

THE SQUIRE

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries.
VOLUME 3. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1846. NUMBER 14.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELSER, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.) At \$2.00 in advance—\$2.50 if paid within the year—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

THE BRIDAL DAY.

Go forth, young Bride! The future lies before thee; Hidden in clouds are all the coming hours; 'Tis all that thou wilt see, with brocade and lace; How much thy path contains of thorns and flowers.

IRELAND.—Famine.—Distress.—Public Meetings.—Relief Measures.—The Irish papers are filled with the most gloomy accounts of the condition of the people of Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop.

The Clare Journal gives a gloomy picture of the state of distress in that district, as this is the worst of the country, to call upon the Government to take immediate and decisive steps to satisfy the clamors of a starving people. Provisions are rising in price every day. As for potatoes, there are very little indeed in market, and it is almost dangerous to make use of those offered for sale.

WOMAN.

How soft is woman, How sweet her smile, How painter can trace The varied emotions That gleam on her face!

INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A FELLOW.

Fred Griswold was what might be called a speculating pedlar. Born and brought up as he was in Connecticut, he possessed all that varied cunning and knowledge of mankind so essential to one of his calling, and for which the Yankee is so celebrated.

THE SQUIRE EXPRESSES A DESIRE TO GO, AND THEY PROCEEDED TO THE BARN.

The Squire expressed a desire to go, and they proceeded to the barn. 'It is that the one?' said he. 'Yes.' 'Who did you get him of?' 'Of Fred Griswold; I paid him seventy-five dollars for it.'

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional names to our list that can be procured.

MOULDER & CRONISE.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage extended to them, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now closing out their stock of SUMMER GOODS at greatly reduced prices.

General Intelligence.

TERRIBLE GALE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Lives Lost.—We learn from the Boston Post, that a disastrous gale swept the colony on the 19th, 20th and 21st ult., causing immense destruction to life and property.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

The Boston Transcript notices the discovery of a new preparation by Dr. Morton, which is intended to alleviate the sufferings of those who are forced to undergo painful operations in surgery and dentistry.

Miscellaneous.

SABBATH THOUGHTS.

Many and thrilling are the associations which the weekly recurrence of the Sabbath brings.—The sun of the sabbath morn first shed light on an unshined creation. When the ball whirled on stood out a complete and lovely living before its Maker.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

A proposal is lying before the Montreal Board of Trade, for the construction of a telegraph line from that city until it meets the American line at Whitehall or Saratoga.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We learn that a very distressing accident occurred in Morgan County on Thursday last, the 1st inst., by which a young man named SYLVESTER MICHAEL was shot by another named PETER FENNER.

THE COTTON WORM.

The New Orleans Delta has authentic information that in portions of the State a certain kind of caterpillar, the plants have had to dig out and bury the worms, that had collected in the ditches, the atmosphere becoming tainted by their decay.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

Apples intended to be preserved for winter and spring use, should remain upon the trees until quite ripe, which usually takes place at the coming of the first heavy frosts.

TO CORRECT A STRIDEN HORSE IN TWO HOURS.

J. E. Goddard, of Norwich, Conn., writes to the American Agriculturist, as follows: 'Take one gallon of urine and put therein a small handful of junk tobacco, boil down to one quart; then add two ounces of oil of spike, one ounce of oil of amber, two spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, and two spoonfuls of honey. Put it in a jug and cork it tight for use.'

THE SQUIRE'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

The New York True Sun says, that President Polk will visit New York about the 23d inst., and that he will receive a grand reception from its citizens.

A VERITABLE FISH STORY.

A friend who has just returned from Port Washington tells us that while standing on the pier there he saw a little shaver about 7 or 8 years old fishing in the lake. After a while the little fellow hooked a fish and evidently a large one. There was, for some minutes, a tough struggle whether the boy should go into the lake or the fish come out of it.

THE GIRARD ESTATE.—Answerer Suit.—Mr. Mauguin, a well-known personage in France, has undertaken to proceed to the United States, to sustain the pretensions of the family of the late Etienne Girard to some part of the vast fortune he so generously bestowed upon his adopted country, to the exclusion of his own relatives.

A SINGULAR SERMON.

