

Spirit of Jefferson.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES W. BELLEF, OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.

Journal of the Spirit of Jefferson

Devoted to News, Politics, Agriculture, General Miscellaneous and Commercial Intelligence.

VOL. 4

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1847.

NO. 10.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS. FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX! The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence!

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND—FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK. It is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons and applicable to all purposes.

IN THE BEGINNING. It may lead to Inflammation of the Lungs, and finally Consumption.

HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND. The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save you years of suffering.

CAUTION. THE undersigned having sustained considerable damage from Trespassers, particularly on his fields adjoining the property of Messrs. Robertson and Larue, hereby gives public notice that he will enforce the laws against all future Trespassers.

FOR SALE. THE advertiser has a handsome Two-horse FAMILY CARRIAGE, (nearly new), with good harness, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms, if early application be made.

DENTAL SURGEON. M. OVERFIELD, having given his entire attention to the practice of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, offers his services to the citizens of Jefferson and Clarke counties.

FOR SALE. I HAVE for sale, a half-bred Canadian Mare—She is both an easy and a rapid mover.

SELECT & CLASSICAL SCHOOL. THE subscriber proposes to open a Select and Classical School at Wheatland, Jefferson County, Va., on the first of October next.

DIPLOMATIC STRATAGEM. Mr. Tyler, in his letter of reply to Gen. Houston, on the subject of annexation, asserts that he believes, even to this day, that Texas would have fallen into the hands of England had annexation been delayed a moment.

STOCKING MURDER. We learn from the Cumberland Mountainer that a foul and atrocious murder was committed by a woman upon the person of her husband, some few days ago.

SUNDAY IN OMAHA. The last Havana papers state that the Governor has granted permission for six ball fights to take place at the Plaza de Toros, on as many successive Sundays, the net receipts of two of the performances to go to the expense of a public exhibition of the products of Cuban industry—the others to be for the benefit of the managers of the Plaza.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC. BY AUGUSTINE BUGANNE. Lift up thy iron hand, Thou of the slawart arm and fearless eye; Let proudly now thine iron hand, on high— Firm and undaunted stand!

General Intelligence. From the Romney Intelligence. Three Children Burnt to Death. Mr. HARPER—A distressing accident occurred near this place on Sunday evening, the 23d inst.

FISHES TAKEN BY A CHILD. In a quarter of the town of Hingham, known as Rockywood, there is a pond, where a little girl, not six years old, was engaged in fishing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Some of the cars attached to the Passenger train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were thrown from the track on Tuesday last, near Hedgesville, a few miles above this place.

CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—A lady, says the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, visiting at one of our first families, who was assisting in making arrangements for a wedding party, a few days since, narrowly escaped death by tasting the oil of almonds.

NEARLY FRESHENED.—We learn from the Doonboro' Odd fellow, that the dam at Weaverston, a place desirable to the citizens of Lowell, situated at the Southern end of Pleasant Valley, in Washington county, Md., is now very nearly completed.

THE highest price at which the best American flour has been sold in London this year was 54s. (very nearly 51s.), which is about 100 per cent. above what it was last year.

THE Washington Union states that Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, who has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Peru, is expected to set out for his new destination in a few days.

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THE PRESIDENT.—The election to Congress of Benjamin B. Thurston, Dem., in the Western district of Rhode Island, divides the delegation of that State in the U. S. House of Representatives, and takes away the last hope or fear of a Whig majority in the House.

A REMARKABLY SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The Syracuse Star gives currency to the following, which, if true, is one of the most remarkable coincidences that has come under our eye for many a day.

THE EDUCATION OF THE HEART.—We commend this subjoined judicious remarks from the London Quarterly Review to the discriminating attention and regard of parents and of teachers.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.—The citizens of the town of Fredericksburg, have presented a sword to Lieut. Dabney H. Maury, for his gallantry displayed at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

ENTERPRISE.—This is the motto of a flag flying over the large manufacturing establishment, which is in operation at the Round Bay, from the summit of which it has been improved upon until we behold a machine like unto a moving house, slowly passing through the field of wheat, leaving naught behind it but the chaff and straw.

NEW FASHION.—The fashionable ladies in New York are now making their fall hats with small looking-glasses neatly fixed in the crown.

SINGULAR.—There is a child in New York, hardly twenty-two months old, and is 39 inches in height. Recently, it grew four inches in three days, and then, after twelve days' intermission, it grew four inches in a week.

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A comparative view of the representative system of government, as far as it obtains in three of the principal countries of the world, exhibits these results:—In Great Britain, a population of 26,711,000 in 1840 contained 1,068,395 electors, or about one person in every twenty-five had a vote.

IN FRANCE, a population of 35,000,000 contained 200,000 electors, or very nearly one in every one hundred and seventy-five had a vote.

IN THE UNITED STATES, a population of 17,063,228 in 1840 gave 2,403,485 votes at the Presidential election, or about one in every seven had a vote.

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CHARLESTOWN

Friday Morning, September 17, 1847.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

In another column, we give somewhat in detail, the particulars of the recent brilliant victories achieved under Gen. Scott. They have been obtained at no inconsiderable sacrifice of life on our side...

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The next Course of Lectures in the Winchester Medical College, will commence on the first Monday in October. The prospect for an increased number of students over that of last session is encouraging...

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Union, from Chierbourg, France, is in her sixteenth day, and the Sarah Sands, from Liverpool, (if she sailed as has been stated, in her sixteenth), and the Britannia, also from Liverpool, in her tenth. The New York will leave the port of New York on the 14th inst. for Cherbourg...

NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Native American party, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, convened in Philadelphia on Friday last spring...

SUDDEN DEATH.

On last Friday night week, Mr. MICHAEL COYLE, for several years a resident of Harpers-Ferry, and in the employ of some one of the Hotels of that place, lost his life by falling from the railing on the Baltimore Railroad to the ground...

GRAND TRAVEL.

The Travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the present season, far exceeds that of any previous one. Every day the Cars appear to be crowded, and the countless masses moving, never to cease. On Tuesday last, the train from Baltimore had between 5 and 600 persons aboard.

SUPERIOR INK.

We acknowledge from Mr. ADAM YOUNG, of Harpers-Ferry, the reception of a bottle of the most superior blue Ink we have yet put on paper. It is of his own manufacture, and offered for sale at very low prices.

REBUKING.

