

# Mineral Spring

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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1847.

NUMBER 49.

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEW,**  
 (OFFICE OF MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)

At \$3 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—\$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 special time, will be inserted until forbidden or otherwise discontinued. 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 Hoarhoud, this notice is particularly directed to, as to those who have once experienced its peculiar 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, 108 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, swelling in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, 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 DYSPESPIA!**

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. HAZZ, Albemarle street, near W. W. For Sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

**H. S. LITTLEJOHN, 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 county. 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 the 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. Littlejohn is duly authorized to act as agent for me in my absence; all orders will be promptly attended to.

JOHN GIBSON. April 30, 1847—6m.

**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. Shepherdstown, April 30, 1847—2m.

**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, Drugs, 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 Horse Feed, and indeed any and every article necessary for food or raiment, in the staple line.

Let just call round the corner by Stephens & Wells' Clothing Store, and nearly opposite Abell's Hotel, at the sign of CONRAD & BROTHERS, and all shall be O. K.

F. J. CONRAD. Harpers-Ferry, April 30, 1847—6m.

**N. B.—I am the authorized agent for the sale of Norris' Tonic, the best medicine for the cure of Ague and Fever now extant.**

F. J. C.

**Plaster.**

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Plaster, and have an arrangement with Mr. James P. Danley at the Mill formerly occupied by Mr. Hart, by which persons to whom it may be convenient can at once exchange the lump for ground.

May 14, 1847. WM. R. SEEVERS.

**SHEEP SHEARS.**—Just received one doz. Genuine English Sheep Shears.

May 21, 1847. THOS. RAWLINS.

## FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable family of Negroes, consisting of a Woman, about 35 years of age, and her six children; the oldest of which is about 12, and the youngest two years. They are offered for sale because the owner has now no further use for them, and for no fault of theirs. They are an estimable family of Negroes, and will not sell to any except a good master, and they are to be removed from the county. Enquire at June 4, 1847—3t. THIS OFFICE.

## TO THE FARMERS.

THE subscriber will have two of his MACHINES for THRESHING and CLEANING GRAIN, in the County of Jefferson, by the commencement of the threshing season, this year. Farmers wishing to employ Machines would do well to make early application. This Machine is capable of threshing as much wheat per day as any other machine in use, and cleans the grain at the same time. Terms of Threshing—four bushels per hundred of wheat, by miller's receipt. I will also have in Charlestown, in 8 or 10 days, one of my

**Superior Wheat Reapers.**

Those wishing to purchase Wheat Cutters had better examine this complete machine before purchasing, as this is the most perfect machine in the United States. Any person owning or manufacturing Wheat cutting Machines, who doubts this assertion, can have opportunity of testing the utility of the two machines at any place they may appoint during this harvest. All orders promptly attended to.

MATHEW MCKEEVER. June 4, 1847—3t.

**RICHARD PARKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

HAS resigned the office of Paymaster of the U. S. Army at Harpers-Ferry, and will in future devote himself exclusively to his profession. He will attend the several Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Hampshire and Morgan. Charlestown, May 28, 1847—3m.

**DOCTOR O. G. MIX,** (LATE OF WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.)

HAVING permanently established himself in Charlestown, professes his services to the public. He can be found, either day or night, at his office or at Carter's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

Office one door from Mr. J. H. Beard's dwelling house.

Operations on the teeth performed by appointment only.

June 4, 1847—6m.

**SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.**

J. J. ABELL, Proprietor.

I HAVE leased for a term of years, this delightful watering place; and will have it open for the reception of company, on the 1st of June. Every exertion will be made to render the time of Visitors agreeable. His Fare, &c., shall be second to that of no other watering place in Virginia.

The Stage will run as usual (daily) to the Railroad Depot, at Charlestown, to convey Visitors to and from the Springs.

**TERMS.**

\$9 first week 75 Cts. single meal  
 8 thereafter 50 Cts. and horse  
 1,50 per day

The Ferry will be free of charge to persons visiting the Springs—but in all cases I wish visitors to get return tickets at the Bar.

May 21, 1847—3m.

**NEW CABINET MANUFACTORY.**

J. & T. K. STARRY, respectfully inform the public generally, that they have opened in Charlestown, on the corner west of the Bank and opposite the Post Office, a

**CABINET FACTORY.**

Having supplied themselves with a stock of Materials, they are prepared to manufacture, and will keep constantly on hand,

**Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas, Ward-ropes, Bedsteads,**

and every other article in the Cabinet line.—They have also supplied themselves, with a choice assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, and will give prompt attention to all business in that line.

Repairing of all kinds attended to.

**Chair-Making and Painting**

Executed with neatness, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

BY UNDER TAKING also attended to with promptness.

Also—Turning of every description executed with promptness.

They respectfully invite the public to give them a call.

Charlestown, May 7, 1847—4f.

**W. T. DAUGHTERY, 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.

**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.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**

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

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

All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW. Charlestown, Nov. 20, 1846—4f.

**"A Nibble as Good as a Bite."**

**PATENT SODCOLAGER FISH HOOKS,** also the Garline, Limerick and Virginia Fish Hooks, Fishing Lines, &c., just received by

May 21, 1847. THOS. RAWLINS.

**SHOE BLACKING.**—Mason's superior Challenge Blacking, cheaper than was ever heard of, to be found at

THOS. RAWLINS.

**BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE**

THIS OFFICE.

## DON'T YOU REMEMBER ME.

Oh! these are the words that eternally utter  
 The spell that is seldom cast 'er us in vain.  
 With the wings and wand of a fairy they flutter,  
 And draw a charmed circle about us again.  
 We return to the spot where our infancy gambol'd;  
 We linger once more in the haunts of our Youth;  
 We re-tread where young Passion first stochastically rambol'd,  
 And whippers are heard full of Nature and Truth,  
 Saying, "Don't you remember?"

We treasure the picture where Color seems breathing  
 In linaments mocking a long wither'd face;  
 We are proud of some trees in a chain of close wreathing,  
 And gold links of Ophir are poor in its place.  
 Oh! what is the secret that giveth them power  
 'No fling out a star on our darkest of ways!  
 'Tis the tone of Affection—Life's holiest power—  
 That murmurs about them and blissfully says,  
 "Don't you remember!"

The voice of Old Age, while it tells some old story,  
 Exhorts o'er the tale with fresh warmth in the breast;  
 As the haze of the twilight 'er deepens the glory  
 Of hours that are fast going down in the west.  
 When the friends of our Boyhood are gathered around us,  
 The spirit returns its wild wander track;  
 'Tis the heart still held by the strings that first bound us,  
 And feeling keeps ringing, while wandering back,  
 "Don't you remember!"

When those whom we prize have departed forever,  
 Yet perfume is shed 'er the cypress we twine;  
 Yet fond Recollection refuses to sever,  
 And turns to the left, like a saint to the shrine.  
 Prone e'er to the music of tones that deceive,  
 The gaze of the stranger is all it may claim;  
 But the strongest of love and the purest of grieving,  
 Are heard when lips dwell on the missing one's name.  
 Saying, "Don't you remember!"

## General Intelligence.

**THE LATE CAPT. MASON.**

The New Orleans Pionneer, in copying the tribute to Capt. Mason from his fellow citizens of Louisiana, accompanies it with the following remarks:

"Five days after this flattering testimonial was voluntarily bestowed by the people who knew him best, that gallant officer expired hard by the bloody scene of his fame. Ere yet the shout of exultation with which his countrymen received the intelligence of that glorious victory had reverberated along the defiles of the Cerro Gordo, another victim had been added to the red holocaust of battle."

Capt. Mason was the son of Gen. Mason who fell in a duel with Col. McCarty many years ago. He was an officer of great deserting, and his death is sincerely lamented in the army. It would have cheered his spirit while preparing to wing its way where the god of battles distributes the rewards of merit with a judgment that is not approached on earth, had the proceedings of the people of his native state reached him in season. But now the sympathy of friends will fall upon ears sealed against the cannon's roar, and the sword of honor will have been fashioned for a hand that will never wield it more. He died without yet the consciousness of having served his country faithfully as his only guardian.

It is the Whigs, now, who have set to work to ridicule their "Whig General," General Scott. Will it be believed that "Potomac," in the Baltimore Patriot, meeting refers to Gen. Scott's recent Proclamation? He substantially places it in the same category as Mr. Archer's famous Texas report. Can ridicule follow?—The world will understand why so many of the Whigs run down a General of their own party, to doubt whose perfect propriety was once regarded as high treason:

"In giving the production to its readers the 'Union' asks the indulgence of the public on account of the two translations which the document has undergone, from the English to the Spanish, and then back into the English again! It is the opinion of some persons that two or three more translations will be necessary before the pompous, turgid, labored, stilted epistle (which reads nearly as well, so far as the English is concerned, backwards as forwards) can be rendered into such a straight-forward, modest and brief proclamation as the occasion may have called for!"

**ANTIQUARY CHAIR.**—We have examined with interest a curious relic of royalty which has just been placed at the store of Mr. S. C. Carlin. It is a chair which once belonged to Louis XVI. of France, and formed part of the furniture of the royal palace at Paris. Covered with rich satin, embroidered with colors in the fine needle work after the fashion of that age, it may well have served as a suitable seat for the repose of the luxurious monarch, or his queen, Marie Antoinette. Its identity is beyond a doubt. The chair was brought over to this country by our then minister to France, Gouverneur Morris, and was presented by her lady as a curiosity to a near female relative, through whom it has come to its present owner.—*Balt. American.*

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—The ship Newport, at New York, from Galway, fell in on the 23d ult., with two boats belonging to the Spanish ship Guello, from Havana for St. Sebastian, which vessel ran foul of an iceberg on the preceding day, stove in her bows, filled and sunk immediately. There were on board 68 persons, of whom 35 only were saved, who were taken on board the Newport.

