



# Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.  
Friday Morning, November 28, 1845.

## The Thirtieth Congress.

The first session of the Thirtieth Congress commences on Monday next, and no doubt exists but a quorum of Members will be in attendance. Much speculation is afoot as regards the President's Message, and rumor is busy in circulating her thousand inferences as to what it shall contain. We have no doubt that President Polk will carry out in his message the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Democratic National Convention—the occupation of Oregon of which we have an unquestionable right—the recommendation to Congress of the re-enactment of the Independent Treasury Bill—the reduction of the present tariff to a revenue standard; and such other measure of policy as will tend to prosper the country, and place her in an independent condition.

The Thirtieth Congress is sufficiently Democratic to carry out, to the letter, the recommendations of the President, and we have an abiding faith that they will prove true to themselves and the country, on the important questions that may be brought before them. A contemporary remarks, speaking of the Treasury Bill, that it is highly necessary that our currency should be reduced in volume, and increased in value, before we take off any of our restrictions upon foreign imports; and a sub-treasury system, compelling the receipt and expenditure of all moneys by the government, in gold and silver, will do a vast deal towards checking the expanded operations of our State banks, and prevent any increase in the issue of paper. With a currency settled upon a proper basis, we might have a trade with foreign countries, almost as free from restrictions as that between the different states of this confederacy, without being flooded with foreign manufactures, and without injury to a solitary domestic interest of the country.

The correspondent of the New York Courier writes that the President will recommend "the substitution of a maximum rate of duty of twenty per centum, with discriminations below that rate for the sake of revenue; the curtailment, if not the entire abolition, of the free list, though tea, may probably be recommended to be left free; and that the only article on which there is any hesitation, is about the twenty per cent on iron."

## The Legislature.

The session of the Virginia Legislature commences on Monday next, and it is conceded on all sides, that it is as important, if not the most important, that has convened for years. Their action on the different subjects is looked for with much anxiety, and is pregnant with consequences of magnitude importance. The call of a Convention to amend the Constitution is a subject of vital interest to the whole of western Virginia, and there can be no question that public opinion has decided strongly in favor of such a call. We look with confidence therefore, to see our rulers carrying out the will of the people.

The subject of Education is one of little less consequence—let something be done to rend the shackles of ignorance which enslave the minds of the people of the good old Commonwealth—let a Common School system of Education be adopted which shall be efficient and adequate, and let the issue go to the people whether they will, or will not, pay the taxes for such a system.

But little will probably be done in the way of Internal Improvements. There is so much jealousy and wrangling among the different interests, that it will only require a small Anti-improvement vote to kill off all projects, unless the imminent unite and work under the old system of "log-rolling," in that way something may be effected in the way of improvement.

The question of a call of a Convention need not occupy the Legislature even a single day. The subject has been discussed and decided by the people, and we hope the friends of the Convention will not permit the time of the Legislature to be wasted by a debate.

Two important elections are to be made—one of a United States Senator for six years, in place of Mr. Rives—the other of a Governor for three years. The Democracy have a majority, and several to spare, and will take good care to settle upon a firm and tried man, and elect him, without the kind services of their Whig friends, who seem to be very anxious to have "a finger in the pie," and who would be willing to vote for any man, other than the caucus nominee.

**THE SENATE.**—A Washington correspondent of the New York Globe, in speaking of the opening of the next Congress, says:—"I regret to inform you that there will be so many Democratic members of the Senate absent, some from indisposition, and some from a lack of supply of fill vacancies, that the Whigs will be in the majority for some time after the session of Congress begins. Mr. Calhoun will certainly be returned in place of Judge Huger, who resigns; but he will not probably take his seat for a month to come. Mr. Dixon H. Lewis is at home, sick. Virginia and another State have failed to elect Senators in good time; and another vacancy exists, I think, in another quarter. How this will affect the fate of the office seekers now here, remains to be seen."

**PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.**—We have authority, says the Philadelphia Gazette, for stating that arrangements are now made, which insure the completion of the Telegraph Line between Philadelphia and Baltimore before the end of January, and probably by the 15th of that month, so that the line between New York and Washington will not long remain with a deficient link.—The route from New York is now finished to within a few miles of that city, under the charge of Messrs. Carnell and Goell, as contractors.

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**—A very respectable meeting of the citizens of Bedford county, friendly to granting the "right of way" through Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, convened in the Court House on the 11th inst. We learn from the Gazette that the meeting was not only large and enthusiastic, but was entirely unanimous in their deliberation upon the all-absorbing subject.—*Balt. Sun.*

## The Foreign News.

We make copious extracts of the foreign news by the Britannia, which will be perused with interest by the farming community. Jefferson is a Wheat growing county—her whole dependence is on the price of Bread-stuffs, and the tillers of the soil are now reaping the harvest they so justly deserve.

Besides the anticipated famine in England, the news is of an exciting character: The failure of the potato crop—that esculent which is used as the principal article of consumption in Ireland, renders the distress still greater. We are of the opinion, however, that the scarcity and deficiency in food will not reach to the extent which many interested speculators have predicted.

The bursting of the railroad bubble, and the consequent spasm and revulsion in the money market is a matter of vital importance to the people of Great Britain, and doubtless some of its effects will be felt in the United States.

The British Cabinet, fully sensible of the imminent crisis, have had frequent and continued meetings upon the subject. As to the course of policy which Sir Robert Peel proposed to pursue, nothing had transpired up to the sailing of the Britannia. In this state of things, and whilst O'Connell, so far from relaxing his agitation, is increasing his demands upon the Government, we should scarcely suppose that the British authorities would be very anxious for a war with us or any other power.

The demand to open the ports must be acceded to on the part of Sir Robert Peel, either by summoning Parliament, or else by an order of Council. The London Economist, speaking on this subject, remarks, that if "the ministers took the responsibility of opening the ports, they would also be desirous, as an early period as possible, to obtain the sanction of Parliament for their act. The delay of waiting for the assembling of Parliament, at even the earliest day, and then the lengthened discussion which would ensue with regard to the policy, if ministers were to wait for an act of Parliament, would defeat, in a great measure, the object in view. The chief article which could be imported for the relief of Ireland, besides Indian corn from the United States, would be oats from Archangel and the other northern ports. But if much delay occur, those ports will be closed by the frost until the spring is far advanced. The habits of Ireland and Scotland point to oat meal as the best substitute for potatoes; and fortunately this is the crop which, more than any other, has this year everywhere been abundant. If a large supply of oats and Indian corn can be secured, and the laboring population of Ireland furnished with employment by the progress of the railways now making, and those contemplated, to enable them to purchase those articles, then the pestilence which at present hangs over that unhappy country, may be in some measure averted."

## The Memphis Convention.

This body has been one of the most important assemblies that has ever been held by the citizens of the South and South-west. Its deliberations will tell with much effect on the future welfare and prosperity of the Mississippi Valley, as well as that of the Western States.

The Convention met on the 12th, and was duly organized on the following day, the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN having been chosen to preside, with fourteen Vice Presidents, and seven Secretaries, from different States.

On taking the Chair Mr. Calhoun addressed the Convention, we learn from the "Appeal," in exposition of its objects, for nearly an hour. The day was spent in hearing the reports of the several committees appointed at the July Convention; and a resolution was adopted allowing the States and Territories represented, including Texas, a "perfect equality" of voting on all the important proceedings of the body.

On the third day, the 14th, committees were appointed to take charge of the following subjects: The Military and Naval resources of the South and West; the Ohio river; the Western rivers; the Ship Canal to the lakes; the Western Army; the Arkansas Road; Forts and Defences on the Indian frontier; the Western Mills; the Western Marine Hospital; Reclamation of Mississippi Lowlands; Manufactures in the South; and Agriculture; a Railroad connexion between the Mississippi river and the South Atlantic ports; and the Warehousing system. Fifteen States and Territories are represented by five hundred and sixty-four delegates.

