

**THIS DAY**

**PUBLIC SALE,**  
Or 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,

Tuesday the 1st day of February next, if not, the next fair day, and continued from day to day until completed, all the

**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 Harper's Ferry, the site of the extensive National Armory, and also at least \$180,000 are now expended by the General Government, and which constant encouragement is offered to a great number of Mechanics of every class, of East, West, and South, Bolivia, (all of which are in rapid progress of improvement,) and last but not least, Virginians, situated on a beautiful Island of that name, near the mouth of the Shenandoah 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; also, a splendid Cotton Factory, nearly finished. The said property consists of

**Two Tracts of Land**

One on the East and the other on the West side of the river, (Shenandoah,) the former containing

**SIXTY ACRES**,

and the latter 910, making together

**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 rarely 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 Shenandoah river, (a stream celebrated for its great consistency, and immensity at the lower end,) and the grandeur, beauty, and magnificence of the falls, and the grandeur, beauty, and magnificence of the same in quest of a market, in the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and that here the Potomac and Shenandoah mingle their floods; and on the banks of the former, the far-famed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which unites the Alleghany mountains, with their rich and immeasurable treasures of minerals and fossils, coal, lumber 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 the North-western line of the same property also passes a Turnpike road, the great thoroughfare from Winchester via Harper's Ferry to Baltimore. There are, furthermore, in the vicinity of this property, extensive

**BEDS OF IRON ORE**,

and said to be inferior to none 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

**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 direction vested in us, by the terms of the Decree of the Court, caused the same to be laid 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 rectangular 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 Shenandoah, as ample, 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

**The Water Lot**,

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 anywhere. It is in latitude 39° 20' N., exempt from long winters and long nights, in consequence of which much would be saved in the articles fuel and light. On the other hand, it is far enough from the South to escape in a great measure from the heat of that climate. Nor could any location be better suited as to facilities for preparing 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

**Merchant Mill**,

which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be rebuilt 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 SAW MILL**,

now upon it, nearly new. Also a very commodious and substantial STONE DWELLING HOUSE, handsomely rough-cut, 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 earnestly request Capitalists and 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.

Precious to the day of sale, the Lots will all be stated off, and several other plats made and distributed, one of which will be an important principle always to be observed, namely to satisfy the demands of Mr. John H. Strider, residing near the premises, who will allow the same to any person who will do it at his own stand, and by so doing he expects to share the patronage of the Town and County.

He returns his sincere thanks to the generous people for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him. January 18, 1848.—I. M.

**A NEW OYSTER SALOON**,

G. BORGE B. MONROE desires to inform his old customers, and all new ones as may wish to patronize him, that he has taken room adjoining the Basement Bar of SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL, Charlestown, and will be pleased to accommodate them in the same. He has also a room at his old stand, and by so doing he expects to share the patronage of the Town and County.

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**MATCHES**—60 gross Matches, for sale by YOUNG, Agt.

# Spirit of Jefferson.

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

VOL. 4.

CHARLESTOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

NO. 30.

**THE GRAVE OF BONAPARTE.**

On a lone bare Isle, where the wild roaring hallow, Assails the stern rock, and the loud tempest raves, The storm is still, while the dew-dropping willow, And the weeping willow, leaves her boughs bare. The lightning may flash! and the loud thunder roars! He needs not—he hears not—he's free from all pain—He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle, No sound can awake him to glory again.

Oh! shade of the Mighty! where now are the legions? The mailed but to conquer, when they left them on! All have perished in the hills of Italy, and all save the fame of their triumph is gone.

The trumpet may sound, and the loud cannon ramble, They hear not—they hear not—they're free from all pain; They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle—

No sound can awake them to glory again.

Yet spirits immortal, the tomb cannot bind thee, For like living One Eagle that soared to the sun, Those springs from bondage, and leaves behind a name which, beneath, immortal had won!

And though nations, come, and the world's broad battle, No sound on thy soul, till that sleep of the plain; They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle—

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

**SENATORIAL CONVENTION.**

This is the day fixed upon for the Meeting of the Democratic Senatorial Convention, for this District. The Convention promises to be largely attended, and we doubt not harmony and concord will prevail. There are a number of gentlemen who have been spoken of in connection with the office, and our only desire is, that the man who can best serve our party, and most efficiently represent our interests, may receive the nomination. To succeed in this contest, is a matter of paramount importance, and our friends must be willing to lay aside every personal predilection, to accomplish this one great purpose.

The Whig Convention, for nominating a Senator for this District, will be held in Charlestown, on Thursday, 10th inst.

**ELECTORAL CONVENTION.**

It occurs to us, that our friends of the Shepherdstown precinct, are over-sensitive as to the appointment of Delegates to the anticipated Electoral Convention. The course will be pursued as yet, a more matter of conjecture, and the County meeting at the Court House only desired to act in such a manner as to provide for any emergency that might arise. The Delegates appointed, were fairly and equitably apportioned among the different precincts, and the President of the meeting, selected the names of those whom he thought would be most likely to attend the Convention, and most efficiently represent the interest of those with whose rights they were entrusted.

