

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK) At \$3.00 in advance—\$2.50 if paid within the year—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETABLE OR BLOOD PILLS FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD!

This is to certify, that I was afflicted with a violent pain in the breast and right arm, which I suppose proceeded from the impure state of my blood. I was recommended to take Hance's SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD PILLS, and after taking one box, the pain was entirely removed from my breast and arm. I found them extremely gentle in their operation, and would recommend them to every person in want of a mild purgative.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION!

Always ask for HANCE'S PILLS, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient, call and see the proprietor himself. For Sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OR HORE-HOUND—FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Lungs or neglected Croup.

The following sonnet was addressed to the proprietor by a Young Lady who was cured of Consumption: How you who part, with falling breath, And haste away, my dear, my dear, HANCE, my "put away" your death, And light, anew, your eyes.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

J. J. ABELL, Proprietor. I HAVE leased for a term of years, this delightful watering place, and will have it open for the reception of company, on the 1st of June—Every exertion will be made to render the time of Visitors agreeable. His Fare, &c., shall be second to that of no other watering place in Virginia.

TERMS.

\$9 first week 50 Cts. single meal 3 thereafter 75 meal and horse 1.50 per day

R. S. LITTLEJOHN, HARPER'S 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.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, both sexes, sound and likely. Persons who possess 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.

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.

Ague and Fever Permanently Cured in 48 Hours.

CALL opposite Abell's Hotel, at the sign of Conrad & Bro., and by a box of Dr. G. W. Graham's Vegetable Specific Pills, which are warranted to cure the Ague and Fever, or the malarial fever, mind, the only place at which the genuine article can be had in Harpers Ferry, is at CONRAD & BRO'S.

To Farmers.

WHEAT, Rye, Oats and Corn taken in exchange for Goods, or the highest market price paid in cash, by W. R. SEEVERS, Summit Point, July 16, 1847.

NAILS—50 kegs Nails of all sizes, just received and for sale by July 16, W. R. SEEVERS.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, IN THIS OFFICE.



VOL. 4. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1847. NO. 6.

Thoughts of Home.

From the Winchester Republican. O how I love my childhood's home, Beside the mountain steep, Where 'midst the tangled wild-wood box and any grove.

Coal for Steam Engines.

The failure of the late voyage of the steamer Washington, from the burning out of her furnaces, which were adapted to the consumption of Anthracite coal, affords another proof of the loss which the country is suffering, for want of the means of bringing to market the treasures of bituminous coal, which are to be found in the Cumberland basin, at a distance of two hundred miles only from the Atlantic coast.

Political.

From the Fredericksburg Recorder. THE PRESIDENT: The Position of the Whigs—The duty of the Democrats. The premature agitation of the Presidential question is very much to be deprecated. In addition to the numerous reasons of constant and perpetual force, there are others, growing out of this Mexican war, which render it not only improper, but almost culpable, to precipitate the excitement and bitterness of a Presidential campaign.

Miscellaneous.

From the Old Fellows' Magazine. COUNSEL TO YOUNG MEN. BY THE REV. DR. SOTT. Truth and justice are immutable and eternal principles—always sacred and always applicable. In no circumstances, however urgent, no crisis, however awful, can there be an aberration from the one, or a dereliction of the other, without sin.

The Grave.

By W. Irving. Oh, the grave the grave! It barries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From this peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy, and not feel a compassionate throbbing that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth, that lies mouldering before him!

General Intelligence.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In Kingston, N. H., Col. Wm. Webster, aged 67, to Miss Martha Winslow, aged 19. By the above union, the bridegroom has married his wife's grand-daughter, which makes the bride a sister to her great-grandfather, and her mother, and great-aunt to her brothers and sisters. She is step-mother to five children, fourteen grand-children, and one great-grand-child.

THE TELEGRAPH IN TURKEY.

The Sultan of Turkey is determined that he will not be behind the age in the adoption of every thing that can tend to improve the condition, or enlarge the mind of his people. He has, consequently, shown himself acquainted with the principles of the Magnetic Telegraph, and recently the necessary apparatus for the construction of a telegraph two miles in length were sent out to him by Professor Silliman, of Yale College.

REVENUE TO DISTILLERS.

The editor of the American Temperance Union wisely discourses: "If the friends of Temperance all around the globe, do not lift a note of remonstrance loud and clear, and pierce the ears of the public mind, they will be guilty of an outrage on humanity comparable only to that of those who are guilty themselves of the sacrilegious action. For we hold that no man can stand by and keep his peace at an outrage upon society, without being partner in it."

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

We take pleasure in presenting our readers with the following excellent remarks from the New York "Farmer and Mechanic," on the "Dignity and Pleasures of Agriculture." There is a moral dignity in the pursuit of agriculture. True, it is toilsome; but what gainful pursuit is not? There are few new machines which are so much to be feared as the plow and the sickle.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

Two parties in this region, who had been married for seven years, and had obtained a divorce. Their mutual enmity after the dissolution of the nuptial tie knew no bounds. In public and in private, in conversation and through the press they denounced each other, while each warned the public against trusting or placing any confidence in the other. Being both engaged in the same business they started rival establishments, in every possible locality, and with difficulty were prevented from breaking the public peace.

