Spirit of Jefferson.

JAMES W. BELLER,

JAMES W. BELLER,
In Charlestown, Virginia.

At \$200 in advance—\$250 if paid within the
year—or \$300 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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cas than a year, mustin all cases be paid in advance.

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\$100 per square for the first three inserted at the rate of
\$100 per square for the first three inserted on the manuboth for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid,
and OHARGED AUGUADURALY. A liberal discount made
o those who advertise by the year.

JAMES MCSHERRY, ATTORDIET AT LAW. HARPERS-FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA PRACTISES in the County and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Frederick Counties. Feb. 8, 1848—tf.

GEORGE W. RANSON,

Attorney at Law,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the building recently occupied by John R. Flagg as a Sheriffs Office, two doors East of the Bank.

He will attend the various Courts of Jefferson,

Berkeley, Frederick and Morgan Counties.

April 4 1848.—tf.

DR. S. A. BATES,
Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia,
AVING located himself in Smithfield, would
respectfully offer his Services to its citizens and vicinity.
He may be found at all times except when professionally engaged, at his Office, (near the Post
Office.)
April 25, 1848—3m.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, and Jefferson County generally, that he has opened a new TINNING ESTABLISHMENT in the house formerly occupied by Miss Maria Heath, on Main Street, where he will at all times keep on handa general assortment of TIN WARE, SHEETIRON, dc., and will make to order, every article in his line of business at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Ho is also prepared to attend to all orders for Roofing and Spouting. From his experience in business, he feels justified in saying that all work done by him, will be inferior to none done in this section of country, and his prices shall

be made to suit the times. He will be happy to supply Country Marchants ith Tin Ware, and will make his terms such as to make it to their interest to deal with him.

ENOCH O'BANNON. Charlestown, Feb. 1, 1848.

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE STILL TO BE HAD AT e. P. Millen's.

YARD wide Lawns fast colors, only 12½;
I handsome Plaid Gingham Lawns, 18¾; new style Berages, only 25; beautiful Prints, 5, 6, 8, and 10 cts; lile thread Gloves, elastic rists, only 6½; Ladies' white and black Cotton Hose, 12½; good bro. and bleached Muslins, only 6½; good yard wide bleached Shirting, only 10. A long list proportionably cheap, might be added, but we conceive this sufficient, earnestly requesting those in search of great bargains to call.

May 30, 1848.

E. P. MILLER.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL.

FROM the liberal encouragement extended to the proprietor, he has been induced to add to his establishment Ten new and very commodious rooms; he is therefore prepared to entertain in a very comfortable manner many more visiters and boarders than heretofore,—and while he continues to keep his house in the same style, hopes to merit and receive the same generous share of pub-lic patronage.

lie patronage.

He further promises, that his Table shall be supplied as usual, with all the delicacies of our various seasons, and his Bar shall always be supplied with the best Wines, Brandies, (foreign and Domeatic) and other Liquors of superior quality.

He has also erected additional stalls to his sta-, where an abundant supply of Hay, Oats and Corn may always be found

aT Hacks, Carriages, Buggies and careful Drivers, always ready for the accommodation of visiters.

November 19, 1847.

HATS AND CAPS.

To Country Merchants and others. JAS. L. McPHAIL & BRO. 132 Baltimore Street, next door to the Baltimore Clipper Of-fice, respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large assortand the public generally, to their large assort-ment of HATS and CAPS of every style and variety, which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail Baltimore, March 7, 1848.—6m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber is anxious topurchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call be-fore selling, as he will pay the very highest cash

tinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CROW. attended to. WILLIA Charlestown, Dec. 3, 1847—tf.

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts at Mar-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in his possession the Books, Bonds &c., of the late firm of Miller & Brother, and he would most respectfully ask all who are indebted to the said firm, or himself all who are indebted to the said firm, or himself individually, to call and pay at least part, and set-tle the balance by note. It is impossible for him to call on them personally, and he hopes this no-tice will be sufficient, as he wants money to close up the business of the late firm.

May 23.

J. J. MILLER.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigued has removed his Confec-tionary and Grocery Establishment to the house recently occupied by Mr. John Brook as a Saddler's Shop, one door east of Carter's Hotel. He has just received a fresh supply of

Groceries and Confectionary, which he will sell at very low rates for cash.

He respectfully solicits a call from the public, assuring them that he will sell as low as any other house in the county. JOSHUA RILEY.

N. B.—Four or five genteel Boarders can be accommodated on good terms.

J. R.
Feb. 22, 1848.—tf.

Herring, Mackerel and Shad.

In store, a prime lot No. 1 Herring, Mackerel, and Shad for sale by

F. DUNNINGTON,

Near Evans' Roads, B. & O. R. R.

May 30, 1848.

Hollow Ware.

HAVE received a large assortment of Hollow Ware, viz: Large Washkettles, Pots, Ovens and extra Lids, Skilleta and Gridles, which makes my assortment complete, all of which will be sold low for cash.

T. RAWLINS. May 30, 1848.

Bacon and Fish. 2,500 POUNDS very superior Bacon, as superior No. 1 Herring, always on hand, for sale by
S. H. ALLLEMONG,
May 30. Comm. Merchant.

FRESH Candies and other Confectionary just received and for sale by T. M. FLINT: June 6.

Tefferson.

Deboted to Rewg, Politics, Agriculture, General Miscellany and Commercial Intelligence.

VOL. 4.

CHARLESTOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1848.

NO. 51

Poetical.

THE LABORER'S ORISON AT SUNRISE.

How pure the air, how sweet the breeze:
The dewy grass how vernal!
What Being hath created these
But thou, the great Eternal!
A world of goodness spreads around,
A heaven above doth bless me;
But man the fee of man is found,
And laws unjust oppress me!

I gird me for another day
Of labor unrequited Of labor unrequited,
My Father and my Deity!
When shall these wrongs be righted.
Oh! stretch thine hand out o'er this land,
A strong, a just redressor,
And bid the prostrate poor upstand,
And humble the oppressor.

And humble the opprossor.

We ask Theo for our daily bread,
Our feeble lives to cherish;
And lof a bounteous feast is spread,
That none for lack may perish;
But king and statesman, peer and priest,
Whom gulle hath made the stronger,
Have driven Thy people from the feast.
Condemned to toil and hunger.

Oh. Lord! how long shall this prevail!
How long Thy judgements linger!
Our little ones for bread do wail,
Their mothers faint of hunger;
Afar we stand, a gloomy band,
Our worth, our wants neglected,
The children in their father land
Cut off, despised, rejected.

Cut on, despised, rejected.

"Oh, Lord! how long," the myriada pray,
"How long this sore dispisement?"

"There is no fod," the oppressors say,
"To mete out the chastisement."

But know, ye proud, ye sordid crowd,
A storm shall yet o'ertake you,
When God's right hand comes o'er the land,
Like withered stems to break you.

To humble your obdurate pride,
To pe your sealed garners,
Rough-shod, a mighty cause shall ride
O'er your uplifted scorners;
And change you like the feather'd snow,
The melting sun hung o'er it;
And whirf you as the wind doth blow
'The desert dust before it!

Biographical Sketches.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.

BY FRANCIS'P. BLAIR.

Compiled from the Original,

he father of General WILLIAM O. BUTLER, an Edward, the youngest son, were born in Pennsylvania. It is remarkable that all these men, and all their immediate male descendants, with a single the military, sec. le exception, were engaged in the military ser-

Morgan's celebrated riflo regiment, and to him it owed much of the high character that gave it a fame of its own, apart from the other corps of the revolution. The coel, disciplined valor which gave steady and deadly direction to the rifles of this regiment, was derived principally from this officer, who devoted himself to the drill of his men. He was promoted to the full command of a regiment sometime during the war, and in that capa-1791, he was killed in General St. Clair's bloody battle with the Indians. His combat with the In-dians, after he was shot, gave such a peculiar inthroughout the Union in wax figures. Notices of litia to wipe this accomplished soldier will be found in Marshall's Life of Washington, pages 250, 311, 420. In Gen. St. Clair's report, in the American Museum, vol. xi., page 44, Appendix.

roughout the revolutionary war; rose to the rank Colonel, and was in many of the severest batles. He was the favorite of the family, and was poasted of by his race of heroes as the coolest and prayest man in battle they had ever known. bravest man in battle they had ever known.—
When the army was groatly reduced in rank and
file land there were many superfluous officers, they
organized themselves into a separate corps, and
elected him to the command. General Washington declined receiving this novel corps of commissioned soldiers; but in a proud testimonial did
honor to their devoted patriotism.

Of Thomas Butler, the third son, we gleam the
following fasts from the America, Birgan shiesd

honor to their devoted patriotism.

Of Thomas Butler, the third son, we gleam the following facts from the American Bicgraphical Dictionary:—In the year 1776, whilst he was a student at law in the office of the eminent Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, he left his pursuit and joined the army as a subaltern. He soon obtained the command of a company, in which he continued to the close of the revolutionary war. He was in almost every action fought in the middle States during the war. At the battle of Brandywine he received the thanks of Washington on the field of battle, through his aid-de-camp, General Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, and giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth he received the thanks of General Wayne for defending a defile, in the face of a severe fire from the enemy, while Colonel Richard Butler's regiment made good its retreat.

At the close of the war he retired into private life, as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment

At the close of the war he retired into private life, as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural and domestic happiness until the year 1791, when he again took the field to meet the savage foo that menaced our Western frontier.

The close of his life was embittered with trouble. In 1803 he was arrested by the commanding general, Wilkinson, at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, and sent to Maryland, where he was tried by a court-martial, and acquitted of all charges, save that of tecaring his hair. He was then ordered to New Orleans, where hearrived, to take command of the troops, October 20th. He was again arrested next month; but the court did not sit until July of the next year, and their deci-

ject of this notice; third, Richard, who was assistant adjutant general in the campaigns of the war of 1812; Percival Butler, the youngest son, now a distinguished lawyer, was not of an age to bear arms in the last war. Of the second generation of the Butlers, there are nine certainly, and probably more, engaged in the present war. This glance at the family shows the character

of the war. An anocdote, derived from a letter of an old Pennsylvania friend to the parents, who translated it from Ireland, show that its military instinct was an inheritance. "While the five sous," says the letter, "were absent from home in the service of the country, the old father took it in his head to go also. The neighbors collected to remonstrate against it; but his wife said, "Let him go! I can get along without him, and raise something to feed the army in the bargain; raise something to feed the army in the bargain; and the country wants every man who can shoulder a musket." It was doubtless this extraordinary zeal of the Butler family which induced General Washington to give the toast, "The Butlers and their five sons," at his own table, whilst surrounded by a large party of officers.—This anecdote rests on the authority of the late General Findly, of Cincinnati. A similar tribute of respect was paid to this devoted house of Lagorie, in a letter now extant, and in the possessfayet e, in a letter now extant, and in the posses-sion of a lady connected with them by marriage. Lafayette says, "Whenever I wanted a thing well done, I ordered a Butler to do it."

From this retrospect it will be seen, that in all the wars of the country—in the revolutionary war, in the last British war, and the present Mexican war—the blood of almost every Butler able to bear arms has been freely shed in the public cause.—Major General William O. Butler is now among General Butler's grandfather, Thomas But the highest in the military service of his country; ler, was born 6th April, 1720, in Kilkenny, Ireland. He married there in 1742. Three of his position of a private being the only one he ever five sons who attained manhood—Richard, William and Thomas—were born abroad. Pierce had just graduated in the Transylvania Uuniversiposition of a private being the only one he ever sought. At the opening of the war of 1812, he had just graduated in the Transylvania Uuniversi-ty, and was looking to the law as a profession.— The surrender of Detroit and of the army, by Hull, aroused the patriotism and the valor of Kentucky; aroused the patriotism and the valor of Kentucky; and young Butler, yet in his minority, was among the first to volunteer. He gave up his books and the enjoyments of the gay and polished society of Lexington, where he lived among a circle of fond and partial relations—the hope to gratify their ambitton in shining at the bar or in the political forum of the State—to join Captain Hart's company of infantry as a private soldier.

Before the march to join the Northwestern army, he was elected a corporal. In this grade he marched to the relief of Fort Wayne, which was invested by hostile indians. These were driven before the Kentucky volunteers to their towns on

Upper Canada ugainst the approaching Kentuckians, were encountered. In moving to the attack of this formidable force of the fiercest, and bravest, of this formidable force of the hercest, and bravest, and most expert warriors on the continent, a strong party of them were descried from the line with which Ensign Butler advanced, running forward to reach a fence, as a cover from which to ply their rifles. Butler instantly proposed, and was permitted, to anticipate them. Calling upon some of the most alert and active men of the was permitted, to anticipate them. Calling upon some of the most alert and active men of the company, he ran directly to meet the Indians at the fence. He and his comrades out-stripped the the ience. He and his comrades out-stripped the enemy, and getting possession of the fence, kept the advantage of the position for their advancing

friends.

The close of the battle of the 18th gave another instance in which the leading traits of General Butler's character were still more strikingly illustrated. The Indians, driven from the defences trated. The Indians, driven from the defences around the town on the river Raisin, retired, fightaround the town on the river Raisin, retired, fighting into the thick woods beyond it. The contest of sharp-shooting from tree to tree was here continued—the Kentuckians pressing forward and the Indians retreating—until night closed in, when the Kentuckians were re-called to the encampment in the village. The Indians advanced as their opposers withdrew, and kept up the fire until the Kentuckians emerged from the woods into the open ground. Just as the column to which Ensign Butler belonged reached the verge of the dark forest, the voice of a wounded man, who had been left some distance behind, was heard calling out most piteously for help. Butler induced three of his companions to go back into

to Kentucky in 1784. He was the last of the old stock left when the war of 1812 commenced. He was made adjutant general when Kentucky became a State, and in that capacity joined one of the army in the first stages of the revolution, but joined it near the close, and had risen to a captaincy when Gen. St. Clair took the command, and led it to that disastrous defeat in which so many of the best soldiers of the country perished.

Of these five brothers, four had sons, all of whom, with one exception, were engaged in the military or naval service of the country during the last war.

Percival Smith, captain in the revolutionary war, and adjutant general of Kentucky during the last war, had four sons; first, Thomas, who was a captain, and aid to General Jackson at New Orleans; next, General William O. Butler, the subject of this notice; third, Richard, who was assistant adjutant general in the campaigns of the war of 1812: Percival Butler, the voungest son; it is the process of the solution of the country weeks.

The little Land withing the barn. One who was an anxious spectator of the event we narrate, and anxious spectator of the event we narrate, and anxious spectator of the event we narrate, and anxious spectator of the event we narrate, at in, although volley upon volley was fired at him, Butler, after making some steps on his twin. Butler, after making some steps on his twin. Butler, after making some steps on his twin, Butler, after making some steps on his twin, Butler, after making some steps on his twin. Butler, after making some steps on his twin, Butler, after making some steps on his tim, Butler, after m to Kentucky in 1784. He was the last of the old | into the straw withing the barn. One who was

for many weeks.
The little tand within the pickets, which, Wic-

The little tand within the pickets, which, Wic-chester had surrendered, after being carried him-self a prisoner into Proctor's camp, denied his pow-ers. They continued to hold the enemy at bay until they were enabled to explicitate on honora-ble terms, which, nevertheless, Proctor shamefully violated, by leaving the sick and wounded, who were unable to walk, to the tomahawk of hisfallies. Butler, who was among the few of the wounded who escaped the massicre, was marched through Canada to Fort Niagara—suffering under his wound and every privation—oppressed with grief, hunger, fatigue, and the inclement cold of that deadlate region.

Shortly after his return from Canada, Ensign

Butler was promoted to a captaincy in the regi-ment to which he belonged. But as this promoment to which he belonged. But as this promo-tion was irregular, being made over the heads of senior officers in that regiment, a captaincy was given him in the 44th, a new raised regiment.— When free from parole, by exchange, in 1814 he instantly entered on active duty, with a company which he had recruited at Nashville, Tennessee. which he had recruited at Nashville, Tennessee. His regiment was ordered to join Gen. Jackson in the South; but Capt. Butler, finding its movements too tardy, pushed on, and effected that junction with his company alone. Gen. Call, at that time an officer in Capt. Butler's company, (since Governor of Florida,) in a letter addressed to Mr. Tanner of Kentucky, presents, as an eye witness, so graphically the share which Capt. Butler had in the campaign which followed that it may well in the campaign which followed, that it may well supersede any narrative at second hand:—

"Soon after my appointment in the army of the United States, as a Lieutenant, in the fall of 1814, I was ordered to join the company of Capt. But-ler, of the 44th regiment of infantry, then at Nashville, Tenn. When I arrived and reported myself, I found the company under orders to join our regiment in the South. The march mostly through an unsettled wilderness was conducted by Capt. Butler with his usual promptitude and energy; and by forced and rapid movements, we arrived at Fort Montgomery, the head quarters of Gen. Jackson, a short distance above the Florida line, just in time to follow our beloved Gen. in his bold enterprise to drive the enemy from his strong po-sition in a neutral territory. The yan guard of the army destined for the invasion of Louisiana, had made Pensacola its head quarters, and the British navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvouse

in that beautiful bay.

"The penetrating ragacity of Gen. Jackson discovered the advantage of the position assumed by the British forces, and with a decision and energy which never faltered, he resolved to find his enemy, even under the flag of a neutral power.—
This was done by a premium and rank march. ed by a battery in front, which fired on us incessantly, while several strong block-houses on our flanks discharged upon us small arms and artillery. But a gallant and rapid charge soon carried the guns in front, and the town immediately sur-

"In this fight Capt. Butler led on his compan with his usual intrepidity. He had one officer, Licutenant Flournoy, severely wounded, and se-veral non-commissioned officers and privates kill-ed and wounded.

"From Pensacola, after the object of the exp dition was completed, by another prompt and ra-pid movement, we arrived in New Orleans a few weeks before the appearance of the enemy.

"On the 23d of December, the signal gun an-nounced the approach of the enemy. The pre-vious night they had surprised and captured one of our pickets; they ascended a bayou, disem-barked, and had taken possession of the left bank of the Mississippi, within six miles of New Or-leans. The energy of every officer was put in requisition to concentrate our forces in time to requisition to concentrate our forces in time to meet the enemy. Capt. Butler was one of the first to arrive at the Gen's, quarters and ask instructions. They were received and promptly executed. Our regiment, stationed on the opposite side, was transported across the river. All site side, was transported across the river. All the available forces of our army, not much exceeding fifteen hundred men, were concentrated in the city, and while the sun went down the line of battle was formed, and every officer took the station assigned him in the fight. The infantry formed on the open square, in front of the Cathedral, waiting in anxious expectation for the order to move. During the momentary pause, while the enemy was expected to enter the city, a scene of deep and thrilling interest was presented.— Every gallery, porch, and window, around the square were filled with the fair forms of beauty, in silent anxiety and alarm, waving their handkerchiefs to the gallant and devoted band which stood before them, prepared to die or defend them from the rude intrusion of a foreign soldiery. It was a scene calculated to awaken emotions never stage command of the troops, October 20th. He was again arrested next month; but the court do the value from the rade of the right wing, belonging to Well's command, the whole force of the British and Indians are seen each united to a foreign solidery. It is evaluated to the chivalry and attempt of the region is not known. Coll Buttler deed Reptember 5, 1805. Out of the arrest and persecution of this study vertex n, Washington Irving (Kinckrobock, or) has worked up a fine piece of united to or an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson scharacter isnimately the lodians, ander the cover of an original solider—It inspired which General Wilkinson is covery of an original solider—It inspired to the chivalry and an expension of the same than the proposed loding the covery flower and the same of the proposed loding the covery flower and the same of the covery arm for the which the same of the covery arm for the three the covery arm for the which General Wilkinson is the proposed loding the covery arm for the which the proposed loding

ance, and expressed the confident belief of hisability to take many prisoners if permitted to advance. But the order was promptly repeated, under the well founded apprehension that our troops might come in collision with each other, an event which come in collision with each other, an event which had unhappily occurred at a previous hour of the fight. No corps on that field was more bravely led to battle than the regiment commanded by Capt. Butler; and no officer of any rank, says the commander-in-chief, was entitled to higher credit

commander-in-chief, was entitled to higher credit for the achievements of that glorious night.

