

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 7, 1847.

NUMBER 43.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

JAMES W. BELLER,
Office on Main Street, a few doors above the Valley Bank.
At \$2.00 in advance—\$3.50 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 arrears are paid. 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 forced, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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.
Terms per day \$1.25 cts.
April 23, 1847—6m.

W. T. DAUGHERTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,
OFFERS his professional services to the public generally.
He will practise in Jefferson and the neighboring Counties. April 16, 1847.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, and hoping to merit future support, informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has recently received a LARGE and CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS belonging to his department. He would call attention particularly to his assortment of Morocco and Calf Boots, Kip and Cordovan Shoes, Men's Morocco, Calf and Cordovan Shoes, Clay, Jefferson and Monroe, do. Gaiters, Slippers, &c. &c., Boys' Boots and Shoes; Morocco, Kip and Leather Shoes; Ladies' Morocco, Kip, Leather and Lasting walking Shoes; Do do Slippers, Point Isabel, do. Misses' Boots, Buckskin and walking Shoes, Slippers and ancle ties, great variety of Children's Boots, Buckskin, Polka, Walking, ancle and strap Shoes of all colors and prices, Servants Boots and Shoes, extra quality, very large assortment.
Lasts of the latest style for Ladies and Gentlemen, together with an extensive supply of materials of the best quality, which he pledges himself to have made up to order in the most durable and tasteful style. All orders shall be executed with despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction, as he has in his shop, the best workmen in every branch of his business.
JAMES McDANIEL, Agent.
Charlestown, April 16, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

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. He therefore requests his town and country friends to give him a call before they purchase. Amongst his stock they will find the following articles, viz:
Black, white, graduated and lace robes, Paris Lawn, Prints of a variety of patterns, Colored and white cambrics, ginghams, do. Jaconets, figured and lace muslins, edgings, Brown linens, drillings and Holland, Silk fringes, brocade and other buttons, Worsteds serge, tweeds of different mixtures, Carpeting, satinetts, Kentucky jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and bleached muslins, and sheetings, A general assortment of Groceries, crockery and hardware.
M. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, April 23, 1847—4c.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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.
Which they are determined to sell for cash and country produce, at such prices as cannot fail to please purchasers.
As they keep on hand a large and general assortment of every thing usually found in a country store, and possess great facilities of getting any that they have not on hand, at the shortest possible notice, they deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, feeling assured that all persons in the neighborhood, and even from a distance, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine their stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
They most respectfully solicit a liberal share of the public patronage.
WM. G. SHIPLEY & CO.
Duffield's Depot, April 30, 1847—3t.

Spring and Summer Fashions.

ANN R. CRAIG respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has received the Latest Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to make and trim both 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, and trusts she may have many new patrons added to the number. Every description of Bonnets, such as Braid, Straw, Gimp, and Neapolitan, will be bleached in the most improved style, and pressed in the neatest manner, by an improved patent pressing machine. She will color them black when desired.
Charlestown, April 30, 1847—3t.

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. Therefore the subscriber, feeling confident that he can and will sell as low as any Merchant in the Valley, would respectfully invite his friends and the citizens of Harpers-Ferry generally, to give him a call, and he will show them a splendid assortment of Groceries, Tin-ware, Queens-ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Druggs, Oils and Dye-stuffs. Also—STAPLE DRY GOODS, BACON AND FISH.
He expects to have continually on hand, after a few days, the very best brands of FLOUR, together with Horns, Feed, and in every article necessary for food or raiment, in the staple line.
Just call round the corner by Stephens & Wells' Clothing Store, and nearly opposite Abell's Hotel, at the sign of CONRAD & BROTHEN, and all shall be O. K.
F. J. CONRAD.
Harpers-Ferry, April 30, 1847—6m.

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, Splendid Bristol Board, Slipper Patterns, Splendid Fans, from 12c cts. to \$5, Pure Twist. Together with a great variety of new and elegant goods too numerous to mention. The Ladies will please call and look at them.
April 30. MILLER & BROTHER.

Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

WE have just received a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles; embracing in part: Rich Silk Berages, Swiss Robes, French Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Black and colored Silks, Foulard and Tissue, do. (a new and beautiful article), also Embroidered Crapes, and a good assortment of Mourning Goods of every kind, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.
April 22, 1847. CRANE & SADDLER.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and invite the public generally to call and examine my Stock, as I am confident it will compare, in point of style and low prices, with any brought to this market. I would invite the Ladies to the following in part:
Plaids, Parasollets, Parasols; Silk Tissue, a beautiful article for dresses; Gingham; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cotton Hosiery; Bonnet, Cap and Ribbands; Best French Kid Gloves; Striped, Swiss for dresses; Grass Skirts, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
I would invite the Gentlemen to call and see my assortment of Superior Black French Cloths, from \$5 to \$8 per yard, Black French Cassimeres, for Spring and Summer wear; Superior black Italian Cravat, Fancy do; Gambroons, plain, striped, and Duck; Drilling for Pants; Suspenders; Marcelline Vesting, Plain and Figured, and all other goods usually kept in a country Store.
Domestic.
4-4 Co. cottons, 2 do., Brown and Bleached Cottons, No. 1, 2 and 3 Buraps Legens.
E. S. TATE.
Charlestown, April 16, 1847.

From the Kniekerbocker.

WOMAN'S TRUE LOVE.
I am no more a child; the days are gone,
The lovely days which distance brightens now,
When fondness' dainties found my smiling lawn,
And read the rapture on my smother brow,
And shuddered me from harm, I knew or recked not how.
None stand between me and the cold, cold world!
I've launched me out upon a treacherous sea!
Beside the one I love, and calmly tried,
I've little space of misery all must be
To meet the bitter blast of adversity.
He whom I love stands ever at the helm,
Erect and firm, far looking at the sea,
If mountain wave be rolling on to overwhelm
Our fragile bark, where softly cradled lie
His dearest ones, his little boy and I.
So when the skies are blue, and the water calm,
We gently sail beneath his watchful care,
Delighted with the breeze that breathes like balm,
And playeth with the soft and curling hair
Around thy brow, my darling bold and fair.
But when the storm arises and the spray
Of this mad world, in billows seethes and raves,
Fleeth the air, I may not turn away,
And hide me from the fury and the strife,
For I am standing forth a Mother and a Wife.
And I must fold my baby to my breast,
And shelter him as others sheltered me;
And my husband's side I shall not rest,
To bear our lot, whate'er that lot may be,
With patient hope and high serenity.
Such is a woman's duty, and her aim
Should be to find in this her joy and pride.
To scatter her bread on the hungry and the lame,
A queen within the circle of her home,
There let her reign and never wish to roam!

General Intelligence.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.
"How beautiful is all this visible world!
How glorious in its actions and its end!"
Yet, Mr. Editor, have you never reflected upon the conveniences and ingenuity displayed by man in artificially forming out of this world a vast number of other worlds; and to crown the head of the list, have we not the Phreological world, the Geological world, the Medical world, the Botanical world, the Astronomical world, the Political world, the Religious world, and the Chemical world. And here in this land of freedom, where the Goddess of Liberty reigns supreme, how singular it is to feel and know that we have the inestimable privilege of following the inclinations of our genius—to choose that avocation best suited to our wants, nature and disposition. And though the world is full of men who are not worthy of a majority of writers, yet permit my fancy for a few moments to revel amidst the teachings of another; and in glancing over the catalogue, I find but few very few, more minutely fraught with interest, and which affords a more diversified field for the enquiring mind, than that of Chemistry; and although I am fully aware of my inability to unfold with the fascinating profusions of wit and edify with the sublime contents of genius, or to unfold this teeming topic in a manner becoming to its importance and grandeur, yet I only hope that you will not look upon the occasional appearance in this brief notice of Chemistry, as respecting to myself, a single ray of information that can add to the learning and intelligence of your readers, but I am prompted solely by a desire to see this branch taught more thoroughly in our schools, and to see the noble and sublime science of the magnificent and towering world, and behold its smiling landscapes, its rippling streams, its lofty mountains heaving forth liquid fire and smoke, its mineral ores, and those that we see in every breeze, with what wonder and astonishment are we struck in contemplating their elements and the mysterious phenomena of their amazing productions! Yet these are but the elements of the Science of Chemistry, which the chemist has brought forth from the bowels of the earth, and the noblest and most sublime of the sciences, which has revealed to us the secrets of nature, and the immortal truths which are now displayed in the material world. The fainter no longer see the various colors of the rainbow, but they see the beautiful canvases. The Artist now finds materials to form his canvas. The Physician, standing in the presence of his polluted patient, knows at once the antidote—his hands are sanctified with ignominious and unclean things, and the noblest and most sublime of the sciences, which has revealed to us the secrets of nature, and the immortal truths which are now displayed in the material world. The fainter no longer see the various colors of the rainbow, but they see the beautiful canvases. The Artist now finds materials to form his canvas. 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Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN: Friday Morning, May 7, 1847.

