

# Wilmington Free Press

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Published Weekly BY JOHN S. & HORATIO N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 40.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

NO. 4.

**JOHN W. FINLEY,**  
Produce & General Commission  
**MEMORANT,**  
No. 26 Commerce Street, near Pratt Street, BALTIMORE.

**LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH,**  
Commission Merchant,  
AND  
Dealer in General Produce,  
No. 22 Commerce Street, one door from Pratt.

**WILL** attend to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Stock, and will promptly receive any orders sent to him. He respectfully invites consignments from the Farmers and Millers of the Valley.

**S. MAC PHERSON,**  
Commission Merchant & Dealer in Merchandise,  
No. 49, Commerce Street, Baltimore.

**RANDOLPH & LATIMER,**  
Produce & General Commission  
**MEMORANTS,**  
No. 8, PATTERSON STREET, (a few doors South of Pratt Street,) Baltimore.

**NOTICES.**  
The Farmers of Jefferson and adjacent counties will find it to their advantage to sell their surplus produce at the best price by advertising in the columns of this paper.

**HAVANA SEGARS,**  
TOBACCO &c.  
MERCHANTS and Dealers generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine the finest stock of Havana Segars, and Tobacco in this Market.

**U. E. Wetmore & Co.,**  
Dealers in Imported, Domestic & Fancy Hardware, Table Cutlery, Wares, Silver Plated & Britannia Ware, Black Tin & Japanned Ware, Solar and Hall Lamps.

**JACOB FUSSELL, Jr.,**  
No. 30, Light Street, BALTIMORE.  
WORLD respectfully call the attention of those wanting articles in his line, to the very extensive assortment which he now has on hand, embracing all the different varieties of Stoves, Furnaces, and Ranges.

**COOKING STOVE,**  
(Kitchen Companion), with large oven, and a variety of fixtures particularly adapted to country use, and which should be found in the kitchen of every family, being obtainable by all, from the very moderate price.

**Superior Quality Butter,**  
Dipped in superior quality butter, to be had at the store of  
J. H. ALLEN, No. 10, Light Street, Baltimore.

**FOUNTAIN HOTEL,**  
Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland.  
**ARTHUR L. FOGG,**  
PHINEAS THURSTON } Proprietors.

**WILL** undertake having succeeded the late firm of DIX & FOGG, in the Proprietorship of the Fountain Hotel, so long and widely known as one of the most commodious establishments in Baltimore, take the method of informing the travelling public, that besides the great improvements made last spring, in the addition of an entire new wing to the House, by which a large number of lodging rooms were added, as well as Bath Rooms, they have recently had constructed a new "Ladies' Ordinary," fitted up in the most unique and beautiful style, and also a Private Sitting Room for Gentlemen, which is entirely free from the usual inconveniences of the more public parts of the House.

**ARTHUR L. FOGG,**  
PHINEAS THURSTON,  
Baltimore, Feb. 18, 1847.

**GLOBE INN,**  
CORNER of Baltimore and Howard streets, BALTIMORE, MD.  
Board \$1 per day.

**WHEATFIELD HOTEL,**  
Baltimore, Md.  
THIS Hotel is situated on Howard Street, in the immediate vicinity of the business part of the city. It contains upwards of 100 rooms, many of which are fitted up with the best furniture, suitable for families. It has been thoroughly furnished with new and elegant furniture and all the accommodations to be found in any Hotel in the city.

**TAYLOR'S HOTEL,**  
Baltimore, Md.  
THIS establishment is now open for the reception of travellers. They have made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, and pledge themselves that every effort will be made to render it both pleasant and agreeable to their guests.

**THE SWAN TAVERN,**  
Richmond, Va.  
THIS Old and well-known Tavern, has been recently repaired in the handsomest manner, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. The Proprietor pledges himself to use his utmost endeavors to please all who may give him a call.

**Carroll's Western Exchange,**  
HARPERS FERRY, VA.  
The Regular OPPOSITION DINING HOUSE.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,**  
Harpers-Ferry, Va.  
THIS public house has been leased by the Proprietor, known as the UNITED STATES HOTEL. He has been flattered by the kind and generous patronage of the travelling public, and he is desirous of making it a more comfortable and desirable place of resort.

**COOKING STOVE,**  
(Kitchen Companion), with large oven, and a variety of fixtures particularly adapted to country use, and which should be found in the kitchen of every family, being obtainable by all, from the very moderate price.

**POETRY.**  
THE WEDDED ONE.  
She leaves her home to-day, a bride!  
And henceforth by another's side  
'Till her chosen lot is dealt.

**CLARISSE GORDON.**  
BY MERRILL C. YOUNG.  
Partly concealed within the borders of a wood, which skirts a scene where a prairie

**A SELECTED STORY.**  
CLARISSE GORDON.  
BY MERRILL C. YOUNG.

Partly concealed within the borders of a wood, which skirts a scene where a prairie stretched in boundless beauty lies, is situated a charming little cottage, nestled in shade and seclusion beneath the foliage of overshadowing boughs. On the piazza in front of this dwelling, a venerable suitor (named Gordon) was seated, one summer afternoon, building dreams of bliss as he surveyed his plantation, enamelled into heavy crops ripening into plenty. Now and then a sweet bird came to perch upon the roof, and its soft notes were not strange to him, although pleased and surprised, were soon terminated by some one saying—

"Excuse me," said the stranger; "may be you thought me so clever as to tell up aside the fact that I am not a Yankee." "Well, I will, I own it!" "Dew say!" said the stranger. "But what might you call that you allow four legged and such critters to be in?" "I don't," said Gordon. "I seen a boss in it though, as I kum along," remarked the stranger, dryly. "A boss in my what!" exclaimed the Yankee. "Zangs and lightning! Here Blutch! Santa Anna, he-e-h-e-e-e."

"I can and will remove his prejudice. I know how to work on a farm, and he does not know me. I will hire to him under an assumed name, and by the merit of honest work and virtue win a place in his affections."

Gordon was glad that she was speaking to him—he wished to give him a peep for he had searched the field all over and found no horse.

"Now don't blame me, old man," said the Yankee, for surer than my name is Dick Quirk, I seen a boss, a dead one, in that's very wheat as I kum along."

"Clarissee," said Gordon in the evening, "Clarissee, Quirk has told me you loved one 'nother, so I have given you to him entirely. I am glad, girl, that you have made choice of a man who is an early morn'g worker, jism-jim, without being too lazy to work on a farm."

"I don't," said Gordon. "I seen a boss in it though, as I kum along," remarked the stranger, dryly. "A boss in my what!" exclaimed the Yankee. "Zangs and lightning! Here Blutch! Santa Anna, he-e-h-e-e."