We hope, for the harmony of the party, the good of the cause, the duty and forbearance which each member of our party should exercise towards the other, that the course pursued by Shepherdstown precinct, will not be carried out by the others. It is a matter of too little importance to be occupying our attention, or exciting our feelings, when there are great questions of government to be mooted, and the supremacy or downfall of Republican principles to be determined.

**TREASON IN THE CAMP.**

A correspondent of the last week's "Free Press," who is for Clay first and Clay all the time, makes a terrible onslaught upon his political brethren who manifested a desire to sacrifice principle, to subserve expediency. He administers, in a blunt way, it is true, a severe rebuke to some of the more impetuous, though less honest, of his Whig brotherhood. Take for example the following:

"What evidence have we that he (Gen. Taylor) advocates the principles of the Whig party? None. He tells us, he would have voted for Jackson. He also tells us, he would have voted for Clay. This proves that the Democrats have as large a share of his patronage as the Whigs. He also says he will not serve as the candidate of any party. 'To vote for him under these circumstances, proves, that all, our pretensions to principles, are but an empty name.' We have been once deceived by voting for a man whose principles we did not know; that ought to teach us a lesson not soon to be forgotten. I am not a prophet, neither am I the son of a prophet, but I predict if the Whigs run Gen. Taylor, it will be the funeral dirge of the party. Furthermore, we should be alarmed at the military spirit which predominates throughout the country, and check, if possible, the growing evil, which has been the downfall of nations and empires, and will, I fear, be the downfall of our own, unless the people prevent it by their actions."

This is the honest sentiment of at least two-thirds of the Whig party of Jefferson. They feel conscious that in giving to Gen. Taylor their support, they are yielding every principle which they have heretofore advocated, in the mere hope that the chances of war may bring about something that will enure to their favor. And is it to come at last, that they are to be whipped into the traces, and made to yield a passive submission? We shall quietly await to see future developments.

**THE TRUE REASON.**

Sen. Butler in his late speech in the United States Senate on the tenth of the present Regent Bill, truly said that one of the most prominent reasons why we had no peace, was "our own dictions." Who can doubt this for a moment? We have the most unquestionable evidence that such is the case. See what the gallant Jefferson Davis said a few days ago from his seat in the Senate:

"They (the Mexicans,) have heretofore—and I say it without unkindness to any one, continually looked to divisions at home as likely to produce a recall of the army; and they can be cured of that heresy only by the presence of an army sufficiently powerful to show the concentrated will of the nation."

**A CHANGE.**

Hon. George Poindexter, "old Poins," of Mississippi, is out for the Administration, the War, and Democracy, and the Country. He addressed the Democratic Convention at great length and with much ability on the 8th ultmo, and is now publishing a series of able letters on the war, and in reply to Mr. Clay's Lexington speech, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet, in the Mississippian. "Hurrah for old Poins!"

**HENRY CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.**—It is generally understood, says the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, that Mr. Clay will not consent to the withdrawal of his name from before the public as a candidate for the Presidency. He is in favor of a national convention, for the purpose of making nominations.

**NEW YORK POLITICS.**—The New York anti-Wilmot Proviso Democratic convention, at Albany on Wednesday—Judge Denio presiding, with seven Vice Presidents, adopted an address against the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of sustaining the administration in carrying on the war. It was in favor of free trade. It reviewed the difficulties which had occurred in the party, denounced the Baraburners as traitors, &c.

**Two attempts have been made in the Legislature of Louisiana to elect a United States Senator, which each time resulted in a tie. The candidates were Mr. Reniar, Whig, and Mr. Silliman, Democrat.**

**"UNDER WHICH KING, BEZONIAN?"**

Washington still abounds with rumors and speculations about the Presidential stock in market. At one moment, (says the Washington Union,) we are told of the success of the friends of Mr. Clay; at the next, of Gen. Taylor. Now, we are informed that both intend to run—the civilian in the north, and the general in the south; and then we have the notable scheme which was practiced in 1836, of making the preferred candidate on the back of the voter's ticket, and permitting the majority of voters in the several States to decide the cast and sweep the platter. The Whig leaders and politicians are certainly very busy; and all that we can gather is, that the "magnetic influence" is diffusing itself, and that Mr. Clay is running ahead.

In the meantime, it is very amusing to collect the various opinions and speculations which are forming by the friends of the two candidates.—We shall a few before our readers from the editors of the New York press alone.

The following, for example, is an extract of a letter from the editor of the Tribune, (then in Washington.)

"WASHINGTON, Wednesday—11 p.m.