EDWARD BRANCH ROBINSON, Esq., formerly editor of the "Argus" newspaper, published in this town, has received a commission as Captain in the Army, and is now leaving us to recruit for a new company. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, says:—

DEATH OF CAPT. FAIRAZ.

The Telegraph yesterday, in connection with the brief announcement of the news from Gen. Taylor's column, also reported the death of Capt. FAIRAZ, of the Virginia Regiment, at Saltillo, on the 14th ult. Capt. FAIRAZ belonged to the county in Virginia which bears his name, and like the lamented Mason, was brave, generous, and well-beloved.—Balt. Sun.

CHANGE TO NAVIES.

The Washington correspondent of the Ohio Statesman says, that a commission to Naples has been tendered to Col. Wm. Meade, of Ohio, now commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The approaching contest in Maryland, promises to be one of great interest. The candidates for Governor, Mr. THOMAS, (Dem.) and GLENCONDON, (Whig), are each sanguine of success, and their friends are leaving no efforts untried to insure a victory. The Congressional Delegation in the last Congress, stood four Democrats to two Whigs—the Whig representatives from the 1st and 6th Districts. We can hardly expect to maintain this proportion in the next delegation, but shall hope for the best.

OUR COMPANY.

A gentleman of this place received by yesterday's mail, a letter from Lieut. Avis of the Virginia Regiment, dated Buena Vista, August 6th, which gives a gratifying account of the health and condition of the Regiment, and particularly of Capt. Rowan's Company. The letter says:—"The officers in the Regular corps will not admit that the Virginia Regiment are Volunteers, but say that we are Regulars; such is the discipline of the Regiment." It further says:—"Our Regiment has lost but one man since we came to this camp. Our Company are all well, and in fine spirits. Nothing seems to hurt them but the idea of having to go home without a fight, &c., &c."

ILLINOIS.

The late Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of Illinois adopted the following by a vote of 92 to 43:—"The Legislature shall at its first session under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from the introduction of slaves into this State for the purpose of setting them free."

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

All accounts represent the Virginia Regiment as one of the most orderly which has ever been seen in Mexico, and probably the best officered and disciplined in the field. An army correspondent of the Frederickburg Recorder, says: "I sincerely trust that our regiment may yet have an opportunity of distinguishing itself. Beyond question it is the finest Infantry regiment in the field with this division—and this is the general opinion. Our field officers are incomparably superior to any—and I do not think our company officers would suffer in comparison with those of any other regiment in the service. It does not, however, become me to say more of either, though if necessary the history of the past would tell a tale flattering to all—at any rate, our regiment will be in advance, and if there is any thing to be done we shall have the chance."

THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN (Whig).

The Richmond Republican (Whig) speaks of the attempt of the Whig Young Men's General Convention to nominate Mr. Clay, and says:—"The nomination of Mr. Clay, does not seem to us to be unqualifiedly in our own ranks. The Courier leads off this morning, in one of its sweeping, hammering assaults against the whole affair. Col. Webb says, 'it makes very little difference to anybody who repositions this committee, and if the nomination of Mr. Clay is not to be deemed worthy of comment, but for the movement which it indicates on the part of those who habitually use the committee as a convenient tool in any project of which they are themselves unwilling to assume the responsibility.'"

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OUR COMPANY.

A gentleman of this place received by yesterday's mail, a letter from Lieut. Avis of the Virginia Regiment, dated Buena Vista, August 6th, which gives a gratifying account of the health and condition of the Regiment, and particularly of Capt. Rowan's Company. The letter says:—"The officers in the Regular corps will not admit that the Virginia Regiment are Volunteers, but say that we are Regulars; such is the discipline of the Regiment." It further says:—"Our Regiment has lost but one man since we came to this camp. Our Company are all well, and in fine spirits. Nothing seems to hurt them but the idea of having to go home without a fight, &c., &c."

ILLINOIS.

The late Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of Illinois adopted the following by a vote of 92 to 43:—"The Legislature shall at its first session under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from the introduction of slaves into this State for the purpose of setting them free."

THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

All accounts represent the Virginia Regiment as one of the most orderly which has ever been seen in Mexico, and probably the best officered and disciplined in the field. An army correspondent of the Frederickburg Recorder, says: "I sincerely trust that our regiment may yet have an opportunity of distinguishing itself. Beyond question it is the finest Infantry regiment in the field with this division—and this is the general opinion. Our field officers are incomparably superior to any—and I do not think our company officers would suffer in comparison with those of any other regiment in the service. It does not, however, become me to say more of either, though if necessary the history of the past would tell a tale flattering to all—at any rate, our regiment will be in advance, and if there is any thing to be done we shall have the chance."

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MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

We met with a few days ago in Winchester, Professor BOSFORD, who has been making a cursory survey, &c., through the Valley of Virginia, to ascertain the most eligible route to link together the East and West by means of the Magnetic Telegraph. He gives, so far as he has been able to make the examination, a decided preference to the Valley route. If this should be adopted, Harpers-Ferry, Winchester, &c., would be made points of operation, and our whole Valley be able to reap the great advantages of communication with the Eastern and Western Cities. The distance, Professor Bosford informs us, between New York and Cincinnati, by the Virginia route, is greater than any other surveyed, yet the cheapness and convenience of material for the erection of the Telegraph, and the liberality of the Landholders, make it the most economical, by a very heavy amount.

PROPHESY VERIFIED.

"War," said Mr. Gray, in his Raleigh letter, "will be the consequence of the annexation of Texas at this time in the manner proposed." "This war," says Mr. Benton, "is the consequence of the annexation of Texas, at the time and manner in which it was done."

THE ABOVE WE QUOTE FROM THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN.

"The above we quote from the Richmond Republican, word for word. It must express the Editor's opinion, and nothing else." Still, in another article in the same paper, the Editor says: "It is not reasonable to hope that the annexation of Texas will be followed by a peace founded on Mr. Buchanan's treaty." "That Santa Anna has been ready to make peace ever since Gen. Scott, by denouncing him, has left him nothing to stand upon in case of a new defeat, was known here, for some time, as also that Santa Anna would sooner accept of our terms, than meet his fate in Mexico, which would probably have been assassination."

CONSIDERING THAT SANTA ANNA HIMSELF WAS WILLING TO TREAT—

that some twenty odd members of the Virginia Regiment, who had been purchased at a vast loss of valuable life, will be seen by the following list—we will give a fuller one to-morrow. We see names of men at the loss of whom we weep; but all have their friends, and we make no distinctions.

