

SPRING

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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1847.

NUMBER 52.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS.

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

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

Persons afflicted with Co-tiveness, should try the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS. Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the

SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS!

Singing in the Ears relieved by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS. Headache and Giddiness cured by using the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD PILLS. Dyspepsia can be cured by using the

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should use freely the

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS.

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

SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY
SEPH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HORE-HOUND.

THE GENUINE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Grip, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

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

IN THE BEGINNING.

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

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HORE-HOUND.

The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save you years of suffering.
Price 50 Cents per bottle or six bottles for \$3.50
Prepared and sold by SEPH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Chas & Pratt sts. For sale by

J. P. BROWN, Charlestown.

J. BROWN, Charlestown, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry; and DORSEY & BOLEY, Winchester.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

HAVING completed all my arrangements for the manufacture of Hydraulic Cement, I beg to announce that I am now prepared to furnish the article, at the Potomac Mills (near Shepherdstown) in any quantities, and of quality, which I am willing to warrant, will be quite equal to the very best Water Cements made in any part of the United States.

ALEXANDER R. BOTLER.

June 11, 1847.—61.

CAUTION.

THE notice heretofore published being disregarded by many, we once more caution all persons against hunting, or otherwise trespassing upon our lands, as we are resolved to enforce the law against all offenders, without respect to persons. The location of our farm near Halltown, especially as to public roads and other circumstances, seem to expose us in a peculiar manner to various depredations, and we are determined, however unpleasant, to protect ourselves in future.

ROBERT LUCAS, WM. LUCAS.

Rion Hall, June 11, 1847.

R. S. LITEJOHN.

HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA.
HAS just opened in the store room over the corner of High and Shenandoah streets, an entirely new, fashionable and well selected

Stock of Merchandise.

Consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c. &c., which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the county. A call from my old friends, and the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the country generally, solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

In addition to the above, the basement of his store room is appropriated to the use of Capt. J. Gibson, where will be found for sale, at his usual low prices, Herring, Shad, Salt, Blaster, Tar, and all other articles in his line in their season.

R. S. L. is daily authorized to act as agent for me in my absence; all orders will be promptly attended to.
JOHN GIBSON.
April 30, 1847—6m.

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 price.

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.
WILLIAM CROW.
Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—1f.

HOPS—Of superior quality, for sale by

June 19. MILLER & BLO.

A GOOD assortment of Tin Ware for sale by

June 19. CRANE & SABLER.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!!!

Harpers-Ferry Agency of the New York CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE Canton Tea Company has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have full proof of their integrity and responsibility. But such has been the great and pressing demand for their TEAS of late, that they have been obliged to enlarge, to a great extent, their two principal establishments in New York, viz:

125 Chatham and 163 Greenwich Sts.

They moreover possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless, superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection, probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell TEAS purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

Reader make the experiment! Retail prices as follows, subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of:

GREENS.	
Good Young Hyson	\$0 50 per lb.
No. 2	0 60 do
No. 3 very fine do	0 70 do
Silver leaf do	1 00 do
Good Hyson	0 75 do
Very fine do	1 00 do
Extra fragrant	1 25 do
Good Hyson Skin	0 50 do
Good Imperial	0 75 do
Very fine do	1 00 do
Extra fine do	1 25 do
Good Gunpowder	0 75 do
Fine do	1 00 do
Extra fine do	1 25 do

BLACKS.	
No. 1 Souchong	\$0 50 per lb.
No. 2	0 60 do
Finest do	0 75 do
Fragrant Powchong	various prices
Congo	various prices
Fine Oolong	0 50 do
Very fine do	0 75 do
Extra fine do	1 00 do
Ningyung	various prices
Finest English Breakfast Tea, (very rich Pekoe flavored)	0 75 do
Fine Orange Pekoe	0 60 do
Finest Pekoe Flowers	1 00 do
Howqua, or finest Black Tea imported 1 00 do	

No. 1 plus ultra TEAS, both Green and Black, of all descriptions, the highest grade grown in China \$1.50 per lb.

Every package (in addition to its containing full weight, in liquid of the wrapper) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.

AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Va., June 25, 1847—2m.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the County of Jefferson, May Term, 1847—(June 7th 1847.)

James Hite, Jacob Newcomer, Samuel L. Keyser, Ezekiel C. Wysham and others, DEFTS, IN CHANCERY.

(Extract from the Decree of the Court.)

"And the cause coming on to be heard this 7th day of June, 1847, upon the Bill and exhibits, was argued by counsel, upon consideration whereof the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that a Commissioner of this Court, do by proper notices, assemble each of the parties before him, and do ascertain and report to this Court, to whom the fund in the bill mentioned is probably due and payable, and if to more than one of the defendants, in what proportions. And said Commissioner is directed to state specially all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required by either of the parties so to state, and make report by this Court in order to a final decree."

A Copy—Teste, ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Charlestown, June 19th, 1847.

The parties in the above cause will take notice that a bill proceed at my Office, on Tuesday the 27th day of next month, (July,) by 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the foregoing order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend and submit any papers as evidence they may have to offer, connected with the cause.

R. WORTHINGTON, Com'r.

Harpers-Ferry Manuf'g Company.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed an investigating committee, by the Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company, at their annual meeting held May 3d, 1847, respectfully report:

That we have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Company, so far as it respects the disbursement of the funds, and have found that all of the sums paid out have been duly approved by the President in accordance with the By-Laws, and that the vouchers exhibit a clear and satisfactory statement of the objects for which the different sums have been paid. The funds expended so far as the committee were able to judge have been judiciously and economically applied.

The committee beg leave to state also, that they made a cursory examination of the building and other works connected with the factory, and that they were highly gratified with the rapid progress made in every department of the work. The arrangement made for securing the steady and uninterrupted advancement of the work exhibits great prudence and foresight, and the committee feel assured that they cannot speak in terms too complimentary of the ability and success with which, so far as the President has conducted the various and complicated affairs of the company.

Respectfully submitted, GEO. SMITH, BENJ. MOORE, JR., PHILIP BURHART.

To the Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company.

June 25, 1847.

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH,

HAVING removed to the New Ware-house, No. 29, Commerce Street, will continue to sell on commission, Flour, Grain and other Produce. He respectfully asks the patronage of the Farmers and Millers of the Valley.

Baltimore, June 11, 1847—6m.

50 PIECES CALICOES at

May 7. GIBSON & HARRIS.

