#### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE?

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN:—Another year has passed, and we are again convened to suggest, consider and adopt such measures as, in our judgement, will promote the prosperity and advance the happiness of our beloved Commonwealth.

to congratuate you not the auspicious circumstances under which we commence this pleasant yet important duty. We are blessed with unusual hiealth; our graneries were emptied during the past year to feed the starving millions of foreign lands, but have been a rain replenished by our recent abundant harvests; our revenues are ample; our laws are firmly yet quietly colorced; our industry is increasing her stores, and improving the whole aspect of our State; and all the arts and comforts of civilized life are multiplying among every class and condition of the people. It is under such circumstances that you commence your career of official duty—circumstances well calculated to attimulate your exertions, and to fill your hearts with cheerfulness and hope.

On the last day of October, 1846, the balance in the Treasury was \$137,433. After meeting, all demands upon the Treasury, many of which were entirely contingent in character and of large amount, there was in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, the sum of 127,114 02. This sum and the ordinary receipts into the Treasury during the present fiscal year, will pay all ordinary dumands thereon, including 274,343 75, the interest on the public debt, 95,381 66, on account of the Southwestern and other public roads, and at lifeave an estimate surplus of about 140,000, as um which it is presumed, when appropriated, will enable the Board of Public Works to meet all demands upon there during the present fiscal year, without resorting to loans—a resort which cannot be too cautiously made, aspecially as a large isspe of State bonds was directed by the last Legislature to be made to the Alexandria Canal Company, and to the James River and Kanawia Company.

The Legislature at their last session passed acts

In support of these views, I regard it as of the greatest importance that you should establish, at an early day of your session, a maximum annual limit of expenditure; by which the second anditor shall be regulated and controlled, and which your the works, to the second and t appropriations shall, under no circumstances, transeend. Such a regulation would satisfy the prudent and timid frieeds of internal improvement, silence some heretofore opposed to it, and give confidence to all. I am aware that the regulation suggested will not impose a legal restraint, even upon yourselves, and, of course, not upon your successors; but I am fully satisfied that the high moral obligation it will create will command general respect, and ensure for it a scrupulous and henorable observance.

neral respect, and ensure for it a scrupulous and honorable observance:

What is the limit we shall prescribe, which will neither unreasonably burden ourselves nor our posterity, and yet accomplish within a reasonable time the great enterprises we have in view?

I have given to this subject the most careful consideration, and I have attained the conclusion that we can and ought annually to expend, within the views i have presented, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

red thousand dollars.

I look to the Treasury for one moiety, and to be the other moiety of this amount.

The Treasury can be easily put into condition o meet this demand. As I have before stated, loans for the other molety of this amount.

The Treasury can be easily put into condition to meet this demand: As I have before stated, the probable surplus in the Treasury on the last of October next, will be \$145,000, and but for the appropriation to the Southwestern road and other roads and bridges, it would be upwards of \$240,-000, leaving only the sum of \$60,000 to be provided by new and additional taxation. The sum, so inconsiderable in amount, and for an object so laudable and patriotic, would for I much mistake my fellow-clitzens, be paid without a murmur. For the subjects from which, principally, I recommend this tax to be collected, I refer you to my former message. Of all the forms of property, money insactive and on hand, is least entitled to favor, and will, I trust, be no longer exempt from fair and equal contributions to the state. The high-gredit of Virginia, both abroad and at home, and the avaidity, with which investments are sought in her bonds, leave no doubt of our ability, annually, to raise the sum stated, in the manner I have proposed. Indeed I entertain but little doubt, that a very large portion of the contemplated loans will be made by our own citizens. Of our public debt, amounting to \$6,447,445 69, the sum of \$3,799,189 48 is held within our own State, contributing by the expenditure of the income thereof in no slight degree to our prosperity.

But it is in vain to provide means to develope and secure the great advantages within our reach, unless we devote our resources exclusively to the completion of one or at most two great enterprises. To reach the may apply the means to the only it is as no other proof of the fart importance. It is the great enterprise of several of the Northern States, and will when accomplished by us, I entertain not a doubt, furnish the means to thoroughly renovate and improve our beloved State. I will ask no other proof, in support of this conclusion, than the recent report of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. By that report it is seen that the incom



and the ordinary recoipts into the Treasury during the present face year, will pay all or the section of the Se

for about 220 miles, will be regarded together.—
They possess the same ground as No. 5, as far as Harrisonburg, and, of course, have all the advantages to this point of that route. This route then passes to the headwaters of the Greenbrier, at which point the line will divide, one branch proceeding to Guyandoute and the other to Parkersburg.

In opening the great arteries of the State, high political considerations cannot, with propriety, be overlooked. This route, in that aspect, addresses itself with irresistible force to every Virginian, while it is powerfully sustained by all other considerations proper to be regarded. It is our duly to afford to distant sections of our State those improvements rendisite to develope their internal whath, which would otherwise remain forger unavailing. This is especially, our duty when, by so doing, we can also secure a great political object, that of attaching to the mass of the State an important section by the first of interest. By the proposed route you press far into the North West; and give assurance that, at an early day, this great improvement will penetrate that region, and repose upon the shores of the Ohio.

This route is recommended also, by the consideration that it may, to a great extent, carry out the improvement to Guyandotte, thus affording a common stem to two great objects, and saving a large expenditure to the State. This scheme will effectually secure Virginia to herself, and realize our long cherished hopes and expectations.

The adoption of this route, so highly commended by the leelings, the pride, the doites and interests of Virginia, is resisted upon the ground of its assumed impracticability! Physical difficulties, insurmountable in character, are alleged to intervene. That these difficulties are great will not be depict, but that they can be overcome at a reasonable cost, and that that cost should be incurred. An eye fo our Northert neighbors will dissipate all doubt. The Baltimere and Ohio railroad company are presecuting a similar work with ener

ricd 285,674 passengers within the past year, an increase of 2810 within we shiply year. If such be the imagnitude of fise operations in its present unfinished state, it will be difficult to estimate it when it shall reach the Ohio. And yet we have a more favorable, route, with the immens advantage of touching, that river at a more Southers routed to the control of the control o

of the country through which it pusses, affording, as it pre-eminently does, all the elements of support'so important and essential to the James River and Kamawia Company. In this company the State has already, directly or indirectly, invested \$5,675,224 69, to which will be added in the course of the next two years, under an act passed at your last session, the sum of \$988,000, making a sum total of \$6,603,324 69. Nor is true be overlooked, that the State has had to advance since the lat January, 1843, the sum of \$388,481 88, to complete the payment of the current interest due upon bonds endorsed by her for said company, and that there can be but little doubt that we shall have similar chaims upon us, unless we promptly adopt a wise and vigorous policy. It is then clearly our day to foster and anstain this important work, and to make productive the very heavy capital we have embarked in its Nothing can becomplish this important work so effectably as the proposed improvement. This great road will coat less money if commenced at the point proposed than at any other that can be selected; and thus profit and economy combine to commend it to your lavorable consideration, especially as it will descend the valley so lite intersection with the extension of the Louis railroad on the line I have recommended, and which, I hope, will receive your carly and avorable action; I therefore carnestly recommend the construction of a railroad from Buchana, through South-western Virginia, to the Tennessee line.

to the Tennessee line.

I am happy to inform you that the James river and Kanswin company will complete its canal to its terminus at Buchanan within the estimates.

d an act for the extension of the Louisn railhad, the first section whereof authorizes said com-any to increase its capital stock the sum of 250,of adopting any route it might prefer, and that it was propably intended to adopt the route by Char-lottesville, the Board of Public Works deemed it

of adopting any route it might prefer, and that it was propally intended to adopt the route by Charlottesville, the Board of Public Works deemed it their duty to intimate strongly and clearly their opinion against the right of said company to take that dreadion. This step was taken, not only to curry out the supposed policy and intentions of the General Assembly, but also to operate as notice to said company and to private stockholders that they need not expect the co-operation of the Board of Public Works, and that they might truly understand their relations to this question, the Board and the Legislature.

On the 23d of September last, the stockholders in general meeting assembled at Louisa Court House, and, as was (cared, adopted the route by Charlottesville. On the day of November, the president of said company submitted an application to the Board of Public Works for a subscription to the Board of Public Works for a subscription to the Board of Public Works for a subscription of the stock of caid company, which, after due consideration, was declined, upon the ground timethey had no authority of law to make such subscription, apprised officially as they were of the route which had been selected for the extension of said work. There had been a previous advertisement of said company, that fourteen miles of said extension would be let on the 23d of November, and bild were invited accordingly. Notwinistanding the refusal of the Board to subscribe to said company,—notwithstanding the president thereof was informed that the difficulty should be referred to the General Assembly, his proceeded not only to let out the part advertised, but five miles, as I am informed, in addition thereto.—IT like activationary hasic under the circumstances, followed by an immediate commencement of the work, was designed to inquire, as I learn a vested rights to the State subscription.—To cap the climax of this marvellous conduct, a notice was duly served on the Board of Public Works, calling upon that body to show cause, on the 30th

and to overthrow the exceptionable and unpatriotic stryggles which were making for its accomplishment.

The Board of Public Works was created by law for the purpose of carrying out the views of the General Assembly, and whenever a difference of opinion arises as to those views, the power to rettle it should be reserved to you alone. The proceeding on the part of the Louisa Kailroad Company is the first that his been undertaken in this Sinte, and I trust you will, by the requisite legislation, provide that it shall be the last of its kind that shall be enjertained in a court of instice.

By an act of the last session, passed March 22d, 1847, it is made the duty of the Board of Public Works, in appointing State Directors, to select such as are bone fidestockholders. I respectfully, recommend that this section, he repealed. Such Directors are designed to represent the State Stock in such companies, and are selected under the belief that they will faithfully represent that interest. I can see no reason for adding to this obligation the influence of private interest, producing thereby, possibly, a conflict of opposing interests. The requirement also restricts the range of selections, not unirequantly, to the public injury. The last General Assembly directed the Board of Public Works to subscribe to sundry internal improvements, then in contemplation. It is known that large sums will be needed to meet such engagements, in anticipation whereof, and to provide the means promptly to meet them, the law authorizes the Second Auditor to make safe, as may be requisite, of the State Bonds. But as this provision may prove inadequate to mainthin the public failb inviolate, and as no reliance can be placed on the 18th section of "an act to create a find for internal improvement," which authorizes a safe of our road stocks for re-investment, I deem additional legislation necessary, and therefore respectfully recommend that make additional legislation necessary, and therefore respectfully recommend that make additional legislatio

tional legislation necessary, and therefore respectfully recommend the grace goods have an increasing the Board of Public Works to dispose of the Bank Stock at not less than par, now held by them, when necessary to meet their payments.

I communicate herewith a Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Battimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by the 25th of August last [Poot No. 18,] accepting an act, entitled has act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad Company to construct the extension of their road through the territory of Virginia," passed the 6th March, 1847. The boon conferred upon this company is a great one. By sit we divide advantages of incalculable value, of which we never could have a great one. By it we divide advantages of in-calculable value, of which we never could have been deprived, and give forever to a rival company wealth and power. I cannot feel indifferent to these consequences, to which I can only, in some degree, be reconciled by the reflection, that they secure local advantages for a portion of our fel-low-citizens, probably beyond the reach of a simi-lar improvement of our own. I trust, however, that further concessions are at an end; and that the grant will not be enlarged, no matter how earnestly or eloquently pressed. I recommend this line of conduct in no spirit of hostility to this company; for I admire their spirit and energy, and would rejoice to see it emulated here. On the 80th September 1st our Penitentiary contained 211 convicts, a diminution of fifteen

contained 211 convicts, a diminution of fifteen within the year. Of this number 131 are whites, and 80 are negroes. Of the whites 90 are Virginians; of the blacks 75 were born within our State: By comparison with the preceeding year, the number of white convicts born in Virginia has

been reduced to 8 in number.

The free negroes, although numbering by the census of 1840 only forty-nine thousand eight fluidred and forty-two, perpetrate nearly two-fitths of the crime of the State, although we have

their duty is faitimate strongly and clearly their opinion against the right of said company to take that direction. This sets was taken, not only to carry out the supposed policy and intentions on the General Assembly, that size to operate as shotted to said company and to private stockholders. The sets of the State, and four hundred and forty-clight thicks, and four hundred they need not expect the cooperations of the Board of Public Works, and that they night truly andersand their relations to this question the Board of Public Works, and that they night truly andersand their relations to this question the Board of Public Works, and that they night truly andersand their relations to this question the Board of the Board of Public Works, and that they night truly andersand the Paginalarie.

On the Board of Aubic Works of State of the Public Works, and the Public Works of a subscription of the stock of ead company, which, after the Complete and the Public Works for a subscription of the State of State of the State of State of the Public Works of State of the State of State of

that they had no authority of law to make the required subscription.

Without, however, dwelling upon this subject, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Board of Public Works; wherein will be found, if I do not greatly err, a full and complete vindication of that body against an interpretence has tanglic us that they are evil discount of the Board of Public Works; wherein will be found, if I do not greatly err, a full and complete vindication of that body against an interpretence has tanglic us that they are evil discount of the Board of Public Works; wherein will be found, if I do not greatly err, a full and complete vindication of the Board of Public Works; wherein will be found, if I do not greatly err, a full and complete vindication of the Board of Public Works; wherein will be found, if I do not greatly err, a full and complete vindication of the Board of Public Works; wherein will be found, if I do not greatly err, a full and complete vindication of the Board of Public Works; wherein will be found, if I do not great and distribution will be prompted to the first opportunity to press and enlarge upon it. I could not, therefore, will an advantage the important enterprises of the State into a mere local improvement, and I felt bound to exert all the important enterprises of the State into a mere local improvement, and I felt bound to exert all the important enterprises of the State into a mere local improvement, and I felt bound to exert all the important enterprises of the State into a mere local improvement, and I felt bound to exert all the important enterprises of the State into a mere local improvement, and I felt bound to exert all the important enterprises of the State into a mere local improvement, and I felt bound to exert all the important enterprises of the State into a mere local important enterprises of the State into a mere local important enterprises of the State into a mere local important enterprises of the State into a mere local important enterprises of the State into a mere loca

In presenting my views upon this subject, I must again call your attention to the painful and distressing fact, exhibited in one criminal statistics, that the free negroes; constituting about one twenty fifth of our entire population, perpetrate about two lifths of the crimes of the State. Does not this establish the fact that the free negroes are disorderly and evil disposed persons, and as such dangerous to our peace and tranquility; to whom a general suspicion attaches, and whose deportation is called for by the highest consideration in public duty? I believe that this statement of the recent proportion of crime in our State is in lavor of the free negro. His social position—his non-turnal incitis—the interested influences which are too frequently brought to operate, in effecting the

relative proportion of crime in our State is in layor of the free edgro. Hit social sposition—his nocturnal imbits—the interested influences which are too frequently brought to operate in effecting life concealment of crime in which the participates, provent a very large proportion of offences from being exposed and brought under judicial investigation. The existence of a class among us so extensively demoralized is well known. Can we therefore delay undertaking to remove them? In the emphatic language of the preamble to the Northampton act, is it not called for by our regard for the correct government of our slaves and the peace and salety of our saciety?

The removal of this unhappy race is called for by other considerations. It is well known genitement to yough! that this race is idle, thrilless and unproductive; that as a general-rule-they lead to only from necessity, coatent to put all with the most merger supply of their indispensable wants of figures industry, they proved in the dead hour of night and flick the labor of others. Again, they perform a thousand little menial services to exclusion of the white manipreferred by litely, employed they can exercise, and frequently because of the authority, and couted which they can exercise, and frequently because of the such services. Inventure the pinalon that agree only fathion of our white liaborers is produced by any overless because of the authority, and couted which they can exercise, and frequently because of the such services. Inventure the pinalon that man and difficulties of the suppress would be true and inhuman and difficulties are negrois than by the instantion that is a bright with which he is the such services. Inventure the pinalon that the hards of a white man he is liable to severe pure is limited as a competent judge of his true interest? And ought his feelings to be allowed to rule that policy by which these interests will be promated? Is it cruel and inhuman to perint the free negro to learn to read and write, to vote, to bear arms, to rear in retaining them among us. It is to me unac-connable how there should be a difference of opin-ion on this question. Here the free negro is de-graded by our policy—a policy, which we cannot

countable how there should be a dillerance or optiion on this question. Here the free negro is degraded by our policy—a policy which we cannot
relax, and it is in our power to send him to other
countries where education, society, and all the
agencies that centribute to the advancement, and
improvement of magind, are, within his reach,
and we are to be deforted from this benevolent undertaking by the cries of those who affect an overwrought tenderness and humanity. I say to
those who sympathise with the negro, who moura
his moral degradation, and look forward with hope
for the day when he will be elevated in the scale
of humanity, and placed on a footing of social
equality with the white man, that their hopes,
wishes and sympathies can never be gratified
here. I consider, then, that it is cruel and inhumman not to send the free negro away. We are
bound to do it as benevolent men, and as faithful
grardians of the best interests of our good old.
Commonwealth. Thoroughty consinced that this
is a wish policy, and is called for by the best dictates of humanity; that it will be a blessing to
the negroand to our State, I carnestly recommend
immediate steps to be taken to effect this jungertant purpose.

