

Spirit of Jefferson.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, In Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

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Devoted to News, Politics, Agriculture, General Miscellany and Commercial Intelligence.

VOL. 4. CHARLESTOWN, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1847. NO. 13.

TABLE OF DISCOUNT, BALTIMORE.

Table listing various banks and their discount rates, including Maryland, Farm, and others.

NOTICE.

AS I purpose soon leaving Jefferson county, all persons indebted to me in any manner whatever, are earnestly requested to liquidate the same as early as possible.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have claims against the estate of John Barnhart, dec'd, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for payment.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased at the sale of John R. Beall, dec'd, are notified that their obligations will be due on the 1st day of October.

School Commissioners.

At a meeting of the School Commissioners of Jefferson County, held at the Court-House on Tuesday the 14th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board give notice to the voters qualified by law to exercise the right of suffrage, that an election for School Commissioners will be held on Saturday the 16th day of October next, in District No. 6 and No. 16.

Resolved, That the President of this Board give notice to the voters qualified by law to exercise the right of suffrage, that an election for School Commissioners will be held on Saturday the 16th day of October at Daley's Store for a School Commissioner, of District No. 25.

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THE CITY OF MEXICO.

This famous capital, now at the mercy of Gen. Scott, is thus described in Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography.

The State of Mexico comprises the Valley of Mexico, a fine and splendid region, variegated by extensive lakes, and surrounded by some of the loftiest volcanic peaks of the new world.

I ever picture to my mind a sweet and social scene—a group of sisters, young and fair, rejecting to unite in bringing every morning flowers and fresh fruits to light.

Perchance in times they separate, the world's false joys they share;

And half regret their father's house, and all the dear ones there.

Then, on a brief and passing stay, how tenderly their gaze Shall rest upon the common work of girlhood's sunny days!

Perchance dimensions have prevailed, cold envy may A bleak and withering blight upon the pure and peaceful past;

Then may not those mute witnesses each changeful love condemn, Bearing a record on each leaf, a lesson in each stem?

When they not think in sadness on the swiftly fleeting hour, May, like Hermin and her gentle friend, each bosom glow

Owning a happy union of voice and hand and heart! Perchance some fragile girl who shared that cheerful task of love,

Half left her cherished home on earth, and gone to rest Above some far surviving friends still ailing in a new thought

On every graceful tumbler that bet fair fingers wrought! How shall they scan the chapters that she fancifully planned?

To trace the individual buds that grew beneath her hand; Feeling in softened grief, that she, who once their frowns Is taken from a world of change where "all that's bright most fade!"

The scouter may on vain pursuits and wasted moments Alas! the highly gifted mind is most in need of rest; Exhausted, faint, and overworked, the thoughts may pause to lie.

While in language in the blossoms of the meadows and the bowers, To me the lifeless canvas has its own sweet speech of joy and glowing garlands have a moral in their bloom, They tell of household quiet, of the tranquil joys of home.

General Intelligence.

HEALTHFUL ABANDONMENT.—The circles of gossip have been, for a week or so, excited to an unusual state of ferment, from the cause of a mysterious female infant being left under most mysterious circumstances, at the house of a negro, living in one of the private streets of our town.

This circumstance is, of course, a great deal of interest, and has given rise to many conjectures and speculations. The mother is, it is said, a young woman, of the name of Madam Rumour, is glowing her morbid appetite, wild conjecture is rife with its mysticisms; and while the heartless and unnatural parents and guilty ones deem their damning error unknown to mankind, what must be the nature of their reflections, when their callous and soulless hearts are goaded by a gallant conscience? But of all reflections, how fallen, how debased their sphere, when the affectionate soliloquy of brutes would be a fit example for them! Heaven keep watch upon the abandoned one, and may a sympathetic and humane community permit a kindly word to vibrate in the feelings of the little unknown innocent.—Winchester Republican.

A STRANGE FLOWER.—One day last week, some men who were working upon our streets, broke a stone in two in which was found a beautiful purple flower, with some green leaves as fresh in appearance and as soft to the touch as though it had been grown in a green house. How it came there is a mystery to us. The stone had been in our street for some years. But the flower was evidently in the stone when it was quarried. Perhaps it had been there for "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—say, for aught we know, it is an antediluvian flower. Mr. S. S. Young says—the flower resembles the Habitus species but the leaf is more very fleshy than that which bears the name of the native of this country, nor indeed like any exotic cultivated here." He adds, "It most probably grew in the hole of the rock where it now is; but the rock must have been earth when it grew."

EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.—The Army in Ireland at the beginning of the present month consisted of these elements: ten regiments of cavalry, thirty regiments of infantry, two regiments of light infantry, nine companies and detachments of artillery, and two companies of marines.—These give 28,000 rank and file of all arms.—There are in addition 21,632 enrolled pensioners, militia staff, and recruiting parties. Adding the 10,000 constabulary, the total force amounts to about 60,000 men.

It is not sufficient to account for the scarcity of potatoes in Ireland, and the beggary in England, the following expenses of the Queen's household will:

EXPENDITURE OF THE LORD STEWARD OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The following list of items of account for the Queen's household for the year 1846 will not prove uninteresting to economists and the public.—Bread, £2,050; butter, bacon, cheese and eggs, £4,976; milk and cream, £1,478; butchers' meat, £9,473; poultry, £28,633; fish; £11,979; grocery, £4,544; oysters, £1,793; fruit and vegetables, £1,747; wages, £2,437; wine, £4,850; liquors, &c., £1,843; and also beer, £3,811; wax candles, £1,977; tallow candles, £2,870; lamps, 24,166; fuel, £6,849; stationery, £284; turnery, £276; braziers, £890; china, glass, &c., £1,338; linen, £1,035; washing, table linen, &c., £1,130.

Here is an intolerable quantity of sack! The Queen consumed in 1846, 29,604 in wines, 14 quarts and ales, and but £487 in vegetables. She has given a good many pledges to the nation, but it is now about time that she took the pledge from Father Matthew.

FEMALE FLOWER MERCHANTS.—The unusual heat of the past summer has brought Parisian love more out of doors than ever before, and the Boulevards are enlivened by an adoption of one of the customs of Florence—flower girls of conventional habit, who, with a bouquet, give the buyer a compliment, or as much smiling chat as he chooses. These new tradeswomen dress in a peculiar way, are invariably pretty, and have invariably fine teeth and a little bonnet with most alluring negligence, is most felicitous in reply; signs are asked, and shows a careless self-possession and graceful ease, which is fascinating to all observers. As the very ideal of brilliant and perfect health, she is the envy of many a dame who gives her money.