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"You do consider poverty a disgrace?" continued Leslie.

"Well sir," said Leslie, "I am not a little, inasmuch as you seem to harbor no sentiment concerning me but what favors me, I will be so bold as to inform you there is a mutual attachment existing between your daughter and myself, and we solicit your consent to our marriage."

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**A PRIZE RIDDLE.**  
A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has brought to the notice of the press the following Riddle. It is said that the Bishop of Salisbury, (England) offered a prize of ten pounds to any one who would solve it.

**A RIDDLE WELL ANSWERED.**  
The following riddle is attributed to Mr. Macaulay, the essayist:

**THE COBBLER'S STALL.**  
There has just died, says the Press, in the insane Hospital an old man by the name of Simon, whose history affords a useful lesson, and deserves to be mentioned. When Napoleon resolved upon erecting a palace for the King of Rome, near the barrier of Passy, a stall, belonging to a poor cobbler by the name of Simon, interfered with the line of building proposed by the architect. In order not to disarrange the regularity of construction, they determined to purchase the stall and apply it to the effect to the proprietor Simon, who had learned what was going on, had conversed with his neighbors, and by their advice, demanded 30,000 francs for his stall. The agent of the Emperor hesitated several days and determined at length to accept it; but Simon, who had been once more to seek advice, now declared that as they had not been willing to take up his first offer at once, he had increased his claims, and now demanded 40,000 francs. This price was two hundred times the value of the stall, and seemed so exorbitant that negotiations were once more broken off and they commented the building, making a slight alteration in the original plan. But after a few months they perceived that the purchase of the stall was absolutely necessary, and renewed their negotiations with Simon; but he had once more increased his claims, and now asked 60,000 francs for his property—They offered him 50,000 francs but he absolutely refused it. The Emperor then ordered them to remain where they were, and to change all their plans, rather than to have anything to do with the stall. The poor cobbler perceived too late that he had pushed his good fortune, and offered, of his own accord, his property for 50,000 francs, then for 40, then 30, then 20, but they would not listen to him, for they had made entirely different arrangements. In the mean time, the events of 1814 caused the palace of the King of Rome and the cobbler's stall to be forgotten. Two years afterwards, Simon, compelled by want, sold his property for 150 francs, and a few months after, the vexation and disappointment which he had experienced having affected his reason, he was sent to the Insane Asylum, where he recently died at the age of 70 years.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
A PRIZE CONUNDRUM.  
A Concert was lately given in Philadelphia, at which a Piano valued at \$250, was awarded to the author of the best conundrum handed in. The following is the conundrum to which the majority of the committee awarded the prize—under protest of Mr. Da-Solle, one of the committee, who contended that it was deficient in merit:

**BEAUTIFUL SAYING.**—It was a saying of the Jewish Rabbi, "that if the sea were ink, the trees pens, and the earth parchment, they would not be sufficient to write down all the praises due to God for liberty."

**HONORABLE CRUELTY.**  
We published the other day an appalling account of atrocities perpetrated upon the innocent Natives by a Turkish outlaw. The only match to its fiercer, of which we have ever heard, is the conduct of the Russians to the Poles in Siberia, as given in the Journal of Mr. Pitt Rivers, a fugitive from this scene of horror. It seems the common punishment for attempts to escape, is running the gauntlet between two files of soldiers armed with rods—Here is an example:

**RIDDLING.**  
"According to the Russian Military code, the sticks used in the application of the bastinado are to be of such a thickness that three of them may be put together in the barrel of a regulation musket; but the sticks used in the Abbe Sieraciniski, and the others were so thick that they could be put with difficulty put in a musket barrel. According to the same regulation, the soldiers are to be in close formation, and not to move their elbows from their sides when in the act of striking, but on this occasion there was a difference of one step between each two men; and they were ordered to put their right feet forward, and to raise their right arm, in order to strike with all their might. The infliction commenced on those sentenced to 7,000 blows; but the Abbe Sieraciniski was left to the last of them.

**BALTIMORE CITY GOV.**  
State vs. David Koonee.  
Indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, from David H. Thompson and James H. Goll, dry good merchants in Baltimore street, Baltimore. The case was tried before the Court.

**BEAUTIFUL SAYING.**—It was a saying of the Jewish Rabbi, "that if the sea were ink, the trees pens, and the earth parchment, they would not be sufficient to write down all the praises due to God for liberty."

**EMIGRATION TO WESTERN VIRGINIA.**  
We learn that Thomas Rawlings, Esq. of Brooklyn, received, by the last steamer, orders for 1,000 farms of 150 acres each—in all 150,000 acres—in Western Virginia; the whole tract being situated in a Welsh settlement to be commenced in the coming spring. Of the whole number intending to join the colony, not one can read English. Mr. Rawlings has established agencies in different parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, for the purpose of affording facilities to those who desire to emigrate to Western Virginia; and we learn that many respectable farmers, possessing considerable capital, are coming out in the spring, thus making room for those who must remain behind.

**EXTRAORDINARY RESEMBLANCE.**—There are two sisters in Massachusetts, twins, who are so much alike, that each of them occasionally mistakes the other for herself.

# MESSAGE

From the President, relative to the  
Prosecution of the War—Organization  
of Volunteers, Revenue  
&c. &c.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday,  
the following message was received from the  
President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States:

Congress, by the act of the 13th of May last,  
declared that, "by the act of the Republic of Mex-  
ico, a state of war exists between that Govern-  
ment and the United States," and for the pur-  
pose of enabling the government of the United  
States to prosecute said war, to a speedy and  
successful termination, authority was vested in  
the President to employ the naval and military  
forces of the United States.

It has been my government policy since the  
commencement of hostilities by Mexico, and the  
declaration of the existence of war by Congress,  
to prosecute the war in which the country was  
unavoidably involved with the utmost energy,  
with a view to its "speedy and successful termina-  
tion" by a honorable peace.

Accordingly, all the operations of our naval  
and military forces have been directed with this  
view. While the sword has been held in one  
hand, our military power has been directed to  
the enemy's country, and its costs invested  
by our navy, the tender of an honorable peace  
has been constantly presented to Mexico in the  
other.

Hitherto the overtures of peace which have  
been made by the government have not been ac-  
cepted by Mexico. With a view to avoid a pro-  
tracted war which hesitancy and delay on our  
part would be so well calculated to produce, I  
informed you, in my annual message of the 8th  
December last, that the war would "continue to  
be prosecuted with vigor as the best means of  
securing peace," and recommended to your early  
and favorable consideration the measures proposed  
by the Secretary of War, in his report accompanying  
that message.

In my message of the 4th January last, these  
and other measures, deemed to be essential to the  
"speedy and successful termination" of the war,  
and the attainment of a just and honorable peace,  
were recommended to your early and favorable  
consideration.