I recommend the passage of a law providing
that the free negroes shall be removed by commiss
in the first like broken. That it be apovised when
a law acts upon a county or counties, it shall be
final and complete: no free negro ever the reafter
to be allowed to reside thereto. That they be
sent at the public expense to the cauntries where
a law acts upon a county or counties, it shall be
final and complete: no free negro ever the reafter
to be allowed to reside thereto. That they be
sent at the public expense to the cauntries where
always does not exist, as passengers in merchan
vessels, and particularly to Liberia, if acceptable
to her authorities. Such raw, provided with the
proper details, would be perfectly easy of, execution, and would not cost the State, Tim satisfied,
a sum per year greates than t

cauling yoar attention to the practice which prevails in this institution of uniting black and white in one common association. It can be productive of nothing clack but mischief: it necessarily makes the negro insolent, and debases the white man; it is offensiva to our lashits and prejudices as well as to our feelings and policy, and ought to be discontinued. Such persons are separated by faw in the common, jails of the country where imprisonment is necessarily of short duration, and why a similar policy should not be adopted in the pentientiary where continement is to endure for years, it is difficult to perceive. In my indement no free negro should be sent to the pentientiary, it is a mutistiment but lightly regarded by him involving no loss of character or confort. I cannestly recommend this whole subject to your consideration. (See Dor. No. 8)

In my last message, apprised you of several small parcels of public property do by distinging in value and of no public use, and recommended that a law should be passed directing their sath.

I again, respectfully, call, your aftention to the subject.

Our memory laws are, in my indement, immoral.

I again respectibly call your alteration to the subject.

Our usury laws are, in my judgment, immoral in their tendence, and certainly injutious to the inusiness interests of society, and ought therefore to be repealed. Laws cannot prevent Jealings in naury, as is altested by universal experience.

The needy will borrow, the usurious will lend, and the certain effects of attaching pails, and penalties to such transactions, are to swell the premium paid by the borrower, and to tempt him to become a dislowest man.

Why should a price be fixed by law on money? It is property, precisely as is a bale of cotton or a bogshead of sugar, and fluctuates as they do in value.

About two years ago, money was furnished by the flank of England at soon three per cent, and she was, by the last advices, asking and receiving for it eight per cent, per annum. A short time since money was abundant to New York, but how it, is search and good, paper can be had in the street at a discount of one and a quarter per cent, per mouth. In fact, money is more sensitive and notice the per mouth. In fact, money is more sensitive and notice the service of property.

r since money was abundant in New York, but how it. is scarce, and good, paper can be had in the a street at a discount of one and a quarter per cent. I per mouth. It fact, money is more sensitive and limituating than other descriptions of property and is the last to which a price should be affixed by law. Interest is a compound of two ingressions, the inconvenience of parting with a given some of money, and the hazard of fisting is altogether. If the law prescribe the rate of six percent as the unchangeable price for money continually fluctuating as it is, it is manifest that this rate will be frequently below the market value and the consequence must be, that a large portion of the money capital of the community, in obedience to law, retires from business, while that which remains, seeks in high premiuma a husiness profit, as well as indemnity for the bazard created by law. In this view the law is plainly injurious, and produces an amount of mischief it is difficult to estimate.

Should it be your pleasure, gentlemen, to repeat the usury laws, and trust hard and unconscionable contracts to the ample physication of the Courts of Chancery. I am satisfied you would give general satisfaction, and render a great and immortal service to the State. But if you should be unwilling to adopt this recommendation in its full extent, I carnestly recommend a repeat of the usury laws, so that all assirious contracts my be

contracter rood man, yet head room the rood man, yet head room the root of the State, but me Junacte to contract and the contracts and be unwilling to adopt this recommendation in he full extent, I carnestly recommend a repeal of the usury laws, so that all insurious contracts, any be control, the other of the contract of the contract of the control, and the power to require hall for the whole amount and his reach, room to the control of the control of

know to exist, and that in my judgement the purposes of justice call for the adoption of the auggestions then and now submitted.

It is my duty to inform you that I have not been notified of the arrangement of the judicial cliquits of this commonwealth, as required by the act of March 20th, 1847.

I respectably present to your consideration the condition of our county courts, and the justices thereof. This branch of our judiciary, in many respects highly valuable and important to the people, has suffered in its just appreciation in consequence of injudicious legislation, and the great numbers that are in commission. Justices may be sheriffs, commissioners of the revolue, inspectors, &c.; and yet it is expected that the law will be rigidly enforced, by the county courts against each officers. In violation of the second article of the Constitution, the law unites in the justices important political and administrative powers, and yet expects the court to be above the influence of political feelings. The right of nomination, unregulated by law, exists in the court, and it seems to be expected that the claims of family and of party will be overlooked, and merit alone rule their official netion. In fine, the law meems to have regarded those who compose the county courts as apperior to their species, and far above, in their principles of conduct, the rest of their follow-men. While I freely admit their general worth and or spectability, and know they can well compute with any portion of the community, I cannot admit that they are so far above the ordinary passions and influences which operate upon human conductar to tellieve that it is unnecessary to apply to them those restraints which properly attach to all persons clothed with important public trusts. The law, there were the fract, densiting of about four thousand. This large number cannot escape the mischevous influences which, as the line done in the live wow stands, must in some measure bias their judicial conductive comment, therefore, that he in when the contr must in some measure bias their judicial conduct. I tecommend, therefore, that the number of justices in each county be regulated by law; that each county be divided into districts; that magistrate be assigned to each district; and be required to reside therein, and that nominations whill be made for each district as vacancies count. I recommend that the justices be probibled from holding any additional office within their county, and that they be deprived of all political powers, such as appointing commissioners of election—And I propose that they shall receive an annual salary for their services of one Lundred and fifty dollars, playable out of the county treasury; shall have a right to farm, out the sherifally for the benefit of their county; and that such provisions should be made as will secure a prompt and faithful discharge of duty. I am satisfied that a law may be eincted which will make the county may be eincted which will make the county indiciary; and that this reform should be adopted udiciary; and that this reform should be adopted

courts a most valuable and efficient branch of our judiciary; and that this reform should be adopted without delay.

It is extensively believed that this reform cannot be constitutionally effected. An examination of this subject will remove all difficulty. The justices hold their offices at the pleasure of the General Assembly, and of conso their present powers may be terminated whenever it may be thought where to do so. As far back as 1660, this power was expected, and the commissioners who then officiated as justices of the peace were deprived of their powers, and reduced to eight in each county, the oldest being retained. If such a policy were adopted, it could go into operation promptly and without the least difficulty of emorrous the control of the county of these suggestions cureful consideration. But whatever may be your pleasure as to the thorough reformation of the powers of the county courts and the justices thereof, which I have recommended, I most respectfully urge that the number of justices may replied by law to constitute a court may be reduced. I have often seen the great inconvenience of a court composed of four justices, which might be wholly obviated if the law were to provide that the county court should hereafter consist of not less than three justices. The difficulty of forming a court, which is now frequently very great, would also be essentially reduced. Incapable of seeing a single objection to this modification, whilst its advantages are obvious, I trust it will receive your favorable consideration.

be essentially reduced. Incapable of seeing a single objection to this modification, whilst its advantages are obvious, I trust it will receive your favorable consideration.

It is found upon examination that the reaching the state of the 18th of March, 1847, changing the time of making and providing for printing the anama's reports of public officers and others cannot be executed, it being impossible for such reports to accompany the Gavernor's message, bound as required by said resolution. It is practicable, however, within the first week of the session, to furnish the printed reports as required; and angest that the resolutions be modified accordingly. I also recommend that the Journal of the House of Delegates be hereafter printed in octava form.

A Convention of Medical Goatlemen assembled in the City of Philadelphia in May last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of measures for a general registration of the births, marriages and deaths, within the several States. The results was the adoption of two resolutions, and a memorial in support of said objects. I herewith communicate them for your consideration. (See Dos. No. 29.)

The highly patriotic and benevolent purpose of these gentlemen, seeking no individual advantage, but only the happiness and longuity of their race, gives a force to their views, which it will be found difficult to resist. Their design is, however, not new 1: it has long engaged the attention of the most enlightened and humane. It was a part, in fact of our colonial system, it being required as far back as 1631, by various enactments of law, that each Minister should make 'ta register of all burials, christenings and marriages, and now occupied by a portion of the opinion for the various suggestions of the Adjutant Jioperal, as embraced in his report. I repeat the opinion for the report of the propers a great waste of time to the people, is immart, in its tendencies, and productive of great personal and public expense. In my judgment, wongress objects connected w

I trust, also, that you will not omit to direct the

I trust, also, that you will not omit to direct the sale of a large amount of public arms, useless at present and daily deteriorating. They are not needed for any public use, and should be disposed of without delay.

I herewith communicate the resignation of Brigader Genéral J. R. Wallace of the fifth brigade of the militia of this State. (Doc. No. 31.)

I also communicate the report of our vaccine agent. (Doc. No. 31.)

I herewith communicate the letters of Major Gen. Zachary Taylor and Brevet Col. M. M. Payne of the United States Army, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia on the 9th of March last, directing a sword to be presented to those officers for their gallant services on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846. This resolution also embraced Lieutenant Colonel Garland, from whom I have received no reply. The swords have not yet been prepared.

The condition of the Literary fund will be fully The condition of the Literary fund will be fully presented to you in the report of that valuable officer, the Second Auditor. The various suggestions which accompany his report are the results of long experience, and are entitled to, and will, I trust, receive your most favorable consideration. I entirely agree with him as to the impolicy of so many different systems of primary instruction. Existing laws must create much confusion and impose great additional labor upon this officer without any adequate advantage. Satisfied myself thoroughly of the great superiority of a uniform free school district system, sustained by the revenues of the Literary fund and county taxation, and convinced that all objections would disappear before the practical working thereof, I cannot too earnestly recommend it to your favoradisappear before the practical working thereof, it cannot too earnestly recommend it to your favorable consideration. The county of Norfolk shews what can be effected by vigorous and enlightened liberality, and proves most conclusively that the system adopted by her, not only accomplishes the great and benevolent purpose of giving to every child within her limits the blessing of education, but effects it at a rate of tuition much below that which her citizens had previously to pay. When the county of Norfolk shall oxhibit in her returns all the particularity exhibited in the school reall the particularity exhibited in the school re-turns from the town of Portsmouth and the coun-ty of Charlotte, she will in all respects be a model for the rest of the towns and counties in our State.

[See Doc. No. 4.]

It will be seen from the report of the auditor that he has been apprised by the treasurer of Emory and Henry College, that the further payment of the interest on the loan to that institution "is impossible." This determination involves a grave and important question; for you will have to determine whether you will "forgive," to use the language of the treasurer, all the loans that have been made to our various literary institutions, and

recently threatened her stability, was added dering the past summer, the offers made to several of the professors to take chairs in other institutions. These offers, however, were declined, and the circumstances advorted to have ceased to operate; and I can now confidently congratulate you that our noble university has commenced a new and brilliant career of usefulness and will yet nobly realize the anxious expectations of our commonwealth, and the ardent hopes of her great patron the illustrious Jefferson. [See Doc. No. 5.]

The Lexington Institute is diligently and successfully engaged in its useful and benevolent duties. In its confined and restricted sphere it is unsurpassed for valuable and practical usefulness. I commend it to your favor and ask a careful examination of its various reports.

The Lunatic Asylum seem to be well conducted, effecting no doubt, a large amount of relief to the afflicted

The reports of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind are highly interesting, and most grateful to every benevolent heart. They illustrate, in a most striking manner, the art of man and the wonders of education. The denrication of some of the most

benevolent heart. They illustrate, in a most striking manner, the art of man and the wonders of education. The deprivation of some of the most important senses and organs are so happily supplied by the aid of Science, as to relieve those so afflicted of all apparent sense of calamity, and to make them useful, happy, and frequently most interesting members of society. The bounty of the State is ample, and has been, I have no doubt, wisely and judiciously expended. (See Doc. No. 7.)

The condition of the Banks of this Common-

The condition of the Banks of this Con wealth will be found in their various reports, to which your attention will, of course, be directed. The acts authorizing a branch of the Farmers' The acts authorising a branch of the Farmers Eant, and suco of the Valley Bank in the town of Alexandris, and of the Valley Bank in the town of Stanton, have been executed, and branches of those institutions, have been executed, and branches of the season of the country, is, in my judgment, unwice, and out to seattering small banking institutions over the country, is, in my judgment, unwice, and ought to be abundoned. The establishment of banks, in commercial cities, is sustained by many plausible teasons; but their establishment of banks, in commercial cities, is sustained by many plausible teasons; but their establishment in the country is repugnant to the sanudest principles of politics are considered. The precise of the banks, to which I called the stantion of the Assembly in my last message, etil continues. I am surprised at it, because it are see no necessity to excense it. That it does the commercial of the country is an experiment of the property in the property of th of Alexandria, and of the Valley Bank in the town of Staunton, have been executed, and branches choice, the cultivation of their islands; and eve this experiment has failed. I mention this as

other States, was to secure to the citizens of the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves, as property, in every State in the Union Into which they might escape from the State where they were held in servitude. The full recognition of this right and title was indispensable to the security of this species of property in all the slaveholding States; and indeed was so vital to the preservation of their domestic interests and institutions, that it cannot be doubted that it constituted a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed. Its true design was to guard against the doctrines prevailing in the non slaveholding States, by preventing them from intermeddling with or obstructing or abolishing the rights of the owners of slaves." And yet this institution thus protected, without which the Union could not have been formed, and intended to shield it against the "intermeddling" of the non slaveholding States, is to be crushed and the rights of the master annihilated, in disregard of resson, humanity, the constitution, and all the considerations which leach us the value of Union. It is generally admitted that slavery within the slaveother States, was to secure to the citizens of the

humanity, the constitution, and all the considerations which teach us the value of Union. It is generally admitted that slavery within the slave-holding States, cannot be constitutions/ly disturbed, but it is insisted, that beyond these limits, the institution should not and shall not extend; that the non-slaveholding States canner aid in the perpetuation of slavery, submit to the increase of its political power, or allow the sequisition of territory from which their citizens are debarred.

Now, it is wholly denied that the extension of slavery into teritory now not occupied by it, involves the exclusion of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States. We know otherwise; for the citizens of the non-slaveholding States are to be found in every county in this Commonwealth, on every sea and in every clime of the habitable globe. Nor can it be seen how the extension of slavery is to increase its numbers. No free person is proposed to be made a slave. The acquisition of new territory involves only a change of residence. Nor is it seen how slave representation is to be increased. If they multiply here in cur own State, they can do no more in the new lands to which they may be transferred. The representation in the Senate of the United States, of new States which may be occupied in part by slaves and their owners, is not a representation of numbers, but of sovereignty.

numbers, but of sovereignty.

It is unquestionably true, that if our slaves were to be restricted to their present limits, they would greatly diminish in value, and thus seriously impair the fortunes of their owners; but at the same ry and Henry College, that the further payment of the interest on the loan to that institution "is impossible." This determination involves a grave and important question; for you will have to determine whether you will "forgive," to use the language of the treasurer, all the loans that have been made to our various literary institutions, and make similar donations to others, or coverce the payment of all loans when in default. If yourselease one of these loans, justice will call for the release of all, and a similar advance to the other institutions of the State. The subject will call for careful consideration. I will add, that the securities for all the loans which have been made, are believed to be ample.

I visited the University of Virginia at her late anniversary, and witnessed with great pleasure her highly interesting ceremonies and performances. To the various circumstances which have recently threatened her stability, was added during the past summer, the offers made to several of the professors to take chairs in other institutions. These offers, however, were declined, and the circumstances advorted to have ceased to operate; and I can now confidently congratulate you that our noble university has commenced a Allow me, gentlemen, to congratulate you upon our uniform success in Mexico. The splendor of our achievements has clevated the name of our country, covered our arms with imperishable glory, and excited the wonder and admiration of the world. Commenced as the war was by Mexico, wrongfully and without sufficient cause, I trust it will not be terminated until we shall have obtained 'indemnity for the past and security for the future,' and shall have taught Mexico to respect a power she has beretofore treated with arrogance and scorn. Had it been her pleasure, a treaty of amity, of peace and of friendship, upon terms highly liberal, would have been readily entered into by this country; but, preferring war, and taving entered the disputed territory, and attacked the army of Gen. Taylor, preceded by sundry incidents of blocdy atrocity, the question is widely different. By the laws of nations this country has the right to require a surrender of territory as some equivarace, few as they are in that State in number, the right of suffrage, gives the answer. Are they to be placed on a footing of social equality? It is not thought of, except in the dream of an occasional fanatic. Is it expected that they are to become an industrious, orderly, thrifty population? We have only to appeal to existing experience to know, that if the negro in a state of freedom, cannot be governed by the ordinary motives and stimulants that elevate the white man, it is utterly hopeless to expect it under circumstances that

By the laws of nations this country has the right to require a surrender of territory as some equivalent for the heavy loss to which we have been put by the aggressive policy of Mexico, and it is a duty we owe to our country and to the future peace of the world, to insist, as a sine quanton, upon such concession.

Shall the insolent Mexican go unpunished?—
Shall the glories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the Garitas; pass away as a dream, leaving no solid memorial behind them of a skill, a gallantry, and a self-sacrificing devotion unsurpassed in the history of man? I regard this war as a practical question, and to be disposed of accordingly. That morbid sympathy which lives only for Mexico—that Mexico which murders the drunken soldiers, and lances the wounded on the field of battle—I cannot approve; nor can I respect that not be governed by the ordinary motives and stimulants that elevate the white man, it is utterly hopeless to expect it under circumstances that mark him as of an inferior and degraded race.

