

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.
THURSDAY MORNING.
October 1, 1866.

A GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury is about to make a visit to New York, for what is said to be a two-fold purpose. First for the purpose of organizing upon the best footing, the new Warehousing and the new Tariff systems—to obtain honest and experienced appraisers, &c. Now, we should like to know what facility Mr. Walker possesses over other men for discovering honesty and probity in man? Will he not at last be compelled to rely on the judgment and recommendations of persons in the city of an extensive acquaintance?

The second, and what is said to be his main object in visiting New York, is to ascertain what can probably be done towards a loan of from five to ten millions of dollars. It was whispered in New York that the Government had sent an agent to England to ascertain whether ten millions of dollars could be obtained there for United States stock. The answer, it is said, was, not as long as you have a repudiating State in the Union. This remark is confirmed by the correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who was shown a letter from high authority. As to the sentence was contained, effected in New York, the loan says:

"In regard to a loan, every citizen has an opinion of his own. Each one considers himself sufficiently well acquainted with the financial affairs of the country to decide whether the loan is or is not the proper thing. Others, more or less, are not so sure. There is a question of loan, not only as to the propriety of the loan, but also as to the terms, and that is, are we to have a continuation of the Mexican war, or are we to have an early peace?"

Baltimore Whig Nominations.

The Whigs of Baltimore have nominated the following strong ticket for the approaching election.

State Senate.—Capt. CHARLES M. KEYSER.

House of Delegates.—JOHN P. KENNEDY, A. B. PATTERSON, JOSEPH SIMMS, WM. BAYLEY, JAS. MORRISON HARRIS, Mayor.—CAPT. AARON R. LEVERING. The election for Senator and members of the Legislature takes place on the 7th instant. For Mayor on the 14th inst. The friends of the Hon. John P. Kennedy will be gratified to learn that at the nominating Convention he received the unanimous vote of the 98 Delegates present.

Massachusetts.

The Whigs of Massachusetts have nominated the Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS as their candidate for the office of Governor, and the Hon. JOHN REED for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention that made these nominations was composed of nearly one thousand members, and the candidates are the present incumbents.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

At the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, held in Boston on Wednesday, Mr. Webster was present. He was received, as he entered the Hall, with great applause, and being called on for a speech, spoke as follows: I deem it a great privilege to be present, so large an assemblage of the representatives of the Whigs of Massachusetts. Wherever the Whigs of Massachusetts assemble, and wherever their representatives assemble, there is an odor of liberty that I love to inhale. There is an attachment to the Constitution of our country and the institutions of our fathers which warms my heart—that heart which shall not cease to beat, while it beats at all with everything favorable to human liberty.

Gentlemen, of such a party as a Whig party, made up of intelligent, independent, conscientious men, it is not to be supposed or expected, that on great and interesting questions, and in all the divisions of such questions, there should be an entire unanimity. But experience shows that there is an unanimity of feeling and of purpose which brings about in the end a unity of action and co-operation in efforts.

There are topics, upon the expediency of which, there are gentlemen present, high in my regard, who see a line of duty which is not apparent. Others may look to other sources for succor or aid, others may rely upon other foundations and other hopes; but for myself, I confess that at this period of my political life, full of high hope of the general feeling that constitutes all good men in the country, I confess that for my part, in the dark and troubled night that is upon us, I see no star above the horizon, promising light to give us, but the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig Party of the United States.

Gentlemen, the hour of our separation has arrived, and I may not trespass upon your attention. I rejoice in the general unanimity that has prevailed to your meeting. I partake with you in the happiness you all feel in the prospect of being able to elect your Governor, and in the prospect of the ascendancy of Whig principles.

I rejoice with you in the prospect of the overthrow of whatever threatens further to depress the political interests of the country, or whatever threatens further to mar the industrial pursuits of the nation. And I rejoice in the anticipation that we may be allowed to indulge the hope that experience shall carry home conviction to the ranks of our adversaries, that the general honor of our public institutions in the present state of our affairs, depends upon the firm maintenance of the Whig principles which we have so long endeavored to maintain.

