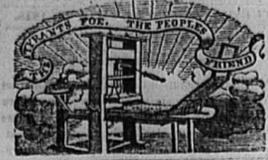


SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.



CHARLESTOWN.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN'L. LEWIS CASS, OF MICHIGAN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. O. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The political campaign was opened on yesterday, by an animated and exciting discussion, by Ex-Governor A. G. McNutt of Mississippi, and Andrew Huxter, Esq. the Whig Elector for this District. The Court-House was crowded with anxious listeners, and high degree political excitement manifested. The late hour at which the meeting adjourned, forbids us making more than a bare allusion to its proceedings.

The Governor opened the meeting by boldly, manfully proclaiming the principles of the Democratic party. He had, as the Representative of the Democracy, no principles to conceal, or no "Availability" to consult. In answer to this, Mr. Huxter entered into a long diatribe as to the declarations of Gen. Taylor to be governed by the course of the "early Presidents," the compromises of the Constitution, the victories of Monterey, Cerro Gordo, &c. As to the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, &c. As to the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, &c. As to the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, &c.

In behalf of the Democracy of Jefferson we tender our most cordial thanks to Governor McNutt, for his able, and eloquent defence of the principles of the Democratic party, which, unlike Taylorism, is not left to "common rumor" or "sources of private information" to expound. He is now on a tour to his native county of Rockbridge, and we bespeak for him from the sterling Democracy of the Valley, a hearty and a cordial welcome.

TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The advertisement of Miss Hawkins, proposing to open a Female School in our town, is sufficiently encouraged, will be found in another column. A School of the character proposed, and at the terms as laid down, is what our citizens very much need, at this time. Miss B., from our own knowledge, and the highest testimonials from others who are better prepared to speak, is pre-eminently qualified as an instructress, and deserves a liberal support at the hands of parents and guardians of our town and neighborhood.

COURT-MARTIAL.

This miserable lumbag, involving as it does a cost to the Government of some one to two hundred thousand dollars, has not as yet terminated. However desirable it may be to preserve the esprit des corps of our Army, yet, when upon the slightest pretext, and under the most insignificant circumstances Courts of this kind are authorized at the peoples expense, it is high time for a corrective. Let our officers in the Army settle their own jealousies, their private piques, their secret animosities, in that manner that seemeth to them best, as recognized among gentlemen, or by our courts of justice, at their own expense. In this particular case, as the law now exists, the Government had no alternative but to grant the request for the organization of the Court. Let the law be changed, and the system corrected.

On Thursday last, the Court having heard all the testimony in this Court, adjourned over until Wednesday next, (to-morrow,) at noon, when Gen. Pillow will make his defence, and Gen. Scott place before the Court his summary of evidence. The Court will then proceed to make up its decision.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Our exchange papers from all portions of the country, bring us intelligence of the most sudden and unexpected deaths in their midst. The excessively warm weather of the last week, has no doubt added greatly to this list of casualties. On Saturday last, in this county, a Mr. DeGree, aged about 40 or 45 years of age, from the neighborhood of Harpers-Ferry, died after only a few hours sickness. He had been at work in the harvest-field of Mr. Martin Eisenberg, and being a man of intemperate habits, was unable to undergo the labor and fatigue incident to such service.

IRELAND.

Meetings are being held in all the principal Cities to give expressions of sympathy in behalf of Mitchell, the great Irish Repeal Editor, who has recently been tried and found guilty of treason against the English government. It is a disgrace to the age, and must recoil with vengeance upon the English crown. The hearts of Irishmen now bow to sympathize with the oppressed, the persecuted and the wronged, and throughout their own land and the countries of their adoption, will rise up in mass to vindicate the outrage committed upon their devoted champion. To the green Isle, all eyes are yet turned. To the day of her redemption, however, drawn nigh, and the tyranny and oppression of the English Government will but hasten her period.

