Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 40. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1847. NO. 19.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL,

Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

ARTHUR L. FOGG, PHINEAS THURSTON, } Propr'rs

THE undersigned 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 this method of informing the travelling public, that beside 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 bustle necessarily incident to the more public parts of the House—an arrangement highly desirable and which they flatter themselves cannot fail to please. In connection with these improvements the whole of the interior of the house has undergone a thorough revision—every thing appertaining to the upholstery of the establishment has been renewed, and attendants for the chambers selected with a strict view to their entire capability in every respect. The table will be found at all times fully supplied with everything the market affords, served up in a superior style; while in the way of Wines, &c. &c., nothing will be kept but what is of the best quality. Add to these facts the attention and courtesy which will be rendered by their assistants, *acting under their own personal supervision*, to those who may invor them with a call, they flatter themselves none will leave dissatisfied, as no pains or expense will be spared on their part, to meet the wants of their guests, and trust their hopes of a liberal patronage, will not prove unfounded

☞ Baggage taken to and from the Hotel free of charge.

ARTHUR L. FOGG, PHINEAS THURSTON,

Baltimore, Feb 11, 1847.

Canfield, Brother & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers & Dealers

IN Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Lamps, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 227, Baltimore Street, corner of Charles street, Baltimore.

IRA C. CANFIELD, WM. B. CANFIELD, JOS. H. MERRITH,

April 8, 1846—tf

HAVANA SEGARS, TOBACCO &c.

MERCHANTS and Dealers generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine the finest stock of

Segars and Tobacco in this Market,

AT No 14, N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE Nearly opposite the Wnestfield Hotel. The following brands comprise a part of the stock of Segars, viz:

Regalias,	Prensados,
Canones,	El Aguila,
Trabucos,	La Estrella,
La Norma,	Minerva,
Dos Pamas,	La Lealtad,
Las Tres Coronas,	Bayonetas,
La Celebrada,	Panetelas,
Dos Amigos,	Principe, &c.

American Manufactured Segars of every description.

Manufactured Tobacco from the best factories in Virginia. Fine cut Chewing Tobacco, Snuffs &c. &c.

He begs leave to refer to Cato Moore, Esq., Charlestown; and Andrew E. Kennedy, Esq., Hagerstown.

ELIAS T. GRIFFIN, *No. 14, North Howard Street*

Baltimore, Sept 17, 1846—s56m.

DRUGS, PAINTS, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE undersigned have now in store a large and general assortment of the above named goods, which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms. They enumerate a few leading articles, to which they invite the attention of country merchants, physicians, druggists and the trade generally.

Calomel, Ex and Am	Oil Bergamott
Quinine, Ext and Am	Oil Lemon
Camphor, Cathartides	Castor Oil
Cream Tartar	Spirits Turpentine
Opium	Copal Varnish
Morphine, Sulph acid	Japan do
and Muriatic	Leather do
Rhubarb Root	Chrome Yellow
Do do powder	Do Green
Gum Yarbh	Prussian Blue
Do Arabic	Spanish Annetto
Epsom & Glauber Salts	Vermilion
Roll Brimstone	Dye Wood of all kinds
Arrow Root	Glue
Refined Borax	White Lead,
Mace, Cloves,	Linseed Oil
Castile Soap,	Red Lead
Sal ratus	Litharge
Sup carbonate Soda	Tooth Brushes
Nutmegs	Soaps
Wild Ginger	Colonge Water
Balsams	Bay Water.

G. J. THOMAS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 5, South Charles st

Baltimore, March 4, 1847—3m

SAMSON CARISS,

Of the late firm of T. PALMER & CO. *No. 138 and 140, Baltimore Street, Baltimore,*

Carver and Gilder,

Manufactures Looking-Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames, of every description—plain and ornamental.—also, Box Window Cornices, Rods & Rings, Bracket, Pier Tables, Wall Brackets Room Mouldings,

WITH every description of Gilt Work and has always on hand in store, framed and unframed, a large supply of French and German Looking Glass Plates, as also, Mahogany Framed Toilet Glasses, of the most modern styles. Looking Glasses and Pictures framed to order, and plates inserted in frames.

He has also on hand in store, the following named Merchandise, which forms but a part of his own direct importation. His facilities for obtaining Goods by direct Importation from the principal manufactories (with a practice of 15 years) are such as to afford him every advantage.

Japanned Waiters, Trays; Bread, Cake and Card Baskets and Toilet Sets of every form and size, Painted Waiters, Castors, Mantle and chamber candlesticks, tea setts, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, cake and fruit baskets, Britannia ware, ivory and common table cutlery, in sets or dozens; albata dinner and dessert forks, table and tea spoons, butter and fruit knives; brass, iron pierced, and bronze English and French fenders, with andirons and tongs and shovels, in sets or pairs to match; brass andirons, curtain bands, chandeliers, hall and solar lamps, lustres, glass globes, fancy tables, ladies' work stands and fire screens, French porcelain, with an almost endless variety of fancy house keeping articles. And also, sole agent for the sale of Remington's celebrated smoke-preventing and fuel saving Andirons, and highly approved Patent Cone Boiler, all of which he will dispose of on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail.

Baltimore, Jan 28, 1847.

Shovels and Spades.

JUST received, 50 dozen Shovels and Garden Spades WM S LOCE

March 18

GLOBE INN,

CORNER of Baltimore and Howard streets, BALTIMORE, MD.

Board $1 per day.

A call from the travelling public is solicited Good Stabling. Attentive servants always in attendance.

JACOB BOHN, *Proprietor.*

Baltimore, July 23, 1846—1y.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Hat, Cap & Fancy Fur Store.

No. 132 Baltimore Street.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of

HATS, CAPS, AND FANCY FURS,

Comprising one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this city. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing. JAMES L. McPHAIL.

Baltimore, March 4, 1847—6m

N. B. Military Hats and Caps of every description, made to order Also, Army and Navy Chappeaux.

C. E. Wetmore & Co.,

Dealers in Imported, Domestic & Fancy Hardware, Table Cutlery, Waiters, Silver Plated & Britannia Ware, Block Tin & Japanned Ware, Solar and Hall Lamps,

COMPRISING a great variety of articles under each of the above heads. Great inducements are offered to cash dealers Give us a call. Hotels and families furnished completely at the shortest notice, and at the lowest cash prices. Call at No. 10, North Charles st., Baltimore, opposite the Union Bank, and near the new Methodist Church.

Baltimore, Aug 20, 1846—tf.

Scales! Scales!! Scales!!!

Harden's Patent Improved

Platform & Counter Scales.

Manufactory Corner of South Charles and Balderston Streets, Baltimore,

ALL persons in want of Weighing Apparatus, that is desirable, correct and cheap, can be supplied at my establishment with promptness. I warrant every article manufactured, equal, if not superior, to any others in this country, and at prices so low that every purchaser shall be satisfied. Beams and Platforms, from the heaviest tonnage to the most minute Gold and Assayer's Balance, always on hand.

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

Baltimore March 4, 1847—1y

G. S. GRIFFITH,

Paper Hanger and Upholsterer,

No 8 Hanover street and No. 128 Baltimore street,

HAS recently bought out the establishment of William S. Birch, thereby much enlarged his former stock of Paper Hangings, and does now offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Papers in the market. Most of his patterns are new and bought at very reduced prices, which enables him to offer to his old customers, paper dealers and others, many advantages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him and hopes to merit the same by giving satisfaction to all who favor him with a call at No. 8 Hanover st., or the old stand No. 128 Baltimore street, where all orders will be promptly attended to, either in the Upholstering line or Paper business. This stock consists of—

Worsted Damask and Moreens of assorted colors,	
Cotton do do do	
Curtain Trimings, Cords, Bindings, &c., to match	
Ornaments, Gilt Rods, Ring and Curtain bands	
Wide and narrow Slat Venitian Blinds	
Extent do at 37½ cts	
Transparent Window Shades of all prices & patterns	
Feather Beds, Comforts, blankets, &c.	
Matresses of Hair, Husk, Moss and Cotton	
Bedsteads and Cots of turned Maple	
Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs and Door Mats	
Very superior style, fine Fresco Paper	
Views and Panel Paper for entries	
Fire Screens of all descriptions	
Glazed and Common Papers	
Borders and Curtain do	

Paper hung in the city or elsewhere by the best workmen. Dorst, Cotton Wadding. Always on hand, white and black Wadding of large and small sizes by wholesale and retail.

Baltimore, Jan. 21, 1847.

JACOB FUSSELL, Jr.,

No. 30, Light Street, BALTIMORE,

WOULD 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

Those represented here are particularly recommended for Parlors, Setting Rooms, &c., one being adapted to wood and the other to Bituminous or Anthracite Coal. They being of cast-iron are rendered very durable, and at the same time more ornamental than anything heretofore gotten up. The price of the wood stove is $14, that of the Coal stove $12.

Also, superior cooking

Cooking Stoves,

(Kitchen Companions,) with large ovens, 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 low rate price.

The following is a list of prices, including all the apparatus:

No 1, taking wood	$13 00	
No 2, do do	15 00	
No 3, do do	17 00	
No 4, do do	20 00	
No 5, do do	24 00	

Also—Air tight Stoves for chamber use, from $[illegible] upwards, warranted superior to any other air tight stove in the country.

Persons in the country addressing the subscriber enclosing the cash, may depend on having as good an article sent as if they were present.

JACOB FUSSELL, Jr.

No 30, Light Street, Baltimore.

Sperm Candles, &c.

20 BOXES Sperm Candles, 15 " Mould do 600 lbs Saleratus, 10 boxes Prime Cheese. For sale at

March 4. YOUNG'S Agency.

Virginia Free Press,

A BILL

To establish "The Bank of Martinsburg in Virginia," in the County of Berkeley.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That there shall be established a Bank at Martinsburg in the County of Berkeley, whose capital stock shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by subscription, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Books of subscription for raising the stock aforesaid, shall be opened on the second Monday in May next, and remain open until all the stock aforesaid, shall have been subscribed, at the following places, viz: At Martinsburg, in the County of Berkeley, under the superintendence of Charles J. Faulkner, Daniel Burkhart, Edmund P. Hunter, John W. Boyd, and Geo. Doll, Jr., or any three of them; at Winchester, in the County of Frederick, under the superintendence of Bushrod Taylor, Lloyd Logan, A. S. Baldwin, Enoch C. Breedin and Robt. B. Wolf, or any three of them; at Shepherdstown, in the County of Jefferson, under the superintendence of Benj. T. Towner, Wm. Shortt, Henry Berry, Willoughby W. Webb and John H. McEndree, or any three of them; at Charlestown, in the County of Jefferson, under the superintendence of Wm. F. Lock, Geo. W. Sappington, Charles G. Stewart, Wm. C. Worthington and Thos. Briscoe, or any three of them; and at Bath, in the County of Morgan, under the superintendence of John Strother, John W. Breathed, Isaiah Buck, John O'Ferrall and Cromwell Orrick, or any three of them.

2. A majority of the persons named as commissioners at the aforesaid places, respectively shall have full power to act; and their rights, powers and duties, in relation to the Bank at Martinsburg, shall be in all respects, as far as applicable, as the rights, powers and duties of the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia are in relation to the said Bank of the Valley in Virginia.

3. The said Bank at Martinsburg shall be called and styled "The Bank of Martinsburg in Virginia," and under that name and style the stockholders thereof, and their successors, shall be a body politic and corporate in law, with all the rights, powers and privileges, as far as they are applicable, which are granted to the aforesaid "Bank of the Valley in Virginia."

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Bank at Martinsburg shall be and is hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges conferred, and made subject to all the rules, regulations, restrictions and limitations imposed by the act entitled "an act prescribing general regulations for the incorporation of Banks," passed March the twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and all acts amendatory thereof, up to the time of the passage of this act.

5. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I deem it my duty to address you on this occasion, as a candidate for your suffrages, for a position before you at the ensuing election. It appears that the election this Spring for the House of Delegates, is to be conducted without involving any principle, State or National. The good old Commonwealth has dispensed her favors with so liberal a hand, that we have nothing to desire, unless it may be the improvement of the navigation of the Shenandoah on our South-eastern border. But it is my fate to meet in this canvass, an obstacle of no mean order in a nomination by a County Convention. This would be an obstacle too gigantic in its dimensions for me to meet if there were not an absence of a party contest. But in the absence of such a party contest, I flatter myself that I can say something which will reach the minds of my fellow-citizens. I will then in the first place, ask what is the *object* of a caucus nomination? It is plainly nothing more than a compromise between men of the same political principles, to ensure their success in opposition to those of an *opposite* way of thinking.—It is a sort of *necessary evil*, to be *tolerated only* under the circumstances mentioned; for it surely is not the design to deprive a citizen of the inalienable right which is claimed by every freeman, of choosing his own ruler. The force of circumstances has, however, so often brought this mode of nomination into practice in this county, as to have formed but the idea of *compromise*, and is now claimed as a *right*. But it is yet to be proved, whether, in the absence of any necessity for this *extraneous measure*, the people will *tolerate* this claim. Although I admit the necessity in *proper cases*, of a resort to the caucus system in some way, still I do think it should be used with great circumspection, and should be guarded as far as possible from all abuses. This cannot, in my humble opinion, be effected in the mode adopted in our county for some years past. I do not think it necessary to look into the reasons which have influenced this opinion, in this address, as they would be of profit now to no one. But I am sure that any one who will look dispassionately on the system in its practical details, will see the evils of it without any denunciations from me.

But it is argued against me in particular, that in accepting the nomination which was tendered me by my neighbors, it has a tendency to *divide the party*. To this I will respond, that there never was a party which united with *perfect* harmony upon any one man—but if so, it is exceedingly rare. Why then deprive our citizens of the opportunity of choice, when *no principle* is to be the sacrifice? I will put the question whether there are not those who object to me on the score of *dividing the party*, who did not hesitate to give their support to J. S. Gallaher, Esq., when he ran in the contest between Messrs. Quigley, Daugherty, Gallaher and Wager? I do not put this interrogatory with any invidious design, but merely to bring the question *home* to gentlemen. For I am sure that the public have never had a more able, zealous and efficient public man in my memory, than the gentleman referred to. I merely cite the case as precedent. But I will bring this question down to a narrow point. Is it possible that my *personal friends* will desert me in this my hour of great need, upon the mere *abstract* question whether a nomination ought to be supported, when by taking a contrary course *no principle* was to be sacrificed? Can the companions of my youth—can the friends of my bosom join with my enemies, (and who so insignificant as to be without them,) in plunging a dagger into my bosom which is to wrankle and fester the residue of my days? Is that the kind of friendship which I have meted out to them? Have I ever withdrawn my hand from them in the hour of necessity? "A friend in need is a friend indeed." I appeal to them to come up to my help in this emergency. It is the last time, my fellow-citizens, that I shall desire an election at your hands, but if it shall be your good pleasure to elect me, I will discharge the duties of the office with the utmost fidelity. My interests are your interests, and you therefore have the best of all guaranties that I will serve you to the utmost of my ability. If I do not receive a majority of your suffrages, I will bear it with the reputation of a true Republican. I have now, fellow-citizens, "enlisted for the war." I never will go on the principle that

"He that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day."

But the tenderness of the hour at which my name was before you will put it entirely out of my power to call on you all in person, but I will avail myself of this occasion to say that I will be profoundly grateful to any of you for your suffrages. I deem it unnecessary to say more at this time and subscribe myself your fellow-citizen,

R. S. BLACKBURN.

P. S.—Since writing the above, from what I have learned through a friend, I find that a conversation which I held in Smithfield recently, was not represented as it occurred, although I am perfectly certain it was not maliciously misrepresented. What I did say upon being interrogated was, that I thought the immediate cause of the war was the removal of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande; but that I did not approve of a *public* discussion of the merits of the war during its continuance. This is what I did say, and what I have always said, long before I became a candidate for public favor, which I could prove by witnesses if were necessary. But I did hope that my fellow-citizens would have had the generosity not to have brought up a *collateral* issue which should have no bearing in this contest. If I were a candidate for Congress, I should be held strictly responsible for every view which I might entertain with regard to our national policy; but as I am only a candidate for the House of Delegates, in which national questions will not be mooted, I cannot see why I am to be tried by that standard. But as candor has been a characteristic of my life heretofore, I am ready at all times to express my views upon any subject.