OMO RIVER.—Nine feet water in the channel at Wheeling on Wednesday evening and falling.

GREAT BANKS.

The last accounts from England exhibit some features in the banking system which are worthy of consideration by American political economists.

The State of Mexico comprises the Valley of Mexico, a fine and splendid region, variegated by extensive lakes, and surrounded by some of the loftiest volcanic peaks of the new world.

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THE MOTHER AND SONS.

"Think kindly of the erring! Ye know not of the power! With which the dark temptation came, Ye may know not how earnestly They struggle, or how well, Under the hour of darkness, and And seek their way they fall!"

It affords us no little pleasure to notice cases in which the erring have been won by kindness and benevolence, from the paths of impropriety and sin.

Such examples are not only cheering in the particular, but they are well calculated to stimulate and encourage philanthropy—to induce others to make like efforts for the rescue and reform of the misguided—and thus to assist in the restoration of the unfortunate and the wretched, who otherwise would be utterly abandoned and hopelessly lost.

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Miscellaneous.

"Deal Gently with the Erring."

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SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.



CHARLESTOWN: Friday Morning, October 8, 1847.

THE WAR NEWS. In our paper of to-day, we give as full details as possible of the recent exciting news from the Seat of War. A brilliant victory has doubtless been achieved by our gallant troops, and it may be, at a heavy loss of valuable life. The further prosecution of the War will doubtless be more vigorous than ever. It is reported that eight additional Regiments have been called out, and that our Army in Mexico will soon number 50,000 men. The "Union," doubtless speaking by authority, says—"As the continuation of the war is forced upon us, it must be waged with vigor. The country conquered must be occupied and governed by martial law, and its resources and revenues rendered tributary in every practicable manner to the support of our occupation and government.

We are happy to learn that there are ample means in the treasury for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, including the organization, equipment, transportation, &c., of all the new troops required, until some time after the meeting of Congress."

The Washington Correspondent of yesterday's Baltimore Sun, says:— A special messenger will be despatched to recall Mr. Trist. He will probably get his papers to-day. With the troops now in the field, on the way, and about to be called out, we will be strong enough, not only to keep what we have acquired, but to open communications with the Pacific, as I informed you in my last letter, by the way of Acapulco. This will give us an opportunity to communicate as quick as possible with our squadron in the Pacific, and give additional value to the acquisition of California.

The war, now to be carried on against Mexico, will be similar to that waged by Napoleon against Austria and Italy, by Sir Harry Smith against the Sikhs, &c. It will support its own expenses and acquire territory besides—the right and lawful issue of all wars.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The Whig prints give themselves much unnecessary trouble as to the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. According to their showing, every prominent Democrat is an aspirant for that high office, and as a consequence, division, dissension and heart-burnings exist among us. If these same Whig journals would put their own household in order, they would be much more profitably employed. For, if we mistake not the "signs of the times," there is a struggle ahead which will come well nigh exterminating the Whig party, as a separate and distinct organization. For our own party, we have no fears. That acts upon principle—and men are regarded but as mere instruments for the attainment of the great ends it has in view. A union, upon this platform, can always be secured. But, with our opponents, if their leader, (from his own strength,) be not able to rally around his standard the men of all principles and all creeds, the party is like a ship at sea without compass or chart, and its certain destruction is near at hand.

On several occasions, recently, the "Free Press" has made most illiberal, unjust and discursive remarks, in praising that President Polk was seeking another nomination. In the paper of yesterday, referring to what it imagines the movements of Democratic aspirants for the Presidency, it says:—"Polk doubtless looks on and laughs as he sees the different aspirants at work, 'woollying and worrying' one another, feeling assured that his chance for a second term is strengthened materially as a 'compromise candidate'?"

The President has again and again, from the time of his nomination to the present hour, declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for re-election. Are his solemn reservations, repeated in the broad glare of day, and before the whole world, worth nothing? So far from this, we believe that every Whig journal which gives currency to this slander, publishes what they know to be false in fact, and evil and perilous in its consequences. But, we will do us to learn that the President, or no other Democrat, could receive justice at their hands.—Vituperation and abuse is its proper vocation, and no one who is Republican in principle and American in feeling, can escape from the calumny and detraction, which weekly goes forth from these worse than severe of political corruption.

WHO CAN TELL THE REASON.

Why does it happen, asks the Catholic Democrat, that the officers of our army, who were Whigs before going to Mexico, return to this country full-blooded Democrats? Col. Doniphan not only denounced his old party, but declared that "under no circumstances could he consent to become its candidate for any office." Col. Lane, of Indiana, did the same. Col. McClung of Mississippi, who is now running for Congress in one of the districts of that State, has taken a bold stand in favor of Democratic measures. Col. Curtis of Ohio, has also declared that the principles of the Whigs are no longer his principles. Col. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, ditto. It strikes us as being little strange that, if this is Polk's war, as the Whigs declare it to be, so many of that party are not only willing to do the fighting for "Jim Polk," but after that, turn about and abuse their old political associates as a band of traitors, torys, &c. &c.—Who can give us a clue to this?

VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Our Regiment still remains at Buena Vista, under the command of Gen. Wool. They are in good health, and every thing moves on harmoniously. A correspondent of a Northern paper, in speaking of this Regiment, says:—"En passant of the Virginians, although we laugh at their old dominion pride and their old notions, justice compels us to say that they are the soberest, most orderly and finest looking body of men, as a whole, in the service. There is one thing can be said of them of which the volunteers generally are neglectful, that is, they dress uniformly and cleanly, which adds much to their fine appearance."

The Whig Convention of Massachusetts have unanimously nominated Daniel Webster, as President of the United States, and appointed Rufus Choate and W. G. Bates delegates at large to the next Whig National Convention.

HEARD TO PLEASE.

The "Free Press" intimates that even if the propositions of Mr. Trist had been accepted, we would have done no great things. In other words, that we would not have got what we heretofore asked, and Mexico should have given. That paper says:—"After all the noise that had been made in reference to 'conquering a peace,' and acquiring a large piece of Mexico, it appears from Mr. Trist's propositions to the Mexican Commissioners, that he only sought to make the Rio Grande the boundary which would include a portion of what is called New Mexico."

"This is believed to be a considerable modification of our first (intended) demands."

