several of the above left wives and children to deplore their untimely end. This is the greatest explosion that has occurred since 1818, when there were 34 men killed. The widows of the men killed are generously allowed by the Messrs. Du Pont's $100 per year, and house rent free, as long as they remain unmarried.

The quantity of powder which exploded is estimated to be about 5000 lbs.

It is said of one of the Messrs. Duponts that he maintained his position upon the top of a building in which three hundred kegs of powder were stored, while the roof was on fire, and by this act of undaunted heroism, succeeded in quenching the flames with the water which was supplied him in buckets from below, before the fire communicated to the powder within, and thus doubtless preserved many valuable lives.

A Call for Six Thousand Volunteers.—We learn from the Union, that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up he places of the volunteers whose time is about o expire. It is probable that many of them will enew their engagements; but to provide for any ossible contingency, it is deemed best to make he present call. These troops are intended to trengthen the three divisions of our army, viz: t Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio rande, and the column of Vera Cruz. The nion says:

The armies both of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor ill be promtly reinforced, till even Mexican pride, in glorious and obstinate as it may be, shall see ad feel the utter impossibility of continued resistnce. We have heard it suggested, but we will t vouch for the accuracy of the estimate, that t former army will be in all about 20,000, and t latter not less than 10,000. The end to be ts accomplished is well worth the price of its acomplishment, for that end is—secure and permment peace, with just indemnity.

Severe Loss—*Two Elephants Drowned.*—The tw Elephants, which have been exhibited during the ast winter in the extensive Zoological Institut of Messrs. Raymond and Warring, at Philadelpia, were drowned on Thursday morning, at abot 7 o'clock, in the river Delaware, opposite the owder wharf, about two and a half miles belowhe city. The Philadelphia Sun says:

n attempt was made by the respective keepers get them on board a Ferry boat, but the huge anials upon placing one foot on the boat, and finig it to sink, recoiled, and all efforts to drive or ax them were in vain. It was finally resolved on to make them swim across the river, and accdingly they were driven to a convenient plac near the Navy Yard, and after considerable dela they got into the water. It appears they wer fastened together by a small chain or rope, and getting out into the stream were swept down withe tide, and though an Elephant is remarkable s an expert swimmer, yet one of these becomg exhausted, sank beneath the surface of thevater, and pulled his companion down with him They were valued at $30,000.

Is supposed that the water was too cold and the nfortunate animals became chilled. Their bod were towed to the shore, below the Point, andve presume, will be stripped of their hides.

Lying the Corner-Stone.—The ceremony of ling the corner-stone of the Smithsonian builg, which is to take place on the first of May nextwill be performed with Masonic honors.—Prerations are being made under the direction of Gnd Master B. B. French. It is thought the orati on the occasion will be delivered by Hon. G. MDallas, Chancellor of the Institution. The arranements are to be on an extensive scale, and esped conveniences are to be provided for the accordation of the ladies who may desire to witness interesting spectacle.

[*Washington American.*

A Save Case.—We learn from the Pittsburg paperhat Mr. Lloyd Logan, of Winchester, Va., accomnied by two constables from Virginia, namedeo. Kramer and J. S. Johnson, attempted, on Friy last, to arrest a runaway slave in that city, a that he was taken away from them by a mob olored men, who knocked them down and sever maltreated them. They had scarcely madeeir escape from the mob before they were arres on the charge of a tumultuous and riotous est of a slave, and after a hearing, required to gi $3,000 bail for their appearance on Saturdanorning for a further hearing. The slave had bn carried off to Ohio, in the mean time, by his reuers.—*Balt. Sun.*

Brdstuffs.—Since the 1st of January last, haveen cleared from Philadelphia, 20 ships, 17 barks 9 brigs and 1 schooner, to various ports of Grealritain, laden principally with breadstuffs. This exclusive of the shipments to other ports of Eupe.

Thas Sully, Jr., the painter, died in Philadelphn Sunday, suddenly, in the 36th year of his ag

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—

rom the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.

CATLE—The demand is active—sales at prices ranginom 3 50 to $4 50 per 100 lbs., on the hoof, equal to 7 a 5 net. Some choice lots sold at $4 75 per 100 lbs. on hoof.

HOG—We quote at $7 25 per 100 lbs., with sales.

FLO—The market is firmer, and prices have advancedThere were sales during yesterday of about 1,600 bCity Mills flour at $7, which price was firmly contendfor this morning, with small transactions.—Sales ethis morning of 200 bbls. Howard street brand at $6 8 and later in the day, about 400 bbls. more at $6 87½. he supply of Susquehanna flour is unusually small; held at $7. Corn meal $4 75.

GRA—The supply of Wheat is light. We quote Md. red, goo prime, at 1 45 a $1 50, and choice white, for family f, at 1 65 a $1 70. A sale of 6,000 bushels of Pa. prim was made this morning at 1 57 a $1 60—an advance 6 to 7 cents per bushel over previous sales. Corn is ter request, and prices advanced. We note sales of e at 86 a 87 cts, and of yellow at 92 a 94, with sal some 15,000 bushels. Oats in better request—we quMd. at 46 a 48 cts, and Pa. and Va at 48 a 50. Rye for Md., and 86 and 88 for Pa. Cloverseed 4 a $4 25 flaxseed $1 40 with sales in small lots.

BACC In good demand—Shoulders 7½ a 7¾, Sides 8½ a 9, H 9½ a 10 cts per lb. Lard in bbls 9½ and in kegs 10 er lb.

WHISY—In hhds and bbls 29 a 30 cts.

CentMarket.—There was a fair supply at the "Marsh" Saturday morning, but prices were high.—Print bu31½ a 40c per lb.; lump do 20 a 30 per lb.; eggs 14c dozen; fresh shad 25 a 50c per pair; herrings 12c dozen—$1 per 100. Vegetables, meats, poultry, sold at the usual high rates.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At Newk, on Monday, Flour had advanced to $8 for Genesnd $7 87½ for Michigan and Troy. Southern very ft 7 50 a $7 75 for Baltimore, Georgetown and Brandne. Corn meal is quick at 4 75 a $4 87½. Rye flour Corn $1.

At Philhia, on Monday, Flour sold at $7 12½; Corn mea 62½ a $4 75. Pa. red Wheat $1 55; Pa. Corn 98 c $1.

MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Joseph Baker, Mr. James M. Porter, of Maryland, to Miss Rachael Burkhart, of Frederick county.

On Tuesday the 13th instant, by the Rev. L. Eichelberger, Mr. William A. Mitchern to Miss Sarah Cochran, all of Frederick County.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Winter, Mr. George Price to Miss Catharine Hummelderf, all of Berkeley county.

At Snickersville, on Tuesday the 6th instant, by the Rev. John A. Henning, Mr. William Alder to Miss Jane Ann Orr, all of Loudoun county.

At Danville, Ky., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. John C. Young, D. D., Rev. Robert J. Breckenbridge, D. D., to Mrs. Virginia Shelby.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Christopher Long, Mr. John Rowland, of Virginia, to Miss Susan Butterbaugh, of Bedford county, Pa.

DIED,

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, William Butler, Esq., of this County, aged about 65—a gentleman of great worth and usefulness, whose loss is a public as well as a private calamity.

On the 13th inst., Mr. Joseph Gorrell, Sen. of this county.

On Sunday last, Mr. James Prather, of this county—a most worthy and estimable citizen.

In Baltimore City, on Thursday 15th inst., Rev. Joseph Plotner, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, aged about 35 years. He was appointed to labor a year or two ago at Shepherdstown, in this county, and his ministry was eminently successful. Possessing a high order of talent, and undoubted piety, his loss will be severely felt by the Church to which he was attached, and deeply mourned by the several Congregations over which he has heretofore been placed.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, recently, in Alleghany county, Maryland, Miss Betsey Barracks, aged about sixty-five years, formerly, and for many years, a resident of the vicinity of Smithfield, in Jefferson county, Va.

Miss Barracks had not been able to stand erect, or walk a step, for the last forty years of her life, owing, it is supposed, to a severe affection of the spine. Yet, she apparently experienced no bodily pain therefrom, but was able to cut out garments, and ply her needle, in the making up of the same, with a despatch, rarely equalled by seamstresses who are in the enjoyment of all their usual physical powers. But although thus afflicted, for so many years, she nevertheless was always buoyant in spirits, cheerful and contented in mind and never heard to utter a syllable of complaint against the ways of Providence, or her apparently hard lot in life.

Miss Barracks, having in early life, sought and found Him, of whom Moses and the Prophets wrote, immediately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued, until the day of her death, a pious, zealous, and worthy member. At her own request, her funeral was preached by the aged Rev. William Welch, of said church, to a large and deeply affected assembly of her brothers and sisters in the Lord, who had come together to witness her obsequies, and to look for the last time on earth, on that pallid face which they had previously so often seen radiant with the smiles of hope whilst meeting with her at love feasts, in class meetings, and at the table of the Lord. G. G.

Scarcely a day elapses in which we do not receive some new testimonial in favor of Wistar's Balsam. The subjoined was sent us yesterday by an entire stranger, who could have been influenced by no selfish motive.

New Hampton, April 6, 1846.

Mr. Fowle:

Dear Sir—Having been troubled about four years with pain in the side and stomach, and after trying various remedies but to no effect, I tried the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me immediate relief and I can hereby assure the public, that in my opinion, it is the best medicine for Lung and Consumptive complaints which has ever been introduced to the public, and I judge from my own experience. J. A. LOOMIS.

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

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Charlestown, on Sunday the 21st of March last, a Negro Man named SAM, aged about 25 years—black complected—eyes somewhat puffed out on account of measels at an early age. Said negro formerly belonged to Mr. Wm. Grove of this county, and in all probability is now lurking in that neighborhood.

I will give $15 reward for the negro if taken in Virginia, and $50 if taken out of the State.

FRANCIS B. S. MORROW.
Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va.
April 23, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just opened a new and splendid assortment of Goods purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, which will be sold at a small profit. He therefore requests his town and country friends to give him a call before they purchase. Amongst his stock they will find the following articles, viz:

Black, white, graduated and lace robes,
Paris Lawn, Prints of a variety of patterns,
Colored and white cambrics, ginghams, do
Jaconets, figured and lace muslins, edgings,
Brown linens, drillings and Holland,
Silk fringes, brocade and other buttons,
Worsted serge, tweeds of different mixtures,
Carpeting, satinets, Kentucky jeans,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Brown and bleached muslins, and sheetings,
A general assortment of Groceries, crockery and hardware. M. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, April 23, 1847—4t.

Bark Wanted.

I WISH to purchase 250 to 300 Cords of Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark, for which I will give a fair price. SAMUEL RIDENOUR.

Charlestown, April 23, 1847—3t.

Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

WE have just received a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles; embracing in part: Rich Silk Berages, Swiss Robes, French Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Black and colored Silks, Foulard and Tissue, do. (a new and beautiful article,) also Embroidered Crapes, and Berage Shawls, Silk Neck Ties, &c., with a good assortment of Mourning Goods of every kind, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

April 22, 1847. CRANE & SADLER.

To the Ladies of Jefferson.

Just from New York.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Charlestown and Jefferson county, that we are receiving decidedly the most splendid and general supply of fashionable goods ever offered in the Valley. Having with the greatest care selected them in New York, we feel confident that no one can be disappointed. We hardly deem it necessary to enumerate, as our stock is so complete as to meet the wishes of all. We would most politely ask a call from every lady, as it affords us pleasure to show our goods whether they wish to buy or not. They will be compensated for the trouble by an examination.

April 23. MILLER & BROTHER.

Cheapest Cloths.

WE are now receiving a supply of the cheapest Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, we ever saw, by at least 25 per cent. Also, every material for gentlemen's *Summer Coats* and wear generally. We hope those who wish these kinds of goods will give us a call before they buy.

April 23. MILLER & BROTHER.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, French, Tweeds, Cashmaret, Normandy Cloth, a new article for Summer Coats, Vestings, Drillings, Linens, Cottonades, Checks, &c., all new and the latest patterns, for sale by

April 23. CRANE & SADLER.

Fashionable Hats.

SUPERB Beaver, Tampico, Monterey, Straw, Palm Leaf and Wool Hats, for sale by

April 23, 1847. CRANE & SADLER.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

EVERY variety and style, from 75c to $10, just received from Philadelphia. Also, splendid Ribbands, Flowers, &c., just received.

April 23. MILLER & BROTHER.

CURTAINS.—Several pieces beautiful Curtain Muslins, extra styles.

April 23, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

THE Ladies will find Coat's, superior spool Cotton for sale at

April 23, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Notices.

NOTICE.

By Divine permission, the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, at Harpers-Ferry, on the first Sabbath in May, (2d). Rev. T. V. Moore, of Greencastle, Pa., will preach in said Church on Friday and Saturday evening preceding, and Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

Harpers-Ferry, April 22, 1847.

WILDEY LODGE, I. O. O. F.

A regular meeting of this Lodge, will be held at their Hall, in Charlestown, on Saturday evening next, at 8, P. M. As business of importance to the Order will come up, a full attendance of the members of Wildey Lodge is desirable. J. W. BELLER, *Sec'y.*

April 22, 1847.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The semi-annual rent of Pews in the Presbyterian Church fell due on the 1st of April. Payment may be made to Charles G. Stewart. Any persons wishing to rent Pews for the ensuing year, will also call on Mr. Stewart for all needed information.

April 8, 1847.

Berryville Turnpike.

The following gentlemen, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, to open Books of subscription for the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike, are requested to meet in Berryville, on *Monday next, the 26th inst.*, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of opening Books of subscription and other matters in relation to said road. A full attendance is desired: Wm. F. Turner, Garland Davis, John Humphreys, Thomas Griggs, Thomas H. Willis, Samuel W. Lackland, George W. Sappington, Isaac N. Carter, Humphrey Keyes, John Lock, Charles Taylor, George W. Turner, John W. McCurdy, Hierome L. Opie, Edward Hall, James Ford, Andrew Hunter, William B. Thompson, 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, Mann R. Page, Alfred Castleman, John Larue, John Alexander, Francis McCormick, Province McCormick, Samuel G. Kneller, Thomas McCormick, Daniel W. Sowers, Nathaniel Burwell, George H. Burwell.

Alexandria Canal Trade.

Cleared, April 16

Boat Robert Kimble, Knoxville, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c, from McVeigh, Bro. & Co.

Boat Tecumseh, Hancock, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c, from McVeigh Bro., & Co.

