

Spirit of Jefferson

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries.

VOLUME 3

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1847.

NUMBER 44

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER,
(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrangements are made. Subscriptions for less than a year, must in all cases be paid in advance.
Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guarantee the settlement of the same.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuation. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until notified, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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 HOARHOUD.
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 readily 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 Hoarhound, 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. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 103 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles & Pratt sts., Baltimore.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETABLE OR BLOOD PILLS.
FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX—the cheapest and best medicine in existence!
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Dizziness and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.
READ THE FOLLOWING WONDERFUL CURE OF DYSPEPSIA!
This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the Dyspepsia for twelve years, and tried both advertised medicines and Thomsonian, but without effect; and myself attacked with blindness and my head otherwise affected from hard drinking, so that I was apprehensive of fits; and seeing HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS advertised I went and got a box of them, which, to my astonishment effected a cure of me and my wife both as yet, and I do think them without a rival before the public.
S. H. HALL, Albemarle street, near Willk. For Sale by SETH S. HANCE, 103 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

R. S. LITTEJOHN, HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA.
HAS just opened in the store room over the corner of High and Shenandoah streets, an entirely new, fashionable and well selected
Stock of Merchandise.
Consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c. &c., which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the country. A call from my old friends, and the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the country generally, is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
Domestic Cottons at city prices.
In addition to the above, the basement of his store room is appropriated to the use of Capt. J. Gibson, where will be found for sale, at his usual low prices, Herring, Shad, Salt, Plaster, Tar, and all other articles in his line in their season.
R. S. L. R. S. L. is daily authorized to act as agent for me in my absence; all orders will be promptly attended to. JOHN GIBSON. April 30, 1847—6m.

FURNITURE DEPOT
At Harpers-Ferry.
THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has for sale, a large assortment of
BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,
Such as Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. of which he will sell at very reduced prices. These articles are manufactured in Alexandria, of the best materials, and in the best manner, with the aid of machinery, and under such favorable circumstances as enables him to assure the public that they are better and handsomer, and will be sold cheaper, than any made in this quarter of the country.
Those who have been in the habit of supplying themselves from the Alexandria establishment, are particularly invited to call and see the articles now offered.
Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.
UNDERTAKING, and Repairing of all kinds of Furniture, attended to promptly.
JOHN R. ZIMMERMAN. Harpers-Ferry, April 30, 1847—6m.

Fashionable Spring Hats,
AT THE
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HAT.
THE subscriber has purchased his supply of Eastern made HATS, and invites his friends and customers to call and examine. They have been selected with care, and are of the latest Beebe and Gaster Fashion.
Guyawit and Leghorn Hats will be bleached and done up in the neatest manner.
JOHN DONAVIN. Charlestown, April 30, 1847—3t.
FRESH ALE, always on hand and for sale at the
Sign of the Golden Hat.

Spring Goods.
WE are now receiving our Spring Goods. April 16. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BLACK and Colored GAITERS and KID SLIPPERS, new style Lacing and Morocco Gaiters, half Gaiters and Kid Slippers, (made to order in Philadelphia; just received and for sale by
CRANE & SADLER. May 7.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has just received from the East a fresh supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.
To which he invites the attention of the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood generally.
His stock comprises in part the best French Black Twilled Cloths, at various prices, English and Belgium do, French Black Doeskin Cassimeres, Striped do, Black Sattin Vesting, a very superior quality, Summer Vestings, various patterns, Tweeds for summer coats, Cashmerett, a very fine article for coats, pants and vests.
Also—Many other articles not necessary to mention, all of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible rates, and where the cash is offered, cheaper than the cheapest—not to be excelled at least in Jefferson County.
The very LATEST FASHIONS regularly received, and all kinds of work made up with neatness and despatch.
JAMES CLOTHIER. Charlestown, May 7, 1847—4t.
Country Produce taken at all times in exchange for work or goods at cash prices.

ESTRAY COLT.
STRAYED away from the subscriber, living near Berryville, about the 7th of April last, a Bright Bay Mare Colt. She is four years old this Spring—has a very light mane and tail, has two curls on her neck, and is about 14 hands high. She was reared by W. T. Mason, Esq., near Leesburg, and it is supposed that she has tried to make her way back. Any information relating to this Colt will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
PATRICK ROGERS. May 7, 1847—3t.

MANTUA-MAKING.
MISS MARY ANN DOWNS respectfully makes known to her friends and the Ladies generally, that she has just received the Spring Fashions for making dresses, and is prepared to execute work with despatch and in a neat and durable manner.
She returns her thanks to the ladies for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon her, and she pledges herself to deserve a continuance of favors.
Charlestown, April 30, 1847—3t.

TO THE LADIES.
THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, and the Ladies in particular, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of the finest materials for Ladies Shoes, consisting of superior Black Kid, black, bronze and fair Morocco, and fancy colored Lastings, for Gaiters; all carefully selected, and will be made up to order in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of Ladies and Children's Shoes. His prices are as cheap as the cheapest. Ladies Slippers from 50 cents to \$1.25. Terms, CASH.
LORAIN MORSE. Miller's Row, Charlestown, April 30, 1847—1m.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is now receiving a choice selection of SPRING and SUMMER Goods, which will be sold on accommodating terms or exchanged for all kinds of Country Produce.
JOHN T. LITTLE. Shepherd-st. New Spring 30, 1847—2m.

New Spring Goods.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received and opened his Spring Goods. Ladies Slippers from 50 cents to \$1.25. Terms, CASH.
WM. R. SEEVERS. April 30, 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 Court, 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. 20, 1846—4t.

Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
WE have on hand a large assortment of Bonnets, viz: Tameles, Neapolitan, Verona, Highland fling, Bird Eye and Black straw for mourning, Ribbons of the latest styles, French Artificial Flowers, &c.
CRANE & SADLER. April 23.

To the Ladies of Jefferson.
JUST FROM NEW YORK.
WE have the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Charlestown and Jefferson county, that we are receiving decidedly the most splendid and general supply of fashionable goods ever offered in the Valley. Having with the greatest care selected them in New York, we feel confident that no one can be disappointed. We hardly deem it necessary to enumerate, as our stock is so complete as to meet the wishes of all. We would most politely ask a call from every lady, as it affords us pleasure to show our goods whether they wish to buy or not. They will be compensated for the trouble by an examination.
MILLER & BROTHER. April 23.

Tannery for Rent.
THE Tannery in Smithfield, lately occupied by Wm. Leathers, is for rent, for a term of years. The tools and a good stock of Bark on hand, can no doubt be purchased of the Trustees of Mr. Leathers, upon reasonable terms. Those wishing to rent, will please apply to Mr. Thomas H. Willis, my agent.
MILDRED C. TIMBERLAKE. April 30, 1847—3t. Guardian.

Straw Matting.
Colored and Straw Matting, just received and for sale by
CRANE & SADLER. April 30, 1847.

Books and Stationery.
ALL of the most approved School Books. Also a great number of Miscellaneous Works, and many new publications of the day. Paper, Ink, Quills, Pens, Sand, Slates, &c. April 30. MILLER & BRO.

TABLE Mats and Napkins for sale by
CRANE & SADLER. April 30, 1847.

CURTAINS—Several pieces beautiful Curtain Muslins, extra styles.
P. M. AISCQUITH. April 23, 1847.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.
"Nydia Presenting Flowers to Ione,"
(Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.)
They call me, sweet lady, the blind flower girl,
Thou to me there seems light all around;
They tell me it glows in the diamond and pearl,
May it not in these flowers be found?
The bright dew is on them, I called them this morn,
While the air was refreshing and bland,
And I've traced them all o'er; there's not a rude thorn,
I would't thou soft delicate hand.
And for thy fair bosom I tied this bouquet—
Here's the violet, the rose, and the heart's ease;
The first that bloomed among my flowers to-day,
Does the dew drop still twinkle on these?
Take them, fair lady, they were gathered for thee;
And this garland I've wreathed for thy brow,
Is bloomed from the orange and magnolia tree—
A pledge for the pure bridal vow.
And now could my fingers run o'er that smooth face,
As they glide o'er my beautiful flowers;
They would tell me of majesty, sweetness and grace,
That might chain the "poor flower girl" for hours.
Then when all alone I'm threading my way,
With my light basket swung on my arm,
I'll think of thee, lady, as the loved light of day,
And my heart will grow tender and warm.
MEXICO, January, 1847.

General Intelligence.
THE BATTLE OF SACRAMENTO—COL. DONIPHAN.
—The "Union" says "there is nothing in the whole course of this active war, which surpasses our victory at the Sacramento," where the United States forces consisted of one hundred and twenty-four Missouri volunteers, with four six-pounders, and two twelve-pound howitzers; and the Mexican forces mustered four thousand two hundred and twenty rank and file, with ten pieces of artillery, varying from four to ten-pounders, and seven one-pound culverins. The Americans lost but one killed, and eleven wounded—the Mexicans three hundred killed, 500 wounded and had their artillery baggage, stores and ammunition captured, and their troops "scattered to the four winds of Heaven." The capture of Chihuahua was the result of all this, under Col. A. W. Doniphan, of the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers. It may not be generally known that Col. Doniphan is a lawyer of extensive practice, and that the code of laws promulgated by Gen. Kearney in New Mexico, was written by him.

TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
The receipts into the National Treasury for the quarter ending March 31st, were \$14,067,950, of which from customs duties were \$5,300,000, public lands \$340,000, treasury notes \$6,215,450, loans \$1,295,500. The expenditures were \$13,147,744, as follows:
For account of the army, \$6,081,839 62; Indian department, \$53,339 11; fortifications, \$165,334 48; pensions, \$736,273 49; navy, \$1,929,760 69; interest, &c., on public debt, \$1,517 68; redemption of loan of 1841, \$3,000; reimbursement and interest of Treasury notes, \$1,246,040 67; reimbursements of Treasury notes purchased, including interest, \$6,681 20.

A HETEROGENEOUS SACRIFICE.
—A paragraph has been circulating, which we could not at first credit, on account of the barbarity detailed. A son of the king of Calabar, West Africa, had been dancing egro through the day and drinking mead or palm wine, which caused his death in the night. It was supposed he had been poisoned, and his frantic mother ordered a sacrifice of slaves in revenge. Those at the market and all who heard it in time, fled to the bush, and remained concealed, as these sacrifices sometimes last a whole year. The sacrifices however commenced by digging three holes, and putting into the first, the corpse and a number of young women, into the second, slaves, and into the third, Creoles or town born people. The proportion in each hole was as follows—thirty female slaves, fifty male slaves and thirty-nine Creoles. King Eyadym was sought by the missionaries present to spare the sacrifice, but would not.

SNOW AND ICE.
—A letter from Montreal, dated April 28, says:—"The hills of ice in the St. Lawrence have at this moment a magnificent appearance. It is astonishing to see the immense piles which now cover the river in front of the city. The weather continues very cold, and the snow is in many places two feet in depth."

SLAVE PROPERTY.
—A Kentuckian published a tabular statement in the Frankfort Commonwealth which shows that the number of slaves in that State increased 16,789, the valuation of the same decreased \$7,305,741.

DEATH OF MRS. M'KAY.
—Mrs. Eliza A. M'Kay, wife of the Hon. James J. M'Kay, died at the residence of her husband, in Bladen county, North Carolina, on the 2d of April, in the 48th year of her age.

