

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 9, 1847.

NUMBER 39.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JAMES W. BELLER,
 (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE
 "VALLEY BANK.")
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 No paper discontinued, except at the option of the
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 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
 country guarantee the settlement of the bills.
 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of
 \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 50 cts
 for each continuation. Those not marked on the manu-
 script in advance, or responsible persons living in the
 country guarantee the settlement of the bills. A liberal discount made
 to those who advertise by the year.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

W. M. 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. Atkinson'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 deter-
 mined 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 pur-
 chasing 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 9, 1847.—J. F.

TO THE LADIES.
THE undersigned takes this method of inform-
 ing the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity,
 that she has again commenced the MANU-
 FACTURING BUSINESS, having removed to Main
 Street, one door east of Carter's Hotel, where she
 can be found at all times ready to receive those
 who may favor her with their patronage. She
 hopes she will again see her old friends and pa-
 trons who are already aware of the neatness and
 durability of her work.
 She would say to them and all new patrons who
 may favor her with their work, that it shall be
 done in the neatest manner and upon the shortest
 possible notice, as she is better prepared to give
 her entire attention to their service than she has
 ever been heretofore. To all she would say, she
 will do her best to please and accommodate. She
 will be supplied with the SPRING FASHIONS
 as soon as they can be obtained.
 ELVIRA S. BROOK.
 Charlestown, April 2, 1847.—J. F.

EDUCATION.

MISS TRUMBULL, having relinquished her
 School, in Charlestown, the undersigned
 respectfully informs her friends and the public
 that she will open a School in the room lately oc-
 cupied by Miss Trumbull, commencing on Mon-
 day the 6th of April. The usual branches will be
 taught. Terms the same as charged by Miss T.
 No abatement made for loss of time except in cases
 of sickness. Children under 14 years of age pre-
 ferred.
 A few boarders will be taken by my mother,
 Mrs. ELIZA GIBSON. FRANCIS GILGUS.
 Charlestown, April 2, 1847.—J. F.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN MURRAY, County Clerk, Parish
 of Bolinnet, Ireland; lived, opposite Rev.
 Father Branigan. He left Ireland about fourteen
 years ago, and the last letter received from him
 was about six years since, enclosing £10, and
 stating that he was going to Harpers-Ferry, Va.
 His brother William was with him. His sisters
 Bridget, Julia, and Mary live in West Troy, N.
 York; and Mary would be glad to have a letter
 from him, directed to J. E. Pond, Esq., West
 Troy, N. Y. April 2, 1847.

Latest News from Mexico!

THE late KINNINGHAM respectfully congrat-
 ulate his friends and the public generally,
 upon the recent glorious victories of the American
 arms in Mexico, and at the same time to re-
 present 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.—J. F.

Commissioners of Election.

At a March Term, 1847, of the County Court
 of Jefferson, the following persons were ap-
 pointed to superintend the election at the several
 precincts in the County, on the Fourth Thursday
 in next month, (April) of two persons to repre-
 sent this County in the next House of Delegates
 of this Commonwealth, and of a person to repre-
 sent the District of which this County forms a part,
 in the next House of Representatives of the United
 States.
 At Charlestown—George Wm. Ranson, Sam'l
 Riddick, James M. Brown, Gerard D. Moore,
 and Francis Yates, or any two or more of them.
 At Middletown—James Grantiam, Sam'l Cam-
 eron, George Murphy, Ambrose C. Timberlake,
 and Meredith Helm, or any two or more of them.
 At Shepherdstown—John M. Jewett, James A.
 Chapline, Alex. R. Boteler, David Bilnyer, and
 Joseph Entler, or any two or more of them.
 At Harpers-Ferry—Gerard B. Wager, George
 B. Stephenson, Wm. J. Stephens, George Mazy,
 and Richard Henderson, or any two or more of them.
 A Copy—Teste,
 March 26, 1847. T. A. MOORE, CLK.

FOR RENT.

THE two SHOPS, nearly opposite the Post
 Office, possession given immediately. En-
 quire of
 THOS. RAWLINS.
 Charlestown, March 26.

Yankee Invention.
JUST received from Bristol, Connecticut, a
 large lot of Mahogany Bureaus, suitable for
 Misses. Price only \$2.
 April 2. C. G. STEWART & SON.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, April 9, 1847.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Eighteen States have already chosen their
 Representatives in the next Congress, and the Whigs
 so far have a majority of 14. Eleven States have
 yet to choose them, and if there be no change in
 the representation from these States as it stood in
 the last Congress, there will be, in the next, a
 Democratic majority of nineteen. As every thing
 depends, however, upon the ensuing elections,
 their results are looked to with a lively interest,
 by both parties. The following speculations upon
 the subject, are from the Washington Union:

Representatives in the next Congress are yet
 to be chosen in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Mary-
 land, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Missis-
 sippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indi-
 ana. Eighteen States have already held their
 elections. The number of Representatives elected is,
 we believe, 123. Of these, 62 are Demo-
 crats, and 76 Whigs—giving of the members
 already elected, a Whig majority of 14. There
 is good reason to believe that the two districts in
 New Hampshire, which have failed to elect at the
 first trial, will at the next effort return Democratic
 members, as the Democratic candidates lead their
 opponents by several hundred votes in both those
 districts. In this case the Whig majority of the
 members already elected will be reduced to twelve.
 In Maine, there are four vacancies; and in Ohio,
 the death of General Hamer in Mexico makes one
 vacancy. There has been no vacancy from New
 Hampshire during the whole of the last Congress.
 Of the members yet to be elected, the Demo-
 crats had in the last Congress sixty members, and
 the Whigs twenty-nine, being a Democratic ma-
 jority of thirty-one. Supposing the two districts
 of New Hampshire to elect Democrats, and deduct-
 ing from this Democratic majority of thirty-one,
 the above Whig majority of twelve, there will
 remain, if no further changes occur, a Demo-
 cratic majority in the next House of nineteen.
 But in North Carolina, where the delegation now
 stands six Democrats to three Whigs, the Whig
 legislature has altered the districts, so heaped
 upon the Democratic votes into a few districts that
 they expect to gain three members. This will
 still leave a Democratic majority in the House of
 thirteen. We trust, however, that this loss in
 North Carolina, if it occurs, may be partially
 compensated by a Democratic gain in Connecti-
 cut, where the present delegation are all Whigs
 and all candidates for re-election.

Upon the whole, it appears highly probable that
 the political complexion of the next Congress must
 be decided by the election which is soon to take
 place in Virginia. A better battle ground could
 not be chosen. The Democracy of the whole
 country looks now, as heretofore, with unabated
 confidence and hope to the time-honored energy
 and patriotism of the Old Dominion. The moral
 effect of a Democratic triumph in Virginia, will
 be felt with irresistible influence throughout the
 Union.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

At an agricultural meeting in Massachusetts
 recently some remarks were made by Mr. CAL-
 NOOX, of Springfield, on the profits of farming as
 compared with other pursuits. The conclusion
 arrived at was that farmers on the average suc-
 ceeded better than merchants; that if, by way
 of experiment, one hundred men should go into a
 city and trade, and one hundred go to farming, at
 the end of twenty years the one hundred farmers
 would be worth the most money. Mr. Calhoun re-
 ferred to some facts, statistical and other, with re-
 gard to agriculture.

Here is a foundation that may be built on with
 more certainty than any other. Yet young men
 are rushing into cities to make their fortunes.
 It is all-important that the facts which have here
 been stated, now and at former meetings, should
 be deeply impressed on young minds. Mr. Brooks
 says 16 per cent. may be made on capital by an
 efficient and systematic farmer. The Hon. John
 Lowell said 18 per cent. All this may be done
 by farming intelligently. He had wondered that
 farmers generally could get along so well as they
 actually do in their careless mode of farming—
 for himself, he had regained his own health by
 farming. The fresh open air had restored him.
 He repeated his pleasure on hearing the nume-
 rous statements of the profits that may be made in
 this business. One more consideration should
 have much weight. It had been truly stated by
 the Hon. John Lowell, that this business naturally leads
 the mind to contemplation, and to gratitude to the
 Ruler of the Universe, to whom farmers feel obliged
 to look for a blessing on their labors. No occupa-
 tion so directly leads the mind to reflection on
 the works of creation. All that we eat, drink, and
 wear, comes from the ground. In every view this
 occupation is important.

If the profits of farming in New England (says
 the Baltimore American) can be made to rise to
 eighteen per cent. the advantages of our soil
 and climate ought to enable the farmers of Vir-
 ginia and Maryland to realize a still higher rate.
 The importance of bringing science to the aid of
 agriculture is becoming more generally appreci-
 ated now than formerly; and we may hope that the
 results already realized may have the effect of per-
 fecting an alliance so pregnant with beneficent
 consequences. It would be easy to make the ele-
 ments of agricultural chemistry a part of the course
 of instruction in schools and academies, so far as
 least as to teach how to analyze soils and learn
 their different natures.

47. The course of General Washington: "There
 was no declaration of war by the Barbary States
 against this country, but merely acts of depreda-
 tion, similar to those of Mexico against the United
 States; less, in fact, on the part of Algiers in the
 breach of public faith, and in threatened invasion,
 than on the part of Mexico. What did President
 Washington do? He fitted out an expedition
 against Tripoli before Congress could act upon
 the subject. He communicated to that body the
 hostile acts of the Barbary States, and upon that,
 without declaring war, Congress enacted that war
 existed by the hostile acts of those states, and pro-
 vided means of attack to be used until peace should
 take place. Under that act the war was conducted
 by the President and our gallant naval heroes
 to a glorious termination."

MAGISTRATES FOR ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.
 The following gentlemen have been commis-
 sioned by the Governor of Virginia, as Magistrates
 for the County of Alexandria, to wit:
 William Minor, Turner Dixon, George White,
 George Wise, John Powell, P. Hewitt, Charles
 Koons, L. Peyton, J. Ross, John H. Boat, R.
 Crupper, Samuel Bartle, and Joseph G. Carr.
 It is a singular coincidence that the same dis-
 ease which has attacked the potatoes in other
 countries has attacked the cocoa in Jamaica.

A BILL.

To establish "The Bank of Martinsburg in Virginia," in the County of Berkeley.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That
 there shall be established a Bank at Martinsburg
 in the County of Berkeley, whose capital stock
 shall not be less than one hundred thousand dol-
 lars, nor more than one hundred and fifty thousand
 dollars, to be raised by subscription, in shares of
 one hundred dollars each. Books of subscription
 for raising the stock aforesaid, shall be opened on
 the second Monday in May next, and remain open
 until all the stock aforesaid, shall have been sub-
 scribed, at the following places, viz: At Martins-
 burg, in the County of Berkeley, under the superin-
 tendence of Charles J. Faulkner, Daniel Burk-
 hart, Edmund P. Hunter, John W. Boyd, and
 Geo. Doll Jr., or any three of them; at Frederick,
 in the County of Frederick, under the superin-
 tendence of Bushrod Taylor, Lloyd Logan, A.
 S. Baldwin, Choc C. Bredin and Robt. B. Wolf,
 or any three of them; at Shepherdstown, in the
 County of Jefferson, under the superintendence of
 Benj. T. Towner, Wm. Shortt, Henry Berry,
 Willoughby W. Webb and John H. McEndree,
 or any three of them; at Charlestown, in the
 County of Jefferson, under the superintendence of
 Wm. F. Lock, Geo. W. Sappington, Charles G.
 Stewart, Wm. C. Worthington, John H. Briscoe,
 or any three of them; and at Bath, in the County
 of Morgan, under the superintendence of John
 Strother, John W. Breathed, Isiah Buck, John
 O'Ferrall and Cromwell Orrick, or any three of
 them.