The war state of things which could exist in  
a war with such a power as Mexico, would be a  
course of indecision and inactivity on our part—  
being charged by the constitution and the laws  
with the conduct of the war, I have availed myself  
of all the means at my command to prosecute it  
with energy and vigor.

The act "to raise for a limited time an addi-  
tional military force, and for other purposes," and  
which authorizes the raising of ten additional  
regiments to the regular army, to serve during the  
war, is to be disbanded at its termination,  
which was presented to me on the 11th instant,  
and approved on that day, will constitute an im-  
portant part of our military force. These regiments  
will be raised and moved to the seat of war with  
the least practical delay, and that this act makes no  
provision for the organization into brigades or  
divisions of the increased force which it authorizes,  
nor for the appointment of general officers to com-  
mand it. It will be proper that authority be given  
by law to make such appointments, and to provide  
with the advice and consent of the Senate, such  
number of major generals and brigadier gen-  
erals as the efficiency of the service may demand.  
The number of officers of these grades now in  
service are not more than are required for their  
respective commands, and further legisla-  
tion during your present session will, in my judg-  
ment, be required, and to which it is my duty  
respectfully to invite your attention.

Should the war, contrary to my earnest desire,  
be protracted to the point of service of the  
volunteers now in Mexico, who are engaged for  
two months, an additional volunteer force will  
probably become necessary to supply their place.  
Many of the volunteers now serving in Mexico,  
it is not doubted, would cheerfully engage, at the  
conclusion of their term of service, to continue  
the war. They would constitute a more efficient  
force than could be speedily obtained by accept-  
ing the services of any new corps who might offer  
their services. They would have the advantage  
of the experience and discipline of a year's service,  
and will have learned to accustom themselves  
to the hardships and privations of the war, and  
be in less danger than new levies of suffering  
from the diseases of the country.

I recommend, therefore, that authority be given  
to accept the services of such of the volunteers  
now in Mexico as are willing to continue their  
service, and who may, at the termination of  
their present term, voluntarily engage to serve  
during the war with Mexico, and that provision  
be made for commissioning the officers. Should  
this measure require a favorable consideration  
of Congress, it is recommended that a bounty be  
granted to them upon their voluntarily extending  
their term of service. This would not only be  
due to these gallant men, but it would be economy  
to the government; because, if discharged at the  
end of the twelve months, the government would  
be bound to incur a heavy expense in bringing them  
back to their homes, and in sending to the seat of  
war new corps of fresh troops to supply their  
place.

By the act of the thirteenth of May last, the  
President was authorized to accept the services of  
volunteers, "in companies, battalions, squad-  
rons and regiments," but no provision was made  
for filling up vacancies which might occur by  
death, or discharges from the service, on account  
of sickness or other casualties. In consequence  
of this omission, the government has been com-  
pelled to accept the services of the volunteers  
who have been discharged from the service, and  
no provision was made for filling vacancies of  
regimental or company officers who might die or  
resign. Information has been received at the  
War Department, that the resignation of more than  
one hundred of these officers, who were ap-  
pointed by the State authorities, and no informa-  
tion has been received, except in a few instances,  
that their places have been filled; and the efficien-  
cy of the service has been impaired from this  
cause.

To remedy these defects, I recommend that  
authority be given to accept the services of individ-  
ual volunteers, to fill up the places of such as  
may die, or become unfit for the service and be dis-  
charged, and that provision be also made for filling  
the places of regimental and company officers who  
may die or resign. By such provisions, the vol-  
unteer corps may be constantly kept full, or may  
approximate the maximum number authorized and  
called into service in the first instance.

While it is deemed to be our true policy to  
prosecute the war in the manner indicated, and  
thus make the enemy feel its pressure and its evils,  
I shall be at all times ready, with the authority  
conferred on me by the constitution, and with all  
the means which may be placed at my command  
by Congress, to conclude a just and honorable  
peace.

Of equal importance with an energetic and  
vigorous prosecution of the war are the means  
required to defray its expenses, and to uphold and  
maintain the public credit.

In my annual message of the 8th December  
last, I submitted for the consideration of Congress  
the propriety of imposing, as a war measure, re-  
venue duties on some of the articles now em-  
braced in the free list. The principal articles now ex-  
empt from duty from which any considerable re-  
venue could be derived, are tea and coffee. A  
moderate revenue duty on these articles, it is es-  
timated, would produce annually an amount ex-  
ceeding two and a half millions of dollars.

Though in a period of peace, when am-  
ple means could be derived from duties on other  
articles for the support of the government, it may  
have been deemed proper not to resort to a duty  
on these articles, yet, when the country is engaged  
in a foreign war, and all our resources are dem-  
anded to meet the unavoidable increased expenditure  
in maintaining our armies in the field, no sound  
reason is perceived why we should not avail our-  
selves of the revenues which may be derived from  
this source. The objections which have heretofore  
been advanced to the imposition of these duties were  
applicable to a state of peace, when they were  
not needed.

We are now, by waver, engaged in a foreign  
war. We need money to prosecute it, and to  
maintain the public honor and credit. It cannot  
be doubted that the patriotic people of the United  
States would cheerfully, and without complaint,

# MESSAGE

to the payment of this additional duty, or  
any other that may be necessary to maintain the  
honors of the country, provide for the unavoidable  
expenses of the government, and to uphold and  
maintain the public credit. It is recommended that  
the duties suggested on tea and coffee, and  
which may be imposed on these articles, be limited  
to their annual revenue, it is estimated,  
of between half a million and a million of dollars,  
would be derived from the production and reduc-  
tion of the price of such of the public lands as  
have been surveyed in the market at the mini-  
mum price established by the existing laws and  
have remained unsold. And, in addition to other  
reasons commending the measure to favorable  
consideration, it is recommended that a financial  
measure, the duty suggested on tea and coffee,  
and the production and reduction of the price of  
the public lands, would secure an additional an-  
nual revenue to the treasury of not less than  
three millions of dollars, and would thereby pre-  
vent the necessity of incurring a public debt an-  
nually to that amount, the interest on which must  
be paid semi-annually, and ultimately the debt  
itself, by a tax on the people.

It is a sound policy, and one which has long  
been approved by the government and people of  
the United States, never to resort to loans unless  
in cases of great public emergency, and then only  
for the smallest amount which the public neces-  
sities will permit.

The increased revenues which the measures  
now recommended would produce, would, more-  
over, enable the government to meet any unex-  
pected additional sum which may be found to be  
needed, with more facility, and at cheaper rates  
than can be done without them.