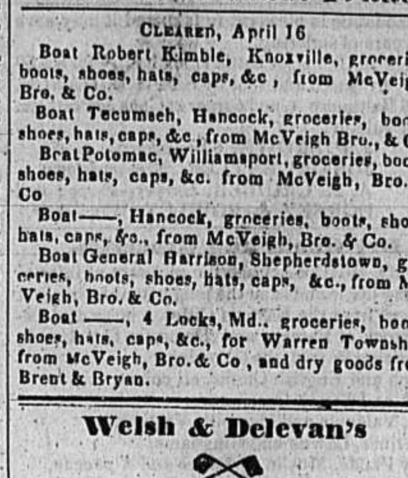
Boat Potomac, Williamsport, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. from McVeigh, Bro. & Co

Boat ——, Hancock, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., from McVeigh, Bro. & Co.

Boat General Harrison, Shepherdstown, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., from McVeigh, Bro. & Co.

Boat ——, 4 Locks, Md., groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., for Warren Township, from McVeigh, Bro. & Co, and dry goods from Brent & Bryan.

Welsh & Delevan's



Great National Circus,

LATE from the Amphitheatre, Philadelphia, consisting of all Star Performers, and comprising upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Men and Horses. This splendid Equestrian Company will exhibit

At Harpers-Ferry, on the 26th—and
At Charlestown, on the 27th of April.

☞ Open at 1½. Performance at 2.

☞ Admission to this splendid and extensive exhibition 25 cents only.

Among this talented company will be found the far-famed *MADAM MACARTE*, whose daring and graceful scenes place her without a rival in the world.

Mr. LEVI NORTH who has borne away the palm of superiority from all competitors before the Royal Families of England and France, returning covered with Medals and Honors, will again appear before his native countrymen.

Mr J. J. NATHANS, the great and unrivalled two, four and six horse rider, will, while his horses are at full speed, introduce the daring act of balancing *Frank Pastor* on his head, and in a variety of elegant and most graceful attitudes.

Mrs WOODS, the Graceful Allemande Rider and Leader of the Cavalcades, will, in her own peculiar Acts, Scenes and Performances, secure a large share of admiration.

The great and celebrated Clown, JOHN MAY, the highest star in his line, and decidedly the best in his profession.

Mr. *E. Woods*, the grand representative of the Red man of the forest.

Moses Lipman, the wonderful vaulter and tumbler, the Hero of the South, will lead the Troupe on the vaulting board, with many successive somersets.

Mons. Macarte from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, the great Acrobat, Tumbler and Vaulter, and general gymnastic performer.

W. Chambers, the inventor and personifier of the amusing characters, Punch, Jack Horner, and Mother Goose, will entertain the junior part of the spectators with his amusing personifications.

Frank Pastor, whose execution and grace are beyond comparison—the finest proof of excellent teaching—will appear in a touching infantile effort on a single horse.

T. Brower, N Jameson, and *J Stickney*, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character, will give a comic concert arranged in the neatest and most accurate resemblance in tone, speech and manner, to real Ethiopian professors of Music and Dancing

Equestrian Director—Mr. J. J. Nathans.
Riding Master—Mr. Francis Whitaker.

The celebrated American thorough bred dancing horse, TAMMANY, who has been taught and performed by Mr. Levi North, will astonish every beholder with his extraordinary performance of Waltzes, Quick Steps, Polkas, and a Grand Pirouette.

The two eccentric Ponies, Black Maggy and Jenny Lynd, will appear in their diverting double act, in which they will leap through hoops, clear barrier bars, pick up various objects, and mount pedestals, at a signal from their talented trainer Mr North.

The highly trained and beautiful Arabian horse, Andalusia, will, at a sign, from his teacher, bound through balloons, leap over horses, and various other barriers. The Managers believe that James Bancker, Esq., has by great pains and skill, trained and presented a horse without a parallel in this or any other country.

The great water-proof Pavilion is entirely new, and appropriately decorated, and furnished with carpeted seats for the perfect ease and accommodation of three thousand spectators.

The arrangements of the interior are such as to preclude the possibility of an attempt at disorder or indecorum.

April 22, 1847

DIX'S COLUMBIA HOUSE,

South Charles Street, opposite German Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS HOUSE being located in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depot makes it a desirable *Situation for Travellers.*

Terms per day $1,25 cts.

April 23, 1847—6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on *Thursday the 6th day of May*, 1847, at the late residence of Samuel Moore, dec'd, the following personal property, belonging to the Estate of the said Moore:

A number of work Horses and Colts,
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
One strong Wagon and Bed,
Ploughs and Harrows,
One Cart and Roller,
Wagon and Plough Gears,
One Four Horse Threshing Machine,
1 Barouche,
6,000 Brick,
A lot of Plank,
Lathes and Scantling,
50 Barrels Corn,
200 Bushels Oats,
8 or 10 Tons of Timothy Hay,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, of every variety.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, (except the Corn and Oats,) the purchaser giving bond and approved security, before the property is removed from the premises. For sums under $5 the cash will be required.

On the Corn and Oats, a credit of sixty days will be given.

Sale to commence early in the day.

JAMES BURR, Jr., *Adm'r of Samuel Moore, dec'd.*
April 23, 1847.

Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

WE have on hand a large assortment of Bonnets, viz: Tamels, Neapolitan, Verona, Highland fling, Bird Eye and Black straw for mourning, Ribbons of the latest styles, French Artificial Flowers, &c.

April 23. CRANE & SADLER.

W. T. DAUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

OFFERS his professional services to the public generally.

He will practise in Jefferson and the neighboring Counties. April 16, 1847.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ANY person who will contract to build a Bridge across the Shenandoah River at Snicker's Ferry, will *confer personally* with the subscriber.

Also, the subscriber wishes to enter into contract with individuals for the purpose of making a Railroad from Little's Falls on the Shenandoah River to the Potomac River at or near the Old Furnace on said river. Also to clear the Shenandoah River from Little's Falls to Port Republic, in Rockingham county.

JAMES CASTLEMAN.
Snickers's Ferry, Clarke Co., Va.,
April 16, 1847—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, in Smithfield, *on Thursday the 22d inst.*, (*Election day*,) the following property, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Wilson, dec'd, viz:

Two Horses, four head of Cattle;
Six or eight Shoats, one large Sow;
One Barouche and an old Gig.

Terms.—A credit until the first of September next will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. For less amounts the cash will be required.

April 16, 1847. JAS. GRANTHAM, *Ex'r.*

WANTED.

THE Advertiser wishes to purchase for immediate use, a Work Horse, and one that can be bought *low*. Enquire of

April 16, 1847—3t. THE PRINTER.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Co., are hereby informed that the annual meeting, for the election of 10 Directors and a President for the ensuing year, will take place on the first Monday of May next, at their office on the Island of Virginius, at Harpers-Ferry. Those who cannot attend in person, will send their proxies.

Those who have not paid up their instalments will please do so forthwith, or their stock will be advertised and sold according to the 8th article of the "Act of Incorporation."

Those wishing to take more stock will be enabled to do so, at the meeting, as there is a small amount yet to be taken, before the Books are closed. JAMES GIDDINGS, *Pres't.*

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1847.

TAKE NOTICE.

IN July last, the subscriber had about 27,000 feet of Plank, which he left in the care of Messrs. Short & Shaeffer and Mr. P. Driskell, above Dam No. 4, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was washed away by the high water at that time. There was five squares (10,000 feet) of this Plank strongly tied together in a raft, which was seen go over the Dam without breaking apart. I will give a reward of $10 to any person who may have caught this raft and will give it up to me, or $2 per square for any of the squares.

Any information relating to this lumber will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

SQUIRE BELL.
Near Snickersville, Loudoun Co., Va.,
April 16, 1847—3t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving an unusually large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they will be pleased to show to their customers and the public generally.

April 16. GIBSON & HARRIS.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MISS KERCHIVAL, respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has just returned from Baltimore, with the latest

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and is now amply prepared to execute in the best and most fashionable style, any article belonging to the Millinery or Mantua-Making Business.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to her, she hopes to receive a continuance of the same, and promises on her part to use her best exertions to render satisfaction.

April 16, 1847.

MILLER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Miller of tried capacity. A young man that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will find a good situation. JOHN W. McCURDY.

Bullskin Mills, Near Kabletown,
April 16, 1847—3t.

HORSES FOR SALE.

12 TO 18 superior Work Horses, large and strong, will be sold on liberal terms and time, if applied for early. ISAAC PAUL.

Winchester, March 16, 1846—2w.

P. S.—If not sold they will be sent to Charlestown on Monday next. I. P.

Spring Goods.

WE are now receiving our Spring Goods.

April 16. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at the subscriber's all, and every article necessary to comfortable housekeeping. Amongst them will be ound new style Churns, Tea Chests, Servant Bells, Knives and Forks, Tea Sett, Dinner ware, &c., all of new style and beautiful pattern.

April 16, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, April 23, 1847.

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

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
WHIG NOMINEES.—JEFFERSON COUNTY.
JOHN A. THOMSON,
JOSEPH McMURRAN.
INDEPENDENT WHIG CANDIDATES.
DR. RICHARD S. BLACKBURN,
WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

BERKELEY—INDEPENDENT WHIG.
JAMES E. STEWART, Esq.

CLARKE AND WARREN.—DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.
COL. EDWARD B. JACOBS.

THE ELECTION.

Though we anticipate somewhat the day upon which our paper is dated, it will reach but a few of our readers until after the great political contest shall have been decided. To those few, however, we may be permitted to say, that you have a high and important duty to discharge. All eyes are now turned to Virginia! She has never yet deviated from the straight line of Republican principles, and we hope she never will. Much is expected of her this Spring by her sister States, and it is yet to be seen if their sanguine expectations are to be disappointed. Never was there a contest when the Republican party had more at stake than in the present. The great principles for which we have ever contended are to be approved by your votes, or stricken down by your apathy and indifference. The Tariff of 1846, is in the issue—the Mexican War, and its glorious, brilliant achievements, is to be decided on—the able and faithful sentinels whom we have placed at our Federal head, are to be sustained or repudiated, by your decision in this contest.—Arouse, then, we beseech you to the important issues involved. Are you willing that the beautiful edifice which you have erected, as a monument of your struggles heretofore upon a hundred fields, shall now be torn down, by the hands of the common enemy, with your tacit acquiescence. We warn you that such may—yea, will be the result, unless you discharge the duty committed to your hands. "Principles not men," is to be decided upon, and every Democrat is expected to be at his post.

The Democracy of Jefferson have every motive to urge them forward in the good work. The candidate for Congress, is from your county—is identified with your interest personally and politically. In sunshine and storm he has stood forth, as the champion of your principles, and the most able and eloquent of your defenders. If any man in the District has *claims* upon you for your suffrages, from *service rendered* to the Republican party, is not HENRY BEDINGER the man?—Who has done more, and at a greater sacrifice, than he has? And is he now to be condemned, repudiated, when he has filled the measure of your demands? We hope in the name of common justice, that such may not be the case. We know that the hopes of the Whig party are high as to "division and dissension" in this county.—We have faith yet left in our Democratic brethren, and believe they will disappoint the fond hopes and expectations of the enemy of our principles, and the traducers and calumniators of our public men.

We have done. In the hands of the people we commit the verdict, as to this District and the State at large. So far as we have been able, we have endeavored to discharge *our* duty in the premises, and if success or defeat await us, shall bear either as becomes one having confidence in the justice of your decision.

THE LAST HOPE.

The "Free Press" has at length despaired of the rallying cry of "KENNEDY and Whig *principles*," and in yesterday's paper runs up the "Taylor" flag. This caps the climax! It has made appeal upon appeal—misrepresentation upon misrepresentation—to affect, if possible, the Congressional contest in this District. They have all failed; and in perfect accordance with its party tact and deception, it has called to its aid this last "forlorn hope," just on the eve of the Virginia election. It will not accomplish, however, the purpose for which it was intended. There have been others who have stolen good men's "livery," to accomplish base and unworthy purposes.—When stripped, however, of their borrowed plumage, they have stood forth as worthy objects of contempt and ridicule. It will be thus with the *trick* of the "Free Press." Afraid to come before the people upon the merits or demerits of Whig measures or Whig principles—shirking the responsibility of presenting its candidate for Congress, upon his own claims, as the representative of his party, desecrates the name of Taylor to accomplish its unworthy purpose. That its object, and only object, in presenting the name of General Taylor for the Presidency, was to influence the present election, must be apparent to every one. Only last week, it deprecated the move of "injudicious friends" in bringing him forward at *that* time—it was premature, to say the least of it. One week, forsooth, has only elapsed, and it commits the same egregious folly.

In every aspect in which this move of the "Free Press" on the political chess-board may be viewed, it must needs recoil upon those who have brought it forward. Intelligent men will not be able to discern the coincidence of opinion between "Old Rough and Ready," on the one hand, and "Mad Anthony" on the other, particularly when the latter has declared the war in which the former had won all his laurels, to be "iniquitous, unrighteous and unjust." Whilst the one is for, the other is against. They are upon every question, so far as it is known, just the antipodes. But it is useless to pursue this subject farther. Men of this county, at least, are not to be humbugged by so shallow an artifice. And we call upon the Democracy to rally, and put their seal of condemnation upon this last insult of the "Free Press" to their intelligence and understanding.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT

The Union in an able article on the subject of the Whig Nomination of Gen. Taylor, for the Presidency, which but for its length we would transfer to our columns, thus justly notices a connection in which the Hero of the Mexican War has been placed by a Whig paper:

The "National Whig," [says the Union,] "a Federal paper established in this city, with a special view, we understand, to the next Presidential canvass, has actually placed upon the same Presidential ticket the name *of Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for the President, and the name of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio for Vice President!* The heart of the country will sicken with loathing at an insult like this to its vetern soldier. The turpitude of the proceeding is unspeakable. Corwin, the abolitionist, by the side of Taylor, the southern planter! Corwin, whose tawdry and factious rhetoric grew drunk in the fury of its denunciations of our battles in Mexico, as murderers, side by side with Taylor, whose high renown is, that he won those battles for his country!—Corwin the senator, so patriotic that he would not vote "one dollar" to sustain the war, and would at once recall our gallant army from beyond the Rio Grande in ignominious failure and disgrace, now placed side by side on the same ticket with Taylor, who, at the head of his volunteers, rushed forward from Saltillo to grapple with Santa Anna against four-fold odds, in the blood-stained defiles of Buena Vista! All that is noble, all that is manly, all that is proud, all that is patriotic, all that is *soldier-like* in the character of Gen. Taylor, must trample with utter scorn upon the base attempts of sordid and unprincipled office-mongers to force upon him, for the meanest ends, of partisanship, such an association and such an alliance! And yet the attempt, odious as it is, will not be without its uses. It must show Gen. Taylor how federal faction regards him, and what use it seeks to make of his glory."