WE ARE OBLIGED TO OMIT THE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

Our entire loss in killed and wounded is short of eleven hundred; that of the enemy is not well known. His losses are not ascertained, but it is estimated that at least 3,000 prisoners were taken. The number of his wounded was not ascertained, but is supposed to be very large. Gen. Scott himself received a wound in the leg below the knee, but from the manner in which he was struck, we are led to hope the injury a slight one.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PIRYANNE.

TACUBAYO, (near Mexico), Aug. 29, 1847. The celebrated Archbishop's Palace of Tacubayo is now occupied by General Scott; and a portion of the army, after twice defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought battles of the Mexican war, are now encamped here. I have already sent you off a hurried sketch of the glorious events of the 20th, and even the present letter must be a hurried synopsis of the battles, which have shed such additional glory upon the American arms.

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Gen. Worth's division moved on the afternoon of the 15th in that direction. Gen. Pillow followed the next morning, at the same hour Gen. Taylor, with his command, moved on Buena Vista, a small hacienda between Vista de Cordova and Ayotla; and immediately Gen. Twiggs was in motion from the latter place. By this move a new line of operations was taken up on the southern and northwestern side of the City of Mexico, and the strong works of Chalco, and Mexicalcingo, upon which Santa Anna had bestowed such immense care and labor, were completely turned.

ON THE 16th OF AUGUST, GEN. WORTH MARCHED AS FAR AS THE HACIENDA OF SAN AGUSTIN, BEYOND WHICH IT WAS FOUND THAT THE ENEMY HAD CUT OFF AND DECIDED THE MISERABLE TRAIN ALONG WHICH THE ARTILLERY AND WAGONS WERE OBLIGED TO PASS.

He would have gone to Santa Cruz, another hacienda a league further on, had not another camp up from Gen. Scott for a halt. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th Gen. Worth resumed his march, through corn-fields and narrow and rocky lanes, along which carriages never passed before. The filling up of the ditches caused some little delay, but by 8 o'clock the advance was in sight of Santa Cruz, and the spies and domes of the noted Capital of Mexico could be discerned, while the distance. The obstructions in the road, which I have spoken, were obviously of recent construction—evidence that the enemy had but just got wind of our approach, and that Gen. Scott had completely stolen a march upon Santa Anna.

A TURN OF THE ROAD BEYOND LA NOVA BROUGHT THE ENEMY INTO VIEW IN SIGN AND AFTER TWO OR THREE SLIGHT SKIRMISHES, THE MEXICANS HAD TWO OR THREE LANCERS KILLED AND WOUNDED, OUR TROOPS HAD QUARTER PASSED OF SAN AGUSTIN. OUR ONLY LOSS DURING THE DAY WAS ONE MAN, A SOLDIER OF SMITH'S LIGHT BATTALION, WHO WAS WOUNDED BY A CORN-FIELD NEAR XOCOMILCO.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustin, and at 10 o'clock Gen. Worth was in full march for the city of Mexico by the main road. Before going further, it may be well to state that the city of Mexico lies about nine miles nearly north of San Augustin, that San Antonio is about three miles in the same direction, while the main occupied by Gen. Valencia, near Coahuila, for he had command at that place, is at least three miles in a straight line and in a direction nearly west. It was 10 miles the way many of our troops had to march, for you can not imagine a more rough, uneven and jagged surface. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the batteries again opened on Gen. Worth's position at the hacienda near San Antonio, the balls crashing through the walls and filling the rooms with fragments of plaster and broken furniture. Shells also burst in the air over the building, and the pieces dropped in the rear, as if falling the shock of battle. Two separate charges of the latter were distinctly seen, and by Col. Riley, who had moved his brigade at one time to a position partially in the rear of the enemy's works. Col. Harney was exceedingly anxious to march his cavalry to the scene of action, but it was deemed utterly impracticable. The nature of the ground was such that the Infantry even had great difficulty in finding the way across the prairie, as the Mexican term it—ground covered with sharp, jagged rocks.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1847. A new Reason for Peace—Nature of the Intercepted Despatches—Santa Anna and the Clergy—The Government in Durango—California and Texas—the mode of their Annexation to the Union—Removal of the Siting of Conquest, &c.

I presume there is no longer any indistinctness in the popular mind, as to the reasons why I think we shall have a speedy peace, is this: Some weeks ago the State Department sent to Mr. Trist a new set of instructions, in regard to the new treaty with Mexico, changing the terms granted to the Mexicans. It is well known that fact. Trist, in his previous instructions, was left without discretionary power. He had the draft of a treaty—ultimatum of Mr. Buchanan—with him, which had to be accepted to, or the negotiation must fail. Mr. Trist could only take the proposition of the Mexican Government, if not agreeing with his own, as a condition for his signature in Washington. His new and last instructions were forwarded to Vera Cruz to be sent to him with all possible dispatch, and were captured by the guerrillas. Of this fact of course, Mr. Trist is not informed, nor does he know that new instructions are in his power for him. He is, therefore, attacked to the text of his former instructions; but as these, as I have good reason to believe, are much more liberal to the Mexicans, and as the new instructions urge on him the necessity of asking and insisting on more, it is highly probable that the Mexican Government will consent to the new terms of government towards them, and having no means of continuing the war, will use every means in their power to make peace on the old terms, before a second set of instructions may reach Mr. Trist.

The whole, I think the country will be satisfied with our ultimatum, as Mr. Trist has; trusting to its destiny to obtain the rest. We are all in expectation of news from Gen. Scott, (which must be under way), and that the treaty which was granted him to the humbled Mexicans, will have given ground, and that hostilities along the whole line, to be followed speedily by a peace founded on Mr. Buchanan's treaty. That Santa Anna has been ready to make peace ever since Gen. Scott, by denouncing him, has left him nothing to stand upon in case of a new defeat, was known here, for some time, as also that Santa Anna would sooner accept of our terms, than meet his fate in Mexico, which would probably have been assassination.

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Until night had fairly closed in the fire from the enemy's batteries did not slacken—it had been a continuous roar for nearly six hours. Gen. Scott retired to San Augustin about 8 o'clock, and in the midst of a hard rain had just commenced falling. Gen. Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, wet and completely exhausted. It was impossible to use horses on the road and exceedingly broken ground on which they had been operating for nearly 12 hours.