2. A majority of the persons named as commis-
 sioners at the aforesaid places, respectively,
 shall have full power to act; and their rights,
 powers and duties, in relation to the Bank at
 Martinsburg, shall be in all respects, as far as ap-
 plicable, as the rights, powers and duties of the
 commissioners appointed by the General Assembly
 for the establishment of the Bank of the Valley
 in Virginia are in relation to the said Bank of
 the Valley in Virginia.

3. The said Bank at Martinsburg shall be called
 and styled "The Bank of Martinsburg in Vir-
 ginia," and under that name and style the stock-
 holders thereof, and their successors, shall be a
 body politic, and corporate in law, with all the
 rights, powers and privileges, as far as they are
 applicable, which are granted to the aforesaid
 "Bank of the Valley in Virginia."
 And it is further enacted, that the said Bank
 at Martinsburg, shall be and is hereby invested
 with all the rights, powers and privileges con-
 ferred, and made subject to all the rules, regulations,
 restrictions and limitations imposed by the act,
 entitled "an act prescribing general regulations for
 the incorporation of banks," passed March
 the twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-
 seven, and all acts amendatory thereof, up to the
 time of the passage of this act.

THE PEOPLE'S TARIFF.

The Tariff of 1846
 has a quality which recommends it for its justice
 —it does not aid one interest at the expense of
 others, but treats them all alike. It is framed on
 the basis of value; and the articles imported pay
 a tax proportioned to their value, not like the tariff
 of '42, dear articles for the rich pay, as they
 should, and cheap articles for the poor pay accord-
 ingly—this is an application of the law-making
 power that renders the measure just and proper.

When the tariff of '46 was enacted, all the most
 terrible calamities were predicted by the Whigs
 —they pretended to see in the change a complete
 prostration of trade and commerce, the banks were
 to explode, the ships were to rot and decay at the
 anchorage, the manufacturers were to wind up
 their business, and the thousands who find employ-
 ment with them were to be turned upon the world
 without money, food, or employment. Even the
 farmer, whose granaries are always full, were to
 be broken up, and impoverished by the tariff of '46.
 Instead of these dreadful visitations, although
 the new tariff has been in operation over three
 months, the country has not received a single
 step, but on the contrary is pushing onward to
 wealth with greater vigor than ever—manufactures
 are going up all over the country—forges and furnaces
 are coining money for their owners—shipping and
 commerce are prosperous at every season—the
 husband is amply paid for his toiled and every
 channel of industry is swollen high with business,
 trade and employment.—Baltimore Republican.

A NEW DESTRUCTIVE.—We understand from
 a gentleman who has recently returned from
 Washington, that the government has just con-
 sidered a negotiation for the purchase of a new
 kind of destructive weapon, in the shape of a
 rocket, which can be propelled by one man, and
 yet will destroy life and property at a distance of
 two miles. This weapon was invented by an
 Englishman and offered to the government, but
 not adopted by them, when an American saw its
 destructive properties, and purchased the patent
 right for \$10,000. He then returned to the United
 States, and offered it to the War Department, and
 after it had been subjected to experiments in the
 presence of all the distinguished military and naval
 officers, it was approved of and purchased for \$200,000.
 A company of artificers are to be drilled
 expressly to the use of this weapon and despatched
 to the seat of war forthwith.—N. Y. True Sun.

BREACH OF PROMISE AND SLANDER.—The
 Brooklyn Advertiser of Friday evening, states
 that a curious law suit is pending in that city,
 in which a gentleman holding a lucrative and re-
 sponsible appointment in a large commercial house
 in New York, will figure as defendant, and a claim
 be made against him of damages to an immense
 amount, for slanderous expressions of a very in-
 jurious character alleged to have been uttered by
 him, of and concerning a beautiful young lady,
 whose father enjoys the most unlimited confidence
 and respect of all who know him. The injured
 fair one is, it is stated, on the eve of marriage
 to a person of suitable match, when the intended
 bridegroom was informed by the individual above
 alluded to that his betrothed was already a mother,
 and that an infant in the arms of her parents
 resembled in every particular her betrothed.
 So startling and astounding a disclo-
 sure—false and calumnious as it was—could not
 of course, fail to produce an immediate estrange-
 ment of the lovers, and an irreconcilable feud be-
 tween their respective families. The affair has
 created considerable excitement among the friends
 and neighbors of the several parties concerned
 with it, and on a trial of the issues which have been
 joined, the Advertiser states that some facts will
 be elicited of a nature more remarkably strange
 and extraordinary than any that have ever before
 been developed in a court of justice in this country.

LEGISLATIVE DIGNITY.—A Boston paper relates
 the following, which is said to have recently oc-
 curred at one of the principle hotels in that city.
 It is capital:
 Several members of the House of Representa-
 tives were seated at the dinner table, (feeling rather
 dignified, we suppose) when one of them said,
 "Will the gentleman from Andover please pass the
 butter this way?" Pretty soon another spoke,
 "Will the gentleman from Worcester please pass
 the salt this way?" when one of our city wags,
 taking the hint, turned round to the black waiter
 and said distinctly, "Will the gentleman from Africa
 please pass the bread this way?"

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Spirit of Jefferson.

Your paper of the 26th ult., is published
 some extracts, taken from a late adjourned meet-
 ing of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio
 Railroad Company.
 Amongst others, Mr. McLane, the President of
 that Company addressed the meeting, and spoke
 with that sort of frankness (I) with regard to the
 purposes of the Company, which ought to remove
 any doubt, and to enable all parties to act under-
 standingly.

In regard to the Virginia terminus, he stated
 that it was the original purpose of the Company
 that its main line should reach the Ohio river,
 through the territory of that State. This was an
 object that he had always had steadily in view, as
 first in importance, with regard to the interests
 of the Stockholders and of the city of Baltimore,
 and one, so long as the Stockholders continue him
 at their head for the direction of their interest,
 he would never abandon.
 Gentlemen had not perhaps examined the law
 lately passed by the Virginia Legislature; it was
 by far the most favorable enactment we have
 ever obtained from her: it has removed every
 restriction, except the route, and left us with the
 right to go to Fish Creek with the consent of
 "Wheeling." Here then, citizens of Virginia, is
 this "same old Conon," or I should rather say fox,
 speaking with that sort of frankness which ought
 to remove any doubt, and enable all parties to act
 understandingly.

The Baltimore president is
 proverbial for candor and frankness, and this com-
 pany always act in good faith—do they not?
 Witness the \$200,000 not paid to the County
 of Washington, Maryland, for the four votes of
 that county, in the Legislature of that State some
 years since, for an appropriation in favor of the
 Baltimore Railroad Company! Should the Road
 not be carried through that county, as proposed
 and promised, the Baltimore Railroad Company
 contracted, bargained and bound themselves so-
 lemnly to pay to the county named, the sum of
 \$200,000 as a penalty for failing so to do. Did
 they pay that sum? Look into the records of the
 Court of Maryland, and you will there read the
 disgraceful plea made by that Company—a promise
 to pay money, without a consideration to
 support it, is void! Upon this plea, the Baltimore
 Company defeated the suit of Washington County,
 and the records of the courts of Maryland fully dis-
 close the facts.

The candor, frankness and good faith of that
 Company, as seen by its turnings and twistings
 to monopolize advantages to itself and the city
 of Baltimore, are as follows—
 First, its anomalous struggles at the Point of
 Rocks to grasp at and swallow every thing for
 Baltimore, and the desperate attempts there made
 by it to shut out the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
 from the right of way at that Point—its subse-
 quent bad faith and shameful treatment of all ar-
 rangements designed to accommodate the two
 works, not only before the recent law of the State
 of Maryland for the completion of the Canal, but
 also since its passage, and while negotiations
 were being made to make that law available.

Secondly, its treatment of the Canal and its
 anomalous struggles upon trade seeking it at Har-
 pers-Ferry, in so constraining the agreement be-
 tween the two works, that all freight going to the
 Canal should pass free, and all coming from the
 Canal to the Valley of Virginia should pay ten
 times over, the charge for freight upon other
 parts of the road—as though it were not enough
 that they had deceived Virginia, who gave the
 casting vote to permit their road to pass by the
 side of the Canal, from the Point of Rocks to
 Harpers-Ferry, and thence through Washington
 County, according to their pledge and obligations,
 but in obtaining further grants and favors in
 being permitted to cross the Canal and the Potomac
 river to the Virginia side, an oppressive and
 onerous charge must be imposed upon all other
 citizens, by way of reward for that road had re-
 ceived at her hands. And this is not all; as in-
 stance her sliding scale put into operation at all in-
 termediate points, and upon all freight seeking
 the Canal from the Valley of Virginia and the
 Potomac counties.

Thirdly, its treatment of the City of Wheeling
 and Pittsburgh—its double dealings and especially
 its awkward position at this time in regard to the
 "Original design," which has "slid-
 ed" been "steadily in view," and never to be
 abandoned," being to reach the Ohio through the
 territory of Virginia! Thus not only sporting
 with the feelings and interests of the citizens of
 those two Cities, but with the prosperity, peace
 and dignity of two sovereign States;—all with
 "that sort of frankness" &c. &c.

Fourthly, its notorious bad faith, in all its en-
 gagements with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
 Company, who generally, but now to be seen
 unadvisedly, permitted that Company to run
 their road side by side, with their own work,
 from the Point of Rocks to Harpers-Ferry, and thence
 across the Canal and the Potomac to the mouth
 of the Valley of the Shenandoah. For instance,
 in violating all engagements with the Canal Com-
 pany, at all points, and in every instance, when the
 interests of the Railroad or the city of Baltimore
 could be promoted, or those of the Canal injured.
 Witness again their engagements to carry coal
 from Dam No. 6, when by so doing it was but
 carrying out their systematic way upon the Canal
 and attempting to discredit that work in the eyes
 of the Maryland Legislature, and every favor for
 speculation to the merchants of this country—
 in short, they have allowed the mania for the es-
 tablishment of Joint-Stock Banks, and all bubble
 schemes, and like a celebrated banking firm in
 this city, have acquired fortunes by attending to
 their own business.—London Paper.