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The Senate of New York have unanimously passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to take early and active measures for the repeal of the present Post-Office Law, and to restore the law of the last two years. The following is the main resolution:

Resolved, That so much of an act of Congress, passed at its last session, as enlarges the franking privilege of members of Congress,—imposes postage on newspapers not conveyed by mail more than thirty miles from the place where they are printed,—increases the postage upon newspapers not sent from the office of publication, and requires it to be pre-paid—and prohibits enclosing letters for different persons in the same envelope, in any case, was not demanded by the public sentiment or the public interests, is impolitic, unjust and oppressive, and ought to be repealed.

The great mass of the people of the whole Union will doubtless move in this matter before the convening of next Congress, and roll up such a weight of petitions as must be heard and acted upon. If the Department fall short in meeting its expenses, let the deficiency be made up by curtailing the expenses of the Navy in time of peace, to that amount; or in the abridgement of the franking privilege, and in various other ways which could be done without inconvenience or loss to the Government, and greatly to the interest of the whole people.

THE WHIGS AND GENERAL TAYLOR.

The present position of the Whig party is exceedingly amusing to quiet observers. Pledged beyond the possibility of redemption to restrictive Tariffs, and all the other measures which have been one after another condemned by the people, the politicians seize with wondrous avidity upon any circumstance which may possibly divert the public attention from their errors. The people are not, however, to be so easily blinded. It is well known to them that not a single Whig prediction, in respect to the practical operation of the revenue Tariff of 1846, the Independent Treasury Bill and the Warehouse Bill, has been verified.

While their country is engaged in war, have (says the Baltimore Argus,) the Whigs rallied to the support of the Government, forgetful of party and only anxious for the honor and glory of our common country? Alas, no! As a party, (and only as a party, for there have been many and brilliant exceptions,) they have opposed the war, thwarted the Administration in every possible way, paralysing its efforts, and encouraging the enemy by their factious course. Does the Government call for a loan? The Whig press declare that capitalist will not trust the Treasury until the Protective Tariff of 1842 is restored.—Indeed to such lengths did they go that the Mexican papers republished their declarations in order to show what were the sentiments of the great Whig party in the United States. Party zeal alone can mislead the man who should hesitate to call such conduct MORAL TREASON.

It is truly amusing to find men who have denounced the war, making use of the commanding General—not from any patriotic motives, but in order to screen themselves from public odium; and besides that to take possession of the successful soldier for their own base purposes. They ask no questions as to his political orthodoxy—the only consideration is—Is he available? Can we elect him, and secure for ourselves the offices?

And who is it that is thus seized upon without his own knowledge or consent? Why, a General who is in an enemy's territory waging war on his country's behalf. In the very midst of the war these politicians will have the Hero desert his own proper station to serve their selfish purposes.

For ourselves, we say that no inconsiderate movements on the part of designing partizans shall induce us to detract one iota from the well-earned fame of General Taylor. To sow dissension between him and the Administration, and, if possible, to provoke the Democratic press to attack him, are now the objects to effect which the Whigs are using all their efforts. Inevitable failure awaits their unwise and unpatriotic labors. General Taylor's name has been used without his consent; nor will he give that consent, while he is in the field; nor, after the war is at an end, will he suffer himself to be the tool of designing politicians.

☞ It is somewhat amusing to hear Whigs, who only last year deemed Mr. Kennedy unworthy their suffrages for a seat in the Legislature of Virginia, now exclaiming in the highways and the byeways, that he is the great Demosthenes of the party! Oh, *consistency*, verily art thou a jewel,—but never to be found with the Whig party.

☞ Mr. BEDINGER was to have spoken in Hampshire on the day of election. We are informed that his majority in that county will be quite a large one, should the McDonald "serfs" be repudiated, as they should be, by the Commissioners of Election.

☞ Col. John McPherson has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Virginia Senate, from the Page District.

☞ Senator Wescott, of Florida, it is said is engaged in preparing, for publication, a pamphlet, in defence of his course in the Senate.

A GROUP.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. "Journal of Commerce" says, with much *naivete*, that—

"The next packet that sails for England will carry out the intelligence that the Americans have won the brilliant battle of Buena Vista against great odds; that the Americans have taken the city of Vera Cruz and the formidable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; that the Americans have opened the ports of Mexico to neutral trade; that the Americans have sent a fleet of ships laden with provisions for starving Ireland; and that American credit rises at home, in the face of large expenditures; and that the new loan is taken at a rate above par."

The news will go at the same time that Gen. Scott is now on the wing for the table-land and the capitol of Mexico, and that the treasury of the United States is in such credit, and the resources of our people are so abundant, that more than three times the amount of the loan which the government wanted has been offered—nearly all above par. The stock has since advanced, and is raising in the market.

Considering that this administration is bankrupt, as the opposition papers have ventured to predict, this facility of obtaining three times as much money as they want, is doing very well.—Mr. Calhoun, too, who has no adequate idea of the energies of a free people—who was for a system of "masterly inactivity" in relation to Oregon, and underrated, in his speech, the resources of the U. States, and who was pretty much for the same system of "masterly inactivity" in his speech about Mexico, also said: "Well, then, we must have another campaign. Now, a solemn question comes up. Have we the means? Can we raise the money?" Let the loans of yesterday answer this gloomy interogatory.—*Union.*

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.

The latest accounts informs us that Santa Anna, on his return to the capitol, was chosen President, and had appointed a new Cabinet. He had taken sides with Gamez Farias, the Vice President. In his Inaugural, he declares the "sacrifice" which he makes, in assuming supreme authority, and declares his object to be to settle all feuds, and to repel the "common enemy."

The capitol is represented as still being in a state of discontent and confusion.

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Col. HAMTRAMCK and his command, are now in active service. A detachment under Lt. Col. Randolph have been *feeling* the enemy. We need not apprehend any other than a good account of them.

THE WHIG PARTY.

The force of the following remark, from some one of our exchanges, must be apparent to every one who has marked the course of the Whig party for the last few months. *Now*, when Gen. Taylor and the Administration, under whose direction he has acted, have crowned their nation with honor, by the brilliancy of their achievements, and the unexampled splendor of their exploits, the Whigs come forth as the especial advocates of the General under whose gallant lead our arms have ever triumphed.

"The Democrats do honor to Gen. Taylor, from principle and patriotism, because he supports the cause of his country and has crowned himself and his native land with imperishable fame. The Whigs shout for him from motives of *party interest* and *selfish hopes of political and personal aggrandizement*. 'Old Rough and Ready' can see quite as far as they can."

"FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS."—There is *one* New England Whig, patriot enough to denounce in proper terms the course so many of his party have pursued in the war. A gentleman, said to be one of the most prominent Whigs of New Hampshire, has lately published a series of articles which have wonderfully moved all New England Whigdom. The following is an extract no less eloquent than true, and no less just to the administration than scathing to the traitors it denounces:

The administration at Washington had done every thing in its power consistent with the national honor to avoid a collision; and when at last a blow was struck, it was only in self-defence. I repeat it, THE WAR WAS COMMENCED BY MEXICO—*by invading the American soil, and shedding American blood!* Yet there are men in this country—men occupying high places too, so lost to patriotism, so destitute of American feeling and American sympathies, as not only to become the apologists of Mexico, but who denounce their own government as waging against Mexico an "*unjust, uncalled for, and cruel war*,"—"*a war for the extension of Slavery.*" Why, sir, the man who under all the circumstances can deliberately do this, must either be grossly ignorant of the causes connected with this war, or he must possess a heart which can only find a fitted place in the bosom of *a traitor to his country, his kindred and his God!* LET NO SUCH MAN BE TRUSTED.

☞ JOHN JENKINS, Esq., editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent that City in the Mississippi Legislature. No better selection could have been made, and if the interests of Vicksburg are confided to his keeping, they will be in hands able and willing to defend them. The Democracy of the whole State would rejoice at his success, and always find in him an able and efficient advocate in their Halls of Legislation.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—The influx of business visitors from the interior is enormous—a single boat arrived on Thursday from Albany with one thousand passengers. The receipts of produce by the Hudson, though large, do not begin to approach the demand, and as the canals are not expected to be in operation till near the close of the month, business will not be in the full tide of operation before May sets in.

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Boston Courier, the leading journal in the support of Daniel Webster, has the following in relation to the nomination of General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President:—

"Before all the Whig presses become pledged to this premature measure, we hope that some one will condescend to show some reason for it. We have heard none, yet, unless it be that he is said to be the most extensive slave holder in the country—a statement that seems entitled to credit, since so many editors are decorating their necks with his collar."

THE RAIL ROAD WEST.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, at their meeting on the 15th inst. appointed a committee to confer with the proper authorities at Wheeling, on the subject of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of Virginia with a view to some arrangement in relation to the route through that city to the West. The Board authorised at the same meeting, the renewal, with a heavy rail, of thirty miles of the old flat bar laid road.

☞ The Canada papers mention snow banks twenty feet high, and snow in the woods of five feet depth, as among the things which are in that region.

☞ At Alexandria, on Saturday, Shad were plenty and selling at $8 a $9 per hundred. Herrings were not so abundant; they were selling at $6 a $6,50 per thousand.

NEW YORK.

The Whigs have elected their Mayor in New York City, by a decided majority. The nominee of the Democratic party came from a faction, (which can be found in both parties, and in all large cities,) which the common good of the community required to be put down. To accomplish this, men of all parties united, and the result is the election of a Whig Mayor. It is not claimed, so far as we have seen, by a solitary Whig paper in New York, as a party victory. The New York Sun, a neutral, says:

"The change in the politics of the city and the success of the Whigs, require very little explanation. Many Democrats voted themselves for Whig candidates, in preference to their own, discarding nearly all their ticket but Alms House Commissioner, whom they have elected by a decided majority."

BALTIMORE ARGUS.

I. DONALDSON, Esq., has been recently connected with this paper, as an associate editor. It is now one among the most faithful sentinels that we have, to guard and defend the Republican camp. We take pleasure in commending the Argus to those of our Democratic friends who desire a cheap and interesting Daily or Weekly from the city of Baltimore.

JACKSON MONUMENT.

A subscription paper for the Jackson Monument, to be erected in the City of Washington, will be found at the Post office. Those of our citizens desirous of contributing a mite towards the erection of a monument, at the Metropolis of the Union, to the Hero, Patriot and Statesman, ANDREW JACKSON, who is now among the illustrious dead, have a favorable opportunity of so doing. It is certainly to be expected that a liberal subscription will be made by our citizens, irrespective of party predilection. As we revered the name of "Old Hickory" while living, let us give evidence, by some slight memorial, that his memory is yet treasured, though dead.

BERRYVILLE ROAD.

A meeting of those who have been appointed to open books of subscription for the stock in the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike company, will be held at Berryville on Monday next. It is hoped every man of them will be in attendance, as it is desirable that the necessary preliminary arrangements should be made, and the books opened immediately.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Propositions to surrender—Gen. Twiggs en route for Jalapa—La Vega retired from the National Bridge, &c.

By ship Louisville, Capt. Hunt, the New Orleans Delta has news from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. From a conversation with several gentlemen who came passengers by the Louisville, they learn that the people of Alvarado had sent up an embassy to surrender their town on a guarantee of the safety of the lives and property of the citizens.

The town of Jalapa also had sent its Alcade, with a civil escort, preferring the surrender of that town, and praying that a force be sent by the U. States to take possession of the town and to protect the rights of the citizens.

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 3d of Aprill, with a column of 2500 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d Dragoons. This enterprising and gallant officer had succeeded, by the most incredible exertions, in mounting the whole of his regiment, and it now numbers 500 strong, and a nobler band of cavaliers never went forth to battle. La Vega had been at *Puente Nacional*, with 2000 men and 9 pieces of cannon, but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to abandon the post, and march off his force towards the city of Mexico. Immediately after his departure the citizens of Jalapa assembled together and determined to send the Alcade to the American camp, to surrender the town.

Col. Bankhead, with the 2d artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow Twigg's column with a long train and large military force.—The country people begin to come into Vera Cruz, bringing vegetables and other market supplies.

SURRENDER OF ALVARADO.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

We received last night (says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday,) a slip from the office of the Mobile Herald and Tribune, communicating the following gratifying intelligence, to the effect that Alvarado has surrendered without firing a gun:

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA,
April 13th, 1847.

Gentlemen: The U. S. sloop St. Mary's has just this moment arrived, eight days from Vera Cruz, with news of the *taking* of Alvarado by Lieut. Hunter, commanding steamer Scourge, without firing a gun, on the 2d inst.

The St. Mary's brings despatches from Com. Perry. She has a great number of her crew sick.

The sudden departure of our mail prevents my giving you all the details.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

SIR:—I wish to make the following corrections in the article of "A Virginian," in your paper of the 9th instant. The bonus or penalty to Washington county, in the event of the Railroad not passing through it, was one million of dollars, instead of two hundred thousand as stated. After the Company had selected the present location for the road, and they were sued by that county to enforce the penalty or bonus, they, after failing successfully to defend the action, appealed to the Legislature of Maryland, and their friends being the strongest party, they obtained of it a repeal of the section imposing the penalty. Again, their agreement was to carry Coal at two cents per ton per mile, to dam No. 6, instead of one and three-quarters of a cent, as stated. In other respects, I believe the facts stated are entirely correct.

A VIRGINIAN.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Union announces officially the following important appointments:

Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, to be major general in the army of the U. States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of Wm. Cumming, who declined to accept.

Col. Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the army of the United States, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

THE CLERGY IN FAVOR OF PEACE.—The New York Sun's correspondent from Vera Cruz, March 30th, writes that the clergy, who clearly hold the balance of power, and represent at least nine-tenths of the people, are disposed to favor peace, and even make some sacrifice of territory to obtain it, on two conditions:

1st. The release of the mass from the oppression of their military leaders. They wish the army dissolved.

2d. They desire in some form a guarantee that the laws and constitution shall be sustained, and private property, including that held by corporations and the church, should be respected. This is prevented by keeping up a military despotism.

A New York letter published in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—

One of our best silk and dry goods houses, in Pearl street, failed a day or two since, after a career of ten years. The amount of their indebtedness is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars. The large auction houses, it is said, are the principal losers.