Four gentlemen and an old minister were assembled on the highway by three rubbers, who demanded and took possession of all their funds. The old minister pleaded very hard to be allowed a little money, as he was on his way to pay a bill in London.

HALF SHAVED AND NO MONEY.

An amusing incident occurred in one of our barber's saloons, yesterday. A foreigner had been in the habit of calling to get shaved, though at distant intervals of time, but often enough to make himself known and appreciated.

WHAT IS A PRINTER LIKE?

He is like a physician, for he has many cases to attend to; he is like a butcher, for he often handles the sheep's head; he is like a carpenter, when he places down the form; a musician and a poet, when he composes; he is like a chambermaid, for he dresses when he handles the sheets; he is like a pious and daily distributor; he is like a dandy, when without a stick; like a correct man, he never allows works by rule; were we not afraid to be too voluminous in our remarks, we could write whole columns in his favor. Suffice it to say, like most men of letters, he (with exceptions) dies without a coin in his pocket, though he is daily making use of quills in his profession.

MOURNING STONES.

Among the improvements of the times, we find in England a new mode, in which articles of mourning are exclusively sold, and to be considered the most complete and elegant of all that in the habiliments of woe. A gentleman who called in to inquire if he could have a pair of dark grey gloves, was requested to step in to the mitigated affliction department, an inner room, where second mourning was kept.

TO MOURN WITHOUT MEASURE.

It is folly to mourn at all, inasmuch as...

Spirit of Jefferson.



Friday Morning, October 16, 1846.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The second volume of our paper ended in July last. Since that time, owing to the scarcity of money throughout the country, we have made but little effort to collect the numerous bills standing on our books. The dawn of a better day, however, is now approaching, and the advance of produce has given a new impulse to business, and filling us with hope, the editors of our paper with the "ready," in this improved state of things, the Printer should be remembered. Our engagements for the next few months are of such a character, as to render it absolutely necessary that we should have a portion, at least, of what is due us. To many, we have already extended an indulgence quite as long as they could ask or desire, and hope they may find the present time a convenient one for squaring up accounts.

The approaching Term of Court will afford a favorable opportunity for our distant friends to either bring or send the small amounts they may owe us, and we hope they will not forget the urgency of our necessities. We have not appealed heretofore in vain, to the justice of our friends, and shall we do so now? Oct. 16.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

As full details as we could possibly furnish, of the recent engagement at Monterey, between the American and Mexican Armies, will be found in to-day's paper. Our brave men have again covered themselves with glory. They fought under every disadvantage, but at length drove the enemy—double our number—from one entrenchment to another, until it was forced to capitulate, and surrender the city.

But, in obtaining this glorious victory, we have lost many a noble officer and gallant soldier. The hearts of our countrymen are filled with the deepest gratitude for the heroic services of the brave men who have thus given their lives to the cause of their country; and the whole nation profoundly sympathizes with their bereaved families and friends.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, publishes the official despatches of General Taylor to the Government, relative to the recent engagement at Monterey. They were brought by Capt. Eaton in the brief space of sixteen days. The terms of capitulation, are subject to the orders of the two Governments, and the Sun states that it has information from a reliable source, that despatches will be immediately forwarded to Gen. Taylor, instructing him to terminate the armistice at once, and renew his operations with that determined vigor which has distinguished his prosecution of the war.

The determination of our Government is understood to be settled and unchangeable, since the cool reception given to our propositions for peace, to prosecute the war with an energy and vigor that we feel confident that no time will be lost in directing an immediate cessation of the capitulation.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The returns of the election in this State for members of Congress, indicate so clearly the election of five Democrats and three Whigs to the 30th Congress, as to obviate the necessity of giving more than a general summary. In the first district, Hon. T. B. King, Whig, is re-elected. No returns from the 2d district. In the 3d, the contest is rather close between Jones, Whig, and Towns, Dem., the 4th will re-elect Haralson, Dem., the 5th, Lumpkin, Dem., and the 6th, Cobb, Dem. The 7th district re-elects Stephens, Whig, and the 8th, Toombs, Whig.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The result in this State, as usual, is in favor of the Whigs. We had hoped for a better result, but have no cause for regret or complaint. The election in Baltimore, Frederick, Washington, &c., was unusually close. That sterling Democrat, Vansant, of Baltimore, was defeated for the Senate by only one vote. We have gained, however, one in his place, in Allegany, notwithstanding the war which has been waged upon the new Tariff Bill, and the wonderful changes anticipated on its passage.

