

Spirit of Jefferson.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEF, In Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Virginia, OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.

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

NOW IS THE TIME! Strike while the iron is hot!! THE unprecedented good luck which has attended the far-famed and justly celebrated BRAISTED & CO.,

Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 18. To be Drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., MARCH 29th.

IN PRIZE MONEY!!! The leading Prizes in the Lottery are— 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 DOLLARS!

Do not forget, if you want to get the good Prizes and make yourselves comfortable for life, to address your orders to the ALWAYS LUCKY BRAISTED & CO.,

A Stock of Goods in Market. The advertiser being about to embark in other business, is desirous of disposing of his Stock of Goods on hand.



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

VOL. 4. CHARLESTOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1848. NO. 38.

DAYS DONE BY. BY WALTER COBLY. There are tears of pain and sorrow, And tears of hope and joy;

THE SCHOOL BILL. [By request, we publish the following communications, having reference to the School Bill, a matter of interest and importance to the citizens of Jefferson.]

plaudits by the audience. He came forward, and in a most eloquent and impressive manner, delivered the following response, frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic cheering.

appearances of those, whose most pleasing task it is to calculate the armies of their country. I shall be excused therefore, if at this time I venture to express my dissent from those very charitable and patriotic gentlemen, who have so kindly charged that—"the Volunteers, with hopes of personal profit pushed forward to place themselves under the command of the National Executive for service in a foreign land and in an aggressive war."

To you sir, and to those whom you represent, I beg leave again to return my thanks for the honor they have conferred. Would that I could see them once more, gathered together in a days gone by.

Political. DEMOCRATIC MEETING. At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Smithfield and neighborhood, held on Saturday the 11th instant, in the Town Hall,

By these facts, it may be plainly seen that the hotel keeper, owning an equal amount of real estate, pays \$81.75 tax, whilst the farmer pays \$18.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

Notwithstanding all that has been said concerning the present tendency of this war, (and I trust it soon) will prove that we have not been made the instruments of wanton ambition or lust of conquest, and that the virtue and integrity of this country can triumph over the dazzling and dangerous seducement of successful impostors.

The DELAWARE PEACH CROP.—We gather the following facts from Mr. Burke's report from the Patent Office.

Every charge preferred against the Administration was fully and fairly met, and signally refuted. In a word, his arguments were all so admirably logical, clear, and convincing, and so effective, that it can be hazarding but little to say, that while it probably did not move those who preferred their party to their country, it must have made a sensible impression upon every candid mind, whatever may have been his party predilections.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

It is not for me upon this occasion to speak about the causes of the existing war, the manner in which it has been prosecuted or the motives for which it is continued—topics that are still deeply convulsing the country.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.



CHARLESTOWN: Tuesday Morning, March 28, 1848.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Democratic Nominee, HIRSHOM L. OPIE, ESQ.

Whig Nominee, JOHN S. GALLAHER, ESQ.

Col. ANDREW KEYSER will be supported as a Candidate for the House of Delegates, from the County of Page, in the next Legislature of Virginia.

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce Maj. THOMAS BUSWELL, as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature of Virginia, from the county of Page.

MORE THAN THE "FREE PRESS"

All questions, the "Free Press" exhibits the most extreme sensitiveness to the Senatorial Canvass. At the barest allusion to the present Senator, that prescribes a "characteristic" modesty, assumes to seal the mouth of every freeman in the District, Whig or Democrat, who is not disposed to pay homage to the great "F" am. It is our allusion last week to the wonderful speech of the Senator, to do which he came three hundred miles, and left "three hundred bills on the docket," we failed to state the whole truth, as that paper charges, it has done what is considered in law and equity a much more heinous offence, and told more than the truth. For all the extravagant loudness, bold, reckless attempts to bolster up that speech, the modest encomiums of the "Free Press" take the lead. It may, for aught we know, have been a very respectable effort, and as we had engagements during most of the time of its delivery, which we conceived to be of more importance, we did not say aught in our paper of it. Hence, the special efforts of the "Free Press" to give to the speech such wonderful eclat, is not so much to answer any thing we said on the subject, as to operate elsewhere in the county and the District, but the particular point at which it was delivered. Of its effects here, we have not had reason as yet to feel any particular anxiety, as it is generally conceded that the world was on as usual. But, the "Free Press" says, the Senator was present "very much to the discomfiture of some of his defamers, not one of whom had the malignity to come out and meet him upon the sly misrepresentations which are daily whispered about in reference to him. And he will be present again, 'in propria persona,' whenever any of them are prepared to stand up to their accusations." Here is a thrust for some of the Senator's own political friends to pocket. Surely, because the Democratic party oppose the election of Mr. Gallaher, notwithstanding his "No-Party" professions, he would not undertake to denounce, or have the bold audacity to proclaim his defamers, for the common exercise of the right which every Democrat holds most dear. Again, what "sly misrepresentations" have they to whisper? If there be charges to prefer, dissatisfaction to express, there can be no need of concealment. With them, the Senator's public life is a matter for investigation, and if even it be found unexceptionable, they have the right to believe that in their own ranks can be found men equally worthy of support on the ground of capacity, and far more so for the identity of political interest and feeling. But these accusations, though artful in their conception, were not designed for Democratic ears.—The mission of the Senator, if we know any thing, was to ally those "sly misrepresentations"—to correct those "foregone conclusions"—to appease those who believe "that he had already received a reward sufficient for his party services"—and to ally the open and secret dissatisfaction which is known to exist among his own political friends. Whether he succeeded in doing this, or the "Free Press" for him in its notice of his speech, in which it speaks of "defamers" and those who circulate "sly misrepresentations," we leave all interested to judge.