The "American," on the other hand, a Whig paper of Philadelphia, thinks we have asked for too much, and breaks out as follows:—"According to the accounts from Mexico of Mr. Trist's propositions, the President has demanded, in addition, all of Upper California, estimated at 376,000 square miles—all of Lower California, reckoned at nearly 60,000—the country between the Colorado and Gila rivers, amounting to 100,000 more—or 526,000 square miles in all. Add this to the country claimed to complete the claim of Texas to all the broad expanse east of the Rio Grande, and we have an average grand total of 606,000 square miles, or nearly one-half the entire territory of Mexico!"

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE. Every day we are furnished with some additional evidence of the wise and salutary operations of the Democratic Tariff of 1846. The cry of "Rain!" has been hushed—its receipts, more than 30,000,000, has branded as false all predictions as to Revenue—the unexampled prosperity of the country, in its agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, has driven, for contrast with the bats and the owls, the evil croakers with which our country has heretofore been cursed. At Harpers-Ferry, a few days ago, our attention was attracted by a large and showy hand-bill, signed by one among the most intelligent, enterprising young merchants of that place. He was, and is yet, so far as we know, a Whig, possibly a Protective Tariff Whig, in politics. Imagine our surprise, then, in finding the following frank, honest confession. After enumerating the various goods he has in Store, and the low price at which they are offered, the advertisement proceeds:—"He has been enabled to take advantage of all the changes in prices and styles, which have been brought about by the Tariff of 1846—the result of which has been to reduce very much the prices of all kinds of Foreign, and many styles of Domestic Dry Goods."

We hope our Whig friends will stick a pin here. This is the honest confession of one of their own friends, and so far as we are competent to judge, the beautiful assortment of Goods which he offers, and their very low price, fully authorize what he has above stated. Let the consumer everywhere, here find corroborating evidence of what the Democratic party have always asserted.

A HUMBBUG.

We published (says the Petersburg Republican) some weeks since, a letter from Mr. De-song, the man who has such an astonishing faculty for enumerating and dividing, and subdividing figures, in which he offered to send the printed rules for arriving at the same proficiency he had acquired, for \$10 remitted to him. The New York Courier cautions the public against sending the \$10. It says its Editors had witnessed Mr. D.'s powers of reckoning, which were indeed, remarkable; that he had promised to instruct them in the art; and gave them his rules; but they say:—"After as full and careful an investigation as we enabled us to make, we came to the conclusion that they were unsatisfactory and fallacious.—Some of them were false; others complicated; and none of them at all adequate to the results promised. Mr. De-song, so far as our knowledge goes, and to the best of our belief, has no system of reckoning which he can impart to others, of any essential utility."

From Mr. De-song, we have also received the Tables above referred to. After a careful examination thereof, and a rigid scrutiny by others more competent to judge, we can come to no other conclusion than that it is a gross and arrant humbug. There may be some one or two essentials which simplify the principles of computation, but to find them, is like looking for a grain of wheat in two bushels of chaff.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news received from Europe by the Ibernia, (as will be seen by the report of the markets in another column) has had a very favorable effect on the prices of flour and grain. The former has advanced 25c. a barrel, and the latter about 5c. a bushel. Corn has also advanced, and the markets generally have an upward tendency. But few orders to purchase, however, have come out by the steamer.

BOWS & CO.'S CIRCUS.

It will be seen in our advertising columns, that Howes & Co's Great United States Circus will make its appearance in Charlestown, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Some idea of the magnitude of this establishment may be formed, from the fact that two hundred men and horses are necessary to conduct its operations. On entering each village, the cavalcade is preceded by the beautiful "Golden Chariot," made specially for this Company at an immense cost, drawn by 20 cream-colored horses. Our show-going folks must hold themselves in readiness, and all be prepared to fork over the quarters, for the benefit of the little ones.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Our friend, Col. DONAVIS, always anxious to minister to the appetite of his guests, will have "fried, roasted or stewed," on this evening, at his old quarters, the first Oysters of the season. Epicures will of course give him a call.

MR. DALLAS AND THE WILMOT PROVISION.

VICE-PRESIDENT DALLAS in his recent speech, delivered at Pittsburg, spoke in these just terms of the Wilmot proviso and the Slavery question:—"The very best thing that can be done, which all is said upon the subject which may be said, will be to let it alone entirely—leaving to the people of the territory to be acquired the business of settling the matter for themselves; for where slavery has no existence, all the legislation of Congress would be powerless to give it existence; and where we find it to exist, the people of the country have themselves adopted the institution; they have the right, alone, to determine their own institutions; and, as the matter so exists elsewhere, they are not to be condemned for its existence."

NEW YORK EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

This body, somewhat unexpectedly, adjourned sine die on Thursday evening, the second day of its session. The final business was the adoption of a series of resolutions, introduced by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, virtually leaving to the General Convention, which will shortly meet, the case of the suspended Bishop Onderdonk, for final adjudication.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Wednesday was the day of the Maryland election. As it rained, as it does here, the poll will not be as full as it would otherwise have been.—Both parties were sanguine. The result for Congress is of great importance, in the present close division of parties. At the time of putting our paper to press, no returns have been received.

THE WAR.

According to the estimate made by the "Free Press," the honor of the United States—the rights of its citizens—the lives of its soldiers—the territory of its people—are more than counterbalanced by the following very learned, very patriotic, and very dignified calculation as to the cost of the War:—"Sixteen dollars in silver, weighs one pound—200 lbs. or 1 ton would be \$32,000. So that two tons to a wagon load, 64,000 dollars to the load, would require 1875 five horse teams to haul it, as many drivers and 11,250 horses."

This is a clincher. We shall offer nothing in extenuation, nor set down against in malice.—Should this calculation meet the eye of President Polk, he will doubtless at once order our Army to be disbanded—give to Mexico all the claims which our citizens have against her—ask no apology, no concession, for the wrongs she has done our people, the lives she has immolated upon her altars, and the countless numbers that she has starved to death in her prisons and her cells.—Would this satisfy the calculating patriotism of the "Free Press?"

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTIONS.

The Baltimore Sun, in commenting on the recent news by the Steamer Britannia, says that it is a profile of monetary disaster, and our worst anticipations will be more than realized, so far as Europe and other quarters of the world are concerned. The information before us is indeed startling, and exhibits the fact that the boasted strength of British commerce, so largely extolled as resting upon the basis of consolidated capital, consisted more of theory than fact. It has not been sufficient for the formidable trials to which it has been exposed by insatiable cupidity and its attendant speculation upon the one hand, and the absolute necessities of the people on the other. The British capitalists stand before the world convicted of a weakness they have heretofore adroitly concealed. What lessons were read to us—what homilies found their way across the Atlantic at the time of our struggle in '37-8, &c., and now how appropriately might some of those didactic productions be returned to the shattered capitalists of England.