TO CURE WARTS.

Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two and let them dry without wiping. This repeated will gradually destroy the most irritable wart.

AN OLD WHALE.

We learn from the Nantucket Mirror, that a white sperm whale was lately cast up on the Pacific by Capt. Platten of the ship Spartan. The animal was evidently ancient, having lost his teeth as well as changed his color. He was also very lean, and although as large as a ninety barrel whale, yielded only fifty-five barrels of oil.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

One of the most important triumphs of science is in the establishment of the fact, that zinc, when applied in a particular way to the surface of iron, prevents its rusting and decay, no matter how exposed. Galvanized iron is beginning to supersede tin plate, slate, shingle and copper for roofing, and to be extensively used for the protection of telegraph wires. The article is a cheap one; is durable, and proof against decay.

EVIL THOUGHTS.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we can keep out a lion by a wall of wood, but thoughts will find their way everywhere. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your head and heart full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may not find room to enter.

A POOR MAN'S PATRIMONY.

Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," says "the patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a violation of his sacred property."

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A ROARING ORATOR.

The President, I shall not remember, Mr. W. while I have a voice that is not dumb in this assembly. The gentleman, sir, cannot expostulate this matter to any future time that is more suitable than now. He may talk, sir, of the Herculanean revolutions, where republics are hurled into arctic regions, and the works of contrition refrigerated to no use; but, sir, we can tell him indefinitely, that the consequences therefrom, multiplied subteraneously by the everlasting principles contended for thereby, can no more shake this resolution than can the roar of Niagara rejuvenate around these walls, or the howl of the midnight tempest convert the marble statue into ice.

GREAT CROW OF CORN.

The Alexandria Gazette says that a recent letter from the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of Indiana, formerly Commissioner of the Patent Office, states that he has 1000 acres in corn, from which he expects to make 55 bushels to the acre. Only imagine 55,000 bushels of corn on one farm.

HOT WEATHER—EATING.

"Blessed is the man that eats no meat," says the Massachusetts Piousman. This advice is good so long as the temperature of the atmosphere which surrounds the system is within 10 degrees of the human body. The heat within us is not far from 98 deg., while the thermometer has indicated a temperature of 97 degs. In the shade only a week. It is the season when physical debility ripens into disease. Especial care should be taken to ensure good health for the next two months.

WOMAN'S INSTANCES.

Like the olive tree—said to fertilize the surrounding soil—some few ministering angels in female guise among us all, and about our paths, who sweetly serve to cheer and adorn life. Our amusements are insipid unless they contribute to them; our efforts of noblest ambition useless, unless they appeal to their generous sympathies. They are, too, some rugged spirits of the world, whose bolder nature female influence admirably serves to refine and temper; and perhaps it is an extreme eulogium of the poet, that, without that influence, many a man had been a "brute indeed." The concurrence of both sexes is as necessary to the perfection of our being, as to the existence of it. Man may make a fine melody, but woman is also required to make up harmony.

A FRIGHTFUL APPETITE.

While the St. Louis Legion was on its passage from New Orleans to the Brazos, an officer of the Native American Rangers very much astonished the steward of the vessel by his appetite; so much so, that the latter looked upon him with some indignation. "Dinner beneath the table," which the officer had ordered was an opening in the deck for venting the steamer of the vessel, in which were quartered a portion of the privates of the legion. Several of these hoisted a companion up to the said opening, while the officers were at table, and he catching hold of the railing of the vessel, he asked him very politely to pass down a share of anything good there might be upon the table. "Certainly, boys," says the sub, and reaching for a plate of fresh biscuit, down it went. "Steak," said he, "hand me them eggs," and down went the eggs. "Pass me our bread," says he, and his next request, and the steward, in astonishment, looked round for the heaped up plate he had furnished but a few moments before—it had disappeared. Another was placed upon the table, and the steward had hardly turned his back before it was cleared, and the contents passed round below. "A few more eggs," said the lieutenant; the steward gazed at the cleared plates, and burst into a free flood of perspiration. More eggs passed along, and where they disappeared, or how so small a man as the sub could swallow so rapidly, appeared to be a subject of dreadful mystery in the table purveyors. The steward, however, and the alarmed steward took the first opportunity of mentioning the cause of his agitation to the captain.

GOOD AND BAD NEWS.

Bad news weakens the actions of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops the digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame functions the face; it blushes, joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to excite. Powerful emotions often lift the body as a straggler. Chilly, Diacoria and Soporifics died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. One of the pious died of an emotion of the ludicrous on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals, occupying the chair of state. Muley Moloc was carried upon the field of battle in the first stages of an incurable disease upon seeing his army give way. He rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory, and died. The door-keeper of Congress expired on hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public political speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or they have dropped dead, as it were, in the midst of a speech. Lagrove, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another. The case of Hill, in New York, is still fresh in the memory of all; he was apprehended in theft, taken before the police, and found in the arms of a woman, who had just died of his nostrils, and he was carried out—Boston Bee.

CAPTAIN JO.