"A short time before the battle of the 8th of January, Capt. Butler was detailed to command the guard in front of the encampment. A house standing near the bridge, in advance of his position, had been taken possession of by the light troops of the enemy, from whence they annoyed our guart's. Captain Butler determined to displace they and burn the house. He acceptibutly lodge them and burn the house. He accordingly marched to the attack at the head of his command, but the enemy retired before him. Seeing them but the enemy retired before him. Seeing them retreat, he halted his guard, and advanced himself, accompanied by two or three men only, for the purpose of burning the house. It was an old frame building, weather-boarded, without ceiling or plaster in the inside, with a single door opening to the British camp. On entering the house, he found a soldier of the enemy concealed in one corner, whom he captured and sent to the rear with his mon, remaining alone in the house.—
While he was in the act of kindling a fire, a detachment of the enemy, unperceived, occupied the

the weather-boarding from the wall, and he fell through the opening thus made. In an instant he recovered himself, and under a heavy fire from the enemy, he retreated until supported by the guard, which he immediately led on to the attack, drove the British light troops from their strong po-sition, and burnt the house in the presence of the "I witnessed on that field many deeds of daring

courage, but none of which more excited my ad-miration than this.

"Capt. Butler was soon after in the battle of the Sth of January, where he sustained his previously high and well-earned reputation for bravery and usefulness. But that battle, which, from its important results, has eclipsed those which proceeded it, was but a slaughter of the enemy, with trival loss on our part, and presenting few instances of individual distinction.

"Capt. Butler received the Brevet rank of Ma jor for his gallant services during that eventful campaign, and the reward of merit was never more worthily bestowed. Soon after the close of the war he was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, in which station he remained until he retired from the army. Since that period I have seldom had the pleasure of meeting with my valued friend and companion in arms, and I know but little of his career in civil life. But in camp, his claused according to the companion of the career in civil life. elevated principles, his intelligence and generous feelings, won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him; and where he is best known, I will venture to say, he is still most highly appreciated for every attribute which constitutes the gentleman and the soldier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, R. K. CALL.

Gen. Jackson's sense of the services of Butler, in this memorable campaign, was strongly expressed in the following letter to a member of the Kentucky Legislature:

the Wabsh, which was destroyed, and the troops Stony Point. About the year 1890, he was appointed Major General. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was killed in General St. Clair's bloody battle with the Indians. His combat with the Indians. His combat with the Indians, after he was shot, gave such a peculiar interest to his fate, that a representation of himself and throughout the Union in wax figures. Notices of this accomplished soldier will be found in Marshil's Life of Washington, pages 350, 311, 420. In Gen. St. Clair's report, in the American Muscantive of Major Thomas, and throughout the Union in wax figures. Notices of the same time, Capt. Butler, an important acquisition. And this accomplished soldier will be found in Marshil's Life of Washington, pages 350, 311, 420. In Gen. St. Clair's report, in the American Muscantive of Major Thomas, Assistant Adjulant General of the army in Mox. In the Major Thomas, Assistant Adjulant General of the army in Mox. In the Mary services of the then Gaptain, until we arrived within gunshot of the fort at Pensacola. The army of Gen. Jackson was then so corporal, which he added a winter encapture of Union and the group surrounding him, was exhibited to the volunteer of the Kentucky during the valuable of the Maint of the Advanced picke's until we arrived within gunshot of the fort at Pensacola. The army of Gen. Jackson was then so corporal, which he added the recompanies of regular and throughout the Union in wax figures. Notices of this account like the control of the Kentucky during the valuable of the military services of the then Gaptain until we arrived within gunshot of the fort at Pensacola. The army of Gen. Jackson was then so the was shot, gave such as a pensacon the delined and the group of the military services of HERMITAGE, Feb. 20, 1814. sence of the British army at New Orleans. In short, he was to be found at all points where du-ty called. Ihazard nothing in saying, that should our country again be engaged in war during the ac-tive age of Col. Butler, he would be one of the very best selections that could be made to command our army.

itary station and distinction had no charms for him, when unattended with the dangers, duties, and patriotic achievements of war. He resigned, tablished the right previous under cover of a

by pastoral people.

In the midst of this region, in April, 1791, William O. Butler was born, in Jesamine county, on the Kentucky river. His father had married in Lexington, soon after his arrival in Kentucky, 1782, Miss Hawkins, a sister-in-law of Col. Todd, who commanded and perished in the battle of the Blue Licks. Following the instincts of his family which seemed wave over the Col. Todd, who commanded and perished in the battle of the Blue Licks. Following the instincts of his family, which seemed ever to court danger, General Pierce Butler, as neighborhood encroached around him, removed, not long after the birth of his son William, to the mouth of the Kentucky river.—Through this section the Indian one side of him the Ohio, on the further shore of which the savage did not prowl through which the savage hordes still held the master, and on the other the romantic region through which they hunted and pressed their war enterprises. And here, amid the scenes of border warfare, his son William had that spirit, which has animated him through life, educated by the legends of the Indian fighting hunters-of Kentucky.

To the feelings and taste inspired by the peculiarities of the place and circumstances adverted to, may be attributed to the return of Colonel Button, and sensitive nature had imbibed here was as strong as that of the Switzer for his bright lakes, to the town, it he General Butler led the Ohio regiment back to the town at a different point. In the street we became exposed to a lime of batteries on the opposite side of a small stream, and also from a tete de pont (bridge-head) which enfiladed us. Our men fell rapidly as we moved up the street, to get a position to charge the battery across the street, the General reconnoitered the position, and determining to charge from that point, sent mo back a short distance to stop the firing, and advance the regiment with the bayonet. I had just left him, when he was struck in the leg, being on foot, and was obliged to leave the field.

"On entering the town, the General and his troops became at once hotly engaged at short muster to his fathers' home, to enter on his profession as a lawyer. The feeling which his sincere and sensitive nature had imbibed here was as strong as that of the Switzer for his bright lakes, to the bast leave the street, the deneral band the short defended us. Our men fell rapidly as we moved up the street, to get a

so many years from arks descending the Ohio and Kentucky, floating along the current and recurring in echoes from the hollows of the hills, take its eddies, became as dear to him as the famous Rans de Vache to the native of Switzerland. We insert, as characteristic alike of the poetical talent and temperament of Butler, some years which the sound of this rude instrument occasion when he returned home resignator with

verses which the sound of this rude instrument evoked when he returned home, resigning with rap'ure "the car-piercing file and spirit-stirring drum" for the wooden horn, which can only compass in its simple melody such airs as that to which Burns has set his beautiful words—

"When wild war's deadly blast was blown,

And gentle peace returning;
Wi' mony a sweet babe fatherless,
And mony a widow mourning.
I left the lines and tented field."

The music of this song made the burden of the "Boatman's Horn," and always announced the approaching ark to the river villages. (See "The Boat Horn," inside.)

This retirement, may almost be considered se clusion, was enjoyed by Colonel Butler nearly twenty-five years, when he was called out by the Democraticiparty to redeem, by his personal popularity, the Congressional district in which he lived. It was supposed that no one else could save it from the Whigs. Like all the rest of his family, none of whom had made their military service a passport to the honors and emoluments of civil stations. In was awars to reliaming the While he was in the act of kindling a fire, a detachment of the enemy, unperceived, occupied the of civil stations, he was averse to relinquish the of civil stations, he was averse to relinquish the his single arm, a passage through them, but he was instantly seized in a violent manner by two or three stont fellows, who pushed him back against the wall with such a force as to burst off the weather-boarding from the wall, and he fell through the opening thus made. In an instant by be detected which could not have failed to conduct to the highest distinction in that holy conduct to the highest distinction in the conduct to the highest distinction in the conduct to the highest distinction in the conduct to the highest distinction. conduct to the highest distinction in that body Taste, judgement and cloquence characterized all his efforts in Congress. A fine manner, an agreeable voice, and the high consideration accorded to him by the members of all parties, gave him—what it is the good fortune for few to obtain-an attentive and gratified audience.

In 1844, the same experiment was made with Butler's popularity to carry the State for the De-mocracy, as had succeeded in his Congressional mocracy, as had succeeded in his Congressional district. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor by the 8th of January convention; and there is good ground to believe that he would have been chosen over his estimable Whig competitor, Governor Owsley, but for the universal conviction throughout the State that the defeat of Mr. Clay's party, by the choice of a Democratic Governor in August, would have operated to injure Mr. Clay's prospects through-out the Union, in the Presidential election which followed immediately after in November.—With lollowed immediately after in November.—With Mr. Clay's popularity, and the activity of all his friends—with the State pride so long exalted by the aspiration of giving a President to the Union—more cagerly than ever enlisted against the Democracy, Colonel Butter diminished the Whig majority from twenty thousand to less than five thousand.

The late military events with which Major General Butler has been connected—in consequence of his elevation to that grade in 1846, with the view to the command of the volunteers raised to support General Taylor in his invasion of Mexico—are so well known to the country, that minute recital is not necessary. He acted a very conspicuous part in the severe conflict at Monterry, and had, as second in command under General Taylor, his full share in the arduous duties and responsibilities incurred in that important movement. The narrative of Major Thomas, September 20th, for this purpose, thus leaving Twiggs's and Butler's division with General Taylor. General Butler was also in favor of throwing his division across the St. John's river, and approaching the town from the east, which was at first determined upon. This was changed, as it would leave but one, and perhaps the and lead the eagles of our country on to victory and remained the eagles of our country on to victory and remained the eagles of our country on to victory and responsibility necessary to success, and for his country's good.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Jackson gave earlier proof of the highest mation in which he held the young soldier who had identified himself with his own glory at New Orleans. He made him his aid-de-camp in 1816; which station he retained on the peace establishment, with the rank of colonel. But, like his illustrious patron, he soon felt that military station and distinction had no charms for him, when unattended with the dangers, duties, and patriotic achievements of war. He resigned, therefore, even the association with his veteran chief, of which he was so proud, and retired in 1817 to private life. He resumed his study of profession that was interrupted by the war, married, and settled down on his patrimonial possession at the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio rivers, in the noiseless but ardnous vocations of civil life. The abode which he had chosen made it peculiarly so with him. The region around him was wild and romantic, sparsely settled, and hy pastoral people.

In the midst of this region, in April, 1791, William O. Butler was born, in Jesamine county, on the Kentucky river. His father had married in Lexington, soon after his arrival in Kentucky, 1782, Miss Hawkins, a sister-in-law of Col. Todd, who commanded and perished in the battle of the Blue Licks. Following the instincts of his family, which seemed ever to court dan.

was exposed to a cross fire of musketry ar of a soldier; and those under him telt the infla-ence of his presence. He had the entire confi-dence of his men."

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The narrative of Mr. Thomas continues:
"When Gen. Taylor went on his expedition to Victoria, in December, he placed Gen. Butler in command of the troops left on the Rio Grande; and at the stations from the river on to Saltillo-Worth's small division of regulars being at the latter place. Gen. Wool's column had by this time reached Parras, one hundred and more miles west of Saltillo. Gen. Butler had so far recovered as to walk a little, and take exercise on horsel bick, though with pain to his limb. One night, (about the 19th of December) an express came from Gen worth at Saltille, stating that the Mexican forces were advancing in large numbers from San Louis de Potosi, and that he expected to be attacked in two days. His division, all told, did not exceed fifteen hundred men, if so many, and he asked reinforcements. The General remained up during the balance of the night, sent off the necessary couriers to the rear for reinforcements and final the lat Kentucky and lat Ohlo foot, ther encainsed three miles from town, in the place by daylight; and these two regiments, with Webster's battery, were encamped that night ten miles on the road to Saltillo. This promptness enabled the General to make his second day's march, the General to make his second day's march, the General received notice that the reported advance of the enemy was untrue. Arriving at the campground, the General suffered intense pain from his wound, and slept not during the night. This journey, over a rungged, mountainous road, and the exercise he took in examining the country for twenty miles in advance of Saltillo, caused the great increase of pain now experienced."

The Major's account then goes on to relate Gen-

The Major's account then goes on to relate General Butler's proceedings while in command of all the forces, after the junction of Generals Worth and Wool—his dispositions to meet the fireatenged attack of Santa Anna—the defences created by him at Salville and wool defences created the line of Santa Anna—the defences created the line of Santa Anna—the defences created the line of Santa Anna—the defences created ed attack of Santa Anna—the defences created by him at Saltillo, and used during the attack at Buena Vista in dispersing Minon's forces—his just treatment to the people of Saltillo, with the prudent and effectual precautions taken to make them passive in the event of Santa Anna's sp-proach. It concludes by stating that all appro-hensions of Santa Anna's advance subsiding, Gen. Butler returned to meet Gen. Taylor at Mon-terey, to report the condition of affairs, and the terey, to report the condition of affairs, and the latter, having taken the command at Saltillo, transmitted a leave of absence to Gen. Butler, to

This paper affords evidence of the kind feeling which subsisted between the two Generals during the campaign, and this sentiment was strongly evinced by Gen. Butler, on his arrival in Washington, where he spoke in the most exalted terms of the leader under whom he served. In person Gen. Butler is tall, straight; and

handsomely formed, exceedingly active and alert. His mien is inviting, his manners graceful, his gait and air military, his countenance frank and pleasing, the outline of his features of aqualine cast—thin and pointed in expression—the general contour of his head is Roman.

cast—thin and pointed in expression—the general contour of his head is Roman.

The character of Gen. Butler in private life is in fine keeping with that exhibited in his public career. In the domestic circle, care, kindness, assiduous activity in anticipating the wants of all around him—readiness to forego his own gratifications to gratify others, have become habits growing out of his affections. His love makes perpetual sunshineat his home. Among his neighbors, liberality, affability, and active sympathy, mark his social intercourse, and unbending integrity, and justice all his dealings. His home is one of unpretending simplicity. It is too much the habit in Kentucky, with stern and fierce men, to carry their personal and political ends with a high hand. Gen. Butler, with all the masculine strength, courage, and reputation to give success to attempts of this sort, never evined the slightest disposition to indulge the power, whilst his well-known firmness always forbade such attempts or him. His life has been one of peace with all men, except the enemies of his country.

TALL BRAGGING.

TALL BRAGGING. The most evident signs of Whig consternation may be seen in the preposterous calculations of success, as remarkable for their absurdity as their mendacity, with which the world is now being favored. The Whigs never do bragging on the small scale. Like lawyers in desperate cases, they lay heavy damages, and generally get nothing—but the cost. The plan seems to be this: One Whig editor possessed maturally of a fine imagination, makes a calculation of certain States, with no basis but humbug for his assertions. He contents himself with reiving the Whigeandiste. contents himself with giving the Whig candidate for the Presidency a small majority. The next editor in order, spurred on by his predecessor, makes a still larger majority. With each editor the States in "Kendall Green" increases, unti-Shakspeare might have pronounced Falstaff a miracle of veracity. There certain States are counted up in pyramids form, but they are never, as substantial as those of Egypt, for at the end of each Presidential campaign they are knocked to pieces by the bombshells of a Democratic victory. We can scarcely have the heart to abuse to pieces by the bombehells of a Democratic victory. We can scarcely have the heart to abuse,
our opponents for this harmless propensity of
bragging. They have "mighty little" of substantial enjoyment, and their pyramids "in the
air" no harm. We once heard of a French family reduced to poverty. They had nothing but
bread, in the place of the costly dishes with which
they were once fed. To preserve the memory of
better days, the head of the family every day at
dinner read to his family those pages of the cookery
book containing receipts for rich dishes—the imagination did the rest.

The application of the anecdate to Whir cal-

The application of the anecdote to Whig cal-culations of success is apparent. Verbum sap. Rich. Examiner.

JUDGE NOAH editor of the New York "Times, and Messenger is one of the closest observer of the political world in the Empire State, remarks the Valley Sentine!. Standing aloof from party strife, he can look abroad upon the troubled waters with the calmness of a manaurreying the heavings of the ocean from a secure emineuce, and hence the singular correctness which has always char-acterized his prediction. In speaking of the prospect of the Baltimure nominations he quaintly "The question now is, how will the State of

"The question now is, how will the State of New York vote, and will the Barnburners support the nomination? To be sure they will. The leaders may hold back, but the rank and file will not abandon the Democratic party when the bour of strife arrives. The Barnburners will never make a distinct electoral ticket against General Cass. Mr. Van Buren does not like him, because ass. Mr. Van Buren does not like him, because he suspects that he was the cause of his losing the nomination in 1814, but things will all be made straight before November—the leaders will be content with Free Territory—and all will go on smoothly again—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will throw their votes for Gen. Cass, and with, these three great eards he may win the game easily.

THE SWEET DISTRESS OF LOVE .- But few young love-sick rhymers have the faculty of hap-vily expressing themselves to the point. Here is one, however, who can discourse of his beautiful namorata as though he had really a call to the poetic ministry :-

Was I a court-plaster I would be A patch upon her flp; To spend a life of ectacy, And sip, and sip, and sip. Was I a pair of spectacles, How dearly I would prize, A situation on her nose, To look her in the eyes.

Lar Sarve.—This is made by simoring equal quantities of deception and soft soap, with a portion of essence of tin. Pour in of tincture of humbers, a few drops, to flavor it, and strain it through a cant sieve. It is excellent to correct erudities



CHARLESHOWITS

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN'L. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.

OF KENTUCKY.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS. A Dark Cloud in the Distance.

There can be no concealment of the fact, that the question of Abolitionism has now assumed a form that threatens the peace of the Union, if it does not hasten the period of its ultimate dissolution. Contrary to all reasonable expectation, the gentlemen will accept, has not as yet been ascertained, but as to the first, the chances are decidedly in favor of his acquiescing. He wrote a letter some two or three columns to the Convention, heartily endorsing its objects, and declaring his Presidency, who was not in favor of the Free Soil occupied by Mr. Van Buren! A traitor to his After having recieved at the hands of that party theat a time when his present janus-faced coadjutors at the North deserted and betrayed himwarmed into existence, and carried into power, by those whom he now attempts to stab to the vitals. "What a deed this is to sully the sunset of a life, the morning and meridian of which were so full of true greatness! He will fall from his high place in the Democratic affections at once, and will aink so low as to be beyond all hope of political resur-rection. The great Democratic party will shake have served him so long; but we mourn to see how coldly he has returned the ardent support of his countrymen."