"Let the friends of Henry Clay everywhere understand that his friends here are unchanged and unwavering; that they believe him not only the fittest man for President, but the proper man to be supported in the ensuing canvass; and that he will be elected, if any true Whig don't vote at the Presidential election, let them take a 'Locooco,' as long as they can, to rule over them. I trust he will not be a Whig. Now, let us have fair play, and no dodging. Let the Whig people be fairly represented in a Whig National Convention, and its decision we can all defer to; but I don't believe it will be in favor of any other man than the acknowledged leader and head of the party. Unless Mr. Clay shall, peremptorily insist on withdrawing from the canvass, who can doubt that he will be our candidate? Let those who affect to believe that the advocates of Mr. Clay's nomination don't mean it, look on and see. It will not take long to convince them."

Now let us hear the other side. The following is from the last Saturday's correspondent of the New York Courier, a champion of Gen. Taylor:

"COLEMAN'S HORSE, Washington, Jan. 18, 1848.

"It is as I predicted. The cliques of the Tribune and the Intelligencer have surrounded Mr. Clay, and the result probably will be that he will consent to go into the Convention, and for fourth place, to be placed above some more, and those who persist in this course deserve to be indicted for cruelty to animals." The plan of the battle is beginning to assume a definite shape, while the old issues of party are being thrown aside and new ones formed. \*

"The indications now are, that Mr. Clay will suffer his name to be used; that his friends will carry him into the Convention and then drop him. There will be a large majority of the Whigs who, at the last moment, go for Gen. Taylor, and general success; and the result will be, that the Convention will go through with the ceremony upon the General's former adherents. The Whigs may either drop him, or place him upon a platform upon which he will not stand.

**WHIG CONVENTION.**

From the following, it will be seen that the Whig party will be forced again to submit to the dictation of a National Convention. The Taylor men may wriggle, but they must at last come up to the scratch.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, under date of January 28, says:

The Whigs of the two Houses of Congress, at a meeting last night, decided on having a National Convention. It is said that the Taylor men opposed it, as they are for nobody but of "Rough and Ready." The time and place will be decided on next week.

C. The Richmond Republican, (the leading paper of the State,) will by no means relish this move on the part of those whom it designates as "office seekers and office holders!" It fails to its meet-head the following Ticket, "Convention or No-Convention":

"The time has arrived when the people, the people, should let the partisan press, and office seekers, and office holders know who will decide this question. They want no Convention to dictate to them who is Gen. Taylor. They are satisfied to run.

**GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,** FOR PRESIDENT, AND MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, VICE PRESIDENT.

The Southern, Western and Middle States will elect Gen. Taylor with Mr. Fillmore. What says the New York Express to this combustible ticket?

Speaks out spontaneously Mr. Express, and demands it if you dare. The writer believes this ticket would be elected in Pennsylvania by 20,000, and New York would swell its thousands until it reached 50,000 majority. The people will take this matter into their own hands, and not heed the dictation of politicians at Washington or elsewhere."

**WELL SAID.**

At a dinner recently given to Col. Miles at Mrs. Cruz, the brave General Twiss gave the following toast:

"Honor to the citizen soldier, who steps forward to do battle for his country. Shame to the knaves at home, who give aid and comfort to our enemies."

Who can doubt that such must be the sentiment of the brave men generally, who have been engaged in battling for our country in Mexico.

The Democratic State Convention of Arkansas have nominated Thos. S. Drew for Governor and R. W. Johnson for Congress. They have also appointed twelve delegates to the National Convention—adopted strong resolutions in favor of the justice of the war, and its vigorous prosecution. The following resolution was also adopted:

**DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBERTY.**—We understand that Mr. NIMROD APPERSOON, who resides near the Jefferson and Clark line, was attacked by two men, who were going home on Thursday evening, and one of whom struck him in the face as Mr. A. was entering the lane leading to his house, two men sprang out from the side, and brandishing clubs, struck him a blow, but not of force sufficient to cause him to fall from his horse. It is believed they were white men, disguised by blacking themselves. Mr. A. had in his possession several thousand dollars, which fact was no doubt known to those who made the attack. This is the first attempt at highway robbery that has been made in our county for many years.—*Free Press.*

**HYPNOTISM.**—The sudden transitions from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, lately, are driving the dogs mad in Philadelphia and vicinity.

**IRON FURNACES IN VIRGINIA.**—Five are now in operation in Botetourt county, and others are springing up in various parts of the iron region, and a cordial and hearty support.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Jesse E. Dow, Esq., has been appointed by the Circuit Court as a Notary Public.

**THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**

The joint resolution granting a site on the public grounds in Washington city for the erection of the National Washington Monument, was passed on Wednesday by the House of Representatives nem. con., as it had previously the Senate, and of course requires now only the assent of the President to have all the forms of law. The managers, the Intelligencer understands, propose to lay the corner-stone of the Monument at an early day—on the 23rd of February, (instant,) if the proper arrangements can be made by that day; if not, then on the 4th of July next.