A Whig meeting was held on Friday evening in the Park, at New York. The Whigs are strenuous in representing it as the most numerous ever assembled under the Whig banner.

EXTRAORDINARY FARE!

Finals of the Whig National Convention. The Pennsylvania and Ledger give a graphic picture of the last day's doings of the Whig National Convention. It appears, says the Pennsylvania, that after the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore, the rickety concern literally exploded into fragments—an adjournment sine die was moved and carried, and the delegates, excited by various emotions, fled from the Hall, as if from a burning powder magazine. Not a word was said upon the great questions of the day. Not a resolution was passed of any kind! But under the whip of the Taylor leaders, a very intelligent body, from all parts of the Union, is compelled to separate, each member for his home, degraded and disgraced by a circumstance that will fall upon the country like the explosion of an earthquake. Nothing was said about the War, though the hero of Buena Vista was nominated! Nothing was said about the Tariff—nothing about the Independent Treasury—nothing about the acquisition of Territory—noting about the recent events in Europe—noting about a poor word is vouchsafed about the absent soldiers in Mexico, who have been upholding the honor of our country, under circumstances full of peril. Even an attempt to endorse the Allston letter of Gen. Taylor failed, amid a ridiculous confusion!

Can it be, fellow-citizens, that this scandalous fraud—this ridiculous farce—this political harlequinade—will ever be sanctioned by your intelligent judgment? Contrast, says our contemporary, the noble and fearless deportment of the Democratic National Convention with this new spectacle of Federal jugglery in the Chinese Museum. See how the Democrats have boldly and fearlessly met all great questions—see how plain their language is—see how broad and capacious their platform. Behold the Democratic creed against Nationalism—against the opponents of the War—against interfering with the slave question, and against the late movements on that subject—in favor of France—in favor of the War—in favor of our soldiers—in favor of Free Trade—and then ask yourselves whether you will again be satisfied by an appeal to the passions that even in Great Britain, where there is no popular suffrage, would be frowned upon by every man and boy in the land!

Chose ye, fellow-citizens! and do not forget that you are reasonable, thinking men, who should be addressed in the language of truth and candor.

Their own Batteries turned upon the Whigs. The Whigs have put aside every thing like principles and civil qualifications, and in defiance of Henry Clay's warning voice that "he would rather see war, pestilence and famine, than the elevation of a military chieftain" have nominated a military hero upon the exclusive ground of availability. They have done it, in the face of the earnest deprecations of their strongest men, one of whom, the Editor of the New York Tribune, employed this stern and prophetic language. Let them look out for the "galling fire!"

"If this same party should now select a more military candidate, in opposition to a candidate whose claims rest upon civil services, it would be exposed to a most galling fire, during the canvass, from the ranks of the enemy; and it would have the mortification to feel all the time that the weapons of assault were forged and prepared in its own army. This would prove somewhat embarrassing, and if we should, perchance, be defeated, we should have little to console ourselves in defeat."

Mr. Messrs. Charles H. Pitts and others, members of the "Independent Taylor Electors Ticket" of Maryland, have published a card in the Baltimore American, declaring that they believe the statement of the Louisiana delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, that Gen. Taylor recognized in his friends in that Convention those who had the right to withdraw his name, and considered them bound to respect the decision, should be not be the nominee—to be incorrect; and state that "they are taking proper steps to relieve General Taylor from any misunderstanding on that subject."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS AT THE SOUTH.—Contrary to the course of the Charleston Mercury and the repudiating article of the late meeting in Charleston, the Palmetto State Banner, and other Democratic papers in South Carolina, warmly approve the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention.

Both the Jacksonville News and the Tallahassee Journal, the leading Democratic papers in Florida, have raised the flag of Cass and Butler. The Washington Union is assured of 1,300 majority in the State.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvania, at La Fayette, Ala., writes "that the nomination of Cass and Butler takes well and the State is good for 10,000 against any man the Whigs take up. The nominees were not our first choice, but we are perfectly satisfied notwithstanding."