As a political move, we see nothing in even this, that will not doubly affect the interest of the Whig party. It is a fact beyond question, that upon Free Soil" movement, the Whig party at the North and North West, greatly exceed those heretofore identified with the Democratic party The consequence will be still another Whig ticket. A National Convention is to be held at Bu falo, 9th August next, to nominate Whig candidates, pledged to the "Wilmot Proviso." On th subject of this Convention, and the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Utica Convention, the New York Tribune, the leading Whig paper of the State of New York, says :-

" And, however the fact may be regretted ther "And, however the lact may be regretted, there can be no sense in denying that a good many Whigs now intend to vote with them, [the Barnburners,] unless a Whig candidate shall be presented who is unequivocally committed to Free Soil. We think the probability is, Mr. Van Buren will in think the probability is, Mr. Van Buren will in this State receive more votes than Gen. Cass.— Unless controlled by party machinery, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin are as likely to be for Van Buren as for Cass. And if the Free Soil Convention called by Ohio, to meet at Buffalo on the 9th of Angust, should adopt the Utica ticket, it will make itself decidedly felt in the heart of the free west. These are facts of which it would serve no good end to feign ignorance.'

We have indeed fallen upon evil times; and unless the Democracy of the South, yea of its entire veto power should be left where the Constitution Constitutionand its compromises, the pillars of our National edifice must topple to the ground!

AN ABLE REPORT.

The report of the minority committee, with the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, of this Congressional Distri t at its head, in answer to the Report of the majority of the committee on Public Expenditures, regarded as one among the ablest Documents of the day. The "Union" very justly says, the thanks of the entire Democratic party are due the members of the minority committee, for the facts witch have been elicited, and the zeal and ability which they have manifested in their Report -We believed at the time, the famous Report of Mesars. Rockwell, Strohm, &c. appeared, attempting to invalidate the masterly Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be perfectly demonstrated that it was the work of mere pigmies against the giant of the age upon the subject of Finance. The Report of Messrs. Bedinger and others, proves this opinion to have been correct, and "Truth stands again vindicated."

As the " Martinsburg Gazette" put forth some illiberal encers at the time Mr. Bedinger proposed to make a counter Report, we hope it will do that gentleman the justice to say it has been made, and presents the majority of the Committee in a more odious and contemptible light than any other Committee ever occupied in the House of Representatives.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.

Among the distinguished gentlemen expected to visit Shannondale during the present week, and to remain until after the National Anniversary, is the Hon. E. S. HANNIGAN of the U. S. Senate, and RICHARD W THOMPSON of the House of Representatives, from Indiana. These gentleinen are very justly regarded as among the first of our political orators, and enjoy in a pre-eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of their respective parties. Other distinguished gentlemen are expected to visit this beautiful watering place at the same time, but of whose names we have not yet been informed.

No place can be more enchanting at this time, than Shannondale. The company so far has been quite a good one, and the next few weeks will no doubt add greatly to its number. Those in pursuit of health or pleasure, will consult their own interest by sojourning for a few weeks with Mr. ABELL.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

An Impartial Review.

Were we convinced that the people of Jefferson county, could be pursuaded or pleased by illiberalreflections, we might, perhaps, be induced to allude to the political discussion of Monday week, in the same shattered style and illiberal language, with which the "Free Press" has indulged; but as these must always offend men of sense and taste, we resign to the Editors of that paper, the undisputed glory of excelling in their favorite arts—of writing confusedly and railing foolishly.

Presumptous, indeed, must we appear, should we venture into these lists against those who w'e'd the weapons of wordy war, with so pecuiar a dexterity in their exercise, as to feel no kind of restraint either from sense or truth. Nevertheless, we will notice the article in the Free Press, and endeavor to do instice to the gentlemen engaged in the discussion, as well as the heated partisans of that journal, who in their zeal to relate the events of Monday, have written more of that which did not take place, and less of that which did, than we had supposed an Editor of modern times could possibly have

Ex-Governor McNurr, by invitation, addressed the Democracy of this county on Monday, and expressed his willingness previous to so doing, o hear in reply any Whig, that party might se lect. His opening address, consisted mainly of an elequent description of the state and feeling of parties at the South, and the conviction produced upon his mind from all he had seen and Utica Barnburning Convention of New York, heard-that the Democratic party in the Southhave nominated the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN as ern States were sure and steadfast in their faith. a candidate for President, and HENRY DODGE of and in November next, would present an undevid-Wisconsin, for Vice President! Whether these | cd front in support of the Democratic nomineer Mr. HUNTER rose to reply, and we confess w felt deeply for Virginia courtesy. During his remarks, he advanced no principle, stated no doc trine, elucidated no question, but occupied his entire hour in sneering allusions to his competifixed determination to support no nominee for the tor as the "travelled gentleman, and the Mississippi Governor." His effort was ridicule-his obmovement. How humiliating the position now ject to raise a hurrah, like certain game cocks on their own dunghill. We know there are some prir ciples-an Arnoldin the Democratic camp .- | men who despise elevations they never can reach : and we also know there are some posts of hono highest office in their gift-supported by the South, which genius and talent alone can appreciate or ever fill. If this was the "scorching, scathing and unmerciful" speech of Mr. HUNTER, the Whigs are welcome to all the "scorching, scath ing and unmerciful" effects which it will proluce. Ex-Gov. McNurr in his second speech was able and dignified-entering into the field of politics, he ably maintained the doctrines of Bank, Tariff, Distribution and the War-contrast- every county in the State, and the object of thi upon the Whigs their treacherous opposition to lor's numerous letters-congratulated Mr. Hun-TER upon the County Court Lawyer ingenuity which he had displayed in not touching one solitary principle now before the people-warned the Democracy against the insiduous invitation of Mr. HUNTER, that all parties should unite in he election of Gen. Taylor, to be fooled and deceived as the people were in 1840-and concluded by declining to do, as Mr. HUNTER with Vir-

> ginia courtesy had requested him-to go home. We listened with pleasure to this speech of he Ex Governor, distinguished as it was by the ntimate knowledge he evinced with the political listory of the country, and we hazard nothing in saying that every man who was present, not cased over with prejudice, was both delighted and instructed by this speech of the Ex-Govenor. We utterly deny that he maintained the doctrine where "responsibility was confided to the hands of one man, the correct course was much more likely to be taken; than where it was divided one man." His argument was to prove that the poisoned. had placed it-that the President for wise purposes had been armed by the Constitution with this veto power-that it is his duty in certain cases to exercise that right-the history of the past-the list of vetoes actually interposed, and their beneficial results proved too clearly the propriety of its exercise; that the Southern country, holding peculiar institutions, exposed to the prejudices of the North and West combined against her, and having interest that might be injuriously affected by legislation which would injure the citizens of o other section, looked entirely to this check, placed in the hands of the President, as the shield of their protection and salvation, and what man doubts all this? What man doubts that the Framers of the Constitution acted wisely and well in this matter, and what reply did Mr. Hux-TER make to all this? The Bank question he gave up-Distribution he pronounced out of the question-and his argument upon the Tariff, if he did not declare the question "obsolete," was as miserable as it was unfounded. The Demo cratic party, forsooth, says this gentleman, have stolen the Tariff principles of the Whigs, and engrated it in their Tariff of '46. Indeed ! vonderful discovery. We wish Mr. HUNTER would be kind enough, (if this be true,) to tell us why, when the Tariff of '46 was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Webster, Mr. Evans, Mr. Clayton and other Whig Senators denounced it as a Free Trade Tariff, and declared it could not produce a revenue of 17,000,000, and that they would never cease the cry of repeal until it proposed movements.

country raised the cry of ruin, and why Mr. Dal-

burning language with treachery to the

try on the part of the Whigs, he talked about

Palo Alto and Buena Vista, of a letter which

body else, which Gen. Taylor had written to his

wife, just before the battle of Buena Vista : and

here we must congratulate Mr. Hunter upon his

solemn manner, and the facility with which he

almost brought tears to his eyes, and this was the

comebody had told him, who heard it from som

But Gov. McNutt is a Repudiator, says the Free Press, but says nothing of the Repudiation by the Wilgr, of millions of Dollars, belonging to Widows and Orphans all over the land, by their great National Repudiator, the late Bank of the United States, and their Bankrupt Law, by which honest creditors throughout the country, were cheated and defrauded by speculators. Talk not of Repuliation, whilst the idol of whiggery, thatonce was, lives, for Henry Clay by his Bank and Bankrupt Laws, has caused more Repudiation

than any living man.
We are content with the discussion on Monday, and we again thank Ex-Gov. McNutt, for the ability with which he maintained our principles by his speech, that the Whig party had abandonand availability.

WR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION.

The communication in the Free Press of las week, purporting to give the opinion of Mr. Jeferson as to the Constitutionality of a U. States Bank, is a gross perversion of the views of that

listinguished statesman. The facts of the case are these: Mr. Jefferson submitted for Gen. Washington's consideration a ong argument upon the Bank question, in which he took the ground most explicitly and positively. that the Bank Bill was not only unconstitutional, but inexpedient,—in fact there has been no argument against the establishment of a National Bank used from that day to this, which may not be found in the argument of Mr. Jefferson. Now what did Mr. Jefferson do upon this question?-He did his ntmost as a member of Gen. Washingon's cabinet, to convince him that the proposed Bank Bill, if passed, would be a gross violation the Constitution. And although he may not have used the identical words. I advise you to veto this vill, yet he did the same thing in effect. For if he convinced his judgment that the bill was unconstitutional, as the result of that conviction the application of the veto would follow of course -He advised him in an article of five pages that the proposed bill was unconstitutional, and we say to all intents and purposes, this was advising the use

INFORMATION WANTED. Mr. GEO. ROTHERY of Harpers-Ferry, has pu n our possession a Circular from Dr. Merillat, Principal of the Virginia Institution, at Staunton, for the Blind, desiring to know the names, ages, condition both as to mind and necuniary reson ces, of all the Btind persons, children or adults, in the county of Jefferson. It is highly important the Democratic party upon the subject of the that this information should be furnished from him off as the dew-drop from the lion's mane.— ed them ably with the no-principles or conceal-We have no regrets for his apostacy to those who ed principles of the Taylor men—charged home different parts of our county to obtain the object notice is to solicit the co-operation of those in the desired. Any information furnished the editor of the war, and pointed out in the most effectual this paper, the Deputy Sheriffs of the county, or manner, the glaring inconsistencies in Gen. Tay- Mr. Rothery of Harpers Ferry, will be thankfully

SINGULAR FATALITY.

An interesting family at Harpers-Ferry, in this county, that of Mr. FRANCIS WENTZELL, has net with a severe visitation, and almost the entiousehold has been removed by the hand of death Three intelligent and sprightly children, from the ages of four to twelve years, died each on Saturday, of the three previous to the last. And, on that day, (Saturday lust,) Mr. WENTZELL himself, fell dead upon his porch. He had been of '46. complaining for sometime, but gave evidence o improvement in his general health during the last week. The only remaining members of the family, Mrs. W., and an infant, are considered to be n an extremely precarious position, and fears are

felt that they may not recover. Suspicions of poisoning were at first entertain ed, as having been administered by the hands of a pegro servant. We learn, however, there is not a particle of proof to sustain the presumption and among many," or that the inference could be the facts elucidated by a post mortum examination drawn from anything he said, without the most of the children, shed no light upon the subject. The unjust and unwarrantable construction "that difference between the deaths too, and the length Monarchies were better governed than Republics, of time which the children were sick, seems to because power was centralized in the hands of render improbable the idea of their having been gue. If by such weapons Democracy is to be over

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Those of our Democratic friends who may wish procure a list of valuable books, especially suited to the present time, have now an opportunity of doing so at the store of Mr. J. K. Woods & Co The advertisement, enumerating those on band can be found in another column.

Our friends should avail themselves of ever pportunity, to distribute facts among the people t is our main reliance-and we have an abiding confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the masses, if but opportunity is afforded to form an ntelligent opinion or deduce correct conclusions. The Democratic principle seeks light-calm, impartial investigation. If this be done, all is well. With our opponents, the reverse is the caseevery effort is made, and every subterfuge resorted to, in order to cover up their principles, or the issues in the canvass.

JEFFERSON VOLUNTEERS.

We have been requested to call a meeting e citizens of the county, at the Court-House in Charlestown, on Friday next, (30th inst.) at 3 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the best method for tendering to our Jefferson Volunteers in the Virginia Regiment, a hearty and a cordia welcome to their homes and " their own native land." Though the season is one that is unfavorfew at least will endeavor to be present at the meeting, as we are sure the citizens of our town presses it, and neighborhood will heartily acquiesce in the

was repealed. Why every Whig editor in the POURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION. We are requested to state that the citizens of

as was denounced from one end of the Union to | Charlestown will celebrate the 4th of July by havthe other, as having sacrificed the interest of ing an Address, Declaration of Independence read, Pennsylvania, to "the Free Trade principles of &c. The Presbyterian Church has been selectthe South?" What did Mr. Hunter say about ed, and 11 o'clock the hour when and where the the war? not one word. Though pressed by his observances will take place. As heretofore int opponent to come out, not one word upon its jusmated, Lawson Borrs. Esq , will deliver the Oralice or injustice did he utter; when charged in tion, and S. J. C. Moone, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence.

After the speaking, a Collation of the good hings of the season will be served up at Capt. the company, are requested to furnish their names our paper of next week. at the earliest convenient day.

IT It is expected that the Stores will be closway in which the 'Whig Bank of Jefferson, whilst Mr. Hunter was its discounting officer,' discounted Whig principles. ed, and all business suspended, after 9 o'clock portunity of participating in the celebration of the

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE,

or the mode in which the distinguished 'Hun-ter of Locofoco Iniquities,' used up Ex-Gov-

The Whig party have become so completely given over to bragadocia and extravaganza in all they say and do, that we are not much surprised at any thing we hear or read eminating from that source; yet, we must confess; that we had not expected so gross and palpable a misrepresenta tion—a perversion of facts and figures, either ignorantly or designedly-as was exhibited by Mr. Hunter in the discussion with Ex-Govenor Mc-Nutt. Slight errors of omission or commission when an orator gets into a tight place, and seeks and forced Mr. Hunter to acknowledge, as he did thereby to extricate himself-may be passed over in silence; but when assertions are made in reed every principle for which they ever contended, in their eager search for mere "military renown" word and knowledge of him asserting them, in direct conflict with the real state of the case, we think every candid man should fix upon it the

think every canded min should fix upon it the seal of his condemnation.

It will be remembered that in the discussion referred to, Mr. Hunter, in a portion of his speech, spoke to the following effect: "You all remember, fellow-citizens, that upon former occasions (referring we suppose, to discussions with Mr. Bedinger,) a great deal has been said about the Gold Chain of the Fop and the Farmer's Log Chain—the first being taxed under the Tariff of '42, but 10 per cent., while the latter was taxed 30 per cent. Yet, would you believe it, under this boasted Democratic Tariff of 1846—and I here asser(it and challenge contradiction, cholding bonsted Democratic Tariff of 1846—and I here assert it and challenge contradiction, (holding forth in his hand a document which we took to be the evidence of it,) the very identical tax of 10 per cent. on the Gold Chain, and 30 on the Log is retained." Here, of course, was immense cheering. This was a clincher. Now what are the facts—just as dissimilar as an entire different ent state of facts can possibly make them.

Accompanying the first appual report of the

ent state of facts can possibly make them.

Accompanying the first annual report of the present Secretary of the Treasury, is a "general statement showing the quantity and value of, and daty on, importations during the year ending June 30, 1815, together with an estimated rate of 20, 25 and 30 per cent." From that statement, and the two Tariff acts ('42 and '46,) we derive the following facts and figures, and we challenge contradiction of their correctness:

Jewelry, Gold and Silver, under the Tariff of 1842

of 1842 20 p. c Watches and parts of watches, under same 7½ p. c Jewelry real or imitation of under Tariff of 1846 30 p. c

of 1846 - 30 p. c.

Watches and parts of same 10 p. c.

Thus far, it seems there is some slight difference in this "identical tax" in the two acts. Let us here remark, that the "Gold Chain of the Fop," comes in under the head of "Jewelry," and not comes in under the head of "Jewerry," and not under that of "Watches and parts thereof"—the latter being confined strictly to the works of the watch itself. Here, then, we see an increase on the gold chain of the top in the tariff of '45, over the rate of the ad valorem, in the tariff of '42 of 50 per cent. Let us now look at the Farmer's Log Chain.

Chain cables and parts, (Tariff 1842) specific duty

Value of the amount imported in the

Value of the amount imported in the year ending June 30th 1845, \$57, 193, 00—no. of lbs 1,992,849—amount of duty actually paid at 2½ cents per pound, \$49,821 22; rate per cent 87 11 pc Chains other than cables (under Tariff 42) duty - 4 cts pli Pounds imported same year, 234,270 Value of same, \$10,718,00 Duty actually paid, \$10,570,80 Rate of duty at 4 cts per pound 98,61 pc The same under the Tariff of 1846, 30 pc ad valider then we will perceive that if the Far

Here then we will perceive that if the Far ier's Log Chain, comes in under the head chain cables, it was taxed in the tariff of '42 at the rate of over 87 per cent., if under that of chains other than chain cables, it was taxed over 98 per cent—and yet Mr. Hunter says it is the identical tax of 30 per cent. ad val. in the Tariff

We do not deem it necessary to make any comments on the above facts and figures. They speak for themselves. We give them here as a fair specimen of the mode in which that gentle-man used up Ex-Governor McNatt, and as one man used up Ex-Governor McNett, and as one of the grounds upon which his friends found their boast of his triumph. The remainder of his effort was as much to the point as the above specimen—bold and reckless assertions—a glaring attempt to pervert the positions of his opponent—discourteous allusions to matters personal to the Governor, and entirely foreign to the issue—the glory of Old Zack's Military achievements—the pure Republican principles of the earlier Presidents—and finally an attempt to torture a confession of faith out of the Allison Letter hese were the prominent features of his haranbut have our own thoughts.

TRUTH TRUMPHANT.

Mr. Bedinger, from the Democratic portion of the ommittee on Public Expenditures-consisting of Messrs. Bedinger of Virginia, Clark of Maine, Hall of Missouri, and La Sere of Louisiana-presented yesterday to the House a most triumphant sented yesterday to the House a most triumphant reply to the assault of Mr. Strohm on Mr. Walker's financial statements. It was shown most clearly that Mr. Walker had committed not one of the errors imputed to him by the committee; whilst the committee the meaning that the committee the meaning that the committee that the committee the meaning that the committee that the meaning the meaning that the meaning the meaning that the meaning the meaning that the mean committee themselves had committed no less than government. "7th. The progress of public opinion upon as illinear themselves had committed no less than of dollars! All which is shown and proved .-The vindication of the Secretary is complete and conclusive. This report of Messrs. Bedinger, Clark, Hall and La Sere, is very elaborate-covering 58 pages—and entitles these gentlementhe thanks of the whole Democratic party. W shall publish the whole report in our paper this week, and will ask for it an attentive perusal.