I am thankful for every token of your respect and favor, and now take my leave of you, sincerely hoping that the harmony of the Whig Party may lead to that usual result of harmonious action—great and entire success.

DR. MCGUFFEY.

The Leesburg papers speak in the most gratifying terms of the Lectures of this gentleman delivered in that place and at Lovettsville and Waterford. Dr. McGuffey also spoke at Shepherdstown on the night of the 22d ult., and made the same favorable impression which he had made elsewhere.

We regret to learn, that from some misapprehension as to time and place, the Dr. did not speak at Martinsburg—a matter which must have produced great disappointment to the people of that town and neighborhood.

But it is not merely as a speaker on Education that Dr. McGuffey is able. As a preacher, he has a reputation not less justly deserved. The sermon we heard from him was one of those logical intellectual efforts which carry conviction in every sentence. He deals not in mere declamation, as is too often the case with preachers, but uses analogies and arguments which strike the reason and common sense of every hearer.

THE RAILROAD.

It is but justice to the Winchester Road Company to state that their passenger Cars invariably wait at Harpers-Ferry until 2 o'clock for the Baltimore train, and whenever it is possible, the burden train waits for the mail; but last week the Baltimore train was not up at 5 o'clock, and could be waited for no longer. It is scarcely within the power of the Winchester Road to remedy failures which occur on the other Road about twice a week.

WINCHESTER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

next. They have Students enough engaged to make a handsome beginning, and we doubt not another year will secure them as many as they want. Most of the Medical Colleges have had small beginnings, but "perseverance conquers all things," and they are now generally doing well. The advantages at Winchester are obvious. More instruction can be had for the money than at any other place, and students who spend two years there can "finish off" at one of the Cities, if they deem a City diploma indispensable.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The full term for Jefferson county will be commenced on Monday the 19th of October—the regular day being Sunday this year.

HISTORY FALSIFIED.

Some of the Loco Foco presses seem to think they have found a tremendous argument against Whig consistency, in the fact that John Q. Adams, and thirty-four Whigs voted against the Tariff of 1812. They omit to state the reasons assigned by any one of these gentlemen, and further state over the fact that most of these members had previously voted for a bill containing the identical principles of the act of '42. It will be remembered that Mr. Tyler had voted the Land bill, (a measure previously advocated by him), and had also voted the first Tariff bill passed by the Whig Congress, which bill contained a clause giving the Land Fund to the States. When it was supposed there was danger of an adjournment, without passing any revenue measure, (the act not having expired by its own limitation), Mr. McKenna of Pennsylvania introduced the precise bill, with the exception of the Land clause; and it was because this seemed like permitting the President to dictate to Congress the kind of legislation which it should adopt, that the 35 Whigs voted against the bill.

This fact is well known to every man of intelligence who attended to the proceedings of Congress at the time, and is a sufficient answer to the silly attempt to prove the inconsistency of the Whigs, and their inconsistency towards the doctrine of discrimination for protection of American industry. Dare one of these papers have the fairness to quote from a speech of a Whig dissenter at the time.—Rich Rep.

THE OHIO WHIGS.

The Whigs of Ohio seem determined to do their duty in the coming election for Governor, Members of Congress, and of the Legislature; and appearances indicate complete success. The Springfield Republic thus treats the dictation of the government organs at Washington: No you don't, Mr. Polk.

The Washington Union is instructing the People of Ohio as to what will be their duty in the coming October election. Is it a want of common sense or is it downright arrogance, that governs Father Ritchie in this piece of impudent meddling? What has Mr. Polk's court journal in common with the People of Ohio? One hundred and fifty-five thousand of the free voters of the State objected to the elevation of Mr. Polk, and the remainder are very generally opposed to him. Is there anything in the President's Free Trade hatred of the Protective Policy, that should recommend him to this People, or render his exhortations and advice acceptable? Any thing in his Hard-money notions? His Leg Treasury System? His hostility to the improvement of our Harbors and Rivers and National Road? What is there in all the life or doings of your master, Mr. Ritchie, that should warrant you in your interference with our buckeye politics? Do not waste your talk, good sir. "We, the People," out here in the West, are quite able to attend to our own business. In the campaign of 1840, our great Whig Chief taught us that "a free people should do their own voting and their own fighting." We can do this without instruction from the palace. Mind your own business, Mr. Ritchie.