On Saturday, the reports from the various committees were presented, and they were referred to a select committee, who reported a lengthy series of resolutions, which were adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

**STEAMER SUNK.**—The steamboat Reindeer, Capt. PATTON, from Louisville to New Orleans, was engaged in rounding to, at Baker's bar, about twenty miles below Red River Cut-off. She sank shortly afterwards. The passengers with their baggage, 51 bales cotton, and the stock were all saved.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—At New Orleans, on the morning of the 13th inst., Amelia, an old free woman of color, aged over one hundred years, who was sitting near a fire in her room, was accidentally burned to death, through her clothes catching fire. It appears this old and venerable servant was once in the service of the "Father of his Country"—the immortal Washington—and but a few short hours previously, was commenting on several incidents connected with his glorious history, within her recollection—a subject on which she was always enthusiastic.

**THE WEATHER.**—Within our experience there has not been so protracted a series of dry weather as that which is now prevailing. Its disastrous effects on our canal, and as a consequence, on the trade of our city, for the last six weeks, has led us to make some inquiry as to the truth of this remark and the result has affirmed it beyond contradiction.—*Norfolk Herald, Nov. 21.*

**FIRE IN THE SWAMP.**—The Dismal Swamp is again on fire, in the region about Deep Creek.—The clouds of smoke quite obscured the Southern horizon last evening, and the smell of the burning leaves was wafted freshly to our nostrils. Oh for a rain, thick and heavy—and soon.—*Id.*

**MAN LOST.**—Mr. LEVI COFFMAN, son of Mr. ADOLPH COFFMAN, of this county, left Mr. Samuel Gibbons', in Page co., (for whom he had been working,) to visit his father, who lives near this place, on Monday the 10th inst. It was observed that his mind was somewhat deranged at the time. When he arrived at the ore-bank, near Caroline Furnace, in the Fort, he met a gentleman and lady, when he jumped from his horse, and precipitately fled to the mountain. He was seen several times during the same day lower down the Fort, but has not been heard of since. He had on a blue cloth coat and pantaloons and black fur hat—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high; is well built, and has black hair and black eyes. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his afflicted parents.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

## The Oregon Question.

There is a manifest disposition among many of the Whigs to make the Oregon question turn upon a political axis. It should be an American question—not bound down nor judged in by narrow-minded and short sighted politicians, who seem to regard the opinions of M. Guizot, the organ of the French Cabinet, and those of Lord Ashburton and Sir Robert Peel, of the British Ministry, as of more importance and to be more regarded than the interests and welfare of our own Union. It is time that the American people would not only think, but act for themselves, on questions of a national character, without consulting the Lords and Peers of monarchical realms as to their practicability. We are an old enough, as a nation, not only to do our own thinking, but if needs be, to do our own fighting. Conscious rectitude will support and bear us up when such a crisis does come as the consequence of our occupation of Oregon.

This nation as a nation—this government as a government—has never known, as the "Union" observes, any other doctrine of our right to Oregon than that very doctrine which the President promulgated in his Inaugural—"that our claim was clear and unquestionable." This was the doctrine held by Mr. Clay in 1820, which he expressed in the strongest and broadest terms, when as Secretary of State, under Mr. Adams. This is Mr. Clay's language:—"Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has, or can, make out even a colorable title to any portion of the Northwest coast."—And this is the same doctrine which has been reiterated over and over again in every variety of form—by administration after administration—in messages, in despatches, in majority reports, on the floor of Congress.

We have read with much satisfaction, a letter from the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, a Whig member of Congress in 1843, on this subject, which takes a bold and decided stand for our rights. In 1843 he believed our claim to Oregon to be good, in a Report signed by himself and eight other Whigs in which they included the public lands up to the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, and from a further examination Mr. J. is strengthened in his convictions. In his letter, Mr. Johnson says:—"I believe that many of the Whigs in Congress were in favor of asserting the title of the United States to Oregon."