[Union of Wednesday last.

The Whigs, who have no principles to stand n, and are hurried by the blind impulse of manworship, may brag and bluster at will, but they cannot stand before the " indominable game and unflinching bottom" of the Democracy. Never did we go into a contest more conscious of the able for our country friends, yet we hope some right, more satisfied that the Democracy will do their duty. As the New Orleans Times well ex-

"There is every promise of a sharp, vigorous, and spirited contest. The Democrats are not the men, ever quietly to surrender. The desperation with which they struggled against the overpowering revolution of 1840, is a proof of their indomiable game, their unflinching bottom, and nothing but their steady, long-continued and unrelaxed exertions gave them their victory in the last Presidential election. In the one to come, they will manfully dispute every inch of vantages they will manfully dispute every inch of vantage ground, and if the Whigs expect to carry the day, by parading the streets in procession, and making the welkin ring with shouts for old Buena Vista, they may wake up one fine frosty morning, and find themselves no where."

The remarks of the Hon, Henry Bedinger, on the subject of the Finances, and such Extracts Sappington's Hotel, upon the usual terms. As from the masterly Report of the Minority Comit is desirable that an abundant preparation be mittee on Public Expenditures, of which he was of Rev. C. P. Krauth, and has entered upon his made for the occasion, all who wish to dine with Chairman, as we can find room for, shall appear in duties.

> Br The next No. of our paper will be issued on Monday, so as to afford those in the Office an op-

WHIG AUTHORITY.

The letter of the Hou. Willoughby Newton, istinguished Whig member of Congress from Virginia, in 1844, is yet fresh in the minds of the people. If its force and effect was felt then, how much more potent are its arguments now! The Whig not has been again expanded, in the vain sope of catching bird's of "every feather." If in reviewing the action of the Whig State Convention of 1844, he thus spoke, what must be his inlignation in contemplating the proceedings of that 148, and the miserable clap-trap arguments and dress to the people of Virginia. Mr. Newton, in 44. said :

"On reviewing the events of the last four years, no impartial observer can fail to perceive, that the disasters which have befallen the Whig party, and cast a blight over the prosperity of the country, have resulted, in a great measure, from the want of candor and fairness in avowing and maintaining our principles, especially in Virginia. We commenced the canvass in 1840, under most discouraging circumstances. The Whigs proper, were in a small minority throughout the Union—a party had been formed out of the discontant element. had been formed out of the discordant elements then in opposition to the Administration of Mr. Van Buren. Our eagerness for success induced enther. We not only asked no question of those who offered themselves as allies for the war, but our own Convention at Richmond actually repu-diated the leading principles and measures of the Whig party. We thus entered the campaign a discordant mass, some fighting for principles and others for freedom, and animated by but one common principle, that of opposition to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. We had a long and arduous contest, and achieved what we supposed to be a glorious triumph. But what advantages have we resped from our labors? The fruits of all our toils have turned to ashes on our lips, and such victory and we are undone. of the press Executive, and some of his prominent allies, derived confidence and support-from the Whig Address of 1840, and impartial history may find it difficult to determine whether the Conven-tion is most to be censured for its indiscretion in putting forth such an Address, or those very scruputting forth such an Address, or those very scru-pulous politicians for availing themselves of it, as a pretext for abandoning their party.

"Let me adjure the Convention not to repeat the errors of 1840, which have been the fruitful

source of all our woes. Let them remember that 'honesty is the best policy,' both in public and private life. I think I know something of the Virginia character. Our people are liberal and ingenious; they will tolerate an honest difference ingenious; they will tolerate an honest dillerence of opinion, sincercly entertained and candidly expressed; but they abhor even the appearance of dissimulation. Let the Convention, therefore, boldly avow the principles of the party—advocate a National Bank eo nomine and without circumbecution; a Tariff with proper discrimination for the reasonable protection of our great domestic interests, and such other measures as they may deem essential to the prefix of the government. deem essential to the purity of the government and the prosperity of the country."

WILMOT PROVISO.

General Cass charged with having SPOKEN i vor of and voten for the Wilmot Proviso.

Let a fair statement put to silence this furth Roorback. At the session of Congress of 1846 and 1847 the three million bill, as it is usually known, came before the Senate, and a propositi was submitted to amend the bill by adding another section embracing the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso. On the 1st of March, 1847, Gen. Cass addressed the Senate and spoke mainly to this question. He avowed himself-opposed to the offered amendment, and said, "I shall vote against

this proviso, because—
"1st. The present is no proper time for the in troduction into the country and into Congress, o an exciting topic, tending to divide us, when our united exertions are necessary to prosecute the

"2d. It will be quite in season to provide for the government of territory, not yet acquired from loreign countries, after we shall have obtain-

"3d The proviso can only apply to British and "3d The proviso can only apply to British and Mexican territories, as there are no others coterminous to us. Its phrascology would reach either, though its application is pointed to Mexico. It seems to me that to express so much confidence in the successful result of this war, as to legislate at this time, if not over this anticipated acquisition, at least for it, and to lay down a partial basis for its government, would do us no good in the eyes of the world, and would irritate still more the Mexican people.

can people.
"4th. Legislation now would be wholly inope rative; because no territory to be hereafter acquired can be governed without an act of Congress on its passage would open the whole subject, and would leave the Congress, called upon to pass it, free to exercise its own discretion entirely uncontrolled by any declaration found on the statut

ook. "5th. There is great reason to think that the adoption of this proviso would, in all probability, bring the war to an untimely issue, by the effect

the question of the adoption of this provise, as the circumstances of the country have become more and more difficult, seems to me to indicate very clearly that, since its introduction at the past so sion of Congress, the conviction has been gaining ground, that the present is no time for the agita tion of this subject, and as the foreign war becomes more embarrassing, in a greater degree than many which would raise bitter questions at home, and add confidence to the motives for resistance abroad And certainly the fact now ascertained, that the And certainly the fact now ascertained, that the war would be put to hazard, and the acquisition of territory defeated, by the adoption of this proviso, renders it impossible for me to vote for it, connected as I deem both of these objects, with the dearest rights and honor of the country." And finally, on the same day, the vote was taken

and stood thus : YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cil

YEAS—Meesrs. Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webstor and Wooldridge—21.

NAVS—Meesrs. Archer, Ashley, Atchinson, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickenson, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lowis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney and Westcott—31.

This is the only vote ever taken in the Senate

This is the only vote ever taken in the Senate and the only speech, it is believed, ever made by Gen. Cass in that body on this subject.

BY Rev. BEALE M. SCHMUCKER, of Gettysburg Pennsylvania, has accepted a call from the Lu theran Congregations in Martineburg and Shep herdstown, Va., lately under the pastoral charge

TT JOHN B. TAPSCOTT, Esq., recently of this town, has been selected by the citizens of Romney, Hampshire County, to deliver the oration on the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Spirit of Jefferson WASHINGTON, June 23, 1848. Congress is considering the bill for modifying ostage on letters, newspapers, &c. An amendment is proposed to charge 3 cents on letters when paid, but & cents otherwise, if weighing ½ ounce and under; and for newspapers thirty miles and un-der, from the office of publication to go free of postage; for newspapers in the State and 100 miles, one half cent per sheet, and over that one cent; of 48, and the miserable clap-trap arguments and and with all these reductions, insist upon a con-principles advocated by its Committee in their Ad-tinuation of the franking privilege. Transient newspapers are to be charged two cents each, to

be paid at the office where delivered. The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the Post Master General to renew the contract with the Richmond and Potomac Company, for the transportation of the Southern mail, the compensation not to exceed \$200 per mile. The Indian appropriation bill has passed that body.

dian appropriation bill has passed that body.

A certain Whig Committee of the House has been endeavoring to throw odium upon the Treasury Department by attributing errors, to the amount of some thousands of dollars, to that eminent functionary, in the report concerning the expenditures and general financial arrangements of the Department. The report of the minority of the Committee, of whom Mr. Bedinger is one, clearly shewed that so far from the majority report having been correct, there are no less than sixly odd manifest blunders, or, indeed, egregious mistakes commitcorrect, there are no less than sixty odd manifest blunders, or, indeed, egregious mistakes committed, and which can be demonstrated to the impartial observer. Mr. Bedinger having been made the organ of the minority of the committee, has devoted his undivided attention to the subject, and the facts collected officially as laid before the House, and upon which he based his remarks of yesterday, gave indubtath evidence as to the correctness of the one, and falsity of the other. eciness of the one, and falsity of the other The majority of the committee on Expenditures are high Tariff Federalists, and they take every occasion to assail the Tariff of ?46. The shoe pinches tight. The one brings in almost six milons more revenue than the other. But no one lions more revenue than the other. But no one need be surprised at any desperate move of the mongrel party, either in or out of Congress, upon the political chess-board. They have put forth no principles, yet their ne's are set to catch bird's of every leather. Each Federal orator now in turn, shouts aloud for "Old Zach" and "Old Whitey" and says "go it blind." "A little more grape," "Buena Vista," and "hurrah for Taylor," grape," "Buena Vista," and "hurrah for Taylor," is the summum bonum of Whiggery, Federalism, Abolitionism and other kindred factions. A sensible appeal this, to the judgment of independent freemen! A beautiful commentary this, upon the intelligence of twenty milliona of people! A striking exemplification, that to men's passions they would appeal, or to the pent up prejudices of a dissappointed and unhallowed ambition, rather than to the reason and good sense of a virtuous and thinking people. Will men ponder well before they take a leap in the dark?

Mr. Fitzgerald has been appointed Senator by the Governor of Michigan, rice Gen. Cass resigned. Mr. Graves, by the Governor of Kentucky, rice Mr. Crittenden resigned. Mcses Morris, Jr., has been elected Senator from N. Hampshire from the 4th March next, for 6 years, when Mr. Atherton's term will expire. There are six gentlemen holding effice as Senators by the appointed to the strike of the senator of the appointed to the senator of the senator form the six gentlemen holding effice as Senators by the appointed to the senator of the appointed to the senator of the sena

Mr. Atherton's term will expire. There are six gentlemen holding office as Senators by the appointment of Governors: one from Alabama, one from Georgia, one from Michigan, two from Arkansas and one from Kentucky Maine and Connecticnt has just elected one by their Legislatures.

Great preparation is being made for laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument. The military of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond and divers small towns adjacent to this city are expected. The Committee of Arrangements have requested private families to throw open their doors to accommodate the strangers. General Patterson's Flying Artillery of Philadelphia, and Col. Kane's of Baltimore, lave officered their services for the occasion.

No news has reached us yet as to the doings of the Barnburners' Couvention. D. HENRY.

6, P. M. We have just received news per telegraph that the "free soil" Convention have accommodated Mastic Ven Bease for Resident as a follows:

Errors in body of the report \$990,800 00 do n. tabular views \$90,800 00 do OB \$504 00 do C 1,260,916 00 do C 1,272,015 97 do OB \$1,272,015 97 do OB \$23,152,263 97 or, if the arithmetical errors be included, (which amount to the trifle of ten millions more) to \$33,152,263 97.

From this aggregate, the error in relation to amount to stock issued for every dollar borrowed up to December 1, 1847, ander act of Jannary 28th, 1847, may be deducted, together with all the errors springing from up and amounting to \$936.

Making this deduction, the report \$30,000 to do C 1,260,916 00 do C 1,272,015 97 do OB \$23,152,263 97.

From this aggregate, the error in relation to amount to stock issued for every dollar borrowed up to December 1, 1847, ander act of Jannary 28th, 1847, may be deduction, the errors remaining amount to \$33,151,327-97, and may be classified as follows:

elegraph, that the "free soil" Convention have commanded Martin Van Buren for President and

Gen. Dodge for Vice President. It is not be-lieved that either will accept. The Convention has proved an abortion. They may do much mis-chief, however, independent of a regular organi-zation.

D. HENRY.

POST OFFICE BILL.

The following important bill, in relation to newspaper postage passed the House of Representatives on Monday week:

The first section provides that after the first of July, all newspapers of no greater size or superfices than 1900 square inches, may be transmitted through the mail by the editors and publishers thereof to all subscribers or other persons within the county, or within 30 miles of the city, town, or other place in which the newspaper is or may be printed, free of any charge for postage whater. Sec. 2. All newspapers of the size aforesaid.

ent from the office of publication, and which shale conveyed in the mail any distance beyond the county, or beyond 30 miles from the which the same may be printed, and not over 100 miles, shall be subject to and charged with a pos miles, shall be subject to and charged with a pos-tage of one half cent, and of one cent for any great-er distance, provided that the postage of a single newspaper of the size aforesaid from one place to another in the same State shall not exceed one

salf cent.
Sec. 3. Upon all newspapers of a greater size than 1900 square inches, sent, from the office of publication, there shall be charged and collected the same rates of postage as prescribed by this act to be charged on magazines and pamphlets; and upon all papers of a less size or superficial extent than 500 square inches, sent from the office aforesaid, there shall be charged and collect-

distances within or without the State in winds
they may be published.
Sec. 4. All printed or lithographed circulars and
handbills or advertisements, not larger than foolscap, unsealed, one cent a sheet.
Sec. 5. Pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals,
two cents for each copy of no greater weight than
one ounce, and one cent additional shall be charged for each additional ounce of the weight of any such pamphlet, magazine, matter or thing which may be transmitted through the mail, whatever be the distance the same may be sent; and any fractional excess of not less than one half of an ounce in the weight of any such matter or thing above one or more ounces, shall be charged for as if said excess amounted to a full half ounce. Sec. 6. Papers sent by others than publishers

TRUE TO ITS INSTINCTS .- The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from its London corres-pondent, excusing and defending the British Gopondent, excusing and defending the British Government for its tyrannical course towards John Mitchell, the Irish patriot. With this solitary exception, the entire press of our country, so far as we have observed, condemn the punishment of Mitchell as barbarous, and only worthy of the middle ages. It is not surprising, however, that the apologist of England and Mexico in all controversies our Government has had with those countries, should now palliate the wrongs which are heaped upon the head of a gallant Irish patriot. RIVER IMPROVEMENT -A meeting of the citi-

zens of Loudoun and Fauquier counties, Va , was recen ly held at Middleburg, relative to improving the navigation of Goose Creek and Little River, Besides a general committee appointed to obtain subscriptions Cuthbert Powell and Nathan Luffborough, Esq'rs, were deputed to visit Georgetown and Alexandria for a like purpose. Another meeting is to be held at the same place the 3d Saturday in July.

REPORT OF MR. BEDINGER. Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 20th, 1848.

Tariff of 1842 and the Tariff of 1846—Report on public Expenditures.—A few Blunders-United States Six Per Cent. Stock, &c.

United States Six Per Cent. Stock, 4c.

As an item of information, we will state that the tariff of 1842 brought into the Treasury during its operation, per month, \$2,001,441 32.

The tariff of 1846 brought into the Transury, during its operation, thus far, per month, \$2,564,692 48. Thus showing an excess in favor of the recenue over the protective tariff of \$563,251 16.

This result cannot but be, as it is, gratifying to the advocates of free trade, and to the distinguished author of the tariff of 1846.

Slight allusion was made in our letter yesterday to the forthcoming counter-report of the minority of the committee on public expenditures. This committee, or the majority, it will be remembered, put forth without authority of Congress, in the Intelligencer an expose of what they were pleased to call "the errors and blunders" of the Secretary of the Treasury. The report of the minority will be presented to the House within a day or two. It will prove beyond cavil or controversy, that the majority have made no less than sixty-four gross blunders, and the disturbed state of Europe shall continue for that period—the six per cent. Stock loan taken on Saturday last, will be worth from 120 to 130. If so, the fortune of some men. In as been easily secured. Government should now

from 120 to 180. If so, the fortune of some men. has been easily secured. Government should now turn attention to the repayment of borrowed mo-

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1848.

You may recollect, some time since, Mr. Stroh of the committee of public expenditures, (the cy-phering committee,) printed a report attacking phering committee,) printed a report attacking the financial statements of the Treasury, which was not ordered to be printed by the House; but which, nevertheless, was printed the same day in the National Intelligencer. To day the minority report was presented by Mr. Bedinger, making about one hundred and thirty pages of manuscript, and being altogether the richest document which ever eminated from a minority to prove the majority to have been either constitutionally or wilfully ignorant. Not only does Mr. Bedinger's report vindicate the Secretary of the Treasury from all errors, but demonstrates that Mr. Strobus's report contains about sixty-four errors, a counting in the aggregate to more than thirty-three millions of dollars. These are the errors that Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut, the imaginary rival, in finanof dollars. These are the errors that Mr. Rock-well of Connecticut, the imaginary rival, in finan-cial acquirements, of the Hon. George Evans of Maine, and his competitors for the Secretaryship of the Treasury under Gen. Taylor, has endorsed and made the basis of his grand speech, intending to demolish Mr. Walker, but now having the ef-fect of making the redoubtable cypher appear as

felo de se.
Allow me, for the benefit of your readers, to

dish up a few of the scattered sweets—they are too rich not to be duly relished. "Admitting mere arithmetical errors," says the minority report, alluding to Mr Strohm's report we sum up the other errors of the committee at follows :

Errors in body of the report \$8,773,078 00 do in tabular views
do in statement A
do do B
do do C

amount to \$33,151,327-97, and may as follows:

1 Errors from regarding Treasury, notes when funded, as not reimbursed,

2 Errors from taking Treasury notes founded from stock book, instead of books of receipts and \$8,166,728 00

10,155,700 00 expenditures, Errors from wrong statement of

Treasury notes, reimbursed in October and November, Errors from wrong statements of expenditures in the last three-quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 10th, 1848, and from 22,200 00.

combinations of this error, with those embraced in the 2d and 3d 280,990 97 10,000,000 00 items, Errors in addition,

\$557,900 in the statement of stock issued under act of Janua-ry, 1847, up to 15th October, '47, 4,525,700 00

Aggregate of 64 distinct errors, \$33,151,327 97 Agregate of 64 distinct errors, \$33,151,327 97.

None of these errors are simply arithmetical, except the 5th. They refer to matters of fact, and might have all been avoided if the committee had properly used the data before them, or had understood to use them properly.

When Comte, one of the tutors of the Polytechnical Institute of France, published his great treatise on all human knowledge, he complained that Mr. Arrago, the perpetual secretary of the French Academy, now at the head of the French Republic, was not a very great mathematician after

the same rates of postage as prescribed by this act to be charged on magazines and pamphlets; and upon all papers of a less size or superficial extent than 500 square inches, sent from the office aforesaid, there shall be charged and collected, a uniform rate of one-fourth of a cent for all distances within or without the State in which they may be published.

Sec. 4, All printed or lithographed circulars and handbills or advertisements, not larger than fools.

Academy, now at the head of the French Republic, was not a very great mathematician all. To which Arrago replied, in a published let all. To which Arrago repli

As to Strohm-Dart not at folly an indignant eye;

THE SHENANDOAH IMPROVEMENT.—We learn the Georgetown Advocate, that Saturday THE SHENANDOAH IMPROVEMENT.—We learn from the Georgetowh Advocate, that Salurday week, Mr. Fisk, the Chief Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, received directions from the Board of Public Works of Virginia, to immediately proceed with his survey for the proposed improvement of the navigation of the Shenandoah river, as authorized by the last Legislature of Virginia. Mr. Fisk is now busily engaged in forming his surveying party, and expects to be upon the ground on or before the 20th instant.