During Doniphan's march from El Paso to Chihuahua, the black servants of the different officers of the regiments formed themselves into a company. There were twelve of them, of which number eleven were officers and one his private. Jo was elected captain. He was the blackest of the crowd, and sported a large black feather with a small black hat—also a large sabre, with an intensely bright hilt—which sabre was eternally getting involved in the intricate windings of his long legs. With Jo for their talk, they would work wondrously. During the battle of Sacramento, however, the company were not to be seen, but after the action was over, they were espied breaking out from the wagons, and joining in the pursuit. That evening one of the officers attached to the company. "Well, Jo, I hear your men were hid behind the wagons, during the fight?" "Lieutenant, I berry sorry to say it, as de truth I done everything—I called on de paterin ob de men—I tinked dem by all dey hold most dear in dis world an de mes, but I berry sorry dey went out do wrong side de wagon."

THE HUMAN HEART.

The velvet moss will grow upon the sterile rock—the mildew flourisheth on the withered branch—the ivy cling to the mouldering ruin—the pine and cedar remain fresh and leafless amidst the mutations of the dying year—and heaven be praised: something green, something beautiful to see, and grateful to the soul with in the coldest and darkest hour of fate, still twines its tendrils around the crumbling altars and broken arches of the desolate temples of the human heart!

GOOD ADVICE.

If you are about to leave a neighbor's house, don't stand admiring and fumbling and saying, "well, I guess I must be going." When you are ready, go at once.





CHARLESTOWN: Friday Morning, August 20, 1847.

CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Whig papers are filled with laudatory articles upon the expenses of the war. They do not complain that the money has been improperly expended, but seem to take pleasure in informing Mexico that our Government will soon be "high and dry."

The representations of a portion of the Whig press that the government was running up a large account upon the debt side, are unable to disturb the serenely public confidence. A panic cannot be started in the days of gold and silver with the ease of former times.

Nothing could have been further from the truth than such assertions. Instead thereof, the government has sufficient income to meet every demand. Her revenues are increasing rapidly. The States are prosperous, and are reducing promptly and cheerfully their public debts.

WHAT THEY THINK OF HIM.

Our readers (says the Lynchburg Republican) will observe in another column, extracts from certain Whig Journals in Pennsylvania and Ohio, very complimentary, to say the least, to old "Rough and Ready."

As to our own personal preference we hesitate not to say, and never have hesitated to say, that Henry Clay is our man; if our wishes can be gratified.

But Horace Greely, the well known Editor of the Tribune, goes a bow-shot beyond this. Hear him:

"We do not believe General Taylor will be the candidate for the Presidency in the free States, at any rate."

"This, we should think, was showing the old hero the 'cold shoulder,' in fine style. But the Whigs of Ohio still farther in their opposition to his claims to the Presidency. Some of them even prefer Tom Corwin, the Senator who shamelessly refused to vote the old General and his gallant soldiers supplies."

"The Providence Herald thus hits off the 'availability' and 'expediency' whigs, who seem determined to have Gen. Taylor for a whig, whether he will or not."

"Gen. Taylor is certainly a whig, a whig all over—the whig papers say. Ask them some questions if he is in favor of a Bank, and they don't know. Ask them if he is in favor of 'Distribution,' and they don't know. Ask them if he is in favor of the tariff of '43, and they don't know."

"The President and the Secretary of War are surely acquitted, and the whole responsibility rests upon the General, (who was heretofore,) the especial friend of those, who are now foremost in their attack upon his conduct, both as a commander and pacificator."

"The extensive and valuable iron works at Mount Savage, near Cumberland, Md., are advertised to be sold under execution, on the 7th October next, at the suit of the English Bondholders and others."

"The Secretary of Pennsylvania announces that the act granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is null and void, in consequence of the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company complying with the conditions, the performance of which rendered the grant inoperative."

"The Bedford Springs, as we learn from the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, are thronged with visitors. The houses are filled from the garrets to the cellars—and every man seems to have his pocket filled with Benton mint money."

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New York Sun of Monday, has a letter purporting to have been written in the city of Mexico, on the 30th, which is later than the correspondence of the New Orleans papers. It describes a terrible state of anarchy and confusion as prevailing in the ill-fated capital—the congregation of robbers and murders, under the name of soldiers—the desertion of the city by all foreigners and men of wealth, with their property—and the perfect prostration of all business, with a full distress of the poor.

The letter also depicts the general disappointment at the non-arrival of Gen. Scott, as follows: Gen. Scott has been expected every day for these two months, until the Mexicans begin to think that he never will come. They report one day that he has no troops—another, that he is a coward, and again, that he is spending the money of the United States in provisioning his army at the highest price for every thing, and that he shares the profits with the Mexican drovers and others, who have a good understanding with him.

"There are about 10,000 soldiers in the city, mostly bandits and scurvy wretches, drawn from the prisons to do their work of plunder and death. But the whole 10,000 have got less than 3,000 guns, and a good share of those are useless. They have barricaded all the streets with sand bags. Immense quantities of paving stones have been carried to the tops of the houses, and piled on the heads of the Yankees. Another trial has been made to cast some cannon, but it failed on account of the charcoal, such is the report, and all further attempts are abandoned."