April 6, 1847. R. S. BLACKBURN.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The Government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the U. S. to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace, sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made, as far as practicable, to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting.

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their seaports, towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military government over such seaports, towns or provinces, and to prescribe the conditions and restrictions upon which commerce with such places may be permitted. He may, in his discretion, exclude all trade; or admit it, without limitation or restriction; or impose terms, the observance of which will be the condition of carrying it on.—One of these conditions may be the payment of a prescribed rate of duties on tonnage and imports.

In the exercise of these unquestioned rights of war, I have, on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened; while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

While the adoption of this policy will be to impose a burden on the enemy, and at the same time to deprive them of the revenue to be derived from the ports or places, as well as to secure to our own people the general interest of commerce, and the obvious advantages of uniformity in the exercise of these belligerent rights, requires that well-considered regulations and restrictions should be prepared for the guidance of those who may be charged with carrying it into effect.

You are therefore instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report to me a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duties on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue. You will also communicate the considerations which may recommend the scale of duties which you may prepare, and will submit such regulations as you may deem advisable, in order to enforce their collection.

As the levy of the contribution proposed is a military right, derived from the laws of nations, the collection and disbursement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, by the military and naval commanders at the ports or places in Mexico which may be in possession of our arms. The report required is therefore necessary in order to enable us to give the proper directions to the War and Navy Departments.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1847.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

At an agricultural meeting in Massachusetts recently some remarks were made by Mr. CALHOUN, of Springfield, on the profits of farming as compared with other pursuits. The conclusion arrived at was that farmers on the average succeeded better than merchants; that if, by way of experiment, one hundred men should go into a city and trade, and one hundred go to farming, at the end of twenty years the one hundred farmers would be worth the most money. Mr. Calhoun referred to some facts, statistical and other, to show the risks of mercantile business, and added, with regard to agriculture:

Here is a foundation that may be built on with more certainty than any other. Yet young men are rushing into cities to make their fortunes.—It is all-important that the facts which have been stated, now and at former meetings, should be deeply impressed on young minds. Mr. Brooks says 15 per cent. may be made on capital by any diligent and systematic farmer. The Hon. John Lowell said 18 per cent. All this may be done by farming intelligently. He had wondered that farmers generally could get along so well as they actually do in their careless mode of farming.—For himself, he had regained his own health by farming. The fresh open air had restored him. He repeated his pleasure on hearing the numerous statements of the profits that may be made in this business. One more consideration should have much weight. It had been truly stated by his venerable friend from Framingham, (Major Wheeler) that this business naturally leads the mind to contemplation, and to gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, to whom farmers feel obliged to look for a blessing on their labors. No occupation so directly leads the mind to reflection on the works of creation. All that we eat, drink, and wear, comes from the ground. In every view this occupation is important.

If the profits of farming in New England (says the Baltimore American,) can be made to rise to eighteen per cent. the advantages of our soil and climate ought to enable the farmers of Virginia and Maryland to realise a still higher rate. The importance of bringing science to the aid of agriculture is becoming more generally appreciated now than formerly, and we may hope that the results already realised may have the effect of perfecting an alliance so pregnant with beneficent consequences. It would be easy to make the elements of agricultural chemistry a part of the course of instruction in schools and academies, so far at least as to teach how to analyze soils and learn their different natures.

A COINCIDENCE.

The Baltimore Patriot refers to the remarkable coincidence, that on the very day the battle of Buena Vista commenced—while Gen. Taylor was vindicating in the field his claim to the high military reputation, which every body, free from the tainted atmosphere the administration is surrounded with, accords to him—the bill authorizing Mr. Polk to appoint Mr. Benton to the chief command, was before the Senate!

The Patriot adds, that not more in consequence of the victories he has gained, than the injustice that has been done him, the people have determined to place Gen Taylor in the very office now occupied by Mr. Polk. "This (says the paper) is a work as certain to be done, as that, in all that has been confided to him to do, in all that he has written, in all that he has advised to do, and in all that he proposes to do, Gen. Taylor has shewn that he unites the qualities of a wise statesman, a brave and skilful soldier, and a skilful commander, ready for every emergency in war, who unites all the qualities that constitutes the truly great man. All this is certain—but not more so than that Gen. Zackary Taylor, old Rough and Ready, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, is, if his life be spared, to be the *next President of the United States*."

SANTA ANNA'S PASS.

A Washington letter-writer relates the following incident. For the truth of it, of course, we do not vouch; but we see nothing improbable in it:

WASHINGTON, March 30, '47.

"It is said that Gen. Santa Anna, on approaching the American forces at Agua Nueva, despatched one of his aids to Gen. Taylor with the pass Mr. President Polk had supplied him with, and demanded permission to proceed toward Monterey, or wherever else he thought proper to go, to conquer a peace according to the stipulations entered into between the "High Contracting Powers." His Excellency Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, and Commander General of the Army of Defence on the one side, and his other Excellency, James K. Polk, President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Occupation, on the other.

'Old Rough and Ready' looked first at the 'pass' and then at the officer that bore it, and marines, said he, 'well, for sailors and marines, I know how to fight, but not to do for soldiers. Tell your General the only pass that will ever serve his purpose, so far as I am concerned, must be over my dead body."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

(*Without the advice and consent of the Senate*)

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, to be *Lieutenant General* and Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army, to rank as such from the date of his passports exhibited to Com. CONNER at Vera Cruz.

[*Marlb. Gaz.*

☞ The Fincastle *Democrat* thus suggests the means of *paying the piper* for the Mexican War:

It recommends that we seize the "*silver and gold stowed in the Catholic Churches*" of Mexico, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. He says, "There is more than enough there—it is ours by conquest. Where it is, it is doing no part of the human family or God any service, and it would be *religiously right* to return out of these treasures the money which their act has forced our Government to expend."

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAMILY.

Every thing relative to Gen. Taylor has now become of interest. He had passed a long and useful life in the military service of his country, distinguishing himself on every occasion where his energies or genius was called into action, and yet, had so studiously it would seem, kept himself out of public notice, that, when he was brought into full view by his victories on the Rio Grande, at Monterey and Buena Vista, and could no longer escape recognition, the country, as a New York paper well has it, "is astonished to find it possesses such a man." As the signs of the times indicate too clearly to admit a doubt, that he is destined, if he lives, to be transferred by the suffrages of the people, to the highest civil position, where he will be enabled to illustrate the great qualities of a statesman, which his correspondence shows he possesses, there is a natural curiosity to know all about him. The following communication from a gentleman, who possesses the information on the subject, will tell us about the immediate members of his family:

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

So many erroneous statements with regard to Gen. Taylor's family, are going the rounds of the newspapers, that I am induced to offer you the following, which is CORRECT. Please request those who have circulated the statements above referred to, to insert this.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

The father of Gen. Taylor was Col. Richard Taylor, of Virginia, an officer who served with great credit to himself through the Revolutionary War. After the war, Col. Taylor removed to Kentucky, where he distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and subsequently held many civil offices of trust and honor.—He was one of the framers of the Constitution of Kentucky, and was a member of the electoral colleges which voted for Jefferson, Madison and Clay. Col. Taylor married Sarah Strother, by whom he had five sons—Hancock Zachary George, William and Joseph, and three daughters—Elizabeth, Sarah and Emily. Hancock, after serving in the war against the Indians in Ohio and Indiana, died a farmer, near Louisville, Ky. Zachary is "Old Rough and Ready." George died, a farmer, on the old family place, near Louisville. William died, a Surgeon in the United States Army. Joseph, the only brother of the General, now living, is a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, who distinguished himself at the battle of Okeechobee and has now the control of the Commissary Department in Mexico.—Of the daughters—Elizabeth and Emily died leaving families. Sarah, the only sister of Gen. Taylor, now living, resides (as do most of his immediate family) near Louisville. Gen James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., *is not* a brother of Gen. Taylor, but a *cousin of the General's father*.—Gen. Taylor married a daughter of Major Smith, of the Army, a citizen of Maryland. By her he had four children—three daughters and one son. His eldest daughter Ann, married Dr. Robert. C. Wood, a Surgeon in the army; now in Mexico. The second, Sarah Knox, married Col. Jefferson Davis, who distinguished himself at Monterey and Buena Vista Mrs. Davis died several years since. The third daughter is still unmarried. The son graduated at Yale College about a year since. Gen Taylor is of one of the oldest Virginia families, and is related to and connected with many of the distinguished families of that State—the Madisons Lees, Taylors, Barbours, Pendletons, Conways, Taliaferros,—numbering amongst their ornaments—Jas. Madison, Richard Henry Lee, John Taylor of Caroline, Judge Pendleton, James and Philip Barbour, General Hunt, of Texas, Gen. Gaines, &c.

TRUSTEES.

The following gentlemen were elected on Monday week, as Trustees of the town of Martinsburg, for two years:—PETER GARDNER, SEAMAN GARARD, A. S. CHAMBERS, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, WASHINGTON KROESEN WILLIAM ABEL and C. W. DOLL.—*Martinsburg Gaz.*

☞ We are pained to observe in the list of those who fell at Buena Vista, the name of Henry Martin Mathews, son of the Rev. John Mathews, D. D., of Indiana, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place.—*Martin's Gaz.*

The Alexandria Gazette says:—

We presume it will not be objected to Gen. Taylor, as it was in a previous instance, that he did not pursue and capture the enemy retreating from Buena Vista If he could have had troops—if his forces had not been taken from him—he might have followed Santa Anna—captured him—and ended the war! It was not *his* fault that all this has not been accomplished. He did all that a brave and skilful general could do. And how much to be regretted is it, that he had not the force?

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The connexion between this place and Baltimore, (says the Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday,) *via* Washington, by means of the magnetic telegraph, was completed yesterday afternoon, when the following messages, among others, were exchanged:

From Alexandria.

"Alexandria presents her respects to Washington and Baltimore, and is happy to bring them within a conversational distance by the aid of Professor Morse and his associates, and at the same time to inform them that under the genial influences of her good old mother Common wealth, to whom she has so lately returned, after so long an absence, the roses are returning to her cheeks and she is fast recovering the healthful elasticity of her early youth."

From Baltimore.

"Baltimore Telegraph office's respects to Alexandria and hopes she may make a great *bustle*, and conduct herself in a way that becomes a dutiful and affectionate daughter."

From Washington.

"I cheerfully assume the responsibility of asserting that the kind feelings of Alexandria are fully reciprocated by both Washington and Baltimore. Nothing has prevented more frequent matrimonial alliances between the citizens of the Metropolis and Alexandria than the want of a direct and short mode of expressing sentiments. Steamboats are no place to talk, and the bridge is broken."

Alexandria Coastwise Trade.

Arrived, March 29.

Boat John Wilson, Shenandoah, flour and corn to Lambert & McKenzie.

Boat George Washington, Harpers Ferry, flour and corn to Wm. Fowle & Sons.

Boat Henry Butler, Harpers Ferry, flour to Wm Fowle & Sons.

Boat C. B. Fisk, corn and flour to Chas. Wilson.

Cleared, March 29.—Boat Geo Washington Harpers Ferry, groceries, boots, shoes hats, caps, &c., for Staunton and Halltown, Va., from McVeigh, Bro. & Co.

Arrived, March 31.

Boat Experiment, Leesburg, 1000 bushels corn to Lambert & McKenzie.

ARRIVED, April 1.

Boat Belle, Shepherdstown, 1600 bushels corn, 300 barrels flour, to Lambert & McKenzie.

Boat Wm. Cost Johnson, Noland's Ferry, 1600 bushels corn to Lambert & McKenzie.

POETRY.

From the German of Frederick Rucker.

MY LITTLE SISTER.

I did not think, dear sister,
That thou wouldst die so soon;
Thou'rt like a flower, sweet sister,
That withereth at noon;

A flower that bloomed at morning,
That bloomed the beauty bright,
Though wet with early dew-droops,
It perished ere the night.

Upon the faded blossom,
The dew-drops fell in vain;
Thus vain my tears are flowing,
Thou wilt not wake again.

☞ Yes, with my tears are falling,
To agony on thee;
Lift up thy silken lashes,
And gaze once more on me.

Thou wilt not wake, sweet sister,
Thou flower of beauty bright,
That bloomed so fair at morning,
Yet perished ere the night.

ODD FELLOWS

Opp Fellows, when together met,
Are not, perhaps, so odd a set
As many people say;
Unless, indeed, it odd may be
That they should meet for charity,
With conscience clear to pay.

When the pale sufferer, seized by death,
But faintly draws his short'ning breath,
They cool his fevered tongue,
And gently bathe his throbbing brow,
While scenes of earth, swift fleeting now,
By single hair seem hung.

Or, when the spirit's self is gone
To that fair land, to us unknown,
To dwell in tents of clay,
The fixed and glassy eyes they close,
The pain distorted limbs compose,
And to the tomb convey.

Odd Fellows!—surely odd they are
The sick, the asked, have their care.
The hungry, too, are fed,
Without reproof
The houseless stranger give a roof,
And where to lay his head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARMING A BED.

A good lady in the city of Portland, whose husband was tormented with the rheumatism, was advised by a neighbor to warm his bed with a pan of coals and to throw in a little sugar. She accordingly threw upon the sheet something like a pound of brown Havana sugar, and proceeded to draw a pan of hot coals briskly between the sheets, by which operation the sugar was nigh restored to its primitive state, and made as hot as when it came from the boiling cauldron Meanwhile the old man had denuded himself, and when the pan was withdrawn, crawled between the sheets as fast as his lameness would permit. But the bound from the bed gave the lie to his complaint—no member of the Ravel family could have vaulted to the floor with more agility than the sugar scalded old codger, and no Stentor could have roared louder than he did. In the jump he struck the dame, and man, woman, two children and the hot coals came to the floor together. But the coals were scarce less comfortable than the hot sugar, and the evening's entertainment concluded with "ground and lofty tumbling by the whole company." But the exercise thus taken was productive of good, and barring the scalded skin, the poor man was rendered more free from pain than he had been for many years.

Gen. Taylor and his Soldiers.—A letter from Monterey, dated February 18, says: Taylor's presence at Saltillo is not sufficient to quell the stampede. At his camp, however, all is quiet, although it is upon the camp itself that the attack is expected. Taylor's presence is a talisman against all fear. Wherever he is, such confidence does every one repose in him, all is quiet. When he is away, every one is restless and uneasy. I have never known a man so universally beloved by his soldiers, excepting Bonaparte. Indeed I believe every one thinks Gen. Taylor can do anything he pleases. Taylor being the universal favorite, there seems to be a great feeling of indignation that Scott should supersede him.

A Gallant Irishman—An Irish gentleman, remarkable for his devotion to the fair sex, once remarked, 'never be critical on the ladies. Take it for granted that they are all handsome and good. A true gentleman will never look on the faults of a pretty woman *without shutting his eyes!*'

THE HOUSEWIFE.

NEW WAY TO WASH CALICOES.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot and leave it till cold. And in this way, the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

GAPES.—We have always succeeded in curing the gapes by timely exhalation of a strong tincture of assafœtida, which we used under the supposition that worms were the cause of the disease, and that the smell and taste of that noxious tincture would dislodge them, and as a prevention of the disease we have successfully placed a small portion of the drug in the vessel in which the chickens received the drink.—*American Farmer.*

TO DESTROY RED ANTS.—As every housekeeper may not know how to get rid of these troublesome little intruders, I will state my experience.—Place a piece of fat bacon, or a pan of grease or butter near the place where they enter the kitchen or pantry. This will soon attract them together, when they can be easily removed, or destroyed by a little hot water. Thousands may be destroyed in this way in a few days.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN;
THURSDAY MORNING
April 15, 1847.