But it is a truth attested by all history, that the negro is incapable of steady and productive labor and of high civilization, except under the authority and control of the white man. The mistaken benerolence of some, and the selfish policy of England, produced the abolition of slavery in the British islands. It was insisted that the negroes, if manumitted, would work with that cheerful alacity which springs from a knowledge that the fruits of their toil were to be their own; in other words, that free labor would be cheaper and more productive than slave labor. In support of this theory, England paid one hundred millions of dollars; and what is the consequence? The negroes thus freed, from whom so much was expected, who were to establish in their own persons the correctness of this theory, will not work except when impelled by necessity, and consequently those islands have ceased to be valuable. The British Government has been compelled to import the Hill Coolies of India and the recaptured Africans, in order to swell the amount of labor, and thereby to secure from its necessities, not from its phaire, the callivation of their islands. diers, and lances the wounded on the field of battie—I cannot approve; nor can I respect that
closet philosophy which teaches a magnanimity
that calls us to surrender every thing because we
are victorious. No, my sympathies are for my
country, for the gallant dead, for those whose
mighty deeds have given a bolder and a broader
light to our glorious constellation, for their widows
and for their orphans. Instead of this unhealthy
magnanimity, to which I have adverted, I would
be just to Mexico, but just also to my own country.

Allow me, gentlemen, again to congratulate you
upon the auspicious circumstances in which you
commence your important labors. I trust that

they will be characterized by enlarged and practical wisdom, and that by the adoption of the true policy, you may obtain the gratitude of your constituents, and live in the affections of our beloved Commonwealth.

WILLIAM SMITH.

RICHMOND, December 6, 1847.

# General Intelligence.

T Liberty Encampment No. 16, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was opened in Hedgesville, Berkeley county, on Friday last, by P. C. Patriarchs H. N. Gallaher and J. Harrison Kelly of Olive Branch Encampment, assisted by the Brethren from the Camp of Martinsburg.-The auspicious commencement of Liberty En campment, gives promise that it will soon equa any other in the Valley, as to numbers and re spectability. Deputy Grand-Master, Isnael Ron-inson, was chosen Chief Patriarch of the new Camp, for the next regular term ensuing.

We are indebted to Von Schmidt, the se ond edition of the " Razor-Strop Man," for one of his superior "Rough and Ready" Strops. Mr. V. S. is now on a tour through the Valley, and requests us to say that he will at some early da give our citizens a call.

By reference to Advertisement, it will be seen that the Sale of Valuable Stock, Farming Implements, &c., of Mr. P. P. Dandridge, has been postponed to the 23d inst.

The Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of Lexington Kentucky, though a whig, appears not to have been convinced by the "great speech" of Mr. Clay in that city, that our country is carrying on an unjust and aggressive war. A correspondent of the Union says that he preached a sermon or Thanksgiving Day, in which he took the ground that the war with Mexico was just, and should be vigorously prosecuted to an honorable termination; that the President was perfectly justifiable in the course he had pursued; that Mexico for the future; and was almost ultra in his view

A PASTORAL CALL.—We understand that the Rev. RICHARD T. BROWN, Pastor of the Episcopal Churches at Middleway, in this county, and Bunker's Hill, in Berkeley, has received a pastoral call from the Episcopal Church at Apalachicols, Florida. The inducements held out are of the most flattering character, and whilst we should part with the Rev. Mr. B., with reluctance, we have the assurance that the call is a most pleasing and gratifying one. Mr. B., has won the affection of his people in this county, and the esteem and confidence of the whole community.



CHABLESTOWN:

Friday Morning, December 17, 1847

nounce it even as an evil, much less a sin. The inspired Apostles made it a christian duty on the part of servants to be true to their masters. Says St. Peter, "Servant, be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward. Paul, in Rome, found a converted slave who had fled from his master, and sent back with a letter, desiring the master to forgive his servant Onesimus and lovingly to receive him again. But all these illustrious examples, all these christian rules of conduct, seem to be lost upon our non-slaveholding brethren. Not content with the wisdom and patriotism of our revolutionary sires; not content with the forbearance of Christ and the inculcations of his Apostles; they seem bent upon a policy that must shiver into atoms the fairest fabric of power, greatness, glory and happiness that ever fell to the lot of man.—The Union could not have been formed without the fall protection of our slave interests. It must end, if that protection is withdrawn. And if it ends, who can, without a sickening heart, contemplate the consequences? The Union dissolved, the slave not freed, wars engendered, industry arrested, fields desolated and dyed in blood, and the star of our destiny, now rapidly culminating, paling amid our own ruinous dissensions, and the scoffs and the scorn of the world!

In view of these considerations, and others which readily present themselves, I recommend the adoption of a recolution, without argument or comment, in which Connecticut shall be informed that, if the policy of her resolutions prevail, it will sacrifice our priceless, glorious Union.

The Washington monument fund is now nearly forly thousand dollars. As it may be in our power to obtain by purchase the Mount Vernon estate, I respectfully recommend that the purchase be authorized, and that this fund be applied to effect it. The residence of the Father of his Country should become the property of bis native State. At no place could a modest and unpretending monument, be so appropriately GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Most of our space to-day, is devoted to the publication of Governor Smirn's admirable Message n composition, it is creditable-in enlarged, liber and statesmanlike views, on all the great ques ions of National concern, it is commendableand in its exposition of the condition of our State and its various recommendations as to the future policy of the Commonwealth, it is, we venture to say, without a rival. What the Governor is satisfied is right, he has the boldness to assert. We, as well as others, may dissent to some of his reommendations, yet in the main, he has marked out that line of policy which will serve to awaker the good old Commonwealth from her lethargy, and put her in that track which will soon lead her to glory and to greatness.

We hope every reader will give to this Docu nent, that calm, careful consideration, which i

o justly merits. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From all parts; of the Country our exchanges come teeming with commendation of this bold, masterly and patriotic Document. The Nation al Intelligencer, almost alone, even among the Whig press, has made a desperate, though futile effort, to break the force of the President's positions. It will not do, however. The people, almost with one accord, will stand by the President, ndifferent as to the carpings and quibblings o its Anti-American press.

From among the Neutral papers, that have

spoken out in favor of the Message, we take the following extract from the New York Sun:

following extract from the New York Sun:

"It is a noble and profound document—bold, vigorous and patriotic, and will be read and reread by the American people and by the intelligent of all civilized nations with the highest admiration. No state paper has emanated from an American Executive since the formation of the republic, calculated to create so deep a sensation throughout the world as this. We are not disappointed! The Message meets our highest anticipations, and is alike worthy of the man whose guidance has led the nation to prosperity at home and triumph abroad, and an honor to the nation which elected him to preside over its destinies.—From beginning to end, it is truly, purely and admirably American, and will meet with the response of millions who have heretofore regarded its author with indifference. It lies before our readers, and we will not mutilate it by any attempt at analysis. Every line is ladened with interests dear to the country, and in defence of those interests a maniler, nobler blow was never struck."

its author with indifference. It lies before our readers, and we will not mutitate it by any attempt at analysis. Every line is ladened with interests dear to the country, and in defence of those interests a manifer, nobler blow was never struck.

GEN. TATIOR.

His Arrival and Reception at New Orleans.

As heretofore anticipated, the galant old sold dier arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., on the steamer Mary Kingsland, direct from the Rig.

Grande. The New Orleans papers are filled with accounte of the welcome which was extended to the "Captain" of so many glorious and brilliant it is the "Captain" of so many glorious and brilliant exploits. The Procession, the Mayor's Address and the response, by Gen. Taylor, the Te Deum at the Cathedral, the Dinner at the St. Charles, the presentation of a Sword by the Governor, the brilliant illumination, &c., of the City, would be all matters of interest to our readers, had we the space to lay a full description before them. After being duly honored by the City in mass, the old General again started for his home in Mississippi, the second day after his arrival in the Cresent City.

LONG DOUMENTS.

At this season of the year, the country press sary accumulation of important Documents. We have now on hand, the Reports of the various perfectly and the necessary accumulation of the content of these exceptions is contained in the law of the 26th of March, 1804, erecting Louisiana into two territories; and then the members of the Senate and House of Repof the members of the Senate and House of Rep-

of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S., as well as a list of the members of the Va. Legislature, and the Report of the Auditor, which we will lay before our readers at as early a day as it is possible. We had hoped to have published the proceedings of the recent Democratic Meeting in Frederick County in this number, but we find by the last " Virginian" that they occupy near five columns of that paper. We shall publish a full account of the meeting, embracing its resolutions, speeches, &c., next-week, if possible.

CONGRESS.

The two Houses of Congress are now but fairly getting under way. The Committees have been appointed, and each member his particular duty assigned. After the appointment of the Commit-tees in the Senate had been made on Tuesday, Mr. Dickinson of New York, submitted the following resolutions, which will no doubt elicit considerable discussion, and the course of the Senate in relation thereto, be watched with great inter-

in relation thereto, be watched with great interest:—

Resolved, That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent, by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained, and that neither in such acquisitions nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established inconsistent with the right of the people thereof, to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government in territory belonging to the United States the principles of self-government, doon which our federative system rests, will be best promoted; the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy atrengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

The election of Chaplain was the only matter of interest in the House on Tuesday. The Rev.

of interest in the House on Tuesday. The Rev. BOYAL R. GURLEY, Presbyterian, was elected .-His most formidable opponent was the Rev. Mr. Cushman of the Baptist Church. The Rev. Mersrs. Dewey, McJilton and Reese, were also candidates for the office.

To it is somewhat singular, that every Whig member of Congress who had been spoken of for the Speakership, has been appointed by Mr. Winthrop as Chalgman of a Committee. He understands by what means he can beat conciliate defeated aspirants. He has left out, however, Mr. Hilliard,—the Democrata talked of uniting on him because he was Southern in his views, and independent in his feelings. This is the cause, we presume, of his proscription.

A correspondent furnishes us with the following query, for the digestion of our neighbors of the "Free Press," which they, or some of its kin dred prints, will please answer:—

"How does it happen, Messrs." Free Press, that the Grain from the Baltic' does not underse and exclude our grain from the Baltic' does not underse and exclude our grain from the Baltic' does not underse and exclude our grain from the Baltic' does not underse and exclude our grain from the Baltic' does not underse and exclude our grain from the Baltic' does not underse and exclude our grain from the Baltic' does not underse.

The South may well be startled at the inroads which are being made upon her just rights. The North seems determined to humble her pride, and it possible drive us to that point to which submission would be pusillanimous, and resistance fatal to the peace and security of the Union. As one link in the chain of events, which is fast tending to crush our hopes, and destroy our rights, the elevation of Mr. Winthror to the Speaker's Chair. of the House of Representatives, is not the least

important.

The "Witmot Proviso," as it is called, has very justly excited the indignation of the South. Whigs as well as Democrats have alike united in its denunciation, yet in the face of this fact, we see a coalition of Southern and Northern Whiggery, to attain a party triumph, placeing in the Speaker's Chair of the House of Representatives, man who is the founder and the first mover o this iniquitous measure, which robs the South o its rights, and threatens the peace of the whole confederacy. In connexion with this matter, the "Free Press" of yesterday has a most singular article. Whether it is put forth in abber seriousness or in a spirit of ridicule and jest, we are at a loss to conceive. If the former, it exhibits gross ignorance of Mr. Winthrop's principles, and if the latter, it is a reflection upon the South which is

unpardonable. That paper says:—

"We think that the South especially should hail the election of Mr. Winthrop as Speaker of the House, with pleasure and gratification. He is a man peculiarly adapted to the times—believing as he does that the duty of representatives should not be confined at all times to the districts immediately represented by them, but that their action on questions of a national character, should receive a kind of national legislation, we hail his election with most profound satisfaction. The interests of the South must be as safe in his hands as though they were confided to the hands of one of their own sons. We find open and avowed Abolitionists of the House, though professing to be Whigs, voting against him—clearly proving there exists no affinity of feeling between Mr. Winthrop and the deluded band of fanatica at the North."

Now, let us examine but for a moment, and see

npardonable. That paper says :---

Now, let us examine but for a moment, and se who this Mr. Winthrop is, so peculiarly " adapted to the times" that the "South" especially should hail his election with rejoicing. The Richmond Enquirer furnishes the following reminiscences which go to prove that so far from the " interests of the South" being safe in his hands, they have received a greater violence and more fatal stab, than if the notorious Wilmot himself had been elected to the Speaker's Chair. That paper says :

elected to the Speaker's Chair. That paper says:

"The proceedings of Congress, on the first day of its session, are very alarming, as far as the rights of the South, the compromises of the Constitution, and the stability of the Union are concerned. By a union of the Whigs of the South with those of the North, a Wilmut Procise man has been elected to the third office in the Government, and, with respect to the influence which it can exert upon the action of Congress, relative to the subject of Slavery, scarcely micrior to the Presidency itself. Slavery, scarcely inferior to the Presidency itself.
And this has been effected by the vote of Southern Whiga; every one of whom voted for Mr.
Winthrop. For some time past, the Whig press
of the South have expressed such apprehension of

second is in the law establishing the territory of Wisconsin; and then it was done by the use of ambiguous phraseology which escaped the notice of Congress. Thus matters stood until the bill erecting a Territorial Government for Oregon was introduced in the session of '14 and '45. As the bill came from the committee, the chairman of which and a majority of whose members were from non-slaveholding States, there was no stipulation on the subject of slavery. The precedents, in all the other cases, except Wisconsin, were followed; and with this most Northern men would have been satisfied, particularly in the case of Oregon, whose inhospitable climate and position North of the Missouri compromise line, made it highly improbable that slaves would ever be introduced there. But this did not satisfy Mr. Winthop. On the 1st of Feb., 1845, when this bill was under consideration, he moved as a section duced there. But this did not satisfy Mr. Winthrop. On the 1st of Feb., 1845, when this bill was under consideration, he moved as a section to the bill, the identical proviso which is at this time called the Wilmot Proviso. Upon his motion it was incorporated in the bill—and it is the only occasion since the formation of the Constitution that such a measure has been incorporated in any law of Congress establishing a territory.—The Missouri Compromise was adopted upon the admission of Missouri as a State. It was a gratuitous effort, offensive to the South, on the part of that gentleman, to introduce the subject of slavery into Congress upon a territorial bill, against all precedent,—if, indeed, it was not worse, and designed to procure from Congress the recognition of its right to legislate for the territories, in a case where it was supposed, from the character and location of Oregon, there would be no contest, to be used as a precedent in others where there might be. And this is the man for whom Southern Whigs vote as Speaker! They cannot say that they voted for him in ignorance of these facts.—As late as last February they were brought to the attention of Congress by Gen. Thomas H. Bayly, one of the representatives of Virginia."

This, Whigs of Virginia, is the man who is "so peculiarly adapted to the times," in the language of the "Free Press," that the "interests of the South are as safe in his hands, as though they

South are as safe in his hands, as though they were confided to one of their own sons !" hink you of so bold and reckless assertion?

As to Giddings, Tuck and Palfrey, avowed Abo itionists, failing to vote for him, no one in Wash ington for a moment, base their opposition on the ground of objection as to Mr. Winthrop's views on the subject of slavery. It was his vote for the bill recognizing the "War by the act of Mexico" that gave offence to these mad fanatics, and not his views as to the acquisition of new territory.

A QUERT 9 A correspondent furnishes us with the follow-ing query, for the digestion of our neighbors of the "Free Press," which they, or some of its kin

We desire to call the sevies

We desire to call the particular attention of our readers to the Advertisement of the Art Union, of Philadelphia, to be found in another column.— The object of this institution is one of truly a national character—the promotion of the Art of Design, and the encouragement of Artists in our country—and as such appeals to the pride and patriotism of every American in language more eloquent than words can convey. It is a great misfortune, that while we have in our countrymen all the mind, the energy, the ingenuity and perseverance requisite to the attainment of the perseverance requisite to the attainment of the highest excellence in every branch of human pursuit, so little of the public attention and interest has hitherto been directed to the Arts of our coun-

try. Notwithstanding this negligence. American genius has not been kept down. Who among un does not feel proud of the name of a Powers, the greatest living Artist, and a son of the Far West Who can gaze upon his Eve, that happy blending of womanly passion and intellect, without feeling his cheek glow with pride, not to be diminished even by comparison with the Venus de Medici?
And the Wild Indian of Clevenger, and the Ruth
of Brown—are they not enduring monuments of American genius?

Our Artists have every stimulant, save encour agement alone,—which it is the object of the Art Union to extend to them,—to high exertion. If we have no classic grounds, speaking to us from the Mists of Ages, we at least can boast of them, teeming with associations of more modern, but not less noble and chivalric deeds. Has Nature too, not done as much for us as any other people? Have we not as bright a sky spread over our head and glowing with as many speaking beauties, as that which looks down upon Italy or Greece?— Have we not as rich a profusion of beautiful landscapes, as noble rivers, as lofty mountains and a wild and imposing waterfalls, as ever inspired the pen or pencil of Poet or Artist of any other coun-Why should we not seek then in this respect, to establish a national character of our own We have too long depended on the old world for

our works of Art and our Literature. In England a similar institution has been foun o produce the most happy results. In New York too, the "American Art Union" has been in operation since 1840, and has rendered great benefit to American Art. That of Philadelphia was es tablished in 1844, and conducted as it is by mer of the distinguished reputation of those who have its management, having no interest in the matter save what should be common to each of its sub-scribers,—to elevate the standard and promote the cause of the Arts of our country-and appealing as it does to the pride of the American people, we doubt not its good effects will and must be fel throughout the entire Union.
Our townsman, BENJ. F. WASHINGTON, Esq.

has been appointed a " Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Art Union, and will be happy to receive and attend to any communications relaive to the same.

MOUNT VERNON.