DISTRICT FREE SCHOOLS.
—The School bill has been adopted by the Counties of Ohio, Kanawha, Northampton and Fairfax, and rejected by Loudoun. The vote in Kanawha was—For the system 679, against it 238—majority for school 441, being 203 over and above the requisite majority of two-thirds.

The Paclia of Damascus lately issued a proclamation to the women of that city, in which he enjoined them to be more strictly veiled when they went abroad, and declared that he would cut off the noses of all who disobeyed his orders.

According to a letter from India, a boy seven years old was lately discovered near Ferozpoor in the den of a she wolf, who is supposed to have "nursed and done for him" as an ancestress of her's is said to have done for Romulus and Remus some centuries ago. The boy is quite savage and will touch nothing but raw flesh.

The English House of Commons, at present, consist of 656 members. Of these, 44 are between 20 and 30; 169 between 31 and 40; 213 between 41 and 50; 155 between 51 and 60; 87 between 61 and 70; and 15 above 70. The oldest member is 77; the youngest, 22—the earl of Grosvenor.

Eighteen houses were destroyed by fire in Dumfries, Prince George county, Va., on Wednesday week. About forty persons were turned out of their homes by this calamitous event.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.
—The Albany Argus says, two or three strawberry leaves eaten green, is an immediate remedy for dysentery, summer complaint, &c. "Papers by publishing the above will confer a favor on the community and save an immense amount of suffering and many valuable lives."

"ROUGH AND READY" BONNETS.
—The milliners of New York city have brought out a new style of bonnet, called "Rough and Ready"; they are a regular overcoming affair, and beat the famous "kiss me quicks."

NEW YORK CHURCHES.
—There are now two hundred and fifty churches in New York, valued at \$90,000,000. The Trinity Church property is worth about \$30,000,000.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

JOHN BACUS, Esq., recently delivered before the Winchester Lyceum, an Address on the advantages of literary and scientific associations, which, by request of the Lyceum, has been furnished for publication. It is, as the Committee on the part of the association very justly say, an eloquent and appropriate address. We select a few portions of it for publication in our paper, without having particular reference as to its connection, or the plan of argument on the subject under discussion:—

ADDRESS.

BY JOHN BRUCE, ESQ.

A leading object of the present day, is to enlighten man in the mass; and no process, to bring about this result, has become more common, or indeed promises better success, than a judicious system of public lecturing. Oral communication is the natural medium of human instruction. There is a force and effect in the living stream of intellect—where the feelings of the audience fall in with the current of the speaker's thoughts, that can never be attained through the best written, but silent papers, poréd over and coldly scanned, in solitary meditation. Besides, every property of man is social in its cast and development. A public lecture, though parcelled out as mental food, for every individual listener, is yet shared in common by the whole attentive audience. Man, in such a position, not only hears for himself, but feels under a sort of obligation to communicate his sensations with his fellow. Having freely received, he freely gives. Intellectual sympathy thus prepares the mind for an enlarged impression of oral truth—and multiplies subjects for individual and social reflection.

In ancient times, public lectures, or colloquial ambulatory addresses, constituted, it may be said, the principal medium of information to the people; particularly among the most refined and intellectual race of man, with which history has made us acquainted. True, this system had for its cause, a state of things, but little felt in our day, more generally enlightened by scholastic instruction. The slow process of education through the medium of manuscripts, compelled the mercenary Greeks, greedy for information, and zealous to circulate and proclaim it, to have recourse to public reading in order to disseminate, as widely as possible, the result of their studies and discoveries. The information was collected with great labor, but it was published freely, and without stint, to assembled multitudes. Herodotus, who had collected the materials of his immortal history, by travelling through the countries which it comprehended, and gathering at their homes, from the people's lips the subjects, and circumstances he so graphically narrates, poured them forth in captivating recitation, before the intellectual world, we may say, assembled at the Olympic Games. Did ever modern publisher, issue from his press an edition, so immediately, so extensively circulated, so warm and racy in its contents, and rich in its associations, as that masterly delineator of men and manners, in the 30 Olympiads; when the nine books of his history were honored with the names of the nine muses, and he was crowned amid the gratulations of an admiring crowd?—Socrates, the purest, if not the greatest philosopher of ancient times, was but a wandering lecturer. Along the base of Mount Hymettus, or by the Pyraeus, he might be found, pouring forth to crowds the useful lessons of his comprehensive mind; he carried his prelections into the workshops, and lingered as long as he could obtain a listener in the market place, and by the humblest fruit stall, that he might utter from his mouth, truths which he had stored up by study and travel, to people eager for instruction, though obtained imperfectly through schools and the limited sphere of observance to which they were confined. Homer only stood at the head of the village minstrel; then a class of instructors who recited in untainted verse the achievements of warriors, and such inventions of genius as had relieved labor of its irksomeness—and diffused gladness and comfort through the land, by multiplying the products of agriculture. The immortal effusions of the blind bard formed the subjects of recitation, in scattered fragments, before admiring multitudes who could not read,—long before they were embodied into the most stirring heroic poem and travel, to people eager for instruction, though obtained imperfectly through schools and the limited sphere of observance to which they were confined. Homer only stood at the head of the village minstrel; then a class of instructors who recited in untainted verse the achievements of warriors, and such inventions of genius as had relieved labor of its irksomeness—and diffused gladness and comfort through the land, by multiplying the products of agriculture. The immortal effusions of the blind bard formed the subjects of recitation, in scattered fragments, before admiring multitudes who could not read,—long before they were embodied into the most stirring heroic poem and travel, to people eager for instruction, though obtained imperfectly through schools and the limited sphere of observance to which they were confined.

Peculiarly adapted in the origin and political condition of the people of the United States, are associations for the promotion of science and literature. Our people claim kinred with the best races of the human family, and through a steady emigration and constant commercial intercourse, which maintain the influence of our first associations, the literary and philosophic observer has opened here, a wider and more diversified theatre for the study of human character, and circumstances, than the older nations of Europe afford, tied down as they are, by usages, rules and localities, which seldom change, tending alike to repress the freedom of thought and action among their people. Ours is the rare felicity of the times, pronounced by a great historian the consummation of national enjoyment, when a man, restrained only by national law, can speak as he thinks, and think as he pleases.

Europe has been styled the land of memory—ours the region of progress; man, in the former, clings with fond attachment to time-honored usages, and unless called out for warlike purposes, seldom leaves the haunts where he and his sires, through many generations, led up their youthful sports. Here, there is a warm freshness in scene and circumstance; no stagnation in thought or action; all is life, and swell, and buoyancy. The richest field of material is thus spread out for the public lecturer, and the eager question, "What news has occurred?" is as frequently in the mouth of our citizens, as it was the question of salutation in the ancient form of Athens.

But the pleasing duty of public lecturers is not merely to look outward and onward upon passing and coming events; they must look backward, first settlers, that they have left so much to do in unravelling the early history of our country.—How eminently qualified were many of the adventurers, who forsook the comforts of civilized life, and first penetrated the savage forests of this

continent, to note their first impressions, and transmit them to their successors, in graphic detail! To throw light upon the obscurity of our early annals—to substitute reliable history for fabulous narrative, as far as materials can be obtained, should be regarded as a leading object with the literary associations of our country.

The chivalrous adventure displayed in the first settlement of the oldest State of the Union, may well invite the research of Virginia's most talented sons. And the mother of States, throughout her eventful career, furnishes ample material for the pen of the statesman, moralist, and practicable observer, in order that her past history may be turned to present and future usefulness, in the management of her affairs.

But it is not the vast features of our Union—its origin, its wonderful progress, the overwhelming contemplation of its destiny—that bid the men of mind and observation cease from their little struggles for personal aggrandisement, and contemplate the immense panorama of events that every where meets them. At home, in our own mountain retirement, there is abundant subject for individual research, and advantageous contribution for associated and public advancement. The geological character of the Valley is yet enveloped in a crust, almost unbroken, or shrouded in the gloom of the forest,—not half its worth disclosed. Our agricultural resources are only beginning to show themselves, under a system of improvement, late, it is true, and yet a very imperfectly applied. Our social and intellectual condition loudly claims the speedy, and well-directed consideration of every one who believes that man's chief distinction consists, in the improvement of his mind,—mainly to be attained by an enlightened system of common school education. If this association numbered among its members, men engaged in trade, the mechanic arts, and the financial pursuits of life, they would find ample, beneficial employment, in devising means for extending the business and wealth of a place, vastly below the standard which its climate, surrounding fertility of soil, water power, and well-directed consideration of every one who believes that man's chief distinction consists, in the improvement of his mind,—mainly to be attained by an enlightened system of common school education. If this association numbered among its members, men engaged in trade, the mechanic arts, and the financial pursuits of life, they would find ample, beneficial employment, in devising means for extending the business and wealth of a place, vastly below the standard which its climate, surrounding fertility of soil, water power, and well-directed consideration of every one who believes that man's chief distinction consists, in the improvement of his mind,—mainly to be attained by an enlightened system of common school education.

Like the knights of old, it is to be feared, we waste our strength in feats of single prowess.—Let us follow the prestige of modern warfare, unite our moral, intellectual and social forces upon the main line of opposing difficulties. The same bold tactics which achieved the victory of Trafalgar, insured, in the peaceful contest of internal improvement, the success of De Witt Clinton. The New York Canal, first cut in the centre of the State, soon mingled its irresistible current with the waters of the lakes and the ocean.

The name of Athens for learning, o'er-tops even that of her military renown.—her monuments, her architectural science, which have bid defiance to time, and frowned into respectful awe the Barbarians who carried desolation to their base, still form models for the tasteful artist—and not long since, when the mother of science and freedom strove to cast off the yoke of the oppressor, thousands of swords were drawn in her defence, her cause came home to our distant people; and "what nation on earth had not heard of the labors of Greece?" and we united our aid in the grateful task of restoring her to the rank of an independent government. Seventy cities, were at once, claimed the honor of giving birth to Homer, the blind minstrel, and the tomb of Virgil commands the reverence of the travelling pilgrim more than the mausoleum, of the Cæsars.

Far through the mountainous recesses of that wild country, where the persecuted Covenanters used to spread their communion elements on the projecting rock, stands a tomb, which looks in the distance upon the Solway sands. On its simple slab, underneath a sculptured plow, is inscribed the name BURNS! and although the lyre of its occupant has been silent for more than half a century, his genius still wraps the dusky mountains near it, and brings to the spot a pilgrim's tribute, which at once tends to increase the wealth, and to elevate the literary taste and character of the Southern capital of Scotland.

ADVANTAGES OF THE WAR.—The present war with Mexico will prove to be of immense advantage to the United States, and particularly to New England. Though not continued or sustained for a moment with reference to the opening of new and valuable markets, its results will, nevertheless, in settling national rights, secure those markets. We think there cannot be a doubt on this point.

Hereafter, Americans residing in Mexico and doing a legitimate business there, may rest upon the protection of the flag of their country. We shall not hear of the humiliation of our fellow-citizens in calling themselves British subjects in order to secure common protection. Their property and their persons, as Americans, will be protected. This is of great importance. Then the war will introduce American customs, American fabrics, American improvements. American manufactures will not be given up, but we shall find that they will be cherished and improved. Consequently our manufacturers will come into demand there, and a former trade of eight or ten millions per annum must be revived and greatly increased.—Mexico produces gold and silver and copper.—New England produces cloths, agricultural implements, household fixtures, and a thousand useful contrivances. Mexico wants these, and New England wants her gold and silver. At present the arts are at a low ebb in Mexico; her farmers, if such they can be called, plough with a rope attached to the horns of their oxen, the use of the yoke being unknown among them. They labor under great disadvantages in the mode of conducting their pursuits. But the thousands of volunteers who have gone there will discover these things, and many of them will remain, and by introducing our customs and ideas, Americanize the people. A better trade will be opened—a better intercourse formed, and a happier state of things secured, which will prove advantageous to both countries.—Harford Times.