This improvement is designed to facilitate the transmission of the products of that fertile region of Western Virginia to market, via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and is therefore of much importance to Georgetown and Alexaudria. Considerable benefit it is likely will also ultimately accrue to Baltimore therefrom, a portion of the increased amount of produce seeking a market naturally finding its way here, adding to the bulk now brought by the railroad from the point at which it atrikes the canal.—Haltimore Sun.

HENRY CLAY.

This gentleman has not as yet given in his adhesion to the nomination of Gen. Taylor. Various reports are in circulation, some stating that he had declared, under no circumstances would be support the nominee, as he did not believe him to be identified with the Whig party. A few days will determine.

The New York Tribune publishes a list of thirty papers in various Northern States, that dis-sent from or denounce the nomination of General sent from

GENERAL PILLOW'S DEFENCE.

We have received a copy of Gen. Pillow's summary of the testimony, and his defence as laid down before the Court Martial at Frederick on Wednesday. A similar document has also been prepared and haid before the Court by Gen Scott. defence of Gen. Pillow covers sixty-four printed pages, and is most ably drawn up, being thorough analysis of the testimony. We have only space for the following summary of his defeace, as condensed from the voluminous docu-ments, by the enterprising editors of the Baltimore

Having thus considered the charges, and examined the proof in the case, I will glance rapidly at the results evolved.

As to the first charge, the proof shows that Paymaster Barzs wrote the letter which is its subject matter, without my knowledge, and of course without my procurement. It explains the analogy between the paper No. 1 and this letter, in a man-

matter Burss wrote the letter which is its subject matter, without my knowledge, and of course without my knowledge. It explains the analogy between the paper No. 1 and this letter, in a man mer perfectly consistent with my innocence.

The paper No. 1 (containing interlineations in my hall writing) is shown to be a copy of my original report, so far as its statement of facts is concerned—Paymaster Burns having, without my knowledge, taken a copy of the same report, from it wrote the Leonidas letter. Hence the analogy of these two papers to each other, and ob bodi, to my official report.

As the first specification under second charge is based upon the assumption that the Leonidas letter was written by me, or by my procurement, the charge fails to the ground when this assumption is proven to be false.

The second specification, second charge, alloges that the Freaner paper is false in certain particulars. I have shown that all the controvered parts of that paper are true. Those parts not controvered are of course admitted to be true.

The thirt specification assumes that I claim to have given precise orders for the particular plan of attack carried into successful execution on the morning of the 20th August, at Contrerss—and that claim is false, and is a "deliberate invention and afferthaught." I have shown that my report does not authorize the construction placed upon it in this specification. But I do claim to have given precise orders for the particular plan of attack carried into successful assault next morning was in conformity with my original plan of battle. I have never claimed any thing more—conceding to Gen. Controvered that the position secured that does not authorize the construction placed upon it in this specification. But I do claim to have given precise orders for the patition secured that day determined the victory of the 20th, is proved by the prosecutor himself. I claim that the successful assault next morning was in conformity with my original plan of battle. I have never claimed any thing mo Gen. Smith the distinguished honor of having dis-posed the forces across the pedrigal at daylight next morning, and directing the assaulting forces with judgement, prudence, gallantry and skill; to Col. Riely the honor due to his distinguished daring in directing and commanding in person the advanced assaulting forces on the entrenched

amp.
I have proven this original report of mine to be true in all its parts. I have proven my orders for battle and the disposition of the forces by many

that I said I thought Gen. Scott seemed paralyzed by his latalerror, in granting the armistice, and the unexpected and disastrous loss of the 8th September—that I entertained that opinion, and tho't then, and still think it was well founded; but I did not say that, "but for my interposition, Gen. Scott would not have assaulted Chapultepec ; nor was I in favor of te king a position and waiting for reinforcements. There is no proof to sustain this part of the specification, except that of Mr. Trist, which the testimony of the prosecutor himself [by proving that I was not at his quarters between the 8th and 11th of September, at Tacubaya.]

favor of the armistice until after it was entered o, I have shown itto be false, and that General

In regard to the seventh and eighth specifica-tions, I have shown that the language attributed to me (if ever made) was harmless, and does not admit of the construction placed upon it by the prose-cutor. That, if true, it imports no offence, and I have actually disproved the charge in the eighth specification, of trying to control the paper there

specification, of trying to control the paper there referred to by improper means.

Having thus met these charges of the prosecutor and shown myself innocent of every accusation brought against me, it remains for me to take a glance at the conduct and motives of my ac-

That Gen. Scott was once kindly disposed in I hat teen. Scott was once kindly disposed in his feelings towards me, I entertained no doubt. I believe I possessed his entire confidence, and cer-tainly did to some extent—possibly, too, in a great-er degree than I had a right to expect, but surely not greater than was warranted by my zeal and

fidelity.

He placed me in positions of great responsibility, and devolved upon me high and important duties, which I spared no effort to discharge faithfully; and for a time I en oyed the proud satisfaction of believing I had fulfilled every reasonable oversetation. able expectation.

For these acts of kindness, evincing so much For these acts of kindness, evincing so much consideration, it was natural and proper that I should feel grateful to Gen. Scott, and such were sincerely my feelings. Hence, the great concessions I made in altering my official reports against my conviction of the facts, to satisfy and conciliate him.

I knew that, owing to the high military reputation and great weight of character which Gen. Scott enjoyed, any controversy between him and myself must be very unequal; that, however much I might be in the right, I had nothing to rain and everything to lose; hence my

thing to gain and everything to lose; hence my anxiety to avoid a rupture with him, shown in my effort to secure the interposition of Gen. Quitman, in whose high sense of honor and chivalric bear-

office to secure the interposition of Gen. Quitman, in whose high sense of honor and chivalric bearing. I placed much confidence.

At the end of the correspondence between Gen. Scott and myself, it was manifest that his friendly feelings towards me had undergone a change.—Being confined to my bed by a recent wound, and Gen. Scott having failed to do me the honor to call on me as I requested, I could not obtain a personal interview with him, and not knowing or auspecting the influence which was at work, I sent Mr. Trist, to [whose high official position, and as I then believed, friendly relations both with Gen. Scott and myself, it was very unfortunate in the most suitable person to bring about a reconciliastion between us., I and desired his mediation. The result proved that I was very unfortunate in the selection of a mediator for whetever "ahility" he may have for diplomacy in national affairs, he certainly has shown very little in soctal: at less this are land in pour ing oil upon the troubled waters, for the developments of this investigation have, according to his own showing, exhibited on his part a degree of perfelyd, depravity, and wickedness, almost without a parallel.

The Stanses Twins, for the last eight or ten for the southern and the form in North Carolina, purchase the coming fall, for exhibition.—The principles: to but between Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor it needs no prophetic seer to declare that Gen. Cass will, on the 4th ol March, 189, be have form the whole and produced houses than Gen. Scott said principles and gon where they will start from home in literest, and go where they may especially if their wives accompany them, we predict more crowded houses than Gen. Cass will, on the 4th ol March, 189, be deven Clay and Cass the race would have been an honorable contest. Gen. Cass will, on the 4th ol March, 189, be deven Clay and the start which has decident of the surface which was a committed in the selection of the New Tribune, and a fall and the second in the selection of a messiant provided t

interview—to his agency in the use made of the private note accompanying the package of letters, in bringing about this prosecution—to his agency in procuring the Freaner paper and the use he made of it, and of his plant tool Freaner—to his infamously take and abosive letter to Secretary Buchanan, to destroy me with the Government—to Senator Dix, to defeat, as he says, my nomination before the Senate—and his unblushing falsehoods, voluntairily put forth, and disclosing pretended private conversations, which I have shown to be, in point of fact, pure fabrications of the baseat character; all of which are sworn to with a degree of coolness almost commanding admiration.

While I do not hesitate in believing that this honest "Iago" is at the bottom of this conspiracy against me, and by his falsehood and intrigues, has exercised an influence over Gen. Scott, which by poisoning his feelings and blinding his judgment, precipitated him into a series of wrongs, oppression and injustice against me; yet I cannot hold him guilless who suffered the power and influence of his exalted station to be thus used and abused. This series of wrongs began by the about the state termination of a correspondence introduced.

city of Mexico for nearly three months, while he suppressed entirely my appeal, in violation of law and regulations, and gave the government no official information of the cause of my arrest.

In the meantime, he issued general order No. 349, in which he denounced me as the author of the Leonidas letter, with puffing myself, and malignantly exiled no others, and invoked upon me the indignation of all efficers "who loved their country and the truth of history;" thus condemning me unheard and without a trial, and using the power and influence of his official station and high command, to degrade and disgrace me. He were power and influence of his official station and high-command, to degrade and disgrace me. He pre-ferred charges against me—grossly false and c-lumnious—applied to the government for a court martial for my trial; and when a court was order-ed to investigate the facts, and had reached the city of Mexico, be withdrew from the prosecution, while in the very act of withdrawal, he, in effect, reiterated the truth of his charges, and sought to fix more indelibly the stain which his false char-ges had inflicted, and at the same time to deprive me of all opportunity to investigate the facts. me of all opportunity to investigate the facts.—
And it was not until I applied to the court to order him to prosecute his charges, that he consented to

He has prosecuted this case as if I were a murder er, and a fit subject for the gallows, seeking, by his tyrannical and overlearing mapner, to intimidate my witnesses, and to crush me by the weight of his

For nearly ten months my official and private proving that I was not at his quarters between the 8th and 11th of September, at Tacubaya, I shows was false.

In regard to the fifth specification, I have shown by a comparison of the language of my official report, with that of the charges, that my report is entirely misconstrued, and does not authorise the construction placed upon it by this charge. I have shown that my division, and the storming party under my command, were the only troops who actually participated in storming and carrying that work, and are entitled to the credit of it, and that I was in advance of my command in the assault until I was wounded. I have proved by the official reports and letters of Gen. Scott, as well as by many witnesses, that my official report is true, and have disproved the motives attributed to me in this specification.

As to the sixth specification, charging that I was in the meskness and resignation of a Christian, at least with the subordination until the subordination of Christian, at least with the subordination which becomes a soldier.

nation which becomes a soldier.

I will not trust myself to remark upon the fore-Scott knew it when he wrote the charge. That he had in his possession both oral and veritten evidence of my decided o position to this unfortunate measure, and that by my opposition to the infatuation under which he then chased the phantom of peace, I incurred his displeasure, (and that of Mr. one word of comment. Had the prosecutor read history to advantage, he would have learned that the remembrance of the recent achievements of our gallant army, will be associated with his name long after the memory of all other names shall have passed away, and even his own faults and follies

are forgotten.

Had history taught him this—or had he profited by its instructions—this court might have been spared the labor of this investigation; I might have been spared the unpleasant task of exhibiting the wrongs and injustice he has heaped upon me; his countrymen might have been spared the contemplat on of the picture, and he might have been spar-

ed the consequences.

I have now done—this case goes out of my hands into those of the court, and before a just, and I trust, impartial public. In the decision of both I shall be compelled to acquiecce. To the one and the other I will say—" Speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." Let this just rule be observed, and so strong is my faith in the omnipotence of truth, that I submit my case with the utmost confidence.

with the utmost confidence.

Awrul Tracedy.—We learn from the Hagerstown News, that on Friday morning a man named Alexander Redman, residing a couple of miles distant from that place, laboring under a deep depression of spirits, first murdered his child a boy about three years of age, by cutting his head almost entirely off, and afterwards committed suicide by cutting his own throat. He took him to a neighboring thicket for the commission of the deed. A neighbor passing soon after, he hailed him and informed him that he had just killed his son. When asked his reason for so doing he replied that he leared that some day he might have come to want—that he had made way with him, and intended also to make way with himself. He then went into the house, deliberately took down the looking glass and cut his own throat. Redman had formerly been an intemperate man, but not for a year or two past.

equal rights in society—when new born nations, and alliance of our model republic, that a well-tried statesman, and alliance of our model republic, that a well-tried statesman, and alliance of our model republic, that a well-tried statesman.

Cash peretts, from 5 to \$10,

Cash peretts, from 2 to \$4,

Summer Cloth, from 3 to \$4,

Summer Cloth, from 3 to \$4,

Summer Cloth, from 2 to \$2,

Tweed Coats, from 2 50 to \$5,

Li an Liser, from 2 50 to \$2,

Line Lines, form 1 25 to \$2,

Tweed Coats, from 2 50 to \$5,

Line Lines, from 1 25 to \$2,

Line Lines, form 1 25 to \$2,

Line Lines, form 1 25 to \$2,

Line Lines, form 1 25 to \$2,

Line Lines, from 1 25 to \$2,

Line Lines, form 2 50 to \$5,

Lines Casimere Cloth, from 3 to \$4,

Summer Cloth, from 3 to \$4,

Summer Cloth, from 2 to \$2,

Lines Lines, form 1 25 to \$2,

Lines Lines, form not for a year or two past.

The Stamese Twins, for the last eight or ten years residing on a tarm in North Carolina, purpose to make another tour of the Southern and Western States the coming fall, for exhibition.—
They will start from home in October. They have wives and children each—a fact which has given the husbands additional interest, and go where they may, especially if their wives accompany them, we predict more crowded houses than ever before.

DATIFICATION MERTING.

Agreeably to announcement, the Democracy Jefferson County assembled at the Court House on Monday, the 19th, and, on motion, A. J. O'-Bannon was called to the Chair, and WALTER J. BURWELL and JAMES W. BELLER appointed Secrataries.

The object of the Meeting was briefly stated by R. HUME BUTCHER, Esq , who offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unaninously adopted :

Whereas, The Democratic party of Jefferson County, deeply feeling the important issues in-volved in the approaching Presidential election, and the necessity for united exertion in sustain-

and the necessity for united exertion in sustaining the great principles of our party, and rallying to the support of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, do Resolve,

1st. That the nomination of Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for President, has our most hearty approbation; that while we have every proper regard for other distinguished Democratic statesmen, none could have been chosen in whose talents, integrity, and fliness for the station we have greater confidence; none whose public services have given stronger gnaranties of fidelity and patriolism, or whose elevation to the Executive Chair will promise greater blessings to the whole country, and to the cause of freedam throughout the world.

2d. That the nomination of General William O. Buller of Kentucky, as the candidate for the office of Vice President, has our cordial and united approbation—descended from an ancestry re-

office of Vice President, has our cordial and united approbation—descended from an ancestry renowned in our Revolutionary struggle—himself a distinguished Officer of the war of 1812, a general Officer in the Mexican War in whose skill and capacity all confide,—a statesman of eminent abilities, a Democrat faithful, consistent, and true, with unbounded pleasure will we battle for him, as he has battled for his country.

3d. That we approve and adopt the platform of principles put forth by the Baltimore Convention, as the true Democratic creed, broad enough and strong enough to uphold and sustain in their full

as the true Democratic creed, from enough and strong enough to uphold and sustain in their full vigor the federal Constitution, and all its compro-mises—the rights of the North, the South, the East and the West—the freedom, prosperity and

happiness of the entire union.

4th. That while we unfold our banner with our principles inscribed upon it, we look in vain for an avowal of any principles by our opponents.— Nevertheless we believe that they have the same partiality for Federal measures that they have ever evinced since the days of Hamilton; an op-pressive Tariff, a National Bank, and all those un warrantable measures, that can only spring from a latitudinous construction of the Constitution, and their pretended advocacy of a restricted veto, is only advocating in other terms, a license to Congress to enact those federal measures that have become so odious to the people and dangerous to our welfare.

5th. That the diligence of our opponents ad-

monish us, as we love our principles, and would advance the true glory and welfare of our common country, to forthwith organize and prepare for the approaching contest.

On motion the meeting then adjourned for the

purpose of hearing a political discussion between x-Governor McNurr of Mississippi, on the part of the Democracy, and ANDERW HUNTER, E-q. the Elector for this district, on the part of the Whigs, at the close of which the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted by the Democracy.

Regolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Jefferson County, are hereby tendered to Ex-Governor McNurr of Mississippi, for his brilliant and able advocacy this day, of the great principles

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

A. J. O'BANNON, Ch'n.

WALTER J. BURWELL, Secretaries. JAMES W. BELLER,

following article from the "United State Military and Naval Argus" of the city of New York, (of Saturday week.) presents the following so rect views of the qualifications of the man wl should, in these stirring times, and amid the complicated concerns of this growing nation, be elect ed the first magistrate of the Republic. Is there one man acquainted with Gen. Taylor-not in the camp, but in council-who can attribute to him such a character? Compare him in the cabinet with Gen. Cass, and who can believe that he is

equal there-their political principles even out of the question? THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—Great gatherings of both political parties have been held during the past week, and thousands have flocked around the standard of Tammany Hall to hear the orato the standard of 14 minnsy that to lear the orator ry of Benton, Stevenson, Allen, Houston, Bright, Cobb, and other distinguished statesmen who accompanied the Hon. Lewis Case, the Democratic nominee for the presidency of the United States, on his late visit to the Empire city of New York, and nobly have they sustained themselves and

There certainly never was a time when our country more required an able, determined, farseeing, and an accomplished statesman at its head, than during the next Presidential term. The blessings of peace, after an illustrious and honorable war, will add to our country millions of acres of honorably acquired territory, over which the jurisdiction and equal laws of this republic are to be duly exercised. Congress will have much to do—the President more. How imporare to be duly exercised. Congress will have much to do—the President more. How important, then, when revolution is rife in foreign lands, and thrones and monarchies are tottering to the dust—when Man in every land is bursting the bonds which have so long withheld him from his equal rights in society—when new born nations are seeking the freedom, imitation and attraction. are seeking the freedom, imitation, and alliance of our model republic, that a well-tried statesman, and only such, should be clevated to the Presiden-

to give unto God that which is God's.

to give unto God that which is God's.

"A state-man, and a state-man only, can succeed James K. Polk. Between Clay and Cass the race would have been an honorable contest for principles; but between Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor it needs no prophetic seer to declare that Gen. Cass will, on the 4th of March, 1849, be formally inaugurated President of these United States. At such an issue this republic need not

have been made by thindly following the leaders [Tumult. A voice; "How was it with General Washington?"] Who dares to compare anybody with Washington? He stood alone in his greatwith Washington? He stood alone in his greatness—the chosen instrument of Providence to work out our deliverance. I am opposed to more military chieftains. [Cries of "Who are you lor?"] Harry Clay. [Tremendous cheering, which lasted for some time.] If the Whigs of N. York act with vigor, they may yet elect him.—[Repeated cheers and cries. Jostled about and jammed nearly to suffocation, we lost some words here, which we could not catch in the general tumult.] Mr. Selden continued: I nominate Henry Clay as our candidate for the Presidency! [Tremendous cheering, which continued a long time.]

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING,

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING,
June 26, 1848.