In regard to those "independent men of the Democratic party" who "have made open declarations favorable to the success of Mr. Gallaher, because of the high-minded and elevated position he took in his address," we have yet to hear of them. In view of all the circumstances, it would doubtless subserve the interest of the Senator amazingly if such were the case. But as he, as well as his organ, know that it is all "Bunkum," the fears of both are becoming perfectly apparent. And though we may dislike to obtrude our advice where there is no disposition to receive it, yet we nevertheless, would say, you had best change your mode of warfare. Those who circulate "sly" misrepresentations, and have come to "foregone" conclusions, are not to be brow-beaten—nor are the "independent men" to be away from their consistency of action, and purity of principle, by these insidious appeals to their apparent interest, their former prejudices, or present sympathies.

THE GRANTS STATE.

The triumph in New Hampshire is complete—a Democratic Governor by about 3,000.—In the Council but one Whig, and in the Senate probably none.—In the House a Democratic majority of about 30. Highly as we value the result as a party triumph in the very opening of the Presidential ball, we rejoice at it as a victory over the fanatic spirit of abolition.

We rejoice to see the abolition mad-cap of the New York Tribune "regard this election as the death blow of the Wilnot proviso, so far as any action of the present Congress is concerned. The cause of Human Freedom has received a deadly blow in New Hampshire, and must be retrieved in other States before it can triumph there. 'Order reigns in Vassar,' and New Hampshire sinks into the arms of her betrayers, as if worthy of no less ignoble position."

The New York True Sun, a spirited Democratic paper, halts the issue as "a triumph over the combined allies of Whiggery and Abolitionism, which has covered the Democracy with glory, and given a death blow to provision for years to come." Virginia will stand by glorious New Hampshire.

ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with previous notice, the Democratic Convention for the increase of the District, met in Winchester on Thursday last, and was organized by the appointment of Col. CHARLES BLUE, of Hampshire, as President; Col. J. B. A. NADENBOURCH, of Berkeley, as Vice President, and JAMES W. BELSER, and J. C. BOWSER, as Secretaries. After organization, the Convention proceeded to the selection of Delegates to represent this District in the Democratic National Convention. The following gentlemen were chosen:

- DELEGATES: Col. CHARLES BLUE, of Hampshire; Col. ANDREW KEYSER, of Page; JAMES CASTLEMAN, Esq., of Berkeley; Col. J. B. A. NADENBOURCH, of Berkeley. ALTERNATES: R. C. GORTIN, Esq., of Morgan; MORGAN JOHNSON, Esq., of Warren; Col. JAMES P. RILEY, of Frederick; Maj. A. J. O'BANION, of Jefferson.

All the Counties of the District, except Morgan, were represented in the Convention. The appointment of one of her sterling Democrats as an alternate, shows that she was not forgotten in the apportionment of Delegates. The Delegates selected will doubtless reflect the wishes of the District, so far as possible, not forgetting the honored maxim, "every thing for the cause, nothing for men."

EXTRAORDINARY REMAINS.

In the progress of excavating a Mill race, on the farm of Col. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, near town, a discovery has been made which may well excite the curiosity, and engage the attention of the most profound. In shovelling out the earth one day last week, a substance was found imbedded under a limestone rock, resembling very much a flint-stone, but from some peculiarity attracted the attention of the hands employed; not however, until its particles had mostly been separated, and scattered in different directions. Many of these particles have been collected by Col. Davenport, and we were shown portions which go fully to establish the fact, that the substance discovered must have been the tooth of some mammoth animal, corresponding with what is denominated in the West as the "Mastodon." The opinion of several of our Medical gentlemen sustains this opinion, as the enamel and the "foramina" or hole which transmits the nerve and blood vessels of the tooth, are plainly discernible. It is the conjecture of those who again brought to light this huge jaw-bone and tooth, which have doubtless been buried for centuries, that there must have been particles enough broken off, to have made them more than three feet long, and proportionate in other dimensions.