RECAPITULATION.

The returns for the Senate are complete. By the table below it will be seen that the Democrats have not gained one member, leaving the Whigs for the next two years, with a majority of 5.

	1846.	1845.
Senators holding over,	9	3
Baltimore City,	1	0
Baltimore County,	0	1
Cecil,	0	1
Frederick,	1	0
Washington,	1	0
Allegany,	0	1
Queen Ann's,	1	0
Caroline,	0	1
Worcester,	0	1
	13	8

The House of Delegates will be composed of 52 Whigs, and 30 Democrats, being a Whig majority of 22, and giving the Whigs 27 majority on joint ballot.

	1846.	1845.
Baltimore City,	3	0
Baltimore County,	0	5
Cecil,	1	3
Harford,	1	3
Frederick,	5	0
Montgomery,	4	0
Kent,	3	0
Carroll,	4	0
Y. George's,	4	0
Charles,	2	1
Washington,	2	3
Talbot,	1	2
Calvert,	3	0
Allegany,	0	4
Queen Anne's,	3	2
Anne Ann's,	3	0
Caroline,	0	3
St. Mary's,	3	0
Dorchester,	4	0
Somerset,	4	0
Worcester,	3	1
	52	30

The Fall Term of the Loudoun Superior Court will commence on the fourth Monday of October.

BACK TO THE SENATE AGAIN.—The Kentucky Tribune suggests that Mr. Clay certainly will be sent to the Senate, if Mr. Morehead declines.

A GALLANT OFFICER WOUNDED.

Among the officers wounded in the recent engagement at Monterey, we regret to notice the name of Capt. R. N. Downie, of the Mississippi Regiment. When the tocsin of war first sounded, he gave up one among the most lucrative offices of his State, and placed himself at the head of a company of gallant volunteers. We were confident he would demean himself in such a manner on the field of battle or elsewhere with no discredit upon his native State, (Virginia,) or that of his adoption, (Mississippi.) The reports of the engagement fully show that where the hottest of the battle was raging, there was he to be found, and in connection with his brave and gallant division, numbering among them some of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of Mississippi, rendered most essential service to the commander-in-chief. In Capt. Downie's company, is Mr. CHARLES GIBBS, son of the late Mr. Charles Gibbs, dec'd. We hope, for the sake of a widowed mother, and other near and dear relations and friends, that he is not among those who have unfortunately fallen in defence of their country. If so, however, what death is more to be envied, than laying your life upon your country's altar.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

From the last number of the Rockingham Register, we learn that the trial of Wm. Hudson, charged with the murder of his wife, two children and his sister-in-law, last May, came on at the last Superior Court for Pendleton county, convened in Franklin on the 2nd inst.—Judge SMITH presiding. A true bill for murder had been found against him by the Grand Jury, in three several indictments; but he was arranged and tried alone upon the indictment for the murder of his wife. The Hon. J. S. Pennington, together with Col. A. S. Gray and John C. Woodson, were assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner. The defence set up for this inhuman and diabolical murder, was that which has become so common of late, insanity, but the Jury, a few moments after the case was given them, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The prisoner was soon after sentenced to be hung by Judge Smith, on the 18th December next.

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF MR. HOYT.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday morning, states that Mr. Hoyt, who was shot on Monday week, as alleged, by Mr. Wm. R. Myers, breathed his last on Friday evening, about half past seven o'clock. Since Wednesday evening last, he has been in a state of insensibility. He continued to the last moment of consciousness, to assert his innocence of the act with which he had been charged, and in regard to which circumstances were so strong against him. This denial was made under circumstances of the most imposing character—first, under oath, to a Magistrate, and subsequently to two clergymen, to both of whom he expressed his contrition, and his strong anxiety to be prepared for the change that he was sensible awaited him.