Died on Thursday, the 15th April, at his residence in Jefferson County, Florida, PRINCE CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT, son of JOSEPH and CAROLINE BONAPARTE MURAT, King and Queen of Naples, aged forty-six years, two months and twenty-five days.
He was the son of Napoleon's celebrated Marshal, of the same name, whose brilliant career has excited so much admiration throughout the world. After the expulsion of his family from Italy, he resided in Austria, where Prince Murat lived until the year 1831, when he came to the United States.—He has ever since, with the exception of an occasional visit to Europe, resided in this country. His life here has been quiet and uneventful.
The deceased was a man of great eccentricity of character, was gifted with a high order of mind, which was enriched with solid literary acquirements, and was withal a most interesting and agreeable companion. He was the author of some works on the subject of our institutions, which, it is said, possess considerable merit.
[Floridian.]
He that goes to the tavern for the love of company will soon go for the love of liquor.

Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia.

13 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.
The Steamer Caledonia, arrived at Boston, on the 6th inst. from Liverpool, making the passage in seven days.
Death, and its concomitants, discontent and disorder, are hourly increasing in France.
The state of affairs in Ireland is improving.—Matters have reached their worst and are now mending. The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory.
Our accounts from Paris are to the 17th, by which we learn that the contemplated extension of the present system of free trade to the 31st of July, 1848, is now certain.

The U. S. ship of war, Jamestown, Capt. A. Y. Forbes, laden with breadstuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, arrived at Cork on the 13th ult., on her mission of mercy.
The proceedings of Parliament, since the sailing of the last steamer, possessed little interest. Business will be wound up as speedily as possible, in order to prepare for the dissolution, which is to follow in June or July next. Perhaps the history of England, for a century and a half, does not present a time when less party feeling prevailed.

THE MARKETS.
The corn market in London, throughout the last fortnight has been very active, and a large business has been done, both in wheat, flour, and Indian corn, and the depression which had prevailed in the latter end of March has given way to buoyancy and activity.
The operations in wheat were moderate on the 4th, but the transactions effected were an advancing terms.
Indian corn was held firmly in consequence of the more encouraging reports from the principal markets.
In town-made flour scarcely anything was done, nor was there much demand for household or other flours, but American was decidedly in improved request, and good brands were salable at 37s. to 38s.

During the week ending the 12th, the transactions in all these articles were to a moderate extent, and rising prices were generally paid. Holders feeling reluctant to accept previous rates on the 13th, wheat advanced from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and flour met excellent demand at full rates. Indian meal was quiet, but steady in value. A further advance of 1s. per quarter in wheat, took place on the 14th. Indian corn was in demand, but the supplies were almost exhausted, and of American the diminution of the stock was so considerable that the prices of the best brands were full 1s. per quarter above the prices of the 12th April.

On the 19th of April the Liverpool market was the scene of much agitation, and nearly all the corn that was on sale was taken eagerly on credit, and Belgian account at a risk of prices equal to 6s. per quarter over the day week.—Under other circumstances such an advance might have made a favorable impression on the corn exchange; still, the reverse was the case.

INDICATION OF FREE TRADE.
The following article in the London Observer shows the successful operation of free trade measures in Great Britain. Lord George Bentinck, and the jockeying protectionists in that country, predicted "ruin" there, as their allies did in the United States. But there a reduction of duties has led to an increase of revenue, and here the same result has followed. We say nothing of the other great benefits which have marked the progress of the Free Trade policy in both countries:—"THE REVERSE."—The accounts of the quarter's revenue will not be made up until to-morrow. We are glad to learn that they will exhibit a highly satisfactory result. The customs will show a considerable increase over the corresponding quarter of last year. This prosperous condition of the custom's duties is the more gratifying when we take into account that no part of the amount is made up of duties on the importation of foreign corn, which formed so large a portion of the revenue of the quarter ending the 5th of January last, during which quarter the duty on the lowest of the reduced sliding scale, was in full operation.—The present flourishing condition of the custom's revenue is at once the best indication of the healthy condition of our foreign commerce, and the most conclusive testimony in favor of the extensive reductions made to carry out the principles of free trade. The Excise, too, holds its ground, proving that, in spite of the partial distress and destitution that prevail, and the dearth of so many articles of necessary use and consumption, there is no diminution of employment, and that the working classes are still in a condition to indulge in excisable articles. The property tax shows no material alteration. These are the great sources of income, and are all in a satisfactory state. The Stamp Duties, too, prove that trade is active, although they want the large railway transactions of last year. The total amount of the receipts for the year ending the 5th of April, 1847, will afford a very gratifying comparison with the year ending April 5th, 1846, or with any recent annual returns.

STRANGE LABEL SUIT.
—The Albany Evening Journal has been served with a declaration from Mr. Hastings, a New York city attorney, claiming \$10,000 damages, and the offence consists in publishing a report of the remarks made in the assembly, by Mike Walsh, upon a petition of this Mr. Hastings, for the impeachment of John M'Keon, for alleged official misconduct, or in other words, the editors are sued as libellers for publishing legislative proceedings.

OPINIONS ABROAD.
—The Kingston (Canada) Whig, in alluding to the fall of Vera Cruz, and the easy capture of the Mexican capital, says it is surprised that Mexico "should have had the temerity to cope, single-handed, with what must now be confessed—though somewhat unwillingly—one of the most powerful nations in the two hemispheres."

FULL ALLOWANCE.
—Parliament allows the Queen of England, for her support, \$1,750,000; for Prince Albert, her husband, \$133,000, and for her horses and hounds, \$310,000—making in all, \$2,193,000. This would feed 100,000 Irish comfortably.

NOX COMITUS.
—A jury in Brooklyn has decided that a Mr. Henry, of that city, is not of competent mind to take charge of his property, valued at \$170,000 for real estate, and \$40,000 for personal.

CARPENTER'S WAGES.
—The journeyman carpenters were to hold another town meeting at Philadelphia yesterday. They want \$9 per week and punctual pay.

Industry is indispensable to the successful prosecution of any occupation in life. It is also indispensable to health and happiness; for idleness invariably leads to vice. These truths are no more highly appreciated than in our own happy country.

A little wealth will suffice us to live well, and die happy.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN:
Friday Morning, May 14, 1847.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we furnish full and definite accounts as to the brilliant victory at Cerro Gordo. The course of our flag, (as the Baltimore Sun very forcibly as well as eloquently, says,) is rapidly onward to the heart of an enemy's country. Our cannon has, in all probability, ere this, thundered beneath the walls of the city of Mexico; and it is possible, that the stars and stripes are now floating from its battlements and towers, amid the ancient and classic, but fading glory of the Aztec race. The proud and boasting Mexican, the degenerate issue of the old Castilian stock, has realized, in a series of unexampled and most ruinous defeats, his true value and actual grade in the scale of men, when measured by the standard of the American soldier. Defeat has been unknown to the latter throughout a year's campaign of marvellous activity, a steadily progressive invasion, and frequent encounters at arms. Occasionally, a maniple of men has suffered capture by a surprise of overwhelming numbers; and, now and then, the barbarous foe has glutted his thirst for blood in the murder of a defenceless few. But in action, whatever the disproportion of numbers may have been in favor of the enemy, he has invariably retired under the disgrace of a thorough defeat. Victory has been ours, and the glory of the day has never departed from the American camp.

And now, what next? It has become a natural, and certainly a very significant question amongst all classes of men—when our army is quartered in "the halls of the Montezumas," what will they do?

Whether there will be found in the city of Mexico a tangible government authority, with which to negotiate, is rather problematic; but whether there is or not, it is from that place there should, and will, probably, go forth to the people of Mexico, and to the world at large, the ultimate conditions of peace which the United States designs to propose to that country. Should this be the case, to these conditions, whatsoever they may be, it becomes us, as a people, to subscribe with entire unanimity; and upon their publication, to aid the government in carrying them into effect; though no Mexican authority, with which to negotiate, be anywhere found. And on the other hand, should there be a treaty made with an active, intelligent, governmental power, it is equally incumbent upon us, if we would maintain its force, and exact a strict and honorable observance of its conditions on the part of Mexico in the future, to accord the seal and sanction of our undivided assent thereto. The consequences of any considerable diversity of sentiment upon the terms of peace, may be anticipated, and more readily "conceived than described."

WHAT NEXT.

Santa Anna with his army, having been again routed, the question has been frequently asked "what will be his next move, and what will be the result of his defeat?" The Union, of Saturday evening, thus alluded to these questions:

He may be able to resist the storm which is beating upon him; but suppose him to have lost the confidence of his country? Suppose that, no longer able to hold the reins of the government, he resigns the dictatorship, or is superseded in his office, who will succeed him? If Mexico be willing to make overtures for peace, who is to treat with the United States? Gomez Farias, the Vice President, will assume the reins, unless he has resigned them. In case of the default both of the President and Vice President, we understand the Chief Justice of the republic will succeed to the executive functions.

No one can undertake to predict the result; but if a treaty be made, it must be submitted to the Congress for its ratification. The present convention is, we believe, now in session. It is sometimes denominated a Congress, and it is endowed with the power of carrying on the war, and we take for granted, of concluding a peace.—Whether the war be continued or a peace be made, is one of those problems which it scarcely falls to the sagacity of any man to solve.

JUSTICE TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

Major Noah in his New York Sunday Times, makes the following just reference to the vigor, foresight and energy which the national administration has exhibited in the prosecution of the present war:—

We look with wonder upon the operation of the war department since the war, and the immense amount of labor it has accomplished within the last 11 months. Unprepared for the war, 16,000 men have been armed and equipped, mustered into service and sent with immense stores of cannon, powder, ball and provisions a distance of nearly 2,000 miles in a strange country;—another army despatched over the wilderness of California;—more than abundance of all kind of stores and provisions shipped thousands of miles, and hundreds of wagons procured for transportation—battles fought—victories gained—storming parties, shells, mortars, howitzers, and every thing appertaining to war prepared in due season and in abundance. We have conquered ten times more territory and fought more desperate pitched battles in eleven months, with less than 20,000 men, than France did in Algiers with 80,000 veterans in seven years. Is nothing due the energy and vigilance of the war department for the preparation which have accompanied these victories?

THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

The Washington Union, of Saturday evening, in alluding to the victory gained by Gen. Scott, says:

"We lay the accounts before our readers in all their amplitude of details. We can lay nothing before them, we are sure, which can excite so profound an interest. Every fresh account seems to exhibit the skill of Gen. Scott and his officers, and the undaunted valor of the troops. Regulars and volunteers are equally distinguished for their achievements; for their devotion to their country—for their willingness to pour out their blood for her honor and rights.

"The loss of their precious lives is incalculable. We fear we have to number among those who have poured out their blood, and sacrificed their lives for their country, General Shields. A nobler and braver spirit does not survive him."

CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.—The celebration and illumination in New York, on Friday, in honor of our victories, is represented as a magnificent affair. The illumination at night, is said to have been magnificent.

A JUST TRIBUTE.