This is a wonderful and important discovery, and we hope may attract the attention of those who are more capable of speaking in reference to it, than we profess to be. In some of the Western States, Missouri, particularly, there have been several discoveries of like character, and in some cases the whole carcass of the Mastodon, with its huge and gigantic proportions, has been found. But in Virginia, this is the first instance that any thing of the kind has been discovered. We shall endeavor at some early day to find some of the speculations which have heretofore been put forth, as to the period at which the Mastodon was supposed to have lived on the earth, and the wonderful transformations, and geological theories, deducible from the discovery of its former existence. It is the intention of Col. Davenport, for the purpose of taking into consideration the improvement of the Shenandoah River. Also, on Saturday, 1st day of April next, at Grove-Hill, in Page County.

PAY TO JURORS.

The House of Delegates, on Thursday, passed by a very large majority, a bill concerning civil cases, in which there is a provision allowing to Jurors, sitting at Superior Courts, One dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

We have long since thought such a law ought to be established, and we were gratified to see the proposition of Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, making the per diem to Jurors \$1 25, so readily acquiesced in by the House.

FROM MEXICO.

The papers of yesterday, bring some later, though not at all important intelligence, from Mexico. The court martial in Worth's case had not convened. Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan on the 12th; the government had given him the passports he desired. It was supposed that in asking it, he intended only to deceive the government, and to put himself at the head of a large body of troops. Gen. Layne had an engagement with some Mexicans, on his march from the Capital to Sequetalpan. The Mexicans were terribly cut up—about 100 of them being killed. In the action, the American's loss was 1 man killed, and 4 wounded. Fifty prisoners were taken.

WESTERN TRAVELING AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company commenced on yesterday, (Monday), running a second train of Passenger cars between Baltimore and Cumberland, leaving Cumberland at 7 1/2 P. M., and Baltimore at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.—The passengers by the upward train, will take supper we learn, at Harper-Ferry. The stages from Cumberland to Wheeling and Brownsville will be regulated to conform to this new arrangement, thereby greatly increasing the accommodation of this route to the west.

Freights are also to be reduced on the 1st of April over this route to 25 cts. per 100 lbs., making the price of transportation upon goods for the west, by the way of Baltimore, 50 cts. from Philadelphia to Cumberland.

The proceedings of the Legislature during the last week, have been entirely void of local interest. The only matters transacted in which our section of the State has any particular interest, is the passage of a bill to incorporate the Millwood and Berryville Turnpike Company, and one to revive the Martinsburg and Winchester Turnpike Company. Also, a bill concerning District Free Schools of Jefferson county, and a bill to change the day of the annual meeting of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

THE FISHING SEASON.

In a few days the fishing season will commence on the Potomac, and preparations are already being made for that purpose. The Georgetown Advocate understands that the Georgetown wharves have rented quite readily at advanced prices, and that a busy season is expected.

The funeral ceremonies paid to the memory of the late J. Q. Adams, by the citizens of Richmond, on Tuesday, were highly impressive. The funeral oration delivered by A. Judson Crane, Esq., was an eloquent production.

FRANCOR AFFAIRS.

The Northern papers are filled with details of the revolutionary movements in Paris. We regret that we have not room for the speculations of the French and English press, most of which seem to regard the events as calculated to lead to a permanent fundamental change in the government of France. Louis Philippe, it is now positively asserted, is an exile in England, having landed at Folkestone. Coupled with this fact is another of great importance—the resignation of Lord Russell, the Premier of England, in consequence it is supposed, of a proposition for the increase of the army and navy estimates, and his timidity and vacillation on the subject of the finances.

It appears that the first prominent manifestation of the momentous change of things in France, took place on Tuesday, the 23rd of February, a day which may become as memorable in France as it is in America. From that day, when the impeachment of ministers was moved in the Chamber of Deputies, until the close of Thursday, the day of the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the unsuccessful effort to establish a regency, the accounts of English papers, which are tolerably intelligible, show that the revolution had reached a point at which it took the first revolution many months to attain. The ministry dismissed—the King dethroned—liberal ministers proclaimed, and even they disowned—the National Guard and troops of the line sympathizing with the populace—the Tuilleries sacked and despoiled—the whole city in the power of the mob—a provisional government set up, composed of men of the most radical sentiments, with the poet Lamartine and the celebrated Savan, Arago, at their head, and finally, a republic, manifestly in the contemplation of the assembled party—these form a catalogue of tremendous changes, of which it is difficult to form a conception in this age of the world. What may be the issue, it is impossible to foretell; for, in France more than any other country, the destiny of the nation may hang upon an accident.