An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of Mr. Hoyt, and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by Wm. R. Myers, aided and abetted by Samuel S. Myers and Wm. S. Burr. A warrant was forthwith issued for the apprehension of the parties, and the final examination was to take place on Monday. The body of Mr. Hoyt was conveyed to New York for interment.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

The number of runaway slaves from all parts of Maryland and Virginia, this season, has been very great. The correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, writing from Washington under date of 12th inst., notices the arrest of two runaways from Loudoun county:—A black man and black woman, from Loudoun county, Va., have just been examined by Justices Donn and Goddard, and committed to jail. The man had free papers, and so had the woman, but they were not from the court, and bore evidence of forgery. The form of the document which the woman held, was copied from that of the man. The imitation seal would not do credit to the Chinese, who are so exact in tailoring that they even make the darts and patches on new garments if the pattern, unfortunately, possesses them. The woman, being a slave, will be delivered to her master, but the man, probably, will have to answer for assisting in her escape.

RIGHT OF WAY CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from several of the western and northwestern counties in this State, assembled at Weston, in Lewis county, on the 25th ult., to take into consideration the much mooted question of Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The delegation consisted of 500 from Lewis county, 75 from Harrison, 50 from Wood, 2 from Barbour, 3 from Gilmer, 1 from Pocahontas, 1 from Doddridge, 7 from Taylor, 1 from Roanoke, 4 from Braxton, 1 from Randolph, 6 from Ritchie, 1 from Fayette, and 5 from Nicholas. The Convention agreed upon no particular route for the road, but pointed to several as eligible.

Col. Everett Johnson of Harrison, presided over the Convention. The Hon. Geo. C. Dromgoole was present. The substance of the resolutions adopted are summed up as follows by a correspondent of the Richmond Whig:—

The first resolution declares, that the refusal of the last Legislature to grant the privilege to the North-west, of transporting her products to market, is an act of injustice unparalleled in legislation. The second resolution expresses a hope that such a course will not be continued, and a determination to persevere till success is obtained. The third resolution agrees to petition the Legislature again for the unrestricted right of way through Virginia for the B. & O. R. R. Company, from some point on the Potomac, not lower down than the South Branch, to some point on the Ohio, not lower down than the mouth of the Little Kanawha river. The fourth appoints committees, to draft memorials, obtain signatures to them, and to correspond with the friends of the Right of Way. The fifth authorizes the officers to transmit the proceedings to the Governor and request them to be presented to the Legislature.

FIRE AT VICKSBURG.

A serious fire occurred at Vicksburg on the 29th ult. The whole square between Jackson and Grove streets and on the west side of Washington street was consumed, together with the buildings on the east side of Washington street. The amount of property destroyed has not yet been accurately ascertained, but it is very heavy. Our former townsman, Mr. James Gwinn, is a heavy sufferer. It will be recollected he also lost heavily by the destructive fire in that city last fall.

The Rev. Dr. Bascom, one of the great lights of the Methodist Church, is to take charge of a "Review," to be published at Nashville, Tennessee, for the M. E. Church, South.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania elections came off on Tuesday. They must have had a wet time for it, if the rain proved general. The Baltimore Sun thus accounts for the nonreception of any election news for its paper of Wednesday morning:—

The telegraph from Philadelphia was yesterday brought to a stand in its operations by several of the posts near Canton having been washed away by the flood, the water from the river covering the railroad track several feet. We are consequently without any returns from the Philadelphia election, which we had made full preparations to have forwarded to us in time for to-day's paper.

THE STEAMER.

We are still without any tidings from the Great Britain. The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday, says:— "This steamer has now been out eighteen days, and whether she will be on the 23d ult., as advertised. The statements that her day of sailing was postponed to the 26th are entirely untrue. It is possible that she was delayed in consequence of a storm reported by the passengers in the Hibernia to have occurred on the 23d, and which perhaps was felt at Liverpool previous to the time fixed for her departure. But no postponement had been announced when the Hibernia left Liverpool on the 19th ult."

COL. WM. H. WATSON.

The death of this brave officer, the commander of the Maryland and Washington Division of Volunteers, has produced no little sensation throughout the whole country. In Baltimore, his native City, the feeling consequent upon the sad intelligence, has been deep and profound. By profession a lawyer, a man of wealth and influence, united to his generous and noble impulses, and brave and heroic daring, it may well be imagined that where all these traits in his character were known and appreciated, his death produced a gloom.