Under the injunction of the constitution which  
makes it my duty "from time to time to give to  
Congress information on the state of the Union,  
and to recommend to their consideration such  
measures," as shall be judged "necessary and  
expedient," I respectfully and earnestly invite the  
action of Congress on the measures herein pre-  
sented for their consideration. The public good,  
as well as my responsibility to our country, our  
constituents, in my judgment, imperiously  
demand that I should present them for your  
enlightened consideration, and invoke favorable  
action upon them before the close of your present  
session.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Washington, Feb. 13, 1847.

# The Capitulation of Monterey.

To the Editor of the Union:  
Victoria, Texas, Mexico, Jan. 12, 1847.

Dear Sir:—After much speculation, and no  
little misrepresentation about the capitulation  
of Monterey, I perceive by your recent news-  
papers, that a discussion has arisen as to who  
is responsible for that transaction. As one of  
the commissioners who were entrusted by Gen.  
Taylor with the arrangement of the terms ap-  
proached which the city of Monterey and its fortifica-  
tions were delivered to our forces, I feel it my  
duty to state, as far as my responsibility to our  
country, our constituents, in my judgment, imperiously  
demand that I should present them for your  
enlightened consideration, and invoke favorable  
action upon them before the close of your present  
session.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Washington, Feb. 13, 1847.

# Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN:  
THURSDAY MORNING.  
February 18, 1847.

THE WHIG MEETING ON MONDAY.

There was quite a large meeting of the Whigs  
at the Court-house on Monday. After consulta-  
tion, it was deemed expedient, at present, to  
make any demonstration of their wishes in re-  
gard to a Whig Candidate for this Congressional  
District. The question of making a nomination  
was not even put in the meeting, and a hearty  
acquiescence manifested by all, that nothing  
should be done in the premises at this time.

It will be observed that a resolution was ap-  
proved calling on the Whigs to meet in precinct  
capacity, for the purpose of selecting Delegates  
to a County Convention, to nominate two candi-  
dates for the next Legislature.

Mr. Worthington, on the part of Mr. Hunter,  
and Mr. T. A. Moore, on the part of Mr. Thomp-  
son, stated that neither of these gentlemen  
would again be candidates for the Legislature.

It will also be observed by the proceedings,  
that a resolution was introduced by Wm. C.  
Waters, Esq., in reference to the course  
pursued by the House of Representatives in their  
vote upon the resolutions offered to give thanks  
and a sword to Gen. Taylor.

It having been intimated by the mover of the  
resolution, that the vote would not be confined  
to either party.

Mr. B. F. Washington inquired of the Chair  
whether they were open to amendment, and if  
those of the Democratic party would be heard  
on the subject?

The Chair responded that they were open to  
amendment, and that any one present would be  
heard.

Mr. R. H. Butler then moved that the words  
"House of Representatives," &c., should be  
stricken out, and the "Legislature of Massachu-  
setts" inserted. Mr. B. then spoke of the course  
of the Massachusetts Legislature, reproaching it  
in harsh terms.

Mr. Worthington replied in a most scathing  
and powerful effort. He desired to know what  
a County Meeting of Jefferson had to do with  
the Legislature of Massachusetts? Congress  
was the national body—we were represented  
there, and had a right to approve or reprobate  
the actions of that body. Far better would it  
have been to amend the resolution by a sec-  
tion applauding and commending the action of  
our own State Legislature in voting, unanima-  
lously, a vote of thanks and a sword to General  
Taylor.

The vote being taken, the amendment was lost  
by a very decided vote.

Mr. B. F. Washington then offered an  
amendment which was nearly the same as that  
offered in the House of Representatives by Mr.  
Parson of O., to the original resolution of thanks  
to Gen. Taylor. Mr. W. said that he felt al-  
most confident that his amendment would not  
be adopted, yet he desired to have an expres-  
sion of opinion on it.

Mr. Worthington replied in a second speech  
of great force, against the engrafting of a mat-  
ter that had passed upon by the councils  
of the nation, and remarked that it was a sin-  
gular attempt to bolster up who were not  
quite certain that they acted constitutionally  
and lawfully in making the war.

Mr. Butler followed, and inquired how the  
Administration had shown itself to be unfrien-  
dly to Gen. Taylor? Mr. Polk had befriended  
him, and raised him from his inferior station to  
the command of the Army in Mexico. That  
cared not two straws who was in the right—it  
mattered not to him—he was just as zealous  
for the prosecution of the war if we were in  
the wrong as if we were in the right.

Mr. J. H. Kelly replied by remarking that it  
was not any particular love the President had  
for Gen. Taylor, that induced his appointment  
to the command of the Army. Mr. Polk had  
found that another prominent officer—one on  
whom the command rightly devolved—was be-  
coming unpopular with the people—that Gen.  
Scott had won a place in their affections by his  
integrity—and that if his career in the South  
was as brilliant as his career in the North, he  
would be a man truly to be feared in a Presi-  
dential contest. It was this which induced Mr.  
Polk to take refuge behind that "hasty plume  
of soap" and cashier, in effect, that gallant officer,  
by giving the command to a subordinate. And  
now that victory after victory had laureled the  
brow of that veteran in arms, the dominant  
party fearing his popularity, were for present-  
ing to his breast, "a dagger wreathed with  
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They were confirmed by the meeting,  
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Mr. Adams took his seat in the  
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ber from Massachusetts.

A report is going the rounds that Gen.  
Ball Green is about to start a new paper in  
Washington, to be devoted to southern interests  
in general, and Mr. Calhoun in particular.

# Virginia Free Press.

There was quite a large meeting of the Whigs  
at the Court-house on Monday. After consulta-  
tion, it was deemed expedient, at present, to  
make any demonstration of their wishes in re-  
gard to a Whig Candidate for this Congressional  
District. The question of making a nomination  
was not even put in the meeting, and a hearty  
acquiescence manifested by all, that nothing  
should be done in the premises at this time.

It will be observed that a resolution was ap-  
proved calling on the Whigs to meet in precinct  
capacity, for the purpose of selecting Delegates  
to a County Convention, to nominate two candi-  
dates for the next Legislature.

Mr. Worthington, on the part of Mr. Hunter,  
and Mr. T. A. Moore, on the part of Mr. Thomp-  
son, stated that neither of these gentlemen  
would again be candidates for the Legislature.

It will also be observed by the proceedings,  
that a resolution was introduced by Wm. C.  
Waters, Esq., in reference to the course  
pursued by the House of Representatives in their  
vote upon the resolutions offered to give thanks  
and a sword to Gen. Taylor.

It having been intimated by the mover of the  
resolution, that the vote would not be confined  
to either party.

Mr. B. F. Washington inquired of the Chair  
whether they were open to amendment, and if  
those of the Democratic party would be heard  
on the subject?

The Chair responded that they were open to  
amendment, and that any one present would be  
heard.