But cries like these are not altogether without their uses; they teach better, and with more practical force, the sound principles of commercial economy, than all the lectures in the world could do.—They show the truth of the unsubstantiality of all those transactions which are conducted upon the mere artificialities of banking facilities. For a season, a system of bank operations may seem to work successfully toward the attainment of a specific object; and then men forget that they are working with unreal means, until in the proneness of human judgment to err, especially when beguiled by the golden promises of self-interest, the system will be blown into a bubble, expansion is followed by explosion, and in the hurry back to a place of security, the best are often thrust to the wall. The London discount houses are falling, as a matter of course, and these must, to a certain extent, touch the Bank of England through their securities. Some of these houses will reach the United States, and with serious effect, if only by delay of payments; since it is by facilities which refer to these houses that those payments in many instances could only be made in time. There will be, no doubt, a great deal more inconvenience than actual loss, though the latter must be great, corresponding in some measure with the immense nominal prices which breadstuffs have commanded during the last spring and summer. The present results prove the machinery of speculation to have been immeasurably more vast, extensive and complicated than we had imagined; though as our readers are aware, our apprehensions upon the subject were expressed from time to time in somewhat broad and positive terms.

THE NEXT NEWS.

With regard to the prospects of later intelligence from the seat of war, the New Orleans Delta, says:—"We expect with the utmost impatience, to hear every hour that a steamer is in the river which will relieve the intense anxiety of the public to know the details of the momentous events which have lately occurred near the city of Mexico."

TREMENDOUS RAINS.

It has rained almost without intermission from Tuesday evening, to the time of putting our paper to press, Thursday morning. Great apprehensions are felt as to serious injuries from the high waters. Our farmers have been seriously interrupted in their seeding operations, being just in the midst.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER IBERNIA.

The steamer Ibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at Boston on Sunday last. She brings two weeks later advices from all parts of Europe. Flour in Liverpool, at the departure of the steamer, had an upward tendency, and best Western Canal was selling at 28 to 30 shillings per bbl. In London at the last date, Flour was selling at 29 shillings per bbl. The highest quotation for white wheat in Liverpool, was 62 shillings per quarter of 480 lbs. There was a better demand for Indian Corn, and prices had slightly improved, the market closing with an upward tendency. The money market remains in about the same condition as at the sailing of the last steamer. The harvests have turned out abundantly, fully equalling previous anticipations. The general and political news by this arrival is not important.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

We are authorized to say, remarks the Alexandria Gazette, that at a meeting of the President and Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, held at Baltimore, on Saturday last, the arrangements with the contractors for the Canal were completed, and the Agents of the State of Maryland being present, were submitted to and approved of by them; and that, therefore, the work on the Canal will be immediately commenced and prosecuted to Cumberland. We make this announcement with great satisfaction.

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.

Upon the call of the War Department for five companies of Volunteers, after have responded, and lots cast for a selection. The five successful companies are about to be mustered into service. They are by this time at Memphis.

THE TEN UNSUCCESSFUL COMPANIES.

The ten unsuccessful companies in the ballot have offered their services to the President, if another requisition should be needed.

NORTHERN WHIGGERY.

New Monday the people of Connecticut will be called upon to decide whether the free right of suffrage shall be extended to the negroes of that State. The New York Tribune devotes a long and zealous article to the subject. It appeals to the Whigs of that State to rally in behalf of the measure, and it denounces the Democratic party in the following language, which it is unnecessary to comment upon:—"You know, Whigs! that the clamor against 'Niggers' is naturally Leoco Foco, and is just on a par with the usual devices of that party. Hundreds of votes are won and retained by Leoco Focoism, through its abuse of 'Niggers.' Why, then, will you not rally every Whig vote for the Constitutional Amendment to make the Right of Suffrage universal, and thus, while doing an act of manifest Justice and Righteousness, oblige the demagogues, who make capital by this abuse, to stop it, or continue it at a ruinous cost? The People of Color in this country have had bitter experience of the hollowness and fallaciousness of that which pretends to be Democracy among us; they know that, while neither are we feebleless, the Whigs are practically more Democratic than their opponents. Aims, faith of all colored Citizens of Connecticut will be morally certain to vote the Whig Ticket, so long as the characteristics of the two great parties remain essentially as now.—The State is often so close, that these votes would determine its political character; two or three Congresses are often carried by a mere handful of ballots."

THE WILMOT PROVISION.

We are glad to see the democracy of New England unitedly refusing to take any active part in the agitation of this mischievous and foolish scheme. The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, at its late session, laid upon the table, by an overwhelming majority, the following resolution:—"Resolved, That the principles of a sound and unwavering position to the extension of slavery in any territory hereafter acquired by the United States."

The Whigs are very anxious that the democratic party should favor this scheme—the whole tendency of which is to give liberty. But they are not to be drawn from the great and important issues before the country, to dabble in a question which in no way concerns them, and which if it did, its premature in its appearance. The following resolution, adopted at a democratic convention in Rensselaer County, N. Y., puts the slavery question in its proper shape, so far as the North is concerned:—"Resolved, That human slavery, as it exists in this country, is an institution fastened upon us by the tyranny of Great Britain while we were helpless children, and that the duty of the North is to struggle in arms to determine whether the great subdivisions of the British race—one inhabiting Europe and the other America, and both equally free, should continue to constitute one single empire, or whether they should be re-constituted separate and two independent empires."

The view here set forth has been advocated in some quarters and disputed in others, with considerable research on both sides. A writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette sustains Gen. Custer's position by referring to the very emphatic language used by the National Legislature, when it legislated, on some public occasion, presented him the flag of the French Republic and made an address in which he intimated that France had aided the Colonies in acquiring liberty. WASHINGTON began his reply in language so pointed and at the same time so dignified, as to denote that he had a firm intimation in his mind, and was determined to repel it at the outset. "Born, sir, in a land of liberty"—such was his language—"having early learned its value—having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it—having, in a word, devoted my life to secure its permanent establishment in my country, &c."

MR. WILSON.