In the City and County Courts, on Monday morning, appropriate resolutions, commemorative of his worth, were unanimously adopted, and the Courts adjourned over for a day. The remarks of Messrs. McMahon, Beverly Johnson and others, in introducing the sad intelligence to the Courts, were exceedingly felicitous, and breathed the true sentiments of patriotism and love of country.

It is proposed by the citizens of the Ward in which Col. Watson was born, to erect a monument to his memory, in one of the public squares of the City. His remains, if this proposition be carried out, will be brought on in a short time, with those of the lamented Ringgold.

CAPT. WILLIAMS.

The Georgetown Advocate says: "Capt. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, killed during the series of desperate conflicts before Monterey, was a resident of some time, and married in this town. He married a daughter of the estimable widow of the late Thomas Peter, Esq., at whose residence the orphans of Capt. Williams now remain—their mother being also dead."

Capt. W. was a brother-in-law to Mr. George W. Peter, of Jefferson county, at whose residence, near the Shannondale Springs, a daughter of the unfortunate deceased, is now sojourning.

A HEAVY RAIN.

Tuesday last, a most violent storm of rain and wind prevailed near the whole day, through this section of Virginia. We have heard of considerable damage being done by the rise in the water courses, and the blowing down of trees, fences, &c., by the wind. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thus notices the storm in that vicinity.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 7 P. M.

GREAT FRESHET ON THE POTOMAC.

The southern mail boat has just arrived, nearly three hours over her time, having been detained by an unprecedented freshet in the Potomac river, which is said to exceed any similar visitation for the past twenty years. The mail, however, being nothing of interest, it having failed to connect beyond Petersburg, Va. A heavy storm of rain commenced to fall in this vicinity at 2 o'clock this morning, and has continued without intermission throughout the day. This afternoon a rapid rise commenced in the waters of the Potomac, and in a short time it rose over the wharves, sweeping off every thing that would float, and finally washing away Riley's wharf to its foundation.

The damage on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is said to be very great, not only above Georgetown, but on the cross-cut to Alexandria. It has occurred just in the height of the business season on the canal, and its effects will be seriously felt. The water in Georgetown has risen to an unusual height, and great damage is said to have been done to the wharves, as well as to the goods in a number of the warehouses on Water street. Considerable damage has also been done at Alexandria.

At the navy yard I learn that a considerable portion of the southern ship house has been blown down.

THE BATTLE AT MONTEREY.—The news of the battle at Monterey was received with a salute of 100 guns in Philadelphia. A New York letter says:—

"The proud flag of our country to-day floats in triumph from a thousand masts in this city, and from ten thousand at least in the cities and towns on the great line of northern telegraphic connections. The whole nation breathes deeper and freer, and one portion of it is today in an ecstasy of excitement and congratulation. The gallant achievement of the capture of Monterey, after a desperate contest of three days duration, with a force double our own, is indeed an achievement to talk of; and our citizens 'wilt do it nothen' else, to-day."

THE CITY OF MONTEREY.—This place, now in possession of Gen. Taylor, is the capital of the State of New Leon. It is on the Fernando river, about 220 miles from the mouth. It has well paved streets and mostly one-story stone buildings. The population is about 12,000, and the city is situated on the main traveling route from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico.

THE NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.—The Washington Union of Thursday says:—"The whole number of treasury notes, issued since the 20th of August last, when the issue first began under the late law of Congress, may be stated thus:—

1827 notes of \$500,	\$913,500
6223 " 100,	622,300
8363 " 50,	418,150
	\$1,953,950

On Monday last, BARTON CAMPBELL, Esq., was re-elected Commissioner of the Revenue for Berkeley county.

TREASURE FOUND.—The Barnstable Patriot says, that "two men belonging to Nantucket, discovered on the shores of that island, a few days since, after an unusually low oblique, a cask, the head showing itself a little above the surface of the water, and which they found, on extricating it from its bed, to contain 5,000 Spanish dollars. It is thought to be a part of the cargo of a brig, wrecked at that place more than fifteen years ago."