**EARLY IN THE FIELD.**—The Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel acknowledges the receipt of a very fine specimen of rolls and biscuit made from wheat grown this year.

**DEATHS IN NEW YORK.**—There were 299 deaths in New York, last week—87 were from the prevailing fever, and 42 from consumption of the lungs. Of the whole number, but 149 were Americans—all the rest foreigners.

**GERMAN EMIGRANTS.**—Many German Emigrants who pass through this city for the west, are of a class that will ultimately be of great benefit to the country. One day last week, a company of ninety-two arrived here by Railroad, and as the cars were to remain during the evening, they marched in a body to the German Church on Ford street, and held a prayer meeting. The country has nothing to fear from such emigrants.

**The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says—**

Gen. Tom Thumb's Levees have given a nett profit of over \$14,000 in 224 days, which, counting 18 dollars in silver to the pound, avoirdupois, make 58 times his own weight in silver; or counting 52 half eagles to the pound, avoirdupois, make nearly four times his own weight in gold!

During this time he has kissed between 25,000 and 30,000 ladies.

**MORALS IN NEW YORK.**—There are in the city of New York, 994 houses of prostitution, with 2,483 inmates; 160 policy offices; 55 gambling houses; 311 mock auction shops; 215 junk shops and 115 second hand clothing shops—all receivers of stolen goods. Great city, that New York!

The city of Puebla, now in possession of our troops, contains a population of about 50,000, and is 76 miles from the city of Mexico.

## Miscellaneous.

### AN ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

BY SOMEBODY.

In these days of romance, fun and frolic, it is no matter of surprise that young girls are now and then guilty of sanctioning if not committing very foolish things.

Jenny Richmond was one of those willing misses, who conclude subjection to "the powers that be" as little better than downright slavery, and resolved, and at a very unbecoming age, to decide for herself on all questions of importance.

As a matter of course, she enjoyed frequent opportunities for repentance after the commission of some willful froak, the results of which sometimes demonstrated the axiom "two heads are better than one," &c. Among other foolish notions she cherished an unaccountable antipathy against her cousin Frank; this, it is not known that she once overheard her parents discussing the possibility of her union with the aforesaid cousin when both should attain a suitable age.

Frank was a black-eyed, roguish-looking boy of about fifteen, when the unfortunate conversation occurred, and Jenny a willful mix of twelve; so that the parents, planning a premature separation in the estimation of one of the party.

From that day Frank dated a series of minor persecutions, but poorly calculated to concentrate his affections upon Jenny Richmond; still he could not throw aside the cousinly interest with which he had heretofore regarded her. His pride, too, was somewhat piqued, as he internally resolved to pay principle and interest, for her repeated slights, when the fortunate occasion occurred.

Mr. Richmond, the father of Jane, and guardian of Frank, observing a growing coldness between the cousins, deemed a separation necessary. Frank was accordingly entered at Dartmouth, while the daughter found an asylum for the time being at Mrs. —'s fashionable Seminary.

Some three years passed in this manner, during which the cousins never met. Jenny Richmond finished her course at the Seminary, and graduated with about as much honor as one of her peculiar temperament might have been expected to win.

At the expiration of Frank's college course, he asked and obtained leave to travel throughout the Southern States before his return to the family mansion, or engagement in his professional studies.

It so happened that Jenny, now Miss Richmond, had formed, among other pleasant acquaintances, an especial friendship for a young lady from Virginia, from whom she received an invitation to spend the ensuing winter. As her will had been for years the only law she acknowledged, it required no great power of persuasion on her part, to induce her parents to consent to this arrangement, and Jenny left home accompanied by her father, who had reluctantly offered himself escort, if she would persist in so soon leaving home.

Mr. Richmond had hoped to detain her until Frank's return, while Jane was the more anxious to be absent from the very reason.

The beautiful Miss Richmond lost nothing in the eyes of the world by being sole heiress of Judge Richmond's immense estate, though we are loth to conclude her fortune was the chief attraction of the multitudes who followed in her train.

The winter passed off gaily, and until near its close, with nothing particularly alarming to the prospects so long entertained by Judge Richmond, in regard to his daughter's union with her cousin.

So long as her heart was free he had no fear; but from a letter to her mother, he was eventually led to infer that a change had come 'er the spirit of her dreams. She had met with a young gentleman, so handsome, so intelligent, and so agreeable, that her father deemed it desirable, she should return home, before she made any discoveries of the gentleman's attraction.

A letter urging her immediate return was forwarded, but like multitudes of other parental requests, it was totally disregarded. She could not return then, possibly—her friends would be so much disappointed and besides, she was infinitely better contented than during the first few weeks of her visit.

Fearing lest her headstrong will should lead her into irremediable folly, Judge Richmond decided to go for her without delay.

His arrival was perfectly unexpected; and we are sorry to say, not quite so welcome an event to his daughter as might have been supposed.

Little Miss Wilful, was willful still. She was not ready to return, and could not possibly be under a month or so.

Judge Richmond insisted, while Jane continued unyielding. Things continued in a rather unpleasant state for several days, till at length, as though weary of opposing his daughter, the Judge ceased his entreaties, and allowed her to pursue her own course.

The very interesting young man, who by the way, bore the very aristocratic cognomen of Stanley Markham, continued his attentions despite of the hints so plentifully thrown out by the Judge. He was sincerely attached to the young lady, and believed she was to him, and he would not abandon her for forty father's unless she so decided.

As the case stood, it seemed impossible for the Judge to carry out his favorite scheme. The cousin must give place to a stranger, despite a father's wish. Discouraged, eventually Judge R. returned home, to reconcile himself as best he might to his disappointment.

The lovers speed well in their wooing; after the departure of her father, and when the time for Jane's return arrived, Stanley Markham accompanied her to her father's house, as her accepted suitor and future husband. His daughter once more under his own roof, Judge R. probed the attentions of the gentleman who had so far forgotten the rights of a father as to persist in them, when he was fully acquainted with that father's objections. The sovereign will of woman was for once insufficient, and stolen interviews were their only resource. An elopement was projected, with as great a regard to secrecy as two romantic young lovers could exercise. A very dark night was chosen for their flight, Markham having arranged every thing so as to expedite their departure without the knowledge of the Judge.

To disobey her parents was so common an affair with Jane, that the present decision gave her no uneasiness whatever; but to leave the home of her youth, to forsake those who watched over her from childhood, to abandon all for another, and that other the acquaintance of but a few months, it was a trial she had little anticipated.

Creeping softly to the parlor she paused before the portraits of her parents, as though their mute faces were pleading with her disobedience. Beside her own was that of her cousin Frank, taken about the time she had overheard the conversation of her parents, in regard to her union with him. This recalled all her former energy. She would not marry cousin Frank to please any body. She was old enough to choose for herself—and she would.

Making the best of her way through the garden she gave no look behind, lest by that one glance she should loose the courage, the sight of her cousin's picture had inspired—Stanley was waiting with a carriage. Springing in, the door closed

and the fugitives were soon beyond the reach of pursuit. Arrived in a small village, remote from the observation of the great world, the marriage ceremony was performed by the village parson, and the wayward bride departed for New York. Enclosed in close quarters at the Astor, Jane addressed her parents informing them of her safety and the pleasure it would give her to see them.

To this letter Stanley appended a note. Whatever it was, Jane did not see. Its effect was to bring the Judge to New York; who he has lately entered the room of the runaways, exclaimed—

"Good enough for you, you ugly mix, I might have known Frank would outfit you in the end. A glance of surprise was Jane's only answer, as she witnessed the cordial greetings between her husband and father."

It was Frank's only cousin Frank, after all whom she had run away with and married. Five years absence, together with a huge pair of whiskers, had so completely changed him, that Jane never suspected him of being the cousin about whom she had rallied so unmercifully, and Judge Richmond though he had informed Frank of Jane's contemplated visit to Virginia, never dreamed that he would trouble himself to look after her.

The still wild lady declares she will never be caught in such a scrape again—and we sincerely hope that she never will.

### A GLOWING PICTURE—MEXICO.

Mr. Beach, of the New York Sun, has, as is well known, just returned from Mexico. His account of the country is indeed glowing. Mexico is eminently blessed by providence, but is cursed by man. Her soil is described to be fitted for a terrestrial Paradise, and yet idleness, ambition and dissipation, render her population any thing but independent or happy. Her resources, as agricultural as well as mineral, are said to be exhaustless. We copy a few paragraphs from a recent article in the Sun:

"No country on the globe presents such varieties and inexhaustible stores of wealth as Mexico. Despite the horrors of her revolutions, and the miseries of misgovernment, nature has made her a terrestrial Paradise. She has every degree of climate, from perpetual snows to unchanging summer—her soil, pure southern breezes on the uplands, brings color and health to the cheeks of the consumptive North American, and her north-east winds invigorate the drooping southern."

From centre to circumference it is one magnificent garden, in which the rarest fruits and most delicate flowers spring in spontaneous profusion, fairly making the breath of heaven odorous. The palm, date, pomegranate, pine apple, orange, fig, grape, and a hundred other delicious fruits spring in every valley, on every hill side, feeding the happy indolent peasants, and lending a charm to every idle life. Her forests are filled with the richest dye woods—her mountains and rivers sparkle with gold, silver and diamonds—her plains roan with indigo, cochineal and cotton—her western coast opens a boundless treasure of whale and pearl fisheries, and all that is now wanting to develop and make Mexico the richest and most powerful nation in the world, is Anglo Saxon enterprise. Lying side by side with the United States, she seems ordained by fate to be the bride and companion of the Union."