CONGRESS.

The Ten Regiment Bill having passed the Senate, an interesting discussion is now going on in that body, on the loan bill. Some of the ablest speeches of the session will doubtless be made on this question, as the latitude of discussion will embrace every prominent measure of the Administration. Mr. Webster in his speech on Thursday, said he was opposed to the acquisition of all territory, on the ground of the undue influence exerted in the Senate by the admission of new States. Mr. Calhoun has also spoken on the bill. The Democratic Senators are able and willing to meet the issues presented, whatever they may be.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The Courier des Etats Unis contains the following items of interest: PARIS, Friday, Feb. 25, 1848. All danger has ceased. The complete silence which reigned towards midnight, on account of the barricades, which prevented the passage of all vehicles, appears to have been broken up. The most profound calm existed through the night, broken only from time to time by the rattle of an amateur sentinel, who wished to prove his vigilance. The red banner has been every where unfurled in place of the tri-color.

On the 24th of the Provisional Government assembled at the Hotel de Ville, surrounded by the people, armed and full of generous enthusiasm. Louis Blanc proclaimed the Republic in the midst of tremendous applause. Lamartine had already addressed the people in the great hall, and excited the most profound feeling. Ledra Rollin, who followed him, made it said, a most remarkable address.

GENERALS MADE AND LAMORCIERES THEN ADVANCED TO OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

The first was named Commander of the first division of the military, and Minister of War. The second is making preparations to act for the frontier. The act of abdication, signed by the King before leaving the Tuilleries, it is said, exceeding lyrical, and conceived very nearly in these terms: "I abdicate to the hands of the French people, on the head of my grandson, the crown which has received from the French Nation."

"IGNORANCE IS BLESSING"

The Richmond Whig a few days ago, contained an article of considerable length, in reply to some of the strictures of the press, as to the utter incompetency of Gen. Taylor to administer the highest and most responsible office known to our Government. The Whig contended that it was not at all essential that the General should be a scholar, a statesman or jurist, because, forsooth, Cromwell and other men who have filled a prominent place in the page of history, possessed when they came into power, none of these qualifications. Upon this assumption, the Washington Era comments most appropriately as follows:

"The above is a part of an article in the Richmond (Virginia) Whig, written to show cause why Gen. Taylor, although his letters cannot be parsed, and avow total ignorance in relation to all great questions of public policy, is nevertheless qualified for the Presidency. Dulness henceforth is to be deified. Ignorance is to be deemed the mother of greatness. Learned men are to be laid away with rusty books on dusty shelves.—Good English shall be presumptive evidence against a man's qualifications for political office. All epistolary correspondence must be conducted in disregard of every rule of syntax. He who can speak or write his mother tongue correctly shall be considered no better than a demagogue. A man's greatest recommendation for high station, the strongest evidence of his ability to decide upon questions of State policy or political economy, will be, that he has never paid sufficient attention to them to have formed any opinions concerning them. Books shall be voted hushes, savans, botes, and every political aspirant must labor to forget; all he has learned, that his common sense may be kept play, and fit him for service under a chieftain whose great qualification for civil life is his avowed ignorance of all his high responsibilities. The case of Sub-Treasury of a National Bank is to be determined by mother wit. The details of a Tariff, the abstract problems respecting specie and valorem duties, the constitutional questions in relation to internal improvements, public lands, and slavery, are all to be adjusted by intuition and instinct. An old prophet foretold, as one of the heralds of the millennium, that knowledge should increase, but the political millennium of the Richmond Whig is to be ushered in by the reign of Ignorance—or, to borrow a characteristic phrase of the Taylor men, by a 'dark void.'"

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Whigs seem to entertain a very unfavorable opinion of each other.

For instance: The Richmond Whig, in speaking of Mr. Clay in connection with the Presidency, says: "We do not wish to see Mr. Clay, at an advanced period of life, and with the probabilities of defeat staring him in the face, brought again into the field—especially under the peculiar auspices of the scheming New York politicians, who raise up his name—around whom the loyal and whose intense anxiety to keep him on the track now may without any want of charity be ascribed to cloaked and sinister designs."

JOHN POWELL is the candidate of the Democratic party, for delegate to the Virginia Legislature, for the county of Alexandria.