Mr. R. H. Butler then moved that the words  
"House of Representatives," &c., should be  
stricken out, and the "Legislature of Massachu-  
setts" inserted. Mr. B. then spoke of the course  
of the Massachusetts Legislature, reproaching it  
in harsh terms.

Mr. Worthington replied in a most scathing  
and powerful effort. He desired to know what  
a County Meeting of Jefferson had to do with  
the Legislature of Massachusetts? Congress  
was the national body—we were represented  
there, and had a right to approve or reprobate  
the actions of that body. Far better would it  
have been to amend the resolution by a sec-  
tion applauding and commending the action of  
our own State Legislature in voting, unanima-  
lously, a vote of thanks and a sword to General  
Taylor.

The vote being taken, the amendment was lost  
by a very decided vote.

Mr. B. F. Washington then offered an  
amendment which was nearly the same as that  
offered in the House of Representatives by Mr.  
Parson of O., to the original resolution of thanks  
to Gen. Taylor. Mr. W. said that he felt al-  
most confident that his amendment would not  
be adopted, yet he desired to have an expres-  
sion of opinion on it.

Mr. Worthington replied in a second speech  
of great force, against the engrafting of a mat-  
ter that had passed upon by the councils  
of the nation, and remarked that it was a sin-  
gular attempt to bolster up who were not  
quite certain that they acted constitutionally  
and lawfully in making the war.

Mr. Butler followed, and inquired how the  
Administration had shown itself to be unfrien-  
dly to Gen. Taylor? Mr. Polk had befriended  
him, and raised him from his inferior station to  
the command of the Army in Mexico. That  
cared not two straws who was in the right—it  
mattered not to him—he was just as zealous  
for the prosecution of the war if we were in  
the wrong as if we were in the right.

Mr. J. H. Kelly replied by remarking that it  
was not any particular love the President had  
for Gen. Taylor, that induced his appointment  
to the command of the Army. Mr. Polk had  
found that another prominent officer—one on  
whom the command rightly devolved—was be-  
coming unpopular with the people—that Gen.  
Scott had won a place in their affections by his  
integrity—and that if his career in the South  
was as brilliant as his career in the North, he  
would be a man truly to be feared in a Presi-  
dential contest. It was this which induced Mr.  
Polk to take refuge behind that "hasty plume  
of soap" and cashier, in effect, that gallant officer,  
by giving the command to a subordinate. And  
now that victory after victory had laureled the  
brow of that veteran in arms, the dominant  
party fearing his popularity, were for present-  
ing to his breast, "a dagger wreathed with  
flowers"—resolutions of thanks so amended as to  
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Mr. F. is extensively engaged in the  
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The principal news by the steamer  
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A Liverpool paper states that the opin-  
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THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEZUMA.

The statement we publish to-day from Col. Jefferson Davis, and other officers, relative to the capitulation of Monterey, we think most satisfactory every unbiased mind as to the policy and justice of the course pursued in relation to that affair. Col. Davis, it will be remembered, was a member of the present Congress from Mississippi, and a warm friend and supporter of the present Administration;—he resigned his seat and accepted the commission of Colonel at the hands of Mr. Polk—proceeded to the seat of war, and at the head of his regiment joined part in the great battle at Monterey. He is a graduate of West Point, a gallant soldier and a gentleman whose word and valor will not be questioned wherever he is known.

We trust now the calculations of the brave old hero of Palo Alto Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, will hide their diminished heads, and that the House of Representatives will make the amende honorable by expunging their own resolutions and passing those of the Senate by a unanimous vote.—Ball. Patriot.

Resolution of Thanks to Gen. Taylor.

The resolutions of the House of Delegates of Virginia in honor of General Taylor and his brave comrades, will command the unqualified approbation of the people of the Commonwealth. In every light in which we regard them, they must be considered a subject of proud congratulation. They are honorable to Gen. Taylor, honorable to Virginia, honorable to both parties in the House. They afford a striking commentary upon the wretched efforts which have been made by friends of the Administration to detract from the merits of a veteran General. They contrast nobly with the vote of the House of Representatives.

It is very evident that Virginia is on no party to a political struggle against Gen. Taylor. She cannot so soon forget her services as his. She points to him with pride as a son of her own soil. His fame is a part of her own, and she will watch over it with sleepless vigilance.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Calhoun made a powerful speech in the Senate on Tuesday the 9th, on the Three Million Bill, in which he took occasion to comment at length upon the Mexican War.

Mr. Calhoun enumerated as the causes for which the present war was commenced, these three: To repel invasion, to establish the Rio Grande as a Boundary, and to secure indemnity due to our citizens. Mr. Calhoun maintained that the first two objects had been accomplished, and that we could now safely act on the defensive. He defined what he considered a good boundary doctrine, beginning at the mouth of Del Norte, continuing to Pass del Norte, and then due west to the Gulf of California, and that in their opinion, three forts, four regiments, and a small Naval force, not inconsistent with our Naval Power establishment, would successfully defend the boundary. The country thus to be held, he would recommend to be held not as absolute, but as subject to negotiation.

On Saturday, a resolution was adopted expelling Mr. Ritchie from the privilege of a seat on the floor of the Senate.—Messrs. Calhoun, Westcott, Yule, and Butler, of the dominant party voted in the affirmative.

The office is charging upon the Senate treason, and upon Senators "the Mexican party," "companions of Ampudia, Santa Anna," &c. &c. This was done in a communication to which public attention was asked by the editors of the Union. The cause of the charge was a refusal of the majority in the Senate to concur with the House in an amendment surrendering the power of acting upon appointments made by the President. This it was that made Senators "Mexicans," "companions of Santa Anna," &c.

On Monday, in the House, the bill giving the President three millions of dollars to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico, was passed by a decided majority, after the adoption of the celebrated Wilmot proviso, prohibiting slavery in any territory that may be acquired from Mexico. The result of this measure in the Senate, is considered very doubtful.

The Wilmot proviso was adopted by a vote of 110 to 89, and the bill was carried by a vote of 115 to 110.

The committee on the resolution to expel the reporter of the Union from the House, stated that they would not be able to examine all the witnesses before the close of the session—and they were discharged.

THE BRIGADIER GENERAL.—It is understood here, says the Richmond Whig, that the President will give the appointment of Brigadier General, to command the Southern Volunteers, either to Gen. Caldwell of Philadelphia, or to Major Guyton of this city. Independently of the manifest propriety of appointing a Southern man to command the Southern volunteers, it is sufficient, without comparing the qualifications of the two gentlemen, that Pennsylvania has already been honored by the appointment of a Major General, who is now in the field. We have the seals in favor of Virginia. We have the representatives from this State will urge the claims of Virginia, in the person of one of her sons, every way qualified to adorn the station, by pressing the appointment of Maj. Guyton upon the Executive.