"Again—

"No one can have more than a faint idea of the grandeur and wealth of Mexico, until he has seen the country with his own eyes. The truth written would appear but an Arabian tale. Thousands of gold and silver mines, scattered up and down her length and breadth—hundreds of them unopened, and all of them exhaustless. For years prior to the revolution which overthrew Spanish power, Spain drew annually from the mines of Mexico, imperfectly as they were developed, over one hundred millions of dollars, principally in gold—Since the revolution, Mexico, amid all her anarchy and confusion, though falling far short of the revenue derived by Spain, has supplied three-fourths of the gold and silver used by the world. Mexico, enriched with mineral treasure, and all most spontaneous productions—she wants but an outlet for them, a fair mart for exchange, with a new spirit to work out her destiny, and she will take her stand proudly by our side. We offer that mart, and are destined to awake in her spirit she requires. We want her gold, silver, dyes, woods and exotics; she wants our grain, iron and a thousand staples of our manufactures and arts."

A bond of Amity established between the United States and Mexico, the barriers against free, unobstructed trade thrown down, our enterprise carried into the Aztec Valley, the enthusiasm of active commerce awakened between two mighty people holding the key of the treasure of the world, and who can measure the future greatness of our Western Empire? With her ten thousand miles of coast; embracing every climate, possessing every desirable product, railways and telegraphs stretching from Maine thirty-five hundred miles to the Mexican Pacific—to Oregon—a ship canal across the Isthmus—railways intersecting the richest mining districts in the world, from Vera Cruz to the Capital, and over a Mexico manufacturing, commerce, arts and the friendly interchange of habits and ideas disseminated, are eventually to develop a miracle of strength and splendor on this continent."

**MARRIAGE COMPARED WITH SINGLE LIFE.**—Marriage is a school and exercise of virtue; and though marriage hath cares, yet the single life hath desires which is more troublesome and more dangerous, and often end in sin; while the cares are but instances of duty and exercises of piety; and, therefore, if single life hath no more privacy of devotion, yet marriage hath more necessities and more variety of it, and is an exercise of more graces.

Marriage is the proper scene of piety and patience; of the duty of parents and the charity of relations; here kindness is spread abroad, and love is united and made firm as a centre; marriage is the nursery of heaven. The virgin sends prayers to God; but she carries but one soul to him; but the state is more troublesome and more dangerous, and often end in sin; while the cares are but instances of duty and exercises of piety; and, therefore, if single life hath no more privacy of devotion, yet marriage hath more necessities and more variety of it, and is an exercise of more graces.

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# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.  
Friday Morning, June 18, 1847.

## THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The first election under the new Constitution has been held, and the result is that the whole Democratic ticket is elected, (says the New York Globe.) This goes to establish still further the grand and important fact, that when the rights and interests of our citizens are at stake, they repose in safety and confidence in the principles and doctrines of the Republican party.

We have made a clean sweep. We have elected every candidate who was regularly nominated, from the Judge of the Court of Appeals down to the School Trustees and Inspectors. The free Academy ticket has also been carried by a large majority.

There could not have been a more beautiful compliment paid by the people of New York to the Democratic Judicial candidates, than their election to the bench by the people. It proves that the majority of our citizens have an abiding regard for Democratic candidates and Democratic principles.

## MORGAN ELECTION.

Democrats, bear in mind the election in Morgan county, on Thursday next, 24th inst. You know its importance, and therefore act as becomes you. The Whigs will do their utmost—let us be ready to meet them, and if possible, conquer.—This we can do, if we but so determine.

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

We have received a Catalogue of the officers and students of Washington College, Lexington, Va., for session '46 and '47. It represents the institution as being in a flourishing condition.—An Agricultural School has recently been connected with the institution, which we regard as a matter of paramount importance to the State, and giving to the College additional claims for support. The session begins on September 1st of each year, and continues 10 months, excepting only a recess of nine days at Christmas. Since 1834, the Faculty have been required by an order of the Board, to admit to all the privileges of the College, tuition free, all indigent young men of good character and talents, who may apply for such privileges.

Among the students, we notice the names of Charles H. Stewart and E. L. Moore of Charlestown, and R. T. Barton of Frederick.

## BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was held on Wednesday week. The President, Mr. McLane, read a paper concerning the present condition and future prospects of the company, and recommended—1st, that measures be taken for the extension of the road westward along the banks of the Potomac and Savage rivers to the Maryland line; and 2d, that the road be extended to the south side of the Basin, under the authority given and contract heretofore made by the City Councils of Baltimore.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The ocean steamers, the *Christophe Colomb*, from France, and *Cambria*, from England, will soon arrive with late news from Europe. They are looked for with considerable interest. The *Cambria* sailed on the 4th inst.; the *Christophe Colomb* was to have sailed between the 30th and 5th inst. The general opinion is that she sailed either on the 31st ult. or 1st inst.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, have determined to celebrate the approaching Anniversary at Shannondale. The Reader and Orator selected for the occasion, have accepted the duty assigned them, and we doubt not will do themselves credit, and afford to all entire satisfaction, in its performance. Citizens of neighboring counties, who may find it convenient, are invited to join with us on the occasion. The 4th coming on Sunday, Saturday previous will be observed.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

Those who may be disposed to learn the art of Dancing, according to the latest and most fashionable methods, have a favorable opportunity now presented. By reference to Advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. JOSE OSWORN proposes opening a School at Capt. Sappington's Hotel, on the 30th inst., if sufficient encouragement be offered. Mr. O. is an adept in the science, and has given universal satisfaction wherever he has taught. His Schools in Winchester, Leesburg, &c. have been most liberally patronized.

## LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

Our readers will peruse with interest Gen. Taylor's simple and graceful reply to Gov. Smith's letter, enclosing to him the resolutions of thanks to himself and his brave army in Mexico, adopted by the last Legislature of Virginia.

## HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Camp near Monterey, Mexico,  
May 10th, 1847.

SIR: Your communication of February 22d, transmitting a copy of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia on the 9th of that month, was delivered to me by Colonel Ham-track.

It is with deep sensibility that I receive this evidence of approbation from a State to which I am attached by many ties, and I beg leave to return to the General Assembly, for myself and in behalf of the troops of my command, our heartfelt thanks.

Allow me, Sir, to express to you, personally, my acknowledgments for the flattering terms, in which you have communicated the resolutions of the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

Hon. Wm. SMITH, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

## THE MISSOURI FARMER.

We have received the first No. of an Agricultural journal, published at St. Charles, Mo., bearing the above title. It is edited and published by Messrs. J. S. Jones & F. W. Cleveland, and the small size, yet it contains much matter of interest to the farmer and mechanic. Mr. Jones formerly resided at Harpers-Ferry, in this county, and we wish him every success in his new undertaking.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

This Association is progressing with wonderful rapidity throughout the United States. It is secret in its workings, but co-extensive with man in its beneficial reforms. We have not the pleasure of a connection with any Division of this Order, and can therefore look with impartiality upon its wonderful results. Intemperance, as all will admit, is one among the greatest evils with which man has ever been cursed. It degrades his nature, dethrones reason, and soon hurries him, "unhonored and unsung," to a premature grave. To elevate his character—to strengthen his resolves, and enable him to break loose from old habits and associations, when already formed, are the main objects of this association. Provision is also made for those whom the hand of misfortune may fall heavily upon, and a fund is always at the disposal of the Division, to relieve the sick and distressed, to bury the dead, and, doubtless, to educate the orphan. To those who are just entering upon the arena of life, exposed to the temptation and allurements of the world, its doors are always open, and its advantages of inestimable benefit. How many there are, in all places and in all countries, who have been called upon to mourn over the derelictions of youth, and the habits then contracted. They were soon formed, but to break loose from them seemed impossible, until their energies were exhausted, their reputation blasted, and their little patrimony squandered. This Association is intended, and in most cases has doubtless so proved, as a shield to youth, and a safeguard to those of mature years. Such has most certainly been the case wherever we have seen the effects of this philanthropic institution, and many there are, who have reason to be thankful for its glorious results.

A Division of the kind and character of those referred to, has recently been organized in the pleasant little village of Snickersville, Loudoun County. There, as elsewhere, some opposition has been manifested, yet the "sober second thought" has served to banish most objection, and the division is now in a flourishing condition. Its success will doubtless be of benefit to the village and its neighborhood, and deserves the good wishes, at least, of all concerned.

To enlighten the public mind as to the principles and practice of the Order, a public discussion was held in the "Lodge room" on Saturday evening last. The Hall was quite tastefully decorated, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. After some appropriate anthems being sung, Messrs. Geo. W. BRADFILL and JAMES URDKE, were introduced to the meeting, each of whom delivered a very appropriate address, in exposition of the principles, objects and progress of the institution. Their remarks gave very great satisfaction to those who had the pleasure of hearing them, and will doubtless be of benefit in adding to the number of this Division. Mr. LEWIS CLINE, of Philadelphia, being present, was also introduced, and gave some interesting statistics, as to the progress of the order in that City. After Mr. C. had concluded, an anthem was sung, and the assemblage dispersed, bearing with them a higher appreciation of that Institution, whose motto is, "Love, Purity and Fidelity."

## SINGING SCHOOL.

The first meeting of Mr. EVERETT'S Class, engaged in learning the principles and practice of Vocal Music, took place in the Presbyterian Church of this town on Monday evening last.—The class is not yet as large as it should be, and those who may be disposed to join should do so immediately. Of the class recently taught by him in Leesburg, and the competency of its teacher, the Loudoun Chronicle says:

VOCAL MUSIC.—Mr. Everett's second course of instruction has just terminated. His classes have been large and composed in great part of persons well qualified to judge of a teacher's competency; and it gives us pleasure to state that one uniform expression of approbation is every where heard, as well of the gentlemanly and urban deportment of Mr. E. as of his skill and assiduity. He will bear with him to other fields of usefulness, the kindest wishes of all who have here associated with him, and be again welcomed by our community whenever it may suit him to return.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The attention of those who may feel disposed to take charge of a public house is directed to the sale of Mr. Thomas W. Reynolds' property. The Tavern Property is situated in Berryville, and has an excellent run of custom, which bids fair to be greatly increased. A great variety of valuable personal property, will be offered at the same time.