THE ELECTION. We deem it useless to clutter our columns with the conflicting accounts from the various counties, as to the result of the recent election. We shall publish, as soon as it can be obtained, the official vote of all the counties, and the names of the Delegates elected. For the present, we give the "Summary" only, of the Richmond Enquirer, received on yesterday.

THE LEGISLATURE. The vote on joint ballot will be very close. As far as heard from, we have gained—Caroline Senator 1, Culpeper 1 delegate, Charlotte 1, Accomac 2, Monongalia 1, Harrison 1, Tyler and Wetzel 1—8; and have lost—Louis 1, Dinwiddie 1, Gloucester 1, Elizabeth City and Warwick 1, Buckingham 1, Greenbrier 1, Franklin 2, Fauquier 1, Henry 1, Montgomery 1, Floyd 1, Monroe, Giles and Mercer 1, Patrick 1, Cabell and Wayne 1, Pendleton 1, Logan 1—18. Nett loss 10, equal to 20 votes, which would still leave a Democratic majority of two.

CONGRESSMEN. The election of Thompson, in the Kanawha District, is now conceded by the Whig papers.—This makes the Virginia delegation in Congress stand Democrat 9, Whigs 5, and the "Little Tennessee" District, (in which two Democrats and one Whig ran,) still in doubt. The following persons have been elected: Democrats—Thos. S. Bocock, Buckingham, Henry Bedinger, Jefferson, A. Atkinson, Norfolk, T. H. Bayly, Accomac, J. McDowell, Rockbridge, Beale of Essex, Brown, of Ohio, G. C. Dromgoolle, Brunswick, Thompson, Kanawha—9. Whigs—Wm. L. Goggin, Albemarle, Thomas S. Flournoy, Pittsylvania, W. B. Preston, Bottetourt, J. M. Botts, Richmond, John S. Pendleton, Loudoun—5.

Table with columns: For Congress, Senate, House of Delegates. Lists names and vote counts for various candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. We remarked a few days since, that we were glad to discover, in the passage of a vote of thanks to General Taylor, his officers and men, a reviving spirit of patriotism in the Massachusetts Legislature. It seems, however, that the resolutions alluded to, only passed one branch of the legislature, and were voted down in the other, and that for fear of being suspected of possessing a single spark of patriotic feeling, the following were afterwards substituted for the vote of thanks. The wise men of Massachusetts have only to take one step more to become the active and open enemies of their own country.

THE 10th DISTRICT. It seems as though we are never to get the official vote in this District. The majority of Mr. Bedinger, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, is as follows:—

Table with columns: Bedinger, (D.), Kennedy, (W.). Lists names and vote counts for the 10th District.