PREBYTERY OF WINCHESTER.

We learn (says the Richmond Republican,) from the Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald, that this ecclesiastical body met in Fredericksburg, on the evening of the 30th ult., and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dutton, of Charlottesville. Divine service, says the Herald, was performed daily, during the sessions of the Presbytery, at eleven in the morning, and again in the evening. Three young men were ordained to the Ministry on Saturday night, and the occasion is said to have been one of much interest. The Presbytery then adjourned, but the members remained on Sunday, in the course of which day the Rev. Mr. McLane delivered an interesting address on Colonization.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday next is the day for the commencement of our Superior Court. The Term is likely to be a protracted one, and many cases of importance will come before the Court. The trial of WILLIAM CLAY, for the murder of a Mr. GRAY, some months since, will come on early in the week—it occupied, it will be recollected, several days during the last term, but the Jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

WINCHESTER MEDICAL COLLEGE. We are gratified to hear that the commencement of this Institution has been eminently successful. The number of students will compare with almost any other similar institution, at its beginning. The Lectures are progressing regularly, and give entire satisfaction to the students, and numerous visitors who have been present.—Dr. STRAITH, of our town, has delivered two Lectures on Obstetrics, and we are gratified to hear from one who is well competent to judge, that they exhibited research and investigation, and an entire familiarity with the subject in hand, that done him great credit.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Medical Science, among its notices of Medical Institutions, thus notices the opening of Winchester College:—

"New institutions for teaching, we may mention the Winchester Medical College of Virginia, the success of whose announcement is a most good wish for its success: 'The Lectures in the Winchester Medical College will commence on Monday, the fifth day of October, and will be continued till the latter part of May.' This is as it should be, both for the reputation of the professors and the proper instruction of the students. The period of four months is quite too short for the attainment of either of these objects."

ODD FELLOWS PROCESSION.

Loudoun Lodge, I. O. O. F., intend having a Procession and other ceremonies on the 21st November. P. G. M. Yorks Alee, of Washington, is to deliver the oration. Neighboring Lodges are invited to be present, and a cordial welcome is extended.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. The twentieth annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, represents the company in a flourishing condition.

During the past year, as we learn from a condensed summary of the Report, in the Baltimore Sun, there were transported over the main stem 193,916 tons of merchandise and 280,264 passengers, being an increase of 53,609 tons and 77,806 passengers.

To meet this great increase of the travel and trade, the machinery of the company has been much increased.

There were 18,393 tons of coal carried over the road—an increase of 3,373 over last year.

The relaying of the road to Harpers-Ferry, with a new and improved rail, has been progressing very rapidly, and expected to be completed for use before the 1st of January next.

The number of passengers carried over the Washington road was 157,156 in the year, being an increase of 53,668 over the previous year; and in the same time the revenue from this road increased \$21,851 80—an increase justly ascribed to the reduction in fare which was made in September last.

The gross revenue of the company for the main stem of the road amounted to \$855,315 34 The expenses were 454,839 88 Net profits \$440,475 34 This is an increase of \$65,714 60 over the previous year, and more than 6 per cent on the capital of the company. Of the profits \$65,749 64 have been paid on account of the Barringo debt; and \$284,184 76 to a subscription to the Connellsville Railroad, to the construction of the road, purchase of locomotives, &c., being \$90,640 94, or about 11 per cent on the capital.

Of the money remaining the board have applied \$20,000 to the sinking fund on account of the Washington road loan, and the rest to pay a portion of the dividend of three per cent, which has been declared, to the stockholders, and made payable as follows: To holders of less than fifty shares of stock 3 per cent in money, and to holders of more than fifty shares one per cent in money, and two per cent in six per cent bonds of the company, with interest payable quarterly, and redeemable in twenty years.

The report gives every information in regard to the proposed issue of bonds of the company to meet the expense of relaying the road to Harpers-Ferry, the extension of the road to the Ohio, the subscription for 700 shares (\$850,000) of the stock of the Connellsville railroad, the prospects of the Company for the ensuing year, &c.