The account of J. H. Smith, treasurer of the Society, shows that since the 20th November, 1846, the date of the last account, he has received \$10,017.0. Of this, \$9,058.35 has been paid out, or invested in stocks, with the exception of some \$500 consumed in expenses, leaving a balance of \$900.75. The aggregate investments now amount to \$62,359.66; the above receipts comprising the interest thereon, with \$633 collected in Washington, all but a fractional part of it lately, and \$1,089.85 received from the general agent under the new subscription.

**SPEECH OF MR. HALL.**

In accordance with our promise, we furnish on our first page, the Speech of Hon. WILLARD P. HALL, of Mo., on the Message of the President, declining to furnish the information asked for by the House of Representatives, as to the admission of Santa Anna. This speech is an able and eloquent vindication of the President, and we hope will receive at the hands of our readers a calm and careful investigation.

Mr. HALL is a native of Harper's Ferry, in this County, and emigrated to the far West but a few years since. He now returns again invested with the honors of office, and the confidence and esteem of his adopted State. No man in the House of Representatives, gives more promise of future eminence and distinction, for his age, than Willard P. Hall.

**SPEECH OF MR. BEDINGER.**

A condensed summary of the speech delivered by our Representative in Congress, the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, will be found in another column. We shall publish his remarks in full, in our next paper. The correspondents of several of the Northern papers, have spoken of this effort of our Representative, as one most of the most effective of the present session.

**TO-DAY.**

The valuable "Gulf Mill" Property on the Shenandoah river, will be offered at public sale, and continued from day to day, until sold. The advertisement, setting forth a particular description of the property, terms, &c., will be found on our first page. A rare chance for a speculation is offered, and we hope our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity.

**A MISUNDERSTANDING.**

The Baltimore Sun mentions a misunderstanding at the bar, on Wednesday last, of a somewhat serious nature, between Hon. Roger Johnson and Robt. J. Brent, Esq. The Court and their mutual friends have made an attempt to reconcile the parties; but it is said, without success.

**THE PEACE BUREAU.**

The rumors of the unofficial terms of a treaty of peace having been received, continue to come from Washington, notwithstanding which we find the following in the Union Thursday evening:

"Rumors of peace—a treaty of peace—of a project of peace—are so ripe to day in the city, and in the Capitol, that we have no official account to confirm these rumors. We have more than once stated that Mr. Trist has no power or instructions to treat with the Mexicans. But no treaty, or project of one, has been received.

The Washington correspondents have sent these rumors to all points of the compass. One even goes so far as to say that he is prepared to see a peace, written on paper or parchment, sent into the Senate, and ratified by Congress. But this statement is certainly premature. The end is not yet."

**THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.**

The following, it will be seen that the Whig party will be forced again to submit to the dictation of a National Convention. The Taylor men may wriggle, but they must at last come up to the scratch.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, under date of January 28, says:

The Whigs of the two Houses of Congress, at a meeting last night, decided on having a National Convention. It is said that the Taylor men opposed it, as they are for nobody but of "Rough and Ready." The time and place will be decided on next week.

**THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN.**

The paper of the Democratic Meeting in Clarke, on Monday week, have not as yet come to hand. We shall not, consequently, be able to publish the list of Delegates to the Senatorial Convention, previous to its meeting.

**ANOTHER VICTIM TO INTEMPERANCE.**

We learn from the Woodstock Sentinel that Mr. Jacob Myers of that place, was found dead in his room on Saturday morning last. The facts appear to be these:

Mr. Myers it appears had been drinking ardently, up to excess for several days previous to that on which he was discovered. On Friday evening he went to the room where he had been accustomed to sleep, and was known at the time to be intoxicated, and to have liquor with him. It is supposed that he continued to drink until he could no longer help himself, and endeavored to warm himself at the fire, fell from the stool which was found turned over by the side of the fire. When found, his head was in the fire-place, and he was severely burnt, and unable to call for help to tell! the crown entirely consumed, and his brains roasted to cinders!

**AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI—Reputation Repudiated.**

The legislature of Mississippi is now in session. The Governor, in his message, states that the receipts of the Treasury for the last two years were \$579,635.88, the expenditures \$665,12.

The revenue of the coming year is estimated at \$300,000, and the expenditures at \$10,000.

The debts of the State are declared to amount to \$5,000,000. The means of the Treasury suffice to pay only the interest on this debt. The Governor is opposed to the sale of the Public Lands for the payment of the debt, and considers that the obligations of the State must be met by increased taxation. He is in favor of paying the Planters' Bank bonds, and expresses his decided opinion that the State is bound, by the strongest of obligations, to redeem them in full, principal and interest, at the earliest period. The message protests against the Wilmot Proviso, and recommends a resolution to the Virginia resolutions on this subject.

**DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBERTY.**—We understand that Mr. NIMROD APPERSOON, who resides near the Jefferson and Clark line, was attacked by two men, who were going home on Thursday evening, and one of whom struck him in the face as Mr. A. was entering the lane leading to his house, two men sprang out from the side, and brandishing clubs, struck him a blow, but not of force sufficient to cause him to fall from his horse.

It is believed they were white men, disguised by blacking themselves. Mr. A. had in his possession several thousand dollars, which fact was no doubt known to those who made the attack. This is the first attempt at highway robbery that has been made in our county for many years.—*Free Press.*

**THE FREDERICKSBURG COURTHOUSE.**—The body re-assembled at Washington on Monday, according to previous understanding, for the purpose of hearing the defense of Lt. Col. Fremont.

**A SOLDIER'S FATE.**—Samuel W. Brady, of Winchester, Va., who died in Mexico from the effects of a wound received at Chapultepec, was accompanied with great destruction of life. The number of lives lost was not positively known, but they are supposed to be about forty. The particulars of the accident had not reached New Orleans on the 20th ult.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Jesse E. Dow, Esq., has been appointed by the Circuit Court as a Notary Public.

**SMALL NOTES.**

The Virginia Senate, by a vote of 14 to 13, has passed the bill allowing the banks to issue small notes. It is quite different from the one passed by the House, as will be seen by the following section:

1. **Be it enacted by the General Assembly,** That hereafter the several Banks of this Commonwealth may receive at their counters notes of a less denomination than five dollars issued by any banking institution of any of the States of the United States, and for the amount of such notes, the same shall be lawful for the present stockholders to subscribe to the present capital stock of the New Shenandoah Company, and authorizing the same to be issued at ten per cent, upon the respective capitals.

2. **Be it further enacted,** That for the purpose of obtaining new subscriptions to the stock of the New Shenandoah Company, and authorizing the same to be issued at ten per cent, upon the respective capitals.

3. **Be it further enacted,** That for the purpose of obtaining new subscriptions to the

## CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Jan. 25, a number of petitions were presented, and a large amount of private business transacted.

Mr. Bigby laid on the table a series of resolutions, (which were ordered to be printed,) denying the power of Congress to abolish slavery, or to interfere with its existence in any new territory to be acquired, and asserting the right of acquisition of territory by conquest.

Mr. Crittenden asked the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs whether Gen. Scott had been suspended or recalled; and also whether Gen. Worth had been relieved from his arrest.

Mr. Cass said he was willing to give such information as he had on the subject, but which had not reached him in his capacity of chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He presumed there was no disposition in the government to conceal the facts. Gen. Scott had been suspended, and the command had devolved on Gen. Butler, the next in command. General Scott would attend the court of inquiry appointed to meet for an examination of certain matters submitted to it. General Worth has been relieved from his arrest.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill, when Mr. Clarke spoke for an hour in opposition to the bill, which he regarded as uncalculated for. He went into calculations to show that no troops were required and that the men and horses could not be provided.

Mr. Dix obtained the floor, and the Senate then went into executive session; after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House some reports were made from the committees. The consideration of the resolution distributing the President's message among the several standing committees was resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair.)

Mr. BEDINGER, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the committee. He should be compelled to forego his inclination to address the committee on the subject of our affairs with Mexico, in order that he might attend to the subject of the late special message of the President, withholding the information sought in relation to the Slidell mission and the return of Gen. Santa Anna. He contended that the President had withheld nothing from the House which could advance the public interest by being made known. He read passages from the speech of Mr. Hayne and Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the Panama mission, showing that President John Q. Adams referred to furnish information in relation to that mission, which had been more or less respectively asked by the Senate and the people. For both of these and other reasons he contended that the Senate in making a call for Executive information.

Mr. B. proceeded to institute a comparison between answers made to the two calls for information. The reply of Mr. Adams being in the terms of the cavalier, equivalent to saying to the Senate that they might find out the matter as best they could; while that of Mr. Polk was merely a respectful declination, citing precedents for his justification, &c. Mr. B. also read and replied to certain allegations against the President by the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Thompson] defending and justifying the President from the misrepresentations and aspersions of that gentleman. Mr. B. also read, from the speech of the gentleman from Mississippi, his remarks with reference to the manner in which the war had been conducted, and the results following; and referring the carriage and wo, which that gentleman had spoken of, in a great degree, to the course pursued by the opposition in this country. He also replied to the assertion of the gentleman from Miss., that the President of the U. S. overthrew the government of Mexico, in order to obtain the return of Santa Anna, and thus secure for himself and dictatorship of our most indomitable and courageous foe; and showed that the order to admit Santa Anna, looked, in fact, to the overthrow of the government of Paredes, the first avowed leader of the war party in Mexico. Mr. B. drew a picture from the military career of Santa Anna, to show how inappropriate was the allusion to this individual by the gentleman from Mississippi, who had represented him as wielding an immense power in Mexico, capable of striking armies out of chaos, &c. Mr. B. took a wide range of remarks in continuation of his speech.