HAMPSHIRE.—William Harper, Esq., Editor of the Romney Intelligencer, and Robert Carmichael, Esq., are the Whig candidates for this county.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

I regret to have to ask the favor of you, to burthen your columns with the following correspondence. The circumstances of the case, however, I trust will justify me in so doing, both to yourself and the community. Of the good taste and propriety of making the final reply of Mr. Washington, as elaborate and argumentative as it is, I have nothing to say—it perhaps was necessary to do justice to the author of the article referred to.

My late constituents, who so generously confided to me the trust, in part, of representing them in the late House of Delegates, have a clear right to scrutinize, rigidly, my public conduct. I am ready at any time to meet such scrutiny and to show that in every respect I fully, fairly and faithfully, represented them. I could not, however, permit to pass unnoticed, published remarks, which even seemed to carry with them an imputation involving in any degree my personal honor; and hence I have sought the explanations referred to in the correspondence.

I have neither leisure nor taste for a newspaper controversy with any one—nor do I wish to appear as the apologist of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In my judgment, the character of the officers, and the conduct of that Company, when fairly understood, needs no apology,—and I may be permitted to say, that if the author of the publication in question, had taken the trouble to inform himself fully of the the matters he writes about, instead of basing his strictures upon mere vague rumors, he would scarcely have fallen into as many gross errors as his publication contains. These, however, it is not my business to correct.

The allusion which Mr. Washington has deemed it necessary to make, for the purposes of explanation, to one of the passages between Mr. Edgington and myself during the late session, needs but a passing remark. The newspapers referred to, so far as they have come under my notice, did not fail to state the truth of the case, that that gentleman having in the heat of debate, referred to me as the delegate of Baltimore, (not of the Company,) he frankly and at once disclaimed intending any personal disrespect to me, or imputation injurious to my character or position, and with that I was of course content. The circumstances of the case, I trust, will further justify me in subjoining the letter from Mr. McLane, which will be found at the close of the correspondence.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that I am prepared, whenever my late constituents may desire it, to give an account of my stewardship, and to vindicate not only the purity of my motives, but the soundness of judgment which guided my legislative conduct, in all things; and to the perfect satisfaction of every just minded man in the community.

Respectfully,
April 16, 1847. ANDREW HUNTER.

MONDAY MORNING, April 12th, '47.

Dear Sir:—As I have to go off to Berkeley and Morgan this morning, not to return until late in the week, I shall be obliged to you for the name of the author of the article in the Spirit of Jefferson, signed "Virginian"—that is, if upon consideration and consultation with that gentleman you deem it proper to do so. I should not trouble you further about the matter, as I have no right to demand his name from you; but as the Editor is absent, and I presume the author has no objection to being known, I hope it may be agreeable to you to furnish me with his name this morning.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
ANDREW HUNTER.

B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq.

CHARLESTOWN, April 12th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Yours of this morning has just been handed me, and I hasten to reply.

Upon mature consideration, I have concluded that under the circumstances, I am not at liberty to give up the author of the article referred to in your note, signed "Virginian."

I understand the Law or Editorial usage governing such matters—and I think it equally applicable in my case—to be this: If you consider yourself personally aggrived by an anonymous article, a formal demand in writing, setting forth the grounds of that grievance, accompanied with a declaration of intention of holding the author personally or legally responsible for the same, (unless reparation be tendered,) must be made upon the Editor, before he is at liberty to give up the author. I think upon enquiry you will find this to be the Law.

The author has serious objections to his name being known, unless it appears there is some necessity for it. He does not agree with you, that it is such a case as will give you the right to know him. He however shrinks from no responsibility.

If such a demand as above stated be made upon me, of course I will give you a responsible name. But as such has not been done, you must find in it my reasons for declining.

In conclusion, in the most friendly spirit, allow me to subscribe myself

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
BENJ. F. WASHINGTON.

To ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON OFFICE,
Charlestown, April 13, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to promise, made on yesterday at Martinsburg, I have held a conversation with the person who left at this office for publication, the communication in the last No. of the "Spirit of Jefferson," signed "*A Virginian.*" He authorizes me to say to you that he (B. F. WASHINGTON,) is responsible—if any responsibility has been incurred—in its publication.

I have thus discharged what I conceived you had the right to ask from me, and will take the occasion most respectfully to add, that I believe you have misapprehended the design of the communication of which you complain. And farther, I have no doubt such explanations will be furnished you, if desired, as will be entirely satisfactory. Most respectfully, yours &c.,

JAMES W. BELLER.

ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

CHARLESTOWN, April 14th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I have just received a note from Mr. Beller, written in consequence of a conversation I had with him on Monday last, relative to the authorship of an article in the last number of the Spirit of Jefferson signed "A Virginian," in which he says "*he* (referring to yourself,) is responsible—if any responsibility has been incurred—in its publication," &c.

As you expressly disclaimed being the author of the piece, I might perhaps justly except to this mode of proceeding—but from other intimations contained in Mr. Beller's note, and not wishing to attach unnecessary importance to the matter, I proceed to point out to you the passages in that article to which I except. They are as follows, to wit: "Who have discovered the deep interest the farmers and others of Jefferson have in the extension of the Baltimore Railroad to the Ohio river but a late *Delegate of that Company* in the Virginia Legislature"—and in a subseqent part the following:—"In a word, the whole course of the Baltimore Railroad Company, has been to make the best bargain they could for the Right of Way *and for men to advocate that right*," &c.—You will perceive at once that these expressions are at least equivocal, and that they may well be considered, if as I presume is the case, I am the late Delegate referred to, as implying that I have been bargained for by the Company to become its Delegate while in the Virginia Legislature.

I therefore respectfully ask such explanations touching these expressions as you may deem it proper to give, and particularly whether I am one of the advocates of that question referred to as being bargained for by the Company.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
ANDREW HUNTER.

B. F. WASHINGTON, Esq.

CHARLESTOWN, April 15, 1847.

Dear Sir:—Your communication of the 14th came to me through the hands of Mr. Daugherty, and without unnecessary delay I proceed to give such answer as its contents might seem to require.

By way of preliminary to your enquiries and in explanation of my true position, I will state that, when you called on me the other day, I was taken very much by surprise and had not for a moment anticipated any thing of the kind. The publication in question had passed from my mind, and I had not given it a thought since I had overlooked the *proof*.

You stated to me then that you had been to the office of the "Spirit," I think more than once, to procure of the Editor the name of the author of an article, signed "A Virginian," which had appeared in that paper of that week; and he (the Editor) being absent from the County, and you, anxious to know the author before you left home, in order to open a correspondence with him, had questioned Mr. McGinnis, the foreman of the office, as to the same. I understood you to say that he informed you, the MS. had been brought to the Office by me, but that I was not the author. Your purpose in calling on me was to learn who was the author. I told you in effect that you had been correctly informed as to my connexion with the article, and at the same time declined to give you the author for reasons then stated. Subsequently to that I reflected upon the matter, and the result of that reflection was, that as it seemed there was to be a personal responsibility incurred by the publication of the article, and as it had been enclosed to me, with a request to look over and if necessary to revise and correct it, and if I thought proper, hand it over to the Editor of the "Spirit" for publication, unaccompanied with any authority to give up the author's name,—I came to the conclusion, if responsibility was to be fixed any where, it should be upon me, the objectionable feature in the case being, not the mere writing of the article, but in giving publicity to it. This, then, will account for my name being given up by the Editor.

I stated to you that the author had serious objections to his name being made public. These objections, it is apparent are as follows, and not on account of any desire to avoid responsibility.—The whole object of the piece, evidently, was to convince the people of the entire inutility of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to this portion of Virginia and the folly of our permitting it to pass through our State to any point it might select on the Ohio River, and in furtherance of this to present to public gaze, the notorious bad faith of that company, throughout its whole career, as a reason why we should not extend to it any farther favors. That this was its object is apparent from its face, and could not have been intended to incur for the writer personal enmity and ill-feeling. If you are implicated by it, much more so are Mr. McLane and the Stockholders of that Company. If you can ask for an explanation, they have a right to demand satisfaction. In this view of the case, the auther might well hold himself in reserve for those at whom the piece was aimed, and decline answering you who are but incidentally referred to. This, however, so far as I am concerned, is waived.

I come now directly to those "explanations," which you "respectfully ask" of me, and shall endeavor to give them in the same spirit in which they are asked.

First then, as to "a late Delegate of that Company in the Virginia Legislature,"—You are right, I believe, in inferring that allusion was had to youself. I had supposed, until examination, that the expression, as it doubtless was intended, appeared in quotation. The author is by no means entitled to its originality, as you had been frequently taunted as such by Mr. Edgington in the Virginia Legislature, according to the reports of papers which gave the proceedings of that body. What explanation that gentleman gave to it, or whether or not he gave any, I am not able to say, but I understand it to convey this idea—that in the absence of any interest on the part of your constituents in the continuation of that road—they having already all the benefits to be derived from it—your zeal in the cause places you, as to the question of extension, in effect, if not *defacto*, in the attitude of the "Delegate of that company." As to the idea being conveyed that you were bargained for by the Company, and your advocacy of their measure was the result of *pay*—past or prospective—I do not hesitate, in justice to yourself as well as the author, utterly and unqualifiedly to repudiate it. The idea supposes a want of moral integrity, which he, upon mere surmise, could not impute to any man, much less to a gentleman occupying your position in society.

This declaration might supercede the necessity of my saying more, but as you quote another passage which you think objectionable as intended for yourself, and unexplained might have the appearance that the author either meant nothing or was unwilling to avow his meaning, I proceed to give, by way of explanation, what I conceive to be its full bearing. The passage is as follows—"In short the whole course of the Baltimore Railroad Company has been to make the best bargain they could for the right of way and *for men to advocate that right.*" It is evident I think, from the face of this sentence, that its special application is for the Baltimore Company aud was elicited by *their* acts and doings. It does not follow from its phraseology, that any one was actually bargained for, or in other words bought to advocate the right of way; but simply that the constant policy of that Company has always been to enlist the services of men without any regard to the manner or means of effecting their object. For example, I understand that any Editor, (and Virginia Editors especially,) who will call at Mr. McLane's office can procure a free ticket to pass over the road of that Company. Their object certainly can be none other than to enlist the feelings of the Corps Editorial, and yet such an inference does not implicate any particular Editor. I have also heard of instances where persons have been paid by the Company for the purpose of carrying around petitions to the Legislature of Virginia, in order to procure signers. These things may or may not be true. I give them merely to show that the passage is not unmeaning phraseology. If you were in the mind's eye of the author, its application to yourself—if in such a sense it can apply—could have been nothing more than this: In times past you had been the Virginia attorney for that Company. You no doubt, in the eyes of the company and in fact, discharged the duties appertaining to you as such, ably and efficiently. For doing this you were doubtless, as you had a right to expect, well feed. In this view of the case, it would be desirable for that Company not only to continue you as their Attorney, in case their road were extended, but to enlist your feelings in behalf of their efforts in procuring the Right of Way;—whilst on the other hand it might be to your interest thus to become the recipient of their confidence. The idea, surely, is not conveyed that there was any such actual bargain, but that the tacit understanding to the effect supposed, existed between you. Such an understanding, while it might not control the convictions of your mind, might well be supposed would enliven and sharpen them.

I have thus endeavored to fully meet your enquiries, and fairly and candidly to give the explanations asked for. If they prove satisfactory, it affords me gratification to have given them; if not, I can only regret that I have nothing farther to offer. I am yours,

Very Respectfully,
BENJ. F. WASHINGTON.

ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

BALTIMORE, April 13, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—I received this morning your letter of the 10th instant, calling my attention to an article published in the "Spirit of Jefferson," and enquiring of me "whether upon the occasion of your recent election to the Legislature of Virginia a single word ever passed between you and me, or so far as I am aware, with any one connected with the Railroad Company and you, on the subject of your being a candidate."

At the time of your becoming a candidate, and of your election, I was absent from the country, and have no recollection of having heard of your

position until after my return home, in September last, you informed me in my office at Baltimore that you had been elected to the Legislature.

I have never heard that there had been any interview between you and any one connected with the Railroad on the subject of your becoming a candidate. My first and principal conversation with you respecting the Right of Way was in December, on your way to Richmond, after the holydays, on which occasion you remarked that you should regard your relation to that question not as an advocate of the Railroad Company, but as a representative of the general interests of the State, which you should seek to harmonise, and upon that basis our conversation proceeded.

It is, I am quite sure, impossible that there could have been at any time, in any shape, manner or form whatever, any understanding or intimation the most remote, as to any compensation, direct or indirect, for any service you might render in advocating the grant of a right of Way.

I may add that, in my several communications with you upon this subject during the session of the Legislature, I approached you only as a gentleman of deserved consideration in that body, advocating, upon grounds of public policy, a measure you deemed of advantage to the State at large; and the tenor of all my communications with you was in strict accordance with this view.

I am, my dear sir,
With great respect,
Your ob't servant,
LEWIS McLANE.

To ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

IMPROVEMENT of THE SHENANDOAH.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I propose to offer to the people of the Shenandoah, some reflections on the improvement of that river, which you are aware is a subject of much interest to them.

The present state of the river is such that produce can only be carried down in flat bottomed boats, when the water is high; and there is no possibility, in any stage of the water, to go up the stream with any description of boats, loaded with one ton only. Notwithstanding this is the case, toll is continued to be demanded by the New Shenandoah Company. I do not know that there is a parallel case in our State, where a corporation has spent money improvidently and claim the right of taxing the public as a compensation for their improvidence. Are we of this Valley, in all time to come, to be subject to this oppressive Company, and to be deprived of the privilege of improving this valuable and beautiful river? A gentleman of respectability and a large stockholder in this Company, stated in his affidavit which was used by the friends of the Little's Falls Railroad, in the Legislature last winter, that the contractor to do the work on the Shenandoah, under the new Company, deceived the persons appointed to examine his work, by availing himself of a slight rise in the river, to take them in a boat through the locks. The work was accepted. Very shortly afterwards boats were dragging in many places.—From the day of accepting the work he gave up his stock as lost, in which he was not mistaken, as he has not to this day received one cent of dividend. It remains for the people to decide how long they will submit to this oppression.