THE TARIFF IN PENNSYLVANIA. Among no people has there been wrought a greater change, and in so short a period, on the Tariff policy, as among those of Pennsylvania.—A very prominent citizen of that state wrote the New York Evening Post on the 27th ult., that—

THE WASHINGTON UNION. Of Saturday evening announces the commencement of the third volume of that journal. We are glad to learn that the "Union" continues to grow in public favor—a fact which is conclusively evidenced by its rapidly increasing subscription list, which has been more than doubled within the past year. Mr. Ritchie has now been for more than forty-seven years a member of the editorial corps.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WAR. Hear what General Taylor himself says about the war in his proclamation "to the people of Mexico," dated at Matamoros shortly after he had defeated Ampudia and Arista, in June, 1846. The old hero effectually answers his new friends: "After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our government and the government of Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to insult and injuries; our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated; our merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause, and without reparation. At length our government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several millions of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation, has been rejected by the dictator Parades, and our minister of Peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult; and Parades has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with vigor and energy against your rulers."

So much for the causes of the war, as forcibly announced by General Taylor. Now for its objects, from the same source: "We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries; we come to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future; we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties, but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves."

"FIRE IN THE REAR." This secret is out, says the Utica Observer.—The apprehensions of Gen. Scott were well founded; for no sooner had the hero of Lundy's Lane got fairly off to Mexico and planted before the walls of Vera Cruz and its formidable Castle, than his political friends opened their fire in his rear, and nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency! At first, we heard a great deal of complaint of the Administration for not permitting Gen. Scott to take command of our forces in Mexico. Subsequently the grumblers were apprehensive, and very indignant thereat, that Gen. Taylor would be superseded. Both are in the field with separate commands. The two principal Generals now leading our armies in the "unjust and infamous" war against Mexico, are Whig candidates for the Presidency. A large portion of the Whig party with Senator Corwin of Ohio, hitherto the candidate of the Albany Evening Journal, at their head, declare that they shall have neither men nor money to prosecute the war with. Both Generals are, of course, very proper candidates for the Whig party. Scott is a Virginian, and therefore opposed to all "Southern dictation." Taylor is a Kentucky slaveholder, and therefore opposed to the "extension of slavery;" moreover he advised and led our army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, through what the Whigs profess to believe Mexican territory. He has four times met and four times beaten the Mexicans in this "unjust and infamous war" upon them, and therefore he is a marvellous proper candidate for the Whig party!

THE ANTI-RENTERS. The Anti-Renters of New York are again in open resistance to the laws; and Governor Young, who recently released the ring-leaders of the gang from the Penitentiary, from false ideas of humanity, has been compelled to issue a proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of three, who, influenced by that improper exercise of the pardoning power, have renewed the scenes of violence and bloodshed, temporarily arrested by their imprisonment. Why arrest, try and condemn them, if Executive clemency is to screen them from punishment? [The above is from the "Free Press." Gov. Young, it will be recollected, was elected by a coalition of the Whigs and Anti-Renters; of the latter party, he is now, and has heretofore been the open and avowed advocate.]

RAILROAD TO THE OHIO.—The National Intelligencer of Friday morning publishes the following extract of a letter from a friend in Baltimore: "A most important committee left here this morning, for Wheeling, to endeavor to compromise the late law of the State of Virginia granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through that State. This committee consists of the Hon. Louis McLane, Joseph W. Patterson, Thomas Swann, Samuel Hoffman, T. P. Scott, and James Swan, Esqrs. The community awaits with great anxiety the result of their conference with Wheeling, who has in their power to make concessions that would enable the company to strike the Ohio at a practicable point."

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—It appears from returns made to the War Department at Washington that there are now en route for the Army in Mexico forty-one companies of the ten new regiments of Regulars, comprising an aggregate strength of 3,244 men. The other companies are fast filling up in various parts of the country, and it is probable, remarks the Washington Union, that nearly six thousand new troops will be placed on the banks of the Rio Grande before the close of the next month.

A LETTER WITHOUT AN ANSWER.—A committee appointed at a meeting of all parties in this city, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, have addressed a letter to him, in which they express their hope that he will not decline the honor. Let he should, the committee conclude their letter with the remarks that they neither "desire nor expect an answer to their letter." Old Zack will feel greatly relieved when he reads the last sentence.