Among the speakers at the recent Baltimore Whig Meeting in Baltimore, we notice the name of one of the young champions of the Whig cause from our own County, JOHN W. KENNEDY, Esq. His speech, (notwithstanding we hazard nothing in saying that we dissent in toto from his arguments,) is spoken of by the press as highly creditable to himself and gratifying to the meeting.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Rudolph, of Martinsburg, while on a gunning excursion on Monday week, and just as he was about to fire at a squirrel fell dead!

GEN. CASS AT THE EAST.—The Democrats of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts are rallying for Cass and Butler with great enthusiasm. The disaffection in New York seems to have made no inroads upon their popularity down East. A great ratification meeting was held at Boston on Monday.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We have received a catalogue of the University for the session of 1847-48. Number of students during the session 212, of which 181 were from Virginia.

THE AVAILABILITY CANDIDATE.—A friend of Mr. Clay makes this remark to a Taylor Whig: "You have taken up a man because you think him available. Thus you drop all your principles, and go alone for availability. Now, upon the same principle, I beg leave to go for Gen. Cass, because I hold him to have more of the elements of availability in him than Gen. Taylor." The argument is irresistible, and the satire is cutting enough.

TO BE HUNG.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin, that Langfield will be executed on the 20th of October next.

READY FOR ACTION.

The vacancies occasioned in our Electoral Ticket, by death, resignation, &c. have been filled, and the Democratic Banner has now been flung to the breeze, with its chosen champions to uphold and defend it. Of the gentlemen selected by the State Central Committee, the Enquirer feels confident in asserting that their selection will be favorably received by their several Districts. They are all gentlemen of efficiency, ardent in the cause, and able to cope with their political opponents. We respectfully call upon them and their brother electors to open the canvass at once—and to strike for the noble cause of Virginia and the Republican party. The Whigs are exulting, but that is their old policy—their principles (?) cannot stand before the powerful blows of the Democratic Electors and their volunteer Associates.

In the 8th (Halifax) District, Wm. M. Tredway, Esq., of Pittsylvania, in place of J. R. Edmunds, Esq., resigned.

Jonathan B. Stoval, Esq., of Halifax, Assistant Elector for the District, in the place of Mr. Tredway.

In the 7th (Fauquier) District, Henry Shackelford, Esq., of Culpeper, Assistant Elector for the District, in place of W. W. Payne, Esq., resigned.

In the 8th (Caroline) District, Henry A. Washington, Esq., of Westmoreland, Elector, in place of B. Conway, Esq., resigned.

In the 11th (Frederick) District, Thos. Sloan, Esq., of Hampshire, Elector, in place of Wm. Lucas, Esq., resigned.

Dr. D. Murphy, Assistant Elector for Berkeley county, in place of G. B. Wager, dec'd.

In the 16th (Harrison) District, Saml. L. Hays, Esq., of Gilmer, Elector, in place of John G. Stringer, Esq., resigned.

George H. Beall, Esq., Assistant Elector for Gilmer county, in place of Mr. Hays.

At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee, on Monday 15th, the following appointments were made to fill vacancies:

B. J. Barbour, Esq., Elector in 6th District, in place of Hon. W. C. Rives, resigned.

John J. Jones, Esq., Elector in 1st District, in place of Mr. Whitefield, resigned.

Col. John A. Morehead, Elector in 9th District, in place of Wood Boulden, Esq., resigned.

John S. Fleming, Esq., 9th District, Assistant Elector, in place of Col. Morehead.

REVOLUTION.—We do not know how many have been more astonished than by the open and unqualified avowal of the New York Express, that "as Congress is to be the Government under Gen. Taylor, to securing that Congress all our efforts must be bent."

We give it precisely as we find it quoted in the National Intelligencer, italics and all.

Look at it, ye men of the south, and weigh it well. "CONGRESS IS TO BE THE GOVERNMENT UNDER GEN. TAYLOR."