The steamer Sarah Sands, it is said, brought out \$500,000 in specie.

RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

Richmond, Feb. 13, 1847. I can only refer to the last prominent business of the week.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Syme, Scott, Hunter, Goodwin, and Anderson, is in session, in the Court of Appeals Room, investigating charges against Judge James H. Gibson, referred by E. R. Collier of Petersburg. A large number of witnesses are in daily attendance.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Resolutions of Thanks (from the House,) to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, and voting to him and to Col. Payne and Garland, native Virginians, was passed unanimously.

A communication was received from the Governor, on the subject of clothing for the Volunteers, proposing to allow them the difference between the commutation paid them by the government and the cost of the uniforms (about \$3 each).

In the House, Mr. Shelley reported a bill fixing the route of the Rail Road proposed to be constructed by the Baltimore & Ohio Company, so as to strike the Ohio at Fish Creek, in Marshall County.

Persons were presented by Mr. Thompson, from Frederick, Fauquier, &c., in favor of the States guarantee for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds, to the amount of \$300,000.

Also, from citizens of the Potomac Valley, in favor of the Little's Falls Rail Road.

The Tax bill was further considered, and ministers' salaries were explained. A tax is to be laid on boarding schools and billiard tables.

Mr. Cartmear presented a petition of citizens of Warren county, for a precinct election at Honeyville, in Warren county, also, a petition of citizens of Clarke county, for a law authorizing the Governor to furnish the cavalry of Clarke with the ordinary arms, also, a petition of citizens of Clarke for a Macdonald Road from the Territory of Tennessee, not farther west than Berryville, to Charlottesville, in Jefferson county.

The bill incorporating the Richmond & Pamunkey Rail Road Company was passed by the desire vote of 88 to 22.

The Senate have spent three days in the discussion of a bill from the House concerning the compensation of members of the General Assembly. The difficulty seems to be, to fix the proper time for the commencement of the increased pay, according to the provisions of the Constitution. The "Starvation" Law will operate on the 15th of February.

On Friday, the bill and amendments were referred to a select committee.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig Party of Jefferson County on the 15th of February, 1847 ALEX. R. BOTELER was called to the Chair, and JOH. A. THOMPSON appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. C. Worthington the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this meeting recognized to the Whigs of the different precincts of the County to hold meetings on the first day of next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to assemble in Convention at the Court-house of the County, on Monday the first day of March next, to nominate candidates for the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of the State: And that the editors of the papers printed in Charlottesville be requested to publish a call for such meetings at such places of the precincts as they may be advised to be expedient and proper.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Worthington: Resolved, That in the conduct of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, in tendering their thanks to Gen. Taylor and the officers and soldiers under his command, connected with a disapprobation of his conduct in the capture of Monterey, we behold a departure from that time-honored usage, which dictates unanimously in the expression of our gratitude; and we regret that the representatives of the people of the United States should have so far misunderstood the sentiments of their constituents, as to withhold the unconditional expression of the thanks and gratitude of the people, for the conduct and deeds of those who have perished in their obedience to the commands of the Government, and who by the successful achievements of victory after victory, have furnished for their country's annals the record of deeds of valor and glory.

Mr. B. F. Washington then rose and inquired whether the resolution was open for general discussion by both parties, and was answered by the presiding officer that it was.

Mr. R. H. Butcher then moved to a amend by striking out "House of Representatives," &c., and insert in lieu thereof "Legislature of Massachusetts."

The amendment was lost by a large and decided vote.

The following amendment was then offered by Mr. B. F. Washington, intended to follow "Resolved that," "Engaged as Gen. Taylor, his officers and men were, and still are, in a war brought on by the act of Mexico, and prosecuted on our part to vindicate the honor and rights of our country, but on the part of the Government, aggravated by the most wantonly and unprovoked invasion of one of the States of this Union."

This amendment was supported by Messrs. B. F. Washington and R. H. Butcher, and opposed by Messrs. W. C. Worthington and J. H. Kelly.

The question being put, the amendment was rejected, and the resolution as originally offered passed by acclamation.

During the pendency of the resolutions, calls were made for Messrs. Anthony Kennedy, A. R. Boteler, and John A. Thomson—the latter of whom responded in some brief remarks.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. J. A. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Register-American, Feb. 15, 5 P. M. CATTLE.—Prices raised 3¢ per 100 lbs. on the beef, equal to \$6.75 per 100, and average \$3.50.

HOGS.—Sales of Live Hogs are making at \$6.50 per 100.

FLOUR.—There were sales of 5000 bbls. of Howard street Flour on Saturday at \$5.37, and on Monday at \$5.35, and a quantity of 124 cts per barrel on the closing sales of Friday. Today the market is quiet. Sales of 1000 bbls. have been made at \$6.25.

GRAIN.—Sales of red wheat are making from \$1.25 to \$1.30, and of white at \$1.50 to \$1.60. A sale of Penn. yellow was made this morning at 92 cts.

WHISKEY.—Sales at 29.40 cts.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief if you but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following: New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845. Dear Sir, I am well and have had no return of my disease, and I am now in every part of the country, have used, and been benefited by DR. WISFARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My own life has been saved with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother and a sister died with the fatal disease. For some years I have been predisposed to it myself. My liver was very much enlarged. I was confined to my bed for several weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physicians pronounced my disease Liver Complaint, and my liver was very much enlarged. I raised blood several times, the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was capped, bled, and every other remedy applied but all to no purpose; I got no relief. At last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die, but providentially I heard of, and obtained, your Balm. My liver was quite cured in a few days. I was enabled to go to work once more. I was cured in my mind, and I am now cured. My health is now good. For Liver Complaint I believe it a most certain cure. Signed, MARTHA A. BETCHEL. I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel, her statement is true.

WHITALL STOKES, Druggist. None genuine, unless signed I. Berron on the wrapper. The above valuable Balm can be had of the Wholesale and Retail Agents, J. H. BEARD, Charlottesville, 1847.

WARRANTS.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. JOHN CAMBERLAND to Miss ANNA C. SHANNON, daughter of the late Wm. C. Worthington, all of this county.

On the 4th inst., in Washington county, Md., by the Rev. Mr. Seiss, Mr. BARR-NEW RAZENBERGER to Miss MARGARET WATSON, all of this county.