An Ingenious Robber.—The New York Journal of Commerce relates of an ingenious robber, who stole a large number of watches from the ship town, that he concealed them in three large quarto volumes of old French law books, tied together, the leaves of which had all been cut out to within an inch of the margin, and thus formed a square box, in which the watches were deposited.

Very Good.—The True American says that when John C. Calhoun takes snuff, every body in South Carolina sneezes.

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

It is now evident that there can be no termination of the Mexican War until after the meeting of the Congress of that country in December. Santa Anna, whether through necessity or policy, has decided to assume the responsibility of making no adjustment, well knowing that in the meantime the expenses of our Army must be enormous. It is true, as stated by a writer from New Orleans to the National Intelligencer, "Mexico cannot be struck in a vital place—the natural obstacles of the country, and the total absence or limited nature of the supplies will prevent a large army from penetrating to the capital, or near it, and the plan of doing so from the Rio Grande is peculiarly absurd, even if it were to succeed, as the distance is double what it is from the seacoast."

All accounts concur as to the utter ignorance, waste and extravagance, with which most of the arrangements have been conducted. It would be impossible to detail the instances of shameful negligence by which the public property is wasted. Every thing is bought up at an extravagant rate, both at Mexico and at home, and already an expenditure has been incurred which might have purchased half the country we are invading. The Administration is doubtless sick enough of this war, but the people's dose is yet to be swallowed.

FROM THE ARMY.

By late arrivals of steamers at New Orleans, we have news from Camargo to the 7th ult. Gen. Taylor had crossed the San Juan the day before, and Gen. Worth and Col. P. F. Smith were stationed at the latter place awaiting the arrival of General Taylor. The whole force on the march to Monterey is estimated at about 12,000 men.

There were near 600 sick volunteers in the hospitals at Camargo, and they were dying very fast. So many were sick that it required nearly a whole regiment to attend them.

We learn from a letter dated at Point Isabel, Sept. 11, that Gen. Taylor left Camargo for Monterey with only 6,000 men, and that Gen. Ampudia has arrived at Monterey with a large force, reports say from 5 to 10,000 men, and ten pieces of artillery. He has completely fortified the place. His proclamation has been received, in which he threatens to shoot any Mexican who should hold communication with the Americans.

A report of later date says that Canales has been taken prisoner.

It is now pretty confidently expected that the Mexicans will give battle in or near Monterey.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening contains the following important article relative to the state of affairs between the United States and Mexico:

"We can state, upon complete authority, that the report is not true, that Mexico has refused to negotiate with the government of the United States until we shall withdraw our armies from her territory and our fleets from her coasts. This report is absolutely destitute of foundation. The government of that republic has determined to refer the President's overture to open negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, (we believe the 6th).

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Washington Union says that the proposition to exchange Capt. Carpenter for Gen. Vega, was not refused by Commodore Conner, but was properly submitted to his own government for its decision. We understand, too, says the Union, that our government has not refused the proposition, but has sent on instructions which we trust will lead to the exchange of the officers of the Truxton.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.

This expedition, under Col. J. D. Stevenson, comprising 750 officers and men, was to have sailed on Saturday, accompanied by the sloop of war Preble.

Harper, the murderer of young Meredith, (formerly of Baltimore,) at Independence, Missouri, has been arrested.

The President and Mr. McLane.