MONEY MATTERS, &c.—Satisfactory security can command almost any amount of money at about legal interest. The same is the case at almost all the Atlantic cities. At Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the papers all speak of the same gratifying fact—an easy money market.—Enterprise is active, and all branches of business in progress. Stocks are more depressed than almost anything else, but this depression is the result of other causes than a want of money.—The war, and the uncertainty of its duration, is what most affects the price of speculative stocks.

The coal trade, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is improving in the amount coming to market.—The return of the week ending on the 2d inst., showed an increase of 4000 tons over the previous week, and we notice that the returns for the week ending on the 9th inst., showed an increase over the week ending on the 2d, of 1800 tons.

LARGE ORGAN.—The Organ of Trinity church, New York, is the largest in the United States.—The case is of solid oak, in the Gothic style, the height of the organ is 52 feet, with 27 feet, depth 32 feet. It has 44 stops, and nearly 2500 pipes. It was built by Mr. Henry Erben of that city, and cost \$16,000. The performance on it of Wednesday and Thursday is said to have been very successful.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—The English bushel of wheat weighs 70 pounds; 8 bushels equal 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton weight.

91 bushels American wheat, of 60 pounds to the bushel, equal to the English quarter.

The English sack of flour weighs 280 pounds, and 7 sacks 1,960 pounds, equal to 10 American barrels.

The bushel of fine Liverpool salt weighs 56 pounds; the sack contains 4 bushels, 224 pounds. Ten sacks make a ton weight 2240 pounds; the bushel of Grand Aium Salt weighs 64 pounds, the sack contains 8 bushels, equal to 512 pounds—ten sacks make a ton.

To bring English sterling money to dollars and cents, double the pence, the answer is cents.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

CONVENTION.

Mr. EORR.—In your paper of the 9th, you invite the attention of the people of Jefferson to a Circular, put forth by the committee of the late Convention, urging upon the various counties throughout the State the appointment of a Vigilance Committee, to further the movement of Reform. The counties are also urged to send forward delegations to the Convention on the 2d of December, which will be strong in numbers and respectable in influence.

I presume the Vigilance Committees, when appointed, and the proposed Convention on the 2d of December, should, if most, be intended as the preliminary means, whereby the present Organic Law of this State, shall be reformed, and the work of regeneration made complete.

Upon the subject of a Convention I have bestowed much study and reflection, and have thought that the different questions that will be acted on,—should one meet,—viz: the extension of the right of suffrage—remodelling of the Judiciary—changing the mode of electing the Governor and other officers—whether representation shall be upon the mixed or white basis, and other questions connected with the future government of the State, are eminently worthy of the serious attention of the people, and speedy action thereon.

The reflection I have given the subject of a Convention has made me its friend. I would see, with pleasure, the Right of Suffrage extended—the Governor elected by the people—the Judiciary remodelled, and the vexed question of representation settled. Each one of these reforms, I intend, with your permission, to discuss through the columns of your valuable paper, in a spirit, I trust, of fairness, moderation and truth. If what I write is erroneous, there is reason abundant among the community to combat it. If it shall be truth, it may incite other heads to take up the pen, and urge on Constitutional reform. I neither expect praise or censure. I am indifferent to both.

If what I write is wrong, please make it right—if it be right, please cannot make it wrong. In this number I propose calling your attention to but one point—the action of the Legislature of Virginia at its last session, upon the motion to have an act passed, authorizing the call of a Convention to amend or alter the Constitution of the State. Or in other words, to the right of the Legislature to interfere in the organization of that Convention, by deciding whether it shall be organized upon the mixed or white basis. I deny that they have the power to pass any act touching the basis upon which such Convention shall organize. It is not conferred upon them by the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, or any principle we have acted upon since this was a government.

The Constitution of Virginia requires the Legislature (two-thirds concurring) to re-appoint representation at certain periods throughout the Commonwealth. The Bill of Rights declares, "that all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them; that government is, or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community; of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and in most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration; and that when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it." There is certainly no authority here conferred upon the Legislature, authorizing them to organize a Convention of the people, upon any given basis.

The bill reported by the committee during the last session, proposed to organize the Convention on the basis of the present House of Delegates.—There was a substitute proposing the white basis—the Delegates could not agree, and the measure fell through. Thus by debating a question over which they had no authority, the great expectations of a large number of the citizens of this Commonwealth were disappointed.