Election---Thursday, April 22.

Whig Candidate for Congress,
Anthony Kennedy.

Locofoco Candidate for Congress,
Henry Bedinger.

JEFFERSON WHIG TICKET.

For the House of Delegates.
JOHN A. THOMSON,
JOSEPH McMURRAN.

Independent Candidates in Jefferson.
WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
RICHARD S. BLACKBURN.

BERKELEY WHIG TICKET.

For the House of Delegates.
ADAM SMALL,
THOMAS BROWN.

FREDERICK WHIG TICKET.

For the House of Delegates.
JOHN F. WALL,
JAMES CATHER.

MATTERS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Let it not be forgotten, that the Democratic candidate for Congress, who loses no opportunity to make gratuitous imputations upon the Whig party, as to their want of patriotism in the Mexican War, was [illegible]ted by the votes of Whigs two years ago, when he was a *rebel against the usages of his ou[illegible]*.

Let it not be forgotten, that [illegible] Bedinger himself voted against the declaration that the "war existed by the act of Mexico."

Let it not be forgotten, that he voted against raising the pay of the Volunteers who were fighting the battles of the country—that he deemed $8 a *month* sufficient for the private soldier who perils his life; whilst he, far from the scene of danger, was himself getting *Eight Dollars* PER DAY, or *Two Hundred and Forty Dollars a month!*

Let it not be forgotten, that Mr Bedinger, unable to answer by argument the dereliction charged upon him, attempts to escape by ridiculing the personal appearance of the venerable John Quincy Adams, and scoffing at his bald head!

Let it not be forgotten, that, forgetful of the heroic services of the hero of Chippewa, of Niagara, and of Lundy's Lane, who was shedding his blood for his country, whilst Mr. B. was "puling in his nurse's lap," this flippant declaimer attempts disparagement by the epithet of 'Soup Scott."

Let it not be forgotten, that the same military critic voted to censure the gallant Taylor for his conduct at Monterey, and to supersede him in command by putting a Lieutenant General over his head.

Let it be remembered, that whilst Mr. Bedinger is questioning Whig patriotism he fails to follow the example of Hardin members of Congress to the battle field of Illinois,) in[illegible]ers safety and big words on the carpetted halls of Congress.

Let it be remembered, that while Irish men have perilled their lives with us in every contest for freedom, Mr. Bedinger voted to declare that the *nation had* NO HEART to relieve their sufferings!—When they cry for bread, he holds up to them a piece of parchment, called the Constitution—that although Madison and Monroe saw nothing in it to forbid national relief to the people of South America and of Greece, Mr. B. is wiser than they, and mocks the calamity of dying millions!

Let it be remembered, that the man who flies from his own party to the arms of another, and then abuses his benefactors, is not entitled to the confidence or support of either.

That the man who follows Calhoun in his palmy days, and deserts him in his hour of adversity, is not to be trusted longer than interest or policy assures him there is safety in fidelity.

MR. BEDINGER'S ALARM.

Mr. B. was *scared* (to use his own words) when he found himself in company with John Q. Adams on the Oregon question. But from the Congressional Globe of May 13, 1846, we find that on the motion of Mr. Chapman of Alabama to raise the pay of infantry from $8 to $10, this same Mr. Bedinger was found in the company of 83 nays, with J. Q. Adams at their head against this very motion! And, what is more, in the company of the "Fanatic" Giddings of Ohio!

What a stalwart friend of the War! What a friend of the Volunteers!

Bank in Martinsburg.

A meeting was held in Martinsburg on Monday last, to take measures for obtaining subscriptions of Stock to this Bank. Mr. Faulkner presided, and Dr. Hammond was Secretary. Mr. E. Pendleton gave a clear explanation of the necessity for such an institution, and of the advantages to be derived from it to the agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the county. Mr. Faulkner also portrayed the the advantages likely to result; and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the law.

Books are to be opened early in May.

FACTS IMPROVEABLE.

In reply to the Spirit of Jefferson of last week, we have only now to say, that our paper of the 25th of March gives a true statement from the Record, which cannot be contradicted, in reference to the votes of Mr. Bedinger on the Mexican War and the pay of Volunteers. Let the Spirit copy the journal, and let the votes of Mr B. speak for themselves.

No special pleading can get over the *fact*, that Mr B voted against Mr. Boyd's amendment declaring the War to "exist by the act of Mexico." This was the *test-vote* upon the principle involved, and Mr. Bedinger's subsequent vote upon the 14th, with the amendment incorporated against his *consent*, proves nothing for him on the point in controversy.

Mr. B. can't get over his vote against raising the pay of Volunteers, by any quibble whatever it stands recorded against him in the Congressional Globe, page 701, in the Daily Union of May 14, 1846, and in the National Intelligencer of May 12, 1846.

The Spirit does not trust its readers with these votes. Let it quote the record, if it dare The people are not to be humbugged by the declaration that Mr. Bedinger was ready to aid in the passage of a bill to increase the pay. *He never made any effort after[illegible]* for such increase. If he did, let him show it. On the contrary, he voted against the proposition of Andrew Stewart, a Whig, to give the Volunteers $15 a month! We suppose he was *scared* again—alarmed, lest his "ambrosial curls" might be found in company with the "bald pate" of the venerable John Quincy Adams.

Can such flimsy apologies for Mr. Bedinger's dereliections satisfy the intelligent voters of the Tenth Congressional District?

DISCUSSION IN FREDERICK.

We regret that we have not room to copy, from the Winchester Republican, an article on the discussion, at the Court House in Winchester, on the 5th instant, between Henry Bedinger and Anthony Kennedy, Esquires, the candidates for Congress. All accounts, verbal and printed, concur in the statement that Mr. Kennedy maintained himself and his cause most ably, and that he left upon the voters a very agreeable impression. We give from the Republican one item of the discussion.

"Mr. Kennedy charged Mr. Bedinger with voting against the grant of $500,000 to famishing Ireland, and Mr. B pleaded "the Constitution." Oh, what a convenient instrument is that same Constitution! Does the Senate wish to mutilate its journal, it interposes no obstacle! Does Mr. Polk wish to declare war, it interferes not with his sovereign will! Does he desire to defeat the expressed will of more than two thirds of the People's representatives, it assists him in the laudable purpose! But do the industrial classes of our land seek the fostering protection of their own government, it interposes its veto, it was not made for hewers of wood and [illegible] of water!

Starve, famishing Irish! Our unthinking Senate would have ministered to your wants—every wicked Whig in that unlettered hall cried "aye," dry up the Widow's tears, still the Orphan's wail. It was for the candite Mr. Bedinger to interpret the Constitution, and stop the "*twice blessed charity.*"

Irishmen, what say ye to this? Mr. Bedinger can find authority in the Constitution to vote *three millions* to bribe Santa Anna and his officers, but *not a cent* to relieve your suffering countrymen!

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Every body is asking in the city, (says the Washington City National Whig)—and there is a laudable curiosity to have the question solved—whether Gen. Santa Anna, who had the temerity to attack old "Rough and R[illegible] Buena Vista and win such *imperishable laurels* for his shallow brow, by getting terribly thrashed, is the same identical Santa Anna whom President Polk permitted to pass the blockading squadron last August, and who, Mr. Polk assured the world in his message of December last, was so much disposed for peace between us and Mexico, that he (the President) had unlimited confidence in his *(that Santa Anna's)* [illegible] also a burning disposition? And [illegible] mind, to know, whether desire in the [illegible] two Santa Annas be one and [illegible] same person, Mr. Polk has had his eyes opened to Mexican diplomacy and to the selfish designs of the romancing, one legged Hero's emissaries who have been so unwisely suffered to bamboozle the Government with the wild promises of peace by a man whose past history is the guarantee of his Punic faith? And there is likewise an intense anxiety among the people, to know, whether Mr. Polk has or has not placed out of his control the Peace money of three millions voted to him by the last Congress? It is to be earnestly hoped that the Father Confessor of the President, the venerable old man of the Union, will speedily solve these questions to the satisfaction of the country, and with credit to the sagacity of Mr. Polk!

POLK AND SANTA ANNA.

By the official despatches from Gen. Taylor, detailing the victory at Buena Vista, it will be seen (says the Carlisle Herald,) that the lives of nearly THREE HUNDRED citizens of the United States have been forfeited to the insane and suicidal policy which actuated President Polk in allowing the return of SANTA ANNA to the head of the Mexican Army! What a startling fact for the friends and relatives of the gallant dead at Buena Vista to reflect upon!

Thus while the glad hearts of a grateful people are swelling with joy and pride over the almost miraculous deliverance of General Taylor and his little army from the destruction which so fearfully hung over them, a terrible indignation is also felt and expressed toward our National Administration, who left this diminished force to struggle against a foe of five times its number, headed by a skilful General whom our own President had restored to the enemy. Well is it for the country that the skill and heroism of General Taylor has been sufficient to repair the mishap and to balk the unwitting Treason of our own imbecile rulers!—Let the whole country remember that General Taylor has been obliged to fight and defeat a General whom Mr. Polk himself allowed to return to the enemy!

☞ It is hinted that Mr. Polk will recall Santa Anna, since he has suffered old Zack to whip him so soundly!

ALEXANDRIA—GOV. SMITH.

The Governor has played the thoroughgoing partizan in the appointment of the County Court of Alexandria. Of twelve justices commissioned by him, only three are Whigs, and the others by no means the best selection he could have made from his own party. Great excitement has been produced, and he is openly denounced by prominent Democrats. The appointments seem to have been made with an eye to the selection of a favorite of the Governor's for the Clerkship.

On the organization of the Court, some difficulty was experienced about the appointment of Clerk, and Cassius F. Lee, Esq. was appointed Clerk *pro tem.* It is now found that the Court has no authority to appoint except for *seven years*, the constitutional term—and Mr. Lee having disregarded a polite intimation to resign, that august body is in a bad way. On the 5th, the Court met, and, without reference to the requirement of law, *to summon all the justices*, proceeded to recommend four other Democrats to be added to the Bench. The Governor will commission them, as a matter of course—and thus Alexandria comes into the State cursed with a partizan Court—in defiance of all regard for public opinion, or for the substantial interests of the community.

Gov. Smith seems determined to make the most of his patronage during his term of service.

Take Care of Old Rough and Ready.

With regard to the nomination of General Taylor as a candidate for the next Presidency, (says the Richmond Whig,) we have only to say, as we have heretofore done, that while we are not surprised at these spontaneous ebullitions of public feeling, we apprehend that it is *too soon* to open the campaign—too soon, especially in reference to Gen. Taylor himself, who, while the war continues, or at least while he remains in active service, ought not to be placed by his friends in a position which will subject him to a repetition of the annoyances to which he has been heretofore exposed, and to which it is almost a miracle that he has not fallen a victim. A General in the field cannot, with safety to himself, be placed in the attitude of a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, *in opposition to the party in power.* The temptation to throw obstacles in his way is too great; and though it may not be yielded to, the hazard ought not to be lightly incurred—for, as Mr. Jefferson well said, on one occasion, "we are not governed by Angels in the shape of Men." We therefore deem it advisable, though we believe it will be impossible to check the enthusiasm of the people—for this is a movement rather of the masses than of political leaders—to defer action upon the subject until the war shall be closed, or at least until Mr. Polk shall have succeeded, should he have the boldness to renew the attempt in f[illegible]

The following letter did not reach us in time for publication last week, as was designed by its author:

Correspondence of the Free Press.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The *Lions* were about to-day. In the morning, Van Amburg's great train of wild animals was brought into the City, amidst the greetings of hundreds of boys, who are always on the look-out for strange sights; and crowds are daily and nightly thronging the extensive enclosure of canvass, to witness the exploits of the great Lion-tamer.

In the afternoon, I had a view of two of the great political Lions of the age—Daniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton. The former seems to be in good health, though far from that state of robustness which he exhibited in 1840, when he faced the "October sun" at the great Whig Convention in Richmond. Mr. W. is about to make a Southern tour, as already announced in the newspapers. That he will be the "Observed of all Observers;" no one can doubt; and that he will receive the courtesies and respect characteristic of the Southern people, is equally certain. The religious portion of the community will feel an additional interest in his career, when they learn that this great intellect has publicly acknowledged the truths of the Christian Religion, by participating on Sunday last, in the Communion Service of the Episcopal Church. This will be deemed a triumph greater than any which the bloody fields of Mexico can afford.

Mr. Benton exhibits a fine degree of health, and walks the street with the manly gait of one conscious of both physical and mental energy. He has been twenty-seven years a Senator, and no doubt feels that the nodding plume and gaudy habiliments of the soldier would far less become him, at this time of life, than the dignified robes of the civilian. He has done well to stick to his vocation.

We have a report here this evening, that the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa has surrendered to Gen. Scott, after a fierce resistance to his assault, in which he lost 800 men. This may be but the news in anticipation.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

In addition to the information contained in the following paragraph, we can state that we had the pleasure of an interview, the other day, with Capt. Thomas G. Harris, one of the contractors, who informed us that the financial arrangements of the Canal Company were all complete, with the exception of one hundred thousand dollars, which the District cities were expected certainly to contribute. We may therefore expect the work on the Canal to be at once resumed, and finished in the course of the next year.

The Cumberland Civilian says:

"We hear very favorable accounts of the progress made by the contractors towards the completion of their arrangements. We understand they will be in Cumberland in a few days, in company with the Hon. JOHN DAVIS and NATHAN HALE, Esq., of Massachusetts, who are about to visit the scene of operations on the Canal, as the agents of the Barings."

Since copying the foregoing article, we have been informed that the City of Washington will furnish Fifty Thousand Dollars of the amount above referred to.

So that the results of liberal legislation on the part of Virginia, are already apparent—and the last session will be remembered as a glorious era in our history.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS to his ARMY.

The Washington Union, in publishing the subjoined "Order" issued by General Taylor after the battle of Buena Vista, remarks:

It is written in fine taste. It alludes in the most modest terms which he could employ, to the brilliant victory which our troops have won over the immense superiority of the Mexicans, headed by their most distinguished military leader. It pays due honors to the brave officers and troops who live to receive the gratitude of their country. It pays a brief but affecting tribute to those gallant spirits who have gloriously fallen in battle, but whose "illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army," and as a monument of the glory of our republic in the eyes of Europe. It treats as delicately as possible all those inexperienced soldiers who ingloriously fled, to whom he administers the warning lesson of seeking to retrieve their reputation by future exertions on another field. It is impossible to read the various descriptions of this remarkable battle, where the skill of the commanding general in seizing his ground and manœuvering his troops vied with the chivalry of his men, without the deepest emotion.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Buena Vista, February 25, 1847.

1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which has attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in an effort to force out our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The General would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged, for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered. While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the General deeply regrets to say, that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation, and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life, which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathy of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Maj Gen. Taylor.
W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[illegible] Taylor and Santa Anna.

The Matamoras Flag of the 27th ult. gives further accounts from Santa Anna's army. They were communicated by a letter from Tula, the 11th of March, written by a Mexican officer to a friend in Matamoras. The letter says Santa Anna arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th ult. He returned at the head of a remnant of one of the divisions of the army with which he had marched out to attack Gen. Taylor—the remaining two divisions having marched in directions where food might be procured for the famishing soldiery. The writer remarks of the battle and retreat: "We have suffered a far greater loss than in any engagement ever fought in the country—upwards of four thousand were left on the battle-field or died on the retreat—the army was destitute of provisions of any kind, and the soldiers were rendered ferocious by their privations and suffering; disaffection is wide-spread throughout the ranks, and I may say, the army under Santa is virtually broken up." This letter also mentions the death of several citizens of Matamoras, officers in the Mexican army, who were killed in the late battle.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Monterey on the 9th of March with the 1st Mississippi Rifles and the Kentucky Cavalry as an escort, and from an article in the American Pioneer, (a paper published at Monterey,) we infer that he was yet there on the 15th. What day he left Monterey we are not informed, but all accounts agree that he was in pursuit of Gen. Urrea. We extract from a letter in the Flag, dated Camargo, the 23d ult., which purports to derive its information from Major McCulloch:

Old Zack is down on this side of the mountains, hunting up Urrea with a sharp stick. The Old Zack is wrothy at being assailed in his rear and having his bread carts demolished, and if he but lays his hand on the Mexican General, will flay him alive. Urrea will doubtless effect his escape, for he would sooner meet the devil with odds than Old Zack. At the last accounts he was at Linares, making a straight shoot for the Tula Pass.