Be our action what it may, let us act upon the wise advice given by Washington, in a letter to Patrick Henry, in which he says:

"I can most religiously avow, I have no wish which is incompatible with the dignity, happiness and true interest of the people of this country. My ardent desire is, and my aim has been, (as far as has depended upon the Executive Department) to comply strictly with all our engagements, foreign and domestic; but to keep the United States free from political connexions with every other country—to see them independent of all, and under the influence of none. In a word, I want an American character, that the powers of Europe may be convinced we act for ourselves and not for others. This, in my judgment, is the only way to be respected abroad and happy at home."

## The Washington Constitution.

This able and independent journal is about to make a change of location from Washington to Baltimore, where its talented editors promise to advocate faithfully and zealously the principles of the Democratic party, as declared in the late Democratic National Convention.

Mr. John Hear informed the Democratic Association of Washington, of the intention to change location, when a number of flattering and highly complimentary resolutions were passed, commending the "Constitution" to the patronage and support of the magnanimous, undaunted and sterling Democracy of Baltimore.

## Memory of Gen. Jackson.

We are glad to see that a resolution has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature, to erect a monument to the memory of this great man at Memphis, and a statue at the capital of the State. Well does the memory of this great and indomitable spirit call for some such manifestation from the people of Tennessee. Proud indeed may they be, that the mortal remains of this Hero and Statesman lie entombed within the borders of their State. As Virginia is celebrated for her Washington, so will Tennessee be renowned to all time for her Jackson.

**Those Slave Shackles.**—"The funniest thing relative to the 'slave shackles' found on board the Missouri, which the London Times made such a ridiculous cry about, is the fact stated in a Washington paper, the Journal, that they were part of the spoils which belonged to the victors when the British frigate Macedonian was captured during the last war. There were several hundred on board that ship when she was taken; some of them to keep a portion of her own crew in safety; the others to keep the Yankee prisoners, which she might have taken if she had not been taken so soon herself!"

What a philanthropic people the English are! They hold up their hands in holy horror at every thing like slavery, and yet they have their millions of slaves in the East Indies, to whom the slavery of our blacks would be a perfect liberty! Their philanthropy is so overflowing that they must needs conceal downright falsehoods on which to expend their pity and their hate. Better by far make freedom of her own poverty-stricken people, and if they will not give them liberty, give them at least bread. How contemptible to the whole world must these futile attempts be, to get up a pretended horror at what they themselves first set the example, and are now so assiduously carrying out in practice, by endeavoring to enslave more of the human family. Look at her conduct in China; and yet later, turn your eyes to our own continent to the free Republics of South America. Can any man of sober sense, who reads, and is at all acquainted with her policy and her philanthropic efforts, behold her, the once, but no longer, "mistress of the seas," using her wealth and power to subjugate more nations, and believe in the sincerity of her opposition to slavery? Her preaching may be good, but she has a most strange way of profiting by it.—*Baltimore Argus.*

**FIRE AT CHILICOTHE, OHIO.**—The Columbus State Journal publishes a letter from Chilicothe, Ohio, which states that the Gazette office is a heap of ruins—press, type, books, every thing, are lost. The fire is supposed to have originated in a Confectioner's shop, on its first floor.—Messrs. Douglass and Lansing, druggists, are burned out. The Advertiser office is burned, though most of the materials are saved. The fire was somewhat checked, but still raging. Loss estimated thus far \$12 or 15,000—about \$5,000 of which falls on the Gazette office. The latter was insured in the Columbus Mutual Insurance Company for \$20,000.

**VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE IN ALABAMA.**—Clancy, the person who killed Elighart last spring in Mobile, has been fined one thousand dollars and discharged.—the trial was held in Clarke county, Alabama.

## Vacillation of Mr. Webster.

The Washington Union ably reviews the character of Mr. Webster, and shows most plainly that he has been truly a vacillating life. On no great or important question has Mr. Webster started and continued in the same faith to the present day. His mind, great and capacious as it really is, lacks the perception, and shows no sagacity in penetrating the probable determination of the public mind, with relation to the subjects upon which he has shifted his ground or altered his opinions.