Mr. Sevier left Washington early on Friday morning, by the Southern route, on his way to Mexico.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

We regret that we have not room for the noble address and resolutions of this body, which, in spite of Whig predictions and assertions, adjourned in harmony and enthusiasm. Pennsylvania was once denominated the protective Tariff State, has now assumed her position among the most decided advocates of a moderate revenue Tariff. For proof, we refer to the address and resolutions of her Democracy in Convention assembled. The address says:

"The present general administration, which came into power on the 4th of March, 1845, has lived to see its policy in principle fully vindicated by the test of time; and the firm and fearless Executive, who did not hesitate to avow his great reforms, and to pursue them unflinchingly to completion is greeted by the tributes of the rejoicing witnesses, who daily confess to the wisdom and foresight of his measures. Pennsylvania, which was first to be prostrated under the iron hand of free trade—according to the horoscope cast for her by our political seers—still stands before her sisters, with her fair fields unblighted, her iron hills alive with the hum of industry, and her fertile valleys joyous with the voice of the rewarmed soil."

No nobler triumph of truth and reason can be found than is exhibited in the following resolution on the same subject: "Resolved, That the tariff act of 1846 has realized the most sanguine expectations of its advocates and friends, and as signally falsified all the woful predictions of its enemies. The Democracy of Pennsylvania cling to it as one of the crowning measures that has rendered the present National Administration illustrious on the page of history, and are proud to record it as a demonstration, established by the infallible tests of truth and time, that a restrictive commercial policy, like an expanded National currency, has degenerated into an 'obolete idea.'"

THE JUDICIARY.

The bill abolishing the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery and the General Court—dividing the State into sixteen circuits, instead of twenty-two, and establishing a Superior Court for the State, in lieu of the General Court—was, after discussion between Messrs. Scott of F., Dorman, Stewart, Price, Parks, and Harrison of Loudoun, laid on the table on Saturday, in the House of Delegates, with the understanding that it should not be taken up this session.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

MR. MARK A. DUKE is now exhibiting to our citizens, at the Market-house, one of these invaluable inventions for cooking all kinds of food for stock, and many other purposes. The patent now exhibiting is, we learn, the invention of Mr. Mott of New York, and is manufactured by Messrs. Hayward, Robbins & Co. of Baltimore. In the North and elsewhere, these Boilers are considered an indispensable article on every well managed farm. The saving in food alone, during the season for fattening stock, will fully repay the original cost. There are various sizes, ranging from 30 to 120 gallons, and we hope our Farmers will call and examine for themselves the advantages this invention offers to the Agricultural community.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

The session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was ended on Wednesday last. Its deliberations were of the most harmonious and interesting character. The Appointments for the Conference for the next year, having been published some days ago, we deem it only necessary to give those of the two Valley Districts.

WINCHESTER DISTRICT.—Henry T. King, P. E. Winchester Station.—S. Keppler, Winchester Circuit.—J. S. Spitzer, Front Royal.—A. G. Chenoweth, J. W. Ewing, Jefferson.—H. Purton, Samuel Rogers, Harpers-Ferry.—J. A. Sewell, Shepherdstown.—J. M. Green, Berkeley.—P. D. Lipscomb, John Morehead, Hillsborough.—W. G. Eggleston, E. L. Dulin, E. P. C. Tucker, South Branch.—E. Butler, J. C. Dice, Moorfield.—A. A. Zeller, J. B. Montgomery, Franklin.—W. H. Lane, J. W. Wolf, Wardensville.—T. T. Wysong, Woodstock.—F. H. Richey, Springfield.—L. F. Fish, Henry B. Furlong.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT.—H. N. Brown, P. E. Rockingham Circuit.—L. Spittwood, C. P. Wiegman, East Rockingham.—G. W. Israel, A. W. Myers, Staunton.—John Bowen, J. Springs, sup. Augusta.—M. K. Kelley, M. N. Hawley, Lexington.—Thomas Hildebrand, M. L. Pugh.—Finestale.—J. T. Phelps, J. N. Davis, Salem.—C. H. Christian, Christianburg.—P. Rescorla, Floyd.—Adam Bland, New Castle.—J. M. Wiggins, Monroe.—J. L. Gilbert, Indian Creek.—David Wolf, Sweet Springs.—J. W. Start, Lewisburg Station.—J. H. Waugh, Greenbrier.—J. W. Hodges, Lewisburg Circuit.—T. F. McCune, J. Hunter, Covington.—T. A. Morgan, J. H. Hunter, Clarksburg.—J. M. Clark, Highland.—E. G. Jamieson, Deerfield.—G. W. Deems, F. Israel, Esq., agent of Wesleyan Female Institute.

TAYLOR MEETING.