## A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

We learn from the Winchester Virginian, that a meeting of the Citizens of Clarke County, will be held at Berryville, on Monday the 28th inst., (it being Court day,) for the purpose of agreeing upon some appropriate demonstration of respect to their distinguished young countryman, Lieut. LEWIS NELL, for the gallantry displayed by him as the Adjutant of Col. Harney in the late Battle of Vera Cruz.

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Camp near Monterey, Mexico,  
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## UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

We have received the catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Virginia, for the session of 1846-7. The number of matriculates is 163, from the following States:

Virginia, 131; South Carolina, 8; Mississippi, 3; Alabama, 4; North Carolina, 3; Louisiana, 2; Missouri, 2; Georgia, 2; Kentucky 2; District of Columbia, 1.

The Richmond Times says: "We are much pleased to learn that the experiment of educating one poor young man from each Senatorial District, without charge for tuition, has proved to be eminently successful. The students admitted on this foundation have been almost without exception exemplary in their habits and diligent in their studies, and are amongst the most respectable at the institution. The present session, indeed, has been distinguished by the good order that has generally prevailed."

## SANTA ANNA STONED IN THE CAPITOL!

From La Patria, of New Orleans, dated the 2d inst., (as we find translated in the Delta,) we learn that letters have been received in New Orleans, by the way of Tampico, from the city of Mexico, to the 21st ult., in which it is stated that Santa Anna arrived in the Capitol on the 19th May, as was expected; that his reception was very different from what he anticipated. The populace, or rabble, principally *leperos*, assembled to receive the President *ad interim*, and showered upon him curses both loud and deep; and from words, proceeded, as the old nursery story runs, to try what virtue there was in stones. His Excellency, not being ambitious to follow the example of St. Stephen, escaped with great difficulty, and, protected by his friends, sought an asylum in the palace. The people, indignant at the frequent defeats of the Mexican armies, and the failure of Santa Anna to redeem his numerous promises, sought to revenge themselves upon his person. Had it not been for the armed force and the police, the unhappy President would have been dragged through the streets, as was once the fate of that poor amputated limb, which has served him so long as a most potent reminder of a courage and gallantry which are now sadly in want of new props.

These statements are based upon information, communicated by very reliable persons, to a commercial house in New Orleans.

"We," says the Delta, "give the story in our own language, as we learn it from La Patria and other sources, not vouching for its truth, but not discrediting it. We think it not improbable that his Excellency has arrived at the point in his history, where he must make one of those rapid descents from great power to great nothingness, so characteristic of all who rest their hopes upon the sickle and treacherous rabble of Mexico—a rabble whose nature is a strong compound of the worst vices of civilization and barbarism."

## THE PLEASURE OF AIR TRAVELLING.

Mr. Jno. Wise, of Pennsylvania, who has made many successful ascensions in Balloons, gives the editor of the Lancaster Tribune an account of his experimental trip in the "Rough and Ready," on the 5th of June. He was in the air an hour, and landed 15 miles from Lancaster. He says:

"I will not, on this occasion, rehearse the beauties of the Conestoga Valley; but that the magnificence of the scenery, and natural inspiration of the observer, arising from a combination of causes while sailing through the ethereal heaven over such a specially blessed land, must approximate to the state of Heavenly bliss, I am justified to assume."

## OMINOUS TO THE WHIGS.

The Editors of the *Matamoras Flag*, who are Whigs, disapprove entirely of the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and avow themselves in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. They declare themselves warm admirers of Gen. Taylor, but declare their preference to see Whig principles triumph. A portion of an article in their paper of the 15th inst., is as follows:

In a word, if the party opposed to the present administration truly desire a triumph of principle in the next Presidential election, they should unite upon the man whose honored name surmounts this article. There is a charm attached to the name that will draw to his support every opponent of misrule—then why seek to bring anything upon the field? A triumph but a triumph of principles, will be emphatic in its nature. We suffer no one to surpass us in admiration of Gen. Taylor's qualities as a man and an officer, but while the venerable head of HENRY CLAY retains the vigorous intellect it now holds, nothing in favor of any other man shall escape our pen or voice for the Presidency of the United States. This admiration of Gen. Taylor only as a man and an officer—are not to be mistaken. These gentlemen, in the immediate neighborhood of Gen. Taylor and the army, and in momentary intercourse with those who hear his opinions, know that Gen. Taylor is not a Whig in principle, and that Whig principles would not be secured by his election to the Presidency. Poor Whiggery has caught a dreadful tartar in its attempt to advance itself by taking up old Rough and Ready.

## IRELAND.

The London Times is becoming alarmed at the state of Ireland, and especially at the sympathy and aid her miseries have evoked from every part of the world. It resents the interference of foreign countries to prevent the Irish from starving, as an intrusion upon the special privilege of England. It claims for the Irish the privilege of starving, without let or hindrance. The following is its language:

"Ireland, the sister of England, her ancient conquest and still too much her dependent, is now begging and receiving the alms of the whole earth. This no distance, no difference of race or religion, prevents the intrusion of her claims, and it is fair to add, their ready admission. But can we feel unmixed satisfaction in hearing that our rivals and our colliguaries, in whose mouths Ireland has ever been the worst opprobrium their jealousy, their malice, or their ignorance could suggest, are now bestowing their charity on our unfortunate fellow subjects? From all parts of the United States have come subscriptions mixed with a sympathy neither flattering nor safe to this nation.

At Constantinople there had been a subscription, to which the Sultan has largely contributed. The Pope has ordered prayers and collections for Ireland in all the churches acknowledging his authority. From the East and West Indies we can better receive such expressions of interest; but we cannot honestly profess unqualified pleasure at hearing that Marselles had subscribed more for Ireland than for the sufferers by the inundations in France."

A travelling correspondent of the N. Y. Post, who passed through the thriving town of Cumberland, Md., a few days since, says of it—

Cumberland is considered to lie at the foot of the Alleghenies, though long before you approach it you perceive on both sides of the road hills that would pass for very respectable mountains in a region less favored with that class of natural phenomena than this is. The town has come into favor with iron rollers, coal miners, and speculators in lots, within the past ten years. I think it must become a place of great importance.—It is the centre of a region perhaps better adapted than any other in the world for the manufacture of iron. All around it lie vast beds of a singular and excellent kind of coal, with some of the characteristics of both the bituminous and anthracite classes, and hills filled with iron ore of an equally superior quality.

The Mount Savage iron company's works, for the manufacture of bar iron, lie in this neighborhood, and the Maryland and New York Mining Company have now in active and successful operation a railroad from their extensive beds to the town, which is capable of supplying a very large quantity of this fuel, which has lately come into request for steamboats and forges.

New Flour, from wheat grown this year, has made its appearance in Georgia.

## THE RIOT AT CARLISLE.

Having noticed in our last paper, the article from the *Hagerstown News*, referred to in the subjoined Card, it is but justice to Dickinson College, as well as Professor McClintock, that we should publish what follows—

## A CARD.

The undersigned, being Southern students of Dickinson College, observe in the Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th inst. an account of the late riot in Carlisle, taken from the "Hagerstown News," which demands a notice. It is there said, 1st. That "a number of the students of Dickinson College, who were from the South, took an active part in aid of the owners of the slaves;" 2d. That "one of the students was slightly wounded;" 3d. That "Prof. McClintock, of Dickinson College, was particularly conspicuous in urging the negroes to the attack;" 4th. That "a meeting of the Southern students of the College had been called in reference to Prof. McClintock's behavior upon this occasion—and it is supposed that they will either demand his removal from the institution or withdraw themselves." These assertions, we are satisfied, are all false; and whether made designedly for the purpose of injuring ourselves, or Prof. McClintock, they call for a denial.

At the time of the riot (Wednesday afternoon) the two literary Societies, to which all of the Students belong, were in session; and as the excitement was very suddenly raised, and the College is at some distance from the court house, the students generally were not aware that anything of the kind had occurred, until the whole affair was over. As to Prof. McClintock's alleged participation in the transaction, we are not only satisfied, from the most respectable testimony, that the charge is untrue; but from his long established character, we believe him incapable of any such thing. The story, did indeed, come to us at first, so perverted and exaggerated that, with the natural warmth of Southernmen, many of us were excited against him. But, after several meetings held for the purpose of considering the matter, in which not only the Southern students, but all the students of the institution as a body, participated, we have become convinced of the falsity of the accusation. The conduct of this gentleman towards the students has always been of such a nature as to call for our warmest commendation. So far are we from desiring his removal from the institution, that we thus publicly express our high regard for him, as a Professor, a gentleman, and a Christian.—Moreover, we sincerely hope that he may long remain with us as an instructor, for we are fully conscious that his withdrawal from the institution would be an irreparable loss both to ourselves and the College.

We regret most unfeignedly this lamentable occurrence; still we consider that the truth of the case demands this action on our part, and we have endeavored to state the whole affair impartially as possible.

Dickinson College, June 9th, 1847.