The Kentucky cavalry are here, having been sent down by Gen. Taylor as an escort to a train. They return immediately, accompanying the Mississippi and Virginia Regiments of infantry, who proceed through by the way of China.

Capt. Graham's company of dragoons, Capt. Gray's company of Rangers, four or five companies of Virginians, part of the Ohio and part of the Kentucky regiments of infantry, sent down here recently with the train, are all on their return to Gen. Taylor.

A letter in the Picayune, from Vera Cruz, dated the 28th ult. says:

From the city of Mexico, through the foreign fleet, I have later intelligence to communicate. On the the 18th inst., it is reported that Santa Anna was in the capitol, that he had joined the clergy, had put down the revolution of Gomez Farias and Salais, and that with his new associates, he is now anxious for peace. This news comes from a source that appears to me reliable, and I give it, believing it to be in the main correct.

It is further reported that Santa Anna is at the head of 4000 regular troops, and that, aided by the church party, is able to make headway against any opposition. In this distracted country, and among this uncertain population, it is hard to tell or even surmise what a day may bring forth; yet with the powerful aid of the clergy he may be enabled to keep the reins of power in his hands for a space, and make peace or continue the war as may best suit his purposes.—I am disposed to think, since his meeting with Gen. Taylor, that he has become heartily disgusted with the war.

Foreign News.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Washington Irving arrived at Boston on Saturday, with advices from Liverpool to the 21st ult. being one week later than previously received.—We copy the following from the New York Herald:

The Sarah Sands arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The Constitution, Capt. Britton, arrived on the 20th, with damage to spars, &c.

The Sarah Sands would return April 1st.

All kinds of cotton had declined 1-4d. per lb., but at this reduction purchases in Upland, which are placed at 6¼d. per lb., cannot be made to any extent. The total sales of the week, including 2,600 for exportation, have only been 16,450 bales.

The London corn trade was very firm on March 17th, for wheat, English and foreign, of which the supplies have been only small, and much below the great demand which exists for immediate use, by the matters, and for exportation to France, although higher prices have not been freely paid. The business has not been at fully the prices of Monday, and sales have been generally refused unless at higher rates.

Indian corn, of which the arrivals have been larger since the change of wind, is to be obtained at lower rates, there being numerous buyers at hand for this grain, where the prices show any tendency to decline.

The reports of the extensive arrivals of flour and Indian corn at the port of Liverpool, had not produced any influence in the London market, where the supplies were far below the present demand for every article for the home and foreign trade.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th and 17th, several parcels of American flour were purchased at Liverpool for shipment to France and coastwise.

The demand was finely met by the holders, and the prices of Tuesday were without change. At our market on the morning of the 19th there was a very fair attendance of buyers, and a tolerably good business was transacted in wheat and flour at the full prices of Tuesday.

Western Canal Flour realized 40 shillings per bbl., and the extent of sales since Tuesday is estimated at 30,000 barrels.

Indian Corn was one shilling to two shillings per quartea lower.

More business was doing at the decline.

On Tuesday, March 16th, in confirmation of increased arrivals, we have to note for that day, grain and produce coastwise, and from abroad, especially of Indian corn and flour, of which the importations are abundant, and the export to Ireland considerable. Transactions in every description of wheat were upon a limited scale.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. "Tribune" says in his letter of Saturday:

It is said that there was some bad conduct even on the part of *our* forces at Buena Vista; that neither the Arkansas nor Indiana regiment behaved with the bravery so characteristic of South-western population. The Arkansas regiment flatly refused,—so the story goes,—to advance with Gen. Wool upon the enemy, declaring the odds to be *too* great.—Whereupon Col. Yell of that regiment, desperate from the conduct of his command, called upon all who loved Arkansas to follow him, and accompanied by about 100 soldiers—good men and true—rushed into the thickest of the fight, and perished there. He sacrificed himself to the honor of his corps, and in the service of his country:—more, far more to be envied, than those of his regiment who survived the conflict and lost their reputation.

GEN. BUTLER.—The Washington Union of Wednesday evening, says:

"Maj. Gen. Wm. O Butler left Washington on Monday, on his return to his family in Kentucky. His wound is not yet sufficiently healed to return to the duties of the camp, which he is anxious to rejoin. Every attention has been paid at Washington, to this brave and accomplished officer. He was ordered to Washington by the President, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War. The "St. Louis Union" of the 29th ult., accurately states the object of his visit, when it says that 'Gen. Butler's information may be of service to the War Department, and we suppose he has been sent for, to be consulted on war points."

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Richmond Whig says, we were very much pained to hear, on Sunday evening last, of the sudden death of an estimable friend, Jas. W. Morgan, Esq., of Lynchburg, who expired suddenly in the railroad cars, near Atalanta, Geo., on the 12th ult.—His remains reached this city on Monday morning, and were conveyed in the packet boat to his family in Lynchburg, who were in expectation of greeting him, alive and well, on the very evening on which his corpse reached that place!

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.—The following incident goes to illustrate the great numerical force of the printers with the army. General Scott, on a recent occasion, wanted to have some general orders printed at a given time. He sent directions to the office of the Tampico Sentinal to have them done. He was told that in consequence of the scarcity of hands the work could not be accomplished.—He then, on morning of parade, ordered all printers to step forward three paces from the ranks, when several hundred men—all printers—obeyed the order!

Season.—The season is very backward at Buffalo. This time last year the Peach trees were in blossom. Now the ground is covered with snow.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT,

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ,
And the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa!

GEN. SCOTT'S OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The official accounts of the surrender of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa were brought to Washington on Saturday evening, by Col. Totten and Midshipman Huger, who arrived at Pensacola on the 3d inst., in the steamer Princeton, Capt. Eagle.

This brilliant victory has been achieved with the loss of but few lives on our part. The investment of the city was completed on the 18th of March, and the time up to the 22d was occupied in landing mortars. On that day at 2 P. M., the city was summoned to surrender; and on refusal, the fire was begun from seven mortars, which were afterwards increased to nine. On the morning of the 24th, the Naval battery of three 32 pounders and three 8-inch paixhan guns begun its fire; and on the 25th, a battery of four 24-pounders and 28-inch howitzers opened. These told with such terrible effect that early on the morning of the 26th, the enemy proposed a surrender, for which negotiations were opened, and subsequently completed, and on the 29th, our army took possession of the City and Castle, the American flag being hoisted on each at 11 o'clock A. M.

Col. Totten has furnished the Union an interesting memorandum, from which we take the following:

During the 16 days that intervened between the disembarkation of the troops and the opening of negotiations, there were five days of violent "northers," in which all landing of stores, &c., was interrupted. And, during the seven days of open trenches, there were two days and nights, in which it was impossible to undertake any new works; or even, by clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drifting sand, to arrest the accumulating damage.

The following is a list of killed and wounded before Vera Cruz, from the landing to the taking possession of the city and the castle—namely, from the 9th to the 20th March.

KILLED.

Navy.—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery.

Army.—2 officers and 6 men.

Total, 3 officers and 12 men.

WOUNDED.

Navy.—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery.

Army.—3 officers and 40 men.

Total killed and wounded, 7 officers and 58 men—making, in all, 65 persons.

Officers killed.—Capt. John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Capt. Alburtis, 2d Infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, navy.

Officers Wounded.—Lieut. Col. Dickinson, S. Carolina volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly; Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d Infantry, very slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

The number of rank and file prisoners had not been ascertained, but (reckoning on all previous accounts of the strength of the garrisons) cannot be estimated at less than 4,000 men—of which number, a considerable portion are supposed to be of their very best troops.

A friendly communication had been opened with the town of Medellin, twelve miles southward of Vera Cruz, after a sharp skirmish, conducted by Col. Harney, against some troops that attempted to obstruct the way. And an expedition, by land and water, was about to proceed to Alvarado; where, however, no opposition was looked for. Indeed, it was confidently stated in camp, when the Princeton sailed, that Mexican commissioners had already arrived for the purpose of treating for the submission of that place. The principal object of Gen. Scott at Alvarado is to open a source of supply of horses, mules, and beef cattle.

The first despatch from Gen. Scott, dated at his Camp before Vera Cruz on the 23d March, gives the details of his operations after the planting of his mortars, and his summons to the Governor of Vera Cruz for a surrender.

A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 22.

The undersigned, Maj. Gen. Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States of America, in addition to the close blockade of the coast and port of Vera Cruz, previously established by the squadron under Com. Connor, of the navy of the said States, having now fully invested the said city with an overwhelming army, so as to render it impossible that its garrison should receive from without succor or reinforcement of any kind; and having caused to be established batteries, competent to the speedy reduction of the said city, he, the undersigned, deems it due to the courtesies of war, in like cases, as well as the rights of humanity, to summon his excellency, the governor and commander-in-chief of the city of Vera Cruz to surrender the same to the arms of the United States of America, present before the place.

The undersigned, anxious to spare the beautiful city of Vera Cruz from the imminent hazard of demolition—its gallant defenders from a useless effusion of blood, and its peaceful inhabitants—women and children, inclusive—from the inevitable horrors of a triumphant assault, addresses this summons to the intelligence, the gallantry, and patriotism, no less than to the humanity of his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz.

The undersigned is not accurately informed whether both the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa be under the command of his excellency, or whether each place has its own independent commander; but the undersigned, moved by the considerations adverted to above, may be willing to stipulate that, if the city should by capitulation, be garrisoned by a part of his troops, no missile shall be fired from within the city, or from its bastions or walls upon the Castle, unless the Castle should previously fire upon the city.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to his distinguished opponent, his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz, the assurance of the high respect and consideration of the undersigned.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

B

[Translation.]

The undersigned, commanding general of the free and sovereign State of Vera Cruz, has informed himself of the contents of the note which Maj. General Scott, general-in-chief of the forces of the United States, has addressed to him under date of to-day, demanding the surrender of this place, and Castle of Ulloa; and, in answer, has to say, that the above named forces, as well as this place, depend on his authority, and it being his principal duty, in order to prove worthy of the confidence placed in him by the government of the nation, to defend both points all costs, to effect which he counts upon the necessary elements, and will make it good to that; therefore his excellency can commence hostilities of war in the manner which he may consider most advantageous.

The undersigned has the honor to return to the general-in-chief of the forces of the United States the demonstrations of esteem may be pleased to honor him with.

God and liberty!

Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847.

JUAN MORALES.

To Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the forces of the United States, situated in sight of this p[illegible]

Here follows a letter from the foreign Consuls, mentioning a truce to enable the [illegible] to leave the place with their women and children [illegible] Mexico, from Com. Perry, to the commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States, to cease all defense with the city, for the present.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.

SIR: The flag of the United States of America waves triumphantly over the walls of this city, and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

Our troops have garrisoned both since ten o'clock. It is now noon. Brig Gen. Worth is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged, at a late hour, night before last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th instant. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from Gen. Landero, on whom Gen. Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Com. Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender; for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissioners appointed by me early the morning before, had again met those appointed by Gen. Landero, Com. Perry sent ashore his second in command, Capt. Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Capt. Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited. Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Col. Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able co-operation of the United States squadron, successively under the command of Commodores Connor and Perry; the admiral conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers—I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve; but the steamer, Princeton, with Com. Connor on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, awaiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the meantime, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capitol.

In consideration of the great services of Col. Totten, in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence, at Washington, as the head of the engineer bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the department. I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Proposition for the appointment of Commissioners.

I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency the exposition which has this moment been made to me by the *Senores* Consuls of England, France, Spain, and Prussia, in which they solicit that hostilities may be suspended while the innocent families, in this place, who are suffering the ravages of war, be enabled to leave the city, which solicitude claims my support; and considering it in accordance with the rights of afflicted humanity, I have not hesitated to invite your excellency to enter into an honorable accommodation with the garrison, in which case you will please name three commissioners who may meet at some intermediate point, to treat with those of this place upon the terms of the accommodation.

With this motive I renew to your excellency my attentive consideration.

God guard your excellency, &c.

On account of the sickness of the commanding general, JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

Major General Scott.

On the reception of the above, General Scott appointed Gens. Worth and Pillow, and Col. Totten, his commissioners to treat for the surrender of the city and castle, and the Mexican commander, appointed Colonels D. Jose Gutierrez Villanueva, D. Pedro Miguel Herrea, and Lt. Col. of Engineers, D. Manuel Robles.

Article of Capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

PUENTE DE HORNOS,
Without the walls of Vera Cruz,
Saturday, March 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the commissioners, viz:

Generals W. J. Worth, G. J. Pillow, and Col. J. G. Totten, chief engineers, on the part of Maj. General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Col. Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieut. Col. of Engineers Manuel Robles, and Col. Pedro de Herrear, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don Jo[illegible] Landero, commanding-in-chief, Vera Cr[illegible] castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and their dependencies—for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison, or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States, as prisoners of war, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flags of the various forts and status shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries, and immediately thereafter, Fort Santiago at Concepcion and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their home. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the so rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not be again until duly exchanged.

5. All the *materiel* of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and their dependencies, belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the after prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definive treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical offices and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guarantied.

(Signed in duplicate.)

W. J. WORTH, Brigadier General,
GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier General,
J. G. TOTTEN, Col. and Ch'f Eng't,
JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA,
PEDRO MANUEL HERRERA,
MANUEL ROBLES.

Captain Aulick—appointed commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged)—and being present by Gen. Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, Capt. U. S. N.

Headquarters of the army of the United States of America, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.

Approved and accepted.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief of the U. S. N. forces, Gulf of Mexico.

Approbado y aceptado.

VERA CRUZ, March 27, 1847.

JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

A true copy of the original articles of capitulation.

J. L. Tapo. Eng'r, Act'g. E. P. SCAMMON.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

A TARIFF FOR MEXICO.

Every day develops new assumptions of power by the President; and now we have a scheme for raising money which shows that we have no further need of a legislative department in our government. The President has established a Tariff for Mexico, and has exercised powers as a conqueror, such as the laws of nations only accord to the crown of a conquering nation. It takes Congress to lay a Tariff for our own people; but Mr. Polk asks no aid from that body to establish a Tariff for Mexico! Will he need the action of Congress for any thing hereafter, except to register his edicts? He commenced the War with Mexico—and invited Congress to recognise its existence. That subservient body did his bidding, and what is it they will now refuse? Gen. Jackson only claimed to be a part of the law-making power. Mr. Polk goes further—and takes upon himself the kingly prerogative.

It remains to be seen whether his (Santa Anna's) return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Parades to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas and the Sabine.

[*Polk's Message, Dec.* 1846.

The people may well ask, whether in Santa's attempt at Buena Vista, where Gen. Taylor was left without proper support—fire to one against him—any evidence was afforded that it was the "interest" of Mr. Polk's Mexican Generalissimo to bring about a "pacific adjustment?" But for the gallantry of Taylor and his army, the whole American forces from Buena Vista to the mouth of the Rio Grande would have been sacrificed beyond a doubt.

Polk and Santa Anna.—The Albany Journal says: 'Gen. Santa Anna has paid, at Buena Vista, the first instalment upon the debt he owes our President for sending him back to Mexico. When he gets the three millions of dollars that Mr. Polk is anxious to send, he will probably be able to make a second payment. It is fortunate for the country that Gen. Taylor was, and will remain, ready to take Santa Anna's receipt."