MR. MAFFIT DERIVED.—We stated about two months ago that charges of a very grave character had been preferred against the Rev. J. N. Maffit, since which he has had his hearing before the New York City Conference of the Methodist church, and the result is, that he has been deposed from the ministry and out of from church fellowship. The decision and sentence of the conference, properly certified by Bishop Jones, have been read in all the New York City Methodist churches, none but the members being present.

THE PHILADELPHIA RANGERS.—The City Council of Richmond have voted a sword to Lieut. Maynard of the U. S. Navy, for his good conduct at the time of the loss of the steamer Atlantic last fall.

THE SCHOOL BILL. The amended School Bill, as passed by the last Legislature, for the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, will be found on our outside. As our citizens will be called upon to vote for or against the Bill now before them, it is proper they should consider it in all its bearings, and be prepared to give an enlightened verdict. For ourselves, we are in favor of a liberal policy of education—that system, which is not only available to the rich and the affluent, but to every dweller of the cabin, whether in the mountain or valley. The preservation of our free institutions demand, as we believe, such a policy; the true greatness of the Old Dominion can only be developed by such a system, and in short, every principle beneficial to our kind or country, require that the people be educated. To do this, money is necessary, and the object of the present bill is to raise it in a way that will be least onerous. Our readers, however, we are sure, will examine the act for themselves, and we should be glad to hear their views either for or against the measure.

BARBECUE IN PAGE. Our Democratic friends of Page, have tendered the Hon. HENRY BEDINGER, an "old-fashioned" Barbecue, to be given at Springfield, near Luray, on Saturday, 29th May. The Committee of Arrangements give a cordial invitation to their Democratic friends, generally, to be present. Those who can, we hope will endeavor to be in attendance, as we know they will receive from the sterling Democracy of Page, a good old Virginia welcome.

LOUDDON COUNTY. Whilst our Whig friends are constantly referring to the counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham, &c., as being opposed to education, which is a mere assumption as applicable to those Democratic strongholds, we have the recent vote on the School Bill in Louddon, the Gibraltar of Whiggery, and find that it has been rejected by 647 to 560! The most active exertions, and the most untiring efforts were made by the friends of the bill to carry it through, but all failed! Let us hear, then, no more, as to the Whig party being the exclusive champions of education.

HARPERS-FERRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company took place at Harpers-Ferry on Monday last. We have not been furnished as yet with an official account of the meeting, but learn that most, if not all the old officers of the Company, were re-elected. The report of the President, Mr. GIMMONS, as to the progress of the building, &c., was highly satisfactory. It is believed that every thing will be in readiness for operation by the 1st September next. From what we know concerning this Manufactory—its eligible site—the advantages in its erection—the superabundance of water power, &c., we do not believe there is a more profitable investment offered in any manufactory in this country. Many, however, care but little, as to pecuniary benefits, believing that in the erection of this first Factory, they have commenced a great work of public utility and State improvement. There are sites on the Island of Virginia, alone, for a dozen or more Factories, and if the one now in hand gets into operation, a short time only will be suffered to elapse before the sites are all taken.

THE WINCHESTER PRESBYTERY (old school) will meet in Shepherdstown on Thursday next.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Cumberland Allegiance of Saturday says:—The Canal prospects continue to brighten; and we expect to announce, shortly, the commencement of operations upon the unfinished line.

POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday morning, says:—Shad and herrings have been only poorly supplied at Alexandria and Georgetown during the week. Yesterday, however, they were more plentiful. The prices at the Corporation fish-wharf were for shad \$7 per hundred, and for herring \$5 per thousand—weather favorable. We have just seen a fisherman direct from the landing near Jackson-city, on the opposite side of the Potomac, and he reports that a fine haul was made there of about 50,000 herrings.

MOVING DAY IN NEW YORK.—The anniversary of confusion, trouble, dust, dirt, and noise, took place on Saturday, says the Herald, and was celebrated as it usually is, by the tax-ridden, compelled-to-move citizens of Gotham. From the rising to the setting of the sun, every street, lane, alley, high-way and by-way of New York was the scene of as much confusion, disorder and trouble, as prevailed at Babel when the inhabitants of the earth were suddenly deprived of the power of conversing with each other, because of their impiety in erecting a tower, by means of which they foolishly presumed to reach the abode of the angels on high. The Herald says, that the number of families compelled to move was about five thousand, and that the expenses and losses to tenants may be estimated at \$85,000.