To this statement is appended the names of ninety Students, being all from the South, except four. Those whose names are given from Virginia, are as follows:

- C. B. R. Kennedy, Clarke Co., Va.
- J. W. Marshall, Paris, Va.
- Wm. P. Conway, Albemarle, Va.
- M. C. Adams, Palmyra, Va.
- A. H. Ames, Virginia, Va.
- J. J. H. Wise, Accomac Co., Va.
- M. Walton, Shenandoah Co., Va.
- A. M. Hamilton, Lexington, Va.
- Jno. J. Grantham, Jefferson Co., Va.
- T. R. Joynes, jr., Accomac Co., Va.
- G. B. Hunter, Rockingham Co., Va.
- Jno. E. Lockwood, Alexandria, Va.
- Chas. W. Keese, Richmond, Va.
- Robert J. Sanford, Westmoreland Co., Va.
- Wm. H. Brown, Alexandria, Va.
- C. B. Downes, Berkeley Co., Va.
- John W. Pool, Accomac Co., Va.
- Wm. H. Christian, New Kent Co., Va.
- James W. Charter, Henrico Co., Va.
- P. C. George, Lancaster, Va.

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## A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

The N. Y. Knickerbocker (says the Richmond Enquirer) is one of the freshest and most readable Magazines in the country. The gossip of its "editor's table" is particularly *naïve* and amusing. One of its correspondents, while furnishing some interesting facts, propounds a few interrogatories, which may well worry the "calculating" brains of the Yankees. Many may, however, contend that, as the result is so far distant, and as the calculation can be of no practical benefit to the present generation, they may safely devote their brains to matters of more immediate importance. For the benefit of those few who like to indulge in telescopic observations, we re-publish the puzzling questions:

"Allow us to put the question, says the correspondent, what is to become of the world if it goes on, 'as in the days of Noe, marrying and giving in marriage,' for two hundred years to come?"

For, according to published statistics, the population of the United States, since 1790, has doubled in 24 years; the British Islands, in 40 years; and, besides its loss of over 2,000,000 by wars, etc., in 35 years; the German States, say 50 years; Russia, about 35 years. Average, less than 40 years.

Therefore, if the present organization of society and the advance of arts and of civilization serve to increase the means of subsistence, of course population will increase in at least a corresponding ratio, and double in less time.

It is estimated that there are at this time 1,000,000,000 of people on the globe; which, if doubled only five times in 200 years, will make the number of 32,000,000,000. So if the whole surface of the earth, including rivers, lakes, swamps and deserts, contains but 50,000,000 of square miles, or 32,000,000,000 of acres, there will be less than one acre of land for each individual!

"We ask, 'What is to become of the world?' And without seeking for 'verruites,' what will you do with supernumeraries?"

Benjamin H. Berry, Esq., has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Alexandria.

## PAGE BARBECUE.

Among the invited guests, to the recent Barbecue in Page, was GABRIEL T. BARBEE, Esq., the newly elected Senator from the Shenandoah District. Finding it impossible to be present, the following letter was received from him, which has been furnished us for publication:—

LUNY'S CREEK, Hardy County, Va.,  
May 14th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—Your esteemed favor of the 11th inst., inviting me to participate of a dinner to be given by the Democracy of Page county, at Springfield, on the 25th inst., was duly received; and I am deeply impressed with a sense of obligation for the renewed mark of friendly consideration with which it furnishes me—and which I would express the high gratification that it would afford me to be with you on the occasion referred to, I am compelled, from circumstances over which I have no control, to inform you that the happiness of mingling with you will be entirely denied me.

The renewal again of friendly salutations with a people who are so much beloved, and the prospect of Page, would indeed be most grateful to my feelings; particularly now, after the very flattering manner in which they have so recently been pleased to express their approval of my political sentiments, as well as their confidence in me capacities for public life. Be assured, gentlemen, for yourselves, as well as those whom you represent, that it will be my fixed and anxious concern to guard against the high and high trust reposed in me. To realize the expectations of those to whose hands I have received the honorable distinction of a representative in the Senate of Virginia, will be the most ardent desire of my heart; and, from a want of experience, or otherwise, in the duties of the new sphere of action into which I am about to be called, I should at any time make false steps, I will not retain the proud consciousness of having made such a step with an eye to the interests of those whom I represent.

Though somewhat saddened at the political reverses which have lately come upon us—those adverse contingencies which have well nigh placed the "balance of power" against us in the Legislature of Virginia, I have still the most unshaken confidence in that "sober second thought" of the people, which will again restore that which has been taken.

In conclusion, I beg to offer the following sentiment:—"The people of Page County—True to the Constitution of our Country, they will not be otherwise than true to the principles of Democracy."

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard,  
Your obliged and obedient servant,  
GABRIEL T. BARBEE,  
Member, John K. Borton, Andrew Keyser, John R. Almond, Reuben P. Bell, Wm. Jones and Peter Price,  
Committee.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

## WASHINGTON, June 16, 1847.

The Jackson monument committee held a meeting today for the purpose of hearing a report from the sub-committee appointed to select a site for the erection of the monument. Every member present, and business entered upon in a spirit every way worthy of the object.

The site determined upon is the centre of Lafayette square, the beautiful plat of ground immediately north of, and fronting the Presidential mansion. Imagine it will be universally conceded to be one of the most appropriate sites within the limits of the district. It was also decided that the foundation shall consist of one solid block of rough stone, estimated to weigh at least one thousand tons! This can be procured in the vicinity of Germantown, delivered and put in place for \$25,000.

The design of the statue is after the model of that of Peter the Great. Eminent artists—Powers, of Florence, and Mills of South Carolina—have been requested to furnish designs, and state the peculiar kinds of bronze best calculated for the application of the monument. Congress may be applied to for the old cannon taken during the present war, to be thereto appropriated. This enormous stone will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies on the 15th of March next, the birthday of the illustrious Chief.

## WHAT WOULD THE WHIGS DO?

The Whigs are very much given to prophesying. They cannot quit it, although a fulfillment of one of their predictions would be almost a miracle. Suppose, now, they should, most unfortunately for themselves, get the power to control this government, and were called upon to manage our relations with Mexico; and, suppose, farther, that they had any regard for their own country, and their own consistency. Let's see what they would do. First, withdraw the army back to the Rio Grande—no to the Nueces. But Mexico would contend that her territory extended to the Sabine. What would stultified whiggery say? Could not Mexico show to the full satisfaction of all the world that the wrong done her in annexing Texas, had been acknowledged in the most appropriate manner by the universal Whig party? Well, the army must come back to the Sabine or pay the price of Texas to Mexico, or our country must be officially branded with acknowledged knavery.—This matter being settled, Mexico demands indemnity for the accused war, numerous murders, the enormous expenses incurred, &c. Poor Whiggery would stare and wriggle-and-lie. The three millions would be needed to propitiate Santa Anna, and how many millions more would pay Mexico for what she has suffered and expended.—We should like to see a committee consisting of Prentice, Corwin, McGaughey, Giddings, &c., prostrate before Santa Anna, kissing his wooden leg, imploring his forgiveness for injuries acknowledged to be dark and damnable. Wouldn't the scene be a rich one?

It's very preposterous to suppose that the Whigs would do this, some may think. Perhaps it is.—It's preposterous to suppose that they would do right. If the ground they have assumed be correct, they are bound by every principle of morality to make the most humble concessions to Mexico and the world; and if they will not do it, they must proclaim to all mankind their utter destitution of all moral principle. They must have the brazen effrontery to persist in a wrong, the darkest and most accused that the world has seen—at the same time, refusing to make reparation. If it were not too serious a matter for the honor of the country, it would be amusing enough to see the Whig party get the power they want. Such antics as they would cut!—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE MEXICAN WAR—*Opinion of the Spanish Press.*—The N. O. Patria, of the 3d inst., publishes an extract from an editorial article, in the Madrid Herald of the 26th April, on the subject of the war between the United States and Mexico, which is not a little interesting, from the candor and ability with which it is written. The writer after commenting on the victory (as the Mexican account made it appear) at Angostura or Buena Vista, which the Mexicans, under Santa Anna had obtained over Gen. Taylor, news of which had just been received, expresses his conviction, that notwithstanding this temporary success, Mexico was doomed to fall in the struggle, and her name to be razed from the list of nations. It is, according to him, a war of races, which could only terminate in the complete overthrow of the Spaniard, by the victorious Anglo Saxon. Lametung, a descendant from the common stock of Spaniards and Mexicans, this sad destiny of the ancient kingdom of Montezuma, he says nothing else could have been expected, seeing the constant occurrence of revolutions in that unhappy country, whose natural effect was to unsettle men's minds, and resolve the whole social system into its primeval elements, causing the total neglect of every thing calculated to raise the standard of intelligence and industry therein.

The clergy are especially reproved for their selfishness, in not parting with a portion of their immense wealth to support the national cause.—The course of the United States is then commented on. The writer points to the rapidity with which this country has increased in every element of commercial and political greatness. The European nations are warned against our gigantic powers, which is rapidly acquiring such extraordinary size, that the most powerful nations in the Old Continent are but figures in comparison.—The United States, according to the Spanish editor, is destined to acquire the dominion of the seas; she will monopolize the commerce of the world; and no human power can prevent Cuba and the West India group of islands from falling into her power, since they will thereby obey the force of irresistible attraction.—*N. O. Times.*

The Savannah Republican says that Mr. Webster has chills and fevers, and is therefore, "a Northern man with Southern feelings."