President Log is to be given to this Union by the Whigs, who is to sit still, with his arms folded, and see the constitution, which he has sworn to support, overturned; and Congress is to be run government!

Where will (under such circumstances) be the compromises of that glorious instrument? "Trod under foot, and the dearest rights of the South crushed, and crushed forever."

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—A slip from the office of the Norfolk Herald, dated at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, gives us the following account of a dreadful conflagration at that place.

Our city has been visited with a severe calamity by fire, the most destructive that has occurred within its walls since the memorable fire of 1804. The loss of property is immense—probably exceeding two hundred thousand dollars in amount. The fire broke out in the lumber yard of Messrs. Ferguson & Milhoad, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, according to the report of the watchman who discovered the alarm.

Sixty tenements in all were destroyed, besides kitchens and out buildings, and a very large amount of property. The value of the buildings, according to the Assessor's roll, is a little above ninety thousand dollars; that of the other property destroyed by fire is probably much greater.

A slip from the Norfolk Beacon, gives the following summary of the losses and insurances: "Teneaments, 75, real estate, \$123,000, personal estate, \$93,750."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, having left Liverpool on the 31st, thus making the trip in 10 days, the quickest on record.

England is still agitated by the Chartists and Repealers. Serious riots have occurred. Business in the manufacturing districts almost entirely suspended.

Ireland is very much excited in consequence of the sentence of Mitchell, the Repeal Editor, who has been condemned to 14 years transportation in the Hulk of Bermuda.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Spirit of Jefferson. WASHINGTON, June 16, 1848. We have official information of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico. The army are moving towards Vera Cruz for embarkation to the U. S. A wise regulation of the War Department, provides that the Volunteers and "daring the War men," shall be conveyed to such rendezvous nearest their enlistment, as also that their pay, &c., shall continue up to the time of their discharge, as if they were still in service. Commissioner Sevier will return and again for the U. S. Senate; and his adjutant, W. Clifford, will, perhaps, be continued as full Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico.

The Senate will not pass the resolution of the House to adjourn on the 17th of July. The general appropriation bill, organization of territorial governments over Oregon, California and New Mexico, Nebraska and Minnesota, and the passage of necessary laws for the reduction of the military establishment, and probably the consideration of the proslavery law, are all yet to be the objects of legislation. The Senate is considering the Indian appropriation bill and the House the Naval.

There was a Whig ratification meeting at the City Hall on Monday night: Dyer of N. York, Thompson of Indiana, Crittenden of Kentucky and several of Tennessee, members of Congress, were the Speakers. All of them eulogized Mr. Clay and spoke of Gen. Taylor and Old Whigs, for President and Vice President. The game is to get up a hurrah, and to further the scheme by offering to bet—to brag, what this State will do, and how much majority Taylor will receive in another year. It is believed, however, that the capitalists of the North especially, are sending funds here to be applied under the direction of the Whig Central Committee, not only to bluff the Democrats by striking amounts on certain States, but also on the general result; but likewise, for the purpose of putting in circulation certain pamphlets containing matter and motive which appeal to the passions and not the reason of our community, and for all other purposes which it is the province and custom of Federalism to devise, to the more effectual delusion of the unphilosophical public mind, their appeal is, not to principle, for the wisdom, nor the policy, of the Philadelphia Convention has not designed any; but to songs, humbugs and huzzas for Old Zach, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, Old Whitley, &c., which while there is no sense or meaning in such stuff, is calculated to begot some enthusiasm among the masses, who are not able to distinguish the intelligent and pure-minded countrymen; the latter of whom the Democratic party have always looked to for the maintenance of the cardinal principles upon which the security and prosperity of our government depends; and to whom we again look for the approaching year, for a leader in the great support of Cass and Butler, whose long list of faithful civil and military service to their country gives a guaranty that, if elected, they will conduct the affairs of government in the "good old republican track" so gloriously commenced by the illustrious Washington, and brought down to us by the noble and distinguished characters with which the Whig ranks abound? No, no, no! "I'll not be in Gath," say Gods of ancient Rome, it was not one of these, nor like unto them, but as Hero Plumed and Epauletted, Blotched and Spirited, stoutly and by his every action telling you these were his "old Whigs," and I am General Taylor, I fought at Buena Vista, when the devoted and loved son of Henry Clay fell and died, while hundreds of other noble spirits fought and bled to shield me from reproach, and protect me from danger!