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up! It is winter and better, Always to hope than once to despair; First of the land of death's chilling fetter, And break the dark spell of tyrannical care, Never give up! or the burthen may sink you, Providence kindly has mingled the cup, And all trials and troubles behest you, The watchword of life must be, "Never give up!"
Never give up! there are chances and changes, Helping the hopeful a hundred to one; And, through the chaos, High Wisdom arranges Ever success—It will only lose in. "Never give up!" the wisest is his hope; Knowing that Providence mingles the cup; And of all maxims, the best, as the oldest, Is the true watchword of "Never give up!"
Never give up! though the grapes shot may rattle, Or the fall thunder cloud over you burst; Stand like a rock, and the storm and the battle, Little shall harm you, though doing their worst. Never give up! if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup; And the best counsel, in all your distresses, Is the stout watchword of "Never give up!"

General Intelligence.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Capture of Prizes—Great Suffering of Emigrants.

The U. S. Gazette has been favored with the news of the capture of the "Mazatlan, May 3," which was brought by some English gentlemen, who travelled over land to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Pacific Coast.

The U. S. ship Independence, Com. Shubrick, had been blockading Mazatlan for two or three months, and during that period, had taken several prizes. She was expected to maintain the blockade a month or two longer, and then sail for the Sandwich Islands, from whence she would return to Monterey in September.

The U. S. ships Cyane and Portsmouth, were cruising up and down the Coast. The former had taken several prizes, and on the 2d of May, she later captured a prize valued at \$200,000.

But this was not the only prize of the officers of the squadron, in doing something for the honor of the navy. There have been frequent thoughts of an attack on Acapulco, which is represented as being nearly as strong as Vera Cruz, but it is not known what are the intentions of the Commodore.

The California Regiment had arrived out and in very bad condition. The men are represented as "not what they ought to be."

Immigrants have come and are coming over the mountains in great numbers. Some of the parties have suffered to a horrible extent. One caravan was overtaken by winter in the mountains, and were reduced to such an awful state, that they were obliged to eat the bodies of those of the party who died of cold and hunger. It is a singular fact, that most of the women survived the horrors of the situation they were in, while the men died rapidly. A company went out from Monterey to bring them in, and after their arrival in comfortable quarters, it was found difficult to make them eat proper food. Suffering had subdued their reason and their nature, and they seemed desirous of continuing their show-like propensities.

A TALL FOLL—Light—We this morning, saw a fine poll, near a hundred feet in length, procured by Mr. Critchett, to be placed over the dome of the Capitol, secured by adequate supports. To the top of it is to be attached a mammoth lamp, with many burners, the gas light from which may be seen in Baltimore! You must not mistake the height for a comet! The dome is said to be two hundred and fifteen feet above high water mark, and from the foundation of the Capitol one hundred and forty-five feet. Old Boreas is great to be feared, he may blow down the pole—However, it will serve for a time, to show that the solar gas can be applied to the light-house system, and the use of whale oil be entirely superseded.—Wash. Cor. correspondence Balt. Clipper.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Order of Sons of Temperance now number, according to the reports made up to the present month. Twenty-two Grand Divisions, over 1200 Subordinate Divisions, and 100,000 Members, being an increase on the year last preceding of 8 Grand Divisions, 650 Subordinate Divisions, and 60,000 members!

The Order has received an initiation fees and dues, during the past year, so far as reported, \$176,144 64, of which it has paid out for benefits, \$48,462 02, and has now on hand as a fund for beneficial and other purposes, \$73,201 46.

MILITARY.—We understand that the barque Margaret Hugg will sail from Hampton Roads to day, for the Gulf of Mexico, with Captain Caldwell's company of Volunteers, and 100 Volunteer recruits under command of Lt. Marriott, on board.

The following is a list of the officers of Captain Caldwell's company:

Captain—Jas. H. CALDWELL.

1st Lieut.—John W. Leigh.

2d "—G. W. Carr.

3d "—Isaac Smith.

Officers of the recruits from Baltimore:

1st Lieut.—J. C. Marriott.

2d Lieut.—J. C. Wynder.—Norfolk Beacon of Saturday.

TERIBLE ACCIDENT.—The freight train on the Camden and Annapolis Rail Road, from Philadelphia to New York, on Friday night ran off the track with a terrible crash, destroying two cars, killing three immigrant passengers on the spot, and very badly wounding two or three others.—The remains of the three killed were decently interred at Annapolis on Saturday.

PRICES IN IRELAND.—A young man writes from Dublin last month—"In some country towns that I have travelled through, I found flour selling at 3s. 6d. to 4s. per stone (14 lbs.) potatoes, where any could be got, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per stone; meal of inferior quality 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per stone; Indian meal and corn per 480 lbs., 60s. to 70s."

ELOPEMENT FROM CURIOSITY.—A gentleman of Paris, who had always lived on the happiest terms with his wife, recently joined a masonic lodge. On his return his wife was very anxious to learn the great secret, but he evaded the subject by telling her there was none. She was not less to be denied in her Eve-like curiosity, and a few weeks afterwards she eloped with a young man who promised if she would, that he would tell her all she desired. She found out afterwards that her new lover was not a member of the order.

TO GET RID OF FLIES.—Set several plates or parcels of Chloride of Lime in different parts of the store, or house, and in a day or two you will find yourself rid of those troublesome insects almost altogether. It ought to be set constantly and renewed when the lime loses its strength.

FOR THE BRAZOS.—The ship Edgar sailed from New York, on Sunday last, for the Brazos, carrying out a 180 picked men for the different companies of Artillery under Gen. Taylor.

Wilkinson, who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, not long since, has been hanged in due form by the people, under the Lynch code.

A JUST REVIEW.

The recent Democratic Convention of Maryland, appointed a committee to prepare an Address to the people of that State. The committee, (of which the Hon. R. M. McLane of Baltimore, was Chairman) have discharged the duty assigned them, and put forth an able and powerful appeal. The extracts which follow, are alike applicable to Virginia as Maryland, and presents a faithful portrait of the twistings and turnings of the Whig party. Every honest Whig will be compelled to admit that the picture is true to life:

"The recent movement of the Whig party in Maryland pointing to Gen. Taylor as a Whig candidate for the Presidency, evinces only another assurance of the great want of steadiness and character which has ever marked the action of that party; and but for the outrage and injury their action is calculated to inflict upon Gen. Taylor, it might well be passed in silence. We are not willing, however, that the gallant soldier, whose renown is cherished in the hearts of his countrymen of all classes and of every shade of political opinion, shall be made the mere instrument of political partisanship and strife, still less would we see his name and brilliant successes prostituted to the temporary purposes of a wavering and faithless political party, whose organization contains inherent elements of weakness, treachery and decay."