One of the richest farces of the season, must have been the recent Taylor Meeting in Baltimore. A grand demonstration was anticipated—for several weeks the call for this Meeting had been paraded in the papers, with a formidable array of names, (many however of which, proved to be counterfeits)—and the "no-party" millennium in the Monumental City was supposed to be just at hand. But lo! these bright anticipations were not realized, and the CLAY Whigs predetermined to throw the meeting in the fire. The Baltimore Clipper (a reliable and decided Taylor paper, by the way) furnishes the following rich account of the speeches on the occasion. After giving the Officers, Resolutions, Delegates, &c. of the Meeting, the "Clipper" account of the speeches continues:—The meeting was addressed by several of the friends of Gen. Taylor, who were repeatedly interrupted, and finally the confusion became so great that the friends of Mr. Clay obtained possession of the stand. Gen. Taylor's friends leaving the Hall. The friends of Mr. Clay then passed resolutions to abide by a National Convention. S. McKim, who had concluded the reading, said it was in his power to add but little to the address, which had been prepared by an able hand. He said he had always been a party man, since his arrival to manhood. Parties were, however, only a necessary evil. But there was now a platform to be found on which all men of all parties could meet. Gen. Taylor had said he would not accept of a party nomination, and any attempt to make him thus was the height of folly. (Three cheers for Clay, was shouted in the crowd.—Hurra! hurra! hurra!) The old political issues of 1844 were as heavy as millstones around every body's neck then. (Three cheers for Clay.)—These party issues are now dead and buried, and although glimpses of their ghosts were seen, they would vanish at the crowing of the cock. (Cheers.) He had passed Providence in this successful war to raise up his name—around whom the loyal and the olive have soon sprung up together—and there is not a man whose heart does not beat at the name of Zachary Taylor! (Cheers.) Mr. Wallis looked by giving the fable of Aesop, in which the lark who had built her nest in the husbandman's field, did not move until the farmer had determined to gather his grain himself, without waiting for the aid of his friends and relations.—He left it to the meeting to point their own moral, bearing in mind that in this contest they have to depend on no one but themselves.

JOSEPH HUNT, Esq., was here introduced to the meeting. He said, I have listened with pleasure to the preamble and resolutions, and with great pleasure second them. (Cheers.) From the moment that General Taylor declared that if elected

CLOVER HULLING MACHINES.

Among the many inventions, of importance to our Agricultural friends, there is none more worthy of their attention than the "Clover-Hulling Machine," introduced for their use by our active and enterprising citizen, MR. BENJAMIN TOMLINSON. One of the great difficulties heretofore, in making this crop a profitable one, has been the flange, the delay, the actual loss in having it hulled. By the Machine offered for use by Mr. Tomlinson, these are all removed, because a few hours, or a day or two at most, will suffice to hull the crop of our largest farmers. Its expedition is wonderful, and wherever the Machine has been tried in our County, has excited the surprise and admiration of our farmers. Those who may yet have either a large or small quantity of Clover to hull, would do well to test the capacity of this Machine, as we feel authorized to say, from the testimony of some of our most experienced and practical farmers, that they will be amply compensated by its use.

VALUABLE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Those in want of Furniture, and other articles for house-keeping, will find it to their advantage to attend the sale of Capt. ABELL, of the U. S. Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, on To-morrow. We are requested to say that Mr. A. does not intend disposing of any thing, except at public sale, and as his stock on hand is very large and of the best quality, all who are in want of household or kitchen furniture will find it to their interest to be present.

REMARKS OF MR. HIRSHOM.

Although the address was principally in behalf of the Convention and the enterprise with which Mr. E. is connected, yet, in the main, it is equally applicable to all the contemplated improvements of the water power in our County.

REMARKS OF MR. HIRSHOM.

I myself a stranger.—It is not my purpose to astonish you with any new unexplored theories. I have not conversed with you, and I have not the distinction of eloquence: Nor would I have the credit of a distant project, to discover Symmes' Hole; or, whether the earth is hollow and habitable within. We will converse and trade hereafter, as I and you, and he, have had and shall have, and will be witnesses, and your wives, your daughters, and your sons, be my judges.

I need not return to prove that it is essential to decency, as well as the honor of society, that we should have clothing. Your own appearance here, clothed in the product of laboring machinery, is a disgrace to the enterprise of your families—the carpets in your houses—the dresses and drapery of your beds—the napkins for your tables—and the towels with which you wipe your faces, as well as all the clothing—all these, not the only utility but the most extensive of manufactures. And your stores, warehouses, and transportation lines, on turnpikes, rail roads, and canals, as well as the commerce, and your thousands of ships upon our waters—the dresses of the millions of people, and the necessities of twenty millions of people.