The most difficult part of the river to improve, is the eight miles from Harpers-Ferry to Little's Falls; having attained in that distance an elevation of eighty-four feet, which is ten and a half feet per mile. To canal this part of the river, it will require ten locks of eight feet lift, which at an estimate much lower than those of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal cost, would amount to the large sum of $80,000, or eight thousand dollars each lock, besides probably not less than $120,000 for eight miles of canal formation. If an aqueduct across the Potomac should be required to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, $150,000 more would not be an over estimate. These are very large sums to expend on so short a work, and certainly much more than can be raised by individual subscription—and there is not much hope of aid from the State. It is true, we have not been entirely forsaken by the Legislature. After a severe struggle of two sessions, and violent opposition from the New Shenandoah Company, a charter has been granted to construct a Railroad from Little's Falls to the Old Furnace, or to intersect the Winchester and Potomac Railroad at Keyes' Switch. To this point, the expense would be comparatively trifling to the cost of the river improvement from Little's Falls to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and under the Little's Falls charter, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company are empowered to make the road from Keyes' Switch to the Old Furnace, and for the privilege of making it, they are bound to be the carriers of all freight to and from Little's Falls and the Old Furnace. In the event of the Winchester Company making that part of the road, the Little's Falls Company would only have three miles of road to make, which can be made for $30,000.

By this road the Shenandoah trade would enjoy a direct connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at a point where there is ample room for commodious Ware-houses, sufficient for the accommodation of all the trade of the Valley. If the Alexandria market is desired, the largest sized canal boats can float from the Canal into the river and come up immediately under the Ware-houses at the terminus of the Railroad, where freight of any kind can conveniently be put on board. If the Baltimore market is preferred, there will be no handling of the flour after it leaves Little's Falls until it reaches market. The flour that now comes down the Shenandoah has to be landed at Harpers-Ferry in the public road, and not unfrequently in the mud, more than half a mile from the Baltimore Company's Ware-house, to which it has to be drayed, and if it is intended for the Alexandria market, it must be drayed a little further across the Bridge to the Canal, where the labor to get it to the boats is full as much or more, than it would be at the Old Furnace.

It is evident by the Railroad from Little's Falls to either market, produce would be less exposed to the weather, less handled, and consequently less expense. The want of room at Harpers-Ferry, for sufficient Ware-houses to accommodate the trade, cannot be obviated. The B. & O. Railroad Company have a small Ware-house, not much larger than a County Court Lawyer's Office, and no ground to enlarge it;—so also with the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company,—consequently large quantities of flour from Winchester and from the river had to be piled up, exposed to the weather for weeks at a time, during the past season, at much loss to the owners, in condemned barrels, &c.

There are many persons of the opinion that the Shenandoah can be made navigable for steamboats. That it can be from Little's Falls up, there is scarcely a doubt, particularly for steam wheel boats of sixteen or eighteen inches draught. That there is a sufficiency of water in the dryest seasons, from Port Republic to Little's Falls, to make sluices of 15 feet width and 15 or 18 inches deep, will not be questioned by persons acquainted with the river. Then the only obstacle is the fall in the river. From Port Republic to the Forks, near Front Royal, is ninety-six miles, with an average fall of about six feet per mile. From the Forks to Little's Falls is forty-six miles, with a fall averaging about two feet eight inches per mile. The question is, can this fall be overcome without Locks? As it has been done in other rivers, it can be done in this. Is not the fall in the Ohio, from Pittsburg to Wheeling, more than the fall in the Shenandoah, where steamboats drawing fifteen or eighteen inches of water are frequently used; and is it not well known that in high water large steamboats frequently go up the Louisville Falls in the Ohio of twenty-two feet ascent in two miles, to avoid the toll of the Louisville & Portland Canal, of two miles length, made at great cost to overcome the fall. Rivers to the North, South, East and West of us, are navigated by steamboats over falls as great as those of the Shenandoah. Then let us believe that we can do what others have done—go to the work in earnest—lay our shoulders to it, and all pull together, and it will surely be done. It is useless to say one word of the incalculable advantages to the people of Jefferson, Clarke, Loudoun, Fauquier, Warren, Page, Shenandoah, and several other counties, higher up the river, to have Plaster, Salt and all other merchandize delivered from steamboats to the doors of some, and convenient to all, and to have their produce taken expeditiously to market at greatly less cost than they now have to pay. To realize this, urge the gentlemen appointed under the Little's Falls Railroad charter, to open books immediately, and let those interested take stock, and it will soon be determined whether there is to be a brighter day for this beautiful and unsurpassed Valley, by an early completion of this work. Let this be done, and it will be the beginning of the improvement of the Shenandoah to its highest sources.

The Shenandoah Company cannot hold out against the just claims of the people to have the river improved and not make an effort to do it themselves. There cannot be the slightest objection to an arrangement with that Company that will be just to them and those complaining of the present state of the navigation of the river. If ever people have been patient under oppression we have been, until patience is no longer a virtue. It has been many years since this Company was chartered and permitted to receive toll on the river, without making but one dividend, as I have understood from stockholders. Many of the dams that were built and thought necessary, have long since been washed down and permitted to remain so—the channels filled, and other obstructions equally objectionable, have constantly interrupted for years past, the passage of flat boats of less than one foot draught. And this company continues to receive toll, and the public to submit, though not without much murmuring. It has been said that the tolls received some years has reached thousands of dollars. As stated above, if an arrangement can be made, satisfactory to both parties, it is certainly very desirable; but if it cannot be done, let us unite and appeal to the tribunal appointed for the settlement of grievances among brethren. JAS. CASTLEMAN.

☞The Leesburg, Warrenton, Shenandoah, Winchester and Rockingham papers are earnestly requested to publish the above.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

The Matamoras Flag gives the following incident of the battle-field of Buena Vista. The heroes of it are the veteran Mississippians, under Col. Jefferson Davis. The heroic act is unequalled in the annals of warfare, and although no act could add to the reputation of this gallant regiment, it serves to show the stuff they are made of. Drs. Bennett, of Covington, Ky., and Carson, of Port Gibson, Miss., stood sponsors—all of which they saw, and part of which they were:"

The 1st Mississippi regiment, under command of Col. Jefferson Davis, coated itself over with immortal glory. Originally, it numbered 980 some odd, but suddenly transferred from the comforts and genial atmosphere of home, to the almost vertical sun of Brazos Island, last August, disease made frightful ravages among its men. What it lost in this way, in conjunction with the killed at Monterey, and those discharged in consequence of wounds, reduced it to considerably less than four hundred strong. With this diminished force, (weakened still more by the extraction of the Tombigbee and Carroll County companies, which guarded General Taylor's tent,) this skeleton regiment sustained, and repelled, with immense slaughter, a charge of three times their own number of Santa Anna's best lancers. The lancers first bore down upon one of the Indiana regiments—we forget which one—and dispersed it. The Mississippians endeavored to rally them, but before they could do so, were in turn themselves charged. Col. Davis, contrary to all custom, instead of forming in a hollow square, stretched out his men in the form of a crotchet. The lancers came up at a rapid gallop, but so perfectly astonished was, not only the chief officer, but his men, at so strange a mode of receiving a charge of cavalry, that they involuntarily halted. For a few seconds they gazed upon the unruffled countenances of the riflemen opposed to them, but feeling there was no time to lose, the order "*Adilante!*" [forward] was pompously given. The crotchet was filled in an instant; and just as they wheeled their horses, with lancers set on both prongs, the intrepid Mississippi Colonel, standing inside the fork, called out, "*Boys fire! and at them with your knives!*" Simultaneously with the sharp crack of the rifles, a deafening shout went up, and bowie-knives and revolvers flashed in the direction of the lancers. Strange as it may seem, many of the lancers were actually dragged from their horses and stabbed to death. In this unusual manner this splendid body of horsemen were beaten back. Capt. Eustis, of 1st dragoons, says the achievement is unparalleled. Whether it is owing to the native daring of the men, or the infusion into their bosoms of their Colonel's spirit, we leave every body to draw their own conclusions. It is due to the 3d Indiana regiment to say that they were afterwards brought up to support the Mississippi regiment, and fought valiantly.

The New Orleans Picayune says—

It is stated, upon what may be considered good authority, that Gen. Taylor, in giving an account of the battle of Buena Vista to Lieut. Col. Randolph of the Virginia Regiment, said that "if there had been only regulars in the battle he would probably have lost the day, as the Mississippi regiment of volunteers was whipped three times without knowing it; that when borne down by overwhelming numbers they fought on just as if nothing uncommon had happened to them, and by dint of endurance and a wonderful alacrity in ripping up the next man to them, they retrived the fortunes of the field."

As related to us the general tells this story with infinite gusto. As reported by all, the Mississippians under Col. Davis on that day of terror fought with a valor and intelligence unparalleled in modern warfare. Each man seemed to consider the fate of the day as depending on his individual prowess, and stood up to the rack with a dogged determination conformable to this predominant idea. They learned this business at Monterey—but at Buena Vista they bettered their instruction.

THE CASTLE OF ST. JUAN D'ULLOA.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says:—

The castle was not at all injured; one man in it was killed by a shell. This immense fortification, covering eleven acres of ground, was well supplied with ammunition. There were more than a thousand 13 inch shells, larger than any used by our army, and two hundred of the finest guns in the world. Many of these were made at Harpers-Ferry, in this country, and some of them, quaint, old Spanish brass pieces, dated as far back as 1621. The strength of this famous castle has not been exaggerated. It was a just remark of an officer of the British fleet, in reply to an inquiry of Com. Perry, whether he thought it could be taken by a naval squadron, that "with a thousand British seamen or soldiers to man the castle, it could blow to atoms all the navies of the world before they could make an impression on its walls."

CAPT. WALKER'S TROOP.—*Death of a Virginian.*—The Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle of the 6th inst. says:

"Capt. Walker, the intrepid Texan hero, passed down the river about noon yesterday, having with him two companies (160) of Maryland or Baltimore soldiers, which he had enlisted to serve as mounted riflemen. They were a noble looking body of men, and, under their chivalrous captain, will be sure to be felt by any enemy they may chance to meet; each is armed, in addition to a patent repeating rifle, with a brace of Colt's revolving pistols. The brave captain marched his men up into the city for exercise during the stoppage of the boat, and his frank, heroic countenance, with a memory of his gallant deeds, fairly thrilled with emotion all who gazed upon him. They performed while here the painful duty of interring one of their comrades, Mr. John T. Beaver, of Prince William county, Va."

☞The total cost of new Trinity Church in N. Y. was $358,630.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Wilmington, Del., Republican gives the following particulars respecting the explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills near that city on Wednesday morning, 14th inst.:

EXPLOSION.—At a quarter past six o'clock on Wednesday morning the bolting mill and packing house of Messrs. Dupont's Powder Mills blew up, killing eighteen of the hands. The shock was so great as to break the windows in all the neighboring houses, and one man was thrown down and had his leg broken. The persons killed were shockingly disfigured, and so dreadfully mangled, that but four of them could be recognized by their best acquaintances, and only nine of them had anything like the appearance of human beings. The buildings were razed to the ground, and the timbers torn into fine splinters and scattered over the neighborhood. The following is a list of the names of those killed:

William Green, Matthew McGarvey, Daniel Dougherty, Michael Houtton, Samuel Brown, Michael O'Brien, William King, Patrick Connor, William Connor, John McGinness, John Dougherty, Bernard Shields, Charles O'Brien, Malcom Baxter, John W. Pennington, Thos. Holland, David Althouse, Thomas Lynch.

Several of the above left wives and children to deplore their untimely end. This is the greatest explosion that has occurred since 1818, when there were 34 men killed. The widows of the men killed are generously allowed by the Messrs. Du Pont's $100 per year, and house rent free, as long as they remain unmarried.

The quantity of powder which exploded is estimated to be about 5000 lbs.

It is said of one of the Messrs. Duponts that he maintained his position upon the top of a building in which three hundred kegs of powder were stored, while the roof was on fire, and by this act of undaunted heroism, succeeded in quenching the flames with the water which was supplied him in buckets from below, before the fire communicated to the powder within, and thus doubtless preserved many valuable lives.

A CALL FOR SIX THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Union, that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call. These troops are intended to strengthen the three divisions of our army, viz: at Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the column of Vera Cruz. The Union says:

The armies both of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor will be promtly reinforced, till even Mexican pride, vain glorious and obstinate as it may be, shall see and feel the utter impossibility of continued resistance. We have heard it suggested, but we will not vouch for the accuracy of the estimate, that the former army will be in all about 20,000, and the latter not less than 10,000. The end to be thus accomplished is well worth the price of its accomplishment, for that end is—secure and permament peace, with just indemnity.

SEVERE LOSS—*Two Elephants Drowned.*—The two Elephants, which have been exhibited during the past winter in the extensive Zoological Institute, of Messrs. Raymond and Warring, at Philadelphia, were drowned on Thursday morning, at about 7 o'clock, in the river Delaware, opposite the powder wharf, about two and a half miles below the city. The Philadelphia Sun says:

An attempt was made by the respective keepers to get them on board a Ferry boat, but the huge animals upon placing one foot on the boat, and finding it to sink, recoiled, and all efforts to drive or coax them were in vain. It was finally resolved upon to make them swim across the river, and accordingly they were driven to a convenient place near the Navy Yard, and after considerable delay they got into the water. It appears they were fastened together by a small chain or rope, and in getting out into the stream were swept down with the tide, and though an Elephant is remarkable as an expert swimmer, yet one of these becoming exhausted, sank beneath the surface of the water, and pulled his companion down with him. They were valued at $30,000.

It is supposed that the water was too cold and the unfortunate animals became chilled. Their bodies were towed to the shore, below the Point, and, we presume, will be stripped of their hides.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Smithsonian building, which is to take place on the first of May next, will be performed with Masonic honors.—Preparations are being made under the direction of Grand Master B. B. French. It is thought the oration on the occasion will be delivered by Hon. G. M. Dallas, Chancellor of the Institution. The arrangements are to be on an extensive scale, and especial conveniences are to be provided for the accomodation of the ladies who may desire to witness the interesting spectacle.

[*Washington American.*

A SLAVE CASE.—We learn from the Pittsburg papers that Mr. Lloyd Logan, of Winchester, Va., accompanied by two constables from Virginia, named Geo. Kramer and J. S. Johnson, attempted, on Friday last, to arrest a runaway slave in that city, and that he was taken away from them by a mob of colored men, who knocked them down and severely maltreated them. They had scarcely made their escape from the mob before they were arrested on the charge of a tumultuous and riotous arrest of a slave, and after a hearing, required to give $3,000 bail for their appearance on Saturday morning for a further hearing. The slave had been carried off to Ohio, in the mean time, by his rescuers.—*Balt. Sun.*

BREADSTUFFS.—Since the 1st of January last, have been cleared from Philadelphia, 20 ships, 17 barks, 19 brigs and 1 schooner, to various ports of Great Britain, laden principally with breadstuffs. This is exclusive of the shipments to other ports of Europe.