## THE SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. BELLER—I rejoice that the School Bill has again been accepted and passed by the voice of an indignant people, speaking in tones of thunder at the ballot-box, notwithstanding the means and exertions used to accomplish its defeat.—Pride and wealth, the two great essentials to Aristocracy, were combined to crush it in its germ—but the people, ever watchful of their true interest, have firmly decided it shall become the law of the land, regardless of consequences, be they good or bad. Now, therefore, would ask our citizens of wealth, whose voice generally has been recorded against it, and who should, on the contrary, from their situation in life, be most willing and anxious to do something for our future prosperity, to give this subject a few moments of deep consideration, apart from self-interest, and reflect upon the bearing which the system of schools as proposed by the bill, if successfully carried into operation, may have upon the moral, social and political institutions of our country—upon them, and posterity, and to decide calmly, whether they can render greater good in any other mode, towards promoting those great objects of national and individual happiness, than by lending their aid and means in the establishment of these schools? Every man is more or less deeply interested in the general character of the society immediately around him. If this be bad—if his neighbors are idle and ignorant, they are consequently poor, and, in many cases, depraved and vicious. If, on the contrary, they are intelligent and industrious, they are respectable, and most generally accumulate wealth. Hence the very great importance of these schools to society, rich or poor, high or low.

A liberal, free and general policy of Education guarantees to us and our descendants the surest bond of our national Confederacy—it vacates our public jails and penitentiaries, and gives additional impetus, vigor and enterprise to our growing republic. It is now greatly to be hoped that nothing will again occur to prevent the Commissioners from doing their duty in putting the provisions of the bill into successful and immediate operation; and instead of the great and useless expenditure of money under the old system, without deriving the slightest benefit therefrom, we will hail with gratification and delight the many advantages which will accrue to us under the operation of the existing law. If, as was alleged before, the bill is impracticable, and the present Commissioners are unable to carry it out, they can have them but one plain course to pursue, which will be to resign, and let others be appointed, whose interest and congeniality of feeling may greatly aid them in working it out and bringing it into successful operation. It is hard to force water up hill, but if left to pursue its own course and no impediments be placed in its current, it will work out its own channel and soon present a smooth and even surface. So with the new bill—give it a little aid, place before it no obstructions, and in time you will find it to work well and answer all the purposes for

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Death From Yellow Fever—Resignation of Santa Anna—Its Acceptance Refused—Portugizing the Capitol.

The steamer Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st. She brings later and interesting news from the Army. We are indebted to the Pictayune and Commercial Times for the following:

We regret to say, that Maj. R. Hammond, Paymaster U. S. Army, died on board the New Orleans at sea on the 2d inst., on his passage from Vera Cruz.

Gen. Shields is doing well, we are most happy to hear, and was shortly expected at Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott left Jalapa on the 23d ult., for Puebla, at the head of nearly 5,000 troops. Mr. Kendall, in a letter dated Puebla, May 29, says:

The Division of Gen. Twigg entered this city to-day, all well. There were rumors in the morning, that Gen. Boutamente and Leon were advancing to attack Gen. Scott with an immense force, but so far, we have heard nothing confirming the reports. Almost every one thinks that the Americans are to have another grand battle, but where, no one can divine.

The difference does not run between this city and the city of Mexico, and so far, I have found it impossible to lay hands upon any papers.

No one, as yet, knows what Gen. Scott's intentions are, as regards his future movements, yet small as his force is, many think he will advance upon the capital. We shall know in a day or two.

The news from the city of Mexico by this arrival is most important. Our intelligent correspondent from Vera Cruz, says the Pictayune, has furnished us with the annexed extracts from letters at Mexico, and from the best sources of information. The resignation of Santa Anna is an important event in the history of the war.

The following is dated city of Mexico, May 29: "From here I have nothing worthy of notice to communicate except that yesterday Santa Anna resigned the Presidency, but it is not known yet whether Congress will admit it. He was induced to take that course from the opposition he meets in his views of carrying on the defence of the city, and in the public papers a gainst his conduct. It is generally expected that the Americans will be here about the 16th of next month; and, considering the state of things in the capital, I may say that they will meet with but slight resistance on the part of this Government.

Through the same channel we have received the following brief extract from another letter of the same date: Last week Santa Anna commenced fortifying Guadalupe, Perion, and Miticantzing, near the suburbs of the city, and in the meantime he was the city of Mexico, and hence his reason for offering his resignation. It is supposed it will be accepted, and that Herrera will receive the nomination. There are only about 3,000 troops in the city.

We have an exciting rumor from Puebla, mentioned in letters from Vera Cruz, that the citizens of Puebla had risen upon General Worth, and cut off six or seven hundred of his men. The rumor was in every man's mouth at Vera Cruz and much credence given to it. We are happy to say that our correspondent in Vera Cruz puts little faith in the rumors.

A letter in the Commercial Times, dated Vera Cruz, June 1st, says: Our reports of Herrera's election prove to have been premature, to say the least of it. Santa Anna is at the capital, in much less discredit than we have been led to believe, and in the full exercise of the functions of his office. Upon his arrival he proposed to resign his seat, but contrived matters so as to have his proposition rejected. An election will take place on the 13th inst., when, it is hoped that Herrera will be chosen; but Santa Anna's creatures are too numerous, and his position now too favorable for the control of the required interests, to permit me to indulge in such a hope, in any degree confidently.

He expresses an intention to fortify the town, at least with a large ditch and embankment, and to place a force in the city capable of keeping off the Americans. For these purposes he demands \$400,000, and has impressed all the horses and mules that can be reached.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS. The Pictayune has later advices from the Brazos. Col. Davis, with his regiment arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., together with the remains of Col. McKee and Clay, and Capt. Lincoln.

The parting scene, says the Pictayune, between the Mississippi regiment and General Taylor, were as touching as the extreme. As the men marched by him to return to their homes, overpowered with a recollection of the high deeds which had endeared them to him, and with their demonstrations of respect and affection, he attempted in vain to address them. With tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, all he could say, was "Go on boys—go on—I can't speak."

FURTHER FROM THE ARMY. Herrera Elected President—The Clergy in favor of Peace—An Address to be issued to that effect—Sickness at Vera Cruz and Jalapa.

The New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. contain some additional items of interesting news from the army. The following is from the Bulletin:

We learn with great pleasure that Major Gaines, Borland, Cassius M. Clay, Midshipman Rogers, and all the other American prisoners, had been released, and were at liberty in the city.

Santa Anna had gone to the capital, and had resigned all his military command. The enemy were actively engaged in fortifying the Rio Frio Pass.

Herrera had been elected President and the Clergy were in favor of peace. It was said he would immediately make a public declaration to that effect.

We saw a letter by the last arrival, from an officer in Gen. Scott's army, and whose situation was highly favorable for obtaining correct information, which said peace would shortly be made.

We regret extremely to learn that sickness prevailed to a great extent at Vera Cruz. There were 49 deaths the day of the departure of the N. Orleans, and 1800 to 1800 were in the Hospital; these, however, included the wounded and others—those that had been sent from Cerro Gordo.

The news, we think, is highly favorable as regards peace, or at least of a disposition on the part of the enemy to make it, if the terms should be admissible.

THE DEED AT CHINA.—Lieutenant Mahan, of the Virginia Regiment, who is reported to have fallen in a dreadful duel at China, Mexico, belonged to Philadelphia, being a son of F. Mahan, the celebrated publisher of talismans' fashions. He was a law student under Col. E. M. Lee, the present Recorder, and a Lieutenant in the Union Fencibles. He took an active part in raising the first detachment of fifty-one recruits from this city for the Virginia Regiment, and accompanied the men to Richmond, on the promise of the Virginia recruiting officer that he should be one of the Lieutenants of the Company.

At Richmond his election gave rise to considerable difficulty, and it is said, was only accomplished by the refusal of the Pennsylvanians to embark for Mexico unless he was made an officer. Jealousy and bad feeling grew out of the matter, and this, it is supposed, led to the rash and deadly meeting. Lieut. Mahan who was quite a young man, married early and leaves a young wife and two infant children, one born since his father departed for Mexico.—Philadelphia American.

The Hon. Richard Rush, Minister to France, accompanied by his family, sailed from New York on Saturday in the packet ship Duchess Orleans for Havre.

The harvesting has already commenced in some portions of our southern country, and accounts are generally favorable.

PETERSBURG CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We are gratified to be enabled to state that the Convention held in Petersburg to nominate a Democratic candidate to succeed Hon. George C. Dromgoolle, resulted most harmoniously and successfully. A numerous and highly respectable delegation was present from all portions of the District, and not a jar of any kind occurred.

Resolutions expressive of grief at the death of Gen. Dromgoolle were passed. The mode of voting (according to the Democratic strength in the popular vote of 1844) was readily agreed to. Messrs. R. K. Meade, of Petersburg; W. O. Goode, of Mecklenburg; and Tim. Rives, of Prince George, were put in nomination. On the first ballot, Mr. Meade received the votes of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville and Petersburg—equivalent to 1,483; Mr. Goode, the votes of Mecklenburg and Nottoway—equivalent to 800; and Mr. Rives, the vote of Prince George—equivalent to 238; so that Mr. Meade received a majority of 468 over all others.

We understand that, as soon as the vote was decided, Messrs. Lewis E. Harvie, of Amelia, and Tucker Carrington, of Mecklenburg, who had sustained the nomination of Mr. Goode, came forward and declared their purpose to give a cordial and hearty support to the nominee, Mr. Meade.

Mr. Meade was introduced to the Convention by Mr. M. J. Gaines, of Dinwiddie, and accepted the nomination in an able and eloquent speech. He is a gentleman of high character, fine talents, true Democratic principles, universally popular throughout the District, and in every way worthy of the cordial support of the Republicans of the District.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—The subjoined letter is copied from a New Orleans paper. We do not recollect before to have seen any public notice of the information which it contains:

PERSON OFFICE, May 24, 1847. Sir: In answer to your letter of the 29th inst., I have to inform you that no soldier discharged before the expiration of his term of enlistment, on his own application and for his special benefit, is entitled to land or script under the 6th section of the act of the 11th of February, 1847.

The Secretary of War concurs in opinion with the undersigned on this point. Respectfully, your obt. servant, J. L. EDWARDS.