The Washington Union devotes a column and a half to an attempt to prove that Mr. Polk has been consistent in his course upon the Oregon question! It will be a difficult task to convince the people of this country that Mr. Polk was not publicly in favor of maintaining our whole claim to the territory up to 54° 43', while, acting officially with his Cabinet, he was extremely anxious for a settlement upon 49°, unless the testimony of Mr. McLane can be successfully impeached.

[Star Gaz.]

One of those very hard cases which occasionally occur under the present system of imprisoning witnesses, is noticed in the N. Y. Tribune: A young woman was confined in the City Prison for three months as a witness in a case where the defendants were on bail; and when the day for trial came round it was dismissed.

Fire at Washington, M. C.—There has been a great fire at Washington, M. C., as we learn from the Norfolk Herald, though it gives no other particulars than that the printing office of the "Republican" was blown up in order to put a stop to the deplorable flames. The editor had time to save only a part of his type, and they are all in. His press was broken and rendered useless. The publication of the paper, however, is to be resumed as soon as new materials can be procured.

The annual value of British commerce with Mexico is estimated by the British Minister at Washington at ten millions of dollars.

GRAND LODGE OF THE I. O. O. F.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday furnishes us with the following account of the election of Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, together with the several sums paid out for benevolent purposes, and the number of persons attached to the Odd Fellows Institution in the United States:—

The Grand Lodge of the United States, which has been in session in Baltimore for the past five days, adjourned at eight o'clock Friday night. On Wednesday last, on the 5th ballot, Horn R. Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected Grand Sir of the Order, which is the chief official station in the association. Mr. Kneass is a citizen of Philadelphia, of high standing and respectability, much esteemed by all who know him. On the 6th ballot, P. G. Master Thompson, of New York, having received the majority of all the votes polled, was pronounced duly elected Deputy Grand Sir. P. G. Master Jas. L. Ridgely, of Md., was unanimously re-elected Grand Corresponding Secretary. P. G. Master A. E. Warner was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. The Order has cause for congratulation, at the judicious selection of officers chosen to preside over its interests the ensuing term. From the annual report of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, we obtain the following facts: The number of Lodges served during the past year by the Lodges throughout the United States and Canada were increased to 992; that the number of new institutions was 32; that the number of members was 453; that the Grand Sirs received \$2,716; and Past Grand Masters \$144. The revenue of the Subordinate Lodges during the year has been \$708,205.40. The number of contributing members at present connected with the order is 90,753. The number of widowed families relieved during the year was 817, and the number of brethren buried by the order 485. For the relief of brethren the amount paid by the various Lodges has amounted to \$154,947.62, since the last annual report. The number of orphan children of deceased members of the order, and \$32,786.02 for the burial of the dead. The total amount paid for relief during the year has been \$197,317. The increase of Lodges, as compared with 1854, has been 307; of income \$259,238.16; of members 88,909; of amount of relief afforded \$71,956.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

A resolution of considerable importance to Subordinate Lodges, was adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States at their session in Baltimore, on Tuesday of last week:—Resolved, That from and after the first day of December, 1846, the terms of Subordinate Lodges shall be for the period of six months. The effect of this resolution will be the extension of the term of service of officers, from three to six months, and will secure to the Order, the benefit of riper experience, more extensive knowledge of the affairs of the Order, and better judgment in their administration, on the part of incumbents of office.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of Yeas 41—Nays 15.

The representation from the Grand Lodge of Va., Messrs. Reed and Cook, were divided, the former voting in favor of, and the latter against the resolution. The vote of the Representative from the G. E. Va., Dr. E. C. Robinson, does not appear in the Journal.

The following resolution was also offered at the same time, but we are not advised of the action upon it, but presume it was also adopted:—

Resolved, That the said terms shall commence on the first day of June and first Monday of December of each year.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.