"Alvarez has gone back with his troops, reported 15,000, in consequence of the quarrel, which has made Santa Anna perfectly savage. The priest of whom I wrote, as running off with \$80,000, has returned to the city; he had only taken the money away to secure it. An Irishman, with an American wife, has been robbed by Santa Anna of more than 300 horses. Immense quantities of paving stones have been carried to the tops of the houses, and piled on the heads of the Yankees. Another trial has been made to cast some cannon, but it failed on account of the charcoal, such is the report, and all further attempts are abandoned."

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CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The school proposed to be opened at Wheatland, the beautiful residence of Mr. Geo. W. TURNER, is worthy the attention of parents and guardians in our own county, as well as elsewhere. Mr. Turner is a graduate of West Point—a gentleman of no ordinary scientific attainments, and in every respect, well qualified to fill the responsible office of Principal of an institution, such as he proposes to establish. He is, we are sure, only influenced in this undertaking, by the belief that he can, to some extent, at least, render a public benefit, by giving his services to the education of the youth of his native county and State.

FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

We learn from the Union that a letter has been received in Washington, from an officer of the army, as late as the 29th and 30th of July. It states that Gen. Scott would move upon the capital as soon as Gen. Pierce arrived with his reinforcements—about the 2d or 3d of August. Mr. Trist had been quite ill, but was then convalescent—Gen. Scott had waited upon him during his indisposition, to confer with him about the public concerns.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

The Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States, passed through this town on his way to the East, on Thursday last. He had, as our readers are already aware, been on a visit to his friend in Winchester, the Hon. James M. Mason. During the Vice President's stay in our Valley, he was waited upon by men of all parties, and each seemed to vie with the other in paying appropriate respects to the distinguished statesman who occupies the second office known to the Federal Government. After sojourning a day or so in Washington and Baltimore, he reached Philadelphia on Tuesday of this week.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, who had been sojourning for a few weeks at the White Sulphur Springs, also passed through our village in the cars of Friday. He was on his way to Cape May. His friends in Baltimore and Philadelphia gave him a very cordial reception, and a correspondent from the latter city states that "Clay stock has considerably advanced" since his visit there, and that many are now seriously urging him as their next candidate for the Presidency.

A MYSTERY.

The leader in yesterday's Free Press, is rather a singular production. We are unable to divine its real object, if it be not a covert attack upon Gen. Scott, whom it may fear is likely to come in conflict with his candidate for the next Presidency. In our next paper we shall give conclusive proof that the Administration was in no wise culpable for the disbanding of the Volunteers, or tardiness of Gen. Scott's approach to the Capital of Mexico, after the victory of Cerro Gordo. Is not the Free Press in possession of the same facts? If so, what the object of this attack? The President and the Secretary of War are surely acquitted, and the whole responsibility rests upon the General, (who was heretofore,) the especial friend of those, who are now foremost in their attack upon his conduct, both as a commander and pacificator."

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STATE ELECTIONS.

The returns are not yet complete from the elections held the early part of August. In Tennessee, we fear the Democratic candidate for Governor has been defeated—this, however, is as usual, as there is a change every other year in the politics of that State, the election of Governor being a test.

The Baltimore Sun furnishes the following summary: In Kentucky and Indiana the result, for Congress, seems to be 6 whigs to 4 democrats in the former, (loss of one), and 6 democrats to 4 whigs in the latter, (a democratic loss of two.) The popular vote in Indiana is largely whig.

"Tennessee—The result, from present indications, may be summed up in a few words. The whigs have elected their Governor, and carried a majority of the Legislature, which has the election of a Senator in place of Mr. Jarragin, whig. There is a change, as yet, in the Congressional Delegation."

"Iowa—The election of two democrats to Congress seems to be confirmed. There was no election for members of the Legislature, except in one or two districts, where vacancies had occurred."

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

The following is given as the official result, at the recent special election in the Petersburg District, for Representative in Congress in the place of Hon. Geo. C. Dromgoole, dec'd.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Meade, (D.) 405; Drolling, (W.) 208; Brunswick, 363; 211; Petersburg, 304; 411; Dinwiddie, 173; 284; Prince George, 174; 141; Nettoway, 127; 184; Greenville, 135; 62.

ANOTHER TAYLOR LETTER.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, July 9, 1847.

Sir: The prospectus of a Native American paper, to be edited by yourself, forwarded to me with attached remarks from you, has been duly received. Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party refer assent from those whom they favor for the presidency, I can only say, with all candor, that if elected to that office it must be by the spontaneous choice of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular. I never fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the CONSTITUTION AND THE HIGH INTERESTS OF THE NATION demand most seriously and solemnly demand."

I do not desire the presidency, and only yield thus far my assent to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, irrespective of party.

Your paper—the number which you were kind enough to promise—will be acceptable; meaningful, and can only hope it will prove useful to the country. Very truly and sincerely, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Major Gen. United States Army, PETER SKEW SMITH, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

Some days since we published extracts from two leading Whig papers in New York, the Courier and Enquirer, and the Commercial Advertiser, fully and ably, though at a late date, the justice of the war with Mexico. The Courier conceded the Rio Grande to be the true boundary of Texas; it says "we had a perfect right to go there whenever we pleased." The Advertiser spoke plainly when it said, "with reference to the justice or injustice of the war, we are of opinion that Mexico is not a word to be said against Gen. Taylor's letter, that he must be of the same opinion, for otherwise he would have advised the movement to the Rio Grande as the means of hastening and facilitating a settlement of the boundary question. The Administration did not intend more than was on their minds in regard to the Rio Grande, and it followed the advice of the distinguished officer in command of the army, in regard to the policy of taking possession of two or more points upon that river."