A MRS. TAYLOR recently recovered Five thou-
 sand Dollars damages in an action of slander, in a
 Baltimore Court, against a Mr. Shipley—the
 heaviest damages ever awarded in that city in a
 similar action.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH IN VIRGINIA.—A bill
 passed the Virginia Legislature on Saturday the 26th
 inst., giving the right of way and corporate powers
 to the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic
 Telegraph Company, so that all obstacles are now
 removed to the speedy establishment of the light-
 ning lines from Boston to New Orleans.

An Irishman, named James Malone, committed
 a murder thirty-six years ago in Ireland, and elud-
 ed justice by escaping to America. After being
 in this country eighteen years, he returned to Ire-
 land, where, after remaining in security for eight
 years, he has just been identified as the murderer,
 informed of, and committed for trial. He is
 now over 70 years of age.

The Magnetic Telegraph lines, it appears,
 were extensively injured by the storm of Friday
 night. Between Wilmington and Philadelphia,
 and thence eastwardly, the wires were broken and
 the said the wires broken in various places. The line to Lan-
 caster Pa., is also much injured. The repairs of the
 several lines were commenced yesterday with
 energy, but it is supposed that several days must
 elapse before the communications can be com-
 pletely restored.—Balt. American.

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 Rocks to grasp at and swallow every thing for
 Baltimore, and the desperate attempts there made
 by it to shut out the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
 from the right of way at that Point—its subse-
 quent bad faith and shameful treatment of all ar-
 rangements designed to accommodate the two
 works, not only before the recent law of the State
 of Maryland for the completion of the Canal, but
 also since its passage, and while negotiations
 were being made to make that law available.

Secondly, its treatment of the Canal and its
 anomalous struggles upon trade seeking it at Har-
 pers-Ferry, in so constraining the agreement be-
 tween the two works, that all freight going to the
 Canal should pass free, and all coming from the
 Canal to the Valley of Virginia should pay ten
 times over, the charge for freight upon other
 parts of the road—as though it were not enough
 that they had deceived Virginia, who gave the
 casting vote to permit their road to pass by the
 side of the Canal, from the Point of Rocks to
 Harpers-Ferry, and thence through Washington
 County, according to their pledge and obligations,
 but in obtaining further grants and favors in
 being permitted to cross the Canal and the Potomac
 river to the Virginia side, an oppressive and
 onerous charge must be imposed upon all other
 citizens, by way of reward for that road had re-
 ceived at her hands. And this is not all; as in-
 stance her sliding scale put into operation at all in-
 termediate points, and upon all freight seeking
 the Canal from the Valley of Virginia and the
 Potomac counties.

Thirdly, its treatment of the City of Wheeling
 and Pittsburgh—its double dealings and especially
 its awkward position at this time in regard to the
 "Original design," which has "slid-
 ed" been "steadily in view," and never to be
 abandoned," being to reach the Ohio through the
 territory of Virginia! Thus not only sporting
 with the feelings and interests of the citizens of
 those two Cities, but with the prosperity, peace
 and dignity of two sovereign States;—all with
 "that sort of frankness" &c. &c.

Fourthly, its notorious bad faith, in all its en-
 gagements with the Ches

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHABLESTOWN.
Friday Morning, April 9, 1847.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.—FREDERICK COUNTY.
ALGERNON R. WOOD, Esq.,
JOSEPH D. HACKNEY, Esq.

MORGAN COUNTY.—DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

LONDON COUNTY.—DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.
COL. JOHN LESLIE.

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

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

We are authorized to announce Col. JAMES ALEXANDER, Col. Wm. C. C. ASBURY, and Maj. THOMAS BUSH, as candidates for a seat in the next Legislature of Virginia, from the County of Page.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The present volume of the "Spirit of Jefferson," will end in July next. At that time, we propose, if we can obtain one hundred new subscribers, to enlarge our paper considerably in its dimensions, and make many additional improvements both in its matter and appearance. This enlargement is called for on several accounts. Our paper has already obtained a circulation in the counties of the 10th District, inferior to none other published therein—and business men, of all parties, are beginning to appreciate its advantages as a valuable advertising medium. Again, the great political contest of 1848 is approaching—the Whigs are already arming for the conflict, and with a determination to support any man or any measures that expediency may suggest, the Democracy must needs be on the alert. The principles upon which we have ever acted must be defended, and their justice, fairness and equality, fully set forth. The Mexican War—the tariff of 1846—the Independent Treasury Bill—are all to be assailed, and if possible stricken down, by the never-ceasing and never-ending clamors of Whig presses and Whig politicians. To repel these assaults in a manner that will be overwhelming and decisive, the Democratic press must be supported—its means of usefulness increased—and if needs be, its "area of freedom" extended.

These considerations have induced us to make one more appeal to the kind friends who have stood by us. In this matter you are alike interested with ourselves. If you can obtain for us the number of additional names, which would warrant us in enlarging our journal, we promise on our part, that so far as our means extend, you shall have, in every respect, a paper inferior to none other in the Valley of Virginia. And we say this in no manner of boasting, but as indicative of what we are determined to fulfil, if our efforts be seconded on the part of our friends of the 10th District. Give us, then, a helping hand. We doubt not, if you will, almost every subscriber on our books, can obtain one more name. At least make the trial—to you it will be a matter of no trouble or inconvenience, whilst to us, if you are successful, a benefit would be conferred for which we shall ever be grateful. Our Agents, as published in our paper from time to time, will be good enough to circulate our Prospectus in their neighborhoods.—There are many families in Jefferson as well as the neighboring counties who take no newspaper—if they can be prevailed upon to take ours, try and get them to do so. They will, we are sure, have no occasion to regret at the end of the year, having expended two dollars in this way. If any country newspaper be worth the price of its subscription, we shall use all the ability we possess, and all the means at our command, to make our journal of the number.

THE REVENUE TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the amount of revenue received for the first quarter of the year, under the new tariff, is nearly a million above that received during the same time and season, under the tariff of '42. This is a significant fact and one worthy of record. It is computed at the Treasury Department that the amount of revenue which will be derived from imports will exceed \$31,000,000 for this financial year—some seven millions beyond the amount collected for 1846. Had it not been for the present unanticipated and unavoidable war, a large surplus would have been in the Treasury over and above the actual expenses of the government. This gratifying result of the operation of a liberal commercial policy throws most triumphantly the commercial theories of the restrictionists.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

The N. O. papers publish the mournful list of the brave Kentuckians who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. Out of a force of less than 800 men, 163, or nearly one fourth, fell dead or wounded on the field of battle. Never, says the N. O. Delta, since the bloody slaughter at the river Raisin, has she had to mourn so many of her sons, of the very flower of her youth, cut off in the bloom of manhood. The sons of the men whose gallant deeds acquired for this noble State in its early history, the name of the bloody ground, and whose achievements form some of the brightest pages in our annals, proved themselves, on this occasion, worthy inheritors of their ancestral fame and virtues.

ARRIVEMENT.—Thomas C. Atkinson, Esq., of Cumberland, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the Main line.

VOTERS OF JEFFERSON!

Read the despatches of General Taylor—look at the hard fighting of the gallant Volunteers—reflect on the heroism and bravery displayed on the Battle Field of Buena Vista—and then say whether you can sanction the vote given by Mr. Bedinger in Congress against paying these same volunteers only ten dollars per month! If you do not appreciate their services, if you think \$8 a sufficient amount for those who peril their lives in the tented field, where cannon answers cannon, and battery replies to battery, then vote for Mr. Bedinger—then sanction his vote by giving him your support.—Free Press.

Seldom, even in the columns of the "Free Press," do we meet with more cool, unblinking hardihood, than is contained in the above. A paper that has been notorious for its untiring opposition to this war—whose editorials, if published in the City of Mexico, would have rendered as much "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans, as the most thorough Anti-American, Anti-War, Anti-Union Journal of the North, arraigning Mr. Bedinger for his votes as to its prosecution! When he, too, as one of the Military Committee, had reported a Bill, at the instance of the Secretary of War, increasing the pay of the Volunteers. At a later period, too, when the necessity for Volunteers became more urgent, he voted for the amount as it now stands, and bounty lands beside. Who, then, has been the friend of the Volunteer? The "Free Press" or Mr. Bedinger. Whilst the one has been ridiculing their patriotism—abusing the Government, whose acts the Volunteer was willing to pledge his life, his honor and his all to maintain—or the eloquent Representative who has nobly stood forth as the champion of his country and its noble defenders on the field of battle! But, we suppose, the "Free Press" means, (though it has not the audacity to proclaim it,) that those who are the friends of the Volunteer, and the vindicators of the cause in which they are engaged, should vote for Mr. Kennedy!

This would be rich indeed. If he believes, as he has recently asserted, that the War is iniquitous and unjust, the Volunteer would surely be loth to place in his hands the power to rule over him. If the War is iniquitous as he proclaims, he has already branded him with an epithet which will disgrace him in all time to come. He says in effect, to the brave Volunteer, you have perilled your life in a cause that is unrighteous—a wild, marauding, piratical expedition, commenced without law, continued without justice, and must end in disgrace. If it be unjust, how could he vote money, consistent with his oath to the Constitution, to pay the Volunteer for his service—support the Government in its efforts to subdue an insolent foe—or bring this "iniquitous and unjust" war to a peaceful termination. Voters, choose between them! On the one hand, you have Mr. Bedinger, the firm and steadfast advocate of the War—the Government—the Volunteer. On the other, Mr. Kennedy, the open and avowed enemy of the first—not the advocate of the second—and cannot be the last.

"THE QUESTION AT ISSUE" AGAIN.

"In our paper of the 25th ult., we noticed the denial made by Mr. Bedinger, that he had never voted against a bill declaring that it was by the act of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States." It will be seen that Mr. B. declared the charge a false one; that he had never voted, and if the journal so reported his vote, it was wrong.

If the Free Press has given above, the true statement of the issue between us and itself, relative to Mr. B.'s vote on the War Bill, then we do not hesitate to say that the charge is a "false one," and he never gave such a vote as he is represented to have done above. Now, what is the charge? That Mr. Bedinger declared that he had never voted against a bill declaring that the war was commenced by the act of Mexico, when in reality the records prove that he did. Now we say the records prove no such thing. Mr. Bedinger voted for the bill, with that preamble, but never against it, and the records so prove it. Does the Free Press join issue with us on this? If so, then we say here is at you. We explained the nature of Mr. B.'s vote very fully last week, and we do not deem it necessary to enter at any length on the subject now. We will only add that Mr. B. voted against a Section, intended as a substitute for the first section of the war bill he helped to report and voted for, as it finally passed, containing the above declaration, but never against the bill itself, which passed with only fourteen Whigs! and was prefaced by the declaration that the war was commenced by the act of Mexico," notwithstanding Mr. Kennedy says it is an "iniquitous, unjust, and unholy war," brought on by the President and prosecuted for conquest; thus giving the lie to his Whig brethren, who declared that it was brought on by Mexico.