While the whole country is pouring out its generous thanks to the skillful officers and indomitable troops that have borne our flag in triumph in every portion of Mexico, the proper tribute should not be withheld from the Administration which, surrounded by difficulties and thwarted by political opponents, has conducted the war with such uniform judgment, energy and success. The Athens (Ga.) Banner pays an eloquent and well merited compliment, not only to the officers who have conferred new glory on their country, but upon the Administration which has managed a war forced upon us by an arrogant foe. In republishing this tribute, we regret that the Banner should have forgotten to allude to the heroic achievements of Col. Doniphan at Sacramento, and Col. Price at Pueblo Taos. Their exploits are among the most memorable of the campaign. The Banner says:

"Never before, we venture to affirm, in the history of our race has such magnificent results been accomplished in so short a time and by such limited means! Success has crowned every effort. The Administration! The military forces have been distributed with an exact and unerring judgment as to their capabilities of answering the ends for which they were designed—one company the less, or one squadron the more, would have been either too little or too much for the end to be attained.

And above all this, there has been a most judicious selection of the Officers necessary to execute the plans of the administration, and to sustain the glory and invincibility of our arms. Gen. Taylor has proven to be just the man for the theatre for which he was selected by the administration. His fame must ever carry with it the penetration of the President in selecting him for the fields of danger in which he has so conspicuously shone!

Gen. Kearney has proved to be exactly adapted to lead his small army through wilderness to Santa Fe, and after conquering New Mexico and leaving there the remainder of his forces, with only three hundred dragoons to cross over mountains and desert through a hostile country, to reach the shores of the Pacific, and with only seventy-five of his number to hew his way through three times as many of the enemy to the American fort at San Diego, after a march in six months of three thousand miles!

Gen. Wool has performed equally as great a campaign from San Antonio in Texas to his junction with Taylor at Agua Nueva, a distance of twenty-five hundred miles without scarcely a disaster of any kind, with an army of three thousand men, and finally covered himself with glory on the immortal field of Buena Vista!

Commander Stockton and Captain Fremont have been equally successful in conquering and holding in subjection with a small number of troops the vast region of the California.

Gen. Scott has but added fresh laurels to his chapter acquired at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, in the reduction by the most consummate skill with 12,000 troops and the co-operation of the squadron of the most impregnable fortress and city of the enemy, and is now bearing the victorious eagle of the Republic to the very walls of the city of Mexico!

Thus has the invader been driven in shameful retreat from our soil, the moment he polluted it by his footsteps—his blood has flowed in torrents, although it can never atone for the blood of our own citizens shed by him,—his provinces have been wrested from him, until at last the centre of his power is trembling at the advance of our invincible armies.

Amidst all these successes and triumphs—these wonderful results, unparalleled in the annals of war, the reflecting mind will naturally look to the moving power which produced them. Sleepless nights, anxious vigils, wasting solitudes—the wear and tear of physical and mental powers—plans laid with wisdom, executed with energy and despatch, and in fine, the eternal and ever recurring burden of conducting the country successfully and gloriously through the most difficult of all political operations, a public war, entitle the administration, upon the principles of the most rigorous justice, to the encouraging plaudits, from the millions for whom it has so faithfully labored—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"—Verily, it is merited, and will as certainly be rendered by the great body of the people, whilst politicians who have charged the administration with "imbecility" will stand a monument of their own folly and injustice.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Whigs are in ecstasies at the result of the recent election for Congressmen in this State.—The Administration has been condemned—its measures repudiated—and the "loco-focos" routed entire, according to their modest declarations. It is true, that in 1845, our victory was complete and entire. Save the "Lone Star" from the Loudoun District, there was not one other Whig elected to Congress. But why take this election for comparison when we have so much better one in the Presidential contest of the year before.

The Democrats are charged with having "Gerrymandered" the State, in order to insure success. But we venture to affirm, there is no State in the Union in proportion to its vote, that has a fairer apportionment in her Districts. This will be seen in a moment, by reference to the vote as compared with Mr. Polk and Clay at the Presidential Election:

	Polk.	Clay.	9th Dis.	Polk.	Clay.
1st Dis.	230	00	00	00	936
2 do.	824	00	10 do.	703	00
3 do.	518	00	11 do.	1023	00
14 do.	2	00	12 do.	949	00
5 do.	76	00	13 do.	2145	00
6 do.	00	239	14 do.	856	00
7 do.	00	438	15 do.	816	00
8 do.	00	36			

From this it will be seen that in the apportionment of the Districts, the Whigs were given four Districts by decided majorities, and by a fair 78 votes only, able to carry two others.—What great cause, then, for such glorification, in having merely held their own in the Old Dominion?

THE POPULAR ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Polk went into office with some where about seventy majority in the National House of Representatives. That majority, by recent elections has been reduced to eight, and even his organ begins to calculate the chances of his being in a minority.—*Carlisle Herald.*

This is the cry now of the Whig presses and Whig politicians. If the rule be a good one, see how it works in connection with the glorious Administration of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."—The Carlisle Statesman, in answer to the Herald, says:—"In 1841, Gen. Harrison and John Tyler took their seats as the Whig President and Vice President of the United States, carrying at their election, 19 of the 26 States. They had a clear majority of 89, out of 228 members in the lower House, and a majority of 11 in the Senate.

At the next Congressional election, which took place in 1842, the Democrats succeeded in carrying 19 of the 26 States, and out of 228 members of which the House of Representatives then consisted, the Whigs could only count 44 members, all told. Thus in the short space of two years, the Whig majority of two-thirds, was changed to a majority of four-fifths the other way."

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

The army under Gen. Scott has taken, since it landed near Vera Cruz, besides the reduction of that important city, and the "Mexican Gibraltar," about 500 pieces of artillery, and prisoners equal to its whole numerical force.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond papers of the last week, have contained but few additional returns. In the "Little Tennessee" District, it seems to be conceded that McMullen, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Fulton, Whig, and Goodson, Democrat, by one vote. A close shave that! The delegation elected to the next Congress is ten Democrats and five Whigs—one vacancy, however, has since occurred by the death of Gen. Dromgoole. So far as it is known, the Legislature, on joint ballot, is tied, the Democrats having ten majority in the Senate, and the Whigs ten in the House. In this estimate, however, Morgan county is given to the Whigs, which will, we suppose, at least be contested, and we hope our friend Thompson may be justly entitled to the seat.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Sheriffs of this District met in Winchester on Thursday last, to compare the polls, and the following is the official result as given by them:

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Bedinger, (Dem.)	Kennedy, (Whig.)	
Jefferson	845	631
Frederick	301	750
Berkeley	389	503
Clarke	153	141
Hampshire	444	408
Morgan	191	184
Warren	214	97
Page	516	43
	3053	2746
	2746	

Bedinger's maj. 307

THE NEW MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

The inaugural address of the new President of Mexico, Anaya, breathes war, and promises valiantly; but it is probable that the result of the battle of Cerro Gordo may cause him to speak in a more subdued tone. Santa Anna promised either to drive our army from the territory of Mexico, or to lay down his life in the attempt; and yet he fled from the field of battle before giving a chance to "lead or steel" to "cut the thread" of his life. He had made brave protestations, but failed to redeem them. Nor can it be expected that his successor will prove to be more scrupulous of keeping his word. His sincerity and courage have no doubt been tested before this time, for Gen. Scott, we suppose, has reached the capital.

President Anaya says, "that to wage war successfully but one element is necessary,—union."—But that is an element which will be difficult to find in Mexico; and even if found, would be insufficient to expel our troops from the territory.—The Mexicans have no motive to engage in the war; for success would not liberate them from their enslaved condition. To be conquered and annexed to the United States would be a great blessing to them; for it would substitute order and civilization for confusion and anarchy. The mass of the people would be emancipated from a state of degradation and slavery, and elevated to equality and freedom.

CAPT. STEVENS T. MASON.

In our late brilliant victory over the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, we are pained to find among the list of Officers severely wounded, the name of Capt. Stevens T. Mason, of the "Mounted Rifles," who lost a leg. Capt. M., though a native of Loudoun, was well known to many of our citizens as a chivalrous young officer, and whole-souled Virginian, having enlisted many of his best men and soldiers while in our town. Although we deeply lament the fate that has so early and so suddenly checked the career of this gallant officer, we are pleased to see from the annexed notice, that his native County has determined to present him with a sword.

LOUDOUN COUNTY.

CAPT. STEVENS T. MASON.—The news of the recent success of our arms at Cerro Gordo, being at the painful intelligence of the misfortune of this gallant and spirited young officer. Scarce had he finished his maiden service in the service of his country, before his career of honor and ambition, and his own preference, is suddenly arrested by the loss of one of his legs, and he is left now with the sad prospect of spending the balance of his days in a hospital, or at least away from the scene of his active service. The particulars have not reached us sufficiently in detail to fix the precise manner of his receiving his wound—but enough is known to apprise us of the amputation of his leg—and we know enough of his chivalric spirit to assure us that he qualified not in the hour of danger, and that in all probability he fell where blows fell fastest and thickest.

Captain Mason was a citizen of our own county. He was born and raised among us—and who will say that he has not shed lustre on the land of his nativity? Well may Loudoun rejoice in the gallantry of her son— whilst she weeps over his untimely misfortune. Possessing most of the qualifications for the profession of arms which he had embraced from a feeling of ambition, which of itself was an earnest of success, Capt. Mason entered the service of his country, and in his first engagement, poured out his blood upon a foreign soil. The country of his birth, and his gallantry has honored, will freely render him the tribute of their admiration, and it is proposed as the most appropriate manifestation of the public feeling, that a subscription be opened immediately for the purchase of a sword to be presented to him—and that a committee be appointed to procure one of suitable devices, commemorative of his distinguished valor—and expressive of the approbation of his native county.

Pursuant to the above notice, a meeting was held at Sinclair's Hotel, Leesburg, on Monday last. Col. DOWELL in the Chair, and Lieut. RUST Sec'y. Robert P. SWANN, Esq., offered appropriate resolutions, indicative of the feeling of the meeting, and appointing a committee, to receive contributions from the people of Loudoun, to procure a sword for Capt. Mason. We doubt not a subscription more than sufficient has already been obtained, for the purpose in view.

A GOOD HIT.

A "holy hatred" evidently exists between Messrs. Benton and Calhoun. In the anxiety of these distinguished gentlemen to make each appear the "better cause" they have committed, we are sorry to say, some egregious and ridiculous follies. Two letters have recently appeared, one from Mr. Calhoun and the other from Mr. Benton, that we have not room for this week, but upon the appearance of which the Mobile Register makes the following good hit:—

"We publish to-day (says the Mobile Register) two letters, one from Mr. Calhoun and the other from Mr. Benton. There are provocations in both to unlimited controversy. Neither is behind the other in the qualities which Doctor Johnson loved, of a "good hatred"—and neither appears to have either prudence or magnanimity in his resentments. Fortunately for the rest of the world—the overweening dogmatism, which, under different styles of manifestation, is the predominant trait of both, has wearied the world out of any particular interest in the quarrels of either, and most of its patience with their everlasting self-glorifications. The West and the South will be taken care of—the constitution will live, and the Union remain unbroken, though neither of them should have any influence over the policy of the Government which each takes himself the only man ever born with quite enough genius to direct.

The Democrats of Petersburg, in the Brunswick District, held a meeting on the 9th of June, to elect delegates to a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, to supply the place of Mr. Dromgoole.

NEW PAPER IN RICHMOND.