In its origin opposed to Military Chiefships, it organized as an opposition to Gen. Jackson, and opposed every obstacle, which an alliance with the factions of the day could present—Abolitionism and Anti-Masonry, in turn deriving strength and importance from the connection. In 1833, selecting Henry Clay as their "embodiment," with the issues of a Protective Tariff, and a National Bank.—In 1837, abandoning that distinguished Statesman, they ran after a State Right Jackson man in the South and at the North, embraced the nomination of the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania. While in 1840, they united these elements into one ticket, to be supported North and South, thus renouncing their principles upon the Currency and Revenue questions, and adopting the odious association of military chiefship in opposition to which they organized in 1833.—They thus succeeded in electing as President of the United States, a military hero, first nominated and presented to the country by the Anti-Masons, and as Vice President, a Statesman of the Virginia State Right school, who vetoed all laws passed to establish a National Bank.—In 1844, renouncing military chiefship, this party returned to the support of that distinguished Statesman, whom they had abandoned at the first sight of disaster in 1833, to abandon him again at the moment when his eminent abilities gave them dignity and honor, in favor of a new military hero. Gen. Scott, who, upon the slightest pretext, was abandoned at the first glimpse of a distant "availability," more likely to unite in his support the discordant elements which constituted the organization of the hour. But hardly was their new leader allowed to organize the factions North and South—Anti-Rent, Abolition and Anti-Masonry—No War—No Territory—No Indian Territory—when another military chieftain commanded their loyalty—a hero of the war—a hero of the Rio Grande—who they had abandoned at the moment of conquest territory for the whole people of all the States—GENERAL AVAILABILITY is abandoned, and with him the Anti-Renters, the Abolitionists, the Anti-Masons. We have in his place, GENERAL TAYLOR a slave-holder, a property land holder, the master spirit of the war—the conqueror of all and more than all, we need ask of Territory or Indian Territory.

We mean not in our remarks to censure the great mass of our fellow-citizens, strangers to the active organization of political movements, who cherishing a generous and noble enthusiasm for the public virtue, and distinguished success of Gen. Taylor, are anxious to do him honor, and elevate him to the highest distinctions within the gift of a free people—to this class of our fellow-citizens, whatever may be their political opinions and attachments, we have no reproaches to offer. But towards that class, in whom we have recognized the zealous and indefatigable opponents of the political organization and great measures, which mark the present administration of national affairs, we entertain very different feelings. Not to dwell upon the issues which distinguished the struggle that constituted the last contest for the Presidency, we have only to review the two sessions of the Congress, which showed the administration of public affairs with the Executive then elected; and we find an organized party in the halls of Congress, known as the Whig party—we find this party in resolute opposition to any modification of the Tariff of 1842, or to any legislation in regard to the currency and public revenue, which contemplated a Divorce of the Government from the Banks.

General distress, commercial embarrassment, panic and ruin, were proclaimed as the certain results of such measures. The most distinguished statesmen of this party proclaimed these consequences as sure to follow, with the practical mischief of a bankrupt Treasury and shattered credit. Now the tariff of 1842, and our state bank, the land—a radical modification of the Tariff of 1842—and the divorce of Government from the Banks is complete, yet plenty smiles throughout our happy country. An abundant and increasing revenue—a growing and prosperous system of domestic manufacturing and mechanical industry, is the beautiful picture presented to the eye of the patriot statesman! It would be expected of "an earnest, faithful and true Whig" to alter and reverse this pleasing view of our domestic policy. Who dare answer to the people of Maryland that Gen. Taylor would advise or sanction a new connection between Banks and the National Treasury, or the re-creation of the practice and prohibitory Tariff of 1842, repealed by the Democratic party; and this restoration, too, to occur at the moment when all Europe is embracing the liberal commercial principles of the age, and opening her ports to the products of our blessed and abundant country? But, again we find this same party so estranged from all that naturally identifies itself with the immediate care, protection and administration of the country, that it denounced our own government at the very first approach of foreign war, and at the very moment our armies were struggling with matchless courage and skill upon our Western frontier, already invaded by greatly superior numbers. From that hour to the present, incessant denunciation and bitter reproaches have been spread by them over the wide world against our own government and the prosecution of the war—Brilliant and glorious successes have responded to their forebodings and treason, and they stand rebuked and overwhelmed by the results of the military, as of the civil administration of the country. Thus discredited in their judgment and sagacity as statesmen—broken and without the confidence and respect of the masses of our countrymen, we are not surprised to witness their dissolution as a distinct political party. This dissolution consists in their headlong abandonment of all the public men, to whom, heretofore, they have, or would have, looked to as expo-

Miscellaneous.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

Mr. Editor:—Without touching for the truth of the incidents narrated below, I merely give them in substance, as related to me a few years ago, by a very aged gentleman of the county of, and State of —. Whether the story himself believed them to be true I cannot say, but presume he did, from the very earnest and emphatic manner in which he related them.

"THE BIER HOUSE."

Or, The Devil's Friend of the Poor.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Once upon a time, a poor tenant agreed with a wealthy landlord to thresh out with a fall, all the wheat contained in a certain mow in the latter's barn, for as much cleaned wheat as he could add to his own. The agreement was that the tenant should carry at one time in a bag, one bushel back from said barn to his humble cottage, being about half a mile distant therefrom. Accordingly, early in the morning of a certain day, he repaired to said barn in order to fulfil his part of the agreement—climbed up into the mow—when, behold! on a strict examination, he discovered that he had been completely "bit" by his landlord—there being about five times as much threshed wheat in the mow as he had anticipated.

However, notwithstanding this discouraging fact, he determined to thresh the wheat. Accordingly he threw down a few dozen shovels and commenced pounding away, though very much chagrined and angry with himself for having made such a foolish agreement with his landlord. He, however, had not pounded long, ere the Devil (?) stepped into the barn, and, in a very affectionate manner, asked him the cause of his looking so down in the mouth. Whereupon the tenant immediately explained to his sable majesty the nature of said agreement, which was the cause of his depression of spirits. To this explanation his majesty replied, "Never mind, my friend, I will get you out of this difficulty. You give me the fall, and then go up into the mow and throw down the wheat." The poor tenant did as directed—the result of which arrangement was that as fast as he pitched down the wheat, his friend the Devil, with one stroke of his fall to each sheaf, knocked the clean wheat into one corner of the barn, the chaff into another, and the straw into another. And thus, by this expeditious way of working, they threshed out all the wheat in the mow by two o'clock, P. M.; and when the work was thus finished, the Devil asked his friend, the poor tenant, for the bag in which he designed carrying home his portion of the wheat. The poor man held up to him one that would hold about two and a half bushels.