An effort is now being made by a number of patriotic gentlemen to induce Congress to purchase Mount Vernon from its present proprietor. Mrs. JANE C. WASHINGTON, of this county, wh has signified her willingness to dispose of on hundred and fifty acres of the estate, including the buildings, grounds and tomb of the "Fathe of his Country," to the Government, on certain conditions, for the sum of \$100,000.

A memorial on the subject, addressed to both Houses of Congress, is about to be circulated throughout the entire Union, and as the desire is universal that the mansion and grounds occupied WASHINGTON in his life time, and the tomb that now holds his sacred ashes, should be kept in s state of preservation, and be free to visiters, the memorial will doubtless receive the names of a very large majority of our countrymen.

A CORRECTION. We are requested to state that a letter has been received from a member of the Jefferson Company of Volunteers, correcting a report which was in circulation in our town a short time since, preju dicial to the character of John Sheets, a member of the same company. The letter states that notwithstanding young Sheets had been arrested for crying " Bah !" at the famous Col. Payne of the V. C. Regiment, as the Col. was passing the tents of the Va. Volunteers, he was not, as reported, placed in irons, and when tried for the offence charged, was honorably and fully acquitted. The letter further states that he is a good soldier, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and attentive and respectful to the commands of his superior officers.

ANOTHER PLOOD.

The rains of last week done again considerable injury along the Potomac. It rose to a great height, and so rapidly that every thing within its reach was carried off. Great destruction was also one along the lines of the Alleghany and Monongahala. The Pittsburg papers contain full de-tails of the loss by the flood in that section.

SUICIDE

We are pained to learn that Mr. WILLIAM ABLE, a highly worthy and respectable citizen of Martineburg, committed suicide on Sunday last, by hanging himself. No reason can be assigned or this rash act, so far as the public can conject ure. He was believed, and such doubtless was the case, to be laboring under a state of partial derangement. He leaves a large family to lament his untimely end.

AN ACCIDENT.

A worthy laborer of this vicinity, old Mr. Snew. vas very seriously injured on Tuesday evening ast, by the premature explosion of a blast. He was engaged in getting rock on the farm of Mr KERREDY near town, and whilst igniting the match, the blast went off, doing him great, if not serious injury. Dr. J. GREGG GIBSON Was soon in attendance, and rendered him such service as professsional skill could accomplish.

Our citizens should give some attention to this poor old man. He is in quite indigent circumtances, and now being unable to work, may actnally suffer for the necessities of life.

DROWNED. CHARLES L. CARTER, Esq., a venerable an

respected citizen of Fauquier county, Va., was drowned on the 4th inst., in Goose creek, by the falling of his horse. Mr. Carter was about seventy years old. The Loudoun Chronicle states that he and one brother once held joint ownershi of fourteen thousand acres of land, on the borders of Fauquier and Loudoun. He had been for many years a Magistrate of Fauquier, and had once been High Sheriff of that county. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

The proceedings of Congress last week were necessarily of rather an uninteresting character, except to those immediately concerned. The House of Representatives was fully organized on Tuesday and Wednesday by the election of—THOMAS J. CAMPABLE, a former Member of Congress from Tennessee, as Clerk.

NATHAN SAROENT, formerly connected with the Philadelphia press, to the office of Sergeant-at-

Philadelphia press, to the office of Sergeant-atArms.

Robert E. Hornes, also a member of the Editorial fraternity, from New Jersey, to the office of
Doorkeeper; and
John M. Johnson, the former incumbent, to
the office of Postmaster.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the heirs
of John Paul Jones, has been promptly passed.
This bill, it will be remembered, received the
sanction of both Houses at the last session, but,
owing to an accident, did not receive the signature of the President in time to make it a law.

Mr. Dickinson, of New York, in the Senate,
and Mr. Broadhead, of Pa., in the House, have
proposed certain modifications of the post office
law, on newspapers; the first to repeal the prepaymentact; the second, to allow the free circulation of newspapers, through the mail, within
30 miles of the place of publication.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Niles announced, in an appropriate manner, the death of his

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Niles announced, in an appropriate manner, the death of his colleague, Mr. Huntington, of Conn.

In the House of Representatives the election of its officers has been highly exciting. The Whigs succeeded in electing all their candidates for the respective stations but one—that of the Postmaster—Mr. Johnson, the former incumbent, having received sufficient support from the Whig members, was continued in office by a majority of one. The House also appointed a committee to report rules for the present Congress, and it seems doubtful whether the highly salutary "one hour rule," will be attached to them.

bour rule," will be attached to them.

In the Senate on Monday, the Chairman of the several Standing Committees were named. Mr. Mason is at the head of the Committee on Claims, and Mr. Hunter of the Committee on Public

Buildings.

The old officers of the body are all re-elected. as was expected, and this will keep all quiet in

the subordinate places.

The Rev. Mr. Slicer, was made Chaplain of

The Rev. Mr. Slicer, was made Chapian of the Senate, for the fifth time in which he has been honored with an election.

The Speaker of the House announced the several Standing Committees. The Chairmen of the most important are as follows, viz:

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, of the committee of Flection.

nittee of Election.
Mr. R. T. Vinton, of Ohio, of the Ways and

Means.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, of Claims.

Mr. W. Hunt, of New York, of Commerce.

Mr. Collamar, of Vermont, of Public Lands.

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, of Post Office and

Mr. J. G. Chapman, of Maryland, of District

f Columbia. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., of the Judiciary. Mr. King, of Mass., of Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, Private Land Claims. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., of Manufactures. Mr. Hugh White of New York, Agriculture.

Mr. Hugh While of New York, Agriculture.
Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, of Indian Affairs.
Mr. Botts, of Virginia, of Military Affairs.
Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, of Militia.
Mr. T. B. King, of Georgia, of Naval Affairs,
Mr. T. Smith, of Ct., of Foreign Affairs,
Mr. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, of Territories,
Mr. Schenek, of Ohio, of Roads and Canals.

A message was received from the Senate an-ouncing the decease of the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, of Connecticat and a Senator at the time of his death, in November last,

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the "Virginia Free Press." RICHMOND, Dec 10, 1847.
On Tuesday, in the Senate, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Carter M. Braxton, Senator from the King William district, in the

ast session, were unanimously passed
In the House the Senate committees were anounced by the Speaker.

Mr. Sheffey offered a resolution, which was

adopted, inquiring into the expediency of re-ap-portioning representation in the two Houses. Several other resolutions of inquiry were dopted. Eleven petitions were presented—among them

one by Mr. Hiatt, from the counties of Clarke and Warren, asking a renewal of the act of 1839, for a survey and subscription by the state to the stock of the New Shenandoah Company.

On Wednesday, the Senate had no business be-

In the House, the select committee was an-In the House, the select committee was an-nounced on Mr. Sheffey's resolution for re-appor-tionment, as follows: Messrs, Sheffey, Stephen-son, Mosby, Tomlin, Thomson of Jefferson, Whittle, McGinnis, Cook, Scott of Fauquier,

Price, Yerby, Cowper, and Floyd.
On motion of Mr. Wall,
Resolved, That the Committee on

On motion of Mr. Wall,

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the Banks of this Commonwealth to issue
notes, to a limited extent, of a smaller denomination than five dollars

On motion of the same,

Resolved, That the Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation be instructed to inquire into
expediency of reviving an act entitled, "an act
to incorporate the Winchester and Berry's Ferry
Turnpike Company, passed April 6th, 1839."

On motion of Mr. Stovall, the Committee of
Courts of Justice were instructed to inquire into
the expediency of reorganizing the Judicial
Circuits of the State.

On motion of the same, an inquiry was order-

Circuits of the State.

On motion of the same, an inquiry was ordered into the expediency/of authorizing the School Commissioners of the several counties to make levies for the education of the poor.

Various petitions were presented—among which was one by Mr. Wood, from the clergy of Winchester, praying that colporieurs may be exempted from the payment of pediar's licence. By Mr. McMurran, from citizens of Shepherdstown, for a charter to construct a Bridge across the Potomac at said town.

By Mr. Thomson, from members of St. Thomso's Division, No. 7, of Sons of Temperance, for an act authorizing them to hold in fee or by lesse, a Hall for their own use, take bond of their officers, &c. Also, petition of Sampel and William Foster, for a private law authorizing them to dispose of certain real property of an idiot brother, in Clarke county.

A bill was passed, refunding to Lieut W. A.
Scott, of Amelia, certain expenses incurred in
organizing a volunteer company for Mexico.
Several petitions for divorces have been pre-

There are two cases of contested election, in ad-

There are two choses of contested election, in addition to the one already noticed—John S. Duncan contests the seat of Joseph Johnson, as delegate from Harrison—and Mr. Shipp of Madison contests the seat of T. J. Twyman.

On Thursday, the two Houses re-elected Samuel Shepherd as Public Printer.

The Standing Committees were announced in the Seate

he Senate.

The Senate passed the bill for the relief of Lt.

Mm. A. Scott.

In the House, numerous petitions were presented, and resolutions adopted—not of general interest, except an inquiry into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of single justices.

The Speaker laid before the House a st from the Auditor, in reference, to the whis alave and colored population of the State—als the amount of land and property tax, tithable

It will be seen that the committee has been prompt in its action upon the resolution of Mr. Wall in reference to Berry's Ferry Turnpike: Mr. Stephenson, from the committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, reported—

A bill to revive the act incorporating the Winchester and Berry's Ferry Turnpike Company.

Among the resolutions of inquiry were the followed.

Among the resolution of Mr. Syme,
On motion of Mr. Syme,
Resolved, That the Committee of Courts of Justice, enquire into the expediency of providing by law that any President or Professor of any College or incorporated Literary Institution in the Commonwealth, who shall, while in office, send, receive or bear a challenge to fight a duel, shall the longer competent to hold such office.

receive or bear a challenge to fight a duel, shall be no longer competent to hold such office.

On motion of Mr. Manz,

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the removal of free negroes from the Commonwealth, be referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

On motion of Mr. Moranson,

Resolved, That the committee of Finance inquire into the expediency of reporting a tax bill, as near as may be, on the ad valorem principle.

Among the petitions, the following only are of interest to your readers:

By Mr. Hirt, of citizens of the County of Hampshire, for the incorporation of a company with a capital of \$50,000, to construct a bridge across the North Branch of the Potomac, where the Cacapon and North Branch crosses the same; and that the State subscribe for two-fifths of the capital stock.

and that the State superribe for two-stats of the capital stock.

By Mr. Thomson, of Jefferson, of the President and Directors of the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, asking to be exempted from keeping in repair, that part of their road which passes through the town of Charlestown; and that the name of their Company be changed to the Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company.

The Senate will probably take a recess about the 15th, to await the preparation of business by

between the Louisa Rail Road Company and the Board of Public Works, is under consideration

by the committee of Courts of Justice. committee in the case of the Alexandria The committee in the case of the Alexandria and Fairfax contest, are ready to report in favor of allowing both members to take their seats.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11, 1847.

The only business transacted in the Schale, on

Saturday, was to receive a report from the committee of privileges and elections, as to the returns of the new members taking their scats, at the present session—and the passage of a resolution, proposing a recess of the Senate from the 15th of December to the 5th of January.

of December to the 6th of January.

In the House, the prominent business was the report of the select committee, on the Alexandria & Fairfax case—which was in favor of theadmission of both the claimants—Fairfax under the Constitution, and Alexandria under her inherent right to representation.

Mr. Mayo, the chairman of the committee, supported the report in a brief but cogent speech.— Mr. Wood of Frederick opposed the report, in a

neat and ingenious effort.

Mr. Moneure of Stafford made a speech of great power, in support of the conclusions of the committee, and of the undoubted right of Alexandria, as a community of freemen, not to be transferred as caule, but entitled to all the privileges Commonwealth.

Mr. Lanier followed, on the opposite side, and

the House adjourned without coming to any de-

The subject will occupy several days to come and being one of more than ordinary importance will bring out the best talent of the House. The principal doubt seems to be, whether one branch of the Legislature alone can assign, representation to newly acquired territory. The prevalent opinion is, that Fairfax cannot by Legislation be deprived of her constitutional rights; and there-fore I have no doubt Mr. Thomas will be allowed to retain his seat. I hope the contest may result in bringing about what ought to have been done last winter—namely a distinct representation for

The Steamer Brittania, from Liverpool arrived at Boston on Wednesday, but brings no intelligence of any importance. The markets apone no material change since the last advices. The Cotton Market continues dull, and more failures noted. The money market is said however to be improved. On the 19th of November the Liverpool corn market stood: For best Western Canal Flour 29s to 30s per barrel; Richmond and Alexandria 28s to 28s 6d: Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s to 28s 6d; New Orleans and Ohio 26s to 27s; United States and Canada, sour, 21s to 23s.

Indian Corn, per quarter, 33s to 39s. Indian Meal, per bbl., 15s 6d to 16s 6d. Wheat, United States and Canadian, white and mixed, per 70 lbs. 7s 6d to 9s; red 6s to 8s. Oats,

DEATH OF CHANCELLOR KENT. A Telegraphic dispatch in the Baltimore Sun, from New York, dated 13th instant, conveys the melancholy intelligence of the death of the eminent jurist, Chancellor Kenv.

THE RAIL BOAD, WEST.—We made a statement a short time since, in relation to the difficulty of passing Nobley Mountain, for the correctness of which, it will be remembered, we did not vouch. We have since received the following correction from a source entitled to confidence:

The grade going West is not more than 80 feet per mile, or 15 feet per thousand; and coming East, not more than 53 feet per mile, or 10 feet per thousand. The route is entirely practicable, and encounters no greater difficulties than are usually met with on mountain routes; and not as great as those surmounted by the Mt. Savage Rail Road, or Maryland Mining Company's Bail Road in this county.

It is proper to state that when speaking of the Virginia route, we mean the route surveyed through that State for a short distance, alternative to a route extended from Cumberland, and not the route through Virginia terminating at Wheeling in contradistinction to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road.—Cumberland Civ.

Captain Samuel Hamilton Walker, who was recently killed in Mexico, was born near Vansville, Prince Georges county, Maryland, and at the time of his death was in his thirtieth

Senator Bausy, U. S. Senator, has writ-ten a letter to a gentleman in Tuscaloosa, in fa-vor of the annexation of all Mexico to the United

No synopsis, which the limits of our paper will allow us to make, can do justice to this admirable allow us to make, can do justice to this admirable State paper,—the very best, we hesitate not to say, that we have ever read from any head of that Department. It is luminous, comprehensive, and in the highest degree beautiful and convinc-ing. It sets forth, in the most satisfactory manner, the admirable results of the policy which has been pursued by the Treasury Department aince Mr. WALKER has had control of it, and the benificent effects of Free Trade, of the Ware-Housing System and of the Constitutional Treasury, are such as must elicit admiration and commenry, are such as must elicit admiration and commen-dation from all who are not absolutely blinded by the madness of party zeal. The healthful and prosperous condition of every branch of industry, of every source of wealth in our happy country, for which all of Mr. WALKER's writings are so distinguished, and they are referred to with the feeling of a patriot, and the wisdom of a profound Statesman. How paltry and insignificant, how like the whimperings of enraged pigmies, do the predictions, the prophecies, the forebodings, carpings and grumblings of the ablest Whig leaders and Presses appear, when compared with this masterly exposition of our Country's greatness and prosperity? No one can rise from the perusal of this Report without feeling his heart glow for which all of Mr. WALKER's writings are so with pride and patriotism, and gratitude to the great Ruler of Nations, for the privileges and lessings which he has bestowed upon this favored land. For ourselves, we have experienced nothing in our political career, more invigorating and refreshing than its effect upon us, after such a continued series of complaints, opprobrium and abuse, which the Whig Party has for the last twelve months been pouring out upon the Administration, the Democratic party, and even upon their country itself! We sincerely wish every crowned head in the world, and every Whig in

sand years. We are sorry that we have not space sufficient at this time to present our readers with more of the details of this able document. But, without presenting them with the Report as a whole, it may not be amiss to call their attention particularly to certain of its more prominent and important features.

The Whig predictions of the embarrassment and ruin which were to follow the adoption of the Sub-Treasury, are of two recent date to have been forgotten by our readers. Let us see how the forebodings of these croakers have been verified. Mr. WALKER save "the receipts and disbursements of the Government in specie during the last eleven months, have amounted, together, to the sum of \$96.894,402 49, and not a dollar has been lost to the Treasury, or any injury inflicted upon any branch of commerce or business. The Constitutional Treasury has been triedduring a period of war, when it was necessary to nego-tiate very large loans, when our expenditures were being increased, and when transfers unprecedented in amount, were required to distant points for disbursement. During the last eleven months the Government has received, transferred and disbursed more specie than during the whole aggregate period of fifty-seven years preceding since the adoption of the Constitution." And vet not a dollar has been lost, no derangement of the currency has ensued, no Banks have been crushed or broken. "One currency for the Guvernment, and another for the people" has not been the result, nor has one solitary prediction of Whiggery, regarding this unjustifiable change in the financial system of the country, been verified. But its operation has been as was predicted and foreseen by all who had actually studied the subject, and discarded the dictates of passion and prejudice, beneficial in the highest degree. The only effect it has had upon the Banks have been to deter and restrain them from flooding the country thing else, and places more protection upon every with irredeemable rage, and to confine them withthe currency has ensued, no Banks have been Whiggery, regarding this unjustifiable change in the financial system of the country, been veri-fied. But its operation has been as was predicted with irredeemable rage, and to confine them within proper limits and to proper issues. What unprejudiced mind doubts that the present destructive crisis which is agitating the English Monetary community, would long since have been felt in this country, had it not been for the divorce between the Government and Banks which the independent Treasury has occasioned. "The Government is now," continues the Report," discon-nected from Banks, and yet its stock and notes are at par, although we have been constrained to continual heavy loans, and to keep larger armies in the field, than at any former period. But during the last war when the Government was connected with Banks, its six per cent, stock and Treasury notes were depreciated twenty-five per cent, payable in Bank paper twenty per cent, below par, thus amounting to a loss of forty-five

Government." The remarks which Mr. WALKER makes upon The remarks which Mr. WALKER makes upon the recommended duty upon Tea and Coffee as a "War Tax" are sound, reasonable and just, and it is clear that in making the recommendation he is actuated only by the purest motives and the most patriotic wishes for the welfare, prosperity and henor of his country. We will not suffer and honor of his country. We will not suffer ourselves to doubt that Congress, at least that no member of that body who shall desire henceforth to be esteemed and called a Democrat, will hesitate to vote the smount of duty recommended (26 per cent. ad valorem) upon those two articles of import. We have too much confidence in the patriotism and infelligence of the people to believe they will object to such a tax, when they know it is to sustain the credit and honor of their country. Three millions of revenue, it is esti-mated, will be raised from the imposition of a duty of 25 per cent. upon these articles, and the American people are too intelligent not to know that it is more to their interest to raise that amount of money annually by such means than to borrow it, and be compelled to repay it by taxes which will ultimately fall much more onerously upon them, than a duty of 25 per cent. upon Tea and

cents in every dollar upon the operations of the

Having explained the admirable effects of the Constitutional Treasury, the Report proceeds to set forth the results of the Tariff of 1816, an Act ODD FELLOWS PROCESSION.