[At Mr. Bedinger occupied his full hour, we presume his speech will be reported at length. It has not as yet come to hand, but when it does, we shall of course lay it before our readers.]

Mr. Roman spoke an hour in opposition to the President's policy.

Mr. Palfrey obtained the floor, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, but little was done. Mr. Dix finished his speech, commenced the day before on the Ten Regiment Bill. It was an able effort.

In the House, after the private calendar was gone through, it resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and Mr. Palfrey addressed the committee, generally on the question of slavery. He was followed by Mr. Henry, who gave full particulars respecting to Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, in a very forcible and happy manner. Mr. H. elicited the marked attention of the House, as well by the course of his arguments, as by the sporting strain in which he illustrated many of his positions.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, took the floor, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Friday, a number of petitions were presented.

After the transaction of some minor business, Mr. Cass said he was authorized by his friends of this side of the House to say to Senators on the other side of the chamber, that it was their desire to conclude debate on the ten regiment bill at as early a day as possible, and that no speech should extend through two days' sitting.

The ten regiment bill then coming up, Mr. Phelps concluded a speech commenced yesterday, containing his remarks chiefly in reference to the financial operations of the government, as tending to destruction, if the war be continued, &c.

Mr. P. having concluded, Mr. Douglass obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for an executive session, and after a brief session, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

The House was nearly all day engaged in the consideration of private bills, and no business of general importance was transacted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1848.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Winton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual Bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1849.—Read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill further to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, being, in amount, between twelve and thirteen millions, in addition to the previous appropriation of \$1,000,000, and principally for the army and marine corps, outlays and salaries for Charges d'Affaires to Naples, the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatemala, Ecuador, expenditures for new and light-houses, commission of Surveyors, and other expenses on land, contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, expenditures connected with loans and treasury notes, per diem compensation for eight clerks in the bounty and bureau and land office salaries.

The bill was read twice and referred to committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A communication from the Treasury Department, relating to a loan of \$16,000,000, was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKay's minority report, on the Loan, was also read and ordered to be printed.

## DOINGS AT RICHMOND.

### LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MONDAY Jan. 24, the Senate, was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Thomas presented the memorial of citizens of Jefferson, for sundry alterations and amendments in the District School Law, which was referred to the Committee on Schools, and a bill has been reported.

Also, a petition of sundry residents on or near the Staunton River, for an act directing a survey of the same or of a Road from Little Falls on said river, to the Old Furnace on the Potomac, in conjunction with the survey of the Shenandoah river.

Mr. Wood presented a petition from the Nelson division of the Sons of Temperance at New-ton, Frederick county, for an act of limited incorporation.

Mr. Jacobs presented a petition from citizens of Clarke county, numerously signed, for legislation to authorize the removal of free negroes. Referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Jacobs, Stewart, Wood, Thomson of Jefferson, Dorman, Stovall, Barbour, Burdett, Rector, Powell, Mayo, Chandler, and Jasper.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Jacobs, one praying for a separate election in Clarke county, at the house of Levi Hiet. Another from the citizens of Clarke and Jefferson, for an amendment of the act of 1847, authorizing the construction of a Macadamized Road from Charlestown to Berryville, so as to extend the Road to Millwood in the county of Clarke.

By Mr. Wood, Officers of the counties of Frederick and Hampshire, against the incorporation of the North Frederick Turnpike Company.

Several divorce cases passed the Senate on Tuesday.

The business in the House was not important.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the bill authorizing the Banks to issue small notes, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stringer, after remarks by Mr. Standish, the subject was made the order of the day for Friday.

In the House, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Newton:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish to the House, a full and detailed statement, setting forth the amount paid to each company of 1st Virginia Regiment of Volunteers for Mexico, or to any of its officers, on account of pay, subsistence, money advanced; or to be refunded, by the Government of the United States.

A petition was presented by Mr. Garrison, of Loudoun—Of L. O. Sullivan and others, citizens of Loudoun and Faquier, praying for the formation of a new county out of parts of said counties, with Middleburg for a seat of justice, accompanied by the ordinary notices, which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the following as the select committee on the memorial of citizens of Clarke county, for the passage of an act providing for the removal of the free negroes of color from said county, to wit: Messrs. Jacobs, Stewart, Wood, Thompson of Jefferson, Dorman, Stovall, Barbour, Burdett, Rector, Powell, Mayo, Chandler, and Jasper.

In the Senate on Thursday, nothing was done of interest.

In the House, Mr. Lanier, from the committee on Propositions, &c., reported adversely to the petition of citizens of the town of Darkeville, or the town of Romney, and of the members of Harmony Lodge No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Dornan, from the committee on Finance, reported adversely to the memorial of the State Temperance Convention, held in Richmond on the 20th October, 1847.