Who that has been a child but recollects "that Zachary climbed the trees;" indubitable evidence that that Zachary at least, was a small man, and may we not judge that he who now bears that name, is possessed, in an eminent degree, of the same qualification which distinguished Zachary of old. Compare his conduct with that of Henry Clay, and see into what utter insignificance he sinks when laid in juxtaposition to contact with mind; "I will cheerfully abide the decision of the Convention," thus spoke Henry of the West; true to the last, "I will give my hearty support to the nominee," thus spoke Zachary of the East, the commander and true Whig. "I should consider it an imputation on my honor, to permit my name to go before the Convention, unless I was prepared to abide its decision, and support the Whig principle." Spoken like a man, for such is McClellan. 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Novelty.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

ALONE.
BY C. C. COX.
Alone—upon the wide, wide world!
To hand to dwell alone,
To wander no look of human love,
To feel no pulse of life that throbs,
But reach no hand to help the crowd,
To feel the cold within its shroud.
Alone—his hand to his weep
In some untrodden path
Over all the weeks of life and joy
A few brief years have made;
To trace the line of that bright chain,
Which times will never quite again.
Alone—his deeper grief to dream
Of those we love in youth,
And feel though time has changed us not,
Their hearts are lost to truth.
To wake, alas! too late to find,
Their vows have passed us by the wind.
Alone—his agony for one
Of spirit power and strength,
To feel the pulse of life that throbs,
Before the world each wrong;
And sternly bids each wrong of fate,
That leaves the heart so dreary.
Alone—his sometimes sweet to mark
The green and quiet spot,
Where we may sleep when life is o'er,
By all the ways of that bright chain,
Which times will never quite again.
But leaves and birds and summer flowers.

Small Profits and Quick Returns.

Goods Very Cheap.
WE are daily adding new, desirable, and FRESH GOODS to our assortment, both by our presence in the city and by orders, which are purchased as the quality and fashion change, and being purchased as usual, for the cash, we will still persist in stating that we can and will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash. Our stock embraces all articles necessary to a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Woodware, Barrenware, Drugs, Dry Staffs, &c., &c. Our assortment of Groceries is very extensive and complete, embracing in part:
8 lbs. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugars, from 3 to 86c per hundred;
50 lbs. and 100 lbs. Porto Rico, Manzanilla and Orleans Molasses, from 31 to 44 cts. per gallon;
18 casks Coffee, Green Rio, Polanco do, &c., from 7 to 82c per hundred pounds;
50 lbs. No. 1 Leaf Sugar, at 12 1/2c per lb;
10 boxes Mould, Dipt, and Adamantine Candles;
5 do No 1 Colgate's Soap;
3 do No 1 do Starch;
2 casks Pepper, (in grain) 1/2 box ground do;
3 boxes Chocolate No 1 prime;
2 lbs. super Crushed Sugar;
50 lbs. No 3 Herring, at 25 25c per bbl;
5 do No 3 and 3 Mackerel;
3 casks No 1 Dark Brandy;
1 do Light do;
1 do Malaga Wine;
1 do Port do;
1 do Gin, superior and common;
5 lbs. Old Rye Whiskey; 2 do Itum;
10 do common do at 35c per gallon.
Besides many articles too tedious to enumerate. But we warrant that our assortment is very complete, and we think it merely cheap. Give us a call. We would say to our friends and the purchasing community in general, and we promise all, to do as well as any merchant in the Valley, and if possible, a little better. All we desire is, "small profits and quick returns."
I. C. CONRAD & BRO.
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1848.