"Poh, poh," said the Devil, "it is very small, run over to Mr. —'s store and buy me a hundred yards of strong linen, and I will soon make you a suitable bag!" The linen was immediately procured and the bag made, into which every grain of the wheat was put, being about one hundred bushels. The Devil then exchanged clothes, hat, shoes, &c., &c., with the poor man, absconded with this huge sack of wheat, and made directly for the latter's homely dwelling, having previously, however, directed him to repair thither by a circuitous route. Being thus loaded and thus dressed in the poor man's clothes, in passing the landlord's mansion, on his way to the poor man's cottage, he was supposed, as might be expected, to be the poor tenant himself. And as the landlord was not at home that day, and as his wife and children had not unfortunately heard him explain this agreement with his tenant, and laughing heartily how he had "bit" him by it, and as she was a very cunning and artful woman, she thought immediately struck her at this juncture, on seeing, as she supposed, her poor tenant with this huge sack of wheat upon his back, that she directed the servants to turn out of an adjacent yard a huge bull that was in the habit of chasing and going every person to whom he could gain access, he would immediately attack the poor man and compel him to throw down this huge sack and run for his life, and thus save her absent husband's wheat. Accordingly, as the supposed poor man came to the place, the huge bull immediately thrown open by a servant, and the huge and enraged bull, sure enough, with a tremendous swing, which landed him on the top of the sack, with his head downwards, where he held him fast while he walked on coolly and deliberately to the poor tenant's cottage. The poor man had by this time gotten into the yard, and he slaughtered the bull and garnished away the wheat. And thus, by virtue of the Devil's friendship, the said poor tenant got bread and meat enough for himself, wife and children for a winter's season.

HUMBLE LIFE.—There is happiness in humble life—who can doubt it. The man who owns but a few acres of land and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family—can ask for no more. If he is satisfied with his condition—and there are thousands so situated who are—no man is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose—no speculative mania chases the calm serenity from his mind—no schisms in the church throw shadows beneath his golden sky. His family is the world to him; his little lot is all his care. Who sighs not for such a life of calmness and serenity? Amid the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospects and his honors for the repose of him who is contented and happy on his plot of ground, far from the noise and bustle, princely luxury, and squallid poverty of city life? If there is a situation congenial to the true spirit of man and the growth of virtue, it is amid the rejoicings of nature—in the calm retirement of rural life.

SOLEMN THOUGHT.—We see not in life, the end of human actions. Their influence never dies. In every widening circle it reaches beyond the grave. Death removed us from this to an eternal world—time determines what shall be our condition in that world. Every morning when we go forth we lay the moulding hand on our destiny, and every evening when we have done

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.

Friday Morning, July 9, 1847.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

This No. closes the 3d volume of the 'Spirit of Jefferson.' The time might be appropriate to say a word or two to our patrons, as to future prospects, and the gratitude which we feel for favors of the past.

CLORUS LETTER.

Gen. Taylor has produced more consternation and dismay in the Whig ranks than any production of late date. Disheartened and dispirited by the sad reverses they experienced in the last Presidential struggle, their political lamp emitted a dim and flickering light.

How soon has this bright luminary disappeared from among the galaxy of Whig stars! How soon has the vaunting praise of the leading Whig presses been silenced, and their batteries, if not turned against 'Old Rough and Ready,' at least spiked, in the way of awarding him the meed of praise!

Every day brings proof of the advantages of advertising freely. We could cite numerous proofs, if their production did not seem like serving our own interest.

CONFLICTING CONSTRUCTIONS.

The National Whig denounce Gen. Taylor's letter in the Signal as a "base, contemptible forgery" as a "silly twaddle." Friday's Richmond Republican, which states in another article that the letter contains just and proper sentiments, and precisely what it had looked for, has the following remarks:

The Whig does not know, of course, whether this letter be a forgery or not; though it says we contend we from the first suspected it.

It is a good joke, to come from the organ of a party which is just now in a most lamentable state of confusion. A large portion of the Whigs have 'centred' upon Gen. Taylor—while another section of the same party utterly repudiate him, under the present circumstances.

At Annapolis, Md., on Monday, between some citizens of that town, and a party of two military companies, and three or four hundred citizens of Baltimore, who had come to Annapolis on a pleasure excursion.

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THE FIGHTING MEN.

It is quite common, indeed it has become the order of the day, with a certain class of the Whig press, to be eternally boasting and prating about the valuable services of Whig officers in the army.

Are the Whigs in the army in the habit of denouncing the war as unjust and unholy? If you wish to have that question answered by a Whig in the army, and if you desire to know the state of feeling among the soldiers, without regard to party, in reference to the course pursued by leading Whigs on the Mexican question, read the following extract from Wm. C. Toby, Esq., the regular correspondent of the 'North American,' an anti-war paper, writing from Mexico.

'ANTI-WAR FOLKS.—There are now in Mexico many thousands of your fellow-citizens, who, at the call of their and your government, left homes, kindred, all that was comfortable and productive of happiness on earth, to maintain the decrees of that government and the honor of the nation.

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THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

Every day brings proof of the advantages of advertising freely. We could cite numerous proofs, if their production did not seem like serving our own interest.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—Great Commotion in the Whig Ranks.

The letter which we published last week from Gen. Taylor, on the subject of the Presidency, has caused a great commotion in the Whig ranks, which they have not the firmness and fortitude to conceal from public view.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

The following is an extract of a letter from J. L. Edwards, Esq., of the Pension Office, in answer to the application for the pension allowed for the services of a volunteer, who died after being discharged from service on account of ill health:

'It is proper to remark that, as the deceased was discharged on a Surgeon's certificate of disability, it must be shown that the disease, on account of which he obtained his discharge, was incurred after he entered the Army, and while in the line of his duty as a soldier.'

'The Loco Foco party throughout the United States is in as complete a strait as their strongest opponents could well desire to place them. Cut up, divided and non-plussed, they are completely at a loss which way to turn, or upon whom to centre as their candidate for the next President.'