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

We have received a letter (says the Richmond Enquirer), from an officer of the Virginia Regiment, who was in company with Col. Hamtramck. It is dated Fort Polk (late Point Isabel) on the 21st March. After a stormy passage of five days from the Balize, they landed at the Brazos. All the Virginia Regiment had gone on—the first battalion, under Lieut. Col. Randolph, to Monterey, and the other would soon follow. Major Early, with the last detachment, left Fort Polk on the 19th March, and Col. Hamtramck expected to join them on the 22d. The Virginia Regiment had received many compliments, being represented by all as the finest, or one of the finest regiments seen in those parts. They regretted not being with "Old Rough and Ready" when he "gave the Mexicans Jesse," but hoped yet to have a chance. If so, the writer was confident that "Old Short Grass" would feel proud of her regiment.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Winchester Virginian states that the "Congressional candidates appeared before the people of Frederick at the Court House on Monday last, and we take it for granted that the Federalists have set their drummers out to bolster up the effort of their champion, and to decry that of Mr. Bedinger, they themselves are satisfied that he gained no laurels in his contest with the latter gentleman. Sufficient for the present, be it to say, that the Republican party may well be proud of their bold and able champion, Mr. Bedinger, and they can safely trust him with the advocacy of their cause, in any contest with the champion of Federalism."

Shannondale Springs.

We understand that the Directors of the Shannondale Springs have leased their property to Mr. JOHN J. ABELL of this county. The Springs will be open for the reception of Company early in the season.

THE LAST PLANK SHIVERED.

The Whigs have pertinaciously insisted, that the marching of our troops to the Rio Grande, was the only one great cause of hostilities between this Government and Mexico. The "Union" thus shivers the last plank upon which the Anti-American and unpatriotic hopes of our opponents, relied for justification. For months the Federal press has been assailing the administration for the advance of our army to the Rio Grande. According to these authorities this movement was the great "fountain of evil" from which all our woes have flowed. This terrible deed, if the Federal organs are to be believed, outrage violated our Constitution, and made our war an outrage upon all the rights and duties of humanity. By this deed the war became the "President's war of aggression and conquest," and the President, because of it, was to be held to "a strict accountability" in the form of "impeachment."

Now it happens that this same heroic deed—the advance of our army to the Rio Grande—was suggested and advised by General Taylor himself, months before it was directed to be done by the administration! More than this. General Taylor not only suggested and advised the advance of the army, but he gave excellent reasons for his opinions, and most emphatically expressed his approval of the movement of the army to the Rio Grande, three weeks after the order directing that movement had been issued from the War Department.

Independently of the support which this movement would derive from Gen. Taylor's recommendation, it is now certain that the movement did not bring on the war, because it now appears from official documents that the Mexicans were determined to wage the war upon us, before our troops advanced to the Rio Grande. In fact, they had troops upon the banks of the Colorado, just before our troops crossed that stream. General Worth crossed it in the face of their troops, and in spite of their threats. Mexico, it is well known, was determined to make the war, not only because they claimed to the Rio Grande, nor to the Nueces, but to the Sabine itself. They had proclaimed, almost from the beginning, that our annexation of Texas was war.

The Federal press applaud General Taylor's patriotism, gallantry, and judgement to the skies. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, which reached us this morning, tells us in substance that the President, by placing General Taylor in a situation to gain his recent great victory at Buena Vista, has in effect "nominated him" as the next President. Yet now he stands before Federal journals as having recommended and approved, over his own signature, the very act for which they have been for months proclaiming the President to be deserving of impeachment! Was ever factious before placed in such humiliating self-contradiction.

"THE IMBECILITY AND INEFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

For proof of these Whig charges, we refer to the following testimony of the N. O. Bulletin, a prominent and uncompromising Whig journal. Let it be recollected, that the great movement upon Vera Cruz is under the command of General Scott, a "Whig General," and the people will be able to judge of the truth of the daily charges in the Whig press, that the Administration desired to sacrifice Scott and Taylor, in order to remove dangerous political rivals! When the whole facts of the campaign shall be known, the game of Whig politicians will recoil upon their own heads and popular indignation will most surely and decisively vindicate the patriotism, ability and judgment displayed by the Administration in conducting a campaign so brilliant, so glorious.

"DISMEMBERMENT.—The landing of the American army at Vera Cruz has been accomplished in a manner that reflects the highest credit on all concerned, and the regularity, precision and promptness with which it was effected has probably not been surpassed, if it has been equaled, in modern warfare. The removal of a large body of troops from numerous transports into boats, in an open sea—their subsequent disembarkation on the sea-beach, on an enemy's coast, through a surf, with all their arms and accoutrements, without a single error or accident, requires great exertion, skill and sound judgment.

"The French expedition against Algiers, in 1830, was said to be the most complete armament in every respect, that ever left Europe; it had been prepared with labor, attention and experience, and nothing had been omitted to insure success, and particularly in the means and facilities for landing the troops. This disembarkation took place in a wide bay, which was more favorable than an open beach directly on the coast, and (as in the present instance) without any resistance on the part of the enemy—yet, only 9000 men were landed the first day, and 30 or 40 lives were lost by accidents, or upsetting of boats; whereas, on the present occasion, 12,000 men were landed in one day, without, so far as we have heard, the slightest accident or the loss of a single life. The great credit of this, of course, belongs to the Navy, under whose orders and arrangements, and by whose exertions it was effected, and reflects the highest credit on Commodore Conner, and the gallant officers and seamen belonging to his squadron; credit is also justly due to the Department, under whose directions the needful arrangements were made and means provided for carrying it into effect."

HONORS OF WAR.—The horrors of warfare are sufficiently great, without increasing them by acts of barbarous inhumanity. We have been gratified at the kindness exhibited towards the wounded by Gen. Taylor, and those under his command; but this humane disposition has not been reciprocated by the Mexicans in their treatment of prisoners. They have deliberately butchered those who have had the misfortune to fall wounded into their hands. Col. McKee and Lt. Col. Clay were thus sacrificed at the late battle of Buena Vista, and we have no doubt many others, of whom no mention has been made. This savage practice should be strongly remonstrated against, with the solemn assurance that it should be retaliated by our troops, if persisted in. Santa Anna is known to be an inhuman monster, and it is not likely that he would rebuke those under him for butchering prisoners; but he would not doubt restrain such outrages, were he assured that the same fate would await him and his soldiers, in case of their becoming prisoners, or being wounded on the battle field.

IMPORTANT.—The Washington News learns from authentic sources, that the loan of one million of dollars, requisite for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been effected.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April, is a very superior number—every department of it is enriched by the best and most costly material. The embellishments are two line Engravings, a handsome Fashion Plate, entirely new in design, and several wood cuts of Model cottages, etc. The contributors are W. Gilmer Simms, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ellett, and other favorite writers. Godey is an excellent caterer for the tastes of his fair readers, and makes every number of the Book better and better. Phila.—L. A. Godey. \$3 a year.

The official despatches of Gen. Scott, giving an account of the debarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz, have been received. They contain nothing specially important.

CAPT. WILLIAM ALBERTIS.

In our paper of to-day, full particulars will be found as to the death of this young and gallant officer. He has been stricken down in the midst of his usefulness—we most deeply mourn his untimely loss. Capt. A., as our readers are generally aware, was a native of Berkeley county—conducted for several years the "Republican" newspaper both in Martinsburg and Charlestown. Early in the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. A. was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular Army.—During the Florida War he conducted himself so gallantly that he was recommended for promotion, and soon obtained the appointment of Captain.—By direction, he joined the forces under General Scott, and in marching against Vera Cruz, at the first landing of our troops, he was stricken by a ball from one of the Mexican batteries which severed his head from his body! He has left a wife, mother, and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

No troops have exhibited more bravery, performed more daring, gallant, and chivalrous acts in the War with Mexico, than the 1st Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with many of the officers and privates of this regiment, and know them to be as high-minded and honorable in private life, as they are bold, fearless and determined on the field of battle. The regiment has suffered most severely in every engagement. And, we regret to see, that among those wounded at Buena Vista, is Mr. "Charles W. Gibbs," doubtless Charles H. Gibbs of the "Raymond Fencibles," formerly of this town. We hope his wound is not of such a character, as to jeopard his life. With ardent enthusiasm he nobly went forth to battle for his country in her hour of need, and we trust that he may be permitted again to return to the home of his childhood, and relieve the anxious solicitude of a fond mother, and numerous relatives and friends.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

We have received a specimen number of a new historical work, soon to be issued by Benson J. Lossie, Esq., of New York, entitled "1776 or the War of Independence; a history of the Anglo-Americans, from the period of the union of the Colonies against the French, to the inauguration of Washington, the first President of the United States." The work is to be illustrated with fifty Engravings of plans of battles, prominent events, and portraits of distinguished men of the days of the Revolution. The Engravings in the specimen number, are the most beautiful and appropriate we have ever seen, and are of themselves worth the subscription. The book is to contain 500 pages, handsomely bound, and printed on the best paper, for only \$2.50.

Subscriptions for the above work will be taken at this office.

MORGAN COUNTY.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., late Sheriff of Morgan County, has received the nomination as the Democratic candidate of that county, for a seat in the next Legislature. Our friends are sanguine of success. We cannot see how the result could be otherwise, with so competent, clever, and worthy a candidate. We hope the gallant Democracy of Morgan will stand by him, and give to him a majority that will be worthy of his ancient fame.

SUPERIOR INK.

We acknowledge the reception from Mr. J. H. BEARD, of a bottle of his superior writing Ink.—He manufactures it himself, by the quantity, and consequently offers it much lower than if sold second-hand. Its quality is equal in all particulars, to any that we have ever tried.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Court of this county, refused on Monday last, to suffer the recently appointed Magistrates, recommended to the Governor by its own body, to qualify. This is truly a high-handed proceeding on the part of the Court, and, with the Virginian, we trust that the insulted and wronged appointees of Gov. Smith, will promptly proceed to obtain a writ of Mandamus, and that the trial of the issue will be had without delay.

BALTIMORE NEWS.

The able and enterprising editors of the "Maryland Statesman," a weekly Democratic journal published in the City of Baltimore, propose changing its title as above, and issuing a weekly and daily sheet. We have no doubt the Daily will be well supported, and under the management of Messrs. Adams & Vanderfort, it will be justly entitled to such encouragement.

VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

The whole of the Virginia Regiment has reached the point of destination. The Jefferson, Berkeley, and Portsmouth companies reached the Brazos on the 12th, and proceeded immediately to Camargo. From thence to Matamoras, and we have seen a letter from Sergeant JOHN W. GALLAGHER, acknowledging their safe arrival at the latter place. The Jefferson and Berkeley companies were in fine health and spirits—they made the passage without the loss of a single man. The Portsmouth company, who was in the same ship, lost two. We shall soon expect to receive a detailed account of their passage—the various places they have visited—and some definite information as to the place which they have been assigned.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The commencement of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was held a few days since.—The number of students, session 1846-'7, was 493, and the number of graduates, 181. Among the latter we find forty-six from Virginia, and three from Jefferson County, viz: John D. Starry and Lewis M. Eichelberger of Charlestown, and Solomon A. Bates of Smithfield.