A new Democratic paper is about to be established in Richmond, to be called the "Examiner," by Messrs. B. M. De Witt and Geo. A. Wright. Mr. De Witt was for a long time the editor of the Lynchburg Republican—is a ready writer and we doubt not will acquit himself with honor in the Metropolis of Virginia. It will be published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

GEN. GEO. C. DROMGOOLE.

The Petersburg Republican of Friday last contains a long obituary notice of the death of this distinguished politician. He died on the 28th ult. of bilious pneumonia, in the 60th year of his age. He was born in Brunswick county, the 15th May, 1797, and was the youngest child of the Rev. Edward Dromgoole. In 1814 he entered the University of North Carolina, where he remained two years. He afterwards studied law at William and Mary College, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1823 he was elected to the House of Delegates, to which he was re-elected for three years, after which he was elected to the Senate of Virginia, where he remained for several years, and of which body he was speaker for three years. He served in the Convention of '30 with ability. In '35 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Congress, in which body he continued until his death, except during one session, from which he withdrew. The obituary in the Republican says he bore his illness with resignation. It concludes with these words: "He had faults, and he knew it; but expressed the hope and wish that they would be freely pardoned and forgiven."

The National Intelligencer in a brief way pays a peculiarly just tribute to Gen. Dromgoole.—It says:

"Mr. Dromgoole was a distinguished politician. Endowed by nature with sagacity to plan and courage to execute, he was the ablest debater of his party, and unequalled as a legislative tactician. His death will be sincerely regretted by those who have always known him, as we have done, as a decided political opponent, it is true, but also as a courteous and kind-hearted gentleman."

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The National Medical Convention assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday week. Two hundred and seventy-eight delegates were present. There was quite a full representation from Virginia—among whom, we notice the name of Dr. H. H. Maguire, of Winchester.

The Convention adjourned on Friday evening, after an interesting session of three days, to meet again in May 1848, in the city of Baltimore. Previous to adjournment, the following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention do now resolve itself into the "American Medical Association."

An election was then gone into for officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Penn'a. Vice Presidents—Drs. J. Knight, New Haven; A. H. Stephens, New York; Moultrie, S. Carolina; Buchanan, Tennessee.

Secretaries—Drs. Stille and Dunbar, of Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Dr. J. Hays.

Dr. Chapman made a very handsome speech upon taking the chair.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS.

This new Democratic Daily, gives evidence of liberal support. It is conducted with considerable ability, and in its typographical appearance looks as neat as a new pin.

The paper is published in the morning, but by some oversight or neglect, in the counting room, fails to reach us until the day after its publication. If this is the case in the neighboring counties of this State we are sure the interest of the publishers will suffer thereby, and hope they may apply a correction, if practicable.

The Martinsburg Gazette states that an Agent passed through that town a few days ago, on his way to Pittsburgh, duly authorized by sundry Capitalists, to contract at the latter place, for the construction of a steamboat adapted to the navigation of the Shenandoah river. We hope this may be so, but we are inclined to doubt its correctness.

For several days we have been blessed with frequent warm and pleasant showers, causing the grain and grass to assume a lively appearance, the harbinger of good crops.

A procession, &c. of Orion Division, No. 33, Sons of Temperance, will take place in Front Royal, Warren County, on Whit-Monday, 24th inst. Brethren of neighboring Divisions are invited to be present.

THE TARIFF OF DUTIES IN MEXICO.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for the present month, contains an excellent article on the effects of the duties imposed on Mexican ports by the United States. In the article to which we allude, it will be found that the Mexican government realize from the exports of England, and port duties, the enormous sum of sixteen millions of dollars, and it adds:

"The United States may, on a liberal system, realize probably this sum from the resources in their hands. If, through this operation a great commercial interest can be built up in Mexico, that will enforce the laws and control the military, the greatest boon will be conferred not only upon her, but upon the commercial world, and the products of the precious metals may easily be quadrupled."

THE CASAL.—The Cumberland Civilian, noticing the report that the Barings had advanced \$500,000, for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, says:

"If we understand the matter aright, the Barings have never proposed to advance more than \$300,000. The balance, \$200,000 was expected to be raised in New York, but the expectation was disappointed, and hence one of the causes of delay. The requisite amount will, however, we understand, be obtained in Boston through the aid of several gentlemen of that city who are distinguished for their wealth and public spirit. The negotiations at the latest dates were progressing favorably. The President of the Canal Company has gone to Boston to aid in their speedy consummation."

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The St. Louis Republican, of May 1st, gives an account of the burning of the steamer Duke of Orleans, while aground at Hat Island, below St. Louis. Boat worth \$30,000. Six thousand dollars insured on the cargo, which was very valuable. She had a portion of the Ambassador's cargo, burned up a few days since, which was also lost.

FIRE AT CUMBERLAND.—We learn from the Civilian extra, that a fire broke out at Cumberland, Md. on Friday afternoon, which consumed the stable of Joseph Dilley and two of his horses, and the stable of the National Stage Company, from which 40 horses and several stages were rescued. Unfortunately four new coaches, valued at \$2,000, were burned, together with a large amount of harness and 800 bushels of grain. The residence of W. P. Tribblet was also consumed. Total loss estimated at \$7,000.

MORGAN COUNTY.

The Martinsburg Republican of yesterday, states that Messrs. Thompson and Michael have determined to have another race for the Legislature, to save the trouble and expense of bringing the matter up next winter. In the present state of parties in the Legislature, the vote of Morgan is all important,—as it will insure a Democratic majority on joint ballot, if we can elect Thompson. A tie, if the Whigs are successful.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

One among the most destructive fires which has ever visited Baltimore, broke out in the large cabinet warehouse, of the Messrs. Williams, on South near Pratt st., on Sunday evening last.—The fire rapidly extended to the buildings in the neighborhood, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, property to the amount of \$150,000 was destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A DISGRACEFUL FIGHT.

One of the most vulgar and disgraceful fights, which has ever occurred within the limits of Virginia, came off in Loudoun county, near Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday morning last. It was a match for \$1,000 aside, (several thousand being bet among individuals,) between Yankee Sullivan of New York, and Bob Caunt of Philadelphia. Some two or three hundred of the "floating scum" from the Northern cities, were also in attendance, as the friends and champions of the fighting beasts.

A correspondent at Harpers-Ferry, whose curiosity alone led him to be present at the fight, has furnished us with the following particulars:—

HARPERS-FERRY, May 13, 1847.

Mr. Editor.—The long talked of "Prize Fight" came off yesterday, between Yankee Sullivan and Bob Caunt. The latter is a brother to the noted Ben Caunt, of England, who now wears the "belt" of that country. The stakes were \$1,000 a side—Caunt backed by Obus, seconded by J. Sanford and Bennett; Sullivan's backers I did not learn the name of—seconded by Donelon and Ling. Although the morning was rainy and damp, besides, the place of fighting not being ascertained until yesterday morning, a large concourse of persons of all classes and colors, assembled before the hour fixed for commencing hostilities arrived. The ground selected was in Loudoun county, near the Potomac river. The locality was such as to give difficulty to the officers, if an attempt at an arrest was made.—Sullivan is about 39 years of age and is the victor of 12 fights similar to this, besides a number of street fights. This is the fourth fight for Caunt, and in one of which he was whipped. When the hour arrived, bets were freely offered of \$100 to \$400 on Sullivan, but few were taken. The fighting lasted only 14 minutes, and only 7 "Rounds" fought, six of which Sullivan had all his own way. The last round, according to technicality, created a dispute between the parties—the Sullivan party claiming that his opponent was whipped, as he did not come up when time was called, which was 30 seconds between each round. On the other hand, it was claimed that Caunt had received a foul blow from his opponent, and was consequently the winner. Caunt was a great deal bruised about his face and eyes; the other was not hurt to any considerable extent. The parties all left the ground, and things passed off rather better than was expected.

The light-fingered gentry were well represented from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and they did not leave before operating in their line of business. One man who had just stepped out of the cars on yesterday, had his pocket picked of some two or three hundred dollars in cash, besides a check for \$1,200. I heard of several other robberies, but for small amounts. A man named Brady, who had failed to get on the cars yesterday, starting for the East, ran after them, and in so doing fell through the Railroad bridge, breaking his jaw, and otherwise injuring himself.

Yours, &c.,

BURGlar ARRESTED.—Officer Stockett on Monday arrested Edward Cole, on the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, he being a fugitive from justice from that State, charged with having been concerned in the robbery of a clothing establishment in Philadelphia a few weeks since. Cole was taken on in the yesterday morning's train for Philadelphia, by one of the police officers of that city. He was very much disappointed in being prevented from witnessing the prize fight at Harpers-Ferry, which was to come off on yesterday, being on his way thither with others of the same stamp.—*Balt. Sun the 12th.*

POSTMASTER OF NEW ORLEANS.—A TUMOR was recently started that Mr. Carey Jones, (editor of the New Orleans Mercury, and son-in-law to Col. Benton,) had been appointed Postmaster at New Orleans. Mr. Jones publishes a card in the Washington Union of the 5th inst., in which he says:—"There is not the slightest foundation for the report—I have never asked or expected it."

INDEMNITY FOR THE WAR.—There is quite a marked sensibility among certain persons about making Mexico pay the expense of the war, and give no indemnity for the past. Even the Tariff regulations in ports we have captured, do not meet their approbation. They seem unwilling to punish Mexico for her senseless and arrogant declaration of war against us. It is well for Mexico that she has not Napoleon to deal with, who, with a stroke of his pen would have annexed that country as promptly as he did Holland. It is something new in history to allow a conquered nation publicly declaring war against you to go without punishment. Napoleon made Prussia pay one hundred millions of dollars, to meet the expenses of the war of 1806. He compelled Austria to pay forty millions for the campaign of Agram, and the Allies when they entered France, made her pay \$135,000,000 for the expenses of the war. Why are we to be drawn into an expensive war and conquer a peace, yet ask no indemnity?

New York Sun.

THE RAILROAD TO OHIO.—The committee of the railroad company, who visited Wheeling, have returned to Baltimore. We understand, says the Patriot, they were favorably received by the authorities and people of Wheeling, and were also waited upon by a delegation from Ohio, in respect to the western connections through that State.—We do not learn that any definitive arrangement was concluded with Wheeling; but that, although the differences upon the points in discussion, were not in all respects insuperable, it became necessary, previous to a final conclusion, to ascertain the cost and expense of the routes approaching Wheeling, and to revise the estimates of the Engineers. Further negotiations must therefore await the result of such revision.—*Balt. Chippew.*

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.—The Wheeling Times says, that stock sufficient has been secured to authorize the organization of a company, to erect a wire suspension bridge across the Ohio river, at Wheeling, and that the election of managers will take place on the 19th inst.

THE REMAINS OF COL. CLAY.—Charles Ripley, Esq., left Louisville, on Friday last, charged with the duty of bringing home the remains of the late Col. Henry Clay, and the soldiers from that city, who fell at Buena Vista.

SPECIE.—The Caledonia brings a larger amount of gold and silver than any preceding steamer, viz: about two and a half millions of dollars.—More is yet to come, for a large insurance, we hear has been made on the steamer for the 4th of May.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—The German Reformed Church in Frederick, Md., are making arrangements to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its establishment in that city. The celebration is to take place on Whitsunday.