THE CROPS.—Many fields of wheat in Washington county Md., says the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow, now present a pitiful sight. In some instances they have been plowed up. Should the dry weather continue many more days, a half crop cannot be realized.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—Alarming Sickness.—A letter in the Philadelphia Sun, dated Vera Cruz, April 8, says: I regret to say that the sickness prevailing among the troops, is alarmingly on the increase, but the deaths thus far have been few. During the past few days, several volunteers and regulars have died. From the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Mr. Beasley and Dwight, B. Gunn, privates in Company D, were consigned to the silent lonely grave on Tuesday and Wednesday, having been ill but a short time. The heat to-day is intense—thermometer at least 60 degrees. We shall have a trying time on our march to Jalapa, and no doubt some fighting. The Philadelphia Rangers have some fourteen on the sick list—none dangerously ill.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. The Corner Stone of the Smithsonian Institute was laid with great pomp and parade on Saturday last, in Washington. The address of Vice President Dallas on the occasion, is thus alluded to by the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican:— "The distinguished Vice President of the United States, delivered an address shadowing forth the objects, &c., contemplated in the erection of the Institute, so magnificently endowed by its founder. This address, like all which comes from such a man, was chaste, intellectual and highly eloquent. To be appreciated he must be heard; the rich musical voice, the beautiful appropriate gesture, and the dignified appearance of the man, makes one feel proud to hail him as a citizen of the Republic. He is one of the extraordinary men of the age. Long may he live to shed lustre upon our Institutions."

RESULTS OF THE WAR. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thus sums up the results of the war thus far, or rather the credit side of the account: 1. The conquest and occupation of the Departments of Tamaulipas, New Leon, and Coahuila, by Gen. Taylor, with four most signal and brilliant victories. 2. The occupation of New Mexico by General Kearny, with several little battles, equally decisive and against equal odds of the enemy. 3. The occupation of California, with various military enterprises, more like the fictions of romance than the sober facts of history. 4. The march of Gen. Wool, of seven hundred miles, through the enemy's country, and his admirable junction with Taylor at Buena Vista. 5. The splendid and perfect investment of Vera Cruz and the Castle, and their unconditional capitulation, acquired with a loss of men unparalleled in its smallness in the history of sieges of walled towns and impregnable castles. To be followed up by— 6. The end of the war and a treaty of peace, as soon as the Mexican internal revolution shall subside into a recognised government. 7. Indemnities of the United States. 8. The future good behaviour of Mexico, and a new era to her in the arts and improvements of peace. 9. An increased respect by foreign nations of the great Republic of North America.

SUCCESS. Success is, after all, the great alchemist that turns every thing into gold, and makes gods of men. Without success even gold becomes brass, and the best cause only a rebellion. What, for instance, would the Federal leaders have done if Taylor had not been successful? They would have held aloof in cold indifference; would have redoubled their opposition to the war and the Executive; and would have treated him as they now treat Scott and Clay. The brilliant success, however, of Old Zack, has commended him to the warm approval and support of these disinterested managers. It has made the North American oblivious to the fact that he is a slave holder, and, in consequence, for the extension of slavery with the extension of our territory; and also that he is in favor of free trade. It has made the Gazette forget that he is engaged in a war which that Journal has denounced as wicked and unnecessary, and which its late pet, Mr. Corwin, characterized as a war not to be prosecuted, but impeded and arrested! Such is the magic of success.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.—The New Orleans Courier, a leading Democratic paper, says on this subject: "Gen. Taylor is no Whig, if we may believe the assurance of individuals who are familiarly acquainted with him, and possess his confidence—we mean no Whig, in the Bulletin sense of the word; he is no bank man; no advocate for the re-creation of the old United States Bank; nor is he in favor of the Whig system of high duties for the protection of domestic manufactures. Should Gen. Taylor be elected President, an event which is next to impossible in the present state of parties in this country, the Whigs will have caught a Tartar, whose mode of thinking and determined adherence to what he thinks the right mode of conducting the affairs of government will prove a thousand times more annoying to them and to their policy than did the difference with John Tyler, on another memorable occasion."