Buena Vista.—Capt Tobin says the battle ground of Buena Vista is half classic—as it is the site where 12 000 Spanish Regulars were cut to pieces by 18 000 rancheros in the war with Spain for Mexican Independence. A note appended to some of the diagrams of the field, which have been published, says "it is distinguished in Mexican history for one of the bloodiest battles that was fought during the revolution of 1823 and 1824."

Plain Talk.—The Washington Union thus closes an affectionate epistle to the Charleston Mercury—giving that print some advice which is intended also to reach Mr Calhoun and his friends:

"When it (the Mercury) thus does battle in the ranks of our worst enemies, common honesty would dictate that it should raise their flag, adopt their watchword, and wear their uniform."

Famine in New York.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says: "It is estimated that the quantity of flour in this city, is reduced to less than a week's supply of home consumption. If, therefore, the North river should hold its ponderous jaws together for that time, famine will "*stare us in the face*."

Disease and death at Vera Cruz.—During 1841, there were 1017 deaths at Vera Cruz, of which 155 were from vomito; 142 from small pox 212 from diarrhœa. The whole population was then only 6500, so that one sixth died in the course of the year.

THANKS TO GENERAL TAYLOR.—The following resolution of thanks to Gen. Tayor, was offered, on Monday afternoon in the Second Branch of the Baltimore City Council, and unanimously adopted. It also passed the First Branch by the same unanimity:

Whereas Recent intelligence has been received at the war department, of another most brilliant victry achieved by the arms of American soldiers, under the command of a Captain already renowned for skill and bravery, unparalelled in the annals of war; therfore,

Resolved, as the sense of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore that the banks of this corporation, and of the whole people of these United States, are all due to Gen'l Z Taylor, and also the brave men under his command, for the brilliant victory achieved by his command at the battle of Buena Vista in Mexico, over the forces of that ill-fated Republic, under the command of their renowned chieftain—Santa Anna.

TO the VOTERS of JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Gentlemen: You will see by a reference to the public papers, that my friends have again brought my name before the people for a seat in the next Legislature. This was done without any solicitation or wish on my part, but yielding to the request of my friends, and with a perfect understanding that I should be empty from the arduous duty of canvassing the county—a practice of which I do not fully approve—yet it would have given me pleasure to have shaken hands with the residents of the County, were I not prevented by circumstances over which I have no control. Having been recently confined to my room by sickness on the one hand, and it being out of my power to leave home on the other, it is considered a sufficient excuse for this seeming neglect, but it would seem useless had I no excuse to offer, as I partly canvassed the county last Spring, and all of my political opinions are well known throughout the county—a part of which have been published by the friends who brought my name before the people, all of which I cordially endorse.

I cannot close without expressing my sincere gratitude to those of my friends who have thus manifested their friendship for me, and not only to them but to all those who shall think proper to give me their support.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 8, 1847

P. S. My left handed friends have started the same report they succeeded so well in last spring, that I had withdrawn my name from the contest. I have not done so, neither will I, let the result be what it may—I have no fears.

W. C.

THE EDUCATION BILL,

As Amended.

This act is to be voted on by the people of Jefferson, on the fourth Thursday in June. We shall publish it at an early day, as soon as the pending election is over. The subject will be entirely under the control of the people themselves, it requiring two thirds of the voters to carry the act.

BERKELEY.

JAMES E. STEWART, late Editor of the Martinsburg Gazette, an Independent Candidate for the Legislature, addressed the people of Berkeley on Monday last, in vindication of his course, and of his unwavering Whiggery. He declared his purpose to be, not to divide the Whig party, but to aid in the cause of Reform by a Convention to amend the State Constitution. He further declared that he would not be coaxed, driven, nor pulled from the track—that as there were no candidates of the other party, there had been no need of a Convention on the part of the Whigs, and that he had as much right to be a candidate as any other man.

Mr. Stewart admitted that his worthy competitors, Messrs Small and Brown, were also in favor of Reform in the State Constitution.

Medical Graduates.

Among the Virginians who have graduated at the late session of the Jefferson Medical College, we find the names of John D. Starry, Lewis M. Eichelberger, and Solomon A. Bates, of Jefferson County—young gentlemen who will do honor to their profession and to their native State.

NATIONAL WHIG.

This is the title of a new Daily Paper published at Washington, by Charles W. Fenton, Esq, at $4 per annum. The Weekly paper is $2 per annum. It is conducted with ability, and has the name of Gen Zachary Taylor at its head, as a candidate for the Presidency.

HAMPSHIRE.

William Harper, Esq, Editor of the Romney Intelligencer, and Robert Carmichael, Esq., are the Whig candidates for this County. James Allen and Asa Hiett, Esqs. are the Locofoco candidates If the Whigs of Hampshire will but do their duty, the county will be redeemed.

EDGAR SNOWDEN, Esq, the esteemed Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, has been nominated by the Whigs of Alexandria as a candidate to represent the counties of Fairfax and Alexandria in the Virginia House of Delegates.

☞ ERRATA.—In Dr. Blackburn's address, on the outer page, some errors occurred, which the reader will please correct.

In the 32d line, "formed but," should read "forced out."

In the 35th line, instead of "extraneous measure," read, "extreme measure."

CORRECTION.

Messrs Editors:—Dr. Blackburn is mistaken in his reference to the case of J S Gallaher, in 1833 as an "independent candidate. At that time, nominations by Conventions had not been adopted by the Whig party. Mr G had been a member of the Legislature for three years previous, and was a candidate for re election. He was not, therefore, in opposition to any nomination of his party It is true, most of the leaders at that time differed with him, but he was re-elected, and the next year had no opposition. The other c[illegible] (more strictly speaking) the "Independents.

But the Doctor himself permitted his name to go before the recent nominating Convention, without objection

AN OBSERVER.

Missourian Valor.—The force with which Capt. Morin defeated the 2000 Mexicans, near Santa Fe, was only 300 men, or about six Mexicans to one American. This is the greatest disproportion between two forces which has yet occurred in any battle in Mexico, and proves the valor of the gallant Missourians.

We are compelled to defer the despatches of Commodore Perry and other Naval commanders engaged in the seige of Vera Cruz. The co operation of these gallant officers and their men was of great service, and is highly commended by Gen. Scott.

The Alexandria Committee for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, have shipped by the brig Virginia, for Londonderry, in addition to the supplies sent out by the General Harrison, 8,375 pounds of Navy bread; and the Washington Committee by the same opportunity 800 pounds of Navy bread. Further parcels of produce are still arriving, and will be shipped as vessels offer; and several are looked for.—Our country friends, then, can still continue to send in their supplies.—*Alex. Gaz.*

STILL THEY COME.—The influx of steerage passengers at to New York from Europe the two past days, has been appalling. The New York brought 337, the Patrick Henry 332 the Zenobia 248, the Northumberland 60, the Empire 411, the Liverpool 415, the Albany 180, the Genesse 184. Total 2152.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN WOOL.—The Common Council of Troy (New York) have appropriated six hundred dollars to be expended in the purchase of a sword for Gen. Wool. This is a deserved compliment to that gallant officer from the authorities of the city where he has long resided.

There are said to be 700,000 bushels of wheat in store at Chicago, awaiting the opening of the Lake navigation to move forward to the Atlantic markets.

Alexandria Canal Trade.

ARRIVED, April 7.

Boat Thomas G. Harris, 275 bbls. flour, and 600 bushels corn to Lambert & McKenzie.

ARRIVED, April 8.

Boat George Washington, Burnt Furnace, 300 bushels new corn to Wm. Fowle & Sons, and 800 bushels white corn to Lambert & McKenzie.

Boat Merrill, Honeywood Mills, 439 bbls. flour, 37 bbls meal, 210 bushels corn, and 620 bushels oats Wm. Fowle & Sons.

Boat Union, Williamsport, 2800 bushels yellow corn to J. Fowle & and Sons.

Arrived, April 8.

Boat Cheesake, Berlin, 1300 bushels corn, 300 bushels to Lambert & McKenzie.

Boat Olive Twist, Williamsport, 500 barrels flour to J Wheat & Bros.

Arrived, April 9.

Boat Wm. Shepherdstown, 1400 bushels corn, 16 bbls flour Lambert & McKenzie, 800 bushels corn, 161 flour to Jacob Morgan.

Boat Mill Boy, 1590 bushels corn to Lambert & McKenzie.

Boat Ohio, Old Furnace, 1000 bushels corn to Joseph Janney, 300 bushels corn wheat Fowle & Sons, and 256 bbls. flour to Wm. Dyer.

Goodale, Loudoun, corn and Wheat Fowle & Sons.

Boat Benj. Franklin, Hancock, 1500 bushels wheat to Wm. Fowle & Sons.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, April 12, 5, P. M

CATTLE.—Prices ranged from $3a 4,50 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to $6a8,75 net, and averaging $4,12½.

FLOUR.—There were sales on Saturday of 2,500 bbls. Howard street Flour at $6,50.—Intelligence from England, six days later, was published this morning, showing a decline in the market for breadstuffs, but it has produced little or no effect on the price of Howard street Flour. There were sales to-day of 500 bbls at $6,62½ There were settlements on Saturday for receipts at $6,37½.

The unfavorable English news, published this morning, unsettled the market, and two sales, comprising 700 bbls. were made to-day at $6,50.

GRAIN.—A few parcels of Md. Wheat reached the market to-day, and sold at 145 cents for prime lots. About 1700 bushels Penn'a red sold at 150 cents.

Sales to day of Md. white Corn at 85a86 cts, and of yellow at 90.92 cents, a sale of Penna. yellow at 91 cts.

We quote Md. Rye at 78.80 cents, and Oats at 45a46 cts.

MARRIED.

At Shepherdstown, on Tuesday week, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave, Mr. ISAAC HAINWAY to Miss ANN FRANCES SOWDERS, both of this town.

On Thursday, 25th ultimo, by Rev. J. Larkin, JOHN N. PALMER to Miss ELIZA J. DIMOND, eldest daughter of Rev. J. Larkin, all of Baltimore.

Near Lovettsville, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. M. L. Shuford, Mr. JACOB MANN to Miss ANNA RUSE, all of Loudoun County, Va.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. S. Gover, Mr. EWELL ATWELL to Mrs. MARY ANN SEMPSON, all of Loudoun.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday morning last, Mrs. SUSAN GIBSON, the estimable consort of Maj. James Gibson, formerly of Frederick county, in the 61st year of her age.

Mrs. G, during her short residence in this community, won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, by her exemplary piety and charity.

On Friday night the 2d inst, SARAH LOVETTE BARNES, an interesting daughter of Mr. John Donavin of this place, aged four years.

A beauteous rose half open lay
Upon its parent stem,
An angel spirit passed that way
To deck his diadem—

And when he saw the lovely flower
"Too fair for earth," he cries;
Then plucked it for his golden crown,
To wear in paradise.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th instant, after a long and painful illness, JESSE BROWN, Esq, long known as the proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, Washington City.

On Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, after a few days illness, in the 75d year of his age, Mr. JAMES GLENN, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, but for many years past a resident of Washington City.

On Friday week, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jas. F. and Ann Reed of Martinsburg, in the 2d year of her age.

On Thursday week, Mr. JACOB RUSH, of Berkeley County, aged about 40 years.

On Thursday morning, the 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of her father, Col. Thos. Anderson, ELLEN HOPE, wife of John McHenry Robinson, of Louisville, Ky.

On the 28th day of March last, Mr. HENRY W. BAKER, of Frederick, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 7th of March, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Swayne, in Paris, Tennessee, SUSAN BALL, in her 77th year; a member of the Society of Friends, and formerly of Frederick county.

On Sunday morning last, in the 78th year of her age, Miss ZILLAH CHAMBERLIN, of this county.

On Bush's Marsh in Frederick county, on the 30th ult., Mr. JOHN LEWIS, in the 104th year of his age. The deceased was a Soldier of the Revolution.

On the 31 instant, near Staunton, in the 70th year of his age, JOHN HOWE PETTON, Esq, an eminent lawyer and estimable gentleman—and lately a leading member of the State Senate.

On the 6th instant, ALICE CLARABELA, daughter of Mr. William H. Chapman, of Harpers-Ferry,

"To see her in her mother—
Where angels wake their harps of gold,
And gaze again upon her charms—
Oh! this were bliss no tongue hath told!"

At Prospect Hill, April 9th, EMILY NEWTON, daughter of Daniel and Cornelia Moler, aged one year 7 months and 2 days.

Like the sweet flower that scents the morn
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely, was this infant's form,
Thus swiftly fled its hours away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires,
Had ever spurned at heaven's control,
Or ever quench'd its sacred fires.

It died to sin, it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod;
O mourner, such the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God! N.

Notices.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The semi-annual rent of Pews in the Presbyterian Church fell due on the 1st of April. Payment may be made to Charles G. Stewart. Any persons wishing to rent Pews for the ensuing year, will call, call on Mr. Stewart for all needed information.

April 8, 1847.

THE Ladies of the Old School Presbyterian Church in Shepherdstown, would take this method of returning their sincere thanks, for the great liberality extended towards them during their late Fair—not only by persons in their own town and neighborhood, but also by the Ladies of Martinsburg and Charlestown.

The Odd Fellows will please accept our thanks for the use of their Hall.

THE LADIES.

April 15, 1847.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, March, 1846, and we hope, if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a high respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said, all other classes of diseases.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ The above valuable Balsam can be had at the Drug Store of J. H. BEARD.

Charlestown.

W. T. Daugherty,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,—Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., offers his professional services to the public generally.

He will practise in Jefferson and the neighboring Counties.

April 15, 1847—*Spirit copy.*

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a new strong four horse running gear, ironed complete. It may be seen at Harpers Ferry. Any person wishing to purchase may apply to my brother Edward Rohr, at Harpers Ferry, or to the subscriber living in Charlestown.

GEORGE ROHR.

April 15, 1847—3t.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR!

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.

J. R. WHITE,

Merchant Tailor,

Opposite Abell's Hotel, Harpers Ferry Va,

SUCCESSOR TO T. J. W. SULLIVAN,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of fine and superfine French and English Cloths;

Fancy colored single milled Cassimeres, and black French Doe Skins;

Plain black, Fancy English and French Satin and silk, Fancy Merino, White Figured and Embroidered Marseilles VESTINGS;

Silk and linen Cambricks Packet Hdkfs;

Black and fancy Silk, and Jaconett Cravats;

Suspenders, Hosiery, &c., together with some beautiful pieces of Black and Fancy Colors;

Sashmeretts and Drap d'ete, for Spring and Summer Coats, and Pants.—ALSO,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

A general assortment, which will be sold cheap for cash. To all of which, he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally.

April 15, 1847—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Boteler & Johnson, at Berryville, Clarke County, Va., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Richard Johnson is authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

THOMAS A. BOTELER,
RICHARD JOHNSON.

Berryville, April 1, 1847.

BARGAINS.

HAVING exclusively the settlement of the firm of Boteler & Johnson at Berryville, I offer the entire

Stock of Goods for Sale.

The location is undoubtedly one of the best in the Union for a country Store. The great distance which I live excludes me from giving it my personal attention. I am therefore disposed to sell the whole stock on very liberal terms. Persons wishing to engage in the merchantile business will find it to their advantage to purchase. I will, until a sale is effected, dispose of Goods, either at wholesale or retail, at Baltimore and Philadelphia prices. A great inducement is now offered to those who wish to lay in a supply for one or two years, as great bargains can now be had; the retail and wholesale terms are cash, or with note at three, four, or six months interest to be added. Merchants of small country stores can obtain Goods lower than they can purchase in the cities, and will find it to their interest to replenish their stock from the abundant supply I have on hand.

All persons having claims against the concern will please present them—those indebted will please call and settle, either by note or cash. It is imperious on me to close the business of the firm at as early a day as practicable, so that I may be able to meet and discharge the liabilities of the House. It is to be hoped that the debtors will, without further notice, call and arrange their indebtedness. It will be considered a great favor.