CAMP NEAR PLAN DEL RIO, }
April 18—4 o'clock, P. M. }

The American arms have achieved another glorious and most brilliant victory. Outnumbering Gen. Scott's force materially, and occupying positions which looked impregnable as Gibraltar, one after another of their works have been taken today, five generals, colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable, have been taken prisoners, together with 6000 men, and the rest of their army driven, ammunition, cannon, baggage train, all—Nothing but the impossibility of finding a road for the dragoons to the rear of the enemy's works, saved any part of Santa Anna's grand army, including his own illustrious person.

It is now impossible to name officers who have distinguished themselves. I cannot, however, omit to mention Col. Harney, Riley and Childs, of the regulars; Cole, Parker, Forman and Haskell, of the volunteers, as every one is talking of them.

No time to say another word. I send this off by an express. It is Gen. Scott's intention, I know, to push on towards the city of Mexico with all haste. Tomorrow I will write more fully, and send by Gen. Scott's express.

Yours,

ANOTHER VICTORY!!

GREAT BATTLE AT CERRO GORDO.

Six Thousand Prisoners taken—Five Hundred Americans killed and wounded.

DAILY PICTURES OFFICE, Friday Evening, April 30—5 o'clock. By the steamship McKim, Capt. Pillsbury, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., we have glorious news from the

CAMP AT PLAN DEL RIO.

April 19, 1847.—Forenoon.

The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total—complete. They were pursued within four miles of Jalapa by General Twiggs, at which point there were none to follow. Santa Anna himself, instead of embarking himself, as he threatened, escaped by cutting the saddle rule of his team from the harness of his magnificent coach, mounting him, and then taking to the chapparel. His service of massive silver, nearly all his papers, his money—everything in his carriage, even to his dinner was captured. I have a capital story to tell about this dinner, when I have a moment to spare.

The Mexican loss upon the heights was awful—the ground in places was covered with the dead! Among the bodies found was that of Gen. Vazquez, and near him, was Col. Palacio, mortally wounded—Their loss in the retreat was terribly severe—every body is strewn with the dead. Had our dragoons been enabled to reach them in season, all would have been killed or captured—Santa Anna among them. Canalezo with the noted lancers, had the pride to vamoos early.

The army is to advance towards Mexico immediately. Gen. Worth's division marched this morning—Gen. Scott is to march at noon. Santa Anna's coach is to be harnessed up for the purpose of carrying on Major Sumner—better use than it was ever put to before.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. SCOTT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Plan del Rio, 30 miles from Vera Cruz, April 19.

Sir: The plan of attack, sketched in General Orders, No. 111, herewith, was finely executed by this gallant army before two o'clock p. m., yesterday. We are quite embarrassed about 3,000 men laid down their arms with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five general officers of great distinction—Pinson, Ferrero, La Vega, Noriega and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier Gen. Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet from any division or brigade.

Twiggs' division, followed by Shields' (now Col. Baker's) brigade, are now at, or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing, with good results, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men, who fled before our right hand carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road—Pillow's brigade alone, is near me at this point of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give from him the names of 1st Lieut. F. B. Nelson, and 2d C. G. Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot (Haskell's regiment) among the killed, and in the brigade 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant brigadier general himself, has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Maj. R. Farrington, 2d Tennessee; Capt. H. F. Murray, 3d Lieut. G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieut. W. P. Hale, (adjutant) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieut. W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lt. Ewell, of the rifles, if not dead, was mortally wounded, in entering, sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower. Second Lieut. Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw, at the same place, severely wounded, and Capt. Patten, 2d U. S. Infantry, lost his right hand. Maj. Sumner, 2d U. S. Dragoons was slightly wounded in the arm, but not disabled, and Capt. Johnson, topographical engineers (now Lieut. Col. of Infantry) was severely wounded some days earlier while reconnoitering. I must not omit to add that Capt. Mason and Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit towards Xalapa (25 miles hence) I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded.

In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by, or prevent, in this hurried and imperfect report, I must not omit to say that Brigadier General Twiggs, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Xalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole, or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under the often distinguished Brevet Col. Childs, the 3d infantry, under Capt. Alexander, the 7th infantry, under Lieut. Col. Plympton, and the rifles, under Major Moring, all my dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier Gen. P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 3d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet.

It is most pleasing to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plympton, Moring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for their brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed.

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault, but not in time. The General, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries, he sent out Col. Harney and Childs, to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Major General Patterson fell a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day. Brig. Gen. Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted, with great daring, the enemy's line of batteries on our left; and though, without success, they contributed much to distract and dismay their immediate opponents.

President Santa Anna, with Genls. Canalezo and Almonie, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa, just before Cerro Gordo was carried, and before Twiggs' division reached the national road above.

I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here, beyond to-day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing, is not yet half large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a greater number of prisoners would, probably, escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—than we shall

find again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the line of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers highest in rank refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps to the United States.

The small arms and their accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them. I am, also, somewhat embarrassed with the pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade, and half the mules of this army, to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for the service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper carriages with us.

Being much occupied with the prisoners, and all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more—intending to be at Xalapa early to-morrow. We shall not, probably, again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of transportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I invite attention to the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says—"If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past." We have taken that step.

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war, is to diminish the resistances of other warriors in our march.

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

The Vera Cruz Eagle contains some highly interesting particulars. After stating that Santa Anna escaped with all his cavalry, numbering nearly 3,000, it says:

The positions occupied by the enemy were as strong as nature, combined with art, could make them, and could you but see them whilst reading these lines, you would wonder at their surrender. The Cerro Gordo, the most prominent of the defences, commands the Jalapa road for two or three miles, and a heavy battery here, in the hands of skillful men would keep an army in check for many a day, if not entirely prevent its passage.

The importance of this point was soon made apparent to all, and last night, about twelve o'clock, a piece of cannon was hauled upon a neighboring eminence, which, after sending sundry shot upon the enemy, was found of little avail; and in the morning the Cerro Gordo was stormed and carried, however, before the commander-in-chief of the Mexicans had secured himself a safe retreat, by falling back, with his body-guard, several miles upon the Jalapa road.

In the meantime, the other defences were being stormed by our troops. Three forts, situated near to our camp, and upon three heights adjacent to each other—each commanding the others—were the objects of attack; and the carrying of them was the task of the volunteers. The centre one of these forts runs further in than the others, and this being the object of the storm, the advance of the stormers had to undergo the fire of the right and left, and the latter of which was particularly withold its fire until our men advanced within forty yards of the guns, and then the dogs of war were let loose with such fury, that our men were driven from their position, with great slaughter—the 2d Tennesseans, who were in advance, having a large number killed and wounded. Before the volunteers had time to renew the attack, the enemy had surrendered—driven, as they had been, from their favored position on Cerro Gordo.

Taking all things into consideration, this has been a great fight, and a great victory, one calculated to shine brilliantly in the chapter of those achieved in Mexico by our arms.

The Mexican forces in the height of Cerro Gordo were the 3d and 4th Light Infantry, the 3d and 5th Regiments of the line, and 6 pieces of artillery, with the requisite number of cavalry. Col. Obando, chief of the artillery, was killed, and Gen. Vasquez, general of division. Many of our officers were of opinion that this general was no other than Gov. Morales.

Our force consisted of the 2d, 3d and 7th Infantry and Mounted Riflemen, and Steptoe's battery. Capt. Mason, of the Rifles, was severely wounded, having lost his left leg. Lieut. Ewell, of the 7th Infantry, was severely wounded. Capt. Patten, of the 2d, lost his hand shot off.

On the 18th, Lieut. Jarvis, of the 2d Infantry, was wounded in ascending the first hill.

On the top of the Cerro Gordo, the scene was truly horrible. From the Jalapa road, dead bodies of the enemy could be seen on every spot where the eye was directed, until they literally covered the ascent of the height. There is about half an acre of level ground on the top of the mountain, and here was collected together the wounded of both armies, and the dead of our own. Side by side were lying the disabled American and Mexican, and our surgeons were busy amputating and dressing the wounds of each—setting them in turns, unless the gentle pangs of some sufferer would induce him to cry out, when he would be immediately attended to.

The pioneer parties of our men were picking up the wounded and bringing them in from every part of the ascent to the height. From the side towards the river, where the storming party of Gen. Twiggs' division made the charge, most of our men suffered, and many of the enemy, also, for they made a desperate stand; but when they gave way, and started in confusion down the hill, was the time they most suffered, many of them receiving the balls of our men in their backs.

The charge on Cerro Gordo was one of those cool yet determined ones as characteristic of the American soldier. From the time that our troops on the hill nearest the prominent height the fire was incessant, and they had to fight their way foot by foot, till they gained the summit, from which place the enemy gave way after a very short resistance.

Our victory is complete. Those of the enemy who escaped were driven in, all directions by their pursuers, and many of them cut down on the road.

Gen. Twiggs, who followed them after taking Cerro Gordo, approached within three miles of Jalapa, and finding no force of the enemy, encamped for the night. He is in the town before this time.

Captain Merrill, of the 2d Dragoons, returned from Twiggs' camp last night, and is of opinion that nothing but a small body guard is with Santa Anna.

Santa Anna's private carriage was captured, and amongst his effects was found the sum of \$18,000, which is now in the hands of the quartermaster, and an additional leg of cork for his Excellency's use in case of emergency.

I noticed one officer of the enemy shot through the head on Cerro Gordo, who was a conspicuous man at Vera Cruz.

Gen. La Vega, who is again in our clutches, looked as dashed and fine as ever. He did not seem the least disconcerted, but rode in from the battle field, by the side of General Scott, laughing and talking as though he was once more on his way to New Orleans.

The force of the Mexicans, at the lowest, is set down at 19,000. The officers of the Mexican army are being paroled whilst I write this, and with their soldiers are being sent about their business—our commander being of opinion that he can whip them easier than feed them. The generals will be sent to New Orleans; among them you will have the second appearance of La Vega, he having refused again to be paroled.

The second in command to Santa Anna is a man as black as the soot of spades, with a name something like Stinton.

We find in the Pictayune and Delta several interesting letters, from one of which we learn that A. Julian May, a brother of Capt. May, was slightly wounded during a skirmish on the first day. He was in command of the Rifles.

Among the prisoners taken, says another letter, was Ex-President Herrera, who was subsequently set at liberty on his parole. Ampudia was in the battle, says the Pictayune, but made his escape with Santa Anna. Neither of these two worthies ventured within the lines which their countrymen so strenuously defended. They were prepared to run the moment the day should seem to go against them, and run they did. Ampudia came near being taken close to Jalapa, and to save himself had to take to the fields.

We copy the following from a letter in the Delta, dated April 18th: The fight was fairly commenced yesterday by Gen. Twiggs and Col. Harney, and concluded about noon to-day by Gen. Worth and Gen. Patterson's divisions. The enemy could not have had less than 15,000 fighting men, while our force was not over 19,000. The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest imaginable, and our brave troops had a hard task to perform in routing them. They were entrenched upon several large heights, upon which no less than seven batteries were planted, mounting 24 guns in all. One by one they fell into our hands.

At about two o'clock a charge was made at several points by the regulars, the two Tennesseans, and two Pennsylvania regiments, which, for a time, was strongly opposed by the Mexicans, who fought desperately; but finally their trumpet sounded a retreat, and away went Santa Anna and the larger portion of his army as if "Old Nick" himself was after them! Not so, however, with Gen. La Vega, and 5000 of his command, including four other Generals all of which surrendered, and are now prisoners of war in camp, with all their arms, ammunitions, &c., &c.