Of the forty-six graduates from Virginia, fifteen had spent one scholastic year in other incorporated institutions, viz: six in that of Hampden Sydney College, in Richmond, and fifteen in that of the University of Virginia.

BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.

Considerable excitement has been manifested in Baltimore during the last week, as to the Western termini of this road. A meeting of several thousand was held on Saturday, and resolutions passed in favor of a connexion with Pittsburg.—The Directors, with Mr. McLane at their head, go against that City. On Monday, Mr. McLane made a speech of some two or three hours, in which he argued that if the company was forced to choose between Pittsburg and Wheeling, the interest of the company and the city of Baltimore clearly favored the latter. In short, he prefers Wheeling to Pittsburg, and will go no where else (save Parkersburg) if he can prevent it.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following important correspondence has recently passed between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, on the system of military contributions proposed to be levied in Mexico. To the Secretary of the Treasury: Sir: The Government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the U. S. to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace, sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made, as far as practicable, to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting.

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their seaports, towns or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military government over such seaports, towns or provinces, and to prescribe the conditions and restrictions upon which commerce with such places may be permitted. He may, in his discretion, exclude all trade, or admit it, without limitation or restriction; or impose terms, the observance of which will be the condition of carrying it on.—One of these conditions may be the payment of a prescribed rate of duties on tonnage and imports. In the exercise of these unquestioned rights of war, I have, on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened; while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

While the adoption of this policy will be to impose a burden on the enemy, and at the same time to deprive them of the revenue to be derived from trade at such ports or places, as well as to secure it to ourselves, whereby the expenses of the war may be diminished—a just regard to the general interest of commerce, and the obvious advantages of uniformity in the exercise of these belligerent rights, requires that well-considered regulations and restrictions should be prepared for the guidance of those who may be charged with carrying it into effect.

You are therefore instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report to me a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duties on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue. You will also communicate the considerations which may recommend the scale of duties which you may deem advisable, in order to enforce their collection.

As the levy of the contribution proposed is a military right, derived from the laws of nations, the collection and disbursement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, by the military and naval commanders at the ports or places in Mexico which may be in possession of our arms. The report required is therefore necessary in order to enable us to give the proper directions to the War and Navy Departments.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1847. Mr. Walker calculates on a large addition to our resources from these duties. This revenue he also thinks will be greatly augmented by the occupations of the ports on each side of the Mexican Isthmus, (which is about one hundred and thirty miles from sea to sea,) and securing the free transit across that isthmus for our commerce, and that of all the world. "At this Isthmus the navigable waters of the two oceans approach within about sixty miles, the intermediate distance being practicable for a Canal or Railroad. Whenever such a work, at some period, may be completed, it would bring New Orleans within four days of the Pacific, and within two weeks of California and Oregon; the distance from New York would only be one week greater, and our whole commerce would be brought within nearly thirty days of Asia. This important subject is thus alluded to in the extract which we quote from Mr. Walker's last treasury report of the 10th December last, in which, speaking of the warehouse bill, he says: Our chief commercial cities are already nearer than those of Europe, to the centre of the territory, commerce, and population of the world, and are destined, at no distant day, to be brought still nearer, when the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific shall be united at the Mexican Isthmus, which, combined with our possessions on the Pacific, would revolutionize in our favor the commerce of the world, and more rapidly advance our greatness, wealth, and power, than any event that has occurred since the adoption of the constitution." When Mr. Walker wrote this sentence, he could scarcely have supposed that the great measure should be so near its accomplishment, as to be ranked among the great achievements to be accomplished by the administration of President Polk.

This system of collecting duties in the ports of Mexico, as a military contribution, seems to have met with the concurrence of all parties in the country. The National Intelligencer claims it as having originated with Gen. Waddy Thompson; but the Union shows that, on the 6th November last, orders were sent by Judge Mason, the Secretary of the Navy, directing the collection of duties on imports, at a rate not exceeding our present tariff, in such of the ports of California as might be in our possession by conquest. We cannot doubt that this will be a valuable and wise measure, and eminently calculated to benefit our own finances, and weaken the resources of the enemy, as long as Mexico madly refuses to resume her peaceful relations, which we have so often and so generously urged upon her.

The Union of Saturday evening, contains the following letter from the President to the Secretary of the Navy:

To the Secretary of the Navy: Sir, being charged by the constitution with the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, I deem it proper, in the exercise of an undoubted belligerent right, to order that military contributions be levied upon the enemy in such of their ports or other places as now are, or may be hereafter, in the possession of our land and naval forces by conquest; and that the same be collected and applied towards defraying the expenses of the war. As one means of effecting this object, the blockade at such conquered ports will be raised, and they will be opened to our own commerce and that of all neutral nations, in articles not contraband of war, during our military occupations of them; and duties on tonnage and imports will be levied and collected through the agency of our military and naval officers in command at such ports, acting under orders from the War and Navy Departments. I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a communication addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 23d instant, instructing him to examine the existing Mexican tariff, and to report to me, for my consideration, a scale of duties which would recommend to be levied on tonnage and imports in such conquered ports, together with such regulations as he would propose as necessary and proper, in order to carry this policy into effect, and also a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 30th instant, in answer to my communication to him. The scale of duties, and the regulations for their collection as military contributions exacted from the enemy, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in this report, have been approved by me. You will, after consulting with the Secretary

OF WAR, AS TO A SECURE CONDUCT OF ACTION BETWEEN THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, ISSUE THE NECESSARY ORDERS TO CARRY THE MEASURE PROPOSED INTO IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1847. This letter is accompanied by a reply from Secretary Mason, in which he states that, "after consultation with the Secretary of War, I have addressed to the officers commanding the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico respectively, letters of instruction conforming to your directions, of which I herewith, enclose a copy."

The copy of the instructions, alluded to, give general directions to the officers of the Navy as to the mode and manner of collecting the contributions, so that they shall fall as an exclusive tax on the Mexican people, allowing a drawback on all articles purchased by sutlers for the use of the army or navy.

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I deem it my duty to address you in reference to my position before you as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election. It appears that the election this Spring for the House of Delegates, is to be conducted without involving any principle, State or National. The good old Commonwealth has dispensed her favors with so liberal a hand, that we have nothing to desire, unless it may be the improvement of the navigation of the Shenandoah on our South-eastern border. But it is my fate to meet in this canvass, an obstacle of no mean order in a nomination by a County Convention. This would be an obstacle too gigantic in its dimensions for me to meet if there were not an absence of a party contest. But in the absence of such a party contest, I flatter myself that I can say something which will reach the minds of my fellow-citizens. I will then in the first place, ask what is the object of a caucus nomination? It is plainly nothing more than a compromise between men of the same political principles, to ensure their success in opposition to those of an opposite way of thinking.—It is a sort of necessary evil, to be tolerated only under the circumstances mentioned; for it surely is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalienable right which is claimed by every freeman, of choosing his own ruler. The force of circumstances has however, so often brought about a mode of nomination into practice in this county, as to have formed but the idea of compromise, and is now claimed as a right. But it is yet to be proved, whether, in the absence of any necessity for this extraneous measure, the people will tolerate this claim. Although I admit the necessity in proper cases, of a resort to the caucus system in some way, still I do not think it should be used with great circumspection, and should be guarded as far as possible from all abuses. This cannot, in my humble opinion, be effected in the mode adopted in our county for some years past. I do not think it necessary to look into the reasons which have influenced this opinion, in this address, as they would be of profit now to no one. But I am sure that any one who will look dispassionately on the system in its practical details, will see the evils of it, without any denunciations from me.

But it is argued against me in particular, that in accepting the nomination which has been tendered me by my neighbors, I have in my mind to divide the party. To this I will respond, that there never was a party which united with perfect harmony upon any one man—but if so, it is exceedingly rare. Why then deprive our citizens of the opportunity of choice, when no principle is to be sacrificed? I will put the question whether there are not those who object to me on the score of dividing the party, who did not hesitate to give their support to J. S. Gallaher, Esq., when he ran in the contest between Messrs. Quigley, Daugherty, Gallaher and Wager? I do not put this interrogatory with any invidious design, but merely to bring the question home to gentlemen. For I am sure that the public have never had a more able, zealous and efficient public man in my memory, than the gentleman referred to. I merely cite the case as precedent. But I will bring this question down to a narrow point. Is it possible that my personal friends will desert me in this hour of great need, upon the mere abstract question whether a nomination ought to be supported, when by taking a contrary course no principle was to be sacrificed? Can the companions of my youth—can the friends of my bosom join with my enemies, (and who so insignificant as to be without them,) in plunging a dagger into my bosom which is to rankle and fester the wound for many days? Is that the kind of friendship which I have made out to them? Have I ever withdrawn my hand from them in the hour of necessity? "A friend in need is a friend indeed." I appeal to them to come up to my help in this emergency. It is the last time, my fellow-citizens, that I shall desire an election at your hands, but if it shall be your good pleasure to elect me, I will discharge the duties of the office with the utmost fidelity. My interests are your interests, and you therefore have the best of all guarantees that I will serve you to the utmost of my ability. If I do not receive a majority of your suffrages, I will bear it with the resignation of a true Republican. I have now, fellow-citizens, "enlisted for the war." I never will again go on the principle that

"He that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day."

The lateness of the hour at which my name was announced will put it entirely out of my power to call on you all in person, but I will avail myself of this occasion to say that I will be profoundly grateful to any of you for your suffrages. I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time and subscribe myself your fellow-citizen.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

P. S.—Since writing the above, from what I have learned through a friend, I find that a conversation which I held in Smithfield recently, was not represented as it occurred, although I am perfectly certain it was not maliciously misrepresented. What I did say upon being interrogated was, that I thought the immediate cause of the war was the removal of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande; but that I did not approve of a public discussion of the merits of the war during its continuance. This is what I did say, and what I have always said, long before I became a candidate for public favor, which I can prove by witnesses if were necessary. But I did hope that my fellow-citizens would have had the generosity not to have brought up a collateral issue, which should have no bearing in this contest. If I were a candidate for Congress, I should be held strictly responsible for every view which I might entertain with regard to our national policy; but as I am only a candidate for the House of Delegates, in which national questions will not be mooted, I cannot see why I am to be tried by that standard. But as candor has been a characteristic of my life heretofore, I am ready at all times to express my views upon any subject.

April 6, 1847. R. S. BLACKBURN.

OUR LOSS AT BUENA VISTA.—The official despatches of General Taylor, state that the total loss of our army at the battle of Buena Vista, in killed, wounded, and missing, is seven hundred and forty, exclusive of the loss of the Kentucky cavalry. We are informed, says the National Intelligencer, on the authority of an officer who was present, and who left Saltillo in the beginning of last month, that the Kentucky cavalry lost in the action sixty-one men, viz: 29 killed and 32 wounded—which would make our aggregate loss eight hundred and one, or nearly one-sixth of the whole force engaged.