'It is a good joke, to come from the organ of a party which is just now in a most lamentable state of confusion. A large portion of the Whigs have 'centred' upon Gen. Taylor—while another section of the same party utterly repudiate him, under the present circumstances.'

CELEBRATION AT SHANNONDALE.

The Seventy-first Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Shannondale Springs on Saturday last, by citizens from Frederick, Clarke, Berkeley, and of Jefferson.

The President visited Dunker Hill, accompanied by a procession. He was also escorted by the military on his visit to the city of Charlestown. His progress has been a perfect triumph, and in all of the principal towns through which he has passed, he received the enthusiastic congratulations of his fellow-citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The President arrived in Boston on Tuesday week, and was received in a splendid and brilliant manner. He arrived at the Brookline crossing at 1 o'clock, where he was received by the Committee of Arrangements and conducted over the Mill Dam to the foot of Bacon street, where the City Authorities and Military were waiting to receive him.

THE BALTIMORE FLOUR TRADE.—The following table, copied from Lyford's Price Current, exhibits the quantity of Wheat, Flour and Corn Meal inspected in the city of Baltimore during the Millers' year, from July 1, 1846, to June 30, 1847, inclusive—which exceeds by 166,418 bbls. of Wheat Flour, and over 50,000 bbls. Corn Meal, the largest quantity ever before inspected in any corresponding year in that city.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—The Union is informed that 'the vigilant and active special agent of the Post Office Department, J. B. D. Hale, has at length succeeded in ferreting out the individual who has been for some time committing depredations on the mails in the northeastern portion of Virginia.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.—A Dodge, late postmaster at Frankfort Mills, Maine, recently arrested for stealing money from the mails at his office, was convicted on the 26th of June, before the District Court, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the county jail of Chester.

ANOTHER ARREST.—John P. Waldo, Esq., another of the active agents of the Post Office Department, has succeeded in arresting John Carpenter, a stage-driver on the route from Rockford to Talladega, Alabama, who has been committed for trial at Tuscaloosa.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The day we celebrate—Like that which succeeds it, a great social Sabbath to the soul.

2d. The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution—Highest upon the scroll of fame among the pure and distinguished benefactors of mankind—Above them all, in unassociated glory, is the Father of his Country.

3d. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Heroes on whom Late time kindling eyes still turn, and tyrants tremble as they read.

4th. The Founders of American Independence—Like the sun in its meridian, and the stars in their zenith, splendid in its rising, brightest at its meridian, and glorious in its setting.

5th. The Army and Navy—Their deeds are as illustrious as the sun, and as imperishable; a grateful country gives praise and honor to both.

6th. American Literature and Literary Men—The flame of liberty can never be extinguished while fed with the nourishing oil of science, by the hand of genius.

7th. Political Equality—An unimpeachable term until demonstrated by the wisdom of American Legislators to be the common birthright of all men.

8th. American Literature and Literary Men—The flame of liberty can never be extinguished while fed with the nourishing oil of science, by the hand of genius.

9th. General Taylor—Around the standard of his fame, unfurled by republicans and sustained by party, the hearts of a grateful people will delight to mingle.

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11th. Gen. Winfield Scott—The triumph of his genius in the capture of the city and castle of Vera Cruz, and the brilliant assault on the walls of the Cerro, and fresh evidence to military science, and imperishable honor to his name.

12th. Virginia—The first to unfurl the standard of American Independence—Her sons will be the last to desert it.

13th. True with Kings and true with Constitutions, With blood and arms and revolutions; Let majesty our first attention summon; Ah! Ce! In! The Majesty of Women!

THE MARKETS.

We refer all who may desire a full Report of the Baltimore Market, to the letters of our Correspondent under the commercial head. We have made arrangements with two as good Houses as the City can boast, to furnish weekly, a letter from their Market, and as we have no doubt they will be prepared accurately, and with a view to the matters in which our own people are most interested, these communications will prove of great advantage to our friends.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

It will be observed that an election will be held in the several School Districts in the county on the First Saturday in August, for School Commissioners. Each District will thus be provided with a supervisor of the public school or schools that may be embraced. It now devolves upon the people to make a judicious selection for Commissioners, with whom will rest in a great measure the proper management of the System.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The School Districts as arranged by the School Commissioners of the county will be found in another column. Those who may hereafter want the metes and bounds of the several districts will do well to keep this paper.

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THE VIRGINIA INSTITUTION.

The Stunton Spectator of Thursday, says:—We had not the pleasure of attending the Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution on Friday last. The invitation with which we were honored—being a card elegantly printed by the blind boys in the beautiful raised type of the Institution press—would to a printer, under any other circumstances than those in which we were placed, have been irresistible.

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Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Further Doings in Corn and Flour—Advance in Cotton. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Boston, July 10, A. M.

The Caledonia has arrived with fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. Flour was selling at 40s. to 40s. per barrel for American. The Cambria quoted it at 42s. to 43s. per barrel.

Indian meal was selling at 23s. to 24s. per barrel. Indian corn 47 to 53 shillings per quarter; the last steamer left it at 52 to 57s.

Wheat, red was selling at 11s. 9d. a 12s.; white at 12s. a 12s. 3d. per bushel of 70 lbs.

Beef met ready sale at 50s. to 60s. per barrel; Pork, new Mess, 72s. to 75s.; old do. 70s. to 72s. new prime, 60s. to 62s.; Lard, 46 to 48s. in kegs.

CORNY MARKET.—The rate of New York Cotton, ordinary to middling, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; from good to fair, 6 1/2. The market firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The continued promising appearance of the growing crops, together with the suspension of the export of specie, have produced a revival of confidence and greater ease in the money market.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, June 19.—Subsequent to the departure of the last steamship, the market fully realized the upward tendency, which was maintained till about the 11th.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The intelligence from Brazil is becoming of considerable interest. According to a slip from the Salem Advertiser, the following intelligence from Brazil, was brought by the brig Granite, Capt. Perkins:

A PRIZE.—A large sum of money has been found in some secluded spot in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. It is uncertain whether it belonged to the Mexican Government or to some individual.