Thomas Sully, Jr., the painter, died in Philadelphia on Sunday, suddenly, in the 36th year of his age.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—
From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.

CATTLE—The demand is active—sales at prices ranging from 3 50 to $4 50 per 100 lbs., on the hoof, equal to 7 a $8 75 net. Some choice lots sold at $4 75 per 100 lbs. on the hoof.

HOGS—We quote at $7 25 per 100 lbs., with sales.

FLOUR—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced. There were sales during yesterday of about 1,600 bbls City Mills flour at $7, which price was firmly contended for this morning, with small transactions.—Sales early this morning of 200 bbls. Howard street brand at $6 81¼, and later in the day, about 400 bbls. more at $6 87½. The supply of Susquehanna flour is unusually small; it is held at $7. Corn meal $4 75.

GRAIN—The supply of Wheat is light. We quote Md. red, good to prime, at 1 45 a $1 50, and choice white, for family flour, at 1 65 a $1 70. A sale of 6,000 bushels of Pa. prime red was made this morning at 1 57 a $1 60—an advance of 6 to 7 cents per bushel over previous sales. Corn is in better request, and prices advanced. We note sales of white at 86 a 87 cts, and of yellow at 92 a 94, with sales of some 15,000 bushels. Oats in better request—we quote Md. at 46 a 48 cts, and Pa. and Va. at 48 a 50. Rye, 85 for Md., and 86 and 88 for Pa. Cloverseed 4 a $4 25, and flaxseed $1 40 with sales in small lots.

BACON—In good demand—Shoulders 7½ a 7¾, Sides 8¼ a 9, Hams 9½ a 10 cts per lb. Lard in bbls 9½ and in kegs 10 cts per lb.

WHISKEY—In hhds and bbls 29 a 30 cts.

CENTRE MARKET.—There was a fair supply at the "Marsh" on Saturday morning, but prices were high.—Print butter 31¼ a 40c per lb.; lump do 20 a 30 per lb.; eggs 14c per dozen; fresh shad 25 a 50c per pair; herrings 12c per dozen—$1 per 100. Vegetables, meats, poultry, &c., sold at the usual high rates.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, Flour had advanced to $8 for Genesee, and $7 87½ for Michigan and Troy. Southern very firm at 7 50 a $7 75 for Baltimore, Georgetown and Brandywine. Corn meal is quick at 4 75 a $4 87½. Rye flour $5. Corn $1.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, Flour sold at $7 12½; Corn meal at 4 62½ a $4 75. Pa. red Wheat $1 55; Pa. Corn 98 cents a $1.

MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Joseph Baker, Mr. JAMES M. PORTER, of Maryland, to Miss RACHAEL BURKHART, of Frederick county.

On Tuesday the 13th instant, by the Rev. L. Eichelberger, Mr. WILLIAM A. MITCHERN to Miss SARAH COCHRAN, all of Frederick County.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Winter, Mr. GEORGE PRICE to Miss CATHARINE HUMMELDERF, all of Berkeley county.

At Snickersville, on Tuesday the 6th instant, by the Rev. John A. Henning, Mr. WILLIAM ALDER to Miss JANE ANN ORR, all of Loudoun county.

At Daneville, Ky., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. John C. Young, D. D., Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, D. D., to Mrs. VIRGINIA SHELBY.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Christopher Long, Mr. JOHN ROWLAND, of Virginia, to Miss SUSAN BUTTERBAUGH, of Bedford county, Pa.

DIED,

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM BUTLER, Esq., of this County, aged about 65—a gentleman of great worth and usefulness, whose loss is a public as well as a private calamity.

On the 13th inst., Mr. JOSEPH GORRELL, Sen. of this county.

On Sunday last, Mr. JAMES PRATHER, of this county—a most worthy and estimable citizen.

In Baltimore City, on Thursday 15th inst., Rev. JOSEPH PLOTNER, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, aged about 35 years. He was appointed to labor a year or two ago at Shepherdstown, in this county, and his ministry was eminently successful. Possessing a high order of talent, and undoubted piety, his loss will be severely felt by the Church to which he was attached, and deeply mourned by the several Congregations over which he has heretofore been placed.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, recently, in Alleghany county, Maryland, Miss BETSEY BARRACKS, aged about sixty-five years, formerly, and for many years, a resident of the vicinity of Smithfield, in Jefferson county, Va.

Miss Barracks had not been able to stand erect, or walk a step, for the last forty years of her life, owing, it is supposed, to a severe affection of the spine. Yet, she apparently experienced no bodily pain therefrom, but was able to cut out garments, and ply her needle, in the making up of the same, with a despatch, rarely equalled by seamstresses who are in the enjoyment of all their usual physical powers. But although thus afflicted, for so many years, she nevertheless was always buoyant in spirits, cheerful and contented in mind and never heard to utter a syllable of complaint against the ways of Providence, or her apparently hard lot in life.

Miss Barracks, having in early life, sought and found HIM, of whom Moses and the Prophets wrote, immediately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued, until the day of her death, a pious, zealous, and worthy member. At her own request, her funeral was preached by the aged Rev. William Welch, of said church, to a large and deeply affected assembly of her brothers and sisters in the Lord, who had come together to witness her obsequies, and to look for the last time on earth, on that pallid face which they had previously so often seen radiant with the smiles of hope whilst meeting with her at love feasts, in class meetings, and at the table of the Lord. G. G.

Scarcely a day elapses in which we do not receive some new testimonial in favor of Wistar's Balsam. The subjoined was sent us yesterday by an entire stranger, who could have been influenced by no selfish motive.

NEW HAMPTON, April 6, 1846.

Mr. Fowle:
Dear Sir—Having been troubled about four years with pain in the side and stomach, and after trying various remedies but to no effect, I tried the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me immediate relief and I can hereby assure the public, that in my opinion, it is the best medicine for Lung and Consumptive complaints which has ever been introduced to the public, and I judge from my own experience. J. A. LOOMIS.

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

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Charlestown, on Sunday the 21st of March last, a Negro Man named SAM, aged about 25 years—black complected—eyes somewhat puffed out on account of measels at an early age. Said negro formerly belonged to Mr. Wm. Grove of this county, and in all probability is now lurking in that neighborhood.

I will give $15 reward for the negro if taken in Virginia, and $50 if taken out of the State.
FRANCIS B. S. MORROW.
Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va.
April 23, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just opened a new and splendid assortment of Goods purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, which will be sold at a small profit. He therefore requests his town and country friends to give him a call before they purchase. Amongst his stock they will find the following articles, viz:

Black, white, graduated and lace robes,
Paris Lawn, Prints of a variety of patterns,
Colored and white cambrics, ginghams, do
Jaconets, figured and lace muslins, edgings,
Brown linens, drillings and Holland,
Silk fringes, brocade and other buttons,
Worsted serge, tweeds of different mixtures,
Carpeting, satinets, Kentucky jeans,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Brown and bleached muslins, and sheetings,
A general assortment of Groceries, crockery and hardware. M. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, April 23, 1847—4t.

Bark Wanted.

I WISH to purchase 250 to 300 Cords of Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark, for which I will give a fair price. SAMUEL RIDENOUR.
Charlestown, April 23, 1847—3t.

Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

WE have just received a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles; embracing in part: Rich Silk Berages, Swiss Robes, French Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Black and colored Silks, Foulard and Tissue, do. (a new and beautiful article,) also Embroidered Crapes, and Berage Shawls, Silk Neck Ties, &c., with a good assortment of Mourning Goods of every kind, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.
April 22, 1847. CRANE & SADLER.

To the Ladies of Jefferson.

JUST FROM NEW YORK.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Charlestown and Jefferson county, that we are receiving decidedly the most splendid and general supply of fashionable goods ever offered in the Valley. Having with the greatest care selected them in New York, we feel confident that no one can be disappointed. We hardly deem it necessary to enumerate, as our stock is so complete as to meet the wishes of all. We would most politely ask a call from every lady, as it affords us pleasure to show our goods whether they wish to buy or not. They will be compensated for the trouble by an examination.
April 23. MILLER & BROTHER.

Cheapest Cloths.

WE are now receiving a supply of the cheapest Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, we ever saw, by at least 25 per cent. Also, every material for gentlemen's *Summer Coats* and wear generally. We hope those who wish these kinds of goods will give us a call before they buy.
April 23. MILLER & BROTHER.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, French, Tweeds, Cashmaret, Normandy Cloth, a new article for Summer Coats, Vestings, Drillings, Linens, Cottonades, Checks, &c., all new and the latest patterns, for sale by
April 23. CRANE & SADLER.

Fashionable Hats.

SUPERB Beaver, Tampico, Monterey, Straw, Palm Leaf and Wool Hats, for sale by
April 23, 1847. CRANE & SADLER.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

EVERY variety and style, from 75c to $10, just received from Philadelphia. Also, splendid Ribbands, Flowers, &c., just received.
April 23. MILLER & BROTHER.

CURTAINS.—Several pieces beautiful Curtain Muslins, extra styles.
April 23, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

THE Ladies will find Coat's, superior spool Cotton for sale at
April 23, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

Notices.

NOTICE.

By Divine permission, the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, at Harpers-Ferry, on the first Sabbath in May, (2d). Rev. T. V. Moore, of Greencastle, Pa., will preach in said Church on Friday and Saturday evening preceding, and Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

Harpers-Ferry, April 22, 1847.

WILDEY LODGE, I. O. O. F.

A regular meeting of this Lodge, will be held at their Hall, in Charlestown, on Saturday evening next, at 8, P. M. As business of importance to the Order will come up, a full attendance of the members of Wildey Lodge is desirable. J. W. BELLER, *Sec'y.*

April 22, 1847.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The semi-annual rent of Pews in the Presbyterian Church fell due on the 1st of April. Payment may be made to Charles G. Stewart. Any persons wishing to rent Pews for the ensuing year, will also call on Mr. Stewart for all needed information.

April 8, 1847.

Berryville Turnpike.

The following gentlemen, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, to open Books of subscription for the Berryville and Charlestown Turnpike, are requested to meet in Berryville, on *Monday next, the 26th inst.*, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of opening Books of subscription and other matters in relation to said road. A full attendance is desired: Wm. F. Turner, Garland Davis, John Humphreys, Thomas Griggs, Thomas H. Willis, Samuel W. Lackland, George W. Sappington, Isaac N. Carter, Humphrey Keyes, John Lock, Charles Taylor, George W. Turner, John W. McCurdy, Hierome L. Opie, Edward Hall, James Ford, Andrew Hunter, William B. Thompson, 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, Mann R. Page, Alfred Castleman, John Larue, John Alexander, Francis McCormick, Province McCormick, Samuel G. Kneller, Thomas McCormick, Daniel W. Sowers, Nathaniel Burwell, George H. Burwell.

Alexandria Canal Trade.

CLEARED, April 16

Boat Robert Kimble, Knoxville, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., from McVeigh, Bro. & Co.

Boat Tecumseh, Hancock, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., from McVeigh Bro., & Co.

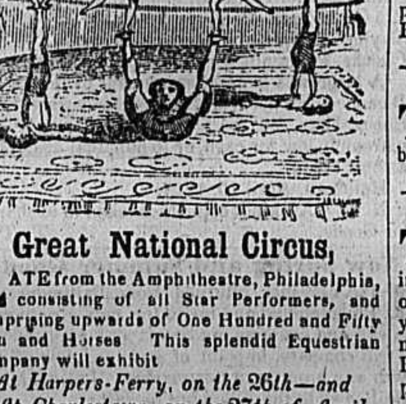
Boat Potomac, Williamsport, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. from McVeigh, Bro. & Co

Boat ——, Hancock, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., from McVeigh, Bro. & Co.

Boat General Harrison, Shepherdstown, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., from McVeigh, Bro. & Co.

Boat ——, 4 Locks, Md., groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c., for Warren Township, from McVeigh, Bro. & Co., and dry goods from Brent & Bryan.

Welsh & Delevan's



Great National Circus,

LATE from the Amphitheatre, Philadelphia, consisting of all Star Performers, and comprising upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Men and Horses. This splendid Equestrian Company will exhibit

At Harpers-Ferry, on the 26th—and
At Charlestown, on the 27th of April.

☞ Open at 1½. Performance at 2.
☞ Admission to this splendid and extensive exhibition 25 cents only.

Among this talented company will be found the far-famed *MADAM MACARTE*, whose daring and graceful scenes place her without a rival in the world.

Mr. LEVI NORTH who has borne away the palm of superiority from all competitors before the Royal Families of England and France, returning covered with Medals and Honors, will again appear before his native countrymen.

Mr J. J. NATHANS, the great and unrivalled two, four and six horse rider, will, while his horses are at full speed, introduce the daring act of balancing *Frank Pastor* on his head, and in a variety of elegant and most graceful attitudes.

Mrs WOODS, the Graceful Allemande Rider and Leader of the Cavalcades, will, in her own peculiar Acts, Scenes and Performances, secure a large share of admiration.

The great and celebrated Clown, JOHN MAY, the highest star in his line, and decidedly the best in his profession.

Mr. *E. Woods*, the grand representative of the Red man of the forest.

Moses Lipman, the wonderful vaulter and tumbler, the Hero of the South, will lead the Troupe on the vaulting board, with many successive somersets.

Mons. Macarte from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, the great Acrobat, Tumbler and Vaulter, and general gymnastic performer.

W. Chambers, the inventor and personifier of the amusing characters, Punch, Jack Horner, and Mother Goose, will entertain the junior part of the spectators with his amusing personifications.

Frank Pastor, whose execution and grace are beyond comparison—the finest proof of excellent teaching—will appear in a touching infantile effort on a single horse.

T. Brower, N Jameson, and *J Stickney*, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character, will give a comic concert arranged in the neatest and most accurate resemblance in tone, speech and manner, to real Ethiopian professors of Music and Dancing

Equestrian Director—Mr. J. J NATHANS.
Riding Master—Mr. FRANCIS WHITAKER.

The celebrated American thorough bred dancing horse, TAMMANY, who has been taught and performed by Mr. Levi North, will astonish every beholder with his extraordinary performance of Waltzes, Quick Steps, Polkas, and a Grand Pirouette.

The two eccentric Ponies, Black Maggy and Jenny Lynd, will appear in their diverting double act, in which they will leap through hoops, clear barrier bars, pick up various objects, and mount pedestals, at a signal from their talented trainer Mr North.