The Purchase of Mount Vernon—More than a year ago, Mr. M. B. V. B. Beverly Johnson, and other Senators and Representatives; the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Treasury; the Commissioners of Patents; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and private citizens, addressed a letter to John A. Washington, Esq., expressing a desire that Mount Vernon should become the property of the United States, in order that the people may at all times have a legal and inalienable right to visit the Grounds, Mansion and Tomb of Washington. Last December, Mr. Washington replied that Gen. Washington, in his will, bequeathed the estate to his daughter, Mrs. Anne Parson, who bequeathed it to John A. Washington, (the father of the present John A.) who at his death left it to Mrs. Jane C. Washington, and empowered her to sell it to the General Government of the United States, if the Government desired to purchase the same, and to pay for the same the interest of her children to sell it. Mrs. Jane C. Washington is now living, and is the present proprietor of Mount Vernon. She authorized her son to say that the Government can obtain 100 acres of Mount Vernon, to include the buildings, grounds, and tomb, for the sum of \$200,000. That the remains of Gen. Washington, and of every other member of the family now in the family Vault at Mount Vernon, shall never be removed from their present resting place. 2. Every member of the Washington family now living, (and no other person,) shall have the right to visit the tomb, and shall not be removed afterwards. 3. The Government shall never sell, rent, nor give the whole nor any portion of the property that may be conveyed to any third person. 4. In the event of a dissolution of the existing Federal Government, the property shall revert to the heirs of John A. Washington, the oldest son of the present proprietor; and 5. That the sum of \$100,000, money or United States six per cent. stock, running not less than ten, nor more than twenty years, will be paid to Mrs. Washington, or to her daily authorized agent, upon the conveyance of the property to the United States.

A large number of the memorials have already been distributed. Citizens of any neighborhood, who desire to see the Government purchase the place, or for themselves, if they should not become possessed of the printed copies, and prefer to do so. A gentleman in this city, says, "It is hoped this subject will be taken in hand by the whole American people, and that the Government will purchase it, and that through the medium of the memorial addressed to the coming Congress, they will manifest their unanimous wish and desire to see Mount Vernon forth with purchased on their own account, and thus effectually prevent the possible contingency of its ever being sold to the highest bidder, who might be an agent of some Turk or other foreigner, who would then have the power to exact tribute from, or levy a tax in the shape of admission fees, on all persons visiting these consecrated grounds, revered and loved by every friend of liberty throughout the world."

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday last says that Mr. Wm. Key Bond, an eminent lawyer of that city and formerly a member of Congress from the Chillicothe District, had both his legs broken on the previous day, and was otherwise injured, by the fall of a derrick upon him. He was not expected to survive.

MAINE.

The new Senate will comprise but three Whigs out of a total of 31 members. To the House 23 Whigs have been elected, and 7 Democrats, being a net democratic gain of 18.—In 67 districts there is no choice. Whole number of members 164. A democrat was elected at the second trial in Portland, last Monday.

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ISLAND OF CUBA.

The following article we find in the N. O. Bulletin, a Whig paper. It is the true ground, and it presents the strange spectacle of the Whig party being cordially ready to go to war with Great Britain for an island to which we certainly have no title; while this same party denounces as "infamous and atrocious" a war forced upon us by an invasion of our own soil, and the fruits of which, by way of indemnity for national injuries and insults and the claims of our fellow-citizens, they would gladly throw away. Such (says the Richmond Enquirer) is the inconsistency in which partisanship involves the Whigs. Mr. Clay is for war with Great Britain, if he presumes to occupy the Island of Cuba, the key of the Gulf.—Herein the Whigs agree with him. Mr. Clay in his New Orleans speech expressed his willingness to "slay or capture a Mexican" in vindication of the "wrongs done to our country by Mexico."—Why do not his Whig admirers take the same view of a subject, which is now a practical one? CUBA.—We fully agree with the Courier and Enquirer, in the sentiments expressed in the following paragraph:—"We well recollect hearing Mr. CLAY express the opinion, many years since, that the United States should not hesitate to engage in a war with Great Britain, rather than permit the Island to be transferred to her. The reasons in favor of this, are even stronger now than they were then, and we believe such a war would meet the cordial support of the entire nation."

Our whole growth in relation to Cuba, may be stated in a single phrase: "We desire no change; we would use all the influence of the United States to prevent any change in the nationality of the Island; we ask no exclusive privilege for our trade or intercourse with it; but, if Cuba ceases to be Spanish, it must be American."

OUR REVOLUTION—ITS OBJECT.

There has been a discussion in some of the newspapers as to the real object of the American Revolution. The controversy appears to have arisen from a passage in Gen. Custer's speech, at the Monterey celebration of the Fourth of July, in which he intimated that the Revolution was not a struggle for liberty. The passage runs thus:—"Men who have but superficially studied the history of the United States are accustomed to speak of this day as the anniversary of our emancipation from bondage, and vague ideas of that vague of all things, called liberty, are attached to the very name of our national independence. But the people of the United States were never in a state of bondage. The war of the revolution was not a war for liberty. Or the contrary, it was only a struggle in arms to determine whether the great subdivisions of the British race—one inhabiting Europe and the other America, and both equally free, should continue to constitute one single empire, or whether they should be re-constituted separate and two independent empires."

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THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having determined to resume its collections, has appointed the Hon. ELIZA WASHINGTON, of Ohio, its General Agent of the Society, whose office will be held in Washington. To him has been delegated the power of appointing sub-agents, who will receive a commission on the funds they may collect as a compensation for their services. It may be proper to state for the information of the public, that the delay in commencing the Monument has been occasioned by the want of a proper site, which the Board had hoped would long since have been granted by Congress. Through the expectations of the managers have not been realized as to the amount of contributions made by those who have been called upon to aid in so noble a work, it has not been suffered to lie idle. The Board, with commendable discretion, authorized the whole amount collected by the agents of the Society, about \$25,000, to be invested in the safest stocks in the country, and placed in trust in the names of those respectable citizens of Washington, Samuel H. Smith, Nathan Towson and Thomas Munroe, or the survivors or survivor of them, so as to be free from risk, and subject with the accruing interest at any moment to the accomplishment of the contemplated object.

To keep the public fully informed of the condition of the funds of the Society, the Treasurer has been required to publish, and has published, an annual report, showing the amount invested, and on deposit in some safe bank. It will thus be seen that the utmost care has been taken of the funds collected; for they have now more than double the sum originally contributed, and will be applied in good faith to the patriotic object for which they were originally collected. The object was to erect a monument at the seat of Government, which should by its colossal magnitude and imposing grandeur exhibit to the remotest ages the gratitude of a nation of freemen to the men whose exalted good sense and pure virtues had so bravely secured their liberties, and who had contributed to the erection of a structure that shall be commensurate with their gratitude and veneration, and worthy of him in whose honor it is to be reared.