During my absence from Berryville, Province McCormick, Esq is authorized to receive, receipt, and settle any business connected with the concern.

I take this opportunity to tender my most grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized the house, and still hope, as greater inducements are now offered to them, to receive a share of their custom, as well as that of the public generally.

RICHARD JOHNSON.

Weverton, Md, Ap. 15, 1847—4t.

Ho For the West!

THE undersigned, having determined to remove to the South Western part of the State, in a few weeks, would most respectfully call upon those who know themselves indebted to him to call and close their accounts. As he is indebted to a great many persons in this neighborhood, he must pay before leaving.

He has a large quantity of boots and shoes on hand which he will sell lower than any such work can be sold in the country. Any person making a bill of $5 or upwards shall have a credit of 6 months which will be the terms of his sale which he will give due notice of in a short time.

JOSHUA L. DEAVER.

April 15, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Co. are hereby informed that the annual meeting, for the election of 10 Directors and a President for the ensuing year, will take place on the first Monday of May next, at their office on the Island of Virginius, at Harpers-Ferry. Those who cannot attend in person, will send their proxies.

Those who have not paid up their instalments will please do so forthwith, or their stock will be advertised and sold according to the 8th article of the "Act of Incorporation."

Those wishing to take more stock will be enabled to do so, at the meeting, as there is a small amount yet to be taken, before the Books are closed.

JAMES GIDDINGS Pres't.

Harpers Ferry, April 15, 1847

Bark Wanted.

I WISH to purchase 250 to 300 Cords of Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark, for which I will give a fair price.

SAMUEL RIDENOUR.

Charlestown, April 15, 1847—3t.

JEFFERSON BOOT & SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber, (grateful for past favors, and hoping to merit future aid,) informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has recently received

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK of GOODS

belonging to his department. He would call attention particularly to his assortment of

Morocco and Calf Boots,
Kip and Coarse, do.
Men's Morocco, Calf and Cordovan Shoes,
Clay, Jefferson and Monroe, do.
Gaiters, Slippers, &c. &c.
Boys' Boots and Shoes;
Morocco, Kip and Leather Shoes;
Ladies' Morocco, Kip, Leather and Lasting walking Shoes;
Do do do Slippers,
Point Isabel, do.
Misses' Boots, Buckskin and walking Shoes, Slippers and ancle ties, great variety;
Childrens' Boots, Buckskin, Polka, walking, ancle and strap Shoes of all colors and prices,
Servants Boots and Shoes, extra quality, very large assortment.

Lasts of the latest style for Ladies and Gentlemen, together with an extensive supply of materials of the best quality, which he pledges himself to have made up to order in the most durable and tasteful style. All orders shall be executed with despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction, as he has in his shop the best workmen in every branch of his business.

JAMES McDANIEL, *Agent.*

Charlestown, April 15, 1847.

Plants for Sale.

EARLY York and early Bullock heart Cabbage, early Cauliflower Tomato, Egg Plant, White Solid Celery, Pepper, and a variety of choice Roses &c., at Bush. C. Washington's Garden.

April 15, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving from the Philadelphia and Baltimore market, my supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which, for variety of styles, cheapness &c will compare with any stock in town. I would most respectfully ask a call from my customers and the public generally, assuring them that I will sell goods at a small advance on cost and charge.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

April 15, 1847.

Miss McDaniel'd

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has received part of the Spring Fashions, and will receive a fresh supply in a week or ten days.—She is prepared to carry on the Millinery and Mantua Making Business in all its various branches. Thankful for patronage heretofore extended towards her, she would solicit a continuance of the same.

All kinds of country produce taken in payment for work, at market prices.

April 15, 1847.

A Card to the Ladies.

MISS MARY E. TAYLOR, from Winchester, announces to the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she intends commencing the

Millinery and Mantua-Making Business,

in all its various branches; and she hopes by strict attention, to merit the patronage of the Ladies. She will receive her patterns in a few days, when she will be able to accommodate those who may call on her. She will be found at the residence of Mrs Walker.

April 15, 1847—3t.

JOHN M. OREM & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO 230 BALTIMORE STREET,

North West corner of Charles, Balt.

HAVE received their SPRING & SUMMER supply of Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

Gentlemen's Clothing.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found a large assortment of the finest and medium qualities of CLOTHING READY MADE of superior style and workmanship.

No variation in prices, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS*, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

April 15, 1847—5t.

Fresh Spring Goods.

Crane & Sadler,

ARE now receiving their stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-ware, & Hardware, to which they respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine.

April 15, 1847.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and invite the public generally to call and examine my Stock, as I am confident it will compare, in point of style and low prices, with any brought to this market. I would invite the Ladies to the following in part:

Plaid Domestics, Ginghams;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Prints of every description;
Cotton Hosiery;
Table Damask, do. Cloths, Napkins;
Bonnet, Cap, and Neck Ribbands;
Best French Kid Gloves,
Striped Swiss for Dresses,
Grass Skirts, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

For the Gentlemen.

I would invite the Gentlemen to call and see my assortment of Superior black French Cloths, from $5 to $8 per yard, Black French Cassimeres, for Spring and Summer wear;
Superior black Italian Cravats, Fancy do;
Gambroons, plain, striped, and Duck;
Drilling for Pants; Suspenders;
Marseilles Vesting, Plain and Figured, and all other goods usually kept in a country Store

Domestics.

Osnaburgs, bleached and brown Cottons;
4-4 9-4 cottons, 4 do.,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,

E. S. TATE.

Charlestown, April 15. 1847.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THO. THOMAS has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large and elegant stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprising in part, the following:

French and English Cloths, all colors,
Black and Fancy cassimeres,
Satin, Valencia and Marseilles Vesting,
Balzarines, Lawns and Ginghams,
Fancy Plaids, Muslin de Laces and Alpacas,
Fringes, Laces, Lace Muslins, Curtain Muslins,
Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Bandana Hdkfs.,
Damask and Pongee, do.
Super Black Italian Cravats,
French, English and American Prints,
Canvass Drillings, Farmers &c.
Cottonades for Pants, all qualities and colors;
Rio Grande and Monterey Plaids,
Taylor's Stripes and Mexican plaids,
Checks, Penitentiary plaids, and Bed tickings,

A large and general assortment of Brown and bleached Cottons. Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c &c.; all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.

Halltown, April 15, 1847—*Spirit copy.*

N. B. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. T. T.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, Va., on the 1st day of April 1847.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say that they are advertised.

	B		
David Beard		Thomas T. Lemon	
George Beigle		Mary Lemon	
Wm Bentz		E. I. Lee	
Martin Billmyer		L. V. Lemon	
David Billmyer			M
Solomon Billmyer	3	Dr. Robert Magruder	
George Boryer		Alex Musgrove	
Rebecca Bradshaw		Samuel Melvine	
Henry Brenner		A. R. McQuilkin	
David Bowers		James W. Moore	
Washington Banks		Fountain Maloney	
Helinous Bradford		John F. Martin	
			P
Owen Bisset		Frederick Peters	
	C		R
James L. Chaplin		Drusilla Ray	
John Crow		Wm Rollins	
	D	Margaret Robinson	
Lewis Duke		Eliza Slain	
Nathan Drenner		Elisha Snyder	
Valentine Dust		John Shindler	2
	E	D. E. Sholl	
Joseph Entler	2	Wm. Stevens	
	F	David Snively	
Henry Flood	2	Elizabeth Strider	
Thomas Flood		Catharine Snyder	
Wm Fancett		John K Smith	
William Fouke		Benjamin Snope	
James Fouke		Isabella Staley	
James Flanegan		J. H Shepherd	
	G	Isaac Sharpless	
William Gurry		Shortt & Shofer	
William Grove			T
Zophey Groff		Harrison Turner	
	H	Isaac Tanner	2
Edward Hays		Sarah Thornburg	
Joseph Hogue			W
Christenia House		John B. Woltz	3
George Holiday	2	E. C. Williams	
Martenia Haden		Margaret Williamson	
David Hoffman		William Waters	
Alexandria Hodge		John J. Welsh	
	J	David Whitson	
Elizabeth Jones		Eliza Waters	
	K	Jacob Williamson	
Jno. H. Kioth		Hiram Watsh	
Charles Keyser		Spencer Williams	
Peter Keys		Mr. Whittlemyer	
Jno. Keplinger		John Wormeldorf	
David Koslauyer		Geo. Weeks	
	L		Y
Sarah Lancaster		Jacob Yantz	
Col. Robert Lucas			Z
Samuel Loyd		Elizabeth Zeigler	
Samuel Linn			(2)

J. K. WHITE, P. M.

Shepherdstown, April 15, 1847.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, this week, their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which have been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and selected with great care. We respectfully ask our friends and the public generally, to call and examine them. They comprise the newest styles of the season; all of which we promise to sell upon the most accommodating terms MELLER & BRO.

April 15, 1847.

Information Wanted.

OF the last Will and Testament of the late Ambrose Cramer, dated 1841, who migrated from Ireland in the year of a certain CHRISTOPHER BENNER BURNS, is bequeathed the sum of $100. It is stated in the said Will, that the said Burns was last known as residing at Tholn Hill, near Emmittsburg, Maryland. This is therefore to inform said Burns that if he will come forward and sufficiently identify himself, he will receive from the undersigned the above legacy.

All Editors in the U States, disposed to confer a favor on Mr Burns, will please give the above a few insertions.

G. W. SAPPINGTON, Ex'r
of Ambrose Cramer, dec'd.

Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va
April 15 1847.

Miller Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Miller of tried capacity. A young man that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will find a good situation.

JOHN W. McCURDY.

Bullskin Mills,
Near Kabletown, April 15, 1847—3t.

Family Carriage for Sale.

I WILL sell, before the Court House, on the day of the election, (*Thursday 22d instant.*)

A Family Carriage

And harness nearly new and fashionable style. Also, a pair of first rate Carriage Horses. A credit of six months will be given—bond and good security will be required.

WM. H. GRIGGS.

April 15, 1847.

Company Orders.

THE Companies of the 55th Regiment, V. M., are ordered to parade at the times and places as follow. Adj JOHN REED is hereby ordered to muster each company.

The different Companies in the Shepherdstown district will parade in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday the 10th of April*, at 11 o'clock, A M.

The Company formerly commanded by Capt. Thomas West, will parade in Charlestown, at the usual place of parading, on *Saturday the 17th day of April*, at 11 o'clock, A M.

The Leetown Company will meet at its usual place of parading, on *Saturday the 24th of April*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Smithfield Company will meet at its usual place in Smithfield, on *Saturday the 24th of April*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

F. YATES, *Lieut. Col. Com'g.*

April 8, 1847.

NORMAN MILLER,

Attorney at Law,

Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan.

Office at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Berkeley.

Martinsburg, April 8, 1847—1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me as Agent for Wm S. Lock, as well as for Lock and others, are hereby notified that the business of the Concern was dissolved on the 1st of April, by mutual consent. The Books and all the accounts have been handed over to said Lock, to whom they belong, for collection.

WM. HICKS.

N B. I hope all persons indebted to myself as well as to myself and others, on Saddler Shop account, will call and make payment, as the Concern is in debt for material that must be paid. WM. S. LOCK.

April 15, 1847.

Brushes for Sale.

JUST received from the agent of the New York Factory, a large and handsome assortment of Brushes, such as white wash Brushes, every size, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Hair Brushes, &c, which will be sold cheap by

WM. S. LOCK,

April 8, 1847

Hillsborough Academy.

J. POTTS, A. M., PRINCIPAL

THE Principal respectfully announces to his friends and the public that the Female Department of this Academy will open on the 12th of April. Arrangements have been made for giving instruction in the ornamental as well as the useful branches of an education. Two assistants, a male and female, having experience in teaching, have been employed to assist constantly in the Academy; while a lady who has had experience in teaching music, will give instruction in this branch, and a gentleman well qualified, will give instruction in drawing and painting. It is believed the amount of assistance rendered, and consequently, the constant attention which will be given to the pupils in both departments, will, as far as possible, ensure their success.

While the Principal will devote his time particularly to those pupils pursuing the higher studies, he will likewise pay all necessary attention to those less advanced, and no pains will be spared in order that general satisfaction may still be given.

The expenses for tuition, board, &c. are only $50 per session of twenty-three weeks.

Hillsborough, Va., April 8, 1847—3t

BOARDING SCHOOL

At WILLOW HILL, one mile from Kerneysville Depot, Jeff Co. Va.

REV. J. L FRARY, PRINCIPAL.

THE 1st Term of this School will commence on Monday April 19th.

A limited number of Boarders will be received, who will be treated, in all respects, as members of the family. It will be the aim of the Principal to educate the conscience and elevate the morals, as well as to secure intellectual progress. The location of the School is highly favorable to health and morals.

For board, tuition, &c. the charges will be sixty dollars per session—except where two come from the same family, in which case fifty will be charged. For tuition alone, the charges will be from three to six dollars per quarter, according to the branches pursued.

Willow Hill, Jefferson Co. Va.
April 8, 1847—1y

For Rent,

THE Store and Warehouse at Leetown, immediately on the Shepherdstown Turnpike, at the crossing of the Martinsburg and Charlestown Roads. The above stand has always possessed a large and profitable trade, and is considered superior to any point for business in this or neighboring counties.

There is a Post Office at the store; also a Dwelling attached, at present in the occupancy of a good and fashionable Tailor.

The above stand will be rented low, if immediate application be made.

FRANCIS DUNNINGTON.

Walper's X Roads, April 8, 1847—tf
Martinsburg Gazette 3t

For Rent,

THE Store Room recently occupied by Samuel H Allemong—it is in good condition, and in a central part of the town. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1847.

Also, 2 House on Main Street—possession immediately. *WM R. BAUM.*

March 25, 1847—3t

A Second-hand Grand Piano,

WILL be sold for $85 in good paper, or upon a credit of six months.

April 1, 1847. Inquire at this Office.

SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM

In Berkeley County, Va.

I AM authorized by George E Dunkin, Esq. to sell his

FARM

In Berkeley County, near the Swan Pond, now occupied by B. Whitson, either the whole or the Eastern half. In case the half only is sold, the cleared and timber Land will be divided in just proportions.

The terms of payment will be easy. This is a desirable tract of Land and among the best land in the County.

E. I. LEE.

Shepherdstown, April 8, 1847—6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 17th instant, at Shannondale Springs, will be offered for sale, the following property, viz:

Seven Horses,
Twelve superior Milch Cows, some of them fresh,
Fifty Sheep,
A Wagon and Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Gears and other Farming Utensils,
250 Barrels of Corn,
15 Acres of Wheat in the ground, and other articles.

ALSO—A QUANTITY OF

Superior Wines & Liquors,

Being the remnant of the Company's stock.

TERMS.—The Corn sixty days credit. All sums under $5, cash—above that amount for other articles, 9 months—bond and good security to be given. By order,

B. C. WASHINGTON, *Pres't.*

April 8, 1847—*Spirit copy.*

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Vendue, on the Farm lately occupied by Ann R Chapline, near Shepherdstown, on TUESDAY the 20th day of this month, *THE LIFE ESTATE* of the said Ann R. Chapline, in the following property, to wit:

One Safe, 7 Windsor Chairs,
One Settee, 1 Rocking Chair,
One Dining Table, 1 Clock,
One Cupboard,
A NEGRO WOMAN named Rachel, and her Two Children,
An old MAN named Harry,
Two small Negro Boys,
A Girl named Rachel,
A Girl named Eliza,
A Girl named Cecilia,
A Boy named Sam, and
A boy named Tom.

Also—The Life Estate of the said Ann R. Chapline, in the said Farm, which contains about 175 Acres.

TERMS OF SALE

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS
PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be taken in payment in full, if paid entirely in advance.