But we need not return to prove that it is essential to decency, as well as the honor of society, that we should have clothing. Your own appearance here, clothed in the product of laboring machinery, is a disgrace to the enterprise of your families—the carpets in your houses—the dresses and drapery of your beds—the napkins for your tables—and the towels with which you wipe your faces, as well as all the clothing—all these, not the only utility but the most extensive of manufactures. And your stores, warehouses, and transportation lines, on turnpikes, rail roads, and canals, as well as the commerce, and your thousands of ships upon our waters—the dresses of the millions of people, and the necessities of twenty millions of people.

But if these are essential requisites, without which we cannot live, and which we must have, but must be produced by our own hands, then we must have manufactures somewhere, and these manufactures must be fed and paid for by labor in conducting them. Our Valley may be safely estimated to contain 400,000 inhabitants, who annually consume for their own use, and for the use of these manufactured articles—say an amount of four millions of dollars, annually sent from our own doors for the purchase of these articles. We must pay for the transportation of these articles, and for their sale, and for the cost of their production, and for the cost of their power, for the use of his capital and his skill, and his profits besides—and then the merchant, who has bought and sold, and our country, perhaps, on many of them, custom-house duties, and the cost of transportation. And though we must have these articles, the money is thrown away, and never returns, and we have abundance of power, abundance of capital, and abundance of unemployed labor, and our valleys yielding abundance to sustain that labor, which is too expensive or too perishable to send to a distant market.

Now suppose we turn the tables, and that for every dollar thus sent out of the Valley we were brought back, never to return, and we would not our comforts and conveniences, and our wealth, be greatly increased thereby? Would not a family be more benefited in receiving a hundred dollars in paying out ten to be sent from his own door to be paid in receiving another? Can this be done, and how? This brings us to the very gist of the matter. Here, perhaps, having said all that I have to say, I will leave the last thirty years, in the very midst of manufactures and manufacturing operations, and population, may be better informed than many of you, and many of the large manufacturing establishments, and weigh well the facts I am about to state.

The natural and artificial advantages we have are constancy and cheapness of power, cheapness of living, and easy transportation. The water power of the Shenandoah at the Great Falls and above, is passing uselessly by, in quantities sufficient to produce one hundred or forty million worth of goods annually, and may be improved as a cost one-fifth the amount, or one hundred per cent less than the cost of water power in the West. In the Shenandoah Valley districts in the country—or, than the cost of steam power in the large cities. Ripka, at Manassas, Pa., says about \$6,000 water rent annually for the power of 1000 horse power, and at Harrisburg, (Pa.) pays over \$5,000 for fuel and expense of running his steam engines to drive his factory. Drake of Philadelphia, consumes about 100 tons of coal per day in his factories, which at three dollars per ton, would be \$9,000 per annum. The power of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Eagle's Point, New Jersey, consumes 10 to 12,000 tons of coal a year for fuel. And yet the Water Power at the Gulf Mills, passing uselessly by, may be improved to do more work than the whole of these combined.

Here, too, we have cheapness of power, cheapness of living, and easy transportation. The water power of the Shenandoah at the Great Falls and above, is passing uselessly by, in quantities sufficient to produce one hundred or forty million worth of goods annually, and may be improved as a cost one-fifth the amount, or one hundred per cent less than the cost of water power in the West. In the Shenandoah Valley districts in the country—or, than the cost of steam power in the large cities. Ripka, at Manassas, Pa., says about \$6,000 water rent annually for the power of 1000 horse power, and at Harrisburg, (Pa.) pays over \$5,000 for fuel and expense of running his steam engines to drive his factory. Drake of Philadelphia, consumes about 100 tons of coal per day in his factories, which at three dollars per ton, would be \$9,000 per annum. The power of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Eagle's Point, New Jersey, consumes 10 to 12,000 tons of coal a year for fuel. And yet the Water Power at the Gulf Mills, passing uselessly by, may be improved to do more work than the whole of these combined.

Here, too, we have cheapness of power, cheapness of living, and easy transportation. The water power of the Shenandoah at the Great Falls and above, is passing uselessly by, in quantities sufficient to produce one hundred or forty million worth of goods annually, and may be improved as a cost one-fifth the amount, or one hundred per cent less than the cost of water power in the West. In the Shenandoah Valley districts in the country—or, than the cost of steam power in the large cities. Ripka, at Manassas, Pa., says about \$6,000 water rent annually for the power of 1000 horse power, and at Harrisburg, (Pa.) pays over \$5,000 for fuel and expense of running his steam engines to drive his factory. Drake of Philadelphia, consumes about 100 tons of coal per day in his factories, which at three dollars per ton, would be \$9,000 per annum. The power of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Eagle's Point, New Jersey, consumes 10 to 12,000 tons of coal a year for fuel. And yet the Water Power at the Gulf Mills, passing uselessly by, may be improved to do more work than the whole of these combined.