THE CHANCES OF PEACE.—We saw a private letter from a very intelligent officer at Vera Cruz, dated the 10th ult. says the New Orleans Picayune, in which he says that several of the States of the Mexican confederacy have denounced the war with the United States, and threatened to secede unless peace should be made. Many Mexicans predicted a peace within sixty days, but our correspondent puts little faith in auguries so favorable. He thinks the great difficulty in the way of peace is the fact that Santa Anna is so nearly crushed that he dare not make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one else in Mexico strong enough to incur the great responsibility.—No one of the old politicians will venture upon the step.—Our correspondent adds: "Some mode now unknown to fame with nothing to lose and every thing to gain, may arise and advocate a peace policy successfully. His want of ambition or the little chance of his obtaining power may prevent him from becoming obnoxious to the jealousies of parties, and gain for him adherents generally.—He may succeed in making a peace which every body will be glad of; but how long before it will be used as an element of political warfare?"

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ, sitting at Jalapa, was said to be deliberating at last accounts upon the propriety of making peace, independent of the General Government.

THE STATE OF ZACATECAS has declared itself independent—so writes us an intelligent correspondent.

WE learn from the Williamsport Times, that Fowler, charged with the murder of a black man at Harpers-Ferry, was in that neighborhood last week, and that the officers in pursuit of him gave up the chase, they were only two miles behind him. It is rumored that Fowler has been taken and lodged in the Hagerstown jail, but we have no credible information to that effect.—F. Press.

THE EXTENSIVE BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERY of Mr. Thomas Brown, at Georgetown, D. C., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

FROM THE ARMY. We have received from Mr. DAVID H. GARRETT, of Company D, 4th Artillery, a letter from which we give some extracts. He is doubtless recollected by most of our citizens, and there is no one in our knowledge better suited to the post which he occupies. The letter was mailed at New Orleans on the 25th of April, and reached us on the ninth day, but from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, it was a month and a half on its journey.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 6, 1847. MR. J. W. BELLER.—Dear Sir:—I take occasion of an opportunity that is now presented, of informing you that I, as well as most of those with me in the army, are in good health and spirits. I had the pleasure to meet with your paper in our camp a few days ago, and as assured, it was a source of no ordinary gratification, and brought recollection many reminiscences of the past. I rejoice at the success of the "Spirit of Jefferson," and hope to meet with it at every village which our army may chance to stop. I saw in its columns a meeting of the Whigs of your county, as to the battle of Monterey. I participated in that battle, and was in the city before peace was declared. Every noose in the city was a fort, filled with the enemy; there was not a street, grave-yard or church, that had not been filled with cannon by the Mexicans. [That were able to whip them at all, fortified as they were, is to me, and should be to every one, matter of surprise. I had the honor to belong to Gen. Worth's division, and you saw from his report that we were out of provisions for 36 hours. The rain at the time was tremendous; yet we drove the enemy from the "Hills," (some-what resembling those at Harpers-Ferry) like sheep to the shambles. Their resistance, though often obstinate, seemed in no wise to daunt our officers and men, but with our hearts and a strong hand, the cry was onward—victory or death!]

"I regret that the Virginia Regiment was not present at the taking of this City, (Vera Cruz,) and the magnificent Castle. I fear it was their only opportunity to have won for themselves laurels worthy of the good old mother of States and Statesmen; as well as heroes on the field of battle. I fear the "Greasers," as we call the unprincipled Mexicans, will give up the contest, for they have been whipped so often and so badly, that they will hereafter not stand still long enough to undergo the same process. * * * * * We leave to-morrow for the City of Mexico, determined, if necessary, to shake the walls of the Montezumas from their firm foundations. Unless peace be soon declared, this must and will be the result. Hitherto we have but been schooling for the conflict, and though we have experienced many hardships and deprivations, yet none are disheartened. We are eager and anxious for the fray.