YESTERDAY closed with a variety of sad casualties. Three boys were drowned off the U. S. Barge office, by jumping overboard from a small boat, which was in danger of being run down by a steambot.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—Yesterday a one dollar note, a fraud rather than a counterfeit, was presented to a gentleman for groceries at the corner of Hanover and Hill st.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—Loss of Life.—The steamer Simon Kenton, when about to leave St. Louis, on the 28th ult., with a large number of delegates to the Chicago convention, exploded one of her pipes, by which a number of the crew and several deck passengers were dreadfully scalded.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET IN BLACK RIVER.—The St. Louis Union of the 25th ult. brings us intelligence of a most disastrous freshet in Black River, Illinois. In 16 hours the water rose 25 feet. All the mills and dams on the river below the falls were swept away, and a vast amount of lumber lost.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage in high life took place in N. York on Tuesday afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock. The parties were Col. William H. Polk, brother to the President, and Miss Mary L. Corse, daughter of the late Israel Corse.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—Caution to Boys.—In New York, on Wednesday evening, from thirty to forty boys, varying from four to fourteen years old, assembled in Elm street, near Leonard, for the purpose of anticipating the usual sports indulged in on the glorious 4th of July; having provided themselves with a small cannon, or butt-end of an old musket barrel, mounted on a rude frame work, with which the young patriots proceeded to fire a salute, when, melancholy to relate, the miniature cannon burst, the fragments flying in all directions, striking several of the boys who were standing near at the time.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Arista under Arrest—Americans ordered from the Capitol—Formation of Guerrillas—Purifying for Resistance, &c.

The New Orleans Delta contains advices from the City of Mexico to the 5th of June. We make the following extracts.

Gen. Arista was apprehended on the evening of the 30th of May, and was immediately sent, under escort, towards Acapulco.

On the 1st of June, all the natives of the United States were ordered to leave the city of Mexico for the States of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the law of nations.

The Mexicans have "certain information" that Gen. Scott cannot expect reinforcements to a greater extent than 2000 men, and money to the amount of \$300,000, and "nothing more."

On Monday last, of Consumption, Mrs. Mary RENDON, wife of Mr. Samuel Henderson, of this town, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 27th ult., in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. LUCIANA HODGSON, of Frederick county.

On the 28th ult., aged seventy years and six days, DAVID G. HOLLIS, son of Mr. Thomas Hollis, of Winchester.

Death has again visited us, and taken from our midst Mrs. MARY HALL, wife of David Hall, Esq.

On the 28th ult., in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. LUCIANA HODGSON, of Frederick county.

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LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charles-town, Va., on the 30th June, 1847, which, if not taken out before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Adelberger, Thomas
Allemong, Mrs. Frances
Alt, Adam
Bennett, Miss Clara S
Brangher, Chas A
Bowersock, Henry
Byring, William
Buckner, Harriet
Brackenridge, Miss E C
Barber, F C
Bales, M E
Brown, Jas M
Bell, James
Bosworth, Miss Clara A
Barnett, Amos
Conlan, James
Chamberlain Wash'n
Carr, J S
Clark, Isaac
Collett, Benjamin
Drew, Dolphin
Dins, Thomas
Dandridge, A S
Dorsey, James W
Donbar & Simmons
Everett, Lemuel C
Estell, David H
Evans, Robert
Eversole, James
Frinell, Thomas
Fitzhugh, Nicholas
Ford & Dryden
Foley, Preston
Ferguson, Miss Ann E
Gallaher, Sidney
Gardner, Mrs John
Gibbons, Mrs Elizabeth
Grim, Juliet A
Gorges, Paris
Gorman, John T
Graham, Miss Virginia
Hammond, R & W G
Hite, Col. James
Hineman, Sam'l
Harris, Wm & Co. A
Haines, Daniel
Harris, Wm T
Henkle, D G
Hite, Col. Thomas
Helm, Mrs Ann S
Hill, Robert
Hurt, R H
Hauksucker, George
Hovey, Samuel
Howell, Samuel
Haydel, Wm
Harris, Wm
Whittier, J & W F
Ward, Rachael B
Willson, Doctor
Willis, Charles
Yates, Mrs Fanny
Zimmerman, Martha C
Three Letters directed in Dutch.
E. M. AISQUITH, P. M.
July 9, 1847.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 30th day of June, which, if not taken out before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Andrews, Laiton
Anderson, William
Anderson, Samuel
Brus, Robert H
Brooks, John
Browning, John
Baney, T
Butts, Elizabeth Jane
Baker, Marcus A
Bancroft, Richard
Briscoe, Mrs. Henrietta
Bruto, Scott
Batemann, Walter
Bowman, William
Bigley, William T
Brittenbaugh, Brown H
Ball, Mr.
Bretta, John
Brein, Miss Ann
Chrisman, Howing
Crok, A G
Crawley, Mrs. Elizabeth
Crown, E H
Copestaver, Miss Elizabeth
Cooksey, Simpson
Cole, James
Carmac, Dr. H B
Corbin, James
Carroll, William
Cutshaw, G W
Cunningham, John
Creamer, Robt. J
Coats, William
Derry, Henry
Davis, Joseph C
Duchot, Betsy
Davis, John S
Darby, Darius
Dowling, Joseph
Duke, Robt. N
Duren, Peter
Delawder, Calvin
Evans, John E
Entwistle, Samuel
Earle, John B
Eldridge, Clarke
Furta, George
Fleming, Washington
Florence, James
Finlance, Lawrence
Fox, Andy
Fossitt, A
Graham, James II
Grinder, A
Galluce, Thomas
Griggs, Thomas
Gilpin, William
Greer, George
Gibson, Virginia
Garrett, Jackson
Grimes, James E
Groves, Wm S
Groat, Thomas W
Garrett, Miss Mary
Gary, David R
Groll, Daniel
Germ, Geo W
Harper, Charles
Harding, Edward
Harp, John B
Hook, Jesse
Harper, Miss Rebecca
Hook, John H
Hower, Patrick
Hamden, H S
Hackett, James
Hindeman, Samuel
Hoover, Rev. T D
Judd, Dr. H
Jones, James W
Johnson, Stephens
Jones, A W
Jones, Charles
Jones, Geo
Jones, Abraham
John G. Wilson, P. M.
Harpers-Ferry, July 9, 1847.

LIST OF LETTERS

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Linch, James
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Littlejohn, P O
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McClure, Miss S A R
McBride, Miss Mary
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Miller, George
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McCrory, W W
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Morsey, S
Nisswanger, Jacob
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Nichols John
Openheimer, Mrs. T
Openheimer, M
Ortman, Mrs. Harriet
Orphan Friend, No. 43
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Pier, Porter
Pork, Samuel W
Porter, Robert
Pifer, Lewis
Price, Lewis B
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Ropp, John
Rains, Z
Kingham, Ann
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Shubridge, Margaret S
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Straker, Daniel
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Snook, Wm S
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Sands, Rev. James
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Scote, Jeremiah
Tunmons, F
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Wean, John
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SCHOOL DISTRICTS

THE rates and bounds of the School Districts of Jefferson County, are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. Beginning at Whitecap's spring 1, thence with its stream to the Potomac River 2, thence with the river to Swearingen's Spring 3, thence to Kepling's quarry 4, thence with the Marlborough road to the beginning.