Mr. Editor. Dear Sir:—Please find below our review of the Produce market of the past week:
Howard, St. Flour, in limited demand, at \$5.624
City Mills do in moderate demand \$5.75
Susquentanna do. \$5.624
Ryk Flour, \$3.75
Week Inspections 7,251 bbls., and 199 hlf, bbls.
Wirkat.—In Limited demand at 112 is \$1.18
Coas, (white) 40x41 cents, and yellow 43 to 46 cents.
Figur-Herring 4 to 4.52—Shad 6 to 6.50.
BAOON—Shoulders 27, Sides, 41, Hams, 61,
BUTTER—10 to 12 ets. Land 7 to 71 ets.
WOOL—Tub Washed 22 a 24 ets. unwashed 13 to 17.
Hous—in good demand at 4 a \$4.50.
CATILE 39 head Beeves offered at 300 sold at 3 to \$4.
PLASTER—Per Cargos sold at 24 to \$22 per ton.
Yours Truly, W, & CO.

MAIRIR IEIEM.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Thomas II, W. Monr. Mr. James Lanon to Miss Elizabeth Jane Webb, both of Loudonn county. both of Loudoun county.

At Harpers-Ferry, on Thursday evening, 22d instant, by the Rev. John Roberts, Mr. WILLIAM H. ELGIN of Washington county, Md., to Alies Ann E. Jones, daugher of the late James Jones of this town.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. George Adie, Dr. War Cross of Leesburg, to Miss MARY JAMES, of Loudous Causis of Leeslang, to alies MARY JARES, of Loudoug country.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Love, Mr. John Woodard to Miss Mary Satirit,—all of Berkeley Co. On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Gover, Mr. Jacon Nichols to Miss Edith H. Nichols,—all of Leydon causing.

London county.

On the 18th inst, at Springfield, the residence of Col.
J. W. Ware, in Clarke County, Va., by the Rev. Mr.
Wilmer, Mr. ——— Kungert, of Philadeldhia, to Miss
Signsaty NA Stratative, only daughter of the late Signs

on the 13th inst. at Linden near Millwood, in Clarke co., Vs., by the Rev. Mr. Hoff Richard Henry Lee, Esq. of the Jellison lar, to Mrs. Evenand Page, daughter of the late William Byrd Page, of Page Brook. On Thursday evening the 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Tow-ler, Dr. John P. T. Fitzhoen of Prince William co. to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stephenson, of Warrenton, Va., On the 13th inst, at Olney, in Accounte co., Va., by Rev. Mr. Jones, Dr. Alex, V. P. Garnett, U. S. Navi, o Miss Mary E., daughter of the Hon. Henry A. Wise.

In Lovettsville, on the 18th ult., ANN JOSEPHA, aged 6 years and nearly 2 months, second daughter of Dr. J. W. and Ann S. Bronaugh;

In Sheph ridstown, on the 17th ult., Charles Hammond, infant son of Wm. H. and M. A. Fouke, aged 21 months and 17 days.

On Sainriday morning week, in Martinsburg, after a protracted and painful illness of consumption, which she bore with Christian resignation, Miss Catharine Hotony Van Doren, daged 25 years and 5 months.

Near Grove Hill, Page co., at the residence of Mr. Noah Kite, her son-in law, on Friday night the 16th of June, Mrs. Eve Piaker.

Suddenly on the 23d inst. at his residence in Clarke.

Suddenly on the 22d inst. at his residence in Clarko co., Mr. Gro. L. McConnick, in the 55th year of his age. He sustained through life the character of a kind neighbor, a worthy chizen, and an honest man. He has left a large family to mourn their sudden and very afflicting bereavement.

Motices.

The second Quarterly Meeting of the Harpers-Ferry Station, Method if Protestant Church, will commence on Saturday, July 8th. Rev. Josiah Varden, President Maryland Annual Conference, has appointed to, and will by Divine permission, be present at the meeting, June 27, 1818.

By Divine permission, Elder G. L. Elgin will preach at Zoar, Jefferson Co., on the 1st Sunday of July, at 11 June 27.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL. Fayettville, North Carolina.

DR. FOWLE, Dear Sir:—Having used several buttles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided emeficial effects, I cheerfully advise my friends and all

N. B. We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations produced from States far distant, where the persons cannot be known; but, having testimony from Event State in the Union, we refer all who have any doubts about the efficacy of this highly popular and useful medicine, to their own neighbors who have used the article.

Beware of counterfelts and imitations—Syrups, and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in NAME, without possessing the virtues—Buy none but the genuine and original

DR. WISTARUS BALSAM OF MILD CHERRY.

307 A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and or sale by THOS. M. FLINT, Charlestown, HENRY, FORNEY, Shapherdstown, and JOS, G. HAYS, largers-Ferry IArpers-Ferry
And by Druggists generally throughout the United

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrap-

Ready-Made Clothing! WILLIAM J. STEPHINS, Corner

of Potomac and Shenandoah Streets, Har-pers-Ferry, Va., has on hand a large and exten-sive assortinent of

Ready-Made Clothing, at prices as follows, viz: C'oth Coats, form 7 50 to \$10, Cashmeretts, from 5 to \$10, Croton Cloth, from 3 to \$4,

Satin Vests, from 2 50 to \$5, Fancy Silk and Satin Do., from 2 to \$5, Boutazine and Sammer Cloth Do., from 1 to \$2\frac{1}{2} Marseilles and other Vests, from 62\frac{1}{2} to \$1 25. *Also on hand Stocks, Cravats, Bosoms, Shirts Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Hundker chiefs, Stocks and in short every variety of Cloth ing, generally kept in a gentleman's furnishing Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and I pledge myself to use the very best efforts to give entire satisfaction. Harpers-Ferry, June 27, 1848—tf.—F. P. Copy

repine.

In a similar spirit speaks Mr. Dudley Selden at the Whig ratification meeting in New York on Eriday night.

On commencing his remarks, (says the New York Tribune.) Mr. Selden said be had not come there to make a speech, but only to apologise for not making one. He felt that he lacked sufficient power of voice to say a great deal to them, but he would return the thanks of the Whigs of New York to their delegates, for their support of New York to their delegates, for their support of the simulation of the support of th

MRS. JAMES BETTS' Uttero Abdominal M 188. JAMES BETTS Over Advantage M Supporters.—The undersigned would inform the community, that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of the above named article, and has just received a lot and offers them for sale.

June 27. T. M. FLINT, Agent. for Mrs. James Bett's, Phila. LAW PARTNERSHIP

ROBERT Y. CONRAD & J. RANDOLPH
TUCKER, have associated themselves in
the practice of Law. They will attend to business in Frederick and the adjacent Counties.—
Their office is the same hitherto occupied by Mr.
Conrad: their address—Conrad & Tucker, Win-June 27, 1848—6t.

THE ARK MILE.

THE ARR MILL.

THE undersigned respectfully gives notice to the Farmers of Jefferson and Clarke Counties, that he has purchased the Flouring Mill on the "Bullekin Run," known as the "Ark Mill," and has put the same in the most complete order for grinding. The highest cash price will at all times be paid for Wheat, or it will be ground as heretofore, for the toll, and the undersigned will stand the inspection of Baltimore or the District Markets. Markets.

done at the shortest notice.

A share of the patronage of the Farmers is respectfully solicited, as it is believed entire satis-

faction can be rendered.

THADDEUS BANEY.

June 27, 1848—2m.—F. P. Copy.

LT A good Dwelling House for Rent near the Mill; it is a fine location for a Cooper. Posses. ession given immediately. June 27, 1848.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

West, will sell at public sale, before the Court House Door in Charlestown, on MONDAY, 17th day of July next, being Court Day, a Lot of Land lying on the Shenandoah river, about three miles from Charlestown, and adjoining the Bloomory Saw Mill. It contains about 5 acres, on which there is a comfortable Dwelling and other Buildings. It would be a desirable residence for a machinist, as it is convenient to the Saw Mil. Also another parcel of Land, adjoining the a machinist, as it is convenient to the Saw Min-Also another, parcel of Land, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Davis and Joseph Vanvactor, con-taining about 25 acres, on which there is a small Dwelling House. Both pieces of Land are as productive as any in the county, and will be ren-dered more valuable by the improvement of the river.

river.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

RANKIN JOHNSON. June 27, 1848-3t.

COW LOST.

THE subscriber's Cow Strayed away about tiges welks ago; she is a BLACK COW with white back, rather slender and pretty looking. She was brought from Berkeley county and is now, perhaps, there. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received and a liberal reversal said for her return. reward paid for her return.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Charlestown, June 27, 1848-3t. TO FARMERS!

HE undersign continues to manufacture at his FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND STOVE WORKS, West Franklin St. near the Railroad, Hagerstown, Md., the New York Burrall In-PROVED HORSE POWERS AND

Thrashing Machines, Where he will keep a large supply at all times ready for sale, made of the very best materials, and adapted to four, fiveor six horses. He would solicit the particular attention of Farmers to the great superiority of these Machines over every other now in use. The Horse Powers are highly celebrated for their great strength, and durability and EASE OF OPERATION. These Machines have never hear suppassed or consider for the large

and EASE OF OPERATION. Tose Machines have never been surpassed or equalled for the large quantity of grain they are capable of thrashing per day, which is separated from the Straw, perfectly clean and free of injury from cutting. He could refer to a large number of Farmers in this and the adjoining counties, who have bought and used these Machines for the last three years, all used these Machizes for the last three years, all of whom are highly pleased with their performance in every respect. They are warranted.

Horsel Powers and Machines regained promptly.

17 He also manufactures Reynold's Patent Smut Machines; ROSS'S Patent Corn and Colo Crusher and Grinding Machines; ROYER'S Patent Fodder Cutter; SMEDLEY'S Patent Brick Press, Straw Cutting Machines and Corn Shellers.

Shellers.

The Hathaway Cooking Stoves, of different sizes, Air Tight Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, of every variety; Nine plate Stoves, of various sizes, and a large assortment of common Cooking Stoves.

MILL CASTINGS, r Merchant, Grist and Saw Mills, of the most improved PATTERRS and best DESIGNS for strength and economy of metal. Thrashing Machine Castings of every variety of Patterns, as well as Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, Cast Iron Fence Railing, Water Pipes and BRASS CASTINGS.

THIS LATHES and MACHINERY are propelled

by a Steam Engine, and he is prepared to do all Machinery and other Turning in Brass and Iron, with deepatch. All letters promptly attended to.

JAMES R. JONES.

Hagerstown, June 27, 1848—3m.

Valuable Political Works THE subscribers would inform their Demo-cratic as well as Whig friends, that they have just received the following new Political Works, to which we would invite their atten-"Democratic Text Book" being a compendium

of the principles of the Democratic party.

The Life of Lewis Cass, with his Letters and Speeches on various subjects.
The Speeches of Gen. Cass, with a Biographical Sketch of Gen. Wm. O. Butler
The New Tariff of 1846, with a history of the

The New Tariff of 1846, with a history of the proceedings connected with the passage of the act; the new Warehousing Bill, and the value of to-reign moneys at the Custom House.

We would say for the gratification of our Whig friends that we expect to receive in a few days, some Witto Books, which we will take great pleasure in selling them. Call and examine them at the store of J. K. WOODS & CO. June 27.

A CARD.

June 27

June 27. F. DUNNINGTON.

Tin Ware.

A LARGE lot of the best new Tin Ware, China and Glass Ware, Earthenand Stone Ware, for sale cheap by F. DUNNINGTON.

Depot, B. & O. R. R., June 27.

Fresh Confectionary. BUNCH Raisins, and Smyrna Figs;
Figs, Dates and Lemons;
Pine Apples, assorted Candies;
Lemon Syrup, prime for Lemonade;
Cologne and Florida Water;
&c., &c., for sale by. F. DUNNINGTON,
June 27.

PORT WINE —We have just received a cask of very superior Port Wine.

June 27. J. K. WOODS & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE of LAND.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Superior Court of Jefferson County, pronounced at the May Term, 1848, in a cause therein pendiur, between James Grantham, Guardian, Ne., Plaintiff, vs. Isaac Hardesty and others, De endants, the undersigned, as Commissioner appointed for the purpose, will offer for sale, on NATURDAY the 29th day of July, 1848, on the premises, a TRACT OF ABOUT 150 ACRES OF LAND, Chestal is Levi

TRACT OF ABOUT 150 ACIES OF LAND,

Situated in Jefferson county, belonging to the heirs of Richard Hardesty, by his first wife, situated 2 or 3 miles North West of Thomson's Depot, and about 3 miles of Smithfield, joining the lands of James Griggs, David Fry, Leonard Williamson and others. So desirable a Farm is not often found in market. The soil is limestone and susceptible of the highest degree of improvement.

The improvements consist in part of a comfortible DWELLING HOUSE, part of stone, several good out-huildings, and a Well of excellent water at a convenient distance from the dwelling. About 150 Frmit Trees in full bearing. The attention of purchasers desirous of owning a productive little farm in a healthy region and having every facility tomarket, is particularly invited.

A plat of the Land will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—One-third in hand, the residue in equal annual payments of one and two

Thems of Sale —One-third in band, the residue in equal annual payments of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, secured by a deed of trust upon the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, but the deed will not be made until the sale is ratified by the Court.

N. S. WHITE, Com'r.

June 27, 1848.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, trustees of the estate of William C. Walton, dec'd, offer at private

VALUABLE FARM known by the name of "Bettiany," seven miles south of Charlestown, Jeferson County, Virginia, adjoining the farms of H. L. Opie and Mrs. Lewis, and lying immediately on the west bank of the Shenandoah river. There are two good springs of never-failing water, a good

Brick Dwelling House and Out buildings. This farm is remarkable for its adaptation to the growth of whrat, corn, clover, &c., and is one of
the most heautiful on the river.
There are two hundred and eighty acres of
cleared Land, and one hundred and forty-seven

well Timbered, making in all 437 agrees.

Porsons wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on Mr. George Harris, the pre-Application for purchasing may be made to Mr. Robert Jamison, of Alexandria, Va., and to John T. Hargrave, Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co.,

Va., either personally or by letter, post paid.

ROBERT JAMIESON,

JNO. T. HARGRAVE,

June 20, 1848.—If

AT PRIVATE SALE, A FARM in Jefferson Co., Va., situated two and a half miles North West of Shepherds-lown, containing 117 Acres, 15 or 20 of which

town, containing 117 Acres, 15 or 20 of which is in Timber.

The Improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING with five Rooms, Kitchen, Cellar, Pantry, a House for servants, Dairy, Cornerib, Wagon Shed and large Switzer Barn. There is an and a large Switzer Barn. There is an an average of the premises. Also a never-failing SPRING of Water, 30 yards from the thouse.

Tenms accommodating, the purchaser can have the privilege of sowing a Fall crop, and entire possession will be given the 1st of November. Apply either personally, or by letter,

vember. Apply either personally, or by letter, post paid, to DAVID L. HENSELL, June 20, 1848. Near Shepherdstown Va. SHENANDOAH BRIDGE STOCK

FOR SALE. WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 8th day of July next, (if not privately disposed of before that time,) for each, forty shares of Capital Stock in the Shenandoah Bridge at Harpers-Ferry. Sale to commence at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in front of my Store.
PHILIP COONS, Pres't. S. C.

WATER, WATER!

ROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, for the SINKING of a WELL in the Eastern End of Charlestown. The contractor to specify the cost per foot for digging through earth or stone, and the amount per foot for walling in a good and substantial manner the same. The location will be pointed out by application to the undersigned, and such other information (parished as may be necessary).

nation furnished as may be necessary Wells in town, and any persons capable of doing such work can find employment by early appli-cation. T. S. STRIBLING, JOS. C. RAWLINS,

T. C. BRADLEY,

June 20, 1848-3t-F. P. copy.

NOTICE. THE Notes given at the rale of Mary Hiett, dec'd, was due on the 16th day of January last, and as none of them have been paid, the notes may be found at George H. Beckwith's, the two last Saturdays in July, and all that are not paid before the 1st day of August, will be transferred for collection. JOHN LOCK, Sa, Ex'r. for collection. JOHN June 20, 1848-3t.

Take Notice.

Pake Notice.

By deed of Trust, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1848, and now of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Frederick, Washington Chapman conveyed the whole of his property, Real and Personal, together with all debts due him by book account, note or otherwise, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of certain creditors named and classed in said deed; and having an economy of the part connected for him A CARD.

D. R. WM. HUNTER having rented out the land attached to his property, (the Farm formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Rutherford,) offers his professional services to the public. Having seen engaged in the practice of medicine for many years, and intending to devote his entire time and attention to his profession, he hopes to make his services acceptable to those who may employ hum.

Duffield's Depot, June 27, 1848—3t. F. P. 3.

Harvest Groceries.

JUST received a large lot of Groceries, and very cheap New Orleans Loaf, Lump, and Pulverized Sugar, N. O. and Porto Rico Molagses, prime new Rice, Cider Vinegar, Wine Biscuits, Sugar Crackers, &c., very strong dark Green Collee, prime old Rys and good Whiskey, &c., &c., for sale very low for cash, June 27.

Tim Ware.

GIBSON & HARRIS have on hand Brown Sugar at 6 to 8 cents; Superior Loaf Rio and Java Coffees;

Rio and Java Coffees;
Tea. Rice, Chocolate, Popper, Spices, Ginger,
Cloves, &c. &c;
Molesses, N. O. and S. H. Syrup;
Rakes, Cradie Scythes, Mowing Scythes, Riflee, Whet Stones. Tin Cups, Pans, and Earthenware, with sundry other other goods that we will sell at as short profits as any House in town; we ask a call from the farmers.

June 13, 1843. June 13, 1848.

rain Cradles, Seythes, Sneads, &c. C RAIN Cradios, Waldron's Grain and Grass Seythes, Grass Speads, Whet Stones and Patent Rifles, for sale by June 13. CRANE & SADLER.

PUBLIC SALE.

I Wilshofter for sale on the premises, at the dence of Daniel A. Magrader; about three North of Winchester, in the county of Frede On WEDNESDAY, 10th of July next, the farm on which he lives; containing about 240y acres of good Limestone land It Is near the Railtond leading from Winchester to Harpers-Ferry, and about 2 miles from one of its Depots. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the Farm, as it is presumed those desirous of making investments in land, will examine it before the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—One halfou the 1st April, 1849, when possession will be given. The residue in

when possession will be given. The residue in two annual instalments, with interest. The title to be reserved until the whole amount is dis-

charged. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Ex'r.
June 20. of Abram Davenport, dec'd.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and, Chancery for Jeffereon co, May Term, 1848. Richard Duffield and Richard Henry Ranson, George William Ranson, and James Matthew Ranson, Ex'rs of Mathew Ranson, dec'd.—

Plaintill's, AGAINST Ann Sophia Jefferson, Maria E. Jefferson, Frances Ann Jefferson, and Ann-H. Jefferson, heirs of Humilton Jefferson, dec'd.—Defendants.

[Extract from decree of Court]

Extract from decree of Court.)

And it is further adjudged ordered and Decreeds that this case he referred to a Master Commissioner of this Court with directions as follows, to wit: He shall ascertain the amount of outstanding debts against the estate of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, which were binding at the time of his death upon the real estate of which he died possered—and for this purpose he is directed to call in such creditors by an advertisement for four weeks in the Charlestown Free Press, and Spirit of Jefferson.

of Jefferson.