"That such was the opinion of Gen. Taylor, we are confirmed in our belief by the New Orleans National, a zealous supporter of Gen. Taylor. It republishes the articles from the two Whig papers above alluded to, and says, 'both come out strongly and boldly in defence of their country, and vindicate the justice of the war now waging by the U. States and Mexico.' The editor would scarcely have spoken so positively, were he not assured that Old Rough and Ready held the same sentiments. We daily see Whig papers quoting Gen. Taylor as sustaining the cause of Mexico, and denouncing the justice of the war."

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.

We learn that thirteen slaves, the property of Mr. Newton Boley of this place, escaped from his premises on Saturday night last, and although prompt measures have been taken for their recovery, but two of the number have yet been recaptured. We understand that Mr. Boley offers \$125 round for each one that is recovered, and that he promptly paid down that sum to the persons by whom the recaptured slaves were apprehended. On the same night we understand that Mr. Fayette Washington, who resides near Stephenson's Depot, lost two slaves and seven horses, and there is no doubt that the whole party are now together under whip and spur for the State of Pennsylvania. The recent disgraceful riots at Pittsburgh and Carlisle, in which some of our citizens were not only a participator in the effort to recover their slaves, and which were winked at by the authorities of those places, have no doubt suggested and encouraged the slaves in these attempts to escape, and unless our Legislature shall promptly interpose its authority, in some way, for the protection of the owners of that kind of property in the State of the State, they may as well make up their minds to surrender it at once. This part of Virginia is fast becoming a colony of the Abolition provinces of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and nothing short of some stringent legislative provision, which shall cut us off from all communication and intercourse with those tainted regions, will serve to protect our citizens and secure them in the enjoyment of their property. [Winchester Virginian.]

PROSCRIPTION.

The Anti-proscriptive Whigs, in anticipation of their accession to power, are beginning to select their knives, and although they pretend to be in favor of Gen. Taylor, principally on account of his moderation in politics are branding them over the heads of those whom they have already marked out as their victims. The worthy, efficient and talented Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. French, has been singled out for the sacrifice, and the Richmond Whig, than which, no paper in the Union has been louder and bolder in its denunciation of the full spirit of proscription, is now engaged in working up the nerves of its party friends to the perpetration of the foul deed. To conceal the hypocrisy of its own professions, it falsely charges that Mr. French has been playing the partizan in his discharge of his duties as Clerk, and this is the flimsy pretext, which it sets up to justify the Whigs in thrusting him "neck and heels" from the office which he has so ably and faithfully filled.— [Winchester Virginian.]

A Member of Parliament stated a short time since, that England had paid the United States the sum of \$1,300,000,000, for the single article of cotton, within the last twenty-five years. And yet we are called upon to shut out all English productions, because "England takes nothing of us!"

TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.

The Procession at Harpers-Ferry on Thursday, preparatory to the Dedication of the new and beautiful Hall, recently erected by the St. Thomas Division, Sons of Temperance, was an imposing spectacle. The day was excessively warm, yet the Brethren present seemed very generally to take part in the exercises, and were all highly gratified in having had the pleasure of participating. A large number of ladies, and gentlemen, (not members of the Order), were also in attendance, and so far as we heard them express themselves, were much pleased with the exercises of the occasion. The "Free Press" furnishes the following particulars as to the order of proceeding, which we substitute instead of any remarks of our own:—

At an early hour in the day the Procession was placed in line under Bro. John G. Wilson as Chief Marshal, and Bro. W. S. Elgin and Bro. John Briscoe, as Assistants, in the following order: Food Samaritan Division No. 34—Winchester. Jefferson Temple of Honor, No. 2—Harpers-Ferry. Frederick Division, No. —Frederick, Md. Martinsburg Division, No. 46—Martinsburg. Plumia Division, No. 13—Elk Branch. Jefferson Division, No. 16—Charlestown. Potomac Division, No. 69—Shpherdstown. St. Thomas Division, No. 7—Harpers-Ferry.

Several beautiful and striking Banners were carried in the procession at suitable points. The banner of Good Samaritan Division, is a beautiful emblem of the order, prepared in Baltimore by Mrs. Sisco, and is worthy of special description: On a white ground is painted a sketch of a Temperance Hall—two Sons of Temperance on one side of the picture, having in charge a drunken man, with a bottle in his hand, whom they are endeavoring to persuade into the Hall. On the other side of the picture is a Son of Temperance, presenting provisions, &c. to a woman, who has a little child in her arms. The motto of the Order is inscribed above. The reverse is a blue ground, with the inscription, "Good Samaritan Division, No. 24, Sons of Temperance." The banner is trimmed with gold braid, &c., and scarlet silk drapery hung with a gilt scroll; a gilt carved eagle is upon the top of the staff. The Banner was borne by Bro. J. T. T. Miller, N. B. Hartley, and Chas. H. Baker, on the occasion. Frederick Division and St. Thomas Division had beautiful Banners in procession but we are unable to give a description of them.