☞ Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square of ten lines $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. ☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Mr. V. B. Palmer, American Newspaper and Advertising Agent in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, has been appointed Agent for receiving and forwarding subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at his offices in those cities respectively, viz:

Baltimore, Southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets.
New York, No. 80 Ann Street.
Boston, No. 14 State Street.
Philadelphia, No. 59. Pine Street.

VARIETY.

A Good Test—We heard a story, the other day, which is too good to be lost.—Farmer Dickens, for so we will call him, one of the neighboring York county farmers, alike noted for his shrewdness and pretty girls, was visited by Joe Jenkins, under pretence of trading oxens, while his real object was to secure one of Farmer Dickens' daughters. Finding no way to accomplish his real object without a direct appeal to the old man, he ventured to pop the question, and received in return a most decided negative. Joe, was not shrewd enough to manage *his* girls.—Joe, nothing daunted, pushed the trade in oxen, and, in spite of the farmer's shrewdness, succeeded in a bargain by which the old man found himself essentially 'shaved.' At the next appearance of Joe at Farmer Dicken's, all was changed, and the old man at once declared that he might go ahead, for if he was shrewd enough to cheat him he would risk him with the gals. Joe, went ahead, took possession of his desired object, and thus far has shown that the old man was not in an error as to his conclusion.

Best Definition of a Drunkard yet.—At a recent session of the court, held at Brooklyn, a prisoner was arranged for getting drunk. Quite a number of witnesses had been examined and got along very comfortably. At last a young woman was called upon the stand, who gave a very intelligent, straight-forward story, so much so, that she was at once marked by the defendant's counsel, as a very important witness. Upon cross examination, she was asked by the lawyer how she knew the man was drunk,—and when, according to her notion, she considered a man drunk? She straightened up at least six inches in her shoes, and looking the lawyer straight in the eye, said she, 'Sir, I should call a man *drunk* when he couldn't *walk straight*—when he couldn't *talk straight*, and when he *used his shirt-bosom for a 'spit box*"

N. E. Arena.

"A Great Invintion."—An Irish soldier was notified at Resaca de la Palma in the battle of the 9th of May last, performing prodigies of valor, and around his body swathed a bulk as if he had distributed the contents of his knapsack about him for more easy transportation—On he dashed into the teeth of danger; and was among the first who broke into the Mexican Camp. Here, while standing among a group of comrades, some of them inquired what he had wrapped around him.

'Is it this?' says he; 'och! by Saint Patrick, but that's a great invintion intirely, didn't I walk into them yellow raskills without the laste apprehension; for I had my air-tight *life preserver*, blown up to its full extinsion, and divil a wan uv thur bullets could touch me?'

THE WATER CURE.—Some years ago before the introduction of the Cistern, one of our wealthiest citizens—a man for a hard occasion to send his wife to fetch it, a pale of water. Johnny did his business—but leging that it was hard, what do you understand to be your business?' rejoined his master. 'To take charge of the horses, and drive the carriage, sir.' 'Do you harness the horses directly?' 'No, sir—I bring the carriage to the door.' When the carriage drove up, its owner discovered Mary, the house maid, to take her pail and get in, and the fastidious coachman was compelled to drive her to the pump—stop for her to fill her pail—and then drive her back again!

The lesson, it is needless to say, was never forgotten.

THE DIFFERENCE.—'A little more animation, my dear,' whispered Lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille.

'Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma,' replied the provident nymph: 'I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man.'

'Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was.'

A dentist was lately making a speech in one of the interior counties. What do you ask for pulling a tooth, doctor? exclaimed a fellow in the crowd

I will pull your tooth for a shilling and your nose for half the money, replied the speaker.

A farmer had a scythe so exceedingly sharp, that, having hung it upon the bough of a tree, on a moonlight night a poor man passing by had his leg cut off by its shadow.

One of the greatest surgical operations on record is that of a Mr Wise whose patient had one leg longer than the other He drove in the long leg, which made them both of a size.

A young lady's life was recently saved by her bustle. A snake pursued her when overtaking the girl, he made a snap at her and seized her bustle in his mouth, which the stupid animal supposed to be a part of herself.

A wealthy farmer in Kentucky says 'I would rather be taxed for the education of the boy, than the ignorance of the man. For one of the other I am compelled to be.'

PRIVATE SALE.

About 113 or 114 Acres of Land,

IS offered at private sale, within 14 miles of the Potomac Mills, 4 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 14 miles from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. One third is good TIMBER. The improvements consist of a NEW TWO STORY

Log Dwelling House,

with cellars, and a good log barn with stabling for eight horses. Also, corn-house, wagon-shed, carriage house, ice-house smoke house, with a cellar under it A YOUNG ORCHARD OF

APPLE & PEACH TREES;

Also—A large cistern and never-failing well of water at the door; also, a large pool that supplies all the stock on the farm, with access from every field, which are seven in number, and all the fields have gates well fixed.

The Farm is well enclosed, and is, altogether, one of the most desirable in the county.

Any person wishing to purchase will please call and see me, living on the farm.

The payments shall be moderate, but personal application will satisfy all. Any person wishing to buy can have possession on the first payment. SAMUEL HESS.

April 1, 1847—tf

Valuable Jefferson Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his

Valuable Landed Estate,

Situated three miles North West of Charlestown, (the seat of Justice, for Jefferson county, Va.) within half a mile of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and also within four miles of Kersey's Depot, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,

Containing 600 Acres.

The improvements consist of a commodious BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing eleven rooms. The Outbuildings consist of a Smoke-house, negro houses, stabling, &c.

There is a great variety of

Choice Fruit

growing and yielding, upon the estate, besides every variety of *Ornamental Trees* growing in the yard.

The Dwelling commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge and North Mountains, and is very healthy, but few cases of sickness having ever occurred, arising from its local situation. The land is of the best limestone. From its location,—being convenient to all the improvements, so that all the produce raised upon the farm can be easily conveyed to market at little expense,—this estate is one of the most desirable in the county.

This land can be divided into two farms, giving both wood and water to each.

The subscriber respectfully invites a call from those desirous of purchasing land, as he is prepared to accept a price that would make the purchase a valuable investment, even as a speculation, to any disposed to engage in such an enterprise. To a gentlemen of fortune, who desires a country residence, an opportunity is now afforded rarely to be met with.

WM. T. WASHINGTON.

Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va } Nov 19, 1846

Land for Sale.

I HAVE several fine TRACTS OF LAND in this county and in Berkeley, for sale at low prices and on most accommodating payments.

H ST. G. TUCKER.

Hazlefield, Jefferson co. Va., } Oct 1, 1846—tf

Valuable Rich-Woods Land
FOR SALE

I WISH to dispose of that portion of the Rich-Woods FARM lying on the West side of the county road which connects the Smithfield Turnpike with the Winchester road, and adjoining the lands belonging to the heirs of John T. A. Washington, deceased, Dr. Samuel Scollay, R. W. Baylor, [illegible] Washington. This tract contains about

One hundred and sixty Acres,

Ninety acres of which is cleared land—the remainder is heavily Timbered, the growth consisting of the various kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, locust, &c. The open land, (thirty acres of which is well set in clover,) is finely exposed for cultivation—the wood land protecting the fields from the North and West winds—and the soil is of the very best quality.

I also wish to dispose of a **TRACT OF LAND** on the Blue Ridge Mountain, about two miles below the Shannondale Springs, containing about

800 ACRES,

of cleared land, the remainder in growth of oak, hickory, pine and chestnut. There are upon this tract several cleared fields, three Orchards, and a number of fine Springs near the dwellings. This tract will either be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. My terms will be made known to those who may be disposed to purchase either of the above tracts.

THOS. B. WASHINGTON.

Rich Woods, Jan 7, 1844—tf

JEFFERSON LAND
AT PRIVATE SALE

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, lying one mile South West of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va,

Containing 232 1-2 Acres,

About seventy of which are covered with thrifty YOUNG TIMBER. This is strong limestone land, with improvements as follows: A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Stone Kitchen, convenient, Smoke-house, a never-failing well of water about 30 yards from the house, two stables and corn house, young Orchard and fencing good. 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.

RICHARD TIMBERLAKE.

Jan 21, 1847—tf

Clarke County Land for sale.

THE undersigned, wishing to dispose of his Farm, situated in Clarke County, Va two and a half miles from Summit Point Depot, on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, five miles north of Berryville, offers it at private sale. The farm contains about

150 Acres;

fifty of which are in good timber. A detailed description is deemed unnecessary—suffice it to say, a great bargain will be given. Possession given on the 1st of January next, or sooner if desired. THOS. W. McCORMICK.

Berryville, June 4, 1846—tf.

The undersigned is authorized and will attend to the sale of the above property.

P. McCORMICK.

Sept 17, 1846.

Read This!

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 12th of this month,

A Cow, a Heifer & 3 Steers.

My fences were pulled down by wagoners from Bullskin, or the vicinity of Kabletown, consequently all my cattle strayed off. I have recovered all but those above mentioned. My mark is a crop and slit in the right ear, and two slits in the left. The steers were branded with the letter B on the horn. A suitable reward will be given for their recovery.

March 25, 1847. W. W. LANE.

Spring Fashions of Hats for 1847,

J. L. McPhail, 132 Baltimore Street, between Calvert and North Streets,

IS prepared to furnish to his customers and the public generally, the different styles of HATS for the coming season. He has just received, by transportation, 6 cases of FRENCH HATS, of superior material and finish.

March 18, 1847.

Commissioners of Election.

AT March Term, 1847, of the County Court of Jefferson, the following persons were appointed to superintend the election at the several precincts in the County, on the Fourth Thursday in next month, (April) of two persons to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of this Commonwealth, and of a person to represent the District of which this county forms a part, in the next House of Representatives of the United States

At Charlestown—George Wm. Ranson, Sam'l Ridenour, James M. Brown, Gerard D. Moore, and Francis Yates, or any two or more of them.

At Middleway—James Grantham, Sam'l Cameron, George Murphy, Ambrose C. Timberlake, and Meredith Helm, or any two or more of them.

At Shepherdstown—John M. Jewett, James A. Chapline, Alex. R. Boteler, David Bilmyre, and Joseph Entler, or any two or more of them.

At Harpers-Ferry—Gerard B. Wager, George B. Stephenson, Wm. J. Stephens, George Mauzy, and Richard Henderson, or any two or more of them.

A Copy—Teste,

T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

March 25, 1847—*Spirit copy.*

The National Hotel,
Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Va.

THE undersigned has taken the BRICK TAVERN HOUSE, in Woodstock, formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Rinker, and more recently by Mr. James Allen, as a House of Entertainment. It is deemed useless to make any vaunting professions of her intentions to keep the House in a very superior style; however, she deems it but justice to herself and to the public to say, that she is prepared to keep the tavern as well as any ever kept in the place, and that it is her fixed intention to meet the just expectations of all who may favor her with a call.

She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. ☞ The Stages stop at this house.

CLARA MILLER.

Woodstock, Va., Jan 14, 1847—6m

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

THE subscribers announce to the public that this establishment is now open for the reception of company. 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.

BUSHROD TAYLOR,
GEO. W. SEEVERS.

Winchester, Va., Jan 21, 1847—tf

THE SWAN TAVERN,
Richmond, Va.

THIS "OLD AND TIME HONORED HOUSE," 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.

BOARD.

For man and horse	$1,50
Man alone	1,25
Dinner	50
Supper	37
Breakfast	37
Lodging	37

The Proprietor solicits his friends in the Valley to give him a call, confident that he will please them. W. JACK. TAYLOR.

Refer to Col. E. P. Hunter, Andrew Kennedy, Beverly Tucker, J. S. Gallaher and the Editor.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1847

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

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I will have *OYSTERS* and other *Delicacies* of the season served up daily, in a *superior style*, where Ladies and Gentlemen can get what they want, *and only pay for what they get.* My situation is the most convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where Passengers cannot possibly be left. I return my grateful thanks to the many thousands of my friends for the [illegible] OPPOSITION During the last year, and hope always to merit their favors.

E. H. CARRELL.

Harpers Ferry, Oct 8, 1846.

P. S. For the better accommodation of Ladies I have fitted up an additional Dining Room for them and those travelling with them, which is attended by female servants exclusively.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform the public that he has leased the Hotel at Harpers-Ferry, known as the UNITED STATES HOTEL. He has been flattered by the kind testimonials he has received of the satisfaction and approval of his conduct as a landlord in *Charlestown*, and bringing to his residence the experience of some years, he believes he will be able to maintain his character among his friends, and to acquire new tributes of approbation from the travelling public. He is determined to keep a good house, and one which will recommend itself.

He asks the travellers by the Rail Road as well as all others to give him one call, and if there be any reasonable cause of complaint of the fare or the manner of its service, a second visit will not be expected. He will endeavor to be polite and courteous, and all in his employ, connected with the Hotel, will be required to practice the same deportment. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of visitors—singly or in families, and the best the markets afford will be at the service of his patrons. His bar will be furnished with good WINES and LIQUORS, and his Stable will be attended by one of the best ostlers the State can produce. JOS. F. ABELL.

April 10, 1845.

JEFFERSON FARM
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM upon which he resides,

Containing 318 Acres,

Of Limestone Land; about 250 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with abundant resources for its further improvement, available at very little expense. The greater part of the Woodland (about 70 Acres) is enclosed for pasturage.

The Opequon Creek (upon its Western border) and a number of conveniently situated Ponds, give it a permanent supply of water.—And the Shepherdstown Turnpike passing within a few hundred yards, renders the access easy, at all seasons, to the Villages, Mills, Rail Road Depots, etc., in the vicinity.

The improvements have, all, been recently erected, and are ample for the accommodation of a large family, both white and black, and for the various uses of the farm.

The Dwelling House,

(Built of Brick) containing nine rooms, besides pantries, garrets, etc., is handsomely finished, and prettily situated, in an extensive grove of oaks.

In every respect, this property combines the requirements of a comfortable residence, with a well *improved* and *productive* Farm, justly considered one of the most valuable of its size, in Jefferson county. It is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms, both as to price and the time of payment. For further particulars, either apply to the subscriber (personally) on the premises, or by letter, addressed to him, near Leetown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

PHILIP P. DANDRIDGE.

March 4, 1847—tf.

Bargains, Bargains.

PERSONS who wish to purchase cheap goods would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to reduce my stock to make room for an early supply of spring goods. E S TATE.

March 18

BACON—1206 pounds prime Bacon, hog round. Also, 400 Cucumbers in brine, for pickling, just received by

March 25. S H ALLEMONG, Agt.

Alexandria, Va., March 25, '47.