We understand that Evergreen Lodge, No. 51
Waterford, Loudoun county, will have a rand Procession on Saturday, Dec. 1844, 1847. public Address on Odd Fellowship will be deverted, and all those in good standing are inviting to be present on the occasion:

which we do not hesitate to say, has done more for the commerce and general prosperity of the country, than any other that hasbeen passed since the foundation of the Government. And its operations have more signally belied the prediction of our opponents than our most sanguine hopes that week. which we do not hesitate to say, has done more

Coffee can possibly be at present.

the wants of the Government, but the "nett reve-nue from duties, during the twelve months ending 1st Dec. 1847, under the new tarif, is \$31,500,-1st Dec. 1847, under the new tariff, is \$31,500, 000; being \$3,538,596 more than was received during the twelve months preceding, under the tariff of 1842." They said it would crush and prostrate our manufactories. Directly the reverse has been the case. By the increased market which it has afforded them, our manufacturers have thriven beyond all precedent, and almost every hour brings us information of additional capital and labour invested in that branch of industry.—They would be the case of the case o They said it would ruin our Farmers by reducing the price of their produce. How this has been verified the Farmer need not to be told! Even the Iron and Coal Regions of Pennsylvania and elsowhere have felt its beneficial influence, in the increased demand for those articles, (and we presume it will hardly be contended even by the whige, that that demand has been produced by the Irish Famine!) One more quotation from the Report, every line of which teems with beau-ty and wisdom, and we have done for the present:

ty and wisdom, and we have done for the present:

"With such results already from our efforts, we have every motive to persevere, until the Free Trade doctrines of Great Britain and America, the two great nations of kindred blood and language, shall open the ports and disenthral the connecree of the world. What may we not hope from our efforts with other nations, if they have succeeded in Great Britain? That country, so long the bulwark of protection, applying it by a sliding scale upon the masses of her people, down to the utmost point of human endurance, has at length overcome the errors of ages. One of her own great Statesmen, the most able and efficient champion of the Protective Policy, at length iffs his eyes to the light of trath, and with that moral firmness and intrepidity which is the highest evidence of real greatness, abandons the cherished policy of his life, only because he found it to be injurious to his country, and unites in the support of commercial freedom, with his truly illustrious but untilled countryman, who has earned for himself the highest of all earthy distinctions, that of benefactor of his country and of mankind."

We may liereafter, when space is more at our

this country, would give this Report one calm and dispassionate reading. We verily believe the result would be more beneficial to mankind, We may hereafter, when space is more at ou mmand, continue our remarks upon this subject than all the homilies in behalf of the "Divine At present, we must take leave of it, with the right" of Kings, or all the essays that Protec-tionists and Monopolists could produce in a thou-

ment of the age.

The energetic editors of the Baltimore Sun, have prepared a Synopsis of this Report, which which we shall lay before our readers in our next paper.

Since the above was in type, we have met with the following corroborative testimony as to the efficiency of the Sub-Treasury, and the meed o praise which is due to the Secretary of the Trea-

sury, for the judicious manner in which he has put into operation its various provisions. The extract is taken from the Money Article of the New York Herald:—

The most important feature in the admirable report of Mr. Walker, is that relative to the speration of the independent treasury system. There is my doubt but that it was adopted at a most opportune moment, and that its specie provisions, strictly enforced, have saved this country from a financial revulsion as disastrons as that which has overrun Great Britain. The large importation of specie enabled the government to collect its revenue in gold and silver, more easily, and without embarrassing the commercial classes or deranging the money markets to that extent which would have been experienced under other circumstances, and the system has become permanently established, in a much more limited period, Had the specie imported during the pass year gone into the banks, it would have formed the basis for a large issue of paper money, which would have inflated credits and prices to a great extent, to be followed by a corresponding depreciation and a collanse in every department to business. This

sure ever adopted. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1847. The two parties in Congress are preparing for one of the most exciting sessions in the history of the government. What increases the interest and one of the most exciting sessions in the history of the government. What increases the interest and anxiety is the fact that each party has its aubdivisions, entertaining different views upon the questions of war, acquisition of territory, and antislavery restrictions. It is evident that very many of the Whigs, even from the North and West, will not, in their course, govern themselves by the line of policy marked out by Mr. Clay in his Lexington speech. The Democrats, on the war question, will be as one man against the policy of Mr. Clay, and the first demonstration by the Whigs, on the floor of Congress, in favor of peace without indemnity and the withdrawal of our srmy, will be the signal of attack. It is however, entirely improbable that a policy so much opposed to the ational honor and interest, can obtain the sauction of the House of Representatives. Among the Northern Whigs who will stand by the courtry in a vigorous prosecution of the war, with the view of securing an honorable peace, is the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, of New York city. He is one among others I know, who will pursue the same course.

The celebrated Catholic divine, Bishop Hughes,

among others I know, who will pursue the same course.

The celebrated Catholic divine, Bishop Hughes, officiates to-morrow in the House of Representatives, by invitation of some of our most distinguished statesmen. Messrs. Calboun, Crittenden, Clayton, Dickinson, Dix, &c., united in a request soliciting him to preach. There will be undoubtedly, from the high reputation of the bishop, a full attendance. It is said that the visit of Bishop Hughes to the Capitol has some connection with the contemplated mission to Rome, which is highly approved by persons of all parties and denominations. Pope Pius is properly regarded as the great reformer of the age, and the friends of civil and religious freedom, all over the world, feel deeply for the success of the great movements he has suggested. Col. John Rowan, of Kentacky, son of the late distinguished Senator Rowan, is spoken of as Charge to the Papal Dominions.—He is a gentleman every way qualified for the position.

IRELAND.—A Liverpool letter of the latest date, Nov. 19, says that within the last week or two the potato rot had appeared again with greater virulence than ever. Some kinds which were never before affected had been attacked. The same letter states that the accounts from Ireland are most frightful, and adde, "the starvation will be much worse this year than last."

A postscript to a Dublin letter, written on the 18th of November, says that the deficiency of food in Ireland this year will be equal to the production of one million of acres of potatoes.

The Cumberland Civilian states that the damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is not so extensive as was at first apprehended, and that the Canal will probably be in navigable order this

House or Delegates.—Some portion of the fine talents and abilities of new members of the Legislature, to which we reterred a few days since, was developed on Saturday, in the interesting debate upon the Committee's report, giving a seat to each of the contesting claimants from the countles of Fairfax and Alexandria. Mr. Wood, of Frederick, made an excellent spaceb, which was much admired for its strong views and the fine manner in which they were presented. We can refer to only one of bis points, viz: that both branches of the Legislature alone could give the right of a delegate to any county—that if the House of Delegates could, by resolution, admit five or twenty, or any greater number—that in that mode the whole nature of the Legislature might be changed—and that the proper mode would be to reject the present Delegate from Alexandria, elected under an unconstitutional act, by which Fairfax was deprived of a constitutional right, and pass a law by the Senate and House of Delegates together, giving to Alexandria a separate Delegate, and then issue a writ of election under that law, and not admit a Delegate by resolution of the House of Delegates alone.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

Iowa.—Gov. Briggs, of Iowa, has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State. As the Democrate have a majority in both houses, two Democratic Senators will be elected at once, and take their seats at Washington.

Major Gippings.—This gallant officer of the lat Ohio Regiment is now stopping at the City Hotel, and will leave in a few days for Florida, where he designs spending the winter.

[Cin. Signal, Dec. 10.

The fare on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road has been increased to \$1.801 It was too high before, and is now a great imposition.

#### The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WAL-TER & Co., Flour and Commission Merchants and General Produce Dealers, Baltimore.

TER & Co., Flour and Commission Merchants and General Produce Dealers, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tursnay Morring, 
Dec. 14, 1847.

J. W. Beller, Esq.—Dear Sir:—On Wedneeday and Thursday last we had an active demand for Howard street Flour at \$6.376 with sales of 1000 bbls. Dealers generally asked \$6.50, particularly on Tharday, after the receipt of the English news persteamer Britannia, though her quotations from London and Liverpool for our flour were the same as brought by the Acadia. Corn and corn neal had advanced a shade and were in active request for Ireland. On Friday morning, finding the news had not caused an advance in Boston or New York, and the weather with us ever since, with a praspect of a continuance this morning, having been warm and rainy, shippers have not been disposed to operate. Very, small sales on Friday and Saturday at \$6.371—some 500 bbls. To-day some two Mondred barrels were sold at \$5.20, and some 500 bbls. extra at \$6.371.

GRAAIN—Good to prime red. Wheat has ruled throughout the week at 1.35 to \$1.40, and the same qualities of white Corn at \$6 to \$0 cents and yellow at 65 to 70 cents. On Thursday, under same oscilement caused by the English news, both white and yellow were sold at an advance of 5 cents. Since then prices have ruled as before the news until to-day—a very large receipt has brought prices down.

SEEDS—Ffarseed \$1.33; Cloverseed 4.25 to \$4.75. White Beaus I to \$1.124.

LARD—Declining in price—I quote prime at \$1 cents. BUTTER—Western 10 to 12 certs (Jakes 14 to 16 cents. White Dermi.

GATTLE—Thro. were about 13.30 head of Beeves.

BUTTER—Western IO to 12 cis; Glades 14 to 16 cts. WOOL—Common tub-washed 30 cents; inwashed 31 to 20 cents; unwashed 31 to 20 cents.

CATTLE—There, were about 1330 head of Beeves offered at the scales yesterfay, 539 head of which were sold 250 remain over massid, and 700 head were diversed to Philadelphia. Prices ranged from 2 to \$3 124 per 100 lim, on the hoof, being a slight advance.

HOGS—Live Hope are pleptiful and dull at 5 a \$5 25.

Very trily yours.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday morning. Over the 19th of Nov. effected the property of the market up to the 19th of Nov. effected life Flour market only so far as to suspend operations in Flour for a few days. The price continued at \$6 374 until Monday and yesterday, when sales were made at \$6 15 in small parcels; most holders, however, ask \$6 374, but the market has a downward tendency. Our stock on hand is small, nor more than 50,000 bbis, and our receipts continue very light. Wheat is worth 130 to 136 cents for red, and receipts very small. Corn 51 to 62 cts., for White and Yellow.

More failures have taken place in England, and Boston and New York are beginning to experience some of the bad-first of returned protested Drafts. Six failures have taken place in New York, and one House has failed for upwards of one million of Dollars.

The stock of Flour on hand in New York is supposed to be upwards of 500,000 bbis. In Hoston, Flouris worth 6 24 a \$6 75 in New York 6 374 to \$6 59 and in Philadelphia \$6 59 for Southern brands. The unsually mild weather has put a check to the advance of prices both of flour and produce, and if the New York Canais continue open. I would not enable merchants to ship from the street 14 to 2 per cent, per month, and in New York 2 to 24.

NEALERBERTERD D.

evening, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr On Thesday evening, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr Tarring. Mr. Frederick H. Glenn, of Winchester, to Miss Elizabeth's Server, formerly of Shenandoah Co. On Thursday the 2d inst., by the Rev. Jacob B. Honck, Mr. Jacob B. Mauzy, of Rockingham county, to Miss Resecca A., daughter of Mr. John Huffman, formerly of Page.

At Lexington, Va., on the 18th Nov., by the Rev. R. Nelson, R. L. Walker, Eq., of Albernarle, to Miss Masia B. Eskaide. daughter of Wm. S. Eskridge, Esq., of the "Virginia Military Institute."

DIED,

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, Dr. William P. Burnktt, one of our most eminent and respeciable practitioners, aged about 45 years. He leaves a most interesting family, and a large circle of friends to mourn his death, though not unespected, yet in the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulners.

On Monday morning last, Thiomas A. Judson, infant son of Ferdinand and Jame C. Haysiett, of this town, aged 5 months.

In Winchester, on Friday morning the 3d inst., after a short illness, in the seventy-second year of her age, Mrs. Many Hanny, concert of Mr. Jas. Harry.

At his residence in Berkeley county, on Saturday morning week, Mr. Joun Tass, an old and highly estemmed clitzen.

On Saturday night last, in Frederick Co. Md. Mr.

## Miscellancous Notices.

TAYLOR MASS MEETING. The Editor of the "Spirit of Jefferson" will please announce that a Mass Meeting of the friends of "Old ROUGH AND READY," without regard to former political statehments, will be held at the Court-house on Monday next, Court-day, in order to an organization, and he appointment of Delegaces to a Taylor State Concention for the selection of Electors.

Dec. 17, 1847.

BUENA VISTA.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. We challenge the world to produce a medicine of any ind that alands tho test like libs article. See what an gent in Kent county, Maryland, says, who has been sell-ing it over since it was first introduced.

agent in Kent county, Maryland, says, who has been selling it ever since it was first introduced.

CHERTENTOWN, Feb. 12, 1846.

MR. SEVII W. FOWLE:—Sir,—I understand that you have become the gaperal wholesale Agent for that valicable medicine, Wietar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Having sold all I had of Mr. Butts, if you please you may send me another gross the first opportunity. I have been the agent for selling this medicine four or five years; during that time I have sold some hundreds of dollars' worth—I have frequently sold it to persons apparently in the fast stages of Consumption, who were cured with it when all other remedies and the skill of physicians had failed—This article has by, its own intrinsic value, performed many wonderful cures, and catabilished for itself a reputation far stripusing any other medicine of the name or kind, for the curs of colds, coughs, early stages of Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, &c..

Such is the unprecedented success of this medicine.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

6.7 A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and or sale by THOMAS M. FIINT, Charlestown, and ENRY S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown.

SPERM CANDLES and Sperm Oil—just re-ceived a fresh supply, for sale low by Dec. 18. T. M. FLIST. CANDLES.—Just received Mould and Dipped Tallow Candies.—also, Sperm and Adamantine for sale low by THOS. RAWLINS.

President; Joseph Sill, Vice President; Wen-Todhunter, Treasurer; James S. Wallace, Corresponding Secretary;
Committee of Management,—Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. Wen, H. Furnace, D. D. Charles Toppan, John Towne, Hon. Wen, D. Kelley, John Sartain, H. B. Wallace, Chas. Macalester, John Notman, Geo. R. Graham, Geo. M. Keim, J. Scholefield, Henry C. Baird.

The object of this institution is to advance the cause of the Fine Arts in the United States, to cultivate and improve public taste, and to afford additional patronage to our American Artists by the purchase of their works.

Every subscriber of five dollars per annum becomes a member of the Institution. The funds thus received, after deducting necessary expenses, are appropriated first towards the production of a large and costly original Engraving, for distribution among the subscribers; the residue of the funds is divided into certificates for different sums, and distributed by lot, amongst the members, (at the annual meeting on the first Monday in May of each year.) for the purchase of Paintings, Drawings, &c., by National Artists, from any accredited Exhibition in the Union.

Thus, for the small sum of fire dollars, each member has the certainty of receiving an engraving of a good picture, in the highest style of the art, worth in itself the amount of his subscription, and the chance, beafdes, of drawing a certificate for a considerable sum, to be expended in the purchase of a Work of Art.

The Engraving for this year will be from Leutze's fine painting of "John Knox Rebuking Mary Queenro' Scots," size, 20 inches in height, and of proportionate width.

The Institution is managed by gentlemen who have no privileges beyond other members, and no compensation, except the satisfaction of serving the cause of Art; they therefore with confidence appeal to the growing taste and patriotic pride of their fellow-citizens, to lend their aid, (it is but lending.) to a cause which unites so much public good with private gratification, at so little individual expens

WAR NOTICE. LIEUT. LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON

partment to receive any number of recruits for service, during the ex-

isting War with Mexico. Persons wishing to enroll will do well to make immediate application to him in person or by letter in Charles-town, Jefferson County, Virginia. Dec. 17, 1817.

PLANK FOR SALE. WE HAVE a lot of Pine Plank for sale a Millville Mills. Terms Cash. Dec. 17—41. T. U. & W. B. WILLIS.

Corporation Tax.

THE citizens of Charlestown will take notice, that the Tax for 1847 is now due. I hope all will be prepared to pay when I call, as I have but little time to collect in; and those that are in arrears for 1845 and 1846, will please pay up.