On the 4th inst., at "Rose Lawn," Frederick co., by the Rev. W. Y. ROEGER, EDWARD McCARTHY, son of the late Wm. C. Worthington, all of this county.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lora, Mr. JAMES EATON to Miss EMILY McDEVITT, daughter of Mr. Alexander McDaniel, all of Berkeley county, all of this county.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Tarring, ROBERT S. REEVES to Miss ROSANNA A. LUCAS, all of Georgetown, D. C.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of James Gilges, Esq., by the Rev. W. B. DATTON, MR. ROBERT H. HOPKINS to Miss LOUISA THREMPER, all of this county.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. George Adair, MR. PHILIP H. BOUCH, of Alexandria, to Miss BETTIE JONES BLINCOE, daughter of the late S. Blincoe, of Leesburg.

On the 21st inst., in Berkeley county, Mr. PERRY CANBY, aged 94 years. The deceased was a soldier of the Revolution, and his remains were buried in the town of Leesburg, on the 21st inst., after a lingering and painful illness. Mrs. MARY CATHERINE BRAGO, aged about 24 years, wife of Mr. Thomas J. Bragg, of this town—leaving two children, one an infant and one a child.

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NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the firm of the undersigned, will terminate on the first of April next—therefore, those having unsettled accounts are requested to come forward and settle the same previous to that date, without fail. They take this opportunity to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them since they have been in business. WM. JOBE & CO. Shenandoah Valley, Feb. 18, 1847.

Teacher Wanted. A GENTLEMAN who is well qualified and who is of good character, is wanted as a teacher. None but one who can do well re-commended will be received. To such a one a good School will be given. Apply to DAVID JOHNSON, JNO. KABLE, JNO. CHAMBERLAIN, WM. H. SHANKLIN, Kalesburg, Feb. 18, 1847.

LOUDOUN LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous of going to the West, offers for sale the most desirable Farms in Loudoun County. The Tract contains about 300 ACRES. Nearly one-half of which is in the TIMBER, which adds much to its value, as the lands near a large tract of timber.

The Farm lies at the foot of the Blue Ridge, on the Eastern side, on the road from Hillsboro' to the Shenandoah Springs, in that range of land which has given so much celebrity to Loudoun county, as a farming and grazing country. It is divided into fields of suitable size, under good fences, with a large tract of the land is a very good, and in a fine state of improvement.

The improvements are very good; there is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with a never-failing spring of pure and unmineralized cool water within fifty yards of it; the water of which passes through the bus-yard, garden, and meadow, and is also a good water for the house, which holds 300 barrels of corn, a new house, sixty feet long, with shading two-thirds of the way round, with a stable for 20 head of horses, and there is a great variety of very choice fruit.

The Farm has a beautiful Eastern exposure to the cleared land, which on the West it is completely sheltered by timber. This Farm will divide well into two Farms, on account of wood and water, leaving Seven Acres of cleared land to each. Independent of 18 acres on the South end, to be set apart on which is a fine lot suitable for a meadow, and there are two fine springs, and the most of the land is covered with timber.

But more money is required in hand. For the balance of the purchase money, well secured, bearing interest, and due at one, two and three years. Two for three Servants, unpaid and well disposed, for my own use, will be taken in part payment.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a valuable Tract of Land in Jefferson County, on the East side of the Shenandoah River, formerly called Rock's Ferry Tract. The tract contains upwards of 400 ACRES, and a large part of its Limestone Land. There is a large quantity of very valuable timber on the tract, and a Saw Mill near it. It has a good Dwelling House, a Kitchen, Stable, Corn Crib, and Wagon House, and a fine limestone spring. The cleared land is in good condition, and a large part of it in clover. As it is on the river, it is well adapted to the land might be converted into a line, and carried by water into a market.

GEORGE BACKHOUSE. Feb. 18, 1847.—I A. B. I have some who have hitherto been my customers, I can do no more to my business, and as I have no agent, those wishing to purchase will call upon me. At any time in my absence the land will be given to any one wishing to purchase, by my son THOMAS C. BACKHOUSE, in Shenandoah County, Va.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to discontinue his farming operations, will sell at public auction, on Tuesday the 9th day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Leesburg, the following property, to wit: Six head of first-rate Work Horses, One Colt, two years old, Milch Cows and Stock Hogs, Forty Hogs, thirty Sheep, Two Wagons, one nearly new, (Shearers' make), Six sets of Gears and Housings, One Cart and Gears, Barkslee, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, One Wheat Fan, nearly new, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Forks, Fifty Barrels of Corn, 200 Bushels of Oats, 2000 Pounds of Bacon, 100 " Lard, 50 " Tallow, Potatoes by the bushel, Two first rate Rifles, 1 Double-barrelled Shot Gun, 90 Acres of Wheat in the ground, 60 of which is fallow; and much other property too tedious to enumerate. ALSO, Household & Kitchen FURNITURE.

TERMS.—A credit until the first of November next will be given on the purchase of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with good security—under \$5 the cash will be required—except the Corn, which will be sold on a credit sixty days, the balance giving a well endorsed negotiable note, payable at the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, at Charlottesville. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. JOHN W. MOORE. Feb. 18, 1847.

For Hire. I will also hire on the same day, if not previously hired, for the balance of the present year, a New Man, 3 Boys, and one Woman, without any engagement, a good cook, washer and ironer. JOHN W. MOORE. Feb. 18, 1847.—Spirit copy.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 22 day of March next, at the late residence of Henry Boteler, deceased, near Shaftertown, a variety of personal property, belonging to the estate of the said decedent, and consisting in part of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, A variety of Farming Implements, such as Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, one Wheat Fan, &c., Together with some 300 bushels of Corn, Wheat in the sheaf, &c., The Hogs are of the Irish Grazier and Berkshire breeds, and the Sheep a cross of the Dishley and Southdown. TERMS OF SALE.—Upon all sums of five dollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be given; and for the balance of the purchase money, a note will be given, payable in six months, and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. ANN H. B. BOTELER, Estate of Henry Boteler, deceased, to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the said estate are desired to present them properly authenticated. W. B. BEARDSLEY. Feb. 18, 1847.—Spirit copy.

RESH Garden Seeds, raised by E. Risley & Co. of New York, for sale. W. B. BEARDSLEY. Feb. 18, 1847.

SHENANDOAH SPRINGS, FOR SALE.

THIS desirable and beautiful property, lying on the Shenandoah River, in Jefferson County, Virginia, about 5 miles from Charlottesville, the County town, and from the Washington and Valley Rail Road which connects with Baltimore and other Cities—is offered for Sale. Contains upwards of 200 Acres, and is extensively improved, and appreciated, as the Springs, which are highly valued medicinal qualities, and the extensive views, and the fine buildings, consisting of two stables and one house, young Orchard and fencing. The terms will be moderate. Any person wishing to view the above Farm will call on the subscriber who lives there, or on A. C. TIMBERLAKE, Middleway, Jefferson County, Virginia.