THE BABY JUMPERS.

Messrs. H. B. FIELD & Co., 325 Baltimore, st., are the agents in this city for Tuttle's Baby Jumpers, and we recommend such of the numerous strangers here at present, as have left "little responsibilities" at home, to purchase one of them before leaving. It is a most admirable invention to promote the health and comfort of small children. Hear how delighted the editor of the New Haven Register is, at having one of them:
"The Patent Baby Jumper"—Rejoice, oh young men, who art doomed to hold "the baby," and mothers, be ye also glad, for your deliverance from constant and wearisome "tending the baby." The philosopher's stone is found! perpetual motion has come to town. Talk of the cotton gin, the steam engine, and telegraph. What are they? They can't stop a baby, or make a separate cross one good-natured. Go to Tuttle's, 311 Broadway, or to some of his agents throughout the country, and buy a Baby Jumper; generations yet unborn will praise his name. No one can question our opinion on this invention, for we are "at home," backed up by the approving smiles of a young democrat, three months old, who can fully testify to its agreeable and healthful exercise. Three cheers for Tuttle; we put him against the world; so says our wife and baby, and, of course, so say we.

A TALE OF A TUB.

The following droll story appears in the St. Joseph's Times: On the passage of the ship Alexandria from New Orleans to New York, a young lad, of about 14, from a natural frolicsome disposition, became so troublesome, that he was threatened by the captain that he would confine him in a water-cask. The younger took no heed, and at the next opportunity, when the cask, which was headed up, leaving a large bung-hole for the admission of air. The ship, encountered a violent storm, and in a sudden lurch, the cask containing the boy rolled into the sea. The circumstances were not noticed by those on board. Fortunately, the cask struck a log, and floated about for several hours, when it was thrown upon the beach of Cape St. Bas. Here the boy made efforts to extricate himself from his prison without success, and in despair gave up to die. Some cows, strolling on the beach, were attracted to the cask, and one of the number, it being day-time, switched her tail into the bung-hole, which she did so expertly, as to separate the cask. The boy, who was now free, crawled out, and after running some 200 yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach, and knocked it, as we may say, into a cocked hat. The boy, thus providentially released, was discovered by some fishermen on the point, and taken to a place, where he was enabled to proceed north, by way of Columbus.

THE MISERIES OF LONDON.

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"The lane is 300 feet long, and contains 32 houses. It is lighted by three gas lights, and water is supplied three times a week, but no tanks or tubs were to be found. I will simply give two or three lines that we visited, as a fair average of the whole. Many things are too disgusting to enter the columns of a newspaper, and therefore I shall only give some of the leading facts. The first house that the committee visited contained 45 persons, only 6 rooms and 12 beds!—windows broken in—filth abundant. In a second there were 66 persons and only 13 beds.
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The committee say in their report:—In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children, the sick, the dying, and the dead, are packed together with a promiscuity and mutual pressure, which the writer would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life, where all sense of propriety and self respect must be lost. Such is the state of Church Lane. Would that it were none in its vicinity! Alas! there are many others to be named. But how much those poverty-stricken beings are to blame for their state is a solemn question to answer."

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The committee say in their report:—In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children, the sick, the dying, and the dead, are packed together with a promiscuity and mutual pressure, which the writer would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life, where all sense of propriety and self respect must be lost. Such is the state of Church Lane. Would that it were none in its vicinity! Alas! there are many others to be named. But how much those poverty-stricken beings are to blame for their state is a solemn question to answer."

THE MISERIES OF LONDON.