CHARLES G. BRAGG, Collector.

Dec. 17, 1847. Corporation Tax.

For the Holydays.

W E will receive during the present week the large assortment of Books and Fancy Sta tionery, comprising all the Annuals and Fancy Sta-tionery, comprising all the Annuals and Elegant-ly bound Books for the season, with an extensive assortiment of new and interesting Books for Chil-dren. Also many new and beautiful Fancy Arti-cles, to which we invite the attention of the public. Dec. 17. MILLER & BRO.

For Christmas." A LARGE supply of French Perfumery, Soaps Extracts, Funcy Boxes, Card Cases, and an endless variety of beautiful articles suitable for

Presents during the approaching Holydays. We invite all to call and examine.

Dec. 17. MILLER & BRO. For Christmas and New Year.

MANY very pretty and nice things are to be had by calling at T. M. FLINT'S Drug Store; such as Prunes in convenient boxes, very nice and pretty; Figs, Nuts of all kinds. Candles, Raisins, Oranges and Lemons, Grapes, dried Carrents, Citron, and many fancy articles suitable for accessive on assets occasions. for presents on such occasions. Dec. 17, 1817.

M EDICATED Syrup of Castor Oil, very pleasant to take without the usual dislike; Vegetable Worm Syrup, celebrated remedy, scarcely ever known to fail; Vegetable Pills, an excellent article for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, &c., &c.
Dec. 17. T. M. FLIKT.

Alexander's Tricobuphe.

IMPROVEMENT of 1846—a new and extra-ordinary discovery, being a Liquid Hair Dye which changes the color of the hair immediately, to a beautiful brown or black, without injury to the skin or hair, for sale by T. M. FLINT.

Grocertes.

I HAVE in Store a fine lot of Groceries among which may be found Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rio, St. Domingo and old Java Coffee, Sugar House and New Orleans Molasses, Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tess, Spices, &c., which will be sold low for cash. Dec. 17.

THUSE

Music.

HAVE in Store a number of Flutes, Fifes, Vio.
line, Accordeons, &c., with note Books to
suit, that I will sell at Bargains for cash.
Dec. 17. THOS. RAWLINS.

THOS. RAWLINS.

SELLING CHEAP—Blankers, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. Thore who are not supplied will do well to give us a call.

Dec. 17.

MILLER & BRO.

JUJUBE PASTE—An excellent article for coughs, colds, &c.; very pleasant to take, and fresh, at

Dec. 17. 1847.

EXTRACT of Vanilla Concentrated, for fla-voring Ices, Jellies, Custards, or any other such articles which are generally used at this sea-son of the year, for sale by T. M. FLIST. Dec. 17, 1847.

E AU LUSTRAL Hair Restorative, for cleansing, beautifying, preservation and growth of Hair, to be had at the Drug Store of T. al., FLIST. Dec. 17, 1847. PLUMBS AND LEVELS—Just received a few Spirit Plumbs and Levels, also Patent CROWS for Coopers, which will be sold low for cash. THOS. RAWLINS.

Dec. 17, 1847. COOK STOVE—Atwood's Empire Cooking Stove, the best now in use: also a middle sized 9 Plate Stove, for sale low. Dec. 17. THOS. RAWLINS.

RAZORS—I have a few of those prime Razors left, made to order by Wade & Butcher, and warranted to please, which I will reli low for cash.

THOS. RAWLINS. Dec. 17, 1847.

SILVER SAND—For sale by T. M. FLINT. COCOA NUTS-A fresh lot for sale by T. M. FLIST.

THE Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company are requested to pay 83 per centum, on their subscription and stock of said Company, on or before the first Monday in January next, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of the Valley at Charlestown: At the Farmers's and Mechanica' Bank of Frederick County, Md., and to George Mauzy, Treasurer.

Mechanica' Bank of Frederick County, Md., and to George Manzy, Treasurer.

JAMES GIDDINGS, Prest.

Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1847.

N. B. The above notice is to those Stockholders who have subscribed for stock on the new subscription list, dated May last.

J. G.

PUBLIC SALE

N TUESDAY, Dec. 21st, if fair, (if not, the next fair day.) the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on his Farm, near Lectown, his stock of Horses—among them
One pair of excellent Carriage Horses, and several valuable Work Horses;
Carriage and Harness;
Milch Cows and Stock Cattle;
One pair of Oxens; Horse, Brood Sows, &c.,
All of his Farming Implements, Wagons, Hurse and Ox Carte, Ploughs, Harrows, Threshing Machine and Wheat Fan, besides the various articles usually found upon a well appointed Farm.
Corn by the b.rrel;
Household and Kitchen Farmiliare.

Household and Kitchen Furniture. generally of the best description.

Terms.—On all sums of and above \$5 nine months credit; bond and approved security will be required—except the Corn; which will be sold

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. PHILIP P. DANDRIDGE.

December 10, 1847. Postponement.

The above sale has been postponed until Chursday the 23d of December, instant. Dec. 17, 1847. P. P. DANDRIDGE. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who hired Servants of the late Benjamin Wilson, dec'd, that they are respectfully requested to deliver them at Mrs. Mary Wilson's on Christmas Day promptly, and be ready to take up their bonds. No diminution of clothing will be permitted—therefore all must come up to what is specified in their bonds.

Notice is also given to all those who are indebted to the above estate, that longer indulgence cannot be given. The debts of the estate are pressing and must be paid.

The Servants will again be for hire the ensuing year.

JAS, GRANTHAM, Ex'r.

Dec. 10, 1847—4t.

year. JAS. Dec. 10, 1847—4t. NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE advertiser has for sale, a Negro Woman and two Children. The Woman is a good cook, washer, &c., and aged about 25—is sold for no fault. One of the children is aged six years and the other five. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER. Dec. 10, 1847.—8t.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indepted to me either on open account or note, will please call and settle the same, or make some satisfactory arrangement on or before the 1st day of January, 1848; after that date they will be placed in an officer's hand's for collection.

PHILIP COONS.

December 10, 1847.

FOR THE HOLYDAYS. THE Pletorial BROTHER JONATHAN, for Chiristmas and New Year, can be procured by calling on the undersigned, at this office.

This is a most beautiful Sheet, and as a present to children, few things are more appropriate.

Dec. 10, 1847.

J. W. McGINNIS.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

The Virginia State Lettery Office. LOUDOUN ST., WINCHESTER.

THE undersigned, authorized Agent for the Managers, respectfully invites the attention of the public to the following splendid and unequalled Lotteries for the month of December:

Prizes sold and Cashed
During the past few weeks at this Lucky Office:
1 Prize of \$2,000 to a gentleman of Frederick,
Md.

Id.
1 prize of \$1,000 sent to Martinsburg.
1 prize of \$300 and 1 of \$100 sold to a farmer.
1 prize of \$500 sent to Romney, Va.
TRY YOUR LUCK AND DRAW A FORTUSE.

850,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, And 13 Drawn Numbers in each Puckage of 22 Tickets t

Class No. 82, to be drawn in Alexandaia, on Saturday, Dec. 18th, 1847. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:

13 Drawn Numbers out of 66! making nearly many Prizes as Blanks!

many Prizes as Hanks!

\$50,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,910, 2,000,
10 prizes of 1,0001 10 of 500, 20 of
300, 30 of 200, &c., &c.

Tickets \$15—Halves \$71—Quariers \$32, &c.

Certificate of packages of 22 whole tickets \$140
Do do 22 half do 70
Do do 22 quarier do 35
Do do 23 cighth do 17 50

35,000 DOLLARS! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class No. 84, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexan dria, on Saturday, Dec. 25, 1847. SPLENDID SCHEME: \$35,000, \$13,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$3,500, \$,000, 2,689, 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, 40 of 300, &c., &c. 78 Number Lottery-14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.

Certificate of packages of 26 whole tickets \$120

Do do 26 half do 60

Do do 26 quarter do 30

CT On every Tuesday, Capital \$20,000—Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. Packages \$16 25.

LT On every Thursday, Capital \$10,000—Tickets \$3—quarters 75 cts. Package of quarters \$10.

ar The Small Fry Lottery, Capital \$4,500 will be drawn every Saturday—Tickets \$1, hal ickets 50 cents; quarters 25 cents. Packages

B3 70.

LTO orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of the drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from me.

Address

Winchester, Dec. 10, 1847. Fresh Merchandize.

THE subscriber has lately received a full asaortment of Merchandize, all of which he will
sell at a small advance for cash, or to good and
prompt customers on 6 months. All kinds of
country produce wanted, for which he will give
the highest prices—Land, Tallow, Butter, Eggs,
Dried Frait, Broom Corn, Corn, old Iron, &c.—
Call and examine at his New Warehouse, on the
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Decke's &
Roads.

P. DUNNINGTON.

December 10, 1847. December 10, 1847.

HERRING.—Just received, No. 1 Herring, for sale, by the dozen or barrel.

Dec. 3. E. S. TATE.

1848 HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for Sale by CRANE & SADLER.

December 10, 1847.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Very Great Variety.

Ho! for Blessing's Establishment,

THE very place where girls and boys—old and middle aged—can be supplied with all the notions that are wanted in the Holldays.

The undersigned has received from the East, every variety of Toys calculated to please the young—together with all the Fruits of the season, such as Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Sultanna Currants, Malaga Grapes, &c., &c., Also—Just manufactured one of the largest and choicest lots of Candy ever offered.

Cakes of every description will be in waiting, and baked expressly for those who may order them.

JOHN F. BLESSING.

Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1847.

SERVANTS FOR DIRE.

THE undersigned is now prepared to hire the Servants of Mr. George R. Rmb.z, for the year 1848. They are mostly young, and of excellent character. All persons having said Servants the present year are requested to meet their notes when due. JOHN F. LANCASTER, Dec. 3—4t. Silver Spring Farm.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a grand Shoothed March at Honeyville, Page County, on the 25th December next, (Christmas day.) There will be several chances. Persons desirous to engage in such sport are particularly invited to attend. Every arrangement will be made to render satisfaction to all that may wish to engage in it. It is supposed that the highest prize will be at least \$50, and then reducing the others in proportion to the amount made up. Honeyville, Dec. 3, 1847.

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

The country as he will pay the sery signess cash prices.

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

Charlestown, Dec. 3, 1847—17.

BERRYVILLE TURNPIKE THE Stockholders of the Charlestown and Ber-ryville Turnpike Company are notified that an instalment of five Dollars on each share is now called for, and that payment of the same must be made to me on or before the 20th day of Decem-

per next.

Der Payments may be made to my credit in the Charlestown Bank. Nov. 26, 1817. WM. T. ALLEN, Treas. New Goods! New Goods!!

THE undersigned have just returned from the Eastern markets, with a large and well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Sattinetts, which they are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Those wishing to buy, would find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine their stock before buying elsewhere.—They invite a call from the public.

Dec. 10, 1847. STEPHENS & WELLS.

Beady-made Clothing.

Wendy-made Clothing.
WE ask the public to call and examine our splendid stock of READY-MADE CLOTH-ING, which we are not only selling at less than JEW's PRICES, but are actually disposing of for less than the cost of material. Call and see for yourselves.

STEPHENS & WELLS.
Documber 10, 1847.

Jane's Family Medicines. JAYNE'S Expectorant, Do. Hair Tonic,

JAYNE'S Expectorant,
Do. Hair Ponic,
Do. Alterative,
Do. Carminative Balsam,
Do. Touic Vermitige,
Do. Sanative Pills,
Do. Ague and Feyer do.,
Do. Hair Dye.
A large supply of the above valuable medicines us received, and for sale by
Dec. 10, 1847. JOHN P. BROWN.

Rich Scurfs.

JUST received a few very rich Satin Scarfs and Handkerchiefs—also, some beautiful Cassimeres and Cloths at unprecedented low prices to which we invite the attention of the gentlemen. Dec. 10, 1847. MILLER & BROTHER.

At Cost.

Now is the time for the Ladies. We will sell our entire stock of Cashmeres and Mouslins, at cost, and some for less. Those who are not supplied can now get great bargains.

Dec. 10, 1847. MILLER & BRO.

Salt. JUST received another lot of Ground Alum and Fine Salt—factory filled—in fine order and for sale low. Also, a small lot of fine Bacon Middlings, on hand and for sale cheap, at F. DUNNINGTON'S

New Warehouse, near Decker's & Roads, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Dec. 10, 1847. THOS. M. FLINT has just returned from the city with a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Confectionary, Stationery, &c., &c., which he is now opening and offers for sale low.

Also, just received a fresh supply of Dr. Sweetzer's Panacca, Hance's Celebrated Cough Medicines and Sarsaparilla Blood Pills.

November 26, 1847.

Ready-Made Overcoats. JUST received a stock of best (Baltimore make)
Forest Cloth Over-coats, for sale by
Nov. 26.

E. M. AISQUITH.

More Iron.

JUST received, another lot Horse Shoe Barr,
Nail Rods, Band Iron, all sizes, small Tires,
Hoop Iron, &c., at reduced prices.
Nov. 26.

THOS, RAWLINS. Stoves for Sale.

1 VERY complete Coal Stove, 1 large six-plate
1 Stove for burning wood, 3 fron fireboards, elbows, &c.
T. M. FLINT. Ludies' Galters.

WE have on hand, several dozen pair Ladies'
Gaiters, suitable for winter, (a good article,)
which we will sell cheap.
Corn and Pork wanted in exchange for work,
FAMES McDANIEL, Agt. November 12, 1847.

A LARGE supply of Gaiters, walking and Kid Shees, for sale by Nov. 5. MILLER & BRO.

A GOOD assortment of ladies, gents and children's Gloves, just received by Oct. 29.

TWO very fine Double Barcelled Guns, for sale by E. M. AlsQUITH. 200 POUNDS good Lump Buiter at MILLER & BRO.

B ACON and Lard just received and for sale by Oct. 29. CRANE & SADLIER.

I VORY Handle Knives and Forks, just received a few setts, (fifty-one pieces,) at about one half the usual price.

Oct. 22. E. M. AISQUITH.

## General Intelligence.

THE U. S. ARSENAL.

The official report of the operations at the U. States Arsenal in the city of Washington, for the year ending June 30, 1847, shows that much acivity has prevailed there. Among the various article fabricated, we note

article fabricated, we note

12,790 rounds of ammunition for field artillery.

2,200 war rockets

3,461,600 musket balls

3,715,200 rifle balls

4,300,000 percussion caps for small arms

4,669,000 cartridges for small arms.

Respecting Hale's Rockets the report says—

In the month of December last a war rocket of a new kind, invented by Hale, of England, was offered to the notice of our Government, and a mixed Board of officers of the Army and Navy vans appointed to test the invention.

experiments were accordingly made with some of Mr. Hale's own rockets and with others made at this Arsenal according to his specification; the tesults of these trials were so satisfactory that, in the recommendation of the Board, the right of sing the invention was purchased by the Govern-

The peculiar advantage of this new projectile is that of having its directive force in the body of the rocket, thus dispensing with the use of the cumbrous stick attached to the Congreve rocket; cumbrous stick attached to the Congreve rocket; about 2,000 of these rockets, of the calliber of 2 and 3 inches, have been made at this Arsenal, and the trials which have taken place, from time to time, seem to confirm the favorable opinion at irest formed, that, in extent of range and accuracy of direction, they are equal and perhaps superior to the common rockets of equal size. A report of the trial of those which have been sent into the tield is looked for with interest.

On the subject of the numerous experiments made with Gun Cotton, the following aummary of results is presented:

rade with Gun Cotton, the following summary of coults is presented:

1st. The explosive cotton, well prepared, actording to Schonbein's formula, burns at a heat of about 330 degrees Fahrenheit, and it will not, iterefore, set fire to gunpowder. By other modes of preparation, it may be made to explode at a nuch lower temperature; great precaution should therefore be used in drying it.

2d. The projectile force of explosive cotton, in moderate charges, in the musket or in the cannon, a nearly equal to that of twice its weight in that of the best gunpowder.

the best gunpowder.

3d. When compressed by hard ramming, (as in filling a fuse,) it burns slowly; and after a short time it produces fittle or no flame.

4th. By the absorption of moisture, its force appears to be rapidly diminished, but is probably interestored by drying. A sample of cotton, of which 60 grains gave to a musket-ball a mean initial velocity of 1,638 feet, was exposed for two weeks in a cool damp vault, where it absorbed about two per cent of moisture; 60 grains of the cotton in that state gave a mean velocity of 1,412 feet.

cotton in that state gave a mean velocity of 1,412 feet.

5th. Its explosive force, or bursting effect, is, in a high degree, greater than that of gunpowder. In this respect the nature of gun-cotton assimites much more to that of the fulminates than to gunpowder. It is, therefore, well adapted to mining purposes.

6th. Gun-cotton, when well prepared, leaves no perceptible stain when a small quantity is burnt on white paper. The principal residua of its combustion are water and nitrous acid. The acid is made sensible by its odor, and its effect on the barrel of a gun, which will soon be corroded by it, if not washed after firing.

7th. In consequence of the quickness and intensity of action of the gun-cotton when ignited, it cannot be used with safety in our present frearms. It appears by the experiments that an ac-

at cannot be used with salety in our present fire-arms. It appears by the experiments that an ac-cident of service, such as that of inserting two charges into a musket before firing, (which is of frequent occurrence,) would cause the barrel to ourst; and, from the repeated bursting of pistols and other small arms with small charges, there is no doubt that the barrels of our small arms would to destroyed by a few rounds even with service-charges.