McVEIGH, BRO. & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Extensive Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and dealers generally, that they are now receiving direct from New York and Boston, and in store, their Spring supplies—consisting in part as follows, viz:

115 hhds St Croix, Porto Rico, Muscavvana & New Orleans Sugars,
85 boxes & bbls single & dble refined Loaf "
25 " white and brown Havanna, "
25 bbls. Pulverized and Crushed, "
122 hhds, tierces and barrels N. O. Molasses, "
Porto Rico and Cardenas, "
550 bags strong scented green Rio Coffee, } COFFEE & TEAS.
122 Gov. Java, Maracaibo & Angostura,
133 St. Catharine, Laguira & St Domingo,
23 'Cape,'
110 chests and ½ chests Gunpowder Imp, Young Hyson and Powchong Teas, of superior quality.
9 tierces fresh best Rice,
150 boxes rosin soap,
125 " Shaving " (great variety,)
11 " Castile "
155 " Mould and Dipped Candles,
75 " Sperm do.,
25 " Adamantine,
120 " Cheese,
105 " Starch and Chocolate,
1000 sacks fine and G A salt,
120 bbls No 1 gross herring, (family)
100 doz corn brooms, 100 painted buckets,
22 bags pepper and allspice,
50 boxes ground pepper,
42 do Sanger's mustard,
100 kegs Hazzard's sporting powder,
33 do blasting do
250 bags shot, assorted no's,
120 boxes Bunch Raisins,
10 cases Preserved Ginger,
15 boxes rock candy,
25 baskets and boxes salad oil,
20 boxes Shelled Almonds,
25 Bales Almonds, Filberts, Pecon & Brazil Nuts,
4 casks of copperas,
25 bbls chip logwood,
122 kegs white lead, No 1, pure and extra,
1600 lbs bar lead,
5 casks putty in bladders,
150 boxes window glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
75 boxes German pipes,
100 doz Demijohns, 1 2, 3 and 5 galls,
150 doz Mason's & Blane's challenge blacking, large and small size,
1 hhd lampblack,
150 kegs Epsom Salts, salaratus, Brimstone, ginger, alum and indigo,
50 coils bed cord, and leas. line rope,
50 mats cinnamon, 300 lbs cloves,
152 boxes 12's, 14's, and 16s,' } TOBACCO.
105 " 5's, and 8's,
75 Harris' sup'r Cavendish,
50 " sun cured, extra,
30 kegs Garrett's Scotch Snuff,
5 bbls do do do in bladders,
25 jars Rappee Snuff,
15,000 Principe Segars, (best brands,)
10,000 Le Norma "
25,000 half Spanish "
70,000 American "
100 reams No. 1 and 2, feint lined, Cap paper,
150 " do. Letter,
50 " plain Letter and Cap,
250 " Double and Single Wrapping paper
75 " do. do.
25 casks pale and brown Sherry do.
35 casks sweet Malaga and Muscat do.
22 Old Port,
30 casks Lisbon, Sicily and F. Madeira do.
20 baskets Champagne (grape brand) do.
30 bbls Sperm, 15 Train, and 15 Linseed Oil,
50 " pure cider vinegar.

☞ Now that we have become a part of the "Old Dominion," we especially invite the attention of those who are disposed to patronize us in this our new position, as we feel prepared to offer such inducements as cannot fail to please and recommend us to the Virginia trade generally.

We also take pleasure in directing the attention of Country Merchants and other dealers, to our unusually large and desirable stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, & Caps,

Comprising the largest and most desirable stock ever before offered in this market—consisting in part of the following descriptions—

Men's thick Boots, double and single sole,
Men's, calf and grain Boots,
Do fine seal, morocco and grain do
Men's thick Brogans,
Do double sole, extra size,
Do fine calf and grain do,
Do fine lus. gaiter and dancing pumps,
Boy's and Youth's fine kip, seal and calf boots,
Boys' and youths' do. Brogans
Ladies' extra fine Morocco and kid Buskins, & Ties,
Do Gaiters, black and colored,
Misses Morocco and kid buskins,
Do do half gaiters,
Woman's leas. welt, pegged and sewed,
Do do kid and morocco,
Do run-rounds, low priced,
Children's Bootees and Shoes (great variety.)
275 cases *HATS & CAPS*, comprising Beaver, Silk, Russia, Cassimere, Angola, Monterey, Nutria, Point Isabella, Drab Sporting, Ashland, Pearl, Drab & Black Wool,
With an extensive and well assorted stock of

Palm and Leghorn Hats.

1500 lbs Shoe Thread, assorted Nos.
150 Hair Trunks, (assorted sizes)

All of which were purchased before the recent advance in the price of Leather, on the best terms, and selected by one practically acquainted with this branch of our business. We feel therefore safe in saying that we can and will offer as great inducements as can be found in any of the northern cities.

McVEIGH, BRO & CO.

Prince St. Wharf, Alexandria, Va., } March 25, 1847.

Cash for Negroes.

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

He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlestown.

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW.

Charlestown, Nov 26 1846—tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned would not do justice to his own feelings nor to his kind friends, were he to withhold his acknowledgments for the very flattering encouragement he has met with since his return to Charlestown, in the *Joiner & Carpentering Business*, and would say to all, that his best efforts will be directed to please the plainest or the most fastidious.

☞ Call and see him, a few doors west of Dr. Cordell's N. MYERS.

July 4, 1844.—tf.

WANTED in exchange for goods, bacon, lard, tallow, soap, beeswax, candles, butter, eggs, rags, wool, wood, corn meal, hay, oats, or any other article in the produce line, at fair cash prices. *WM S LOCK.*

March 18

J. Gregg Gibson. M. D.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public. He has become associated with Dr. STRAITH, so that he can have the benefit of Dr. Straith's counsel, and may be always found at his office, unless professionally absent.

Jan 21, 1847—3m

A CARD.

WILLIAM LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke.

Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger.

Charlestown, Aug. 14, 1845—tf.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life, for the last few years, have compelled him in a measure to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlestown.

Aug. 28, 1845.—tf.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE,
TO DESTROY & EXPEL
WORMS!

MANY pages could be filled with testimonials certifying the astonishing and beneficial effects of this medicine. The following exhibit its merits in a variety of cases.

Market Street Bridge,
Baltimore, Dec 6, 1845.

My child was troubled with a tickling in the throat during the night—on giving her Freys' Vermifuge a wad of 10 or 12 worms (8 or 10 inches long) and also some separate, came from her. WM. BERSH.

Clayton Township, Perry Co Ohio,
April 11, 1844.

I certify that I gave to my child Freys' Vermifuge, and in about six hours after taking it, EIGHTY worms were discharged. Previous to taking it, the child had every appearance of spasms. WM. STONEBRAKER.

Hagerstown, Washington Co. Md
April 24, 1844.

I hereby certify that Mr. G——, of Hagerstown, about 40 years of age, experienced unusual appetite and unpleasant sensation about his breast generally at 11 o'clock, A. M. One bottle of Freys' Vermifuge brought from him FIFTY TWO worms some unusually large (say half an inch in diameter and 20 inches long.) DANIEL KING.

The above successful remedy is sold by JOHN P. BROWN, *Charlestown;* A. M CRIDLER, *Harpers Ferry.*

Feb 11, 1847—eow$3

Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

WHAT is that principle which we call the blood?

The blood is that principle by which the whole system is regulated. Therefore, if the blood becomes impure, a general derangement of the system must ensue; and give rise to Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Headache, Fullness of Blood, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers of all kinds, Indigestion, Weakness of Stomach, Rheumatism Rheumatic Affection, Nervous Affections, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Low Spirits, Fits, Measels, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Eyes, Inward Weakness, worms, Quinzy, Bronchitis, Cholic, Disentery, Gravel, Salt Rheum, Deafness and other affections of the ear, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, White Swellings, Tumor, Biles, Suppressed Monthly Discharges and Female Complaints in general, Eruptions of the Skin, Habitual Costiveness, and all disease depending on a derangement of the country secretions.

Therefore on the first appearance of any of these Symptoms, Hance's Sarsaparilla, or blood Pills, should be procured and used according to the directions. Price 25 cents per box of fifty pills, or five boxes for one dollar,

For sale by SETH S HANCE, Corner of Charles and Pratt streets, and 108 Baltimore street.

SIX years experience has proved that for the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, spitting of blood, pain and oppression of the Breast, there is nothing equal to *Hance's Compound Syrup of Hoarhound.*

This medicine has now been in use for six years, during which time there has been a constant demand for it, and its popularity instead of declining, has been always on the increase.

During this time many new medicines have sprung up for the cure of the above complaints, some of which lasted only a few months, and others not as long; but Hance's Syrup has steadily gone on gaining favor with all classes of society until it has now become identified by many families as a

REGULAR FAMILY MEDICINE.

To those who have never used the Compound Syrup of Horehound, this notice is particularly directed to, as to those who have once experienced its peculiarly happy effects, any praise of its merits would be superfluous.

Price 50 Cents per bottle, or 6 bottles for $2.50.

Albemarle street, near Wilk-

Price 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2.50. ☞ Prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, and corner of Charles & Pratt sts. For sale also by

JOHN P BROWN, *Charlestown;*
JOSEPH ENTLER, *Shepherdstown;*
A. M. CRIDLER, *Harpers Ferry; and*
DORSEY & BOWLY, *Winchester.*

Jan 21, 1847.

To the Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned having leased the WARE HOUSE, at Shepherdstown, recently occupied by Mr. William Shortt, is now prepared to forward Grain & Flour to the District Market, or to purchase, or make liberal advance when received.

THOMAS G. HARRIS.

Jan. 22, 1846.—tf.

To Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned has moved from the ware house lately Rented from Mr Shepherd's Heirs into his own large new Stone Ware House, and is still prepared to Forward

Grain and Flour

To the District Markets, or to purchase or make liberal advances when received

WM. SHORTT.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 12, 1846.—tf.

"Spirit of Jefferson" and "Martinsburg Gazette," will pease copy.

Early York Cabbage Seed,

JUST received a large assortment of choice Garden Seeds, raised and put up in the best manner, by the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, New York, marked with the letters D. H. JOHN P. BROWN.

Jan 28.

HHDS. Brown Sugar, 3 do Molasses, Loaf Sugars different qualities, Pulverized Sugar, prime Rio and Java Coffee, Tea by the barrel, just received and for sale by

Feb 18. WM R SEEVERS.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

FINE Nutria Hats, latest style, Silk and Cloth Caps, Fine and Coarse Boots, Ladies' Shoes, &c. for sale at

March 4 YOUNG'S *Agency.*

R IO GREEN COFFEE.—40 sacks in store, for sale by

March 4 *Adam Young, Agt.*

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 realised, by the success of DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS on this side of the Atlantic. Never did a medicine spring into such immediate popularity.—In less than three months EIGHTY THOUSAND BOXES have been disposed of; and certificates of cures performed by them received from upwards of FOUR HUNDRED persons. The cures embraced a great number of diseases; but those which predominated were Bilious Fever, Cholic, Habitual Costiveness, Dyssentary, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Worms, and Lowness of Spirits. All persons who take them agree that they are far superior to every other medicine they had used, in the mildness, the energy, and the efficacy of their action; for though they produce *neither gripe or nausea*, they act upon the secretions with great *directness, force, and rapidity*; and as a *purgative* leave nothing *to be desired.* But their great peculiar excellence, and that which distinguishes them from all other purgatives is, that their *operation is followed by no re action.* Their unrivalled purifying and purgative properties, for which they are indebted to the essence of Sarsaparilla, and other ingredients, being controlled by their highly tonic virtues, derived from the extract of Wild Cherry, they do not *strain the digestive organs into action*, as is the mode of *other* cathartics, but on the contrary *strengthen them into action.* Thus all *other* purgative medicines produce more or less subsequent *costiveness, and sluggishness of the gastric juice*, while Dr. Le Roy's Pills *leave all the machinery of the system full of life and activity, and the bowels open and natural.*

The American Agents would confidently add, that the trial of a single box is all that is required to obtain from any person the acknowledgment that DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS are not only deserving of the encomiums which have been so liberally and unanimously showered on them on both sides of the Atlantic, but that their virtues are beyond all praise.

For sale by

John P. Brown, Charlestown.
Jos. G. Hays, Harpers-Ferry.

Feb. 18, 1847

DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS

DR. GORDON'S PILLS are truly the sick man's friend. No Traveller or Family should be without them. Their timely administration will prevent much pain and suffering, and save many valuable lives.

These Pills were compounded by Dr. Gordon after years of study and careful observation upon the nature of different medicines; and the effect which they produce upon different constitutions in various forms of disease. They have been extensively used by some of our most eminent Physicians, and by many private families for several years; and such has been the satisfaction which they have given, that it is firmly believed that the vegetable kingdom does not furnish any material for a purgative medicine, which surpasses for general use, those of which these pills are composed. They do not contain Calomel, Mercury, or any mineral preparation; but are composed entirely of concentrated vegetable extracts, carefully prepared and so combined as to be *Certain, Safe, and Easy in their operation,*—should it be otherwise, the stomach and bowels contain foul and acrid bilious matter—showing great necessity for purgative medicine.

These Pills do not require particular attention to diet or drink; and may be taken at all times when most convenient without the fear of increased liability to take cold.

It is generally known, and in fact, all diseases are caused by an impure state of the Blood. The impurities which usually pass off by the bowels and various other outlets, being retained in the blood, renders it unfit for the nourishment and support of the different parts of the body. This produces disease—and that part of the system which is weakest is most easily affected.

The Bowels being the principal channel through which a great portion of the impurities of the system are discharged, it is evident that whatever acts beneficially on them must be conducive to health.—And as the Bowels are the most effectual, and in fact, almost the only way by which a general impression can be made upon the system, it is perfectly reasonable to suppose, that nearly all diseases will be cured, or at least, much benefitted by a judicious use of purgative medicines. If a physician is called to a patient, what is the first thing done? He prescribes a dose or two of purgative medicines; and then, after a day or two, if the patient is no better, he gives him another dose of purgative medicine, and so on; doing some other little things—but the main reliance for a cure is upon the effect produced by purgative medicines. Therefore if you are sick, delay not, but take a few doses of Dr. Gordon's Vegetable Family Pills, and be again restored to health.

Dr. Gordon's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Family Pills, cure Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Inflamatory Fever, Pain in the Head, Side, Back and Stomach; Inflammation of the Brain, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Throat and Chest; Dropsy, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Hysterics, Low Spirits, Ulcers, and old Sores, Female Complaints, and all Diseases where Purgative Medicines are needed!

For sale by

John P. Brown, Charlestown.
Smith & Brother, Berryville.
James H. Clark, Millwood.
——— *Timberlake,* Bruceton.
P. Coons, Harpers-Ferry.

And on inquiry can be had in all the towns in the State.

Jan. 21, 1847—1y.

PETERS' PILLS

THE universal celebrity which this medicine has gained in every section of the country, and the many astonishing cures it has effected, have established its efficacy beyond a doubt as a general family medicine it has no rival. In all cases of Indigestion, Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Piles, Cholic, Worms, Disease of the Heart, and in all affections of the stomach and bowels, Peters' Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

For sale by

John P. Brown, and John H. Beard, Charlestown.
Smith & Brother, Berryville.
James H. Clark, Millwood.
——— *Timberlake,* Bruceton.
P. Coons, Harpers Ferry.

And on inquiry can be had in the towns in the State.

Jan 21, 1846—1y.

JEFFERSON BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS and SHOES for servants. Also, a variety of Gentlemen's fine and kip w[illegible]. An assortment of Men's Gaiters, Kid Slippers, Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes; A large assortment &c. Misses and Childrens' Gaiters, Boots [illegible] Our prices [illegible] description of work, [illegible] as can be had in [illegible] JAMES McDANIEL, *Agent.*

[illegible] Oct. 29, 1846

CHARDEN SEEDS—A large and well selected assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale. I deem it [illegible]essary to enumerate, as my supply is as [illegible] as any in the Valley.

Feb 11, 1847. J J MILLER.

CLOVER SEED.—Superior quality for sale by J J MILLER.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in February, 1847:

Joseph Nichols, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Thomas H. Perdue, William Nichols, Charles Brooke and Leonard Jewell, late partners under the name and firm of Perdue, Nichols & Co., Joshua Nichols, individually, and as Trustee, Richard Osburn, Jun'r, Isaac Nichols, Thomas Nichols, George Gregg, Alfred McGeath, Andrew Hunter, David Lockheart, Priscilla Osburn, administratrix of Herod Osburn, dec'd, James A. Sangston and George E. Sangston, merchants and partners under the name and firm of J. A. & G. E. Sangston, Thomas C. Watkins, Francis D. Dungan, and George Rust, late merchants and partners under the name and firm of Watkins, Dungan & Rust, James C. Janney and Aquilla Janney, partners under the name and firm of J. C. & A. Janney, The Bank of the Valley in Virginia, Lydia Pancoast, Benjamin Birdsall, Rachel Birdsall, Hannah Birdsall, Elizabeth Birdsall and Bernard Hooper, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Thomas H. Perdue, Charles Brooke, Leonard Jewell, James A. Sangston, George E. Sangston, Thomas C. Watkins, Francis D Dungan, and Bernard Hooper, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the Bill and the amended and supplemental bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the