The highly trained and beautiful Arabian horse, Andalusia, will, at a sign, from his teacher, bound through balloons, leap over horses, and various other barriers. The Managers believe that James Bancker, Esq., has by great pains and skill, trained and presented a horse without a parallel in this or any other country.

The great water-proof Pavilion is entirely new, and appropriately decorated, and furnished with carpeted seats for the perfect ease and accommodation of three thousand spectators.

The arrangements of the interior are such as to preclude the possibility of an attempt at disorder or indecorum.

April 22, 1847

DIX'S COLUMBIA HOUSE,

South Charles Street, opposite German Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS HOUSE being located in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depot makes it a desirable *Situation for Travellers.*
Terms per day $1,25 cts.
April 23, 1847—6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on *Thursday the 6th day of May*, 1847, at the late residence of Samuel Moore, dec'd, the following personal property, belonging to the Estate of the said Moore:

A number of work Horses and Colts,
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
One strong Wagon and Bed,
Ploughs and Harrows,
One Cart and Roller,
Wagon and Plough Gears,
One Four Horse Threshing Machine,
1 Barouche,
6,000 Brick,
A lot of Plank,
Lathes and Scantling,
50 Barrels Corn,
200 Bushels Oats,
8 or 10 Tons of Timothy Hay,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
of every variety.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, (except the Corn and Oats,) the purchaser giving bond and approved security, before the property is removed from the premises. For sums under $5 the cash will be required.

On the Corn and Oats, a credit of sixty days will be given.

Sale to commence early in the day.
JAMES BURR, Jr., *Adm'r*
April 23, 1847. *of Samuel Moore, dec'd.*

Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

WE have on hand a large assortment of Bonnets, viz: Tamels, Neapolitan, Verona, Highland fling, Bird Eye and Black straw for mourning, Ribbons of the latest styles, French Artificial Flowers, &c.
April 23. CRANE & SADLER.

W. T. DAUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

OFFERS his professional services to the public generally.

He will practise in Jefferson and the neighboring Counties. April 16, 1847.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ANY person who will contract to build a Bridge across the Shenandoah River at Snicker's Ferry, will *confer personally* with the subscriber.

Also, the subscriber wishes to enter into contract with individuals for the purpose of making a Railroad from Little's Falls on the Shenandoah River to the Potomac River at or near the Old Furnace on said river. Also to clear the Shenandoah River from Little's Falls to Port Republic, in Rockingham county.
JAMES CASTLEMAN.
Snickers's Ferry, Clarke Co., Va.,
April 16, 1847—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, in Smithfield, *on Thursday the 22d inst.*, (*Election day,*) the following property, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Wilson, dec'd, viz:

Two Horses, four head of Cattle;
Six or eight Shoats, one large Sow;
One Barouche and an old Gig.

Terms.—A credit until the first of September next will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. For less amounts the cash will be required.
April 16, 1847. JAS. GRANTHAM, *Ex'r.*

WANTED.

THE Advertiser wishes to purchase for immediate use, a Work Horse, and one that can be bought *low*. Enquire of
April 16, 1847—3t. THE PRINTER.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Co., are hereby informed that the annual meeting, for the election of 10 Directors and a President for the ensuing year, will take place on the first Monday of May next, at their office on the Island of Virginius, at Harpers-Ferry. Those who cannot attend in person, will send their proxies.

Those who have not paid up their instalments will please do so forthwith, or their stock will be advertised and sold according to the 8th article of the "Act of Incorporation."

Those wishing to take more stock will be enabled to do so, at the meeting, as there is a small amount yet to be taken, before the Books are closed. JAMES GIDDINGS, *Pres't.*
Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1847.

TAKE NOTICE.

IN July last, the subscriber had about 27,000 feet of Plank, which he left in the care of Messrs. Short & Shaeffer and Mr. P. Driskell, above Dam No. 4, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was washed away by the high water at that time. There was five squares (10,000 feet) of this Plank strongly tied together in a raft, which was seen go over the Dam without breaking apart. I will give a reward of $10 to any person who may have caught this raft and will give it up to me, or $2 per square for any of the squares.

Any information relating to this lumber will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
SQUIRE BELL.
Near Snickersville, Loudoun Co., Va.,
April 16, 1847—3t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving an unusually large assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., which they will be pleased to show to their customers and the public generally.
April 16. GIBSON & HARRIS.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MISS KERCHIVAL, respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has just returned from Baltimore, with the latest

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and is now amply prepared to execute in the best and most fashionable style, any article belonging to the Millinery or Mantua-Making Business.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to her, she hopes to receive a continuance of the same, and promises on her part to use her best exertions to render satisfaction.
April 16, 1847.

MILLER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Miller of tried capacity. A young man that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will find a good situation. JOHN W. McCURDY.
Bullskin Mills, Near Kabletown,
April 16, 1847—3t.

HORSES FOR SALE.

12 TO 18 superior Work Horses, large and strong, will be sold on liberal terms and time, if applied for early. ISAAC PAUL.
Winchester, March 16, 1846—2w.
P. S.—If not sold they will be sent to Charlestown on Monday next. I. P.

Spring Goods.

WE are now receiving our Spring Goods.
April 16. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at the subscriber's all, and every article necessary to comfortable housekeeping. Amongst them will be found new style Churns, Tea Chests, Servant Bells, Knives and Forks, Tea Sett, Dinner ware, &c., all of new style and beautiful pattern.
April 16, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

Variety.

From the Louisville Journal.

SPRING.

I know that the spring-time
Is come, for I heard
In the morn's early prime
The blithe blue-bird;
And high in the clear sky,
The martin that brings
Tidings of summer nigh,
Warm on his wings!

And see, in the hedge hid
The violet blue,
With its half opened lid
Laden with dew;
And in the border trim
The crocus lifts up,
As a young novice prim,
Her tiny cup.

And the brook hurries past
With bright dimpled face,
As a child frolics past
Flushed with the chase;
And the wind wooing sips
Delight as it goes,
From the sweet budding lip
Of the young rose.

Oh! 'tis the season gay,
When earth from its gloom,
Warm'd by the vernal ray,
Bursts into bloom!
And the soul's cherish'd thought
Imprison'd too long,
By its own fervor taught,
Breaks into song.

Then hail to the spring-time,
Her sunshine, her showers!
Welcome to the merry chime
Heard in her bowers!
Hail her with beaming brow,
With sports and with cheer!
Crown her with garlands now,
Queen of the year!

QUAINT CONVERSATIONS.—"I think I have seen you before, Sir." "No Sir, you have never seen me before, for I am a stranger in this country."—"I certainly saw you, Sir, at Reed's tavern, Lexington, on a winter evening." "I tell you, Sir, I never was at Lexington in the winter, and besides, Reed never kept a tavern." "Yes, Sir, it was at Reed's tavern on the hill; you was in the bar room." "No, Sir, that could not be, for Reed's tavern was not on a hill, and had no bar-room either." "I am sure you was in the bar-room, it was on the evening of the quarter ball, and there was a nigger eating some bread and cheese on a bunk in the corner of the room at the time." "I assure you, Sir, you greatly mistake, for there was no quarter ball held at Reed's on that night, and no nigger there; and moreover Reed's bar-room had no bunk in it, and the nigger had no bread and cheese. So you are out at all points, and the sooner you give up the better."

A steamboat is being built to run on the "sea of trouble."

A bar keeper not far off is said to be able to mix some of the 'slings' of fortune, of which Hamlet speaks.

A clothing shop has for sale some of the "shifts of the wind."

A traveller recently picked up old Time's whetstone—this is thought to account for dull times.

An ingenious mechanic has invented a plummet for measuring the depths of obscurity.

A new book is coming out containing the form of a 'plea of ignorance.'

JONATHAN'S ADVICE TO A HOMELY LADY.—A notion seller was offering a Yankee clock finely varnished and with a looking glass in front, to a certain lady not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it is beautiful" said Jonathan.

"Beautiful indeed! a look at it almost frightens me."

"Then marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you had better take one that hain't got any looking glass."

EPITAPH ON A TAILOR.

Here lies below a Tailor dead,
His name was Edgar Grim,
He cabbaged buckram, cloth and thread,
'Till Satan cabbaged him.

A certain cure for corns is to rub them well with salt every day for a week—then have both feet cut off, just above the ankles.

PRAYER.—God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how elegant they may be, nor at the geometry of your prayers, how long they may be, nor at the arithmetic of your prayers, how many they may be, nor at the logic of your prayers, how methodical they may be; but the sincerity of them he looks at.—*Brooks.*

The mechanic, sir, is God's nobleman. This is only true when he behaves himself and is an honest man. He is frequently no better than a lawyer, a physician, or a member of the upper five dozen.

PERSONAL SECURITY.—'Will you do me a favor?' said young George Brooks to his wealthy friend, Simon Hanson.

'What is it, George?' said Hanson.

'I wish you to lend me a hundred dollars, sir.'

'Call at my counting house,' rejoined Hanson. George was not long in paying his respects.—'What security can you give me, young gentleman?'

'My own personal security, sir.'

'Very well, get in here!' said Hanson, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest.

'Get in here! exclaimed George in astonishment. 'What for?'

'Why, this is the place where I always keep my securities.'

'My dear, come in and go to bed,' said his wife to a jolly son of Erin, who had just returned from the fair in a decidedly 'how come you so' state. 'You must be dreadful tired, with your long walk of two miles.' Arrah! get away with your nonsense, says Pat, it was not the length of the way at all at all that fatigued me but the breadth of it.

TO A BOTTLE.

'Tis very strange that you and I
Together cannot pull—
For you are full when I am dry,
And dry when I am full!

"Jake," said an old farmer, the other day, to one of his mowers," do you know how many horns there are in a dilemma?" "No" replied Jake, "but I know how many horns there are in a quart of whiskey!"

MONOMANIA.—"Tom wot's monomania?" "wy you see, Dick, wen a poor feller steals, it's called larceny—but wen it's a rich 'un, the jury says it's 'monimany,' and he can't elp it; that's it!"

A rough bungling barber trimming a dandy's hair, cut one of his ears, 'Are you trimming my left ear?' said the dandy. "No, sir, said the tensor, "I am not done with the right yet." No matter, then, go ahead; but by what I *felt*, I thought you were *passing* through to my left ear without going round!"

PROSPERITY.—There is a well-known adage, "Prosperity gains friends, but adversity tries them." The friends who have been attracted by prosperity, almost invariably fall away on the approach of adversity; but where friendship is pure, disinterested, and founded on genuine esteem, affliction serves to bring it out more prominently than ever. Like the rainbow, true friendship is brightest in the darkest storm.

MEMORY.—The remembrance of the loved and lost, the absent or alienated, how it comes upon us like a dream of the past, and mingles with the present, as the shadows of twilight steal quietly upon the vivid hues of day. How often does a word, a look, a tone, bring back the memory of long-loved, familiar faces, and the voices of those long passed away, seem mingling with accents which we have scarcely learned to recognize, so brief has been the period since we have known their tones:

How sweet the charm that memory throws
Around the scenes of earlier years,
How brightly retrospection shows
Long vanished forms—though seen thro' tears.

CHILDHOOD.—What so innocent as childhood and children. Some mild and tractable, whilst others are peevish, sulky and unmanageable. It requires a noble mind properly to manage children—one that has well studied human nature.—Children are apt scholars and presently know if their monitors err. If the teacher be mild, intelligent, and firm, he or she may subdue, in a great measure, the worst of dispositions.

A GOOD NEIGHBOR.—There is a theme for deep meditation indicated in the following anecdote: A traveller asked an honest hermit once, in Italy, how he could venture to live alone, in a single cottage on the top of a mountain, a mile from any other habitation. He replied that he was not alone, for Providence was his very next door neighbor.

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!

Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS.

Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the

SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS!

Singing in the Ears relieved by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, or BLOOD PILLS.

Headache and Giddiness cured by using the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS.

Dyspepsia can be cured by using the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

☞ Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should use freely the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, or BLOOD PILLS.

☞ Persons in want of a Pill that is *Purely Vegetable*, and is warranted *not to contain a particle af mercury*, should use the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

☞ *THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY* ☜

SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND—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.

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

IN THE BEGINNING,

it may lead to Inflammation of Lungs, and finally Consumption! To all who have a cough, we would say, procure a bottle of

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOARHOUND.

The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save you years of suffering.

Price 50 Cents per bottle or six bottles for $2,50

Prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Chas & Pratt sts.

For sale by
J. P. BROWN, *Charlestown,*
JOSEPH ENTLER, *Shepherdstown,*
A. M. CRIDLER, *Harpers-Ferry; and*
DORSEY & BOWLEY, *Winchester.*

Dry Goods and Groceries.

THO. THOMAS has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large and elegant stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprising in part, the following:

French and English Cloths, all colors,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Satin, Valencia and Marseills Vesting,
Balzarines, Lawns and Ginghams,
Fancy Plaids, Muslin de Lanes and Alpaccas,
Fringes, Laces, Lace Muslins, Curtain Muslins,
Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Bandana Hdkfs.,
Damask and Pongee, do.
Super Black Italian Cravats,
French, English and American Prints,
Canvass Drillings, Farmers do.
Cottonades for Pants, all qualities and colors;
Rio Grande and Monterey Plaids,
Taylor's Stripes and Mexican plaids,
Checks, Penitentiary plaids, and Bed Tickings,

A large and general assortment of Brown and Bleached cottons. Hardware, Queensware, Boots Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.

Halltown, April 16, 1847.

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. T. T.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and invite the public generally to call and examine my Stock, as I am confident it will compare, in point of style and low prices, with any brought to this market. I would invite the Ladies to the following in part:

Plaids, Parasolettes, Parasols;
Silk Tissue,—a beautiful article for dresses;
Ginghams; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Prints of every description;
Cotton Hosiery;
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbands;
Best French Kid Gloves;
Striped Swiss for dresses;
Grass Skirts, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

For the Gentlemen.

I would invite the Gentlemen to call and see my assortment of Superior black French Cloths, from $5 to $8 per yard, Black French Cassimeres, for Spring and Summer wear;
Superior black Italian Cravats, Fancy do;
Gambroons, plain, striped, and Duck;
Drilling for Pants; Suspenders;
Marseilles Vesting, Plain and Figured, and all other goods usually kept in a country Store.

Domestics.

4-4 Os. cottons, ¾ do.,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Burlaps Linens.

E. S. TATE.

Charlestown, April 16, 1847.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving this week, their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which have been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and selected with great care. We respectfully ask our friends and the public generally, to call and examine them. They comprise the newest styles of the season; all of which we promise to sell upon the most accommodating terms. MILLER & BRO.