We have received the prospectus for a new Agricultural paper, to be published at St. Charles, Mo., by Mr. INMANUEL S. JONES, formerly of Happers-Ferry. We wish the editor success in his new undertaking.

Important from Vera Cruz.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.

Reconnaissance—Landing of the American Forces—Carrying Redoubts—Loss of Capt. Alburita and seven men—Investment of Vera Cruz, &c. &c.

Troops were landed, after a reconnaissance on the 7th, by General Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman and Twiggs, with their Aids and the Topographical Corps, which approached near the shore, towards the direction of the Castle, the guns from San Juan de Ulloa opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party—the round shot either passing over or falling short, and the shell, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm. One shell passing over the steamer Petrita, (the vessel employed in the reconnoissance,) and another bursting under her bow without doing her any injury.

Gen. Worth's division, which it is said, has been assigned to the division on the left flank of the city, from the locality of the landing on the South and under Punta de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echelon to the rear, passed the right, in order to gain his proper position—in the execution of which it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry.

The redoubts were attacked, charged, and taken, a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several killed, wounded and prisoners—our loss some seven killed and several wounded. Captain Alburita, of the 2d infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle; the ball severed his head from his body, the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer (a boy) and wounding a private. Captain Alburita was a Virginian, and formerly conducted a newspaper in Martinsburg. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot.

The skirmishing was, however, no check to the advancing column, which passed steadily forward to its position on the left and rear of the city, where it halted and commenced the work of entrenchment.

The general impression seems to be that the city will surrender in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubts expressed of the successful termination of the enterprise.

Later from the Brazos.

The steamer Telegraph at New Orleans, brings advice from the Brazos to the 24th ultimo. A letter to the Picayune, dated Camargo, March 10th, says:

I have just seen and conversed with a gentleman direct from Monterey—his information I think can be relied on. He states that Gen. Taylor had returned, since his last battle, to Monterey with a portion of cavalry and four pieces of light artillery, and left Monterey with about 1500 troops to look up Gen. Urrea, who was on this side of the mountains and said to have 6000 troops—cavalry and infantry. Gen. Taylor marched in the direction of Monte Morales, a town 120 miles south of this, and reports say, on Tuesday night Gen. T. and his little band were within twelve or fifteen miles of the Mexicans. If Gen. T. overtake them—peace be to their ashes. He whipped Santa Anna on the other side of the mountains and now he has come to clear out all this bottom land.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The following is an extract of a letter received in Philadelphia, a few days ago:

Tampico, March 19, 1847. A gentleman direct from San Luis Potosi, arrived in this city to-day, and states that Santa Anna had forwarded a recommendation to the Mexican Congress to sue for peace. Five or six thousand Mexican soldiers had deserted, and the balance of the army was represented as being in a deplorable condition. Upwards of 3,000 were killed, and 1,700 wounded during the late battle near Saltillo.

If this statement be true, a cessation of hostilities may soon be expected, for the recommendation of Santa Anna cannot fail to influence the decision of the Mexican Congress.—The fall of Vera Cruz must bring a crisis to a crisis; and that crisis has probably already taken place.

The above letter gives the killed and wounded of Santa Anna's army at a much larger number than has been heretofore stated; and we suspect that it comes nearer the truth.

"Only waiting for Santa Anna to Surrender!"

There are many amusing as well as thrilling facts connected with the battle at Buena Vista. Among the good ones which exhibit the coolness and self command that always distinguished Gen. Taylor, we find the following. It appears that on the 21st the enemy kept up a constant fire with their cannon, which, doing no injury to the American Army, was not replied to by our batteries. During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner the officer stated that "he had been sent by his Excellency Gen. Santa Anna, to his Excellency Gen. Taylor, to inquire in the most respectful manner, what he (Gen. Taylor) was waiting for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor's batteries, and the quiet manner in which he received Santa Anna's terrible proposition, the Mexican supposed he was making a very pertinent question, to which, however, Old Rough and Ready gave the following reply: "HE WAS ONLY WAITING FOR GEN. SANTA ANNA TO SURRENDER!"

U. S. Officers Killed and Wounded at the battle of Buena Vista.—Killed—3 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonel, 9 captains, 14 lieutenants, Total 27. Wounded—1 brigadier general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 20 lieutenants. Total wounded, 37. Total killed and wounded, 64.

We are glad to learn that Lieut. Col. May, who is reported as having received a severe contusion, was out and considered well again, before Lieut. Critchfield left Gen. Taylor's camp with despatches for the Government.

VERY INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

We begin to receive many interesting and thrilling incidents of the great battle of Buena Vista, which will be read with a glow of pride in every American bosom. The escape of the old hero, too, from the least injury, while hundreds were falling thick and fast around him, is truly a matter of wonder and surprise. The Union states that a note, addressed by Assistant Adjutant Bliss, from Gen. Taylor's Aid, mentions the fact that the General received two balls during the battle; one passed through the cuff of the coat, the other through the front. The New Orleans Delta contains some interesting particulars of the battle, from which we extract the following:

On the 21st the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big guns began to open.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well managed, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 21st. Eighty or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 21st.

The Delta, after stating that the cannons of the Mexicans seemed to be directed to Gen. Taylor's position, and that the balls flew over and above him like hail, adds:

Utterly ignorant to the peril of his situation, the chief of the old chief, on his companion's white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorite point for observation, nor to give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old white was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander, he replied "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 22d February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach; and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines.—Their great guns soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet their batteries, and the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person, and was seen everywhere, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that, instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure, to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops. Hence the great mortality among them. In this general melee, one of our regiments of four hundred men, were attacked by a whole brigade of seven thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here. Among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men; but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant lieutenant-colonel begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Capt. Wm. St. Williams, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displayed some hesitation, Assistant Adjutant General Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passed through his body. In justice to this brigade it should be stated that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Col. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time, a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely routed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Georgetown Advocate states that fish are becoming more plentiful than they have been, though still limited.—On Thursday and Friday ten boats arrived.—Shad were selling at 99; and herring at 85 per thousand; the lowest at which they have been yet sold.

ITEMS OR NEWS.—Gen. Butler, it is said, will not be able to return to Mexico, in consequence of his wound. Cucumbers are selling in the New Orleans markets, and green peas in the Savannah markets. Samuel V. Merrick has been elected President of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The arrivals of flour at Boston, last week, were 9017 bbls.; 6423 of which were from the south by vessels. Hon. H. O. Brown, who killed Judge Gaither at Bardston, Ky., a few days since, has been acquitted. A massive silver candlestick, once the property of Gen. Hancock, was stolen ten years since from the house of Mrs. Bates, Boston, was last week detected and recovered from an Irish woman, by ladies who made her a charity visit.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Commerce," by WILLIAM HATFIELD, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 7, 1847. DEAR SIR—Our Flour market has been firm for the last week, with a small advance; sales on Thursday and Friday at 86—Saturday at 86 1/2. On Monday and yesterday the demand was large—holders are now asking 86 1/2, with small sales. Receipts pretty unaltered—stock small and receipts light.

GRAIN.—There is a good demand for Wheat—white 81 1/2; Pa. red 81 3/4. Corn has advanced—yellow 88 cents; white 80 to 82 cents—receipts light. Oats have declined—sales at 40 cents. Rye 80 cents. The market not active.

HOGS—Live Hogs are selling at 6 to 6 1/2—the supply light. BACON—Hog round is selling at 81 cents, Hams 9 to 9 1/2, sides 81 to 84, Shoulders 7 to 8 cents. LARD—In kegs 10 cts, in blads and fatkins 9 cts.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.—At New York, on Monday, Michigan Flour sold at 67 3/4 a 67 1/2; Georgetown was held at 67 3/4 a 67. Corn sold at 84 1/2. Corn meal at 81 per bushel. At Philadelphia, on Monday, Flour sold at 86 25 a 86 37 1/2. Rye flour 85. Corn meal 84 1/4. Pa. red Wheat 81 3/8. Corn 93 to 95 cts.

WARRANTS.—On the 10th ult., by the Rev. R. T. Brown, Mr. J. W. Kain, in Miss Letitia SERRANOS, of Berkeley Co. On Monday week, at Rice's Hotel, Frederick City, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Mr. CALVIN M. STRAUBER, to Miss REBECCA JANE FELTER, all of Frederick county, Va.

On Sunday the 28th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Gover, Mr. HARRISON WILBY, to Miss MARY E. GREEN, all of Loudoun.

At Shepherdstown, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. HARGRAVE, Mr. ISAAC HEDWALD, to Miss ANN FRANCIS GOWEN, both of this county, at 86 25 a 86 37 1/2. (The Printer has forgot to remember, and in return, he cannot do less than to wish to the happy couple, a long life of uninterrupted felicity. May their days be many and their shadows never grow less.)

DIED.—At Harper's-Ferry, on the 19th of February last, of a lingering disease, Mr. ABRAHAM BEALIN, aged 70 years. On the 29th of March at his residence near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., Mr. JAMES MARSHALL, aged 52 years.

And on the same day, noon, and place, Mrs. JANE TURNER. She was on a visit to aid in nursing her sister, Mrs. Marshall. Her attack was sudden, violent, rapid in its progress, and soon terminated fatally. O death how inexorable thou art—Death enters and there's no defence. His time there's none can tell.

Both sisters called the same night, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. So each as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves me when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

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

Church Notices.—The semi-annual rent of Pews in the Presbyterian Church will be 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, at the above mentioned information.

ANOTHER SEVERE CASE OF ASTHMA, CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM. Dear Sir—Having for a long while been troubled with the asthma, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. So each as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves me when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

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HOGS—Live Hogs are selling at 6 to 6 1/2—the supply light. BACON—Hog round is selling at 81 cents, Hams 9 to 9 1/2, sides 81 to 84, Shoulders 7 to 8 cents. LARD—In kegs 10 cts, in blads and fatkins 9 cts.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.—At New York, on Monday, Michigan Flour sold at 67 3/4 a 67 1/2; Georgetown was held at 67 3/4 a 67. Corn sold at 84 1/2. Corn meal at 81 per bushel. At Philadelphia, on Monday, Flour sold at 86 25 a 86 37 1/2. Rye flour 85. Corn meal 84 1/4. Pa. red Wheat 81 3/8. Corn 93 to 95 cts.

WARRANTS.—On the 10th ult., by the Rev. R. T. Brown, Mr. J. W. Kain, in Miss Letitia SERRANOS, of Berkeley Co. On Monday week, at Rice's Hotel, Frederick City, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Mr. CALVIN M. STRAUBER, to Miss REBECCA JANE FELTER, all of Frederick county, Va.

On Sunday the 28th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Gover, Mr. HARRISON WILBY, to Miss MARY E. GREEN, all of Loudoun.