SECOND DISTRICT. Beginning at Kepling's quarry 1, thence to the Potomac River 2, thence with the river to Swearingen's spring 3, and thence to the beginning.

THIRD DISTRICT. Beginning at Barnhart's shop 5, thence east of Stephen Staley's farm to Hotelier's Mill 6, thence up the river to the junction of the river with the same to Swearingen's spring 5, and thence to the beginning.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Barnhart's shop 5, thence south of Joseph McMurran's dwelling to Reynolds' quarry at the river 6, thence to the same to Hotelier's mill 8, thence to the beginning.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Barnhart's shop 5, thence with the Charlestown road to the Railroad 10, thence with the "Old Furnace" 11, thence up the Potomac to Reynolds' quarry 9, thence to the beginning.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Barnhart's shop 5, thence to Kepling's quarry 1, thence with the Marlborough road to Whitecap's spring 1, thence with the Berkeley line to the Railroad 12, thence with the same to the Charlestown road near Duffield's Depot 10, thence to the beginning.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at the intersection of the Charlestown road and Railroad near Duffield's depot 10, thence with the Railroad to Kerseyville 13, thence with the turnpike to the mouth of the "Old Furnace" road near James Moore's 14, thence to the cross roads near John Hurst and H. D. Gardner 15, thence down Hite's road to Miss Hannah Hurst's 16, thence to the brick house belonging to Mr. John Yates, on the Charlestown and Shepherdstown road 17, thence to the beginning.

EIGHTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Kerseyville 13, thence with the Railroad to the Berkeley line 12, thence with the same to Pultz's Ford 18, thence with the road leading to Glassford's shop, crossing the turnpike in nearly an east course, to a point in the Baltimore road near Bryan's Old Furnace 19, thence to James V. Moore's 14, thence with the turnpike to the beginning.

NINTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Pultz's Ford 18, thence with the road leading past Glassford's shop, crossing the turnpike in nearly an east course, to a point in the Baltimore road near Bryan's Old Furnace 19, thence to James V. Moore's 14, thence with the turnpike to the beginning.

TENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at the Opequon bridge 24, thence up the Opequon to Edwards' shop 25, thence with the road to Fry's blacksmith shop 26, thence to a point in the Baltimore road near Bryan's Old Furnace 19, thence with the Railroad in Flag's corner 27, thence with the Turnpike gate 29, thence with the Turnpike to the corner in Smithfield 22, thence with the Main street to John H. Smith's corner 23, thence with the cross street and the Opequon bridge 24, thence with the Ope quon to the beginning.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Edwards' ford on the Opequon 25, thence up the same to Chapman's ford, the corner of Jefferson and Clark 30, thence with the Clark line to a stone in the Berryville road on the farm of Thomas E. Nelson 31, thence with said road to the Store house of D. Howell on the Railroad 32, thence with the Railroad to a point near W. Baylor's 37, thence to the corner where Hammond's Ferry Road meets Wm. Hooff's line 33, thence between Mrs. Hayles and James Roper to John Lock's line 34, thence to the line running between J. D. Latue and McPherson on 35, thence with said line and road to the Clarke county line 36, thence with said line to the beginning.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at the point where Hammond's Ferry road meets Wm. Hooff's line 33, thence with that road to the river 37, thence with the river to the Clarke county line 38, thence with that line to the corner of District No. 12, (35), thence to the corner along the road between Ople and McCorley, Larue and McPherson, to the north end of the line at J. D. Larue's 35, thence to John Lock's line at the south end of the line between Mrs. B. Bates and James Roper 34, thence with that line to the beginning.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at the corner of Clarke and Jefferson in the Loudoun line 39, thence with the line of Clarke county to the Shenandoah river 40, thence down the river to Hammond's Ferry 41, thence to the Loudoun line, intersecting it at right angles 42, and thence with said line to the beginning.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT. Beginning on the East bank of the Shenandoah river, at Hammond's Ferry 41, thence down the river to a point two miles above the mouth of the same 43, thence striking the Loudoun line at right angles 44, thence with the same to a point opposite Hammond's Ferry 42, and thence at right angles with the Loudoun line to the beginning.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Hammond's Ferry 41, thence down the river to Keyes' Ferry 47, thence with the road as far as Keyes' Ferry 48, thence with the Turnpike to Nolan's 47, thence to the corner between P. Hooff and W. W. Lane 48, thence down the road to the mouth of Hammond's Ferry road 49, thence with the old road to the beginning.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Keyes' Ferry 47, thence down the river road to Keyes' Ferry 48, thence with the ridge to the Locks at the head of the Keyes' Ferry Army Canal on the Potomac 52, thence with the Railroad to the Halltown and Shepherdstown road 53, thence with said road to Halltown 50, including all the houses therein in this district; it is with the Turnpike to the Cross road at W. C. Cramer's 46, thence with the old road to the beginning.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at the Cross road at Wm. Schaeffer's 46, thence to Korman's and Brown's Corner store, in the Charlestown and Shepherdstown road, near 50, thence with said road to the Railroad at Duffield's Depot 10, thence down the Railroad to the Shepherdstown and Halltown road 58, thence with the road to Halltown 50, and thence with the Turnpike to the beginning; all of Halltown is excluded from this district.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT. Beginning at Nolan's Tollgate 47, thence with the Turnpike to the Tollgate at S. Cameron's 59, thence with said Road to opposite it, W. Baylor's 37, thence to the point where Hammond's Ferry road meets the Turnpike at the mouth of Hammond's Ferry 33, thence to the corner between P. Hooff and W. W. Lane 48, thence with No. 16 to the beginning.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT. Beginning at the Potomac river, at the head of the Army Canal 57, thence with the ridge to Keyes' Ferry 48, thence with the road to the river 60, thence down the river to Union street, in South Hill 61, thence up Union street to Washington street 62, and thence to the beginning.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Beginning at the intersection of Washington and Union streets 63, thence with Union street to the Shenandoah river 64, thence down the river to the bridge leading to Virginia, thence up the hill to the junction of the Shenandoah river to the grave yard, thence west to the U. States line, thence with the same to Washington street, thence to Union street, and thence to the beginning.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT. Beginning at the U. States Locks at the head of their Canal, on the Potomac 57, thence down the river, to the large Chimney of the new Smith shop at Harpers-Ferry, thence with the Alley passing M. Grace's house, to the South-western corner of the grave yard, thence down to the U. States line, thence with the same to Washington street, thence to Union street, and thence to the beginning.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. It consists of the residue of Harpers Ferry and that part of the County on the East side of the Shenandoah river, not before provided for.