A full jewelled and richly ornamented gold hunting watch has been presented by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, to P. G. M. James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, in compliment for his services as Grand Secretary.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that the ceremony of presentation took place in the Grand Lodge on Thursday last. The works of the watch were made by Tobias, of Liverpool, with sixteen jewels, expressly to order, and were brought out to New York, where the cases and other work were completed. The cases are very heavy, the edges or back and front are heavily chased of rich scroll work; in the centre of the front is the eagle, holding in his beak the three links; and in his talons the shield, and on the right, interwoven in the scroll work, is the cornucopia, and on the left the hand and heart. On the back is the All-seeing Eye, and underneath, the emblem of Charity. The face of the watch presents the jewel of a Past Grand Master, resembling a five pointed star, encircled by a splendid wreath of fifty-nine diamonds. It cost, including the chain, \$415.

LEGISLATION.

A gentleman writing to the editors of the Richmond Republican, from Boston, furnishes the following fact performed by Herr Alexander, which is certainly one of an extraordinary character. The Irish is entitled the Message in the City. The message given is as follows:—

"Herr A. distributes among the audience slips of paper, they are requested to write upon them what they wish the article to be found. These pieces of paper are then deposited in an urn, and one of the audience draws out one piece, which is not shown to the magician. Herr A. then borrowed a ring, pencil, and a gold watch of the audience, one of whom placed all of the valuables in a white kid glove, and sealed up the whole in a piece of paper. A committee appointed by the audience was then in readiness at the door, to proceed, immediately on the disappearance of the article, to the place designated. The place chosen by lot was Temple place and Tremont street. The package was then handed to Herr A., who dropped it into a vase, and then instantaneously held it up to the audience, and the article had disappeared. The committee were immediately despatched, on the announcement of the place, and returned in about twenty-five minutes with the package, stating that they had found it in the identical place designated!"

Mr. Forrest continues to play with success at the Park.

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

We believe that this season has been more noted for chills and fevers than for many years past. But few families along the river and water courses in our country have entirely escaped from them. We find in our exchanges that East of the Blue Ridge the effects of these diseases have been more severe. The Petersburg Intelligencer says: There is scarcely a family within a circuit of fifty miles around Petersburg that has not had one or more of its inmates "down" with this most annoying of diseases. In some communities, we hear, the tobacco crop has suffered for the want of the proper attention—the negro being sick with ague and fever.

We find in the Washington Union a remedy for the disease, which is so simple and convenient, that we should not hesitate to try it.

Remedy for Chills and Fevers, or Fever and Ague.—Take one pint of sweet milk and one large table spoonful of ground ginger, mixed thoroughly, and heated over the fire as warm as it can be drunk, when the chills come on, or commences. Repeat the dose once or twice, if necessary, and the cure will be effected.

N. B.—If the system be costive, and a purgative may be necessary in order to prepare it properly for the above prescription.

Dr. Poqueville, in his travels in the Morea, furnishes the following cure for fever and ague, which will likely be felt ere long in this section: I have seen intermittent fevers subdued entirely by a mixture of strong coffee and lemon lime juice, which is a successful remedy all over the country. The proportions are three quarters of an ounce of coffee ground fine, with two ounces of lemon juice, and three ounces of water, the mixture to be drank warm and fasting. This is said to be a certain cure for fever and ague.

RAIL ROAD DOWN THE PENINSULA.

Our NEW YORK TRIBUNE suggests a project which may be new with him, but one which was mentioned to us last winter, namely, the construction of a Rail Road down the Potomac, from Harper's-Ferry to Alexandria. We second the motion.

McGuffey's Rhetorical Guide.

This is the title of a handsomely printed volume just issued from the press, from the pen of Dr. McGuffey, who entertains our citizens so happily a few weeks since in a discourse on education. It constitutes one of the valuable series of Educational works prepared by Professor McGuffey of the University of Virginia, whose name will be its best passport to a general introduction into the schools of Virginia.

The Richmond Whig in speaking of it says:—"The best writers in the English language have been laid under contribution by the compiler of this excellent school manual; and we take pleasure in recommending it to teachers and pupils."