The following is a description of a single lane called Church Lane in the city of London, within the limits of St. Giles. Not long since the London Statistical Society appointed a committee to examine the sanitary condition of this lane. A member of that committee furnishes the following fact:
"The lane is 300 feet long, and contains 32 houses. It is lighted by three gas lights, and water is supplied three times a week, but no tanks or tubs were to be found. I will simply give two or three lines that we visited, as a fair average of the whole. Many things are too disgusting to enter the columns of a newspaper, and therefore I shall only give some of the leading facts. The first house that the committee visited contained 45 persons, only 6 rooms and 12 beds!—windows broken in—filth abundant. In a second there were 66 persons and only 13 beds.
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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS,



MILLERS AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber having located himself permanently at Harpers-Ferry, would most respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson, Rockingham, Clarke and the adjoining counties, that his fine Line of Boats are constantly running on and from Georgetown and Alexandria. He will at all times during the seasons, have on hand *Fish, Salt, Potatoes, Plaster, Plank, Shingles, Lath, Water Melons, &c.*, of all of which he will sell at a very small advance on the cost.
He will at all times be ready to receive Flour, Grain and other freightage for the District of Columbia and Alexandria. As his boats are daily leaving and arriving at this point, there will at all times be an opportunity for Farmers and others to send their produce into market in a very short space of time; and he pledges himself to take produce to those cities, or bring them to this point, on the most accommodating terms. He can at all times be found at Harpers-Ferry, by enquiring at Mr. Carroll's Hotel, or at the store of F. J. Conrad & Bro. JOSEPH DOWLING.
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1848—3m.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

A History of the Revolution and Lives of the Heroes of the War of Independence.

BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

An elegant volume with 18 fine Steel Plates, and nearly 200 beautiful Wood Engravings.

THIS is a splendid book. A valuable addition to the Historic Literature of our country.—We are much mistaken if it does not take rank with the works of Irving and Prescott.

"It surpasses any similar work yet offered to the American public."—*Nat'l Gazette.*

"It may be properly considered a popularized Military History of the Revolution, extremely well and judiciously written."—*N. American.*

"The present work on the Revolution and its Heroes, is superior, both in extent and design, to any that has heretofore come under our notice."

A well connected History of that eventful period.—*Leader.*

"Decidedly the best popular History of the War of the Revolution and its Heroes, that has yet been given to the country."

Agents Wanted in every County and Town in the United States, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Price only \$3.

Address, (post-paid), WM. A. LEARY,

No. 158 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

May 28, 1848—3m.

SCALES, SCALES.

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales.

Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balderston Streets, Baltimore.

ALL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus, which is desirable, correct and cheap, can be supplied at my establishment with promptness.

I warrant every article manufactured, equal, if not superior, to any others in this country, and at prices so low that every purchaser shall be satisfied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's Balance, always on hand.

Country Merchants, &c., are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, or send their orders, which shall be attended to with despatch.

JESSE MARDEN.

Baltimore, March 7, 1848—1y.

PEKIN TEA COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been supplied by the Pekin Tea Company with a supply of the following named Teas, at the prices set opposite. The said Teas are the largest and cheapest that has ever been offered in this region, and are imported direct. All housekeepers know how difficult it has been heretofore to obtain good Teas at fair prices, but the great facilities of the Company place in our hands the choicest articles, at prices already mentioned by the Teas we sell you are not such as represented, you have only to return them and get your money.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, strong 60

Superior do sweet cargo 50

First do very sweet 75

Silver Leaf do fragrant 50

Extra do delicious 75

Fine Imperial, strong 75

Extra do fragrant 75

Golden Chop, do aromatic 1 25

Superior Gunpowder, strong 75

Extra do rich flavor 75

Extra do very fragrant 1 25

No Plus Ultra, imported leader 75

Superior Old Hyson, cowlip 75

Very fine do choice 75

Extra do do nearly leaf 1 25

BLACK TEAS.