"I am glad to say that there are some good soldiers here, both in the Regular and Volunteer forces, from Virginia, as ever acknowledged a man. I have met with your boys from Gen. Taylor, who enlisted in the Rifle Corps; they had a small fight at the La Roca road leading to Jalapa, while our division was making preparations to surround this City. I would give you a full account of the battle in which your townsmen participated, but I know that the papers have already anticipated all that I could say. * * * * * Please send your paper when convenient, as it will be to me a source of great pleasure. * * * * * No more news sent. DAVID H. GARRETT."

RUNAWAY SLAVES. We have received the following letter from a gentleman now in Pittsburg, who has spent a portion of his time in Jefferson county. Though the letter may not have been written for publication, we do not know how we can better serve the purposes which it has in view. Those who desire the name of the writer, can have it by calling at this Office, and from the character of the person, we know that he will render our citizens, (should any of their slaves have gone to Pittsburg,) all the aid in his power, during his stay in that city:—

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1st, 1847. MR. JAS. W. BELLER.—Dear Sir:—You will no doubt excuse me for the liberty I now take in addressing you a line. I do it from the purest motives. I am a Virginian, out and out—born and raised in the Old Dominion, the Cradle of Democracy—and were not my feelings identified with the people of Virginia I would not attempt to pen these lines; but I see that the rights of the people of my old State, Virginia, is trampled upon by the Negroes and Abolitionists of this State, and more especially in this City. I name the Negroes first, for of the two, the Negro, in the particular to which I refer, is best and has most principle.

There has been several attempts to reclaim runaway negroes here of late by Virginians, but have proved vain. The owner of the slave has been used shamefully. The Negroes and their second, the Abolitionists, have knocked them down and taken their property away from them. Of all places in creation this surpasses any that I have ever seen for the Negro-stealers. There is a negro paper published here called the "Mystery."—Its editors publish libels upon white people with impunity. "If they chance to be fined for it, the fine is immediately remitted by the authorities, as if a white man happens to do likewise, he is punished to the extent of the law, and sometimes a little further.

But my principal object in writing to you is to inform you that there is at this time here, about twenty negroes in and around the city that I have seen in Jefferson county. I am certain they are slaves, and some of them I know personally.—There are also some here from about Hagerstown and Frederick, Md. If I can do it cheerfully, for having them treated I would do anything, for I think it nothing more than justice. If the people here knew the writer of this, they would mob or kill me—so you must excuse my not giving my name.

I want you, if you please, to send me a paper with the advertisements for runaway slaves. Very respectfully, Your obt. serv't.

SHAMEFUL PRICES.—The New York Sun states that the poor women engaged in making bags in which to forward corn to Europe, get only 3 of a cent for each bag. If this is giving the laborer his due, or doing as one would be done by, then we have misinterpreted both humanity and christianity.

THE SPANISH SILVER COIN received at their reduced value by the Postmaster in this city, amounted, on the 1st of April, to \$609.40. The report of the treasurer of the mint, to whom it was sent, states that it yielded in the new coin, \$631.63, leaving the sum of \$322.23 to the Post office, to be used for transportation to Philadelphia and back, and the services and travelling expenses of an agent. The course pursued by the Baltimore Post office, in having these battered and mutilated representations of money, received, will assist in driving them from circulation, a consummation devoutly to be hoped.—Baltimore Enquirer.

ESCAPED.—Twenty-three negroes escaped from their masters, in Kentucky, a few days since. A reward of \$3025 is offered for their arrest.

MATED BUT NOT MATCHED.—A London letter says that the young Queen of Spain has since her marriage shown a great aversion to her mother, whom she blames for having, in league with Louis Philippe, seduced her happiness in marrying her to a man whom she detests and despises. "The royal husband appears to agree with his wife in only one sentiment—a violent anger against the parties who brought about the marriage. A divorce de facto exists between the royal pair.

STATE DEBTS.—The aggregate amount of the debts of all the States is \$206,547,639; the annual interest on which is \$10,568,739.