In the order above mentioned the procession moved off from the Hall—numbering about three hundred, with appropriate regalia, banners, &c., preceded by the Harpers-Ferry Band of Music—down the W. & P. Railroad to Shenandoah street—up Shenandoah street to High street—up High street to the M. E. Church. The following service was observed in the Church: 1. Hymn by the Choir. 2. Prayer by the Rev. NELSON HEAD. 3. Hymn by the Choir. 4. An Address by THOMAS M. GALLEY. 5. Hymn by the Choir. 6. Hymn by the Division. 7. Benediction by Bro. JOHN ROBERTS, Chaplain of St. Thomas Division. After the service in the Church the procession was again formed and marched down High to Shenandoah street—up Shenandoah to the Island Bridge—countermarching, returned down Shenandoah street to the W. & P. Railroad—up said road to the Hall, where the service attending the Dedication of the Hall took place.

Arriving at this point the line opened, and the rear, embracing the Dedicator Officers, passed through the Chapel reading the 35th chapter of Jeremiah, in relation to the refusal of the Rechabites to drink wine. The following officers officiated:—Bro. W. F. Fitzsimmons, Worthy Patriarch, presiding; Bro. J. G. Wilson, Master of Ceremonies; Bro. John Roberts, Chaplain; Bro. E. H. Chambers, Chairman of the Building Committee; and Brother's Samuel J. Lindsey, William East, George H. Ward, and Armistead Hobbs, Heralds.

The services in the Hall were of an impressive character and well calculated to strengthen the bond of Fellowship. The Address of Mr. GALLEY, who has already obtained considerable celebrity in this section of country, as an able and eloquent speaker, was, on this occasion, all that could have been anticipated. He gave a full exposition of the principles—the philanthropic designs—and great public good, resulting from the establishment of institutions of this character. Though we had the pleasure of hearing him, yet from the crowded state of the Church, and the uncomfortable position we occupied, we find that we are unable to refer to even the heads of his discourse. It was pronounced, however, by those competent to judge, the best effort he has yet made in this portion of the State.

The Sons of Temperance, at Harpers-Ferry as elsewhere, are doing a vast deal of good, and we wish them God-speed in their glorious work. The monster, Intemperance, may yet be banished from the land, and our Nation may to rejoice at its deliverance from this curse to society, and great moral, social and political evil.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

Bethlehem Section, No. 4, of the Cadets of Temperance, was opened in Charlestown, on Thursday evening last, by P. W. P. JAMES McDANIEL, and sixteen youths initiated. This organization is intended for boys between 12 and 18 years of age, and to act in connection with the Order of the Sons of Temperance. As we learn, its general features are somewhat as follows: "We will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, spirituous or mallic liquors, wine or cider, nor use tobacco."

Nine officers are elected from their number.—They elect from the Sons of Temperance a Worthy Patron, who appoints two deputies, to preside at the meetings, and see that the business done in a proper manner. They have their own passwords, initiatory ceremonies, &c. The initiation fee is from 25 cents to \$1.00, according to the age of the applicant.

When a Cadet arrives at the age of 18 and becomes a regular Son of Temperance, he is entitled to \$3 from the Section. The dues are regulated by the Section, but cannot be less than two cents a week. No person can become a member without the written consent of his father or guardian, or who uses profane language.

We think a society of this kind would do good in any community. Make a young man temperate in his habits, raise him to manhood fully impressed with the necessity and importance of strict temperate habits and a good moral character, and you fit him for business, for society, and for honorable distinction among men.

BREADSTUFFS.—The quantity of breadstuffs exported from the United States to Great Britain, from the 1st of September, to the latest date, near the 10th inst., was as annexed: Wheat flour, barrels, 9,992,319; Corn Meal, 826,536; Wheat, bushels, 3,464,400; Indian Corn, 15,800,917; Rye, 84,393; Oats, 426,282; Barley, 308,324.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—The New York Sun is out for Gen. Worth as the next President.

ANOTHER LETTER.

We find the following letter in the Ohio Statesman, and although some seem to think it is not genuine, we doubt not that the sentiments it contains are such as the old General himself holds and would declare, did he think proper to let all out that he feels in regard to Whigs and Whiggery:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, MONTEREY, August 4, 1847.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 4th ultimo, arrived by express just as I had finished my 17th reply, today, from my whig friends in various parts of the United States. You will please accept my warm acknowledgments for the high honor you do me, and excuse the bluntness of my hasty reply. I should have handed your letter to my private secretary, with directions to copy my reply to the "Democratic Whigs" of Mercer county, New Jersey; but, on second thought, it struck me that yours was of extraordinary character, and would require some variations.

You say you know me to be a staunch, inflexible, and uncompromising whig, on which account, with additional circumstances, you solicit me to authorize you to announce me as the whig candidate for the next President of the United States. I acknowledge that I have not been sufficiently conversant with political matters, and especially with party politics, to know which of the two parties I should be properly classed with; and I cannot now say any thing which might be construed to favor one party more than the other. My life from early manhood, has been principally spent in camp; my study has been chiefly confined to the art of war, with such additional qualifications as seemed to me necessary to unite the character of the gentleman with that of the soldier. I have ever fearlessly and conscientiously exercised the right of suffrage, when my situation rendered it practicable, but never with any view to favor party interests or schemes, being, as I considered myself, a professional servant of the whole American people. How, then, am I known to be a decided partisan of either party? By what authority do you presume to announce me, fairly baffles my powers of divination.