At Shepherdstown, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. HARGRAVE, Mr. ISAAC HEDWALD, to Miss ANN FRANCIS GOWEN, both of this county, at 86 25 a 86 37 1/2. (The Printer has forgot to remember, and in return, he cannot do less than to wish to the happy couple, a long life of uninterrupted felicity. May their days be many and their shadows never grow less.)

DIED.—At Harper's-Ferry, on the 19th of February last, of a lingering disease, Mr. ABRAHAM BEALIN, aged 70 years. On the 29th of March at his residence near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., Mr. JAMES MARSHALL, aged 52 years.

And on the same day, noon, and place, Mrs. JANE TURNER. She was on a visit to aid in nursing her sister, Mrs. Marshall. Her attack was sudden, violent, rapid in its progress, and soon terminated fatally. O death how inexorable thou art—Death enters and there's no defence. His time there's none can tell.

Both sisters called the same night, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. So each as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves me when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

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

Church Notices.—The semi-annual rent of Pews in the Presbyterian Church will be 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, at the above mentioned information.

ANOTHER SEVERE CASE OF ASTHMA, CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM. Dear Sir—Having for a long while been troubled with the asthma, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. So each as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves me when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

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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 his 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—St.

COMPANY ORDERS.—THE Companies of the 55th Regiment, V. T. 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 11 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.

PUBLIC SALE.—ON Saturday the 17th instant, at Shannondale Springs, will be offered for sale, the following property, viz: Seven Horses, Twelve superior Milch Cows, some of them fresh, Fifty Sheep, A Wagon and Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Geats and other Farming Utensils, 250 Barrels of Corn, 10 Acres of Wheat in the ground, and other articles.

Also, a quantity of Superior Wines and Liquors, Being the remnant of the Company's stock, Terms.—The Corn sixty days credit. All sums under \$5, cash—above that amount for other articles, 9 months—bond and good security to be given. By order, April 9, 1847. B. C. WASHINGTON, Prest.

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.

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 connections, 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.

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:

- Alexander, Berseha
Anorer, Frank
Adam, Miss Rebecca
Anderson, William
Avis, Jennet
Adams, Jeremiah
Avis, David
Bald, D. P. W
Barler, F. C
Belgy, Mr
Burnett, Henry
Bull, Wm. II
Breckenridge, E. C
Bales, Thompson
Bales, Enoch
Bunn, Susanna
Buckey, Miss Mary
Brown, Joseph (Col'd)
Blutburn, Dr. H. S
Bluer, Harman
Brown, James
Capeandale, Ferdinana
Cromwell, Henrietta
Christians, Sarah F
Clary, Ann F
Clewing, Sarah
Coleman, Jacob
Conrad, Wilson
Clip, Joel
Coalman, John
Duffin, Mrs Catharin J
Donavin, John
Dein, Henry
Downs, Miss Mary A
Dillow, Rev Isaac
Dunn, Henry
Dunn, Elizabeth
Dandridge, A. S
Emsworth, Robert
Ford, John S
Fox, John
Fondroy, E. D
Frary, Rev J. L
Ford, E. R
Ford & Dryson
Fultz, Lewellen
Georbrigt, James
Grove, William
Heckitt, Thos J
Hannah, Mrs Mary
Honeyman, Sam'l D
Harover, Jno II
Hogue, Andrew
Howell, Joseph
Homer, Sarah A
Howard, Gratton
Hite, Col Thomas
Hittick, Margaret
Huddleston, Geo P
High, Thos
Johnson, Thomas
Jackson, Mrs Josanna
Johnson, Rankin
Ives, William
Jennings, William
Jackson, Martha
Jackson, Enoch II
Kellison, George
Keel, Doctor Wm
Kiplart, Elizabeth C
Kennedy, Anthony
Laign, Henry
Lancaster, Beverly
Leathers, William
Little, John H
Lambough, Abram
Lannon, John
Larus, Christopher C
Lewis, John D
Lewis, B
McIver, James
McLary, Anther
McDonald, John
Mo

Variety.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND. O! list to the wall—the wall of the dying—

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The barque Cactus, of Kennebunk, Maine, which sailed from that port on the 21st Inst., for Cork and a market,

As Society.—How different would be the aspect of human life, if all present would throw aside some of the reserves they have, and be more open, frank and sociable than they are now.

Specie.—The Prince Albert at this port has \$75,000 sterling. Multiply it by five and you have the amount in dollars, a little exaggerated, says \$360,000.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A WOOD SAWYER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.—"Ven you arrives to the dignity of sawing wood, Lafayette, if you is ever elevated to that profession,

RELIANCE UPON PROVIDENCE.—It was Bishop Hall that with the most becoming resignation said, "When I am dead, and forgotten, the world will be just as it now is—

There is no trait in the human character so potential for evil or so firm of purpose.—It is wonderful to see what miracles a resolute and undying spirit will achieve.

Mrs. MYERS AGAIN.—The New Orleans Delta publishes by request, another letter from Mrs. Virginia Myers, addressed to a lady in New Orleans, and adds:—"Whatever have been the faults of Mrs. Myers, from the general tenor of her letter it would seem that she is bitterly atoning for what she calls her 'indiscretion.'"

BOISTEROUS PREACHING.—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery.

The Christian nations have each one peculiar trait by which they may always be distinguished from each other, for instance: The Italians fiddle upon everything.

A CONJURUM.—Why are we led to infer that David and Joshua were interperate men? Because David when he went out to meet Goliath on the field of honor, "took a stone," and Joshua, a hero, in his attack on the walls of Jericho, "took a horn," and gave a "regular blow-out!"

Six hours to sleep—to law's grave study sit; Four spend in prayer—the rest on nature fix. O, rather Sir Wm. Jones say: Six hours to law—to soothing slumber sever; Ten to the world's noise—'till all heaven.

THE MORNING.—The sweetness of the morning is, perhaps, its least charm. It is the renewed vigor it implants in all around that affects us—man, animal, birds, plants, vegetables, flowers, Refreshed and soothed with sleep, man opens his heart; he is alive to nature, and nature's God, and his mind is free to mingle, because more fresh. He seems to drink of the dew like the flowers, and feels the most reviving effect.

WARMING A BED.—A good lady in the city of Portland, whose husband was tormented with the rheumatism, was advised by a neighbor to warm his bed with a pan of coals and to throw in a little sugar. She accordingly threw upon the sheet something like a pound of brown Havana sugar, and proceeded to draw a pan of hot coals briskly between the sheets, by which operation the sugar was nigh restored to its primitive state, and made as hot as when it came from the boiling cauldron.

When a cat drinks rum, you may look out for a firm pus. If a woman were to change her sex, what sort of a being would she become? She would be a he-then. Why do white sheep eat more hay than black ones? Because there are more of them.

The following are valuable remedies. Try them: To be happy—be honest. To please all—mind your business. To make money—advertise. To do right—subscribe for a newspaper. To have a good conscience—pay the printer.

JACKSON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The anniversary of the birth-day of ANDREW JACKSON, the 15th of March, was duly celebrated in Philadelphia. The day was ushered in by the firing of a salute from Bush Hill, and military parades took place together with other observances in honor of the memorable occasion.

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE. CORRECTED WEEKLY. MARYLAND.—York, 4 dis. Farm & Mech. Bank, 4 dis. City Bank, 4 dis. Other Fed'l Banks, 4 dis. City Bank, 4 dis. Do. Certificates, 4 dis. Annapolis, 12 dis. Do. Bonds, 12 dis. Western, 12 dis. Do. current funds, 12 dis. Eastern, 12 dis. Do. Pennsylvania Relief, 12 dis. Williamsport, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Mineral Bank, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Cumberland Bank, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis.

NEW YORK.—City Bank, 4 dis. Do. Certificates, 4 dis. Do. Bonds, 12 dis. Do. current funds, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Do. Pennsylvania Relief, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis.

PHILADELPHIA.—City Bank, 4 dis. Do. Certificates, 4 dis. Do. Bonds, 12 dis. Do. current funds, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Do. Pennsylvania Relief, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis. Do. Notes, 12 dis.

Peas, Peas. EXTRA Early Mar. Dwarf Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Green Imperial Marrow Peas, just received. Also, for sale, a large and general assortment of Garden Seeds raised and put up by the Shakers. JOHN P. BROWN, April 2, 1847.

Seasonable. JUST received another lot of Garden and Corn Hoops, Spades, Rakes, Shovels, 3 and 4 prong Forks, Broad Axes, &c. THOS. RAWLINS, April 2, 1847.

FOR SALE. I HAVE for sale a choice lot of POTATOES, suitable for seed or table use.—Also, best Timothy HAY, on reasonable terms. JAMES L. RANSON, March 26, 1847.—3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned as Trustee, on the 28th of October, 1841, and admitted to record, by Carter Williamson, and wife, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 19th of April next, (Court-day), the Patent Right of a valuable Sewing Machine, in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, which Patent was obtained by Edward Fitzpatrick, on the 14th of November, 1835, and conveyed and assigned by the said Fitzpatrick to Albert Childs, and by said Childs to Lyman B. Childs, and by the said L. B. Childs to Carter Williamson, as he will more fully appear from the Indentures to be exhibited on the day of sale. Terms.—Twelve months' credit from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required. CHAS. B. HARDING, Trustee, March 26, 1847.

HOUSES TO LET. I WANT, at Cedar Lawn, a good farm with a small family—one of unexceptionable character and known habits of industry. None other need apply. Also, at the same place, a gardener who understands taking care of, and handling shrubs and trees. To each, a House and garden, with other privileges, and fair compensation will be allowed. I also want, at Gap View, a good Carpenter and fence builder, who can have constant employment at fair wages. He will be allowed a House and other privileges. JAMES L. RANSON, Frederick Citizen and Examiner copy 3 times, March 25, 1847.—1t.

For Rent. THE Store Room recently occupied by Samuel H. Alenong—is in good condition, and in a central part of the town. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1847. Also, a House on Main Street—possession immediately. WM. R. RAUM, March 26, 1847.—3t.

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 Fairace, February 26, 1847.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, just received and for sale—all sizes and prices. E. S. TATE, March 19, 1847. CLOVER SEED.—Superior quality for sale. J. J. MILLER, March 19, 1847. POTATOES.—An excellent article, for sale by E. S. TATE, March 26, 1847.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate Travelling Trunk, iron frame, warranted. E. S. TATE, March 26, 1847.

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, Saw Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Cur-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, Belows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings; Elliptic Springs and Axles, rearranted; Patent Leather, Painted Cloth, Coach Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Hub-bands, Malleable 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 Hill Plane, at the South-east corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance, first door from the corner in either street. MINGSTER & 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 Statuary and Vases of the most tasteful designs and patterns, made of the finest and handsomest description of Italian Marble. Tiles for Flooring, imported, and always on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable prices. Marble Cutters can be supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantels or Table Tops, at reduced wholesale prices; and the Trade will be furnished at the shortest notice with all kinds of Marble in the block, or cut to sizes for Monuments, &c. JOHN BAIRD, Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1847.—5t.