A board designed at an early period to commence the Monument, but as no other could be obtained sufficiently eligible on any other ground than the public mall, near the Potomac, and as that could only be obtained by a grant from Congress, which has not yet been made, that purpose has been indefinitely postponed till the next session of the National Legislature, when it is believed no objection will be made to allow the Board the use of the ground it desires for so laudable and patriotic an object. A design for the proposed Monument has been adopted and lithographed, and will be published in the month of the year, the estimation in which the virtuous and pure services of the illustrious Washington were held by his countrymen.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the character of the General Agent appointed by the Board, is such as to give additional confidence for the Monument in such a man as to have the confidence of the National Legislature, who believed no objection will be made to allow the Board the use of the ground it desires for so laudable and patriotic an object. A design for the proposed Monument has been adopted and lithographed, and will be published in the month of the year, the estimation in which the virtuous and pure services of the illustrious Washington were held by his countrymen.

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three leagues from land, in front, from the Southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line through said bay to the mouth of the Rio de las Nueces, to follow thence the course of that river to its source, from the source of the Rio Nueces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico, in the east southeast part.

It will therefore follow the actual frontier of New Mexico by the east, north and west of New Mexico until it meets the Rio Grande, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics; from the point at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agrees not to found any new establishment or colony in the space of land which lies between the Rio Grande and the Nueces.

Art. 5. In consideration of this extension of the territorial limits of the United States, the Government of the said States agrees to pay to the United States of Mexico \$— at the city of Mexico, on the day of the exchange of ratification of this treaty.

Art. 6 and 7. By these articles the United States agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government or citizens of the United States.

Art. 8. Provides for the settlement of claims in the same manner as is provided in the proposition of Mr. Trist.

Art. 9. Supplantes that the Catholic religion and the property belonging to that persuasion shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United States.

Art. 10. Citizens of Mexico who may happen to be in the United States to have the privilege of returning to Mexico, without any tax being exacted from them.

Art. 11. All grants of land made by the Mexican Government previous to this cessation of territory are to be respected by the Government of the United States.

Art. 12. The Republic of the United States binds itself, solemnly, not to admit henceforward the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic. This solemn compromise is one of the conditions which Mexico makes a condition of territory to the Republic of North America.

Art. 13. All goods now in the ports occupied by the American troops will pay the duties established by the Republic unless they have been prepaid; otherwise they will be confiscated.

Art. 14. The Government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the American troops have done them.

Art. 15 merely relates to the ratification of the treaty.

The terms of settlement, as above proposed by the Mexican Government, could not of course be accepted by us, and Gen. Scott at once determined that the armistice should be terminated. On the other hand, it appears that on the 7th of September, the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissible, in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna convoked a council of generals who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the commencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following note to Santa Anna:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, September 6, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico:

The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exhibiting to your Excellency on the 24th ult., stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the City of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reason for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the same conduct has been repeated, and was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However, I will give the necessary time for any explanation, satisfaction, or reparation.

If before the expiration of the time hereby formally notified you that I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points, before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

WINSFELD SCOTT.

To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Command-in-Chief of the United States Army.

Sir:—By the order of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 13, of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which I have come to the United States, and not to the city of Mexico, to be the result of the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, and the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not re-monstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be dependent upon things so trivial as these, but of little or no consequence to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscurity in this sentence, which, it is probable, is owing to typographical errors.—Eds. P.]

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; and to the plunder of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been afflicted by the complaints of fathers and husbands of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked, not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural.

But I shall desert offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threat of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen con-

siderably the territory of the Republic, and not only the Republic, but the dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But, if by misfortune, you should see only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation, but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's humble servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The City of Mexico Surrendered.

Santa Anna Wounded—Gen. Bravo Killed—Mexican Rumors, &c.

The accounts from Mexico have been so conflicting a character, that at the time of making up this account the progress and result of affairs, we scarce know what to lay before our readers.

Above we have given the propositions of settlement offered by Mr. Trist, and the despatches of General Scott and Santa Anna, declaring the Armistice terminated.

That a battle, and a most desperate one has been fought, and that the American arms have been victorious, and the Capitol of Mexico is now in our possession, all accounts seem to concur. But that our loss has been so great as represented, (1700,) or that the brave and gallant Generals Worth, Pillow and Smith have been killed there is nothing to corroborate. The "Union" of Tuesday, after stating that the accounts which have been given representing our loss as so great, are all from Mexican sources, says they are suspicious, extravagant—in a word, not to be trusted. We attach little credit to the rumors about the loss of our gallant generals and of the great number of our troops.

According to the Mexican version, a single bombshell, fired from the palace of Chapultepec, destroyed 300 Americans and Gen. Worth—as if so much powder, so many men, and a distinguished general had been collected in one place! We cannot repress our fears that some valuable lives were lost from the 8th to the 16th, the day when our troops entered the capital; but we cannot believe in the extravagant statements of the Mexicans about the extent of our loss. We cannot believe that anything very serious has happened to Worth, or Smith, or Pillow; for the letters which have reached Washington directly from Vera Cruz are silent upon the subject. We know who are their authors. We know that they emanate from officers whose character for truth, intelligence, and caution is thoroughly established. They say nothing about the wounds of Worth or the deaths of the other generals.

As to the progress of affairs after the termination of the Armistice, it appears that, on the 8th, Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec; and according to the Diario del Gobierno and the Boletin, published at Allico, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 killed and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya.

The battle was continued, with more or less vigor, during the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. On the 12th, the general denouement (says the New Orleans Tropic of the latest date now on hand,) we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas." The only reliable account we were able to get, before the receipt of the letter addressed to Mr. Dimond, our collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, which will be found below. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, vouches for its accuracy, and we have reason to believe it is from the same source as the letter giving the first and a correct account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

ORIZABA, Sept. 19, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the following news: Gen. Scott is in the city of Mexico; on the 13th the American troops occupied Chapultepec and the Citadel, and went into the city that night without firing a shot. A board of investigation was organized in the city, and with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Guadalupe.

To F. M. DIMOND, Esq., collector, Vera Cruz.

A letter from a credible source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with it in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 13th. The Sun of Anahuac has it that we were carried to the city on the 14th and 15th of the city was bombarded, and that a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, as we have already stated, however, we place no reliance on any of these reports, except that of the correspondent of Mr. Dimond.