Gen. Santa Anna, in his retreat, was so hotly pursued by Col. Harney, who had command of the 7th Infantry, and the riflemen, that he was forced to leave his splendid carriage, trunk, some \$70,000 in silver, and one of his cork legs. They are all in camp, and attract much attention, and cause no little merriment.

An American Naval Victory.

CAPTURE OF TUSPAN.

Later News from Vera Cruz—Further from Cerro Gordo.

The New Orleans papers of the 3d inst., contain accounts of another American Naval Victory, as well as additional particulars of the fight at Cerro Gordo, and interesting news from the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz. The Pictayune (extra) says:

Captain Jackson reports that on the day of sailing he fell in with the American squadron of twenty-five miles north of Vera Cruz, Com. Perry in command. The squadron was returning from the Tusan expedition. The Gen. Patterson was boarded from the U. S. steamer Scorpion, and received a mail.

Capt. Jackson learned that Tusan was taken on the 19th April, after severe resistance from the Mexican troops. The Americans had four men killed and about fourteen wounded. Among the wounded were four officers, namely: Com'r Tait, slightly; Lieut. Parker, severely; Lieut. Hartness, slightly; and Passed Midshipman Lowry, slightly. The last name is doubtless incorrectly reported. There is Passed Midshipman Lowry in the Navy Register.

We have a copy of the American Eagle, from Vera Cruz, of the 23d ult., two days later than we have before seen. It contains very little news from the army, although there has been some arrivals from it. Gen. Shields was still alive at last accounts, but it was thought he could not survive. Captain Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, remained in a very critical state. Pillow's wound is not serious.

The Bulletin of this morning says—"Gen. Shields, we regret to learn, died of his wounds on the 19th." We presume this must be an error, at least, that there was no positive foundation for the statement. We can hear of no news from the army, although we have made every inquiry, later than has been received at this office. At our last accounts General Shields was still alive.

The guns of the Mexicans at Tusan were all spiked and the place rendered defenceless. It was then abandoned.

The Mexican officers, on their way to the U. States, were sent to the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, on the 21st ultimo. They were in fine spirits.

Sergt. Tucker, of the 2d dragoons was shot at and wounded while riding an express from Gen. Scott to Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. On the 21st a teamster was picked up on the road, having been killed by some cowardly Mexican.

FROM MATAMORAS.

The Pictayune Extra of the 3d inst. has a copy of the American Flag, of the 21st ult. The following is the most important paragraph we find in it:

Down upon them—We stated not long ago that Gen. Taylor had resolved on a regular expedition to the State of New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, for indemnification, or the destruction of the public property of the United States by Mexican robbers in those departments of Mexico. Since then, Col. Cushing has received an order directing him to call upon the Alcaldes of this department, \$47,500, and can be liquidated in mules at \$20 a head, beef cattle at 10, or corn at 3 per fanega, (three bushels). The Alcaldes here will confer with the authorities of other towns to the amount of taxable property in their districts, to serve as data in fixing the proportion of each. The quartermaster will receipt for all that may be "forked over!"

THE ABOLITION OUTRAGE.

Our readers are already advised of the outrageous treatment to Messrs. Logan, Kremer and Johnson, by a mixed mob, in Pittsburg, whilst attempting to recover a runaway of Mr. Logan. The man was not only rescued but violence used, and our citizens put under arrest—after confinement of all sorts being imposed upon them.

They were brought up by Judge Lowrie, under a habeas corpus, and released. It seems a law had been passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, declaring it unlawful for any judge or justice to grant a warrant to restore a fugitive slave. This law Judge Lowrie pronounced unconstitutional. We have his opinion in the Pittsburg papers, and shall publish it at an early day. The Judge recited that provision of the Constitution of the United States which secures the rights of slave-holders; no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law passed therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

This Judge decided to be the supreme law, fixed by the people themselves, and by which even the Legislature is officially bound. No power (he declared) had been given to effect this provision; and it was therefore a rule of common sense and common honesty to presume that they intended nothing inconsistent with it. Upon the charge of attempting to seize and carry away a fugitive slave, in a riotous, violent, tumultuous, and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb and endanger the public peace, the Judge declared our citizens innocent and discharged them. It seems the tumult was caused by those who assisted in the escape of the slave; but it does not appear that they were arrested and punished.—Win. Rep.

A SWORD FOR GEN. SCOTT.—A resolution has been passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, authorizing the Governor to present a sword to General Scott for the victories at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

DEATH OF DR. A. L. WARNER.

It is with heartfelt sentiments of pain and regret that we record the death of Dr. Augustus L. Warner, which occurred yesterday forenoon, after a brief illness of three or four days. This event is one which will be deplored by the whole Medical Profession, of which Dr. Warner was one of the brightest ornaments. This community sustains a heavy loss in the death of such an accomplished gentleman, so distinguished for his scientific attainments, and to whom it is mainly indebted for the establishment of the Medical College, one of the noblest institutions of our city. Dr. Warner had hardly reached the meridian of his professional life, and certainly he had not attained to a moiety of that reputation which his brilliant talents and professional skill promised to secure for him.

He was a native of Baltimore, and for some time filled a chair in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, subsequently he came to this city where he has resided about ten years. He was a man of generous and liberal disposition, warm in his friendship, and ardent in his sentiments, and no man had warmer friends. His devoted colleagues rallied around him, and employed all their skill to prolong his life; but their efforts were unavailing. Some pen competent to the task will no doubt pay a proper tribute to his memory.—Richmond Times of Friday.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 9, 1847.

MARKET.—There was a pretty fair supply of prime port butter at 40 cts per lb. in market this morning, and lots a little scanty, and it never more with the vendor than a little, at 37 1/2, with a full supply of vegetables, meats, fish, eggs, &c.—Lamb 50 to 62 1/2 cts. per qr., and veal, prime at 10 cts lb., fish 8 to 12 cts each as usual.

FISHING.—The amount of fish at the wharf this week has been considerable, many of the shroves owing to the fine weather and remunerating take, still holding on, the price at the wharf ranging from \$5 to \$8 for shad, and 5 to \$6 for herrings. The largest haul of shad said have been made for several years past was made at Crany Island on the 26th ult., when over 3500 were taken.

Daily supplies of shad are still being sent to Baltimore.

THE WHEAT CROP.—If we can credit the accounts of the newspapers and what we hear from individuals, the coming crop of wheat promises to be a very indifferent one. A great deal of the wheat in the upper part of this State, Illinois and Iowa, has been winter-killed. It may be the case, that an unusual quantity has been sown, and this may make up for any deficiency when compared with last year's crop, but the prospect of the harvest is not, at the present time, a very flattering one. The season is also very backward, and much remains to be done to secure a full crop of other production.—St. Louis Rep., April 5.

MAJORS GAINES AND BORLAND, AND CAPT. CLAY.—News was received in Burlington, Ky., on Monday last, by some returning volunteers, of the arrival at Saltville, of Majors Gaines and Borland, and Captain Clary, together with the troops captured with them at Buena Vista. Maj. G's family expect him shortly at home; Cassius M. Clay has volunteered for the war, and Major Borland, we regret to learn, died of disease shortly after his return to his command.

AN IMMENSE SHEEP-FOLD.—A subscription has been opened in New York to establish a Sheep-fold of 120,000 sheep, upon an estate of 100,000 acres, in Western Virginia. The gentlemen who wish to form an association for this purpose, say that it will require a capital of \$150,000, and that the members will receive six per centum upon the capital from the time of advancing the same; that the whole capital will be reimbursed during the course of the fifth, sixth, and seventh years; that they will receive in and after the eighth year an interest of \$60,000; and that they will then be possessed of an establishment of the value of \$400,000. If the calculations of the gentlemen are to be relied on, there is a fine chance for capitalists.

SENTENCE OF LIEUT. HUNTER.—It is asserted by a Philadelphia paper, from an authentic source, that Lieut. Hunter has been found guilty of disobeying orders, and sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed from the squadron. The reprimand to be read on the quarter deck of every ship in the squadron.

BRIGHT ILLUMINATIONS.—The illuminations at New York on Friday night and at Washington on Saturday, are represented by the papers of the respective cities to have been most brilliant, and the people in a high state of enthusiasm. The expense of the former was immense, and is said to have been the most splendid lighting of the kind ever exhibited in the country—saying description. In Washington, the President's Mansion, Jackson Hall, Senator Benton's residence, the Public Buildings, &c., &c., were appropriately lit up and decorated. There was a brilliant display of fire-works at the navy yard, and sky-rockets and bon-fires gleamed from various points of the city. All was triumph and joy. The news of the splendid battle of Cerro Gordo came exactly in time to swell the public feeling to the highest point of triumph.

DEATH OF DR. GEORGE McCLELLAN.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a painful sensation was produced throughout that city on Sunday, in consequence of the sudden decease, at an early hour in the morning, of Dr. George McClellan, one of their most distinguished physicians. He died suddenly of bilious cholera. His age was 51. The loss of such a man is a public loss. Dr. McClellan, as a physician and surgeon, was regarded by thousands, not only of the citizens of Philadelphia, but the citizens of other parts of the Union, as occupying the first rank in his profession.

GEN. TWIGGS.—This officer has been in every hard-fought battle during the war with Mexico, except that at Buena Vista. He has borne himself well at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.]

BEEF CATTLE.—Out of 470 head offered at the scale on Monday, 310 head were sold at 34 to 35 per 100 lb. on the hoof—equal to 680 at 27 1/2 cts—averaging about \$4 3/4.

FISH.—Supply very light; demand increasing and prices advancing. Sales of No. 1 Shad at 89, and herrings at 25 per cwt.

FLOUR.—There is more firmness in the flour market. Sales this morning of about 500 bbls. Howard street No. 1 Meal bid at 85; the last sales, however, were at \$4 7/8.

GRAIN.—Supply of all kinds very small. We quote good prime Maryland wheat at 65 to 67 1/2, and white 1 7/8 to 2 1/8. Sales yesterday of 1200 bushels prime Pennsylvania red wheat at \$1 7/8. Not much corn arriving; sales of white at 23 a 25 cents, and of yellow at 1 1/2 a 1 3/4. Oats 56 cents. Rye 50 a 52 cents. Clovered 45 a 47 1/2.

WHISKY in moderate demand. Sales at 23 cents in hhd. and 30 cents per gallon in bbls.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

New York, May 11, 7 P. M.

The flour market has been quite firm to-day though operations have been quite light. There were sales of 3000 bbls. Genesee brands on the spot at \$7 3/4. For delivery in June, sales of 2000 bbls. were made at \$6 7/8. There is but little Southern in market, and that is held at \$7 50 a 7 64.

There is a brisk business doing in corn, both for present and future delivery. The sales on the spot reached 40,000 bushels at 31 a 35 cents per bushel, and 6000 bushels of white and mixed at 91 cents. Sales are making for delivery in June at 83 a 90.

SUPERIOR WHISKEY.—Eldorado and old Monongahela brands, for sale by

May 14, 1847. CRANE & SADLER.

WANTED.

On Thursday morning, 6th inst., at the residence of John Yates, Esq., by the Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., Minister of the Gospel, to Mrs. ANNA S. YATES, all of this county.

On the 1st April last, by the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Mr. Thomas West, Jr., of this county, to Miss ANN E. McCORMICK, daughter of Mr. Geo. L. McCormick, of Clarksville, D. C.

At Clifton, near Lexington, on the 29th April, by the Rev. John Skinner, D. D., the Rev. BEVERLY T. LACY, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Winchester, to Miss ANNE L., daughter of Major John Alexander, Esq., of Clifton.