It being impossible for me to tell what are my exact political affinities, relative to existing political parties, the proper course for me seems to be, to make a brief statement of my principles as far as my fellow-citizens are in any interest in them, and then leave it to them to decide whether I am a whig, democrat, or neither.

I am in favor of my own country, and against every other nation of the earth with which she is or may be in collision. I deem all American citizens to be traitors to their country, and deserving of the halberd, who give aid and comfort to our enemy, in time of war, by furnishing supplies for all his insults and outrages, and by constantly heaping obloquy upon their own government, and representing it to be in the wrong. I never wish to bear of another United States Bank. I believe the Independent Treasury bill to be the best safeguard that the government can have, and ever can have. I believe a high tariff of duties on imports, for the protection of American policy, to be highly prejudicial to the general interests of the country. I would recommend the public domain to be made free to all settlers, under proper restrictions, rather than to be sold to the highest bidder, in the United States. Being a southern man, and owning a few slaves myself, I am not prepared to express any sentiment in regard to slavery; but I heartily wish it never had existed in this country.

These being my sentiments, my friends are at liberty to call me anything that they please; but, what I hold myself willing to serve my country in any capacity, or in any situation, in which the whole people may choose to call me, I cannot help looking distrustfully upon those who overlook all the prominent civilians of the nation, whose principles are thoroughly known to them, whose names are as household words, and who serve as patriots are beyond all question, and go to the army, which is in active service in a foreign country, to choose from among its commanders a candidate for the Presidency, whose political sentiments they know nothing about, and whose knowledge of the affairs and international relations, they must know is all to be acquired by the war, would never have been thought of by them, but for the fortunes of war, which have thrown around him a halo of military glory. It strikes me that such politicians are seeking nothing, in their overtures to me, but the availability of the military efforts, which are required in the war, which they have constantly denounced as a cause unjust, cruel, and murderous; whereby I am made to stand in the character of a stipendiary assassin. If such men as these be whigs, I will beg you to represent me to your party as no such thing.

Your proposition to give the Mexicans a few victories to bring obloquy upon the administration, strikes me as rather a circuitous manner of preventing the ruin of our own country. I shall, however, reflect seriously on the subject before I conclude to accept a whig nomination.

If my sentiments are appropriate to the estimation I have of your character, I beg leave to subscribe myself the friend of my country and the enemy of its traitorous calculators. Z. TAYLOR.

The Washington Union furnishes an extract from a country paper with the following remarks: "This article is only another proof of what we have long seen and cheerfully admitted—the great folly of the whigs, who have so long made us, and distant presses are now conducted. They are continually pouring forth editorials which would do honor to the largest cities in the Union. There is sometimes a madness and a condemnation about them in which they surpass the most laborious efforts of the daily press. The shepherd of Mantua, frequently exclaims, 'whose proud citizen of Rome. We halt these improvements with pleasure, because such papers exceed the others not only in the total amount of circulation, but in the power of coming nearer home to the business and bosoms of men, and thus mixing up their contents with the feelings and opinions of the community. If they are not the "wild bread" of the people, they furnish their minds with sustenance every week. And yet these laborious editors have sometimes to "play many parts" in their office. They are writers as well as printers; they are accountants, first of one paper, and then of another; they are clerks, and even duns, who are accustomed to a very little division of labor; yet they not infrequently bring out editorial essays of great pitch and polite beauty. And yet they are too often inadequately rewarded for their multiplied labors."

The Whigs of the Second Congressional District, of Maryland, have nominated JAMES DIXON ROMAN, Esq., of Washington county, as their candidate for Congress.

A Franklin correspondent of the Union writes that Mr. Tredway contests the election of Mr. Flournoy in the Halifax, Va. Congressional District. He has "no doubt that Mr. Tredway was honorably and fairly elected, as would have been shown by the poll-books had they not been misplaced."

Thomas Ritchie, the intelligent and venerable editor of the Washington Union, has been laboring at the editorial car forty-two years and two months.

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Several letters have been received this week from members of the Jefferson Company. The Regiment is now at Buena Vista, enjoying good health and spirits.

Through the kindness of a friend, we have been permitted to take the following extracts from a letter, descriptive somewhat of the country through which the Regiment has passed, written by Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRFAX, As will be readily seen, the letter was not prepared for publication, yet our readers may be able to find some matters of interest, in the extracts which are given: BUENA VISTA, MEXICO, July 8th, 1847.