We were in error as to the name of the breakeven spoken of in our last, who was so severely injured. His name is Samuel Henry. His left foot was run over, and amputation found necessary, which has been performed; the right arm from the elbow to the shoulder, broken in two places—in fact "it is completely crushed; on the inside of the fore arm extending to the hand, it is much lacerated, and laid bare, showing tendons, sinews, &c., together with a number of wounds on the head and parts of the body.

The Baltimore Sun states that Mr. Henry is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the members of the fraternity in Frederick, to which place he was conveyed, have taken much interest in his misfortunes, and of course he will receive proper attention.

Sales of Flour.

The sales of Flour in New York for export, since the arrival of the steamer Cambria from Liverpool, have been about 2,000 barrels, part of which is yet to arrive.

Owen, the Reformer.

Robert Owen has returned again to the United States, having crossed the Atlantic four times in less than six months. Though upwards of 75 years old, he is still as enthusiastic as in the pursuit of his plans of so called reform.

History of Virginia.

We see it stated in the Richmond Times that the reading public are soon to be favored with the first volume of a "History of Virginia," by a young and talented member of the Richmond bar, who has labored with great assiduity for several years in its preparation.

The End of a Drunkard.

Wesley Flavel, of Philadelphia, while intoxicated, on Sunday night, threatened to shoot his wife. In attempting to run down stairs to procure a gun, he fell and broke his neck. This is the same man who, about a year ago, killed his niece whilst attempting to shoot his wife, whom he also slightly wounded. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for this act, and afterwards pardoned by Gov. Porter, on condition that he would leave the country. Failing to comply, he was re-arrested, but soon after discharged.—The Supreme Court of the state having decided that the condition was unconstitutional.

Important Discovery.—Reproduction of the Potato.

The New York Advertiser says that the Rev. N. S. Smith, of the city of New York, has discovered a method of raising excellent potatoes from the seeds of the ball of the plant. About four years ago he planted the seeds of an ordinary plant, and obtained potatoes about the size of a pea. These he planted the next year, with the seeds from their plants, and both yielded potatoes of an increased size. Again, the third year, he planted the second year's potatoes and their seeds, and had the pleasure of gathering potatoes large enough for the table, of the finest flavor and texture, and entirely free from the rot, although planted alongside of those having the disease.

He finds that the potato raised from the seeds, instead of the roots, is as hard and good in the spring as when dug from the drill.

U. S. BRIG WASHINGTON.

This vessel, which had been engaged on the coast survey met with a serious disaster in the gale of the 7th. She was knocked on her beam ends, dismasted, and her decks swept—lost her poop deck, guns and boats, and had 25 men washed overboard, 12 of whom were drowned.—Lt. Rache, her commander, was among those lost.

The vessel has since been towed into Norfolk, in a very crippled condition. Lieut. Rache was a brother-in-law of Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, and a grand-son of Dr. Franklin. His family, we believe, reside in Washington.

Richness at the West.

From all we can learn, we should judge that the present has been the most sickly season throughout the whole West, since 1838. The continued prevalence of hot and dry weather, acting upon the marshes and swamps where they exist, necessarily exhales a nuisance, which creates disease wherever it can reach. A large number of our far western exchanges come to us printed on half sheets.

The annual proceeds of the Mexican

mines have been twenty millions of dollars for some years past, more than half of which has gone to Great Britain.

JOHN TALLAFERRO, Esq., a veteran

Whig, who for many years, represented his district in Congress, is announced by his friends as a candidate for service in the Senate. The district is now represented by R. M. T. Hunter, Esq., whose friends are urging him for the Senate of the U. States.

The "Old Hunkers" could have elected Hunter two years ago, if they had been sincere in their efforts.

DEADSTUFFS FOR ENGLAND.—The New York

Tribune of Friday says:—

"The shippers are still taking large amounts of flour, corn, wheat, rye and provisions, for the hungry myriads of England and the Continent. All the rye and much of the flour goes to France and Germany—the wheat, corn, and the larger portion of the flour, to England. We understand that the Irish are, with extreme difficulty, brought to eat corn meal; and that the supplies imported some time since by the British Government, although offered at a low price, are not yet half exhausted."