We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Webster has been, most generally, guided by the strong lust of popularity, and has, most unfortunately, so shaped his course, and lost all character for consistency. He has seized upon questions, which he thought would become popular, by and by, and dropped them one after another, with the same hot haste he had laid hold. His Speech to the Native Americans at Faneuil Hall, immediately after the Presidential election, is fresh in the minds of all, where he embraced the faith, and was considered orthodox by his new allies. Such was the strong ground taken by him, observes the "Union," for that "one idea" concern, that remained long doubtful, whether, under his authority and patronage, the very name of whig would not become merged into the more popular and *ad caputandum* one of "native American." Calculating, as many others beside himself then did, "without their host," and seeing into what general odium "native Americanism" has since been brought, now, there is nothing more eschewed—for all it is so tenderly rebuked by Mr. Daniel Webster—than the same native Americanism.

It is not necessary to follow up his vacillating course on the tariff. At one time this measure had no more embittered foe than Mr. Webster, and his well-aimed shaft at that time made wounds in the scheme of protection, that all his present skill cannot heal. The arguments he then made, like Mr. Clay's against the Bank, remain incontrovertible and unanswerable to this day. All the genius and energies of these two "gigantic minds" cannot, at this day, answer the arguments advanced by themselves on these two important questions in their early political life.

Mr. Webster has lately made a speech against our rights to Oregon, and intimated that a separate Confederacy would be better, if England relinquished her claims. Mr. W. is wrong again, and he will find it out, but too late for himself; he will be compelled to tack about, and shift his sail again.

After marking the vacillating character of Mr. Webster we should not be surprised at seeing him on the right side of this question yet, and the decided opposition he now manifests to its acquisition, quoted against him.

## Rebuilding of Taylor's Hotel.

We are happy to announce that a joint stock Company has been formed, and money enough subscribed for rebuilding the Hotel upon its ancient site. The work for rebuilding will doubtless commence at an early day, and from the enterprising and go-ahead character of the chief contractor, it will not be long, we judge, before the public will be accommodated with a Hotel, surpassing in the beauty of its architecture, as well as the convenience of its arrangements, even that which was so lately looked up to as the pride of the Valley.

Hoff's Row too, is under contract for rebuilding, and we are glad to learn that Mr. ALEXANDER CLARK, who is well known in this place as a superior Carpenter and Joiner, has undertaken the job. He is also an industrious and energetic man, and we may count upon seeing all traces of the late desolating fire entirely obliterated. From the architectural taste of Mr. Clark, we expect to see a building erected upon the ruins of the Row, which will be an ornament to our town. [Win. Virginian.]

## SENTENCE OF DEATH COMMUTED.

The Governor of Virginia has commuted the sentence of the negro slave, recently convicted in Fairfax County, of the murder of Mr. Vermilion, to banishment. The negro has been carried through Alexandria, to be sent out of the United States.

**FLY IN THE WHEAT.**—A new insect has been found preying upon the wheat in Michigan. It is the product of a small green fly. The larva is a white worm one quarter of an inch in length, ribbed, without feet, with two forked black lines on its forehead. It is found in the straw just above the joint. The heads of the wheat turn white prematurely.

**A DECISIVE VOTE.**—The official returns of the vote in the State of New York on the question of a Convention to revise the State Constitution, show the affirmative vote to be 214,700, negative 33,033—majority in favor of a Convention 181,668.

**FROM CAPE HAYTIE.**—The schooner Mary Chilton arrived at Boston on Thursday morning from Cape Haytien, with advices to the 2d inst.

On the 26th ult., the Dominicans surprised the Haytian garrison a Saxavon, consisting of about 300 men, and after killing according to the official account, 128, among which was the Colonel, took possession of the place. On receipt of the above news the President ordered all the troops of this place (C. H.) to march for Saxavon, but informed that the Dominicans had requested and burnt the town, the order for marching was countermanded.

**TRIAL OF ABOLITIONISTS.**—The trial of the Abolitionists, (Citizens of Ohio), who were concerned in abducting slaves from Virginia, came on at Parkersburg, Va., on the 17th inst. The jury found a special verdict, which rested on the question whether the defendants were within the jurisdiction of Virginia at the time of the act, and this is to be settled by the General Court at Richmond. Virginia claims that her jurisdiction extends to the West bank of the Ohio river, and the question is, what is to be regarded as the west bank.

**BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION.**—A large body of delegates from the Baptist Churches of the U. S. States met in special session on Wednesday, at the Tabernacle in New York. The chair was taken by the Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University. Rev. Rollin H. Nello as Assistant Secretary, and Rev. Baron Stow Recording Secretary, were present and took their seats. Rev. Dr. Judson, Rev. Mr. Kincaid, and Rev. Mr. Abbott, of the Burmese Mission, were among the clergy present. Mr. Friend Humphrey, late Mayor of Albany, Rev. Herman Lincoln, of Albany, and a long list besides of lay and clerical delegates of high standing, were present during the Convention.—*Balt. Patriot.*

**ACCIDENT TO THE HIBERNIA.**—The Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Byrie, which left Boston on the 1st inst., for Liverpool, struck on the point of the Cape Race, Newfoundland, in a dense fog, on the night of the 6th, when three days out from Halifax. In consequence of leaking considerably, she put into St. John's, Newfoundland, for repairs, where she arrived on the subsequent evening, but it was expected that she would be able to continue on her voyage in the course of a few days.

## The Tariff in Pennsylvania.

The Whig presses have seized with great avidity on the late Tariff Convention held at Hollidaysburg, (Pa.), which is stated to have been composed of both Whigs and Democrats, and are endeavoring to convince the people of the South that a difference of opinion exists in the Democratic ranks on this question, which will eventually end in the disruption of the Party.

The Convention was a small affair, decidedly a failure—not more than from fifty to a hundred delegates in attendance, and was composed principally, of Whigs and Tariff Democrats who are deeply interested in a pecuniary point of view, in the continuance of the present Tariff. Gov. D. B. Porter presided, and it is well known that he is owner of one of the largest iron establishments in the State of Pennsylvania, and as self interest goes before principle in these days, Mr. Porter was only carrying this out, by his active participation in the proceedings.

The resolutions, however, are strong for a Revenue Tariff, and believing the present to be such an one they yield it a support. But it is very evident that even these Tariff Democrats will drop it, as soon as the scales fall from their eyes, and they view it in its proper light and its proper bearings. We are led to this inference from the subjoined resolutions which were offered by a Whig in the Convention and rejected—every Democrat voting against them:

"Resolved, That disclaiming the purpose of involving this momentous question with subordinate party issues, we pledge ourselves to each other and to the country to stand by the Tariff at all hazards; to discriminate by our suffrages and support in favor of the party and Administration, whether of the State or Union, which shall assure to us the fair measure of Protection we demand, and shall refuse to assent to, or recommend, modifications of the existing Tariff in its essential protective features."

Resolved, That this convention of friends to the Protective Policy, recognising here no other, elsewhere no higher political aim, are fully persuaded that the existing Tariff Law has operated advantageously to the common interests, and especially to Agriculture, Manufactures and Domestic Trade, and ought not to be repealed or modified as to impair its Protective efficacy."

The Whigs evidently designed to entrap the Democrats present, but were most signally foiled, and they now rail out against the Convention.—The Hollidaysburg Register, a Whig paper, holds this language in reference to the rejection of the above resolutions:

"In their refusal to adopt these resolutions, the Locofocos declared their unwillingness to stand by the Tariff of 1812, regardless of denunciation from any quarter—or, in other words, their determination to STICK TO AND SUPPORT THEIR PARTY AND THE POLK ADMINISTRATION, whether that party and that Administration should uphold or destroy the Tariff—and thus, instead of sending abroad a voice that would TELL WITH EFFECT at Washington upon Mr. Polk and his Anti-Tariff advisers, they have but given encouragement to them to go on in their ruinous work. We trust good to the Country may come of this Convention; but we fear it will be otherwise. We have neither time nor room to say more at present."