A FAT OFFICE.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, demonstrates in figures, that this yearly income of the office of county clerk, now held by Mr. Conner, is over \$40,000. As a single item, he receives \$1 for every record entered. The whole number of records the past year, was 5,115. For making out the calenders of the several courts at which he officiates, he received \$4,500, and thus in proportion for other services.

without a glass window, interspersed amongst the creats, through which we travelled for miles without seeing a human being. The House is upon grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty ervants to attend and keep its apartments in proper order. I could content myself almost anywhere for three months; but surrounded by forwhere for three months; but surrounded by forels, can you believe that wood is not to be had beruse people cannot be found to cut and cart it?
The house is made habitable, but there is not a
ingle apartment in it finished. We have not the
fast fence, yard or other convenience without,
and the great unfinished audience room I make a
drying room of, to bring up the clothes in: It is
a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement,
and the more I view it the more I am delighted
with it."

The great unfinished audience room which Mrs A. speaks of, is the famous East room of the White House.

THE JEWS .- No feature in the Christian world The Jews.—No feature in the Christian world is more extraordinary than the disposition which is beginning to appear, after eighteen centuries of apression and haired, to extend to the Jews the grivileges of free citizens. This has not only deen done in our own country, in Great Britain and France, but in Norway orders have been issued on the throne to place them on the same footing of equality as their kindred in France.

Letters from Tunis also amounce that Mr.

rig of equality as their kindred in France.
Letters from Tunis also amounce that Mr.
Albert Cohene, who lately visited Algeria for the
surpose of devising means of improving the contition of the Israelites, had arrived at Tunis, and
rid an interview with the Bey. The facility
with which Mr. Cohene speaks Arabic enabled
from to converse a long time with the Bey relative
to this mission. The Bey replied—"With the
testistance of God, I promise you to do everything
in my power for the Israelites of my kingdom.—
It is my sincere wish that they may be placed on
the same footing as their co-religionists of France;
in the meantime I give you full power." The
israelites form about a tweatheth part of the popution of Tunis, and their condition is wretched
in the extreme.

in the extreme.

A Change.—The late freshet in the Great Miami River caused a change of channel near its mouth, and this change will have the singular effect of placing the river altogether within the state of Chio. Previous to the freshet the river, after approaching within about a mile of the point it which it emplies into the Ohio, made a bend of ome four or five miles, and returned to within three-fourths of a mile of the place where it commenced. Now, the whole body of the river passes through a new channel almost in a straight line. The new cut is some twenty rods wide, three quarters of a mile long, and made through rich allowial land; which for years has been cultivated in corn.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—We learn from the Cumeriand Civilian, that the quantity of coal in that egion is estimated at 6,306,000 cubic yards, mounting to about that number of tons, and the mantity of iron ore, 3,237,008,000 tons, or sufficient to produce 1,070,000 tons of crude iron.—Phis is a quantity more than equal to the present roduce of the kingdom of Great Britain, continud for a period of 500 years, without penetrating elby the level of the Potomac river.

# Spirit of Jefferson.

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

(OFFICEON MAIN STREET, A FEW BOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BASE,)

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.

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

\$7 ADVERTIBERTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manushript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbidand cularested and continuance. These hot marked on the manushript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbidand cularested and continuance. These by the year.

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 mages to one ist that can be procured. The present is a favorable timefor advancing our enterprise, and we have those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid

WM. J. STREPHENS, Harpers-Ferry;
JOHN G. WILSON,
SOLOMON STALRY, Shepherd-stoya;
WM. of James Burn, Elk Branch;
JOHN COOK, Zion Church;
WM. RONEMOUS of ADAM LINE, Sen., Union School

WM. HONEMOUS OF ADAN ISSUE SHAPE HOUSE;
GEORGE E. MOONE, Old Furnace;
JOHN H. SMITH OF W. J. BURWELL, SMITHfield;
EINWIN A. REILY, SHEMIT POINT;
DOLPHIN DERWOYS HEFLENOWER, Kabletown;
Dr. J. J. JANNEY, Wade's Depot;
JACON ISLER OF 1903. W. REYNOLDS, BETTYVILLE;
WM. A. CASTLERAN, SMIKET'S FETTY;
WM. TIMBERIAKE OF J. O. COYLE, Brucetown, Frederick county:

tek county; HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; Col. WH. HARMISON OF WM. G. CATLETT, Bath Col. Wa. Harrison of WM. G. Catlett, Bath. Mugan county;
Joins II Likens, Mardineburn;
George W. Braddineburn;
George W. Braddineburn;
J. P. Megarti, Philemont, London county;
WM. A. Stremenson, Upperville, Famquier county;
Join Burkitt, Hillsborough, Loudonn county;
George Giebert, Romney, Hampshire county;
George Giebert, Romney, Hampshire county;
Ganriel Jondan or W. Bear, Luray, Page county;
Col. Ardrew Keysen, Hope Mills, do
Capt. Peter Price, Springfield, do
Morana Joinson, Niewali, Warren county;
Maj. Jso. S. Calvert, New-Market, Shernadoah co.
Join H. P. Syons, Waterford, Loudoun county;
Massey, White Post, Clarke county;
Col. —— Turner, Front Royal, Warren county.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, ATTORNET AT LAW.

Winchester, Virginia,

WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior
Courts of Frederick, Jefferson, Clarke and Berkeley Counties. Winchester, Oct. 1, 1847—If.

DE, J. D. STABET, Harpers-ferry, va., OFFERS his Professional Services to the pub

He may be found at Abell's Hotel. Harpers Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847-3m.

SAMUEL J. MOORE,

APPORATED AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
Will. practise in the Courts of Jefferson and
the adjoining counties.
He can be found in the Clerk's Office of the

J. GREGG GIBSON, M. D.,

R ESPECTFULLY offers his services to the In public. He is still associated with Dr. J. J. H. Straith, and will always have the benefit of his instruction and counsel. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at all hours at Dr. Straith's office or at Carter's Hotel. July 30, 1847-6m.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct : IN THE COUNTY COURT. William Bowen, AGAINST

William Boreen, AJAINST
Joseph F. Taylor, Ignatius Fitzsimmons, and Nicholas Fitzsimmons,
IN CHANCERY.

A Ta Court continued and held for the said county, on the 16th day of November, 1847, the Defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Courr, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here Washington, in 1801.—One can scarcely credit the description of Washington City, as Mrs. John Adams found it in 1801. Mrs. A. thus speaks of the city at that date:

"Here and there," she writes, "is a small cot, "thour a glass window, interspeaks of a month of the city at the county for two months successively and posted at the front door door of the Court, house of this county.

A Copy—Teste, T. A. MOORE, Clik. ·Nov. 26, 1847-2m.

Groceries and Spices.

OAF Sugar, Brown do., Molasses, Best Rio Coffiee, best Gonpowder Tea, &c., &c.

SPICES.—Allepice, Nutmegs. Cinnamon, Ginger. Cloves, Pepper, Mace, &u., for sale by Nov. 5.

E. S. TATE.

N. B. I will take in exchange for goods any quantity of Wood, Bacon Hams, Feathers, Corn, Hard Soap, &c.

E. S. T.

For the Ludies.

Rich Ottoman Sattins, eplendid plain and figured Silks, Plaid do, the latest style Cashmers, Mouselins, at extremely low prices; Plain and Twilled Ginghams, Bleh British and American Prints, Alpaccas; and every variety of dress Goods, Flowers, Ribbands, Plumes, Fringes, Gymps, Scarfs, and the richest and most eplendid Shalls, all of which we will offer at reduced prices.

Nov. 5. MILLER & BRO.

In Store.

JUST received, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, 100 Sacks G. A. SALT; 25 Sacks best green RIO COFFEE; and 1500 pounds CANDLES, mouled and dipped.

CONNS & HOFFMAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 5, 1847.

UST received and for sale by Nov. 5. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Window Glass,
for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Blank Forms.

JUST printed, and for sale at this office, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Deeds of Trust, Decla-rations, Forthcoming Bonds, Summonses and Exe-cutions. Promissory Notes, &c. &c.

WAGON BOXES, all sizes, from 2 1-2 by, 1 1-2 to 5 1-2 by 3 1-2.

Nov. 26. THOS. RAWLINS.

THOS. M. FLANT is now opening a large
variety of imported Cigars of the best quality.
Call and try them. Nov. 26. 1847.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITS.—5 dozen superior heavy buckskin gloves and mits, Winchester make, received and for sale by Nov. 19, 1847. MILLER & BRO.

STONE COAL.—Two Tons best Peach-Orchard Anthracite for sale by Nov. 19.

E. M. AISQUITH.

DOWNER Shot Percession Case and Tubes.

POWDER, Shot, Percussion Caps and Tubes, Nov. 26. T. M. FUNT L EMONS and Oranges, tresh, for sale by Nov. 26. T. M. FLINT.

CIRAPEN, just received and for sale by
Nov. 26.
T. M. PLINT.

COFFEE.—Old Government Java Coffee, of
superior quality, for sale by
Dec. 3.

MILLER & BRO.

A LARGE lot of Negro Blankets, all sizes.

CRANE & SADLER.

AHITE PUBLIC SAEBIKE THA Of Valuable Real Estate, and the

of Valuable Real Estate, and the best Water-Power in the Valley of Virginia.

THE subscribers as Trustees, and in virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Trustay the 1st day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

of the late John Strider, lying on the Great Falls of
the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson
and State of Virginia, in the immediate vicinity
of the flourishing towns of Harpers-Ferry, (the
site of the extensive National Armory, where at
least \$180,000 are annually expended by the General Government, and where constant encouragement is offered to a great number of Mechanics
of nearly all trades, of East, West, and South
Bolivar, (all of which are in rapid progress of improvement,) and last but not least, Virginius, situated on a beautiful Island of that name, near the
mouth of the Shemandoah river, and on which
there is in successful operation an Iron Foundry,
a very extensive Flouring Mill, and perhaps the
best Saw Mill in the Valley of Virginia; ulso, a
splendid Cotton Factory, nearly finished. The
said property consists of

Two Tracts of Land,

Two Tracts of Land, One on the East and the other on the West side of the river, (Shenandoah,) the former containing BLEET AGRES

and the latter 219, making together Two Hundred and Seventy-nine Acres Two Hundred and Seventy-nine Acres, besides several very valuable ISLANDS, which contain about 20 Acres, and command the whole River; and being situated immediately at the Great Falls, can render available about 144 feet, thus affording sufficient power for another Lowell. Besides the foregoing advantages, external and internal, and which would alone render this property as desirable as any other in this part of the country, and such as arrely comes into market, it contains many others which it is not practicable to mention in detail here, but which must be apparent to any man who knows or is informed that this great Water Power is located near the mouth of the Shenandoult fiver, (a stream celebrated for its great constancy.) and immediately at the lower end of the rich and beautiful Shenandoult Valley, and that through this identical property passes all the vast and varied products of the same in quest of a market in the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and that here the Potomac and Shenandoult mingle their floods; and on the banks of the former runs the far-famed Chesapeake and Olio Canal, which unites the Alleghany mountains, with their rich and unmeasurable treasures of excesses and feetile sear turning and extractions, with their rich and unmeasurable treasures. Ohio Canal, which unites the Alieghany mountains, with their rich and unmeasurable treasures of muerals and fossils, coal, tumber and agricultural products with the great seaboard, and that here the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Winchester and Potomac line, which connects with the latter, just after passing through this property meet each other; while along a Northwestern line of the same property also passes a Turapike road, the great thoroughlars from Winchester via. Harpers-Ferry to Baltimore. There are, furthermore, in the vicinity of this property, extensive

ELDS OF TRON ORE, and said to be inferior to more in this region.

In view of all these great advantages, and the admirable adaptation of the UPLAND on the West side of the river as a

West side of the river as a

SITE FOR A TOWN,
and knowing that such Lots are greatly in demand, and that the whole must be ultimately occupied, and especially if this Water Power receives the attention it merits in that way, we have, under the discretion vested in us, by the terms of the Decree of Court, caused the same to be faild off as a Town, dividing it into a large number of Lots of different sizes, many of, which will contain one Acre, laid off, in, square form—very few will contain less than an acre, while others will contain from three to five acres, as circumstances may require. The streets to be of good width and the principal ones to pass over a delightful surface. The whole could be easily watered by the Shenandonh, as amply, indeed, as Philadelphia is by the Schuylkill, but there is however, several Springs on this part of the property and in its vicinity. These Lots will be sold separately. The residue, which we designate as

having such vast power and advantages, including the Islands, will be sold altogether. It contains

ABOUT 150 ACRES. and is without doubt one of the Most Valuable Water Powers in the State of Virginia, or perhaps any where. It is in latitude 39d. 20m, exempt from long winters and long nights, in consequence of which much would be saved in the articles of fuel and light. On the other hand, it is far enough from the South to escape in a great incasure the diseases of the warmer climates.—Nor could any location be better situated as to facilities for procuring the raw materials and for the transport of the Manufactured articles. There now stands on this Lot the Walls, Forebay, &c., &c., of a former of a former

Merchant Mill, which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be re-built and put in operation for quite a small sum compared to what it would cost where no improvements had ever existed .-

There is also A SAVF MIRIE now upon it, nearly new. Also a very commo-

dious and substantial STONE

DWELLING HOUSE,
handsomely Rough-cast, together with
Stabling and other Out-buildings.

Believing that such valuable and desirable property has seldom been offered, we have felt it to be our duty to be thus full, without intending to puff—and we carnestly request Capitalists and Business Men to read this advertisement with care, and to come and compare our description.

Business Men to read this advertisement with care, and to come and compare our description with the premises to be sold. We are satisfied that nothing is unfairly represented.

Previous to the day of sale, the Lots will all be staked off, and several fair platts made and distributed, one of which will be retained by each of the subscribers; another will be placed in the hands of Mr. John H. Strider, residing near the premises, who will show the same to any persons who may call on him—another will remain in the hands of Capt. James M. Brown, our County Surveyor, who has been engaged to make them the hands of Capt. James M. Brown, our County
Surveyor, who has been engaged to make them
out, and who will give any information desired.

Terms of Sale.—The purchasers to pay onethird in cash, and the balance in one and two years,
of equal instalments, with interest thereon from
the day of sale, and to give bond and satisfactory
security, and a Trust Deed on the property purchased, to secure the deferred payments.

G. W. SAPPINGTON,

WM. LUCAS,
ISAAC FOUKE
Nov. 19. 1847—18.

Nov. 19. 1847—18.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

FROM the liberal encouragement extended to this establishment. Ten new and very commodious rooms; he is therefore prepared to entertain in a very comfortable manner many more visitets and boarders than heretofore,—and while he continues to keep his house in the same style, hopes to merit and receive the same generous share of public patronage.

He further promises, that his Table shall be supplied as usual, with all the delicacies of our various seasons, and his Bar shall always be supplied with the best Wines, Brandica, (foreign and Domestic) and other Liquors of superior quality. He has also erected additional stalls to his stable, where an abundant supply of Hay, Oats and Corn may always be found.

Tr Hacks, Carriages, Ruggies and careful Drivers, always ready for the second modulor of visiters.

November 19, 1847.

Fifes, &c., Firtannia Wure, in sets and single pieces; a handsome assortment of Plated and Britannia Casters and Cantlestoms to Plated and Britannia Casters and Cantlestom and Callesticks; Cutlery, some very fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Tweesers, &c.; a beautiful lot of Choral, for Neck-laces, with a general assortment of Toys and other articles usually kept with the above goods.

Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1847.

Forfamery and Fancy Goods.

Just received, a large supply of French Permany new and elegant Fancy Articles, to which we particularly invite the attention of the Ladies. Nov. 5.

Heady-made Coats.

HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

Nov. 19, 1847.

Pirates, &c., a heautiful to of Choral, for Neck-laces, with a general assortment of Toys and other articles usually kept with the above goods.

Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1847.

Furginery and Fancy Goods.

Heavely and Casters and careful Privacy and elegant Fancy Articles, to which we particularly invite the attention of the Ladies.

Nov. 5.

Heavely and Casters and careful Privacy and Casters, with a general assortment of Toys and other articles usually kept with the ab

## Poetrn.

FOR THE STRIT OF LEFFERSON.

MR. EDITOR—The following significant verses written by a young gouldman of Mt. S.——, Ky presented to a Lady of this county, a abort time significant the majace, in the columns of the "Spirit."

Though my unwilling lips no more Move to the music of thy name—Though now tmus'd as once of yore, Thy ey'ry look of love to claim; Think not thine image can depart From its decaying shrine, my heart.

The brightest pennon in the mast.
Of ships upon an outward sea,
Below the horizon sinks at last,
But not my mem'ry of thee;
Thy ever-present form denotes.
The level waste on which it floats. But, as within a vase, whose sides
With painted figures are intpress
A flower silently abides,
In perfect growth and quiet rest,
Nor on its leaves a hue is found,
Or color of those shaped around:

So in my heart thy mem'ry grows,
A flower as beautiful and fair;
And from its radiant lamp bestows
A light to break the darkness there
That light just serves me to discern;
The lifeless figure on the urn.

Valuable Jefferson Land for Sale

THE subscriber being desirous of rémoving the South, offers for sale his Valuable Landed Estate, situated three miles North West of Charlestown (the seat of Justice for Jefferson county, Va., within half a mile of the Winchester and Potoma Railroad, and the Smithfield and Harpera-Ferr Turnpike, and also within four Miles of Kerney Depot, on the Haltimore and Ohio Railroad,

Containing 600 Acres.

The Impromements consist of a commodi DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms. The Out-balldings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c... There is a great variety of

TLUET EDICED growing and yielding upon the Estate

besides every variety of Ornamental Trees growing in the yard.