As to our loss before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We fear (continues the New Orleans Tropic,) this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued until the 12th of October. Gen. Scott was one-third of his army, in killed and wounded; but upon what data he bases this opinion we cannot learn, and are inclined to think it is purely conjecture.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The papers of last evening, contain nothing yet definite. The New York Sun of Monday has dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th, three days later than any news before received. One letter, which is moreover Mexican authority, states that Gen. Scott vests in actual possession of the capital. It is said to have come by way of Orizaba, under cover to Mr. Dimond, at Vera Cruz. We give the following extracts:

On the morning of the 14th, before day-light, the enemy, with a part of his force, commenced his march upon the city. Our soldiers, posted behind the arches of the aqueduct, and several batteries which had been hastily formed, annoyed him so severely, together with the trenches which he had to bridge over, that he did not arrive at the gates until late in the afternoon. Here he halted and attempted to bombard the city, which he did during the balance of the day and the day following, doing immense damage to some case whole blocks were destroyed and a great number of men, women and children killed and wounded. The picture was awful. One deafening roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke rose over us, now and then mixed with flame, and amid it all we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying. But the city bravely resisted the hundreds of flying shells. It hurled back defiance to the blood-thirsty Yankees, and convinced him that his bombs could not reduce the Mexican capital. The enemy then changed his plan, and determined to enter the city, where we prepared to meet him.

Having barricaded the streets with sand-bags, and provided on the house-tops and at the windows all who could bear arms or missiles, stones, bricks,

### MARRIAGES.

On the 31st inst., at Harpers-Ferry, by the Rev. Nelson Head, Mr. Geo. L. F. Adams, of New-Haven, Conn., and Miss Jane A. A., second daughter of Mr. William Chambers, of the former place.

Accompanying this notice, the Printer was presented with a delicious Cake, accompanied by the kind regards of the happy couple, who have linked their destinies together. For this kind remembrance, we cannot do less than wish a happy journey through life; no clouds but all sunshine, to the fair bride and the fortunate bridegroom.

"When a bliss beyond all that the stars have told: When two that are linked in one Heavenly bond— With heart never changing and brow never cold, Love on through all its joys and all its trials."—

At the residence of Mr. Edward R. Mose, on Monday the 30th of September, by the Rev. D. Ball, Mr. Isaac N. HERRICK, of Maryland, to Miss MARTHA E. MUSE, of Frederick county, Va.

On Wednesday morning the 23rd of September, at the Virginia House, by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. CHARLES J. JONES, of Loudoun county, to Miss EMILY F. BOHNER, of the city of Richmond.

On Thursday the 23rd ult., by Elder William C. Lanck, Rev. JOHN MENKNER, of Rappahannock county, to Miss MARY ELASTIC, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Page county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN F. KEYSER and Miss LUDIA, daughter of Capt. Alexander Keyser,—all of Page county.

On the same day, by the Rev. ——— Allenbaugh, Mr. AVERY, of Madison county, to Miss MATILDA RICK, of Frederick county, Va.

On the 14th April, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. MARY SHUBERT, consort of Mr. John Shubert of Harpers-Ferry.

She lived in her residence near Shepherdstown Jefferson county, Va., on the 16th ult., Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, in his 74th year.

The deceased was much respected, a valuable citizen, and for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. The exercises of his mind during his last illness, were highly interesting. His end was calm and peaceful—desiring a rest for the people of God, hereafter to be also ready.

On the 25th July, at his residence near Covington, Fountain Co., Indiana, Mr. ROBERT WATSON, in the 59th year of his age, formerly of this county—a gentleman possessing many noble traits of character, and who enjoyed in an eminent degree, the confidence and good will of all with whom he was acquainted, and also of the community in which he lived and died.

On the 21st of September, at the residence of her father Nathan Parkers, in Frederick county, Va. Miss ELLIZABETH, wife of James Gilchrist, in the 23rd year of her age, of pulmonary disease, which she bore with the enduring patience of a Christian. She left a husband and many loved friends, to mourn her early demise. Her serene and patient resignation to the Divine will was indeed a rare and beautiful sight. She died at 10 o'clock, after giving proof to her bereaved friends that she had gained the victory over Death and the Grave.

The fair meek blossom that grew up and faded by my side, In the cold, moist earth we laid her, when the forest cast the leaf, And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so brief, Yet not unmet it was that one, like that young friend of ours, So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the flow-ers.

NOTICE. NOTES given at the sale of John Hurst, will be paid on the 27th instant. Payment will be expected at that time.

Persons who are indebted to said John Hurst, by notes of long standing, are notified that unless the interest be paid, and arrangements be made to the contrary, suit will be instituted.

Those having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement. All papers are in the hands of the first named undersigned.

WILLIAM HURST, JAMES G. HURST, Oct. 8, 1847. Committee.

NEW GOODS. JUST received and now opening a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Groceries, Woodware, Slaves, Paints of all kinds, Spices, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.—All at low and all seen them.

T. RAWLINS.

SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Sugar-house Molasses, Sugar Cakes, Pulverized Sugar, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c., very cheap.

T. RAWLINS.

NEW Fall and Winter Goods. WE are now receiving and opening our supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which consists of a very large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, embracing nearly every article to be found in a Retail Store. As we are determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the country, and on good terms, we respectfully invite you to call on us, to see and examine our stock before they make their purchases elsewhere.

GIBSON & HARRIS.

Company Orders. THE Hallowell Company will parade at its usual parade ground on Saturday the 16th of October, at 11 o'clock.

By special order, Captain John Lock will command.

The different Companies of Shepherdstown District will parade on their usual parade ground, on Saturday the 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Companies of Charlestown will parade on their usual parade ground on Saturday the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Smithfield Company will parade on their usual parade ground, on Saturday the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, A. M.

The Company of Leetown will parade on their usual parade ground, on Saturday the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Col. Commandant, F. YATES. JOHN REED, Adj.

Reinhardt's Trusses. BEAR in mind, that you can get all sizes and descriptions of the above, at the Drug Store of T. M. FLINT.

October 8.

Fancy Soaps. A GREAT variety of French and American of all kinds, can be had of T. M. FLINT.

October 8.

Superior Writing Ink; Indelible do.—As new discovery. For sale by B. S. TATE.

October 8.

Carpeting.—Figured Carpeting, Rag do. &c. B. S. TATE.

October 8.

FRESH PORTER, in bottles, just received by T. M. FLINT.

October 8.

PAINTS.—Lined Oil, White Lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Copal and Japan Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, &c., cheap for cash or wood, at T. M. FLINT'S Drug Store. Oct. 8.

DR. JAYNE'S Expectant, Hair Tonic, Carmine Tonic Balm and Worm Destroyer, is kept by T. M. FLINT, Druggist.

October 8, 1847.

CUM ELASTIC Tobacco Wallets—a new article for keeping Tobacco moist. Also, Gum Elastic Keating Rings, Money Belts, Door Springs, Erasers, &c., just received by T. RAWLINS.