We left China on the 27th of May, and soon got into a different region from that previously described to you. The first place we came to where we began to see anything like comfort, was San Isabel, a Hacienda belonging to a very rich Don. The houses here were, some of them, elegant; being built of cut stone and perfectly white—even those occupied by the friars or servants, were very comfortable. There were work shops of various trades, a Sugar Manufactory, and a cemented "trading floor" for threshing out corn or wheat, of which there was any quantity. The lands here are rendered productive by means of a canal, brought from the mountains some ten miles, and watering innumerable fields of corn, wheat, barley, Cotton, Sugar, &c. It would be impossible for me to give you an idea of the extent of production on the mind and body by the change from the places we left behind us, and the country through which we were then passing. Good air, good water, and the delightful scenery, made me a new man, and the magnificent mountains in the distance, almost made me imagine myself to be approaching my own native Blue Ridge. Catare, on the waters of the San Juan, is one of the most beautiful towns I have ever seen any where.—All its gardens, and many hundreds of acres around, are watered by means of canals cut from the mountains. The soil is so fertile, that it produces beautiful Orange, Lemon, Fig, and all other tropical fruit trees, abundant on which hung in clusters their magnificent fruit.

We passed through the town without stopping until we came to its edge, where we encamped. The people of the town soon sent in a supply of wood to cook with, and turned to a delightful sluice of water which ran directly through our camp. The inhabitants supplied us with every thing to be had, though at an immense price, green corn, figs, lemons, Cherries, &c., &c.

We remained all night and went into the town at pleasure. We found the inhabitants of an different character as the delightful town was from any thing we had seen in Mexico. They are mostly of the Castilian race—very rich, and though polite and courteous, more disaffected towards our cause than any people of this part of Mexico. The valley in which we were, extended to Monterey, which is at the foot of the Cerro Gordo Mountains. These are the most remarkable mountains I have ever seen—their sharp tops seem to pierce the very skies—the clouds scarcely ever settle more than half way up their sides, while their peaks are seen many hundreds of miles off, illuminated by the gleams of the sun. Monterey is in every respect what it has been represented to us—strong in every sense of the word—the whole city is a fortification—the houses being built with very thick walls, with flat roofs, having parapet walls, and being fixed in the ground for safety. For forty years in this place was only for three or four hours, and we were not permitted to describe to you even what I saw of it. Gen. Arista has a garden in Monterey said to be the most beautiful in the world. The water is conducted through it by means of stone aqueducts several feet above the level of the garden, through which it flows by means of a series of cascades which are wanting. In this delightful place are to be found every thing pleasant to the taste or eye. It is under the immediate protection of Gen. Taylor, who would punish any one who would touch any thing in it without permission.

The whigs are not allowed to visit Gen. Taylor's camp, three miles from Monterey, and we were on our road, which we regretted very much, as it is said to be a delightful spot, well shaded by large locust trees, and having one of the best springs of water in Mexico.

The discharge of several regiments of volunteers, who had been in the service here, had just expired, made it necessary for us to hasten on to this place. We found Saltillo another beautiful city—it numbers some 15,000, has a splendid Cathedral, and is watered by a stone aqueduct which will throw the water over the house tops of the whole town.

Gen. Wool, fearing for the health of the officers and men, would not suffer us to stop in Saltillo, where various diseases prevailed to a considerable extent; so we came directly on to this place. My health is now perfectly restored. I enjoy the climate of Buena Vista very much indeed. We are now located at an elevation of about 7000 feet above the level of the sea, which is not more than 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea. We have the greatest abundance of good water and fresh wood, fearing for the health of the officers and men, would not suffer us to stop in Saltillo, where various diseases prevailed to a considerable extent; so we came directly on to this place. My health is now perfectly restored. I enjoy the climate of Buena Vista very much indeed. We are now located at an elevation of about 7000 feet above the level of the sea, which is not more than 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea. 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Poetry. THE WIFE OR HER HUSBAND. Linger not long! Home is not home without thee...

Agricultural. The first object with every farmer, in raising wheat, should be to increase his crops, and to do this successfully, he should not be satisfied with any system, unless he is certain it is the best in use.

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

BALTIMORE TRADE. WALTER CROOK, Jr., UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, 220 Baltimore street, near Charles, Baltimore.

CITY TRADE. Warehouse of Prints Only. NO. 56 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. LEE, JUDSON & LEE, (LATE LEE & JUDSON).

To the Farmers of Jefferson & Clarke. The undersigned, John Kable, Solomon Heffebower and David Johnston, trading under the name and firm of KABLE, HEFFEBOWER & JOHNSTON, having leased the Kabletown Mills for a term of years, will offer inducements to the Farmers generally, either to grind their Wheat or to purchase the same for cash.

Spring and Summer Medicine. DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Variety. CONSULING A CREDITOR. There was a certain lawyer on the Cape a long time ago—the only one in those "diggenets" then, and, for aught I know, at present. He was a man well to do in the world; and what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the law, avers to encourage litigation.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, Md., is the agent for the sale of the following goods:

THOMAS M. FLINT, HAVING purchased the Drug Store recently kept by J. H. Beard, in Charleston, and having replenished the stock by large purchases, just received, respectfully solicits a share of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

A PHILLIPS & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets. HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of superior Ready-made Clothing.

HATS AND CAPS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON. JUST received a fine assortment of Hair Cloth and Straw CAPS for children.

NEW CABINET MANUFACTORY. J. & T. K. STARRY, respectfully inform the public generally, that they have opened in Charleston, on the corner west of the Bank and opposite the Post Office, a

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