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE, it is feared, has been occasioned on lakes Erie and Michigan, by a terrible gale which prevailed through that region on Monday. Intelligence of numerous disasters to vessels, some involving total losses of crews and cargoes has come to hand; and in one instance, that of the sloop J. K. Polk, seven persons are supposed to have been lost. The losses of produce, merchandise, &c., have been numerous and large.

**MICHIGAN ELECTION.**—The Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Alpheus Felch and W. L. Greenly, are elected by about 3000 majority. The Senate will stand 18 Democrats to 9 Whigs, and the House 38 Democrats to 15 Whigs.

**PRICE OF FLOUR.**—The average price of flour in the month of January, for forty-two years, from 1796 to 1837 inclusive, was \$7.50 per barrel.—In 1796 it rose to \$12.50; in 1801 to \$11.50; in 1805 and 1814 to \$11.00; in 1812 to \$12.50; in 1813 to \$13.50; and in 1837 to \$11.00. The lowest price in these 42 years was \$1.00 in 1821.

**A CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVES** from the Colleges of Virginia is to be held in Richmond, on the 8th of December, to devise means for the improvement of general education in this State.

**THE GREAT GUN.**—We learn from the N. Y. Express that the great gun, brought over by the ship John R. Skiddy, consigned to R. Thompson, Esq., the friend of Capt. Stockton, weighed 8 tons, or about 16,000 pounds. The duty on it amounted to \$1100. The freight on it cost about \$250. The consignee, R. Kermit, Esq. paid \$30 for hoisting and landing it on the wharf. It took a large truck and seven or eight horses to move it.

**GEORGIA SENATOR.**—A resolution was offered in the Georgia Senate, on Tuesday week, for the election of United States Senator from the 4th March, 1847, and rejected by a vote of 23 to 23, the President (Chappell) giving the casting vote in the negative. This is a sign that the election will be deferred till the term of Nov., 1847.

**THE ANTI-RESTER CONVICTS.**—The Anti-Rester of Saturday says that at one o'clock of that day its editor had an interview with the Governor, and was told by him that nothing had yet been determined in regard to the pardon of Van Steenburgh and O'Connor, or a mitigation of their sentence.

**LOOK OUT FOR THEM.**—There are a number of \$10 notes in circulation, purporting to be of the Western Bank of Baltimore, but which are altered from tens of the Seventh Ward Bank of New York. They are entirely different from the genuine Western Bank tens—signatures bad and readily detected on comparison with the genuine. The Detectors have no notice of them.

**EFFECTS OF SEGAR SMOKING.**—A few days ago, Mr. Christopher Sewell, of Boston, a chemist, and a young man of good parts, died from the effects of an inveterate habit of smoking cigars.—He frequently consumed thirty a day, which had brought on so great a debility, that he died from the rupture of a small blood-vessel.

**MORMON PREPARATIONS FOR MOVING.**—James Arlington Bennett writes thus to the New York Sun:—"There are already organized twenty-five companies of one hundred families each, to be filled up during the winter, for the march to California. Each family of ten persons will have a strong wagon drawn by four oxen, and supplied with every thing necessary for the journey. A troop of horse will be organized as an advance guard. The whole Mormon people are called in from Europe and America, so that they expect about two hundred thousand persons to congregate within one year at the Bay of St. Francisco! Several ships will be fitted out in England to take their people round Cape Horn, and others will sail from New York in the spring."

## A Vindication of Democratic Policy.

The Richmond Enquirer has an able article reviewing the Democratic Policy as pursued in reference to the Annexation of Texas. All the ills, that befall both mankind and nations were predicted by the Whigs, as the consequence of adding Texas to our Union. "Less than a year ago," says the Enquirer, "the Whigs denounced the annexation of Texas as an instrument in the hands of desperate politicians to sever the union of the States. War was predicted as an inevitable consequence of its completion. The value of the country was misrepresented—and the character of its population grossly traduced. It was fiercely contended, that the people of the United States took no interest in a question which was sprung upon the country, only to gratify the basest motives of pecuniary or political speculation. Every species of argument was brought to bear upon the subject, but in vain. Henry Clay, the great leader of the anti-Texas forces, and the "clear and unquestionable" successor of President Tyler, was prostrated by this much abused handful of political factionists and land-robbers," backed, however, by the mass of the American people.—Where is the disunion so lavishly promised us? Where the war, whose thunderbolts were suspended over our heads, upon Whig assertion? The great measure has moved on peacefully and successfully, and we hear of Mexican offers to negotiate the boundaries and settle all difficulties with us, upon fair and equitable terms."