JAMES M. HAIG, No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL, Importer and Manufacturer of Fringes, Silks, 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.—1*

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 dispatch. Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847.—6m.

Important Information to all MERCHANTS. PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, Parasols, &c. The most extensive Manufacturers are who have prepared the largest and best assortment of Parasols and Parasoles. 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.—4t.

LAW NOTICE. A. J. O'BANNON, 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. Charleston, March 19, 1847.—3m.

ESTRAY COLT. STRAYED away from the subscribers residing two and a half miles from Shepherds town, about the 20th of December last, a bright bay COLT, one year old this Spring. He has a small star in the forehead—no other marks recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return him to either of the undersigned. ROBERT A. LUCAS, JOHN LUCAS, March 19, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED. A SPLENDID assortment of Hair Brushes, from 25c up to \$1.12 1/2. Also, a lot of White wash Brushes from 31c to 75c. Paint Brushes, assorted sizes, all of the best, to be had at the sign of the Golden Moriar, at Harpers-Ferry. A. M. CRIDLER, March 19, 1847.

Hair Brushes. WE have just received a small lot of Very superior Hair Brushes, direct from a New York Manufacturer, and for sale low by C. G. STEWART & SON, March 26, 1847.

Iron Iron! JUST received from H. Hughes & Co. a lot of superior IRON, such as Plough and Bar Irons, Horse-shoe Rods, Nail Rods, small round and square Iron, warranted to be of superior quality, at reduced prices. THOS. RAWLINS, March 26, 1847.

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.

Oil of Turpentine for Leather. MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness, and restores it to at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver. Sold wholesale by Croswick & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charleston, and A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between E. MILLER & E. S. TATE, under the name of MILLER & TATE, was dissolved on the 4th day of the present month, by mutual consent. The books, bonds and papers of the late firm are in the hands of E. S. TATE, who is fully authorized to settle up the business of the late firm. MILLER & TATE, March 15, 1847.

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

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. IMPOSITION having been practiced upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of "Jenkins Ointment," the proprietor, C. HERSTONS, recommends the following communication: Some years back, Nathan Shepherd, informed the public in the newspapers, that he was the original discoverer of Jenkins' Ointment, and had taken out a new patent thereon in his own name, having in the first instance assigned as a reason for so doing, "that many persons would try to make it, and would not be able, and the Ointment be propagated in this adulterated state, in some degree resembling the genuine Ointment." As complaints have been made repeatedly of this being the case, to the subscriber, who is still legally concerned, it is due to the public that they should be cautioned on this head. C. HERSTONS. Here follows a few out of many instances, disclosing the fact: BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846. Mr. C. HERSTONS: I have been using Shepherd's Ointment in my practice for a number of years, for sores of various descriptions, and have no hesitation in appending my name to its value. GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D. SHORT HILL, Loudoun County, Va., March, 1847. Mr. C. HERSTONS: A daughter of mine was cured of a very bad sore leg, by Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. Jenkins' Ointment, gotten from a neighboring store, was applied first, but afforded no relief; the wound kept getting worse. I then sent to Mr. Miller's, Lovettsville, and obtained a pot of Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. This so changed the appearance of the sore that it very quickly began its healing operation; and from a dangerous and alarming sore, succeeded in making a perfect cure. So valuable is this medicine, I might have been named. It is worth the patronage of the public. Dr. Braugh of Lovettsville, advised the use of this Ointment. SAMUEL KALB, BALTIMORE, October 23, 1844. Mr. C. HERSTONS: Last winter I received a small amount in one of my feet. I sent to a Druggist for a pot of Jenkins' Ointment; but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious. In using it my foot kept getting worse, until I became incapable of attending to business—was confined to bed; and had to send for a Physician. Had I not gotten Jenkins' Ointment, I might have been ruined. Fortunately, however, a friend called to see me and brought with him a pot of Ointment which I find is prepared by you, now called Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment. On applying the first plaster an alteration in a few hours took place—the wound soon became in a state of amendment, and it effected a perfect cure. From delicacy, I forbear to mention the name of the Druggist from whom I bought the spurious Ointment, but think the public ought to be made acquainted with the fact. The one I deem very valuable, the other ought to be discontinued. WM. THOMAS, Market street, west of Pines, From William McMillon, Esq., BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846. Mr. C. HERSTONS: Although the reputation of Shepherd's Patent Specific Ointment has been so long sustained by the public, I feel it a duty to add again my approbation to its well earned merit—it ought not to be lost. A grand daughter of mine was bitten by a splinter of other insect, which caused much inflammation and became a dangerous sore. Many salves were tried without relief. Finally, her mother applied to a physician, who, in three months kept getting worse, until it extended from the knee to the ankle. At length I advised your Ointment—in two days a change took place, and in two weeks from that time a cure was completed. I have used the Ointment you make upwards of twenty years, and never knew it fail. It is beyond a doubt worthy of countenance by the public. WM. McILLTON, For chillsain or frostbite it is a valuable remedy.

ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE. THE heirs of the late Sarah Clark being desirous of going West, offer for sale the Farm on which they reside, containing 110 Acres, 3 Woods, 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 full equipment for a flouring mill, woolen factory, distillery, or any kind of machinery that capitalists may desire. The stream is sufficiently strong at all seasons to turn any or all of the above mentioned works, and to any person desirous of investing capital in a small landed estate a favorable opportunity is offered. The farm is situated two and a half miles South of Charleston. Letters addressed to D. 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.

HOUSE and LOT in Charleston now occupied by Mr. James McDaniel, H. KEVES, Agent, for P. H. Hooff, March 5. 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 Charleston, (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 improvements consist of a commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms, 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 a healthy, but few cases of sickness having 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 country. 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, and is prepared to accept a price that would make the purchase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, in 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 Charleston, 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, by the manufacturer of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunk large and small, of the most approved patterns; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Buggy Harness, Brass, Silver and Japanned Mountings; Carpet Bags, Valises, Raw hide wagon whips, Riding Brides; Bits, from 12c cents to \$3.00. Martingales, English worked Girths, &c. Having employed competent workmen and made arrangements to work upon 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 Saddlers or others at wholesale prices. Repairing done at short notice. JOHN BROOK, Jan. 29, 1847. (From Press Copy-3t.)

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D. RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. 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. 23, 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 Charleston. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW, Charleston, Nov. 20, 1846.—1t.

WHO WANTS MONEY? GEORGE W. PEACHER has now open, 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.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS, of every size and style, for Servants. Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work; an Assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers, Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes; a large assortment of Misses and Children's Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c. Our prices will be made as low (and terms as good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the country. Give us a call, as you may be benefited. JAMES McDANIEL, Agent for S. E. HARRIS, Charleston, Oct. 25, 1846. POTATOES—60 bushels Potatoes for feed or table use. E. M. ALSQUITH, March 26, 1847.

LAND FOR SALE. I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating terms. H. ST. G. TUCKER, Hazlefield, Jefferson county, Va., Sept. 25, 1846. (P. P. copy-3t.)

Garden Seeds. JOHN H. BEARD has just received a very large supply of Garden Seeds, from the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, New York, and from the extensive establishment of E. Riley & Co., embracing every variety of seed that may be desired. Feb. 26, 1847.

THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money to our subscribers, or receive any additional moneys to our list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope that we may find an interest in its success, will give us their aid. Wm. S. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; John G. WILSON, do; Solomon S. WALKER, Shepherdstown; H. B. MILLER, Elk Branch; John Cook, Zion Church; Wm. ROBERTSON, John Hess, Union School House; George B. MOORE, Old Furnace; John H. SMITH, J. R. BARNY, Smithfield; Edwin A. REID, Summit Point; DORRIS DRYER, S. HERRINGTON, Kabetown; Jacob Lutz, J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville; Wm. THURKILL, Dr. J. J. JAMES, Dr. G. COLE, Benedictown, Frederick County; Henry C. HAGER, Winchester; Col. Wm. HARRISON, Ball, Morgan County; John E. LANGE, Martinsburg; GEORGE W. BEARD, Shepherdstown; J. P. MCKEATY, Philmont, Loudoun county; Wm. S. STEPHENS, Smithfield, Staunton county; S. M. MANASSER, Hillsborough, Loudoun county; GEORGE GILBERT, Romney, Hampshire county; GABRIEL JORDAN, W. B. LEE, Lary, Page County.

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET, between Third and Fourth. K. S. MINOR of New York, Proprietor. J. M. SANDERSON of Phila. Geo. P. BURMAN of Boston, Assistants. Sept. 25, 1846.—1t. LONG handles Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and four prong Forks, for sale by March 19, CRANE & SADLER.

BALTIMORE TRADE.

Spring Fashions of Hats for 1847. J. E. McPHAIL, 132 Baltimore St., 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. Manufactured by South Charles and Baltimore 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 dispatch. JESSE MARDEN, Baltimore, March 6, 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, Charleston, as Agent. It is admitted by all scientific men, who have given their Trusses a trial, that nothing yet invented, approximates to them in point of utility. Mr. Beard will forward orders for any article in his line. A catalogue may be found at his Store, commencing the great variety of instruments manufactured at their establishment, and the prices of the same. Baltimore, February 26, 1847.—6m.

SAMSON CARRIS, (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 has 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 Writters; Traps; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Toilet Sets, of every size and form; Plated Waters; Castors; Candlesticks; Tea Sets; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Britannia Ware; Ivory and common Table Cutlery; Albion Dinner and Desert Forks, a new article; Brass, Iron Pierced Bronze and French Trenders, with Andirons and Tongs and Shovels, in sets, or pairs to match; Umbrella Stands; Curtain Banners; Chandeliers; Hall and Solar Lamps; Lustres; Grandolons; Fancy Tables and Fire Screens; French Goggles; India China Toilet Sets, with an almost endless variety (too numerous to mention) of Fancy and Useful Housekeeping articles. He has also the most extensive assortment of French & German Looking Glass Plates; Mahogany Frame and Toilet GLASSES; Portrait and Picture Frames, Bracket Pier Tables, Window Cornices; Rods and Rings, on hand, or by him manufactured to order, and sold as low as the same can be obtained at any establishment either in this city or elsewhere. He would here invite his friends and the public generally, (before purchasing) to give him a call. Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1846.—1y.

New Piano Forte Ware-Room. No. 151 Pratt St., adjoining the Railroad Depot, Baltimore, Md. THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument, 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 business, are enabled to sell them much lower than the prices of other Pianos. 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. NEWTON KURTZ.

There can be had at all times, School Books, Stationery and Blank Account Books, of every description, ready made. 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. K. S. MINOR of New York, Proprietor. J. M. SANDERSON of Phila. Geo. P. BURMAN of Boston, Assistants. Sept. 25, 1846.—1t. LONG handles Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and four prong Forks, for sale by March 19, CRANE & SADLER.

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