The attack upon the works was planned by Gen. Smith, and resulted in the capture of 16 pieces of artillery, some 1500 prisoners—among them Gen. Blanco Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas; all the ammunition and camp equipage, while the road along which those who escaped fled was strewn with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy, among them many officers, were left dead on the field—the number of wounded was undoubtedly far greater. There was no time now to encumber or comment on this well planned and brilliant achievement, but reserving a more full description for some other time, must pass on to other exciting events.

The works at Contreras completely in the power of the American army, Gen. Scott at once ordered Gen. Worth to fall back on San Antonio to turn and capture that work, and then to push on towards the capital by the main road, with the main body of the army under Gen. Twiggs, Pillow, Smith, Pierce and Cadwalader, moved on towards San Angel and Coahuacan. Scarcely had the address of the city been reached, when beyond the latter village, a rattling fire of musketry announced that it was actively engaged with the outposts of the enemy, and the heavy booming of cannon now gave token that the noted 24 division had fallen upon another strong work.

But a few minutes more and a tremendous firing from the right, and immediately in the rear from San Augustine to the capital, made it evident that Gen. Worth's division was actively engaged. He had completely turned the strong works of San Antonio, but while doing so the enemy had abandoned the place with the loss of their heavy guns, and had fallen back upon his second and stronger line of works. It was now at the commencement of the battle, about one o'clock in the afternoon, and sure such a rattling of arms has seldom or never been heard on the continent of America, accompanied with such booming of artillery; and this was continued over two hours until the enemy was fully routed from every point, and until thousands were killed or taken prisoners were in full flight for the city.

The divisions of Gen. Twiggs and Worth were at once engaged, the former with the division and stronghold of Churubusco, and the latter divided with the batteries at the bridge; and in the meantime Gen. Shields' brigade—the New York and South Carolina volunteers—together with the 12th and 15th regiments of infantry under Gen. Pierce, were hurrying onward from Coahuacan to attack the hacienda. Soon they too were engaged, and now the battle became general. The enemy had over twenty pieces of cannon, all in admirably good position, and of more than ordinary skill, while but few of our guns could be brought to bear. The battery of Capt. Frank Taylor, it is true, opened a well directed fire upon Churubusco, but so exposed was its situation that it suffered most terribly, both in officers and men.

To describe the fierce conflict, even now that many days have elapsed, or to give an account of the part taken by the different regiments, were impossible. From the opening of the strife up to the time the Mexicans were entirely routed and in full flight for the city, was a continuous uproar of cannon and musketry, accompanied by the loud shouts of the victors as some new vantage ground was gained, and high in the air rose a dense column of smoke, at times completely shrouding the combatants.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been 15,000 at least, many say 20,000, all fresh troops and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 American troops, and the latter were without mules and caissons, and by incessant toil before the stronghold of Contreras and San Antonio. At Churubusco, the Mexicans themselves say, Santa Anna commanded in person, but left after "the noted battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, and Independencia, the Polkas, or young men of the capital, and the militia of Mexico, expected—nearly all fled without firing a gun."

In the different works (but mostly in the church) taken by Gen. Twiggs, nearly 2,000 troops were captured. Among them were Gen. Rincon, who commanded in person. General Alvarez, lately defeated at Saltillo, and Gen. Arrellano, as also Col. Gonzalez, formerly Governor of Vera Cruz. Gen. Garay was captured near San Antonio by Gen. Worth, and several influential officers, among them Col. Miramon, by Gen. Shields, at the hacienda; but the most important capture of all was the entire Foreign Battalion, mostly made up of deserters from the Mexican army, with their commander, the notorious Ramirez, and a staff of 200 men, all now under close guard, and I trust will be strictly dealt with.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York volunteers, the 6th Infantry and Smith's light battalion (the latter Gen. Worth's division), and the latter Capt. Magruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces, losing 137 out of 273 men, with which it went into action.—The 1st Artillery has suffered severely in officers.

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of no less than 13 generals (among them the experienced) and forty-five pieces of cannon. One of our officers says that we have captured more ammunition than Gen. Scott has used since he has been in the country.

THE ARMISTICE.

On the 23d day of August, an Armistice was proposed. The Commissioners appointed by Gen. Scott were Gen. Worth, Gen. Shields, and Gen. Taylor. Those on the part of the Mexicans, Gen. Villamil and Quijano. We can only find room for a few of the articles of capitulation, the others relating merely to the regulations of the Army and exchange of prisoners:

1. The undersigned, appointed respectively, the first by Gen. Winfield Scott, and the second by his Excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tecuabau on the 23d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving the Mexican Government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army, when the following articles were agreed upon:

ART. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, in their thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States and the commissioner to be appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice and for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the mean time neither army shall within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico commence any new fortification or military work of offense or defense, or do any thing to strengthen or enlarge any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their Excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

New Destination of Gen. Taylor's Force—Advances on San Luis Potosi Countermanded—**Gen. Lane and Gen. Cushing's Brigades, with Col. Hay's Rangers, ordered to proceed forthwith to Vera Cruz, &c.**

By the arrival at New Orleans on the 5th inst. of the steamship Telegraph, from Brazos the 1st inst., the Commercial Times has received important news from Gen. Taylor's headquarters, and the several military posts on the line of the Rio Grande:

It appears that the plan of the campaign has been entirely changed, from what was understood to be the arrangement here, some weeks ago, viz: the simultaneous advance of Gen. Scott and Taylor's divisions on the cities of Mexico and San Luis respectively. No advance is to be made by General Taylor, and no greater force will be kept in the valley of the Rio Grande, and hence to Saltillo, than is necessary to keep open the communication.

The editor of the Matamoros Flag, of which we have numbers to the 23d ult., speculates thus on the recent change of the *modus operandi* of our military plans:

"The grand plan of all future operations, is intended to be established at the city of Mexico, where Gen. Scott now is, with a force sufficient to make a demonstration in any direction in which it may be necessary.

"Gen. Scott at the capital, with our troops posted at Quarararo, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and other points in the north-west border firmly in our possession—New Mexico and California ours, and all the ports of the country paying us tribute—Mexico will be as completely in our possession as it ever can be, unless it be seized, and we may begin to speculate upon the results which will flow from our occupation of the country by the American arms."