To Gen. R. Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. A. Rio Frio.—The reports which have reached us by recent arrivals from Mexico, that Santa Anna is preparing to resist the march of the American army upon the city of Mexico, at the Rio Frio pass, has naturally drawn attention to that spot. This pass is said to be much more formidable than that of Cerro Gordo, and is thus described by the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin by a gentleman who is said to be familiar with it.

"It goes through the mountain with a steep ascent, and for nearly three miles the road, with light and rugged sides, is only sufficient to admit the passage of a single wagon at a time. There is, we are informed, no possibility of turning it, and no mode of attack, except by a direct movement through the pass. If this really be so, we should think, that with ordinary science and courage, it could be readily defended, but we heard pretty much the same story of Cerro Gordo; and we rather think, when the army comes to Rio Frio, some other plan of attack will be more practicable than by marching through a single narrow gorge of the mountain, for two to three miles under the fire of an enemy on the steep sides of the road. The pass is about thirty-six miles from the capital, and Rio Frio (Cold River) supplies the city with water."

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Passengers who arrived at St. Louis on the 4th inst., from the bluffs a few days previous, report the Indians in that neighborhood to be very warlike and insubordinate. The Sioux, Pawnee, Otoes, and Omahas, are constantly raising war parties to molest each other. On the 26th ult., a party of seven Sioux came down in the neighborhood of the Otoes, and laid in ambush near a field which the Otoes had prepared for the planting of corn. They fired upon three squaws who were going towards the field, and killed two of them—the other squaw escaped and gave the alarm.

The warriors pursued the Sioux, and chased them into an extensive weed brake. The Otoes surrounded the brake and set it on fire, and the Sioux were driven out by the flames, they were all killed by the infuriated Otoes.

The Mormons are represented to have gone into farming on a large scale at the Bluffs. Sickness was prevailing among them to a great extent.

A London paper says that the Registration returns prove that 120,000 people in England and Wales are always dying from consumption; and there is double the amount of this disease among in-door than there is among out-door laborers; that this disease is more frequent among women than among men; and that in 1839, out of thirty-three milliners who died in London, twenty-eight died of consumption.

The arrival of the last steamer from England, says the Cumberland Mountainer, brought us the news of the peremptory refusal of the Messrs. Barings to subscribe to the three hundred thousand dollars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds. But we have it from an authentic and reliable source—from one of the parties engaged in the negotiation, that the amount will readily be taken by the capitalists of Boston and New York.

FAMINE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Charleston Courier talks of "short crops" and the possibility of a "famine" in this country. We cannot well see how a famine is likely to occur when there is enough corn raised in this country to supply every man, woman and child in the United States, with twenty-five bushels of this grain per annum. Last year's crop is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels.

THE LILIPUTS.—The Boston Bee denies that Gen. Tom Thumb is married, or even courting, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, the Times says he is accompanied in that city by his intended wife. However it may be, it is a small man any how, though the reports to have been once upon a time something even smaller. In an old paper, (the London Literary Gazette) for the year 1824, we find an account of a dwarf even more Lilliputian than Tom. Her name was Crachami, a Sicilian by birth, and at ten years of age she was only nineteen inches in height, and weighed but five pounds. She was exhibited in London in May, 1824, and is described as being quite handsome, possessing all the motions and graces found in a lovely woman of larger growth—showing displeasure, choosing and rejecting like another woman. What a "love of a pair," as the ladies say, she and Tom Thumb would have made! Infinitely better than the rumored one indeed!

ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.—The Washington Union says: It is calculated that nearly 7,000 regulars, old and new regiments, will soon reinforce the main army via Vera Cruz—of which between 2,000 and 3,000 doubtless have arrived at Vera Cruz in all April and May; and of the residue, a large proportion will reach that place, it is supposed, by the middle of June.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURES.—We are glad to learn (says the Richmond Times) that the contract for supplying the Navy with fannel, has been awarded to the Virginia Woolen company of this city. The fact is a considerable triumph for our manufacturing enterprise, and will assist in extending the reputation of the Virginia Woolen Company—which deserves to be widely known and well supported for the good and serviceable fabrics it turns out.

ON A STRIKE.—The miners in the vicinity of Cumberland, in the employ of the Mount Savage Company, have been on a strike for some days past, in consequence of not receiving their regular pay.

General Intelligence.

GEN. TAYLOR COMING HOME.—The New Orleans Southern, of the 7th inst., says:—We have some foundation for the belief, that General Taylor will return to the United States in about a month, on a temporary leave of absence."

They passed through Washington, Pa., last week, 49 emancipated slaves, on their way to Ohio. They had been liberated by a Mr. Cochran, of Hampshire county, Va., who had given them \$500 to pay their expenses.

Lord John Russell, Premier of England, has announced that that Government intend to suspend the operation of the British Navigation and Corn Laws for three months longer.

A CHANGE OF MIND.—The Ohio State Journal, a whip paper, speaking of the productiveness of the Western States, says: "Give us but a fair swing—the world for a market, and no restrictions—and we might almost undertake to supply the world with bread."

This call for free trade has certainly a singular appearance in an Ohio paper. General Taylor, it is said, is a free trade man, and this looks very much like an attempt at conformity.—N. Y. Post.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.—The Free Academy system has been sustained by a triumphant majority of the popular vote at the late election. The N. Y. Sun congratulates its fellow citizens "for the noble stand they took in the cause of Education. The Free Academy has been approved by a vote of five to one, and the poor man's strongest fortress is to arise unscathed by the might of caste and craft. We feel rejoiced that this measure has succeeded, and that the masses of the city by their almost unanimous vote, have shown their appreciation of the blessings of Education, and their readiness to take a stand and make great sacrifices to extend them among all classes."

PROVISIONS AT LIVERPOOL.—The prices in market May 15, were—Beef, per lb. 16 1/2 cts; Mutton, 18 20 cts; Veal, 12 16 cts; Lamb, 18 20 cts; Fresh Pork, 14 16 cts; Salmon, 24 32 cts; Fresh Butter, 30 32 cts; Salt Butter, 22 26 cts; Eggs, per 124, 144; New Potatoes per lb. 30 42 cts; Strawberries, per quart, 72 cts; Fowls, per couple, 60 72 cts.

The Hanover Gazette of May 6th says that in consequence of the extreme scarcity of food in that section horse flesh had been introduced "with the best effect." It adds that 5000 lbs. of this kind of food had been sold within a fortnight for consumption, in the different towns of the kingdom.

M. Guizot, in a recent speech in the French Chambers, made the following declaration concerning Spanish affairs: "Do not deceived. If any great interests or any great question arose anew in Spain and called for, or rather recalled, our activity in that country, it would not fail to be engaged. We have now on our side the fact and the right both alike. We shall not fail to defend them at the proper time; and we are convinced that the Spanish people will be daily more led to understand that intimacy with France is a sound and national policy for both countries."

The London Times regards this as a pledge that France will defend the right of the Dutchess of Montpensier to the Spanish throne, whenever the emergency shall arise; and predicts fresh difficulties from this source.

IRON FENCES ARE BECOMING COMMON, and will soon be made cheaper than they have been in the United States. A patent has been recently secured for a cast iron fence of peculiar construction. The fence is without nails, pins, or bolts of any kind, and the advantages are durability and economy.

This fence may be constructed as a permanent or hurdle fence, of all iron, for durability and ornamental, or of part wood and part iron, or all wood and attached to the iron posts, on one and the same principle.—Pittsburg Gazette.

AMOUNT OF COINAGE.—The Money Coined in the United States during the fifty-five years that the mint has been in operation has been in gold fifty two millions of dollars; in silver, sixty-nine millions; in copper one million one hundred thousand; total, \$123,000,000. The average amount coined for the last three years has been about six million and one-half dollars.

RESIGNED.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE has resigned the Presidency of Jefferson College, in Canonsburg. His place is to be supplied by the Rev. Dr. BAIRD, a gentleman well known for his Lectures on Europe.

PURCHASE OF GRAIN.—We learn from the Delaware Journal, that the Messrs. Price, of Brandywine, have this season purchased 1,100,000 bushels of grain, viz: 200,000 bushels of wheat, and 900,000 bushels of corn.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Our countryman Mr. Catlin, has received an order from Louis Philippe, to paint twenty-five large paintings for Versailles, from the designs he submitted to him of the ravages of the late war, and the peculiar construction of the States on the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and the great lakes of North America.

PARIS FASHION.—Grey hair is now all the rage in Paris. Probably some antiquated spinster among the nobility had become too lazy to attend to the adjustment of her wig, and so set the fashion by returning at once to nature.

TO TAKE FILM FROM A HORSE'S EYE.—Blow loaf sugar and a little salt into the inflamed eye, and in most cases it would be relieved. Sassafras buds pounded and put in water, to stand until it becomes nearly as thick as cream, applied to the eye, is an excellent remedy for inflammation.

Bets have been made in New York that the steamship Washington will cross the Atlantic in eleven days. It is probable that she will, because, when last spoken, she had gone nearly six hundred miles in two days.

What Pretence of the Louisville Journal says: "Mexico has had ten Presidents within the last year. The United States has had but one, but he is a much more manly than any of Mexico's ten—or than the whole half score put together!"

A parcel of Lords and Ladies, Counts and Countesses, &c., with their servants, arrived at Boston by the Hibernia. The Baltimore Sun truly remarks, "If the distinguished visitors be sensible men and women, possessed of the nobility of nature as well as of station, we doubt not that they will be greatly pleased with our country and people. But, if they should be merely the inventors of London fashions, who figure in the Queen's drawing rooms, we may look for their speedy return, highly disgusted with Brother Jonathan and his great granary for the starving millions of Europe."