Here, too, we have cheapness of power, cheapness of living, and easy transportation. The water power of the Shenandoah at the Great Falls and above, is passing uselessly by, in quantities sufficient to produce one hundred or forty million worth of goods annually, and may be improved as a cost one-fifth the amount, or one hundred per cent less than the cost of water power in the West. In the Shenandoah Valley districts in the country—or, than the cost of steam power in the large cities. Ripka, at Manassas, Pa., says about \$6,000 water rent annually for the power of 1000 horse power, and at Harrisburg, (Pa.) pays over \$5,000 for fuel and expense of running his steam engines to drive his factory. Drake of Philadelphia, consumes about 100 tons of coal per day in his factories, which at three dollars per ton, would be \$9,000 per annum. The power of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Eagle's Point, New Jersey, consumes 10 to 12,000 tons of coal a year for fuel. And yet the Water Power at the Gulf Mills, passing uselessly by, may be improved to do more work than the whole of these combined.

Here, too, we have cheapness of power, cheapness of living, and easy transportation. The water power of the Shenandoah at the Great Falls and above, is passing uselessly by, in quantities sufficient to produce one hundred or forty million worth of goods annually, and may be improved as a cost one-fifth the amount, or one hundred per cent less than the cost of water power in the West. In the Shenandoah Valley districts in the country—or, than the cost of steam power in the large cities. Ripka, at Manassas, Pa., says about \$6,000 water rent annually for the power of 1000 horse power, and at Harrisburg, (Pa.) pays over \$5,000 for fuel and expense of running his steam engines to drive his factory. Drake of Philadelphia, consumes about 100 tons of coal per day in his factories, which at three dollars per ton, would be \$9,000 per annum. The power of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Eagle's Point, New Jersey, consumes 10 to 12,000 tons of coal a year for fuel. And yet the Water Power at the Gulf Mills, passing uselessly by, may be improved to do more work than the whole of these combined.

Here, too, we have cheapness of power, cheapness of living, and easy transportation. The water power of the Shenandoah at the Great Falls and above, is passing uselessly by, in quantities sufficient to produce one hundred or forty million worth of goods annually, and may be improved as a cost one-fifth the amount, or one hundred per cent less than the cost of water power in the West. In the Shenandoah Valley districts in the country—or, than the cost of steam power in the large cities. Ripka, at Manassas, Pa., says about \$6,000 water rent annually for the power of 1000 horse power, and at Harrisburg, (Pa.) pays over \$5,000 for fuel and expense of running his steam engines to drive his factory. Drake of Philadelphia, consumes about 100 tons of coal per day in his factories, which at three dollars per ton, would be \$9,000 per annum. The power of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Eagle's Point, New Jersey, consumes 10 to 12,000 tons of coal a year for fuel. And yet the Water Power at the Gulf Mills, passing uselessly by, may be improved to do more work than the whole of these combined.

HE WOULD BE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION NOT OF A PARTY.

(Hooting and shouting with cheers.) Mr. Hunt says you can't put me down! (Continued shouts and hooting.) The elected President the Constitution should be inviolate.—[The noise here became so great, that although within a few feet of the speaker, we could not catch his words.] From that time I had determined to sustain and support him, and with that object I am here tonight. (Cheers and shouts of "Hurra for Clay.") I did not come here to be conspicuous, I am here in an assemblage without regard to party, to give my voice for Zachary Taylor! (Cheers for Taylor and Clay.) It could not be denied that a large portion of the people were in favor of Gen. Taylor. (Cheers for Clay, shouts and biases.) Gen. Taylor is not acquainted with party dirt, and is now too old to learn; he should have commenced earlier. He had said he would be President of the people, and so long as he occupied that ground, I will give an honest, zealous and faithful support to Zachary Taylor. [Repeated cheers.]

Charles H. Pitts, Esq., repeated amid cheers for Henry Clay, the greatest noise and confusion prevailing. Mr. Pitts said—You are aware that this meeting is an assemblage of American freemen, gathered here for the purpose of exercising their rights without the dictation of any man. (Cheers.) I cannot but express my surprise that the name of Henry Clay—[deafening and prolonged cheers.] should be used to deter American freemen from the exercise of their legal and constitutional rights. The man who has shouted the name of Henry Clay [loud cheers] has added an insult to his name, and brought reproach on his own character. I have been an active member of the Whig party, [cheers,] and am here standing firm in the principles of that party. "Go to H. Clay," and "abandon H. Clay," I will not do either. I will strip myself of all party shackles. (Cheers and "Hurra for Clay.") I have done this from a duty I owe to myself, and if there are men who differ from me, let them do so as friends