On Wednesday, 5th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Gilmore, Mr. CHARLES T. LEWIS, of Tennessee, to Miss ANNA SOPHIA RUST, daughter of Benjamin Rust, Esq., of Loudoun county, Va.

DIED.

On Monday evening last, at Kabletown in this county, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. ANASTASY DREW, aged 25 years, wife of Mr. Francis W. Drew, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Rawlins of this town. She leaves two children, and many attached relatives and devoted friends, to mourn her untimely death. In all the relations of life, as daughter, wife, mother and friend, she acted well the part assigned her. And now that she has been called home, in the midway of her journey, it may be some consolation to her friends in this hour of their gloom, to know that she mourns not as those without hope. She died with full faith and a bright prospect of immortality.

At Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday morning last, Mr. THOMAS I. DAVIS, in the 43rd year of his age.

In Smithfield, on the 20th ult., Mr. MARY ANN HARLEY, wife of Mr. Joseph Harley of that place, in the 45th year of her age.

Miscellaneous Notices.

MONEY! MONEY! The approaching term of our Superior Court, and the Regimental parade on Saturday, will afford an opportunity to our country friends, generally, to call on the Printer. We are very much in want of money at this time, and must have it, from some source or other. Those who know themselves indebted to the office, we hope will not wait to be called on, but avail themselves of some opportunity of sending the amount, however small it may be. To many, we have already given a much longer indulgence than they could have reasonably expected, and now necessarily demands that we should make a vigorous effort to secure our earnings.

FIRE COMPANY.

The Fire Company will parade in front of the Engine House on Friday evening, (to-day) the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. May 14. WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Capt.

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues.

Corn Wanted.

The subscriber will buy any quantity of Corn, for which he will pay the highest market price either in trade or cash. Summit Point, WM. R. SEEVERS. May 14, 1847.

McCormick Wheat Reaper.

The subscribers hereby inform those who are disposed to use that valuable machine, that they will have 20 of them in complete order for the next harvest. They will be sold at our shop for \$102 25 cash, or \$105 90 days credit—and will be delivered to any respectable person ordering a machine, at the actual cost of transportation, which must be paid at the time of delivery. JAMES M. HITE & SONS. White Post, Clarke Co., May 14, 1847—5t.

Fresh Groceries &c.

Four hogheads Brown Sugar, Lard Sugars, Molasses and Pulverized ditto; Prime Teas, Molasses of different qualities, HERRINGS, Mackerel, 100 sacks G. A. Salt, French Raisins, Madeira and Port Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, just received and for sale by WM. R. SEEVERS. Summit Point, May 14, 1847.

Cheap Looking Glasses.

We have a few Mahogany framed Looking Glasses, suitable for Chambers, which we will sell very low. May 14. C. G. STEWART & SON.

Important to All.

We have just received Scott's Patent Improved and Ventilated Refrigerator. We call the attention of the public particularly to these celebrated "Ice Houses," which are without doubt the most perfect ever introduced. Owing to their peculiar construction, the Refrigerating influence is the same throughout the whole apparatus. Corland's improved and warranted Non-Conductors of Heat for cold water

THE RAINBOW.

By Edward (The Artist). It was a scene as if in a deep contemplation...

Variety.

HONORABLE MEN. Are you a man of honor? Is perfect justice the tenant of your heart?

Speak the height of honor. No man to offend. Ne'er to reveal the secrets of a friend...

Sudden Discovery. "Fanny, don't you think that Mr. Bold is a handsome man?"

"Indeed! is it true? Well, now, I come to recollect, there is a certain noble air about him...

Misunderstanding. It takes a yankee to get out of a scrape with flying colors...

"Why! no I did not—I only asked you how your man was."

"Hans" said a dutchman, to his urchin son, whom he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother...

"Bless me!" exclaimed an old lady, as she threw down the newspaper and wiped her spectacles...

VERY FOND OF THE LADIES.—The King of Ahanzee is allowed by law, 3,333 wives...

"I tell you, Susan, that I will commit suicide, if you won't have me."

ULTRA POLITENESS.—It is remarked by some writer, that "excess of ceremony shows want of good breeding."

WHAT IS A KISS.—A kiss, as it were, a seal expressing our sincere thanks, the pledge of a future union...

A WORD.—Say not a word you had better leave unsaid. A word is a little thing, we know, but it has stirred up a world of strife.

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple—a million times a million.

LABOR.—Man was formed for a life of action and effort. He cannot repose like the eastern monarch upon the down of cygnets...

Marden's Patent Improved Platform and Counter Scales. Manufacture Corner of South Charles and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore.

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

During a season of great religious declension an aged deacon was asked whether the church he belonged to were united.

THE tranquility of a country life, and the absence of all excitement greatly tend to promote old age.

A GOOD STORY.

The Boston Post pronounces the following, which is furnished by a correspondent, "the best story ever told."

"We had a pleasant trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati, and had scarcely landed at the latter place when the bell of a little steamer, 'for up the river,' sounded."

"As they kept on hand a large and general assortment of every thing usually found in a country store, and possess great facilities of getting any thing that they have not on hand...

WILLIAM G. SHIPLEY & CO., would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and have for sale at Duffield's Depot and the Elk Branch store, a most splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Spring and Summer Fashions. ANN R. GRAIG respectfully informs the Ladies of Charleston and vicinity, that she has received the Latest Spring and Summer Fashions...

Plain and Fancy Bonnets. In a style that cannot fail to please. Thankful to her kind friends for patronage heretofore extended, she hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same...

Great Bargains Offered. It is not so very strange, but yet it is true, that persons will invariably purchase Merchandise, &c., of those who sell the cheapest and best articles.

French Fancy Goods. JUST received, from New York and Philadelphia, a rich assortment of elegant fancy articles, such as—Handsome Bead-worked Reticules and Purses, Fancy Boxes of all kinds, Bag and Purse Trimmings, Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds, Perfumed Bristol Board, Slipper Patterns, Splendid Fans, from 12 1/2 cts. to \$5, Purse Twist.

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W. T. DAUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia. OFFERS his professional services to the subscribers of a similar exercise of their cackling faculties.

THE undersigned has just opened a new and splendid assortment of Goods purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, which will be sold at a small profit.

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DIX'S COLUMBIA HOUSE, South Charles Street, opposite German Street, BALTIMORE, MD. THIS HOUSE being located in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depot makes it a desirable Situation for Travellers.

Latest News from Mexico! SPRING FASHIONS. J. H. KINNINGHAM respectfully congratulates his friends and the public generally, upon the recent glorious victories of the American Arms in Mexico, and at the same time assures them of the fact that he has received the SPRING FASHIONS with full explanations and directions and is prepared to cut and make up all kinds of garments in the most tasteful and fashionable style.

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WHO WANTS MONEY? GEORGE W. PEACHER has now open, his Lottery Office, opposite the Harpers-Ferry Bridge, Washington County, Md. Tickets in any of the Lotteries drawn by D. Paine & Co., can be had on application either personally or by letter.

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AGENTS. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any subscription list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid:

- Wm. J. STEPHENS, Harpers-Ferry; JOHN G. WILSON, do; SOLOMON SLEY, Shepherdstown; J. H. MILLER, Elk Branch; JOHN COOK, do; Wm. ROSEWORTH, Union School House; GEORGE H. MOORE, Old Furnace; JOHN H. SMITH, do; EDWIN A. RILEY, Summit Point; DOLPHIN DREW of S. HEFFLESOWER, Kabetown; JACOB LELAND of J. M. NICKLIN, Berryville; Wm. TIMMERLAKE, Dr. J. J. JANNEY, or J. O. COYLE, Brunswick, Frederick County; HENRY F. BAKER, Winchester; Col. Wm. HARRISON, Bath, Morgan County; JOHN H. LEBENS, Marlinton; GEORGE W. BRANTLEY, Sikestonville; J. P. MCGRAW, Philmont, Loudoun County; Wm. A. STEPHENSON, Upperville, Fauquier County; STEPHEN HARRADINE, Hillsborough, Loudoun County; GEORGE C. BENT, Romney, Hampshire County; GABRIEL JORDAN of W. BAKER, Lititz, Page County.

AGENCY. V. B. PALMER, whose offices are S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE; N. W. corner Third and Chesnut streets, PHILADELPHIA; Tribune Buildings, NEW YORK, and No. 12 State Street, BOSTON, is the agent in those cities for the "Spirit of Jefferson." He will receive and forward promptly Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and is fully authorized to receive payment for the same.

ROCK COTTAGE FOR SALE. THE heirs of the late Sarah Clark being desirous of going West, offer for sale the Farm on which they now reside, containing 110 Acres, 3 Woods and 32 Poles, by accurate survey.

Here follows a few out of many instances, disclosing the fact: BALTIMORE, January 10, 1846. Mr. C. HERSTONS: I have been using Shepherd's P. S. Ointment in my practice for a number of years, for sores of various descriptions and have no hesitation in appending my name to its value.

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1844. Mr. C. HERSTONS: Last winter I received a small wound in one of my feet. I sent to a Druggist for a pot of Judkin's Ointment, but unfortunately the article obtained was spurious. In using it my foot kept getting worse, until I became incapable of attending to business...

CHARLESTOWN, MARCH 19, 1846. A. J. O'BANNON. HAS removed his office to the one lately occupied by Lucas & Washington, over the east end of the Market house. Business entrusted to him in this or the adjoining counties, will, as heretofore, receive prompt and efficient attention.

ESTRAY COLT. STRAYED away from the subscribers residing two and a half miles from Shepherdstown, about the 20th of December last, a bright bay COLT, one year old this Spring. He has a small star in the forehead—no other marks recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return him to either of the undersigned.

SAPPHINGTON. THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

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 Charleston, (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 Kerney's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Containing 600 Acres. The Improvements consist of a commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms. The Out-buildings consist of a Smoke-house, Negro Houses, Stabling, &c. There is a great variety of GEORGE 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 country. 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 gentleman of fortune, who desires a country residence, an opportunity is now offered rarely to be met with.

WM. T. WASHINGTON. Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., December 18, 1846.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory. THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to be supplied with the best of Baltimore Leather, for the manufacture of all articles in his line. He will make to order and keep constantly on hand, Saddles of all kinds; Trunks large and small, of the most approved patterns; Wagon and Carriage Collars; Coach and Burglar Harness, Brass, Silver and Japanese Mountings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Raw Hide wagon whips, Riding Boots, Bits, from 12 cts. to \$3.00. Martingales, English worsted Girths, &c.

Having employed competent workmen and made arrangements to work none but the best of Leather in the manufacture of the above named articles, he invites all in want of articles in his line, to call and see for themselves. Collars can be furnished to Saddlers or others at wholesale prices.

Repairing done at short notices. JOHN BROOK. Jan. 29, 1847. For Press Copy St.

Wheat and Corn Wanted. THE subscribers are anxious to purchase any number of Bushels of Wheat and Corn, for which they will pay the highest Cash price on delivery; or, if the farmers prefer it, they will haul it from their Barns, as they keep teams for that purpose. Farmers, look to your interest, and give us a call before you dispose of your produce.

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c. always on hand and to exchange with the farmers for their produce. Old Furnace, February 26, 1847.

Linen Goods.—Splendid Napkins, Sheet-Linens, Pillow-case Linen, Table Cloth and Table Diaper—all at about half the usual prices. April 16. E. M. AISQUITH'S.