April 16, 1847.

Fresh Spring Goods.

CRANE AND SADLER, are now receiving their stock of *Spring and Summer Goods,* such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-ware, and Hardware, to which they respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine. April 16, 1847.

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening his Spring Goods, comprising all the various styles of new and elegant goods, to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers.

April 16, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

HARDWARE.—I will call the attention of the public to my large and cheap stock of Hardware, Locks, Hinges and Screws; Bridle Bitts, Sturrip Irons, Forks, Shovels, Spades, and everything else in the Hardware line, at very reduced prices. E. M. AISQUITH.

April 16, 1847.

LINEN GOODS.—Splendid Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow-case Linen, Table Cloth and Table Diaper—all at about half the usual prices.

April 16. E. M. AISQUITH.

Seasonable.

JUST received another lot of Garden and Corn Hoes, Spades, Rakes, Shovels, 3 and 4 prong Forks, Broad Axes, &c.

April 2. THOS. RAWLINS.

CARPETING—A large stock of Three Ply and Ingrain, with splendid Rugs to match.

April 16. E. M. AISQUITH.

LOTTERY AGENCY

OF

Chas. C. Egerton, jr's Office,

Corner of Commerce and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY,

To be drawn at Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th April, 1847.

TO THE citizens of Jefferson County, and to the People of the United States,—The undersigned contractor and agent for the Maryland State Lotteries, now offers one of the most brilliant schemes ever presented, containing prizes amounting to over

One Million of Dollars!!

And as nearly every person will be anxious to possess themselves with a ticket or package in these truly magnificent Schemes, we respectfully request of our correspondents and others at a distance (in anticipation of a scarcity of tickets as the day of drawing approaches) to send on their orders in good time, when we pledge ourselves no disappointments shall occur in the execution of their commands.

☞ Order early. See address at foot, to which all letters go perfectly safe, no matter how valuable their contents.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY,

Class No. 22, for 1847.

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1847.

100,000 DOLLARS

Divided into 5 Prizes of $20,000 each.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:

1 Prize of		$20,000	Amounting to 100.000
1	do	20,000	
1	do	20,000	
1	do	20,000	
1	do	20,000	
1	do	5,000	Amounting to $25.000
1	do	5,000	
1	do	5,000	
1	do	5,000	
1	do	5,000	
1	do		$2,500
1	do		2,500
1	do		2,500
1	do		2,500
1	do		2,000
1	do		1,000
50	do		500
50	do		300
&c.	&c.		&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of		25 whole tickets,		$140
Do	do	25 half	do	70
Do	do	25 quarter	do	35

☞ Certificates of regular packages in the above splendid Lottery, will be issued and sold at my office, or mailed to any part of the United States. A package contains every number in the lottery, and can draw over

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All orders, to secure the earliest attention and best selection of regular packages, or single tickets and shares, must be forwarded without a moment's delay, and addressed to the great Prize Agent, CHAS. C. EGERTON, Jr., corner of Commerce and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

☞ The official drawing of these great lotteries will be sent immediately after they are over, to all who order from me.

☞ The tickets and drawings are always mailed under envelop, so that no one can discover what they contain; and all money or lottery operations transacted with me, strictly sacred and confidential.

☞ No postage need be paid on letters ordering tickets.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR SMALL FRY LOTTERIES.—Our customers will please take notice that one of the above Lotteries will be drawn henceforth on EVERY SATURDAY in each week. Tickets $1, Halves 50 cts. Qrs. 25 cts. Packages on certificate will be sold at the following rates:—Regular package of wholes $14; regular package of halves $7; regular packages of quarters $3 50. The purchase of packages in these lotteries is decidedly the best mode of venture, as it gives to the holder of a certificate every number in the lottery, and the chance of drawing the *four highest prizes.* C. C. E.

Baltimore, April 16, 1847.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR!

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

J. R. WHITE,

Merchant Tailor,

Opposite Abell's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, Va.,

SUCCESSOR TO T. J. W. SULLIVAN,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of fine and superfine French and English Cloths;

Fancy colored single milled Cassimeres, and black French Doe Skins;
Plain black, Fancy, English and French Satin and Silk, Fancy Merino, White Figured and Embroidered Marseilles VESTINGS;
Silk and linen Cambrick Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Black and Fancy Silk, and Jaconett Cravats;
Suspenders, Hosiery, &c., together with some beautiful pieces of Black and Fancy Colors;
Cashmerett's and Drap d'ete, for Spring and Summer Coats, and Pants.—ALSO,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

A general assortment, which will be sold *very low.* To all of which, he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally.

April 9, 1847—3t.

Latest News from Mexico!

SPRING FASHIONS.

J. H. KINNINGHAM respectfully congratulates his friends and the public generally, upon the recent glorious victories of the American Arms in Mexico, and at the same time assures them of the fact that he has received the SPRING FASHIONS with full explanations and directions and is prepared to cut and make up all kinds of garments in the most tasteful and fashionable style.

Thankful for past favors he earnestly solicits a continuance of his old customers, and hopes by his untiring endeavors to please, to add many new ones to his list.

The public's humble servant,
J. H. KINNINGHAM.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in payment for work at market prices. J. H. K.

Charlestown, April 2, 1847—3m.

A CARD.

I TAKE this opportunity of offering to my friends and the public generally, my grateful acknowledgements for the many manifestations of kindness, and for the support they have extended to me in the several business connexions, in which I have been engaged in this place. The present arrangement with my brother, I expect to be a permanent one, and hope that my friends and the public will extend to me a share of their patronage, and I will engage on my part to use my best exertions to make it their interest to do so.

April 9, 1847. E. P. MILLER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Benjamin Wilson, dec'd, that their Bonds are now in the hands of the undersigned, and they are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, in order that the debts of the estate may be paid off as soon as possible. Those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAS. GRANTHAM,

April 2, 1847—4t. *Executor.*

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE LOW, *at* THIS OFFICE.

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.*

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

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

MUNCASTER & DODGE.

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

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

The largest and best assortment of Marble Mantels ever offered to the public may be seen at the Ware-Room, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.

Imported Garden Stauary and Vases of the most tasteful designs and patterns, made of the finest and handsomest description of Italian Marble; Tiles for Flooring, imported, and always on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Marble Cutters can be supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantels or Table Tops, at reduced wholesale prices; and the Trade will be furnished at the shortest notice with all kinds of Marble in the block, or cut to sizes for Monuments, &c. JOHN BAIRD,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1847.—$5.

JAMES M. HAIG,

No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL,

IMPORTER and Manufacturer of Fringes, Tassels, Gimps, Odd Fellows' and Masonic Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons, Tailors' Trimmings, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in every variety, wholesale and retail.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—1y*

LEWIS A. METTEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 13 LIGHT STREET,

(*Near Fogg's & Thurston's Fountain Hotel.*)

GENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch.

Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—6m.

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. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be convinced that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.

Small profits, large returns, and the *mutual interests* of *buyer and seller,* on a *broad scale,* is the *object* and *basis* of this long established house.

126 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 5, 1847—$4.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

WM. ABELL tenders his thanks to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity for the liberal patronage he has received since he has opened his Furniture Room. He would inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he has removed his stock of Furniture from Mr. John G. Wilson's to the lower room of the Stone Building, three doors west of A. Holland & Co.'s store, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of all descriptions, made in the most workman-like manner, which he is determined to sell as low as any can be bought in the Valley of Virginia. He would respectfully invite persons in want of Furniture, to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself the style and quality cannot fail to please.

Any article sold by me, or my Agent, Mr. A. Holland, is warranted what it is represented to be when sold.

Harpers-Ferry, April 2, 1847—tf.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS D. WEBSTER has removed his shop to the upper story of the frame building of J. J. Miller. The entrance is on the corner, Main street. He will be happy to receive orders from his old friends, and hopes in his better location to find many new ones. The latest Spring and Summer Fashions, has just been received, and he is amply prepared to furnish any article in the Tailoring line, to suit all tastes, notions and fancy. Thankful for past favors in his endeavors to make an honest living, by his trade, he solicits a continuance, and believes that he will be able to render entire satisfaction.

Charlestown, April 9, 1847—3t.

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 Leetown road: those leaving the road and coming on again on either side of the gate must pay.

JOHN YATES, *Pres't.*

Feb. 19, 1846. *S. C. & H. Turn. Com.*

Wheat and Corn Wanted.

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

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

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

Old Furnace, Febuary 26, 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 Roods and 32 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 fall sufficient for a flouring mill, woollen factory, distillery, or any kind of machinery that capitalists may desire. The stream is sufficiently strong at all seasons to turn any or all of the above mentioned works, and to any person desirous of investing capital in a small landed estate a favorable opportunity is offered. The farm is situated two and a half miles South of Charlestown. Letters addressed to B. F. CLARK, at the above named place, will receive attention.

March 5, 1847—3m.

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

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,
March 19, 1847. JOHN LUCAS.

SAPPINGTON'S

THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL,

WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

October 24, 1845.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale.

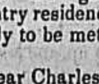
THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his

Valuable Landed Estate,

situated three miles North West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, Va.,) within half a mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and also within four Miles of Kerney's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

Containing 600 *Acres.*

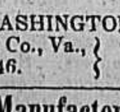
The Impromements consist of a commodious *BRICK*



DWELLING HOUSE,

containing eleven rooms. The Outbuildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c.

There is a great variety of



CHOICE FRUIT

growing and yielding upon the Estate besides every variety of *Ornamental Trees* growing in the yard.

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

This land can be divided into two farms, giving both wood and water to each.

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

WM. T. WASHINGTON.

Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., December 18, 1846.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the *best of Baltimore Leather,* for the manufacture of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunks large and small, of the most approved patterns; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Buggy Harness, Brass, Silver and Japanned Mountings, Carpet Bags, Valices, Raw hide waggon whips, Riding Bridles; Bitts, from 12½ cents to $3,00. Martingales, English worsted Girths, &c.

Having employed competent workmen and made arrangements to work none but the *best* of Leather in the manufacture of the above named articles, he invites all in want of articles in his line, to call and see for themselves.

Collars can be furnished to Sadlers or others at wholesale prices.

☞ Repairing done at short notices.

JOHN BROOK.

Jan. 29, 1847. [*Free Press Copy* 3t.

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. J. J. H. Straith, so that he will always have the benefit of his instruction and counsel—unless professionally absent, he may be found at all hours at Dr. Straith's office.

Jan. 22, 1847—3m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—tf.

WHO WANTS MONEY?

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

☞ Letters addressed to Harpers-Ferry, Postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. PEACHER,
Agent for D. Paine & Co., Managers.

Jan. 8, 1847.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at *low prices* and on *most accommodating payments.*

H. ST. G. TUCKER.

Hazelfield, Jefferson county, Va., Sept. 25, 1846—tf. [*F. P. copy.*

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. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

WM. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
JOHN G. WILSON, do.
SOLOMON STALEY, Shepherdstown;
H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch;
JOHN COOK, Zion Chuch;
WM. RONEMOUS or JOHN HESS, Union School House;
GEORGE E. MOORE, Old Furnace;
JOHN H. SMITH or J. R. REDMAN, Smithfield;
EDWIN A. REILY, Summit Point;
DOLPHIN DREW or S. HEFFLEBOWER, Kabletown;
JACOB ISLER or J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville;
WM. TIMBERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COYLE, Brucetown, Frederick County;
HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester;
Col. WM. HARMISON, Bath, Morgan County;
JOHN H. LIKENS, Martinsburg;
GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Snickersville;
J. P. MEGEATH, Philomont, Loudoun county;
WM. A. STEPHENSON, Upperville, Fauquier county;
SILAS MARMADUKE, Hillsborough, Loudoun county;
GEORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire county;
GABRIEL JORDAN or W. BAKER, Luray, Page County.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Buildings, NEW YORK, and No. 12 State Street, BOSTON, is the agent in those cities for the "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON." He will receive and forward promptly, Subscriptions Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

BALTIMORE TRADE.

Spring Fashions of Hats for 1847.

J. L. McPHAIL, 132 *Baltimore st.,* between Calvert and North streets, is prepared 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.

Scales, Scales! Scales!!

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales.

Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balderston Streets, Baltimore.

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

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

Baltimore, March 5, 1847—1y.

CHARLES C. REINHARDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Surgical and Dental Instruments,

No. 8, *Light St., Baltimore.*

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

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

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

C. C. REINHARDT & CO.

Baltimore, February 26, 1847—6m.

SAMSON CARISS,

(LATE T. PALMER & CO.,)

No. 140 *BALTIMORE St., BALTIMORE,*

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

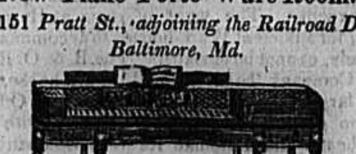
His stock of Merchandise is in part as follows: Japanned Waiters; Traps; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Toilet Setts, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Setts; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery: Alba ta Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Fenders, with Andirons and Tongs and Shovels, in setts, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Bands; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Girondoles; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Porcelian; India China Toilet Setts, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to mention) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles.

He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German **Looking Glass Plates;** Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frames, Bracket Pier Tables, Window Cornices; Rods and Rings, on hand, or by him manufactured to order, and sold as low as the same can be obtained at any establishment either in this city or elsewhere. He would here invite his friends and the public generally, (before purchasing,) to give him a call.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.*

New Piano Forte Ware-Room.

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



THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument, which for beauty and durability of finish, brilliancy and richness of tone, cannot be surpassed.—Professors and amateurs who have as yet tried them, pronounce them the very best instruments of the day.

The manufacturers being very extensively engaged in the Piano Forte business, are enabled to sell them much lower than the usual prices.

Persons desirous of purchasing a real good Piano, and at the same time pay a very moderate price, are invited to call and examine those now on hand. T. NEWTON KURTZ.

☞ There can be had at all times, *School Books, Stationery* and *Blank Account Books,* of every description, REALLY CHEAP.

☞ Country Merchants, Teachers and others, are invited to call and examine my Stock, which is now very large and complete. T. N. K.

Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846—1y.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, Between Third and Fourth, PHILADELPHIA.

D. K. MINOR, *of New York,* Proprietor.
JAS. M. SANDERSON, *of Phil'a,* } Assistants.
GEO. P. BURNHAM, *of Boston,* }

Sept. 25, 1846—1y.

BLUE MERCER AND LONG RED POTATOES; For seed, for sale by

April 9, 1847. J. H. BEARD.