The Commercial Times says:—How far the recent intelligence from the capital, when it arrived at Washington, may operate on the cabinet towards a still further change, may be conjectured. We suppose that the troops now embarking at the mouth of the Rio Grande, will be ordered to suspend their march *instanter*, to await the issue of the negotiations which may be now pending.

We take the following summary of military news from the Flag of the 28th ult., which we find to agree with an order of Gen. Taylor's, dated camp near Monterey, Aug. 16:

The Indiana regiment, Col. Gorman, and the Ohio, Col. Brough, under Brig. Gen. Lane—the Massachusetts regiment, Col. Wright, and the 13th regular infantry, Colonel Echols, together with Captain Deas's battery, under Brig. Gen. Cushing—will proceed immediately to Vera Cruz.

Col. Hay's Texas regiment, is also ordered to Vera Cruz, to make its appearance on the Rio Grande, and it is looked for daily, and will probably arrive at the Brazos before the other troops have embarked.

Gen. Wool's command, to remain at Saltillo, will consist of the Virginia, North Carolina and 2d Mississippi regiments of Volunteers, and Major Chevalle's three companies of Texas Rangers.

To remain at Gen. Taylor's Camp, (Walnut Springs) only Lieut. Col. Fontleroy's squadron of Maj. Bragg's battery.

The 10th regiment, Col. Tibbatts, with Monterey and Cavalry—Col. Tibbatts at Monterey and Lieut. Col. Water at Coahuacan.

The 10th regiment, Col. Temple, will garrison Matamoros, Reynosa and Camargo—Col. Temple at this place, Capt. Waldrott at Reynosa, and Lieut. Col. Fay at Camargo.

Capt. Hunt's artillery and Capt. Reed's Texas cavalry are to be stationed at Camargo.

Gen. Hopping remains on this line, but where his headquarters are to be established we are not informed.

Some ten or a dozen cases of yellow fever are reported at the Brazos, and several persons have died. The fever originated on board vessels from New Orleans.

Gen. Taylor will probably leave Monterey on a visit to his family in Louisiana, before the first of October next, unless the War Department should send despatches in the meantime, rendering it impossible for him to absent himself from the army.

The rainy season has fairly set in, and a plentiful shower drenches the earth every day.

A PRECAUTION.—The landing of Parades at Vera Cruz, has induced the American authorities to issue an order, in which it is declared, that all passengers coming to the Brazos, and all the ports from the American coast, resident at the port they embark from, will not be allowed to leave the vessel, and the master of any vessel permitted to carry passengers to land, will be fined \$500 for each and every passenger, so landed, and the vessel held responsible for the same.

DEADLY AFFAIR.—A dreadful affair took place at Patterson, N. J. on Wednesday. Two men, father and son, named Campbell, had a severe quarrel, during which the former attempted to take the life of the latter. The son, in escaping from his father, took to the river, but the father pursued him, and both getting beyond their depth, and not being able to swim, sunk, together, in a watery grave.

FATAL AFFAIR.—An affair took place at Hickman, Ky., on Saturday week, between three brothers, by the name of Everet, on the one side, and Chambers and Baker on the other, in which one of the Everets was mortally wounded, by a ball fired by Baker. The other two of the Everets were also wounded, but not dangerously.

DEATH OF THE HON. G. H. PROFFIT.—We learn from the Louisville papers that the Hon. George H. Proffit, formerly a member of Congress from Indiana, and recently Minister to Brazil, died at that city on Tuesday. He had arrived there but a few days previous to seek medical advice.

PHILANTHROPIC MOVES.—The movements of the humane citizens of New Orleans in aid of the destitute children made orphans by the ravages of the yellow fever in that city, has been crowned with its most gratifying success. Donations of every kind were pouring in upon the committee, and it is thought the money contributions will amount to about \$3000. All honor to the generous people of New Orleans. They know how to give; for one of their papers remarks that they "seem overjoyed to be able to show their charity" by an aid to their fellow sufferers.

A Missouri paper states that a duel was contemplated between Col. Mason, of the Dragons, now Governor of California, and Col. FLEMING. A challenge had actually passed between the parties, but it was checked by Gen. KEARNEY. Of the causes which led to it, if of a public character, the country will perhaps be informed at a proper time.

ONE TON OF SILVER CURRENCY.—One ton of silver bullion was stored in St. Louis warehouse recently. It belongs to Santa Fe traders and is on its way to Philadelphia to be converted into legal currency.

RURWAYS.—The Parkersburg Gazette of the 2d inst., mentioning that three negroes had lately absconded from the county of Harrison for Ohio, and eluded all pursuit, adds that they were afterwards captured at a pretty much as they pleased at home, and were well provided for by a kind and generous master. It thinks they will now have a fair opportunity of comparing a condition of war with one of plenty. Ohio, in her time, he imagines, will ere long become tired of settling herself up as a city of refuge.

A. S. SENATE.—The N. Y. Gazette publishes a table of the state of parties in the Senate at the next session, according to which, Parties will stand, 31 Whigs and 34 Democrats. There will be a vacancy in Georgia, which will probably be filled by a Whig. This will make 22 Whigs, and will give a Democratic majority of 12.

THE DESTRUCTION OF POVERTY.—The N. Y. Tribune, of Saturday morning, says: "An Englishman named John Musgrave, who has just arrived in the ship 'Matilda,' yesterday attempted to drown his wife by pushing her into the river. She was rescued from drowning by officers Green, of the Fifth Ward, who immediately took Musgrave into custody. He stated the reason for attempting to drown his wife was his extreme poverty; that he intended to drown his wife and son, a boy fifteen years old, and then drown himself.—He was committed to prison to answer."

MARRIED.

On the Bridge at Harper-Ferry, on Tuesday evening the 7th inst., by the Rev. John P. Price, Mr. HARVEY WATSON to Miss EVE ANN STREIB—all of Warren county.

On the 19th ult., by Rev. John Roberts, GEORGE W. Woods, of Baltimore, to Miss LOUISA CHUBB, of Harper-Ferry, Va.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Joseph P. Wilson, ISAAC H. PERRY, of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH ANN ISAACS, formerly of Virginia.

On Thursday the 20th July, by the Rev. Ambrose C. Boston, Mr. HARVEY LLOYD to Miss ELIZABETH SNYDER, residing in Park road, and Miss J. M. SNYDER, at East Greenbush, N. York, on the 26th ultimo, Master JAMES R. COLLE, aged 17 years, to Miss LUDIA J. WHEELER, aged 15, both of New York.