## From Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune has some items by the Falmouth, at Pensacola from Vera Cruz. They are a little later than by previous advices. The Chamber of Deputies of Mexico took official notice of the relations of their proceedings in the *La Vos Del Pueblo*, relative to the renewal of intercourse with the U. States, and members were anxious to punish the editor—which goes far to establish their truth. "Besides," says the Picayune, "Gen. Paredes has written to the Mexican Government that his greatest pride shall be to repress all revolutionary movements, and put down any illegal opposition to the proposed negotiation with the United States. We have this intelligence upon authority in which we place every reliance.

The Picayune argues from the signs and out-givings in Mexico that she is on the eve of another revolution, and would not be surprised to see Santa Anna again at the head of affairs there.

**LATER FROM TEXAS.**—By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 13th inst., of the steamship N. York, Capt. Phillips, the Picayune has Galveston dates to Wednesday last, the 13th inst. The news is of little or no importance, at least we see nothing in our files.

All appears to be quiet on the frontiers. For the security of the inhabitants in San Antonio and Austin, and in the vicinity of those places, we see that the following force has been detailed: at San Antonio, two companies, A and G, 2d U. S. dragoons, and two companies mounted rangers—Major Fauntleroy, commanding; at Austin, one company 1, 2d U. S. dragoons, and one company mounted rangers, 61 men each—Brevet Major B. L. Deall, 2d dragoons, commanding. It is estimated that no less than 10,000 bales of cotton will be shipped from Houston the present season.

The papers are battling away in favor of the respective candidates to represent Texas in the U. S. Senate. Gen. Lamar appears to be popular in the west, and Gen. Rusk in the east.

One hundred ladies of Washington have subscribed \$5 each, to be expended in the purchase of wood to be distributed amongst the poor during the approaching winter.

The Winchester Republican notices the recent discovery of a Cave near Middletown in Frederick County, Va. It has been explored for half a mile, and found to contain extensive chambers, and many curious formations of crystallization.

**CANAL TOLLS.**—Amount of tolls received on all the New York State Canals, in each of the following years, viz:

Year	4th week in Oct.	Total to 31st Oct.
1830	\$80,114	\$1,411,677
1840	99,938	1,630,627
1841	114,662	1,792,486
1842	102,855	1,625,525
1843	123,172	1,926,690
1844	113,267	2,149,414
1845	165,795	2,346,378

The receipts for the 4th week in October exceed those of any week in any year by \$49,000 and aggregate receipts up to the 1st inst. exceed those up to the same period of the past year by near \$104,000, and are within \$200,000 of the entire receipts of 1844.—*Evening Journal.*

**FLEET RUNNING.**—The feat of performing 10 1/2 miles within an hour, against which a bet of \$500 had been made, was accomplished at the Canton Course, (Baltimore,) in the presence of a concourse of people, by Jackson, the American Deer, in 57 1/2 minutes, thus winning the bet and having 2 1/2 minutes to spare.

**CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.**—The Hagerstown Torchlight says that the removal of the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company from Frederick to Cumberland, has been determined to take effect after the first of January.

This is done in view of the present circumstances, all the active work on the Canal being about to be confined to the west end, making it necessary that all its business be transacted through Cumberland.

In less than sixty days, says the N. Y. Patriot, exchanges will be against every country in Europe, and in favor of America. In that time, our bread stuffs will hold the clasp to every pocket book in the monarchical world. Instead of American funds selling at a discount of 5 per cent, they will bear a premium of 10, a difference of 15 per cent, in favor of those merchants who do their trading with the old world. That such a state of