SOME OBSERVATION TO MR. CALHOUN.—Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, lately reelected U. S. Senator from Alabama, has generally been esteemed as inclined to favor Mr. Calhoun politically.

On Tuesday the 19th ult., by the Rev. Dahney Ball, Mr. EVAN ROGERS to Miss REBECCA A. DENT, both of Frederick county.

Yours, &c.

**IRON SOLDIER.**—A new process has just been invented and brought into use in New York city, by which wrought and cast iron and steel can be easily soldered as tin, so that in a short time we shall have men rambling round after the manner of the travelling tinkers, bearing in their hands small furnaces, and making the air resound with "any iron ware to mend."

**RECALL OF TROOPS.**—The Washington Union says it has no doubt the President would be happy to recall the regiment from South Carolina, as well as some others from other States, of the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill would enable the department to dispose with their services in Mexico. General Cass assigned this as one of the reasons for passing that bill.

The journeymen carpenters of New York have held a meeting, and set their wages at \$1.75 per day.

The Mount Vernon cotton manufactory, at Alexandria, Va., will probably go full operation about the first of March next.

N. B. WHITE, Collector.

Feb. 1, 1848.—41.

### INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, continues to make insurance perpetual or limited, on all descriptions of property, in town and country, as low as consistent with security. The Company have reserved a large contingent fund, with which their capital and premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured.

The assets of the Company on the 1st January 1848, as published agreeably to an act of Assembly, were as follows:

Mortgages,	\$890,096.65
Real Estate,	109,349.90
Land (amply secured.)	124,669.60
Stocks,	51,563.25
Cash on hand,	46,187.87

\$1,230,997.67

Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years they have paid upwards of One Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, losses by fire, which affords the most convincing evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as their ability and disposition, to meet, with promptness, all liabilities.

All proposals for insurance promptly attended to by JAMES J. MILLER, Agent.

Charlestown, Feb. 1, 1848.—3.

### FORTUNE'S HOME.

THE Virginia State Lottery Office.

LOUDOUN ST., WINCHESTER.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

Reported weekly for the "Spirits of Jefferson," by WALTER & CO., Flours and Commission Merchants and General Produce Dealers, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday morning, January 29, 1848.

J. W. BEILLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have to quote a further decline in Howard street flour. From Saturday to Wednesday last, when sales of 2000 bushels were made at \$1.25 per bushel, about half of them 30 days credit, which will be granted on reasonable remittance for entire cash sales. A continued lightness in the money market and a difficulty in negotiating foreign exchange, is the cause of this decline.

W. C. MATLACK & CO.

CAPITAL PRIZE:

40,000 DOLLARS!

MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS 9, FOR 1848.

For the benefit of the Susquehanna Canal.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Wednesday, January 25, 1848.

78 Number Lottery and 13 drawn Balloons.

### GRAND SCHEME:

1 prize of \$40,000	\$40,000
1 do 10,000	10,000
1 do 6,000	6,000
1 do 3,000	3,000
1 do 2,000	2,000
1 do 1,193	1,193
100 do 1,000	100,000
20 do 400	8,000
20 do 350	7,000
20 do 300	6,000
20 do 250	5,000
100 do 200	20,000
65 do 100	6,500
65 do 80	5,200
65 do 60	3,900
65 do 40	2,600
4,810 do 20	96,200
27,040 do 10	270,400

32,396 prizes, \$593,392

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages in the above will be issued and sold at the following rates:

20 whole tickets \$100.00 26 quarters \$32.00

26 halves 16.25

27.040 shares 10

270,400

270,400

270,400

270,400

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270,400

270,400

270,400

270,400

270,400

270,400

270,400

</div

## Variety.

**JOHNNY SANDS.**  
A man whose name was Johnny Sands,  
He married Betty Hayes;  
And though she brought him gold and lands,  
She proved a terrible plague.

For, Oh! she's a scold, a wife,  
Her temper and whims,

He said that he was tired of life,

And she was tired of him,

Says he, "I wish I could drown myself,

But I'm afraid I'll drown."

Says she, "pray do, you silly sly,

I wished it long ago."

Says he, "upon the brink I'll stand,

And if you fall, I'll catch you still,

And push me in with all your might,"

Says she, "my love I will."

"For fear that I should courage lack,

And have to leave you,

She led him fast as you may think,

And when she says this, upon the brink,

And I'll prepare to run."

All down the hill his loving bride,

Now comes with all her force,

To pull him back again,

And she full in, of course,

Now splashing, dashing like a fish,

"Oh, save me, Johnny Sands;

"I can't say this, though much I wish,

For you have laid my hands."

**THE OLD MAID'S THERMOMETER.**

The following we find in the Home Journal,

the last place in the world where we should look

for so ungallant and libelous a thing:

15. Anxious for coming out, and the attention of

the other sex.

16. Begins to have some idea of the tender pas-

sion.

17. Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested

affection.

18. Fancyes herself in love with some handsome

man who has flattered her.

19. Is a little more diffident on account of being

noticed.

20. Commences being fashionable.

21. Still more confident in her own attractions,

and expects a brilliant establishment.

22. Refuses a good offer because he is not a

man of fashion.

23. Wishes with every young man she meets.

24. Wonders at not married.

25. Wishes more circum-pact in her conduct.

26. Begins to think a large fortune not quite so

independent.

27. Prefers the company of rational men to flir-

ting.

28. Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with

comfortable income.

29. Almost despairs of entering the married

state.

30. Rather fearful of being called an "Old

Maid."

31. An additional love of dress.

32. Professes to dislike balls, finds it difficult to

find good partners.

33. Wonders how men can leave the society of

women—sovereigns to flirt with chits.

34. Affects good humor in her conversation with

men.

35. Jealous of the praises of women.

36. Quarrels with her friend who is lately mar-

ried.

37. Thinks herself slighted in society.

38. Likes to talk of her acquaintances who are

married unfortunately.

39. Ill nature increases.

40. Very meddling and officious.

41. If rich, as a dernier resort, makes love to a

young man without fortune.

42. Not succeeding, rails against mankind.

43. Paraphrases for cards, and scandal commences.

44. Seizes against the manners of the age.

45. Strong predilection for clergymen.

46. Enrages at his desertion.

47. Becomes desponding and takes snuff.

48. Turns all sensitivity to cats and dogs.

49. Adopts a dependent relation to attend upon

her feline and canine nursery.

50. Becomes disgusted with the world, and vent-

ual ill-humor on her unfortunate relation.

Nor BAD.—My is considered an unfortunate

marrying month. A country editor says that a

girl was asked not long since, to unite herself in

the silken tie, to a bri-chap who named May in

his proposal. As this is a subject not generally under-

stood; I will not enter into the details.

The lady tenderly hinted that

May was an unlucky month in marrying. "Well

make it June, then," honestly replied the swain,

anxious to accommodate. The damsel paused a

moment, hesitated, cast down her eyes, and a

a modest blush said—"Wouldn't April do as well?"

PRETTY GOOD.—We copy the following from

the Montgomery Journal of Wednesday, says the

Mobile Advertiser. We are somewhat surprised

that our friend, the Judge, has not been

seized with a fever, after all his hard work to

make up his mind.

Judge DOUGLASS.—Sir—I have obtained out

of the Superior Court.

Those having Seed will do well to give

me a call before getting it out.

JUDGE TOMLINSON.

Free Press Copy.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against tree-

passing in any manner whatever, upon the

land belonging to the estate of W.M. BUTLER, dec'd,

as great inconvenience and injury has been ex-

perienced therefrom. The law will hereafter be

rigidly enforced against all offenders, without re-

spect to persons. W.G. BUTLER, Adm'r.

JAN. 18, 1848.—ST.

## Spirit of Jefferson.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**JAMES W. BELLER,**

In Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,  
OFFICE MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE  
VALLEY BANK.

At \$200 in advance—\$2 50 per paid within the  
year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-  
piration of the year.

Advertisers are entitled, except at the option of the  
editors, until arrearages are paid. Subscriptions for  
less than a year, must all cases be paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of  
\$100 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents  
each for each continuation, which may be made  
at any time, for a special time, or until all shall be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made

to those who advertise at an early day.

Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1847.—6m.

**AENTS.**

The following gentleman have kindly consented to act

as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for sub-

scriptions, &c., or receive any additional name in our

list that can be procured. The present is a favorable

time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope that who

may find an interest in its success, will give to their

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. Henry J.

Morton, D. D., Rev. Wm. D. Furnace, D. D.,

Joseph Sill, Vice President; Wm.

Todhunter, Treasurer; James S. Wallace, Cor-

responding Secretary; Thomas F. Adams, Re-

cording Secretary.

**ART UNION, PHILADELPHIA,**

FOR the Promotion of the Fine Arts in the

United States—Incorporated in 1844.

OFFICERS for 1847—JAMES McMARIE,

President; Joseph Sill, Vice President; Wm.

Todhunter, Treasurer; James S. Wallace, Cor-

responding Secretary; Thomas F. Adams, Re-

cording Secretary.

**CONTINUATION OF ADVERTISING.**

The Improvements consist of a commodious

BRICK.

**DWELLING HOUSE,**

containing eleven rooms. The Out-

buildings consist of a Smoke-house,

Negro House, Stabling, &c.

There is a great variety of

**CHOICE FRUIT**

growing and yielding upon the Estate

besides every variety of Ornamental Trees grow-

ing 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 ever

occurred, arising from its local situation. The land

is of the best limestone. From its location, be-

ing convenient to all the improvements, so that

the produce raised upon the farm can easily

be conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate

is one of the most desirable in the county.

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