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On the 8th inst., near Shepherdstown, JACOB LIND, son of Samuel and Margaret Lind, aged 13 years.

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Miscellaneous Notices.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock. A. M. Services prepared for all communicants in the Ladies Room on Friday night, and in the Church on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The subscribers to the rebuilding of the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, are respectfully requested to pay the residue of their subscriptions to N. S. WYRRE by the 1st of October. The Building is progressing rapidly and the Contractor is in want of funds.

B. C. WASHINGTON, Warden of Episcopal Church.

The Synod of Virginia will meet in Staunton on the 13th of October next. Sept. 17, 1847.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Business men—men who desire to have customers flowing in upon them—should advertise liberally; and in doing so, should be guided by the following facts: that the paper most read by the community, is the very one in which they should advertise. The Lancasterian is the paper most read by the community, is more sought after and read than any other paper in the country. Its circulation is now almost, if not quite, equal to that of any other paper in the country. It is found at the fire-side, on the table, and in the hands of the seekers after news and the business men of the city and county—making it altogether one of the best mediums for the advertiser to communicate notices of wants, business, &c., of those desiring to reach the public. The terms of advertising are very reasonable.

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From the Sentinel and Reformer, Worcester, Massachusetts, June, 1845.

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

A fresh supply of the above Balm, on hand and for sale by THOMAS M. FLINT, Charlestown, and HENRY S. FORNEY, Shepherdstown.

New and Cheap Clothing Store, Opposite the U. S. Pay Office, Harper-Ferry, Va.

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Ready-Made Clothing, such as Superfine black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Cassimere and Cassinet do, Pilot Cloth Over Coats, Fine Cloth do, Cloaks of every quality, Vests from 75 cents up to \$5, Pantaloons of every price and quality, Shirts of all kinds, Under Shirts and Drawers, a general assortment of Silk Hats, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Shoe, Umbrellas, Canes, Breast Pins, &c., which are determined to sell at the very lowest prices. Call and see our humble servants.

I. WALTER & BRO. Harper-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1847—8m.

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Watches, Jewelry, &c.

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Gold and Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled and plain.

Gold and Silver French, English and Swiss Watches;

Cameo, Lava and Stone set Ladies Breast-pins; Cameo, Stone and Hair Brooches;

Ladies and gentlemen's Rings, every style;

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Cases;

Gold Guard and Bow Chains;

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10 lbs. Coffee, from 8 to 10 cts. per lb.

1 lb. Allspice, 2 do. Pepper;

1 sack G. A. Salt, 2 do. fine;

2 hds and 2 bbls Mustard, from 8 1/2 to 60 cents per gallon;

2 do. best ground Mustard;

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3 bbls ground Soud;

10 lbs Herring, (prime article);

5 boxes Raisins, do moulted Candies;

4 boxes Adamantine Candles;

24 boxes Butter and 21 Boxes Pickles;

13 gross Matches, from 75 to 125 cts. per gross;

3 dozen Mason's celebrated Blacking at 37 1/2 per dozen;

6 cases Boots and Shoes;

5 dozen Buckskin Mitts and Gloves;

3,000 the prime country Bacon; 1 cts. per lb.;

24 boxes Soap, from 12 1/2 to 15 cts. per box;

30 pieces Curtains and Wall Paper;

China Ware, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Earthen-ware, &c., &c., which articles being added to the stock of Groceries, &c., on hand, completes the assortment.—There is no article in the above line but can be found at the sign of the Collier & Brother, opposite Abel's Hotel, where you will always be welcomed and shown through the assortment by

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NOTICE.

All Persons indebted to G. H. Beckwith & Co., are respectfully requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of October next, as further indulgence cannot be granted.

Middleway, Sept. 17, 1847.

BRIDLE LOST.

SOME one took from my stable, or was exchanged by some means, a Double-reined BRIDLE, with a iron rein and Brass Bit. The person having it in possession will please return the same to me.

Sept. 17, 1847. J. H. BEARD.

O'Leary's Lucky Office, WINCHESTER, VA.

A. O'LEARY has opened a Lottery Office in Winchester, Va., where he is prepared to furnish all who will send him, with the "one thing needful." So all who are in search of Fortune's Smiles, may rest assured that O'Leary's is her dwelling place, where she is constantly supplying the wants of the needy. As evidence of the good luck of those who have bought tickets at O'Leary's Office, see the following prizes which have been sold in the short space of eight days:

Prize money in abundance at O'Leary & Co's Lucky Office.

Nos. 6, 10, 41, a prize of \$130, sold Sept. 2d.

Nos. 9, 39, 50, a prize of \$300, returned to the Manager September 4th.

Nos. 27, 39, 74, a prize of \$500, sold to a citizen, Sept. 4.

Nos. 5, 43, 61, a prize of \$1,000, in the Lottery drawn Sept. 3, sent to a gentleman at Harper-Ferry, Va.

These are glorious results for the short time (only eight days) during which the office has been open! Come one and all to the Fountain of Wealth. A fortune can be realized by a small investment.

10,000 DOLLARS.

Alexandria Lottery.

Class No. 60, 1847. To be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1847.

Lottery Three Number Prize \$500!

SPLENDID PRIZES.

\$4,000, 10,000, 5,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,123, 3 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,200, 200 of 500, &c., &c.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Balloons.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$3.50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets \$30.—25 whole tickets \$25—25 quarters \$32.50.

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order by mail.

Address: A. D. O'LEARY, Winchester, Sept. 17, 1847.

Exchange and Lottery Office, NO. 7, LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD. R. C. MATLACK & CO.

25,000 DOLLARS!

Maryland Consolidated Lottery, CLASS 43, FOR 1847.

For the benefit of the Susquehanna Canal.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Wednesday, September 23d, 1847.

66 Nos.—13 DRAWN BALLOONS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$25,000	\$25,000
1 do 10,000	10,000
1 do 5,000	5,000
1 do 2,000	2,000
1 do 1,750	1,750
1 do 1,500	1,500
1 do 1,000	1,000
15 do 600	7,500
20 do 250	5,000
25 do 200	5,000
30 do 150	4,500
30 do 100	3,000
100 do 50	7,500
1,000 do 20	20,000
8,000 do 10	78,400
17,914 do 5	179,140
23,334 Prizes	\$36,080

23 Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.