Prisoners Escaped.—Three prisoners

escaped from the jail at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on Monday night last, and had not been captured at latest accounts. The Sheriff offers \$35 reward.

TURNIP ROT.—The turnip, which in

Ireland and Scotland has been found a very tolerable substitute for the potato, according to the last accounts, is like the potato, affected with the prevailing rot. In Scotland, the disease among the turnips was so prevalent that fears were entertained that no fat cattle could be sent to England this season. Cattle had already been exported from Aberdeen in a lean state, the owners foreseeing the difficulties likely to occur from the loss of the turnip.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SUDDEN ACQUISITION OF WEALTH.

We derive the following facts from the memorandum of a gentleman in this city: During the present week, we were called upon by a plain looking old countryman, accompanied by a friend, to give them some information relative to what obstacles they might meet with in obtaining some money which had fallen due to one of them, recently, in England. Both were poorly dressed, the oldest one particularly, and they evidently, up to a recent date, were accustomed to earn their living by hard labor. On being told that all that would be requisite for the owner to do, on his arrival in England, to entitle him to receive his money, would be to prove his identity, a gleam of satisfaction was perceptible in their countenances, as if some great obstacle had been removed, which had hitherto checked their happiness. Their good humor was an invitation for us to express some curiosity as to the amount they expected to receive; and as we are all willing to relate to others that which appears to delight them, if the subject be gratifying for us to dwell upon, our visitors gave us, readily, the following facts relative to the older one, and the younger one, who had been in England, a poor farmer, and as such has labored in this country until now. The death of a relative in England had suddenly made him the rightful heir to £53,000 sterling, on deposit in the Bank of England. Besides this comfortable sum of ready cash, there is the family estate in Westmoreland, the mansion of which, alone, cost £25,000 sterling. It appears that only a few weeks since, the former possessor of this wealth was in perfect health, a vigorous man of about 45 years of age, looking forward to a long life, and perhaps a happy one, allied to one of England's daughters. He had been admonished, it is true, that death might reach him at any age, for he had already buried his wife and two children. Very soon he died, and without making a will. By the laws of England, an intestate's estate goes to the heirs at law, and the person before us being the oldest collateral heir in the descending line, the whole of this large estate, amounting to a half million of dollars, has fallen to him.

Our visitor left us, much cheered with the information he had received. He will soon be on his way to England, to take possession of what is, in this country, deemed a splendid fortune. Although a man of very simple habits and wants, he was already forming plans for the future. The estate he intended to distribute in England, to branches of the family; but the money he intends to bring to this country, and here to pass the remainder of his days. As some assurance of this, he leaves his wife and two children behind him, with the design of rejoicing them as soon as possible.

[St. Louis Republic.]

FIRE.—On Tuesday night last the

stable and carriage house of Mr. W. Taylor, Richmond, Va., were destroyed by fire.

THE MORRIS WAR REDEED!

We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that the disturbances between the Mormons and Anties has at length been settled. The committee appointed by the citizens of Quincy, presided on the Mormons to surrender; and the Anties march-into, and took possession of the city of Nauvoo. The Mormons stipulated to leave forthwith, or as fast as they can possibly get away, except a committee of five, who are to remain to dispose of the property yet belonging to the community. A large number started on the Alvarado, and many on the Potomac.

On the opposite shore the people, or authorities of Iowa have interfered to prevent those leaving from entering that territory. They must consequently go to St. Louis, and from there they will scatter abroad.

Wm N. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., of this county, has handed several ears of Corn, picked up promiscuously in his mother's corn field. We have counted the grains on one of them and find upwards of a thousand, large and well filled.

The New York Whig State Convention have nominated John Young, of Livingston county, for Governor, and Hamilton Fish, of New York city, for Lieutenant Governor.

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Sept 24, 1846—16

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GEORGE BACKHOUSE.
Sept 10, 1846 - 11

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner hinge and some stitching. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light cream.