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

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

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

country residence, an opportunity is now other rarely to be met with.

WM. T. WASHINGTON.

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

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS. J. H. KINNINGHAM has just received from J. Philadelphia, the FASHIONS, fully explained and illustrated, so that he can Cut in the most tasthorable and taster of manner, all garments entrusted to him. Having had considerable experience, and advantages inferior to no one in the county, he feels a degree of confidence in soliciting a share of the custom of the town and vicinity. Pledging himself to exert all his energies to please the public taste, he unconditionally warrants all garments cut by him to fit. He respectfully invites all to give him a trial.

Charlestown, Sept. 24, 1847.

Charlestown, Sept. 24, 1847.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in payment for work. Corn, Wheat or Flour would not be refused.

1 H. K.

Marble Establishment. THE subscribers beg leave, most respectfully, to announce to the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding counties, that they have opened a MARBLE YARD



A SUPPLY of the above valuable articles re-ceived and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN. Charlestown, Aug. 27, 1847.

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

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.

D. Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. alwaysonk and to exchange with the farmers for their produce.

Old Furnace, February 26, 1847.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

THE subscribers have returned from the Eastern cities with a handsome stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold at a very moderate advance, comprising in part, Gold and Silver Watches, all descriptions of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, &c. Also—a good assortment of Cornelius, Parlor, and common Lard Lamps, from 50 cts., to \$12: Candlelarbers, gilt and plated, from one to three branches: musical instruments—Accordeans, tery cheap, Flutes, Fifes, &c., Britannia Ware, in sots and single pieces; a handsome assortment of Plated and Britannia Casters and Candlesticks; Cutlery, some very fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Tweesers, &c.; Steel Beads and Trimmings, Bead Bags, Purses, &c.; a beautiful lot of Choral, for Necklaces, with a general assortment of Toys and other articles usually kept with the above goods.

Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1847.

NEW STORE IN BERRYVILLE.

THE undersigned has leased the Store Root in Berryville, Clarke County, recently or cupied by Boteler & Johnson, and has just returned from the East with an entire new stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods. They will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured at any point West of Baltimore, either for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

Also received, a fine assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and every other atticle usually found in a Retail Store.—The public generally are invited to call.

Nov. 26, 1847. P. O. LITTLEJOHN.

LOOK HERE



THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will be happy to exhibit to his friends and costomers—being confident that he can suit all tastes, as he has every variety; and at every

all tastes, as he has every variety, and at every shade in price.

Among the stock on hand will be found—
Single, Double, Treble and Cork-soled Boots,
Coarse Boots for servants, very heavy, large supply; from 3 to 400 pair best coarse Shoes, can't be beat.

A variety of Calf and Kip Shoes for men's wear,
Calf, Morocco and Kip Shoes, for ladies.
Boys, misses and children's Shoes, various kinds.
In fact he has on hand the best assortment over manufactured in the town or country, and a judicious selection of Ladies wear.

He fenders his thanks to the public for the liberal custom thus far bestowed upon him, and expects from his desire to please, to receive continued evidences of approbation.

He will at all times make to order any description of work in his line at the very shortest notice.

JAS. Modaniel, Agent.

NOW FOR BARGARNS.

NOW FOR BARGAINS. HAVE now received my supply of Gentle-men's Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., of every color, quality and price, together with a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings, which I am determined to sell lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought for at any other es-tablishment in the counts. I have also received quality of Goods can be bought for at any other establishment in the county. I have also received the latest report of the Fall and Winter Fashions: I am therefore prepared to furnish all kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, on much better terms than they can be procured elsewhere in the county. All who are in want of Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before they supply themselves.

JAMES CLOTHIER.

Charlestown Oct. 15:1847

Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1847. N. B.—All kinds of Garments cut and made to order, as heretofore, at the shortest notice and of the most liberal terms, and always warranted to fit well.

FURNITURE DEPOT At Harpers-Ferry.

At Harpers-Ferry.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has for sale, a large assortment of

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

Such as Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, &c. all of which he will sell at very reduced prices. These articles are manufactured in Alexandria, of the best materials, and in the best manner, with the aid of machinery, and under such favorable circumstances as enables him to assure the public that they are better and handsomer, and will be sold cheaper, than any made in this quarter of the country.

Those who have been in the habit of supplying themselves from the Alexandria establishment, are particularly invited to call and see the articles now offered.

Call and examine pefore your purchase else.

cles now offered.

Call and examine ocfore you purchase else UJUNDERTAKING, and Repairing of all kinds of Furniture, attended to promptly. JOHN R. ZIMMERMAN.

Harpers-Ferry, April 30, 1847-6m. STOVE WARE-HOUSE



No. 30, Light street, Baltimore, Maryland,

AS now on hand, and intends keeping during the ensuing fall, one of the largest and most select stocks of Sloves that can be found in this or any other city. He invites those who want Stoves to visit his establishment, where they can select from a great variety of every principle and style, just such as are suited to their wants, and at prices that will not be objected to. Having in the fall of last year sold a vast number in Jefferson and the adjacent counties, and being desirous of extending them still further, he is induced to offer the following low scale of prices. Persons not visiting the city can order per letter, enclosing the cash, and they may depend on having a good article sent:

No. 1 Albany Cook, taking 18 inch wood, with all the fixtures complete,

No. 2 do do 20 inch, 15 00 No. 3 do do 22 " 17 00 Vo. 3 do do 22 " 25 00 No. 5 do do 25 " 25 00 No. 5 do do 25 " 25 00 No. 5 do do 25 " 25 00 No. 2 "Louis" Parlor Stoves, new style, 10 00 No. 3 Louis 14th style cast air-light, 17 in. 6 00 No. 30, Light street, Baltimore, Maryland,

No. 3 do do do 12 00 STOVES, STOVES.

No. 2 Louis 14th style cast air-tight, 17 in. 6 00 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mode colored, Embroidered do., rich,
Do. "Plain "
Tekere and Cashmere do.,
Blankets and other Wollen do., very low,
Nov. 5. MILLER & BRO.

EATHER—Heavy sole, and the Leather;
Calf Skins and Harness Leather, just recelved by WM. R. SEEVERS,
Nov. 5, 1847.

BALTIMORE TRADE

LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH, ELOUA & PAODUCE Commission Merchant, No. 22 Commerce Street, Baltimore

REFER TO
H. Keyes, Esq.,
T. H. & W. B. Willis,
Jno. R. Flagg, Esq.,
Jas. L. Ranson, Esq.,
Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley Co., Va.
G. H. Beckwith & Co., Middlewsy, Va.
Jno. K. White, Esq., Shepherdstown, Va.
ltimore, Sept. 17, 1847.

WALTER CROOK, Jr., UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, 220 Baltimore street, near Charles, Baltimore,
EEPS constantly in store a large and general secretaries, French and American Paper Hangings.
Also makes to order. Bed and Window Curtains, Curphions, Carpets, Feather Beds and Matresses.
Baltimore, July 16, 1847—17\*

DIX'S COLUMBIA HOUSE,

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

THIS HOUSE being located in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depot makes it a desirable Situation for Travellers. Terms per day \$1,25 cts.
July 16, 1847—6m.

LEWIS A. METTEE, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 13 LIGHT STREET

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

CENTLEMEN'S Garments made in a superior manner. Making, Cutting and Trimming done on reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch. Baltimore, July 16, 1847—6m.

A PHILLIPS & CO., MERCHANT TALLORS.

S. W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets,

AVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of superior Ready-made Clothing.
Gentlemen in want of fashionable Garments will
find at this Establishment one of the best supplies
in the city, at the lowest prices for cash.

Er Garments made to order, in the most fashionable style, and warranted to please.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Their facilities for purchasing and manufacturing their goods are very advantageous, having one of the firm residing East, which enables them to

of the firm residing East, which enables them to have early and constant supplies of all Seasonanle and Fasinonable Goods.

With the arrangements they have made, and their long experience in the business, they can with confidence assure 'the public that they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Baltimore, July 16, 1847—1y.

TURNER & MUDGE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER

WHQLESALE DEALERS 11.

OF all descriptions.

Oriniting and Writing Inks, Bleaching Powders, Russia Skins, &c.

II Cash paid for Rags.

No. 3, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

June 11, 1847-1y. JAMES M. HAIG.

No. 133 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
SIGN OF THE GOLD TASSEL,
MPORTER and Manufacturer of Fringes,
Tassels, Gimps, Odd Fellows' and Masonic
Regalia, Flags, Banners, &c. Dealer in Buttons,
Tailors' Trimmings, Cords, &c. Fancy Goods in
every variety, wholesale and retail.

17 All orders promptly attended to.
Baltimore, Feb. 5, 1847—19\*

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the prosecution of the Hardware Business, are prepared to offer their friends and all who may call on them an Entire New Stock, which has been selected with the greatest care, from the European and American Manufacturers.

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

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

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

MUNCASTER & DODGE.

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

Scales, Scales! Scales!!

Marden's Patent Improved Plat-

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No. 3 do do do 20 in. 8 00
No. 3 do do do 20 in. 8 00
No. 4 do do do 26 in. 12 00
Small Bituminous Coal Stoves 6 000
Earge do do 10 00
Sheet Iron Air-tighte from four to eight dollars, which give a quick and regular heat, and are most desirable Stoves for chambers.

Six-plate Air-tighte from 4 to 9 dollars; Kitchen Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces at the lowest rates.
Address, JACOB FUSSEIL, B...
July 16, 1847—1y. No. 30 Light st., Balt.

A KES.—Hunt's, Sharp's, and Rawlins' Axes, warranted 30 days, at less than they can be had elsewhere in Charlesows.

Nov. 26.

Window Glass.

BY 10, 10 by 12, Baltimore and New Jersey, different qualities; 10 by 12 Western, on hand and for sale cheap. Other sizes furnished at short notice. WM. R. SEEVERS.

Summit Point, Nov. 5, 1847.

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls!

JUST received and for sale:

Black Thibet with rich Fringe, Black Cloth Heavy, Mode colored, Embroidered do., rich, Do.

Plaim

Tekers and Cashmere do.,
Blankets and other Wollen do., very low, Nov. 20.

CASE autm site beautifuly informs the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Parlor and Cook.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHOLESALE AND RELEVALL.

He subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Parlor and Cook.

By 10, 10 by 12, Baltimore and keep did assortment of Air-tight Cook Stove, the best offered in this market. There are five sizes, for coal or wood. House keepers and farmers should by all means examine this superior Cooking Stove. There is a great saving of fuel, and the oren possesses an advantage over almost any other kind of Stove now in use. It is very large, and the top being fire-brick, the moisture is absorbed during baking, and combines the advantages both of a Brick oven and a Cook Stove. He keeps, also, Air-tight Cook Stove the best offered in this market. There are five sizes for fire-place

Boots and Shoes.

1 CASE extra size heavy Boots,
1 case stout do., 1 case men's water proof do.,
1 case boys' do., 1 case youths do., children's do.,
Heavy Brogans, Boys' and Children's Shoca of
every quality on hand and for sale low by
Nov. 5. MillER & BRO.

rious minerals.

The principle upon which this medicine acts, is by assisting and harmonizing with nature; it drives out all foul acrimonious humors from the blood and body, and hy assimilating with and strengthening the gastric juice of the atomach, it assists digestion; in short there is not a vein, artery, muscle or nervain the human body, that is not strengthened by the PANACEA, and it also possesses the remarkable property of removing mercury from the bones and joints.

FOR ERUPTIONS OF THE SRIP.

Scurvy, Scorbutic Affectious, Tumors, Scrofala or King's Evil, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Cancers, Running Sores, Scabs and Biles, time and a determined perseverance in Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea, will effect a cure.

Rejection of food, Nausea, Vomitings, Nervous affections, Bilious complaints, Head-ache, Paloness, or Female Irregularities, Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea will soon effecta cure; but if obstinate, or attended with griping, flying pains, the dose should be increased, and the cure will soon be effected. Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to take much medicine; but bear in mind that this mildly operating medicine puts not weakness into the frame, but most certainly draws weakness out, leaves strength in its place, and by giving composed sleep at night, and an appetite for any kind of food, re-animates the whole frame with vigorous action, improving the mind and clearing the sight.

SCROPULA AND CLANDULAR AFFECTIORS.

Scrofula is said to be hereditary, the infant receiving from its parents the seeds of this disease, which increases with its years, if neglected and not subjected to frequent purification with Dr. Swettzen's Paracra. The glands are placed in the corners of the body, and out of the way of direct communication; their real use is a subject on which much difference of opinion prevails; it suffices us to know that when in a diseased state, they are capable of being purified and cleaned by a long course of Dr. Swettzen's Paracea, which restores them to sound and proper sclion. Scrofulous persons can never pay too much attention to their blood, its purification should be their first thought, for after a long course of perseverance they will even cure hereditary disease.

In case of Jaundice, Asthma, Liver complaints, Tie Doloreux, Rhenmatism or Rheumatic Gout, Dr. Sweetzer's Paracea cannot be too highly extolled; it searches out the very root of the discase, and by removing it from the blood, makes a cure certain and permanent.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneya, Strictures, Gravel, Store, Piles, Fistula, Urinary Obstructions and Extreme Costiveness, Dr. Sweetzen's Paracea is the best remedy ever tried; it removes all those agrimonious humors, from the blood which give rise to the above diseases, and by keeping the blood in a pure condition, insures health.

For Dropsy, Falling of the Bowels, Impurities of

health.

For Dropsy, Falling of the Bowels, Impurities of Blood, Mercurial Taint, Weakness of the Spinc, Flow of blood to the head, Giddiness, Singing or Buzzing noise in the head and ears, Dr. Sweet-ZER'S PANACEA will give certain relief; in all se-

ZER's PANACEA will give certain relief; in all severe and chronic cases, the patients cannot be too often reminded that larger doses and perseverance will effect a cure.

In Chills and fevers, bilious fever, affections of the eyes and cars, spongy and bleeding gums, Bronchitis, and recent coughs and coids, Dr. SWEETZER'S PANACEA will be found perfectly sure and certain in its effects.

GRAVEL AND URINARY COMPLAINTS.

These complaints are generally attended with the most fatal consequences, and are seldom or never cured by the present mode of treatment; they usually accompany the patient to the grave, after suffering the most excrutiating pain and jorture. The cause of these complaints are the same as all others, the dross of the blood becomes incrusted on the finest narrow passages, whence arise morbid secretions and stoppages of urine.—You will find the most powerful directics of no use, as they only increase the quantity of urine and do not purify and strengthen the parts. By purifying the blood with Dr. Swedters Panages, you remove the cause of the disease, consequently it cannot exist any longer, after sufficient perseverance in its use has deprived the blood and body of all acrimonious humors and incrustations.

DISEASES OF THE LUNCS—CONSUMPTION.

This is a very prevalent and fatal disease; it results mostly from neglected coughs, colds, and broughtts, also from improper treatment in many other cases, such as measels, fevers, inflamations and exactly asserts. other cases, such as measels, fevers, inflamations and small pox, and a host of other badly treated diseases; where the cause, instead of having been thoroughly removed from the blood and body, have only been palliated or removed from one part to break out in another. By divesting your bodies from all foul humors, through the medium of Dr. Sweetzers Panacka, the cure is at once rendered certain and permanent. Recollect while there is acrimonious humors floating in the circulation, it is as apt to settle on the lungs as any other part of the body; this is the reason that consumption is so prevalent.

BILES, SORES AND ULCERS,

Which you see on the exterior, come from, and have their source in, the interior, and might just as well have settled on your langs, liver, or any other, part; which we know they frequently do, and produce most violent inflamatory disordere. The flumor which occasions these sores is of a highly acrimonious burning nature. We know it from the pain it gives in forming, and afterwards from its rapidly ulcerating and corroding the flesh and skin of the part where it breaks out. This shows the necessity of frequently purifying the blood with Dr. Sweetzer's Panacka, and keeping such malignant humors in subjection. Should you have a bile or ulcer, be thankful that nature has taken the trouble to warn you of the danger your life and body is in, for it is a warning that the blood is foul. Had this same aerimony selected the lungs instead of the surface of your body for its seal, consumption of the lungs would have been the consequence. Delay not then to purify and cleanse with Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea. BILES, SORES AND ULCERS,

purify and cleanse with Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea.

ASPIRE DISEASE.

Spinal affections, enlargement of the bones and joints, white swellings, hip joint complaint, raptures, falling of the bowels and womb disease, will find a speedy cure in Dr. Sweetzers, Paracella. Where the disease has been of long standing, the time required to make a cure will be longer, but the patient may rest assured that a determined perseverance will effect it.

EMONCHITIS, ASTIMA AND DISEASES OF THE

ERONCHITIS, ASTHINA AND DISEASES OF THE WINDPIES.

These diseases proceed from the seriosity or corrupt humors of the blood, and having settled itself on the threat and lungs, and stopped them up; so that they cannot draw sufficient air in for respiration. Dr. Sweetzer's Panacea will give immediate relief, and to make the cure perfect and certain, it should be continued some time after, to free the system from all bad humors.

BR. SWEETSER'S PANACEA, being composed only of a vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warrented, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral; or chemical substances, is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under any stage of human suffering.

Price 31 per bottle, or six bottles for 35. For sale wholesale and retail, at the corner of Charles and Pratt Streets, Baltimore. Also for sale by Thos. M. Flint, Successor to J. H.

Beard, Charlestown,
A. M. Cardlen, Hoppers-Ferry,
Joseph Entley, Shepherdstown,
Dorsey & Bowdy, Winchester.

October 1, 1847—cowly.