Certificates of packages in the above will be issued on the following terms:—

50 whole tickets \$100 25 quarters \$50.00

25 half " 50 25 eighths 15.00

The undersigned offer the above splendid Scheme to their numerous acquaintance throughout the country. Persons wishing Tickets in any of the Lotteries that are drawn daily, by sending orders to us shall be faithfully attended to, and an official of the drawing properly attested by the Commissioners, sent them immediately after the drawing is over.

Remember, no postage need be paid on any communication to us on business.

We have Tickets on hand in every Lottery in the State of Maryland, and also Small Fry Lotteries which draw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays of each week. Capital prizes from \$1,000 to \$7,000. Tickets \$1—Halves 50 cts.—Quarters 25 cts. Address your orders to

R. C. MATLACK & CO., No. 7 Light Street, 2d door below Fountain Hotel, Baltimore, Sept. 17, 1847.

School Commissioners.

A meeting of the School Commissioners of Jefferson County, held at the Court-House on Tuesday the 14th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board give notice to the voters qualified by law to exercise the right of suffrage, that an election for School Commissioners will be held on Saturday the 16th day of October next, in District No. 5 and No. 16, under the superintendence of Commissioners heretofore appointed to hold elections for said Districts—and at the places named for the election of School Commissioners heretofore directed, and also sold at the following rate, as required by the statute providing for the election of School Commissioners, passed March 20, 1847, and by advertisement in the newspapers of the County.

Resolved, That the President of this Board give notice to the voters qualified by law to exercise the right of suffrage, that an election will be held on Saturday the 16th day of October next, in District No. 5 and No. 16, under the superintendence of Commissioners heretofore appointed to hold elections for said Districts—and at the places named for the election of School Commissioners heretofore directed, and also sold at the following rate, as required by the statute providing for the election of School Commissioners, passed March 20, 1847, and by advertisement in the newspapers of the County.

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WEEP NOT FOR THE PAST.
Weep not for the past—'tis a dream that has fled,
Its sunshine has vanished, its beauties are dead,
Deep, deep in its shadows bright hopes are laid low,
Oh! call them not back to the land whence they go;
They came as the light that may gleam from on high,
From the wing of some spirit that
To the earth descended, that the gates of earth
Had fallen away for a holier light.
And they passed—'twas a voice viceroy sent on the ear
In accents that fell from some spirit above,
Weep not, child of sorrow, for hopes that were thine,
Bright are the gifts of an unhalloved shrine,
The reality—'twas the light that has fled,
Bright stars are in heaven that beam for thee yet.
Weep not for the past, though it hold in its gloom
Lost hopes that have sunk in their rest in the tomb,
Lost voices that thrived in the light of the day,
And faces that smiled as they fitted along—
Oh! call them not back to the land whence they go,
Ere their hearts had been chilled by a frost of this earth,
And the sweet to the down with the song yet un sung,
And wake in first notes in a heavenly tongue,
Then yield not to sorrow, life has not a day,
That gives not some treasure to lighten our way;
But call from the past, from each blessing that dies,
A gem to illumine the crown for the skies,
The future is ours, the present is ours to use,
Behold it in sadness, and gild it with flowers.

Variety.

Macaron, of the Dayton (Ohio) Transcript tells the following good one, as part of his experience. He says:
"We have travelled some 1500 miles within the last few days, by land and by water. The hospitable, pleasant, and agreeable, have uniformly charmed our hat and indignantly refused to permit us to pay our way. In short, upon the raging canal, upon the expansive lake, in the packets, hotels and floating palaces of Lake Erie, we have had a great 'free boat' and have uniformly regarded among the best of our voyages."
While on board one of the splendid steamers which ply between Buffalo and Chicago, the fun on our cabin grew rather longer than was agreeable, and we repaired to the barber shop on board to have it taken off. The fellow did it up in a first rate style. After he had combed and tied our heads, brushed our faces, and picked up our hair, we felt gratified—pulled out a dime and proffered it to him as a reward for his services. He drew himself up with considerable pomposity.
"I understand," said he, "that you is an editor?"
Well, what of it said we.
"We never charged editorial fees," said he.
But my woolly friend, said he, there are a good many editors travelling now-a-days, and such liberally on your part will prove a ruinous business."
"Oh never mind, said he, we makes it all up of gemmer."
We incontinently eloped.

CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?—A volunteer just from Gen. Taylor's army, says:
"I know a lady, whose age is 150 years old; she can walk 4 miles per hour; she has a foot 12 inches broad; her height is 6 inches longer than her other leg; her height is 4 feet 6 inches, and she is 4 feet 6 inches round the waist, has a beard as long as any man, and wears moustaches. She has been married 7 times."
New Way of Taking Leeches.—A stout fishman the other day in New Orleans was seized with the yellow fever. His attack (says the Nationalist) was a light one. The physician recommended leeches, as one of his remedies, to cure the fever, and after giving up the usual medical orders how to apply them, he, to save expense to his patient, sent them to him in a bottle, that he might dispense with the presence of a leecher.—"The doctor called" in the course of the day, and to his surprise, found most of the leeches alive and active in the bottle. Expressing his astonishment, he asked his patient why he had not used them. "Used them, is it," said Paddy, eyeing them with disgust, "haven't I swallowed two of the serpents, and if it's more ye'd have down to save me from yellow fever, then go for a prate."

An old lady walked into the office of a Judge of Probate, in Massachusetts, once upon a time, and said "Are you the Judge of Probates?" "I am the Judge of Probates," was the reply.—"Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady.—"You see my father was wanted, and he left several little fellows, and I want to be their executor."

Two citizens were lately comparing notes upon the merits of their respective spouses. "Mine," said one, "would be a very good wife, if she were not so talkative." "Talk at 'em!" replied the other, "why you are a happy fellow, my wife talks morning, noon, and night!"
Deacon Peabody, a staunch temperance man having accidentally swallowed a rousing tumbler of gin the other day, was asked "how he felt after it." "How did I feel?" said he, "why, I felt as if I was sitting on the roof of a meeting house, and every shingle was a jews-harp."