Fanny Wright was, at late dates, lecturing in London; her subject, "The Mission of England considered with reference to the political condition of Modern Europe, and denouement of the difficulties of the hour."

COST OF A TRIP TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—The Philadelphia Times says the travelling expenses from that city to the Falls of Niagara, are: The fare is from here to New York, \$4; New York to Albany, \$1.50; Albany to Utica, \$3.50; to Syracuse, \$2; to Rochester, \$4; Buffalo, \$2; Buffalo to the Falls, \$1.25. Thus the cost in all of transit there is \$18.25. To this you may add \$2 per day for board and lodging, from the day you leave home until you return to it, and you have the whole expense of the trip, if no extravagance be indulged in. Less than \$60 per individual will not do; and any sum over that may be expended, according to your taste, or the condition of your bank account.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

A letter was received a few days ago, by a gentleman in New Orleans, from a highly respectable lady in Alabama, who requested information from him as to whom she should make application in order to be permitted to join our forces in Mexico. She says that she is determined, if possible, to do her part towards sustaining the honor of her country, and from the tone of her letter, seems willing to enter either an infantry, artillery, or dragoon company. After this, who shall say that the spirit of Joan d'Arc has fled, or that the patriotism of the Maid of Saragossa does not still burn in the bosoms of some of our sex?

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD. Francis Bassler, who, as we learn from the Wyoming (Pa.) Record, escaped from the jail of that county, on the 23d of January, 1845, under sentence of death for the murder of Robert Atkinson, was recognized at Buena Vista in Mexico, by Luther Adkins, who resided in Wyoming county at the time of Bassler's trial and escape. Gen. Wool took immediate measures to place the convicted man in the hands of justice. Bassler was acting in the capacity of teamster, having got with the Illinoisians somewhere in Texas.

LOVE TOKENS NOT RECOVERABLE AT LAW.—A discarded swain having been unsuccessful in his suit in the court of Hymen, lately brought one in a Court of law in Massachusetts, for the recovery of a ring valued at two dollars and fifty cents, constitutional currency, which he had given to the loved one in "happier days," but in this suit he was destined to be equally unfortunate, for the jury rendered a verdict for the fair defendant. The beaux will govern themselves accordingly.

A MORAL PICTURE OF LONDON.—There are 30,000 common thieves in London; 10,000 children learning crime; 3000 houses of stolen goods, and about 10,000 persons gamboling in the streets. The "Weekly Dispatch" an infidel paper, has a circulation of 150,000 copies a week in that city!

The population of London, now, is about 2,250,000 souls! There are 100,000 people in the metropolis alone unprovided with the means of religious worship.

There are about 108,000 female servants in London. Of this number, from 14,000 to 16,000 are daily changing places.

Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London workhouses; 60,000 are receiving out-door relief, and from 1,000 to 2,000 nightly shelter themselves in the refuges for the homeless. In addition to this number, there are thousands who live by begging, and thousands more who live by criminal practices.

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.—From the Baltimore Clipper of Wednesday.

CATTLE.—Sales at the scales yesterday at prices ranging from \$3 to \$4 25 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to a \$3 75 net, averaging about \$3 75 gross.

FLOUR.—There were sales of about 2,500 bbls Howard, at yesterday at \$8 50. The transactions have been daily changing places.

GRAIN.—No Md. Wheat here. Sales of Pa. red at \$1 22 a \$1 18, and white at \$2. Sales of white corn at 12 a \$1 13, and yellow 12 a \$1 13. Pa. yellow 12 a \$1 13. Rye flour \$7. Generals Wheat \$2 03, and Ohio red 1 85 a \$1 88, and choice \$1 95. Yellow Corn 1 19 a \$1 20. Oats 61 cts. Rye \$1 25.

TRADE AND BUSINESS. At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, dealers in Flour were beginning to hold off for the next few weeks—there was a sale of 70 bbls Western brand at \$3 50; Penn. brand held at \$3 40. Rye flour \$3 75. Rye flour \$5 75. Yellow corn 19 a \$1 20.

At New York, on Tuesday, there was sales of 10,000 bbls Genesee Flour at 7 75 a \$8 75; Southern brand \$8 25. There is an important item in Corn meal—sales at 5 75 to \$6 75. Rye flour \$7. Generals Wheat \$2 03, and Ohio red 1 85 a \$1 88, and choice \$1 95. Yellow Corn 1 19 a \$1 20. Oats 61 cts. Rye \$1 25.

WINCHESTER MARKET, JUNE 15, 1847. Flour, (superfine), \$4 25. Store Price, \$4 50. Wheat, 1 60 a 1 65. 0 00. Corn, 0 75 a 0 80. 0 00. Rye, 0 35 a 0 65. 0 00. Oats, 0 30 a 0 40. 0 00. Bacon, 4 00 a 8 50. 0 00. Lard, 8 00 a 8 50. 0 00. Plaster, 4 50 a 0 00. 0 00. Shad, No. 1, trimmed, 9 50 a 10. 0 00. " untrimmed, 8 50 a 0 00. 0 00. G. A. Salt, per bushel, 0 00 a 0 25. 0 25. Fine Salt, 0 00 a 0 00. 2 50.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 12, 1847. FLOUR.—There is very little activity in the market and the flour is being sold at a low price. Yesterday there was nothing doing. Sellers and buyers both holding off. Last wagon price \$8 50.

GRAIN.—While Corn was offered yesterday at 115 cts. without finding buyers. Last sales of yellow 115 cts.—not much offering and market dull. Wheat 110 cts. A few small lots of Wheat sold from wagons at \$1 20, quality inferior. The market for flour is very quiet, at a stand, and the fact that prices have attained an altitude calculated to induce great caution on the part of buyers.

MARRIED. At Mulberry Grove, on Thursday evening the 10th inst., by the Rev. Job Guest, James F. TRAYLOR, Esq., of Lovettsville, to Miss SALLY ANN, daughter of Mr. S. B. Caldwell, all of Loudoun county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. H. Wanzel, Mr. EDWARD V. KERRICHVAL, to Miss ANNE CATHARINE AVIS, daughter of Mr. John Avis, Sen., of this county.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. N. H. Wanzel, Mr. EDWARD V. KERRICHVAL, to Miss ANNE CATHARINE AVIS, daughter of Mr. John Avis, Sen., of this county.

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Miscellaneous Notices.

A PRINTER'S DUN. The 3d volume of our paper has nearly expired, and yet we find by reference to our books, that there are many who have not paid us ONE CENT since the day of commencement. Is this right, just or honest? If our paper be of no interest, or you are unable to pay for it, we should greatly prefer to forego it than to retain your names, merely to embarrass the Office. Such patronage as this is, of little benefit, and of a kind we would be much better without. This hint, we hope, may awaken the recollection of our delinquents, and induce them to render unto us just dues. If this is done, we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of erasing such from our books, and at least make the effort to collect our claims, according to the custom of the times, and the usages of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Our contemplated enlargement—the purchase of such materials as may be wanting, and to procure a new supply of Paper, &c., will render it necessary that ALL should pay a portion, at least, of what they may owe for advertising and subscription. We have, at any time, or under any circumstances, an aversion to dunning, and consequently never resort to it, except when our necessities are urgent. We hope, therefore, those who know themselves to be indebted, will render to us immediately such aid as they may have in their power to perform. Our Agents will at all times receive for any moneys which may be paid to them, and will doubtless forward by the first opportunity.

Spirit of Jefferson Office, June 13, 1847. Teachers in Jefferson County, educating children out of the Literary Fund, are requested to hand in their accounts made out up to Monday the 21st inst.

CHURCH NOTICE. The subscribers to the re-building of the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, are respectfully requested to pay N. S. White one-third of their subscriptions by the 1st day of July next. B. C. WASHINGTON, Warden. June 11, 1847.

The Anti-Free School party of the Smithfield precinct, will hold a meeting on Saturday, 19th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the town school-room. A general attendance is earnestly requested. June 11.

LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, Sir—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely, as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself cured of this most distressing malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you my acknowledgments, which you will use as your judgment dictates. C. D. MAYNARD. Portland, March 26, 1846.

A fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charlestown.

DANCING SCHOOL. I sufficiently encouraged, the undersigned will open on the 30th day of this month, at Capt. G. W. Sappington's Hotel, in Charlestown, a Dancing School, wherein all the modern and elegant Hoops, Waltzes, and Dances of the present day, will be taught. Proper attention will be given to the morals, as well as the manners of the pupils.

Persons wishing to be taught, will please leave their names with Capt. Sappington, who will make known the terms. JOAB OSBURN. June 18, 1847.

To the Farmers of Jefferson & Clarke. The undersigned, John Kable, Solomon Hefflebower and David Johnston, trading under the name and firm of KABLE, HEFFLEBOWER & JOHNSTON, having leased the Kabletown Mills for a term of years, will offer fair inducements to the Farmers generally, either to grind their Wheat or to purchase the same for cash. These Mills have very recently undergone a thorough state of repair, such as new Burrs, Bolting Cloths, &c., and our present facilities for grinding will enable us to manufacture thirty barrels of flour per day—Families wishing a prime article of Family Flour, may be supplied at all times on accommodating terms. We hope by strict attention to business and promptness in all matters, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JOHN KABLE, SOLOMON HEFFLEBOWER, DAVID JOHNSTON. Kabletown, June 18, 1847—3m. P. S.—The above to take effect on the first of July, 1847. K. H. & J.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Kable & Johnston will expire on the first day of July, 1847, at which time it is desirable that all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm should come forward and make settlement. Persons having claims against the firm will present them, as it is desirable that the business of the concern should be settled up to that time. KABLE & JOHNSTON. Kabletown, June 18, 1847—3t.

Sale of Valuable Lots. ON Saturday the 10th day