Election of School Commissioners.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Free School Act, passed by the Legislature, and which was adopted by the people of Jefferson, one School Commissioner is to be elected in each District in the County.

An election will be held in the different districts on Saturday the 7th day of August next, in each district, at the places hereinafter named, under the superintendance of the persons appointed.

In District No. 1, at the Shepherdstown School-house, under the superintendance of James A. Chapline, Henry Shepherd and A. Robinson.

In District No. 2, at Joseph Entler's Hotel, under the superintendance of A. R. Boteler, J. Kepling and Joseph H. Bailey and Thos. Lock.

In District No. 3, at Daniel Entler's Hotel, under the superintendance of J. H. McKeenan, David Billmeyer and Jacob Linn.

In District No. 4, at the School-house near Levi Moler's dwelling, under the superintendance of Joseph McMurran, Jacob W. Reynolds and David Hoffman.

In District No. 5, at Zion Church, under the superintendance of G. W. Moler, Wm. Engle and Wm. McMurran.

In District No. 6, at the New Hope School-house, under the superintendance of John Marshall, Wm. Osborn and Wm. Lemen.

In District No. 7, at the Oak Grove School-house, under the superintendance of James Burr, Jr., Charles Yates and William Daniel.

In District No. 8, at Barner's School-house, under the superintendance of Anthony Kennedy, Dr. Stephens and John Shaff.

In District No. 9, at Peter Smith's School-house, under the superintendance of Wm. O. McCoughy, Mann P. Nelson and John G. Myers.

In District No. 10, at Mrs. Mary Johnson's School-house, under the superintendance of G. H. Beckwith, Joseph Bailey and Thos. Lock.

In District No. 11, at Gruber's School-house, under the superintendance of James Griggs, John Gruber and David Fry.

In District No. 12, at Baroy Ott's Shop, under the superintendance of R. S. Blackburn, George W. Turner and Wm. Keiser.

In District No. 13, at Habletown Church, under the superintendance of Charles H. Lewis, John W. McCurdy and John Kala.

The Markets.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike Company, it was

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of August next, all who travel the Shepherdstown and Smithfield Turnpike, will be required to pay as they pass the gates, either in cash or in tickets of the Company, which can be purchased from the Treasurer, except those who may have previously contracted by the year with the Treasurer, for a sum to be paid in advance or satisfactorily secured.

Ordered, That persons who are indebted to the Company, be notified and required to settle their accounts.

JOHN M. JEWETT, Secretary and Treasurer. Shepherdstown, July 9, 1847-31.

Wanted to Purchase. A about one hundred SHEEP, weighing from which the cash will be given, delivered at Duffield's Depot. Fifty of them are wanted in one week from this time, and the balance between this and the 1st of August.

Bargains, Bargains! An unparalleled opportunity is now offered to purchase at MILLER & BROTHERS. We have a great many Summer Goods which we have put upon our counter with the determination to sell, even at a great sacrifice, viz:

Figure Lawns for 12c, worth 25c; Do do 18c " 25 to 31; Do do 25 " 37; Berages do 25 " 37; Do do 37 " 50; Silk Mitts, Collars, Cufflets, Gloves, &c., at great bargains, from 6c to 15c; A beautiful assortment of the latest Berage Scarfs and shawls, bought this season, at prime cost. Also, Prints and a great variety of other goods, unnecessary to mention, which we are anxious to dispose of without regard to cost.

Now is the time, and we earnestly request all in want of great bargains to call early at July 9. MILLER & BROS.

Bacon & Whiskey. IN store and for sale low, 5000 pounds prime country-cured Bacon, 2 to 32 50. 10 barrels very superior Old Whiskey, 20 " common do R. H. HOFFMAN. Harpers-Ferry, July 9.

Cameo and Lava Breast Pins. WE have just received a large assortment of Ear Rings, Gentlemen's Bosom Buttons, and many other articles in our store, which we are prepared to sell at reduced prices, than any other place.

Sale of Valuable Lots. ON Saturday the 10th day of next month, (July), at the house of Mr. John Lambaugh, in North Bolivar, I will sell at public auction, a number of valuable Building Lots. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth cash and the balance in one and two years, with interest from date. The deferred payments to be secured by a Deed of Trust upon the premises. The Lots will be staked off, and a plot exhibited on the day of sale. SUSAN DOWNEY. Harpers-Ferry, June 18, 1847.—[E. P. copy.]

MANTILLA SILK. Black India do, for lining, and Black Silk Fringe and Gimp for trimming, for sale by CRANE & SADLER. July 9.

PAINTS, Oil, Varnish, Glass and Putty—another supply just received. Also White Lead in Kegs, extra and pure. THOS. RAWLINS. July 9.

BLANKS of ALL KINDS, FOR SALE by BLOW at THIS OFFICE. July 9.

Refined Flour of Cecon. WARRANTED not to contain a particle of OIL—a fine article for Dyspeptics. July 2, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

RICE—Fresh Beat Rice, for sale by July 2, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

HATS.—New style Summer Hats for sale by July 2, 1847. E. M. AISQUITH.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR & HAT MAKER. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he carries on a Tailoring Business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Koycheral, at Duffield's Depot, and is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him in the neatest and most fashionable style. His experience in the business, and the arrangements made to receive regularly the reports of the adopted style of dress, enable him to assure his customers that garments will be cut and made to fashion and in strict conformity with the prevailing fashions and taste of the day. While he flatters himself with the belief that his work in taste and fashion will be equal to that done in any of the cities, he also feels assured that he is prepared to cut and make up the garments to please the fancy of those who do not wish to be governed by the prevailing fashions. He hopes by strict attention to business, and a determination to look in no effort on his part to please his customers, to receive a liberal share of public favor. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS. Duffield's Depot, June 25, 1847-3m. N. B. The Shop at Halltown will still be carried on under my superintendance. C. T. PASTERING LATHS.—For sale by THOS. RAWLINS. July 2.