QUAKER CONFESSION.—"I'm I've and verily believe, I can't get up my mouth no more, I'm so full of my flesh, and bonny of my bone."
"Hum, truly, Obadiah, thou hast wisely said, and inasmuch as it is written, that it is not good for man to be alone, lo! and behold I join you with thee."
AN ERBARIUM.—Miss Biddy Pudge, in her history of the Pudge family, recounting the misdeeds of authors, says, that "though an angel should write, 'his devilish print privac'" and gives the following instance of the havoc made by the printer on one of her effusions:
That a week or two since, in my ode upon Spring, which I meant to have made a most beautiful thing, where I talked of the dew-drops "from freshly-blowing things, made it "from freshly-blowing noses."

A DIFFICULTY SOLVED.—A merchant examining a hoghead of hard ware, on comparing it with the invoice, found it all right except a hammer less than the invoice. "Oh! don't be troubled, my honey," said the Irish porter, "sure the nigger took it out upon the hoghead with."

A TONGUE.—A Southern paper tells the following Munchausenian story, which, if "not bad to take," is certainly hard to digest. We have swallowed some tough "meat in our day, but the author of this could give an account of "six," and then "throw him into it." Where's Sam Hilde?
Many years ago a settler on the Macon started one day on a hunting excursion, and after traveling about half a day, killed a noble bear. He then thrust the bear and gun over his shoulder, and started homeward. After walking about four miles he became very much fatigued, and concluded to stop and take an hour's rest. He dropped his gun on the ground, laid his head by the side of the bear, and retired to a log some fifteen or twenty steps off, and laid down to sleep. After sleeping about an hour he awoke by the tail, started at finding a ferocious panther between him and his game. "What was he to do?" He could not get at his gun for the panther. But in the very energy and frenzy of despair, he started to his feet and met the beast in his spring. The hunter ran like an arrow by the throat of the panther, and through him, and the panther was killed. He gave it a heavy jerk, and turned the beast wrong side out! If any of our contemporaries could do this story, let them tell us so. We've got the paper!

A PERSUASIVE LETTER.—The following extract from a letter, sent by a settler to his friend abroad, shows that our country is not the worst in the world:
"My dear Bob—Come to swale Ameriky and come quickly. Here you can buy parates shillings a bushel, whiskey and coal same a days for nothing, you ain't got a turf here, you can dig up digging, and no hanging for stalling. Och, now, do come."

COQUETRY.
It is strange, yet nevertheless true, that a virtuous woman yet occasionally encourages unwelcome, and to a certain degree, unwilling, improper addresses. The lover may ask pardon for his indiscretion, but she still again will supplicate for forgiveness. She herself will excuse his love on the plea of innocent intentions. She will then pity him for his sufferings, while she continues to listen to him as an agreeable flatterer; she will be forthwith pleased to see his declaration of her generosity; and while she endeavors to instill virtue in his mind she perils her own. When such a woman succumbs to seductive arts, like Caesar, she displays dignity in her fall.—There is nothing more absurd and coquettish, than a woman pretending to be displeased at the declaration of a love which she already knows to exist, her receiving the visits of an admirer, and then, when she has received them, she sends the admirer to bed, and then she goes to bed herself. The pleasure of being loved finds its way into every heart, and Madame de Stael has justly mistaken, that we cease to love ourselves if we are not beloved for another. This is a dangerous truth that has tripped up many a woman in the path of rectitude. Our vanity cannot conceive any circumstance more painful and degrading, than that of meeting with utter indifference. How maddening must be such a conviction in the mind of a coquette.

ROMANCES.—It is probable that of all the causes which have injured the health and multiplied the number of romances during the last century. From the cradle to the most advanced age, they read them with an eagerness which keeps them almost without motion and without sleep. A young girl, instead of running about and playing, reads, perfectly contented, at twenty becomes full of romance, and is ready to be qualified for the duties of a good wife or nurse. These causes, which influence the physical equality, influence the moral man. I have known persons of both sexes, whose constitution would have been robust, weakened gradually by the too strong impressions of the imagination. They were sensible of the error, but hindered marriage instead of promoting them. A woman, while her heart is warmed by the language of love, does not seek a husband—a hero does not justly lay his laurels at her feet. The fire of love does not warm her heart; it only inflames her imagination.—Tissot.

PURSUITS OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry, rightly directed, are able to effect. Among the graduating class at the commencement last week, at William's College, was one by the name of Condit, from Jersey. This gentleman is a shoemaker, is married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago, becoming sensible of the blessings of education, he commenced learning the simple branches, such as are taught in the primary schools. One by one, as he sat on his bench he mastered arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c., and with some occasional assistance from his fellow workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means and with a family to support, he commenced his studies, and in the course of a few months he had completed the first year of his course. He then proceeded to the second year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the second year. He then proceeded to the third year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the third year. He then proceeded to the fourth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the fourth year. He then proceeded to the fifth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the fifth year. He then proceeded to the sixth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the sixth year. He then proceeded to the seventh year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the seventh year. He then proceeded to the eighth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the eighth year. He then proceeded to the ninth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the ninth year. He then proceeded to the tenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the tenth year. He then proceeded to the eleventh year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the eleventh year. He then proceeded to the twelfth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twelfth year. He then proceeded to the thirteenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the thirteenth year. He then proceeded to the fourteenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the fourteenth year. He then proceeded to the fifteenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the fifteenth year. He then proceeded to the sixteenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the sixteenth year. He then proceeded to the seventeenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the seventeenth year. He then proceeded to the eighteenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the eighteenth year. He then proceeded to the nineteenth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the nineteenth year. He then proceeded to the twentieth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twentieth year. He then proceeded to the twenty-first year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-first year. He then proceeded to the twenty-second year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-second year. He then proceeded to the twenty-third year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-third year. He then proceeded to the twenty-fourth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-fourth year. He then proceeded to the twenty-fifth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-fifth year. He then proceeded to the twenty-sixth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-sixth year. He then proceeded to the twenty-seventh year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-seventh year. He then proceeded to the twenty-eighth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-eighth year. He then proceeded to the twenty-ninth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the twenty-ninth year. He then proceeded to the thirtieth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the thirtieth year. He then proceeded to the thirty-first year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the thirty-first year. He then proceeded to the thirty-second year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the thirty-second year. He then proceeded to the thirty-third year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the thirty-third year. He then proceeded to the thirty-fourth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the thirty-fourth year. He then proceeded to the thirty-fifth year, and in the course of a few months he had completed the thirty-fifth year. 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