He shall further ascertain and report the amount of the funds in the aggregate, under the control of the Court, and subject to the payment of such debts, and make distribution of said fund, pro ratio; according to the respective debts so binding the real estate. And the said Commissioner is further directed to state specially all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required so to state by any of the parties, and make report to this Court, at the next Turn, in order to a final decree.

order to a final decree.

A Copy.—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, c. c.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, June 12, 1848.

Charlestown, June 12. 1848. §

The parties interested in the slove decree of the Court will please take notice that I shall at tend at my office on Tuesday the 18th day of nexmonth, (July.) to commence taking the accounts directed by the decree, to be taken—on which day by 10 o'clock, A. M., they are requested to attend at the office aforesaid, with the necessary papers and statements to enable me to execute the requisitions of said decree.

P. WORTHINGTON, Mas. Com'r.

June 13, 1848.

June 13, 1848. N the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson, May VIRGINIA, to wit:

Term, 1848.
James Grantham, Guardian and next friend of Nancy Dubois, Josephine and Rees Hardesty, infant children of Rees Hardesty, dec'd.—Piffs. infant children of Rees Hardesty, dec'd.—Plffs, AGAINST
Isanc Hardesty and Ann R. his wife, Franklin, Hardesty and Orphelia his wife, Lee Hardesty, and Eliza his wife, Patsy A. Hardesty, widow, of Geo: Hardesty, dec'd., Franklin S., Jane L., Wm. L., Richard, Sarah E., and Martha A. Hardesty, de ildren of the said George Hardesty, dec'd., Eliza Hardesty, widow of Rees Hardesty, dec'd., Nancy Dubois, Josephine, Rees, Sarah Ann Hardesty, children of enid Rees Hardesty, dec'd. and James P. Luse, (or Suse.) and Mary Jane his wife, said Mary Jane also a child of Rees Hardesty, dec'd., and Leonard Williamson—Defts.

Jane also a child of Rees Hardesty, dec'd., and Leonard Williamson—Defts.

IN CHANGERY.

On the motion of the Plaintiff, this cause is referred to Robert Worthington, a Master Commissioner of this Court, to ascertain and report to this Court at its next Term, the respective interests of the parties in the Land directed to be sold in this decree, with any matters specially, stated, deemed pertinent by himself or which may be required to be so stated by any of the parties to this sait.

to this suit.

Commissioner's Office, } Charlestown, June 12, 1848. The parties interested in the above recited or-The parties interested to the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified that I shall attend
at my Office on Friday 14th day of next month,
(July,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of
executing the aforesaid order of Court—when and
where they are requested to attend with such
papers and statements as they may think proper
to produce, connected with said suit.

1. WORTHINGTON, M. C.

June 13, 1848. VIRGINIA, to wit:

A T Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the A Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in June, 1848.

Thomas Oden, and Ann Matilda Oden his wife, William B. Smith, and Sally his wife, and Bombury Bennett, and Mary E. his wife.—Piffs.

Creamer, dec'd, Oswald Sturdy, and Susan A. Catharine his wife, John P. Creamer, Daniel T. Creamer, Thomas Thomas, and Julia C. his wife, Lewis B. Creamer, and George W. A. Creamer.—Defts.

The Defendants Oswald Sturdy and Susan A.

W. A. Creamer.—Defts.

IN CHARGERY.

The Defendants, Oswald Sturdy, and Sasan A. Catharine his wife, John P. Creamer and Daniel T. Creamer, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Country: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear at the Clerk's Office of our Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancry for our said Country of Jefferen, at the Rules to be holden for the said Court on the first Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inscried in some newspaper published in Charlestown for two menths successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

June 13, 1848.

FROM the farm of the undersigned, 21 miles from Smithfield, on Wednesday night last,

A Black Maxe,
with no marks recollected other than a blaze in the face. She is six years old and paces well. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Maxe or any information concerning her will be thankfully received.

ABRAHAM BUSHMAN,

June 13, 1848—3t

RAIN Cradies, Rukes, Scythes, Rifles of What Stones, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, &c. Also 400 gallons superior Whiskey, all of which will be sold low by June 13. J. W. GRANTHAM,

IMIXED PAINTS—Of all kinds and colors, can be had at all times, from June 27, 1843. T. M. FLINT, Prus.

(Extract from the Decree.)
A copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

Mary Creamer, W dow and Executrix of Daniel

One home, one hearth, shall be ours still "And one our daily fare;
One aliffr, too, where we may kneel And breaths our humble jrayer,
This loson shall thy pillow be;
And tear for tear 11' is seed with thee,
But oh, forsake thee, never!

And when that solemn hour shall come
That roes then breathe thy last;
That hour shall also real my doom,
And close mine cyclids fast.
One grave shall hold us side by side;
One shrond our clay shall cover;
As one our souls shall mount and glide
Through realism of blies forever.
(Iarpers Ferry, June 16, 1818. S. P. & F.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Disorders of the Liver, and Lungs, Broken Con-stitution, &c., &c.

stitution, &c., &c.

This "Celebrated Remedy" has now, by its intrinsic virtues, acquired a celebrity which can never be shaken by the many quack "Nostrums" with which the country abounds. The public are fast learning that this is the only remedy that can be relied upon for the reledy and permanent cure of all Diseases of the Langs. It is literally sweeping Consumption from the land; wherever it is introduced and becomes known, all others dwindle into insignificance. The public have been "humbugged" long enough, and now resort to a medicine which the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the land has placed beyond the reach of criticism.—It requires no bolstering up, by publishing columns of forged certificates—but it is renough to let the public know where it can be obtained, and one trial will convince all of its great efficiency in curing those distressing diseases above named, which have baffled the skill of the most learned practitioners for ages heretofore.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY was the first preparation from that valuable tree which was ever introduced to the public, and ample proof is afforded of its success by the country being flooded with "Blasmas," "Camles," and "Mixtures," of Wild Cherry, not one of which is prepared by a regular physician, although they have assumed the names of respectable physicians to rive currency to their "Nostrums." Therefore the public should be on their guard, and not have a worthliers mixture palmed upon them for the original and genuine preparation, which is only prepared by Dtt. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

EIRNY S. FORNEY, AGENT. Race streets, Philadelphia.

IIENRY S. FORNEY, AGENT.

Shephordstown, July 2, 1847—cowly.

IMPORTANT TO PARMERS. STREET OF REAL PROPERTY.

MILLERS AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber having located himself per manently 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 to and from Georgetown and Alexandria. He will at all times during the seasons, have on hand Fish, Salt, Potatoes, Plaister, Plank, Shingles, Laths, Water Melons, 547c., 4c, 3ll of which he will sell at a very small advance on the cost.

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 Co-lumbia or Alexandria. As his boats are daily lumbia or 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. Carrell's Hotel, or at the store of F. J. Conrad & Bro. JOSEPH DOWLING. Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1848—3m.

Rockingham Register convoice month and send

Rockingham Register copy one month and ser

NEW CLOTHING STORE AT HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA

DAVID SIEGEL, respectfully informs the in-institutes of Harpers-Perry and the sur-rounding country, that he has established a New Stare, where can always be found a large and

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he offers as low as they can be bought in any of the Eastern cities.

Inducements greater than Ever,—Those who are in want of CLOTHING cannot do better than to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to offer such inducements in the sale of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, as will defy competition.

Those persons in want of such articles will

please call and examine for themselves. He will use every exertion to give them satisfaction. My motto shall be to please, as showing good

shall be no inconvenience.

DAVID SIEGEL,

One door West of Abelt's Hotel.

Harpers-Ferry, March 14, 1848.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK. A Mistery of the Revolution and Lives of the Heroe of the War of Independence,
BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

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

[Frankfort Herald.

"It surpasses any similar work yet offered to the American public."—Neal's Gazette.

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

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

A well connected History of that eventful pe

A well connected History of the riod.—Ledger.

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

[Saturday Eccaing Post.

3T AGENTS WANTED to Cancass for the above elegant Work, in every County and Town in the United States, to whom the most liberal inducements willbe offered. Price only \$3.

Address, (post-paid,) WM A. LEARY, 158 North Second Street, decements willbe one w. A. A. A. Address, (post-paid,) WM. A. I. 158 North Sc.

May 23, 1848-3t. PHILADELPHIA.

SCALES, SCALES.

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales.

Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balder-slon Streets, Baltimore.

A LL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus, that 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 convenience. 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 land.

Country Merchants, &c., are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, or send

o call and examine for themselves, or send odors, which shall be attended to with de-JESSE MARDEN. Mdtimese, March 7, 1848-1y.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Proceedings of the Overscers of the Poor, an-mal Meeting first Monday in June (5th day)

1848:

For Dist. No. 1—Wm. McMurran, Chas. Harper and Thomas Heesey—In District No. 2—G. W. Sappington, Jos. Starry and John Kable—In District No. 3—John F. Smith, W. O. Macoughtry, and John Gruber—In Dist. No. 4—Wm. McCoy, George Mauzey and Isaac Henkle, Gentlemen Overseera. Charlestown June 13 1848.

County Levy.

Da.
The Sheriff of Jefferson County, for the following sums:
To Simony L Minghini, Superintendent Salary one year ending Dec. 31, '48 \$300 0
Dr J H Taylor, Physician District No 1, year ending 5th Jung 25 0
Dr John Reynolds "25 0
Dr John Lock, Dis. No. 2, 25 0
Dr J Gregg Gibson, Physician dis No 2, and 7 months services at Poor Honse, year ending 5th June 30 0
Dr Mann P Nelson, Physician District No 3 and for 5 months services at Poor House, ending same time 35 0
Up Geo B Stephenson, Physician in District No 3 and services at Poor House, ending same time 35 0
Up Geo B Stephenson, Physician in District No 4 same time 30 0
Up James Garry same 30 0

" Dr James Garry same " John P Brown, Clerk salary, Retur to Auditor, Stationary, &c &c.

" Solomon Staley "Imount ac"
Benjamin Fri ze " amount acc't "Thomas Hessey

" Charles Harpe Daniel Entler Jacob Line Martin Yontz William McMurran James Shepherd Gibson & Harris Joseph Starry Crane & Sadler E M Aisquith Thomas Johnson William S Daniel John W Hooper " Wm C Worthington, for fee

Leonard Sadler am George W Sappington John Kable John P Brown William Langdon Henry L Eby James J Miller Miller & Brother John F Smith. two acut.

Samuel Cameron John W Granthum Thomas Lock & Co. S I. Minghini George H Beckwith & Co. Dr. W O Macoughtry John Gruber

George Mauzy
William McCoy
Win, McCoy, part of John Hyett's acc't 12 00
John Hyatt bal. acc't.
William Smallwood, amt. do.
475 John Keller Win, McCoy, am't, to be paid for rent

James W. Beller, Printing one year JS & H N Gallaher do do do Henry Brantner, Rent for L Duke and Sister
Jacob Smurr, do for Busys
Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Busy, Mrs. Loudouu, Mrs. Jackson, Lewis Duke,
Samuel Show and John Bruce, to be

paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Col. Harper, Jacob Line, Rent for Mrs. Edwards Daniel Brooks do for Mrs. Fleming Mrs. Edwards, Miss Duke, and Jacob Mrs. Edwards, Miss Dirke, and Jacob Snyder to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Mr. Hessey Mrs. Hunter in the hands of Samuel Knott to be as above, Mary Wilson, Matilda Foreman, Mrs. Bryan, Hannah Lott and Mrs. With-row, to be paid marterly. Levied in the

row, to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Joseph Starry, Richard Larue and wife, Mrs. Tumblin, Thomas Smith, Samson and wife (col'd,) to be paid quarterly, levied in hands of Mr. Kable, William Whitlow and wife, Maria Hutchinson, Maria Murdock, Peggy

Wisby, to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Capt. Smith, Sebastin Eaty, Rent for Mrs. Price, Peggy Smith, in hands of Mr. Gruber, to be paid quarterly Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Zombro, to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Dr. Macoughtry, W. O. Macoughtry, Rent for Mrs.

Zombro, Thomas M. Flint, am't of ac'et, William B. Willis, am't of his Wards

William B. Willis, am't of his Wards levy for 1847, Mrs. Britenbaugh, Sarah Board, Mrs. Marlatt, Mrs. Heron, Alcey Ball, Kitty Donavin, Sarah Overton and Mary Rawlins, to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Mr. Mauzy, Betsy Hewitt, Betsy Watkins and Mrs. Watkins, to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Mr. John Yates, Mrs. Devis Mrs. Levied Mrs. Devis Mrs. Levied Mrs. Devis Mrs. Levied Mr Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Yeaman, Mrs. Lar-kins, John Holdt's child, John Pierce,

Susan Taylor, McCabe, (col'd) Murgaret Decker, Mrs. Foley, 3 children, to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Mr. McCoy,
James Allison, Michael Shew, Mrs. Gouldsborough and Grand child, Tem-perance Dillow and child, Mrs. Harry, Ann Crane and children, Mrs. Staub

and children, to be paid quarterly, levied in the hands of Mr. Sappington, 215 Mrs. Rokenbaugh, Rent for MacCabe Dr. M. C. Klein, part his acc't alowed 20 00

o a Depositum levied in hands

Credit

By 4,505 Tithables at 70 cents, 83.153 50

The Sheriff returned his Delinquent lists and settled the Depositum of 1847, as follows Daniel G Hinkle Del'qts for '47 at 90c Del'qts for '47 at 90c \$85,5 do for '47 at 90c 861 26 Benjamin Lucas 27

| Benjamin Lucas | 27 | do | for '47 at 90c | 861 | 20 | Same | 12 | do | for '46 at 75c | 9 | 00 | John W Moore | 21 | do | for '44 at 65c | 13 | 65 | Same | 20 | do | for '45 at 60c | 12 | 00 | Samo | 15 | do | for '46 at 75c | 11 | 25 | Same | 48 | do | for '47 at 90c | 43 | 20 | Robert Lucas | 27 | do | for '46 at 75c | 20 | 25 | Same | 228 | do | for '47 at 90c | 205 | 20 |

461 95 By 6 p. ct. com. for collecting, \$3135, 75 206;14

By bal. due of Depositum of 1847, 591.21

To am't Depositum of 1847,

\$1,258,60 Ordered that the Treasurer of the Board stand Ordered that the Treasures: credited by the following sums: 1847 Jan. By am't paid John Gruber for Pork,

" " " " same for Cow 20 00
" " " " Joseph Starry 3 87½
1848, June 5, By amount paid 12 members of the Board, 12 00
The Supdent returned whites and blacks in all, as the number of poor persons who have received assistance in the Poor House during the last year.

Dr. Thomas Hammond and Dr. Vincent Butler, were appointed Physicians to the Poor in Dis-trict No. 1, for the ensuing year, at a salary of \$25 each

\$25 cach.
Dr. Gerard F. Mason, and Dr. J. Gregg Gibson, were appointed Physicians in District No. 2, at a salary of \$25 cach.
Dr. Mann P. Nolson, and Dr. W. O. Macoughtry, were appointed Physicians to the Poor in the Poor House, and in District No. 3, at a salary of \$340 cach.

840 cach.
Dr. John D. Starry, and Dr. Logee, were appointed Physicians in District No. 4, at a salary

pointed Physicians in District No. 4, at a salary of \$30 cach.

Dr. J. B. Waugh, was appointed assistant Physician in Districts No. 1 and 2, and Dr. John Lock assistant Physician in District No 2 and 3, at a salary of \$20 cach. All the above salaries to be levied in June next.

Ordered that \$2 00 of George W. Cox's account be allowed and paid by draft on Depositum

1847.
On motion, a committee of five was appointed to apply to the County Court of Jefferson County, and to request said Court to purchase or cause to be purchased, a suitable house with a sufficient be purchased, a suitable agus of with a suincient quantity of land as a permanent place for keeping the Poor of this County. William McMurran, President of the Board, G. W. Sappington, John F. Smith, Isaac Henkle, and John P. Brown were

A Copy Teste,
JOHN P. BROWN, Clerk.

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 are purchased as the quality and lashion enange, 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 as-sortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hard-ware, Queensware, Tinware, Woodenware, ware, Queensware, Tinware, Woodenware Earthenware, Drugs, Dyo Stuffs, &c., &c. Ou assortment of Groceries is very extensive an complete, embracing in part : 8 hbds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugars, from 3

\$6 per hundred; 5 linds, and bbls. Porto Rico, Mantanzas and Or-leans Molasses; (rom 31 to 44 cts. per.gallon 18 sacks Coffee, Green Rio, Polecat do., &c., from

17 81 18 sacks Collee, Green Rio, Folcett do., &c., 22 14 7 to \$9 per hundred pounds; 13 88 50 loaves No. 1 Loaf Sugar, at 12½c per lb; 14 69 10 boxes Mould, Dipt, and Adamantine Can 6 70 5 do No 1 Colegate's Soap; 5 31 2 do No 1 do Starch; 2 sacks Pepper, (in grain;) 1 box ground do.; 2 boxes Chocolate No 1 prime;

1 30 boxes Chocolate No 1 prime;
6 85 2 bbls. super Crushed Sugar;
26 13 50 bbls. No 1 Herring, at \$5 25 per bbl;
17 24 5 do No 2 and 3 Mackorel; 12 00 2 casks No 1 Dark Brandy ; do Light do.; do Malaga Wine; Port do; Gin, superior and common;

5 bbls. Old Rys Whiskey; 2 do Rum; 10 do common do at 35c per gallon. Besides many articles too tedious to common rato. But we would state that our assortment is very complete, and we think moderately cheap.— Give us a call. We would say to our friends and the purchasing community in general, and 12 00 promise all, to do as well as any morciant in the Valley, and if possible, a little better. All we desire is, "small profits and quick returns."

F. J. CONRAD & BRO.

Harpers-Ferrry, June 13, 1848.

BJ We are now offering Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Tissues, &c., &c., at cost, in order to close out. F. J. C. & BRO.

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. Sappington's Hotel, where he will, as heretofore, carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. He has always on hand a variety of n hand a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is determined to sell on the most ac-

ment, and you shall not be disa

I would most respectfully return my sincerc thanks to the citizens of Charlestown and the surounding country, for the very liberal encouragement extended to me, and earnestly solicit a coing in my efforts to give general satisfaction.

JAMES CLOTHIER.

Charlestown, April 25, 1848.

OAF, Crushed, Pulverised and Brown Sugar different qualities ; Java, Maricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffees; Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black

Toas;
Rice, Maccaroni, &c;
Herring, Shad, G. A. and Fine Salt;
Strong Cider Vinegar;
Molasses, various kinds and prices;
Hemp and Manilla Rope, such as is used for hoisting Threshing Machines; also sizes suitable for Well Ropes, Bed Cords, &c., on hand and for sale cheap, by WM. R. SEEVERS.
Summit Point, 1996, 6, 1988. sale cheap, by WM. R Summit Point, June 6, 1848.

WOULD inform the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, that Mr. C. C. Reinart & Co., have made me agent for the sale of heir Patent Glass Pad, Double and Single Lever Truss, for the support and cure of Rupture or Hernia, suitable for all sizes and ages. I have at present on hand a large supply; let all who may need them call at my Store and see them.