October 8.

IVORY.—A few sets Ivory Balance Handic Table Cutlery, very cheap. T. RAWLINS.

October 8.

DIAPER.—Bleached Linen Table Diaper; Cotton do.; Linen Napkins, &c. T. RAWLINS.

October 8.

### Military and Mantua-Making.

MISS ELIZA KERCHVAL has again the pleasure of informing her friends, and the Ladies of Charlestown generally, that she has just returned from the West, with the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, for all kinds of Millinery and Mantua-Making. She is therefore prepared to execute all orders in her line, not only in the most fashionable, but in the most durable and satisfactory manner. Ever grateful to those who have so kindly patronized her hitherto, she expects to receive a continuance of their favor, and that of the Ladies generally. She is encouraged to believe that the interest of both may be mutually enhanced.

Charlestown, Oct. 8, 1847.

Farmers' look to your Interest. THE undersigned having rented Mr. Jacob Vanmetre's Mill on the Long Marsh, formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Hart, has had it fitted up in the best manner, and is now ready to receive all kinds of Country grinding, which will be done at the shortest notice. He has also made arrangements with Mr. Wm. R. Seavers to grind plaster for him, so that he will always have that article on hand to exchange for Plaster in the lump, with those who desire it.

October 8, 1847—M. F. FRIDER. N. B.—Corn meal always on hand for sale.

To the Ladies. WE would most respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Charlestown and the country, to our extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, consisting of the latest styles. It would be impossible to enumerate—suffice it to say that our present stock is equal to any we have ever had and the assurance of presenting to the public. We would be happy to see all, and we feel assured that the Ladies will be compensated by a visit to our Store, even should they not wish to buy, as they will learn what is most fashionable.

Oct. 8. MILLER & BROTHER.

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

A. B. Abamowitz, Miss Sarah, King, Willis; Kennedy, John; L. Beckler, Andrew; Long, Col. D. B.; Larus, Aahly; Buckmaster, N. Langston, Daniel; Laska, Thos. J. Malin; Likona, Thos. J. Malin; Lovely, John; Latham, Miss Louisa; Link, Daniel F.; Longlan, Wm; Leonard, Catharine; Milson, Mrs. Mary S.; McGonegal, A.; McDonald, Mrs. Mary; Myers, Wm C.; Mathy, Rebecca; Myers, Saml. C.; Myers, James; McCarrand, John; Maxwell, Wm J.; McArthur, John; Matthews, Thomas S. A.; Mills, Lewis; McCullough, Wm; N. O. Neill, Miss Anna; Offerman, Frederick; O'Dair, James; O'Neil, Andrew; Parker, Dr. Milton; Prominger, Eli C.; Quarles, Lucy D.; Rialor, Rebecca; Ralor, Wm; Ruby, John C.; Riehl, Hierome; Ruckie, Elizabeth A.; Robery, Wm; Ransom, Cla; Reintall, Elizabeth; Riely, Joshua; Ricker, John C.; Ricker, John C.; Sherrard, Bettie; Sheets, John H.; Smith, Nancy; Sherrard, Miss Mary; Sloyer, Wm; Simpson, G. W.; Sharracks, James C.; Simmons, Craven; Stipes, John; Schmidt, Charlerine; S. Taylor, J. W.; Tucker, Randolph; Taylor, Thos F.; Thompson, Cyrus; Thrassel, Jas S.; Truett, Thos C.; Thomas, Lloyd; Thomas, J. W.; Vorse, Matilda A.; Whitteker, A. T.; Wimmer, A. C.; Wright & Brother, J. W.; Wright, John S.; Washington T. S.; Washington, Gen. G. L.; Y. Z.

NEW GOODS. I HAVE just returned from Baltimore, and will be pleased to see my friends and the public generally. The following are a few of the many beautiful and late styles: Black Silk Vestings, latest fashion, Satin de Chine, or Satin Ottoman, Fancy Silks, Cashmeres, 50 cents to \$1, Mouslins from 18 to 75 cents, Needle Worked Collars, very cheap, Oregon Plains, Merinos, French and English, 75c. to \$1.50, Gingham, beautiful styles, twilled and plain, Thredgings and Laces, Black Silk do. Alpaca, all colors and prices, Prints from 6 1-4 to 25 cents.

CASSIMERS. Black, French, and Doekin Cassimere, Fancy do. all prices.

VESTINGS. Black Corded Silk Vesting, Black Sattin do, plain and fancy, Merino do.

CLOTHS. Black French Cloths, Beaver do, for Overcoats. E. S. TATE. Oct. 8, 1847.

Parlor Stove. A LARGE and beautiful Parlor Stove, of the finest casting, and of unsurpassed draft, for sale low by JOHN P. BROWN. Oct. 8, 1847.

Brushes.—Hair, Cloak, Comb, Tooth, Nail, Paint, Dust, Sweep, Varnish and Miller's Brushes. Sash Tools, &c., just received and for sale by T. M. FLINT.

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SUPERIOR article of Jamaica Ginger (white), White Pepper, White Mustard seed, &c., for pickling, just received and for sale by T. M. FLINT.

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SUPERIOR article of Jamaica Ginger (white), White Pepper, White Mustard seed, &c., for pickling, just received and for sale by T. M. FLINT.

October 8.

NEW GOODS. I HAVE just returned from Baltimore, and will be pleased to see my friends and the public generally. The following are a few of the many beautiful and late styles: Black Silk Vestings, latest fashion, Satin de Chine, or Satin Ottoman, Fancy Silks, Cashmeres, 50 cents to \$1, Mouslins from 18 to 75 cents, Needle Worked Collars, very cheap, Oregon Plains, Merinos, French and English, 75c. to \$1.50, Gingham, beautiful styles, twilled and plain, Thredgings and Laces, Black Silk do. Alpaca, all colors and prices, Prints from 6 1-4 to 25 cents.

CASSIMERS. Black, French, and Doekin Cassimere, Fancy do. all prices.

VESTINGS. Black Corded Silk Vesting, Black Sattin do, plain and fancy, Merino do.

CLOTHS. Black French Cloths, Beaver do, for Overcoats. E. S. TATE. Oct. 8, 1847.

Parlor Stove. A LARGE and beautiful Parlor Stove, of the finest casting, and of unsurpassed draft, for sale low by JOHN P. BROWN. Oct. 8, 1847.

Brushes.—Hair, Cloak, Comb, Tooth, Nail, Paint, Dust, Sweep, Varnish and Miller's Brushes. Sash Tools, &c., just received and for sale by