A Large Boarding House of brick and frame, 123 feet by 30—well finished—a large number of COTTAGES and other lodgings capable of receiving up 150 visitors. Large stables—bath house—ice house, &c., all in good condition and repair. The whole nearly 200 ACRES, are first-rate river bottom, and much of which will be sold the whole, or as much as may be desired. This property will be disposed of public sale, on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at the Court House, in Charlottesville, Jefferson Co., Virginia. The terms one-fourth cash in hand, the residue in equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, and secured by deed of trust on the premises.

Should a sale not be effected on the day mentioned the buyers have determined to offer the property for rent, for the ensuing season—a term of years, such can be agreed upon. There is upon the premises a large amount of good and suitable furniture, sufficient for the establishment, which will be sold or removed to the purchaser or renter, upon fair and reasonable terms.

Up to the day of sale, persons desiring either to purchase or rent, are requested to communicate by letter or in person, with either of the undersigned, who will show the property in any desired view to the same. BUSHROD C. WASHINGTON, President of S. C. ANDREW KENNEDY, Secretary. Charlottesville, Jefferson Co., Va., Feb. 18, 1847.

National Intelligencer, Washington Union, Phila. U. S. Gazette, Baltimore Sun, and Sun, Richmond Republican, and Enquirer, and New York Express, insert inside a week full sale, and send accounts to and charge Free Post.

DR. LE ROY'S

Vegetable Universal Pills, The only known Medicine which at the same time purges, purifies, and strengthens the system. The hopes of the American Agents are far more than realized by the success of LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS on this side of the Atlantic. Never did a medicine spring into such immediate popularity.

But more money is required in hand. For the balance of the purchase money, well secured, bearing interest, and due at one, two and three years. Two for three Servants, unpaid and well disposed, for my own use, will be taken in part payment.

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RESH Garden Seeds, raised by E. Risley & Co. of New York, for sale. W. B. BEARDSLEY. Feb. 18, 1847.

JEFFERSON LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell two Farms, lying one mile South West of Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va.

Containing 270 1-2 Acres. About one-half of which are covered with thriving Young TIMBER. This is strong limestone land, with improvements as follows: A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Stone Kitchen, Carriage House, a new well-finished well of water, two stables and one house, young Orchard and fencing. The terms will be moderate. Any person wishing to view the above Farm will call on the subscriber who lives there, or on A. C. TIMBERLAKE, Middleway, Jefferson County, Virginia.

JEFFERSON LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the County Court of Jefferson, we, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed for that purpose, will expose at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, the following Valuable Tract of Land, lying in Jefferson County, Virginia, belonging to the heirs of Harfield and Mary Timberlake, deceased, containing

485 Acres 1 Reed & 15 Perches. The last of which was surveyed by Mr. Brown, the County Surveyor, and divided into three parcels, and will be sold as follows, viz: The improved part lying on the east side of the Rail Road, containing 323 Acres, 3 Rods and 20 Perches—18 and 21 1/2 of which is covered with heavy timber. With a comfortable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a good stable, sufficient for 30 horses; a good barn, ice house, meat house, kitchen, &c., two never-failing wells of water, one situated in the yard and under the dwelling, and the other in one of the back woods. The whole of which is a fine tract of land.

Secondly.—A Tract lying on the west side of the Rail Road, containing 167 Acres, 1 Rod and 20 Perches—28 1/2 and 30 1/2 of which is covered with heavy TIMBER. This tract has no buildings, but lies handsomely, and is well protected from the north and west by a body of timber.

Thirdly.—A small Tract containing 43 Acres 1 Rod and 15 Poles, lying on the east of the last named tract, and cornering with the same. This latter tract is subject to the power of Mrs. Mary Myers, an aged lady living in the State of Missouri.

There is attached to the fee simple part about 7 acres of Woodland. All of the above is Limestone Land, and the quality is considered inferior to none in the county, and the cleared land is in a good state of cultivation. The undersigned consider the above tract of land one of the most productive in this State, and believe it to be a good investment. Terms of sale as follows: One-third of the purchase money cash, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises can call on either of the subscribers, at and near Middleway, Jefferson County, Va., or on Wm. T. Hunter, at Smithfield, either of whom will show it to them.

RICHARD TIMBERLAKE, HENRY TIMBERLAKE, A. C. TIMBERLAKE, Commissioners. Middleway, Jefferson Co., Va., Jan. 21, 1847.

Dwelling House and Office or Shop for rent. THE undersigned has for rent, for a term of one 1/2 or more years, the new brick dwelling house in Charlottesville recently occupied by Mr. T. Brown, Esq.; a convenient Stable will be erected on the lot for the use of the tenant, nearly at the Spring. To a gentleman wishing to lease for a term of years, the terms will be made very moderate. Also, the Shop now or recently occupied by Mr. John M. English. For the terms apply to Mr. Wm. T. Hunter, at Charlottesville—or by letter to the undersigned at Richmond. Possession given on the 1st of April next. ANDREW HUNTER. Jan. 21, 1847.

For Sale. I HAVE one or two extra horses for sale, which I will sell at a subject to reduce the number of my horses. I have one which may be called a family horse, rides well and works well, which I would sell; or I would sell nearly a pair of work horses, which I shall have 50 or 60 bushels of Potatoes for sale in the spring—suitable for the table or stock. Feb. 4, 1847.—J. S. BLACKBURN.

For Sale or Rent. MY BRICK HOUSE in Charlottesville, for rent. The property of the heirs of C. Beckham, deceased. Possession given on the first of April next. Apply to DAVID FRY, or LEWIS FRY. Feb. 11, 1847.—31.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber having determined to remove to the Western Country, will sell at public sale, on Tuesday the 22 day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, in Jefferson County, on the farm belonging to Mrs. Alexander G. Gordon, adjoining the farm of Harston L. Orie, Esq., the following property, viz: Six work Horses and two Colts, Six head of superior milch Cows, Fifty head of stock Hogs, among them are several excellent brood Sows, with Pigs, Two first-rate Wagons nearly new, one a low plantation Wagon the other a heavy Road Wagon, Six sets of Wagon Gears, also, Six sets of Plough Gears, One Cart, Two Barshear Ploughs, Four Shovel Ploughs, One Harrow, One Wheat Fan, nearly new, Several Bee Stems, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Thirty bushels of Potatoes, and Corn by the barrel. 1000 lbs. of Bacon, besides a variety of other articles.

TERMS OF SALE. For all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required, all sums exceeding that amount a credit of nine months will be given; purchasers giving bonds with approved security. No property to be removed until terms complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Feb. 11, 1847.—Spirit copy. UAB LOCK.

For Hire. TWO young Negro Women, with one child each. Apply to Feb. 1, 1847.—W. B. BEARDSLEY.

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