THOMAS M. FLINT, Druggist.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have disposed of their en-tire interest in their Clothing Store in Charlestown; to Mr. Louis Lewisson, who will hereafter carry on the business in all its various branches. Mr. I. is authorized to close any our nusettled business. ASH & CO.

Wanted. 2,000 POUNDS Lard; 5,000 lbs. country cured Bacon 200 bushels White Corn. For which the highest market price will I

given in Groceries. May 16, 1848. Wines, Brandies, &c. HAVE for sale a splendid stock of Brandies Wines, &c. T. C. SIGAFOOSE. Wines, &c.

May 9, 1848. Waldron Scythes. I HAVE on hand and an receiving a lot of Waldron's Grain and Grass Seythes, a superior article, which I will sell low for cash.

May 30, 1648.

T. RAWLINS. DR. SWEETZERS PANACEA.

limate, Arsenic, Chloride of Gold, or any deleterious minerals.

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

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, (late in the occupancy of Capt. Joseph Ferry, (late in the occu

FOR ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN FOR ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
Scurvy, Scorbutic Affections, Tumors, Scrofula or
King's Evil, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Ulcers,
Cancers, Running Sores, Scabs and Biles, time
and a determined perseverance in Dr. SweetZer's Paracea, will effect a cure.

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

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

In case of Jaundice, Asthma, Liver complaints Tic Doloroux, Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout Dr. Sweetzen's Panacea cannot be too highly extelled; it searches out the very root of the discase, and by removing it from the blood, makes a cure certain and permanent.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stric-

For diseases of the Binader and Kludeys, Stretures, Gravel, Stone, Piles, Fistula, Urinary Obstructions and Extreme Costiveness, Dr. Sweetzer's Paracea is the best remedy ever-tried; it removes all those acrimonious humors from the blood which give rise to the above diseases, and by keeping the blood in a pure condition, insures health.

health.

For Dropsy, Falling of the Bowels, Impurities of Blood, Mercurial Taint, Weakness of the Spine, Flow of blood to the head, Giddiness, Singing or Buzzing noise in the head and ears, Dr. Sweetzer, Paracea will give certain relief; in all second the contract of the property of the second by the second vere and chronic cases, the patients cannot be too often reminded that larger doses and persecurance will effect a cure.

In Chills and fevers, bilious fever, affections of

the eyes and cars, spongy and bleeding gums, Bronchitis, and recent coughs and colds, Dr. Sweetzer's Paracea will be found perfectly

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

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 Clothing Establish-thoroughly removed from the blood and body, have only been pallisted or removed from one part to only been pallisted or removed from one nart to only been pallisted or removed from one nart to only been palliated or removed from one part to break out in another. By divesting your bodies from all foul humors, through the medium of Dr SWEETZER'S PANACEA, the cure is at once ret dered certain and permanent. Recollect while there is acrimonious humors floating in the circutinuance, assuring all, that if promptness and attention to business, and a desire to please, shall lation, it is as apt to settle on the lungs as any merit any thing, I am determined not to be lacksumption is so prevalent.

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

SPINE DISEASE.

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

Extra do very fragrant
Superior Ning Yong, strong
Extra do very strong
Fine Chulan, fragrant
Rose Flavored do fine
Fine Congou, strong

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE

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

A supply of the above constants. WIRDPIPE. tain, it should be continued some time after, to free the system from all bad humors.

DR. SWEETSER'S PANACEA, being com-

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

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. For sale wholesale and retail, at the corner of Charles and Pratt Streets, Baltimore. Also for sale by Thos. M. Flart, Successor to J. H.

Beard, Charlestown,
A. M. Chidler, Harpers-Ferry,
Joseph Ewiler, Shepherdstown,
Dorsky & Bowly, Winchester.
October 1, 1847—cowly.

U. STATES HOTEL.

can be had, will be served up in the most choice style.

To the people of this and the neighboring Counties he would say, that his House shall always be open for their reception and accommodation, as he is determined to make their calls agreeable.—His Bar shall contain the choicest Liquors—his Table the best the market affords—his Chambers well furnished—and his Stabling which is commodious, shall contain the best provender and attended by attentive hostlers. ed by attentive hostlers.

Give the House a call, and judge of its merits

for yourselves. JAMES BATE WAGER.

Harpers-Ferry, April 1, 1848.

CHINA HALL. 240 Market Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
An Entire New and Splendid Stock of

China, Glass and Queensware. UST received by arrivals from Europe, and now opening for the Fall Trade, an extensive assortment, comprising: 486 Packages of Queensware, consisting of White Stone and Granite Ware, Printed new assorted colored do; Enamelled C. C. Edged do; Colored and painted do; 39 bhds. Rich Flowing Blue, containing Dinner, Tea Toilet Ware, &c.; 54 hhds. Chinaware, containing Dinner, Tea Toilet Ware, &c., 217 Casks and Cases Glassware, comprising all descriptions of rich cut, moulded and common.

Also a choice and desirable assortment of

Also a choice and desirable asssortment of Rich French Fancy Goods.

These Goods have been selected with great care, with special reference to Virginia trade, all of the NEWEST PATTERNS and most approved shapes, and will be sold in the original packages or repacked to order on the most favorable terms for

Cash or approved credit.
On Consignment, STONE WARE, of all de-

On Consignment, STONES WARE, of an aescriptions, constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's prices.

J. A. GRAMMER.

The undersigned, respectfully solicifs a call from his old friends and customers, assuring them that a Finer Selection or Cheaper Goods, they

that a Finer Selection of Cheaper Goods, they have never been offered.

1.7 Country Merchants will confer a favor, by looking through the stock before buying.

E. M. KERR,

China Hall, 240 Market St., Baltimore, 5th door above Charles St., North side. June 6, 1848-4f.

RICHARD MURDOCK. MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PATENT Platform and Counter Scales, Scale Beams, &c.,

OF all sizes, and adapted to the various uses of Merchants, Railroad and Transportation Companies, Hay and Coal Dealers, Grocers, Druggists, and all others requiring Scales of any description in their business.

These Scales are of the best materials and work-

manship, on an improved plan, superior in simpli-city, accuracy and durability to any others, and warranted to the purchaser, or they will be taken back and the money returned. back and the money returned.

A general assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at the Manufactory,

No. 46 South Charles street, next to the Corner of Lombard street, Baltimore.

Also—MURDOCK'S Patent Self-turning and other Pressing Machines, for Milliners and Pressors. Call here for bargains.

Baltimore, March 21, 1848—Gm.

. REMOVAL. THE undersigned has removed his Shop to the stand of Wells J. Hawks, at his Coach Factory, (formerly occupied by me.) where I will for the future keep constantly on land, and man-ufacture to order at short notice, every variety of

Saddles, Bridles and Harness, Tranks, of all kinds of Collars, Travelling Tranks, of all sorts and sizes, and at prices to suit all persons,—and all articles in my line of business. I respectfully invite my old friends and customers to call and examine my stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Trunks, &c., before the size of the state of t fore purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap, and on as good terms as any other establishment in the county.

[Feeling thankful for favors heretofore extended

The country of the control of the co

spatch, at the shortest notice. [F. P. copy 3t.

PEKIN TEA COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been supplied by the Pekin Tea Company with a supply of the following named Toas, at the prices set opposite. The stock is 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 article, at prices which cannot fail to sustain the high character already-attained by them. If the Teas we sell you are not such as represented, you have only you are not such as represented, you have only to return them and get your money.

GREEN TEAS. do sweet cargo do very sweet

BLACK TEAS.

75

Fine Congou, strong English Breakfast, Congou flavor 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. Water Coolers.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dorr and Wilhelm's Water Coolers, and has now on hand one dozen of assorted sizes. These Coolers are far superior to any others ever brought to this place, and will be sold at low prices. T. M. FLINT. May 9, 1848. Bargains, Bargains.

HAVE a large lot of Lawns, which I am selling at 12½, 18¾ and 25 cents per yard.

May 9. T. C. SIGAFOOSE. MINERAL WATER for sale by May 9. T. M. FLINT.

Bath, Berkeley Springs, Virginia.

O'IPIPIRIRALLE & CO'S.

PAVILION HOTEL. This celebrated Bathing and Watering place, is now ready for the reception of company. Their means of accommodating guests has been greatly increased, by which they will be enabled to provide amply for 150 persons in the most com-

o provide amply for 150 persons in the ortable style. In addition to their well known Board In addition to their well known Boarding House they have leased the PAVILION HOTEL, occupied for the last few years by Col. Strother, (known as the Gustin property,) which has been ronovated and in which many valuable improvements have been made. The location of those two buildings, and the easy access from them to the Ladies' as well as the Gentlemen's Baths render these decidedly preferable to any other establishment in the town, and more especially for invalids, each house opening into Bath Square, and within fifty to one hundred feet of the main drinking Spring and Baths.

and within fifty to one hundred feet of the main drinking Spring and Baths.

The public may rest assured that the comfort of our guests will receive our never-tiring efforts, and to those who are acquainted with us, will we trust, be sufficient guarantee to receive a continuance of their patronage.
St. John's Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

St. John's Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is the stopping point for this place—distance only two miles, over a newly graded road.

We have engaged the services of a first-rate line of Coaches, with careful drivers and good Horses, who will carry them over the road with care and safety.

Bedford Water, fresh from the Springs, for the accommodation of their Boaders.

A Band of good Music is engaged for the season.

All communications to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.

June 6, 1848—3m.—Balt. Patriot copy 1m.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

Tills favorite resort, for the invalid as well as the pleasure-seeking votary, is now open for the reception of the public. To the citizens of this region, nothing is needed in commendation of the attractiveness of the location—the beauty of

of the attractiveness of the location—the beauty of its varied and picturesque scenery—or the medicinal virtues of the waters.

The most ample preparations have been made to accommodate all who may patronize these SPRINGS the present season, in a manner equal to that of any other watering place in Virginia. The Proprietor returns his acknowledgments to those who so liberally patronized him the last season, and hopes they may seek out SHANNONDALE as a resort for the present.

The ropic will be given hereafter as to the time of holding the public Balls.

The proprietor will run a fine Coach to and from the Springs to Charlestown, every day on the arrival of the cars from Baltimore and Winchester.

BOARD.—\$9 first week, \$8 second, or \$30 perionth. JOHN J. ABELL. June 6, 1848-3m. IIT Free Press and Loudoun Whig are request-

ed to copy 3m. GALVANIC BATTERIES.

THE subscriber, by purchase of the Patentee, has become the owner of the right to the sale and use in the State of Virginia, of Coad's patent improved GRADUATED GALVANIC BATTERY, and INSULATED POLES, for medical

and other purposes.

Some thirty or forty counties and cities have Some thirty or forty counties and cities have been disposed of to practitioners and others—and the remaining territory is now offered for sale in Rights of such extent as may suit purchasers. Physicians or others, wishing to engage in the sale of these Rights, either on commission, or for their own account, should make immediate application. Practitioners, family or county Right, can be had as well as others, with the instrument at the Patentee's price. Any one engaging in the purchase and sale of Rights will be afforded opportunities of realizing desirable profits.

Address, post-paid, with References

WM. CLARKE.

Winchester, May 9, 1848. NEW HARDWARE STORE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends of Jefferson and the adjoining

their friends of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, and all who may call on them, that they are now prepared to offer Low an Entire New Stock of Hardware, which has been selected with the greatest care, from the European and American Manufacturers.

Their Stock, in part, comprises the following articles viz: Their Stock, in part, comprises the following articles, viz. Kuivos, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws, Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns, Curtain Bands, Tea Trays, Fire Irons, Cast Pots, Ovens, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wiro, Coppor, Zinc, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c.; Stoves, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings; Ellptic Springs and Axles, warranted; Patent Leather, Painted Cloth, Coach Lace, Lamps, Hubs, Bows, Hub-bands, Mallable Castings, and all Goods Hub-bands, Mallable Castings, and all Goods usually kept in Hardware Stores, which we offer wholesale and retail at our new Granite front Ware-houses, sign of the Gilt Plane, at the South-oast corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance,

first door from the corner in either street MUNCASTER & DODGE. Georgetown, D. C., March 7, 1848—19.

House Carpentering. THE subscriber would respectfully give notice to the public that he has commenced the House Carpentering business, in all its branches, at the residence of Mr. John C. Bonham, about at the residence of Mr. John C. Bonham, about two and a half miles North of Berryville, Clarke County, Va., where he is fully prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and at short notice, and in the very best manner. He is also prepared to repair OLD FURNITURE, and pledges himself to do all his work in the best and most workmanlike manner. He respectfully solicits a call from those who have building or repairing to do, promising to give satisfaction in 195

1 25 overy respect. WILLIAM H. YOUNG Snicker's Ferry, Clarke Co., Va., February 1, 1848—6m. {

Look at This!

HAVE made arrangements with Mr. John Gibson, to furnish me with Shingles, Plastering Laths, Fish, Salt, Potatoes, &c., which I will sell upon the most reasonable terms for cash. A small lot of 'Maine Mercer Potatoes on hand, which can be had by early application.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Good Flour. FORD'S Superfine; Smith's do Rosenberger's Family Flour; Bowman's and Fisher's Extra brands, inspected

May 9, 1848.

in Winchester.
On hand and for sale by
S. H. ALLEMONG, Comm. Merche Clothing, Clothing, Clothing.

made in the neatest and most fashionable style to suit every fancy, and will be sold upon the very best terms. Persons wishing to purchase any article in their line would do well to call and ex-amine the stock of Clothing before purchasing elsewhere. Our Store may be found adjoining the Store of Mr. Wm. Chambers, nearly opposite Harpers-Ferry, May 9, 1848-3m.

REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUEACTORY.



THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION. THE Jefferson Boot and Shoe Manufactory has been removed to the Room adjoining Messrs. Gibson & Harris's Store, and in the room lately

Gibson & Harris's Store, and in the room lately occupied by Messrs, Miller & Tate.

I offer to my friends and customers a general assortment of work in my line, such as Gentlemen's best Calf and Morocco Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' do do

Ladies' do do
Misses and children's do
I have procured a superior lot of French Calf
skins for Gentlemen's Boots, which I invite them
to examine—and also the best article of Philadelphia Morocco and Kid for Ladies shoes: And
having a hand from the North, who is No. 1 at
his business, I think I can give entire satisfaction
in any work which they may order from me.
A considerable lot of Ladies' and Misses Shoes
of my own manufacture, which I will sell at cost.
Ladies waited on for their measures, and all
work done promptly.

Ladies waited on for their work done promptly.

I have procured the latest style of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses Lasts, and will continue to supply any deficiency that may occur either in stock, workmen, &c., &c.

JAMES McDANIEL, Agent,

Warehouse at Shepherdstown.

WHEAT, CORN, &c. WANTED.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley counties, Va., and those of Washington Co., Md., that they have rented the large and commodious Brick Warehouse at Shepherdstown, on the Potomae river, where they will at all times be prepared to furnish transportation, in their superior line of Canal Boats, for any and all freight, destined for the Markets of the District. Terms reasonable, and such as will make it the interest of all to give them a trial.

reasonable, and such as will make it the interest of all to give them a trial.

If the highest market Cash price will be paid, for from five to twenty thousand bushels of WHEAT—to be delivered at such times as the parties may agree, and in parcels to suit the convenience of those interested. Also the highest market price will be paid for CORN, OATS, and CountryProduce generally. Farmers and others will find it to their interest to call, before disposing of their Grain or Produce, as our arrangements are such a sto offer inducements equal to that of any other House in the Valley.

Planter, Fish, Salt, & C.

Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c., Will be kept constantly on hand, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms by the cargo, or emaller quantity.

The Warehouse at the Old Furnace is still

under the control of the undersigned, and grateful to the citizens of Jefferson County generally who have patronized us so liberally, we solicit a continuane. The highest price will be paid for Wheat, Corn, &c., and Plaster, Fish, Salt, and other necessary articles always on hand and for sale, at the most reasonable prices.

M. II. & V. W. MOORE.

June 6, 1848—6m.—Free Press copy.

OPEQUON WOOLLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick ditizens of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick counties, and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the above establishment in all its various branches, and is now ready for receiving work, such as Carding Wool into Rolls and Dressing Cloths to order, which he pledges himself shall be done in the very best manner.

He will receive Wool to manufacture into Broad or Narrow Cloths, Fulled and Plaid Linguistics. Thesels Cassingtis Manufacture, Counter-

seys, Tweeds, Cassinetts, Blanketing, Counter-panes and Carpeting; or will exchange the above articles for Wool on the most accommodat-

conduct the concern, he feels confident of giving full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

their custom.

For the convenience of persons at a distance, Wool will be received and returned when Carded, (the weather permitting,) at the following places: At Aldridgo's (Cameron's) Depot, Geo. H. Beckwith's Store, Smithfield, and at Leetown on Tuesday; and at Boyd's Store, Bunker's Hill, Capt. Seaman's Store, and at Wysong's Store in Darksville, on Friday of each week.

JAMES C. WHITEHILL.

Onequen Mills. April 95, 1848—3m. Opequon Mills, April 25, 1848—3m.
P. S. I will at all times pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain.
J. C. W.

MARRIE VARD. WILLIAM ANDERSON returns his acknowledgments to the citizens of Charlestown and of the County generally, for the liberal patronage extended towards him, since the opening of his Establishment in this place. For the future, the most active exertions will be used to render entire satisfaction to all who may desire as mementoes for their friends, either

FOOT STONES. or any other article pertaining to this line. The quality and price shall not be surpassed by any other establishment in this section of the country. All articles will be delivered without cost to the purchaser, and at the risk of the Manufacturer.

Monuments, Tombs, Head and

A continuance of the public's patronage is re spectfully solicited. ET Shop on Main street, adjoining the Cabinet Factory of the Messrs. Starry, and opposite the Post Office.

Charlestown, April 11, 1848-6m

THE undersigned having procured the services of a competent and industrious workman, and rented the Wagon-Maker's Shop owned by his Father, he is prepared to have executed in the best manner and on the shortest notice, every description of Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, &c. Repairing done on reasonable terms.

At his Blacksmith Shop, every description of work will be executed as heretofore, at short no-

Wagon Making & Blacksmithing.

tice and on reasonable terms. Iron, in any quan-tities, can be furnished for work desired to be executed

cuted.

Those wishing LIGHTNING RODS creeted, are requested to give me a call, as my experience and facilities for executing this branch of the business, are surpassed by no other Shop in the County.

Thankful for the encouragement heretofore extended by the citizens of the County, a continuance is solicited. Every endeavor will be used to render satisfaction.

to render satisfaction.

JOSEPH C. RAWLINS.

Charlestown, April 18, 1848—3m.

Ink! Ink!! Ink!!!

WALTER & BRO.,

WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity, that they have just returned from the Eastern Markets, with a full and complete assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Refrigerators.

COTT'S Patent Refrigerators the best article in use, for sale by J. J. MILLER. For their superiority, I respectfully refer to the Hon. I. R. Douglass, Andrew Konnedy, G. W. Peters, J. J. Able, Andrew Hunter, Esq., Dr. Gibson, Dr. Stribling and Dr. Alexander. June 13, 1848. June 13, 1848.