Good Oolong, strong 75

Fine do highly flavored 50

Extra do very fragrant 75

Superior Ning Yung, strong 75

Extra do very strong 50

Fine Congou, fragrant 50

Rose Flavored do fine 60

Fine Congou, strong 50

English Breakfast, Congou flavor 50

Extra do do very strong 75

Pekin Company's Factory Tea 75

Orange Pecco, very strong 1 50

No Plus Ultra, finest imported 1 00

This Tea is very efficacious in nervous diseases. A supply of the above, constantly on hand and for sale by

CRANE & SADLER.

May 30, 1848.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Tailoring Establishment to the Room recently occupied by Mr. John Donavin as a Hat Store, two doors West of Capt. Stappington's Hotel, where he will, as heretofore, carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. He has always on hand a variety of

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which he is determined to sell on the most accommodating terms, for cash, or to punctual customers on short credit.

It needs no apology to say that heretofore there has been too little cash and too much credit. I am determined that no man shall complain of my prices when the cash is offered—therefore if you want to save money, call at JAMES CLOTHIER'S Tailoring and Clothing Establishment, and you shall not be disappointed.

I would most respectfully return my sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlestown and the surrounding country, for the very liberal encouragement extended to me, and earnestly solicit a continuance, assuring all, that if promptness and attention to business, and a desire to please, shall merit any thing, I am determined not to be lacking in my efforts to give general satisfaction.

JAMES CLOTHIER.

Charlestown, April 25, 1848.

Wanted.

2,000 POUNDS Lard; 5,000 lbs. country cured Bacon; 200 bushels White Corn.

For which the highest market price will be given in Groceries. J. J. MILLER.

May 16, 1848.

Corn Meal.

100 BUSHELS fresh ground Corn Meal, for sale very low by

J. J. MILLER.

HOGAN & THOMPSON,

Wholesale Booksellers, Stationers, AND PUBLISHERS.

No. 30 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

ANNOUNCE to their friends, and to merchants generally, in the Valley of Virginia, that their stock of Books and Stationery for the coming business season of 1848 will be larger and better assorted than at any former period. It will embrace every article in the trade which is required for the sales of the country merchant.

In consequence of the change in their terms of selling, they are enabled to offer SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, PAPERS, and BLANK BOOKS, &c. at prices so greatly reduced from former rates, as to make it to the interest of all who deal in these articles to purchase from their stock.

Hitherto the system of crediting small amounts has involved an expense in their collection, and as H. & T. now sell only for CASH, or such negotiable notes as are sure to be paid in bank at their maturity, the saving to those who choose to deal in this manner will be a very considerable percentage on their purchase.

Few dealers in the country buy more than \$200 worth of stationery in a season, many not over one-half, and a large portion not more than one-fourth of that amount. There is not a dealer, therefore, who visits Philadelphia, who would be benefited by paying those small sums in Cash, and as each can save money by doing so, H. & T. believe they are offering an inducement which will gladly be embraced by those who make their purchases in Philadelphia. Those who enter into such an arrangement will be enabled to sell at prices much below their former rates, and to do so, they consequently pay a large aggregate profit from the increased amount of their sales.

Having a PRINTING OFFICE for copperplate and type work, and an extensive BINDERY, H. & T. are prepared to fill orders from Banks and Public Offices, when forwarded through merchants, at extremely low prices.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1848.—1f.

Great Clothing Establishment.

PHILADELPHIA WARDROBE.

No. 105 Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, North Side, Philadelphia.

To Southern & Western Merchants.

MANY years experience in business has satisfied me that *nothing* in newspapers without having any assortment to back it is all humbug. I, therefore, have come to the determination of having the Philadelphia Wardrobe well stocked with all kinds of Clothing, which at such prices as will please all. In proof of what I say, I invite a look in the Wardrobe, where can always be seen as handsome and extensive an assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing as can be found in this city. Remember the Philadelphia Wardrobe, No. 105 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

PERRY R. MCNELLIE.

N. B. Large stock of piece goods on hand. Garments made to order at the shortest notice. May 30, 1848—3m.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, of Harpers-Ferry, Va. Merchant Tailor and