It may be stated as an ascertained fact, that the Western part of this State has a white population of thirty thousand over the Eastern part. Let us suppose by way of argument, and by way of illustrating the enormity of the right claimed by the Legislature, that this Western majority give preference to the white over the mixed basis, and that the Legislature at its last session had passed an act, calling a Convention, and had declared that the Convention should be organized upon the mixed basis.—The Convention met—organized a Constitution with representation upon the mixed basis—submit it to the people, and they reject it. In this supposed case, the thirty thousand majority of Western Virginia, have decided against representation upon the mixed basis, but they have not decided in favor of the white basis. And why? because the Legislature would not give them the opportunity of voting for representation on the white basis.—Because the Legislature were, would give them no Convention but a rejected one, and this Convention would offer for their suffrage no basis but a mixed one. Does not the Legislature by thus organizing this Convention completely nullify the voice of 30,000 independent voters,—in effect the Legislature make a Constitution, by retaining the old one, and by refusing to permit the people to make a new one.

It is well known, that at the last session, this Convention question was passed over, because the Delegates could not agree upon the basis, upon which the proposed Convention was to be organized. I maintain that this right of organization belongs exclusively to the Convention when it assembles—that the Legislature would have assumed an unwarrantable power, had the proposal been carried out,—a power not conferred by the Constitution, or the Bill of Rights, but directly opposed to the fundamental doctrine of the latter, which declares that a majority of the people hath an indubitable right to alter or abolish their Constitution. This right the Legislature would utterly destroy, by refusing to grant a Convention, unless the people will first let them organize it. Yes, organize it in such a manner that the people shall have such a Constitution to vote on, as they will most certainly reject. But it may be said, you can change the Legislature.—Very true, but so far as this unwarrantable assumption of power is concerned the result is the same. Suppose you elect an entirely new Legislature, favorable to the white basis, and that a majority of the people are favorable to representation on the mixed basis.—If this new Legislature claims the same right of organizing the basis of the Convention, is not the result the same. Most certainly in this indirect manner the Delegates can prevent the people from altering their Constitution at any time. I wish to be here understood as giving no preference to the white over the mixed, or the mixed over the white basis. But only as denying that the Legislature has any authority whatever, to organize any Convention called for the purpose of altering the State Constitution, upon either mixed or white basis—this right or power belongs exclusively to that Convention when it meets.

Thus, with a large number of the people of Virginia desire a Convention to alter their Constitution in various particulars, the Legislature, by an unwarrantable assumption of power, the offering of the fears of a certain portion of the State, in effect, refuses to grant their request.

The Act concerning a Convention passed on the 21st January, 1838, which was the first step taken by the Legislature towards the formation of the Constitution which we now have, was merely passed for the purpose of taking the sense of the people upon the question, whether they desire a Convention or not. The Act passed February 10th, 1839, to organize a Convention, states that "the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth has been taken on the question, whether they desire a Convention to amend the State Constitution or not; and it has been ascertained that it is the wish of the people that a Convention shall be called for the purpose aforesaid, in order therefore to the assembling of such Convention." It proceeds to declare who shall vote, where and when the election shall take place, the duties of Sheriffs, Clerks, &c., in said election,—but does not contain one word as to what basis that Convention shall be

organized on,—leaving that question where it properly belongs, to the people. The present Constitution confers no new power on the Legislature in this particular. From whence then do they derive the authority to declare that we shall only have a Convention, provided we let them organize the basis of representation in that Convention? The power of the Legislature now, is the same as it was in 1828,—their duty the same exactly; viz: to pass an Act to take the sense of the people on the question of Convention or no Convention. If the decision is for a Convention, to pass another Act, setting forth the fact, state the time and place of the elections, the duties of officers conducting the same, &c.; and when they have done this, they will have gone to the extent of their authority.

I ask you, Mr. Editor, what is to be done, when they who are declared by the Bill of Rights to be the servants of the people, become their masters. I admit that when a people have adopted a Constitution, and therein pointed out a mode by which the same shall be altered, it is wise and it is preferable that that mode should be pursued. But I contend, that if the agents selected refuse to pursue that mode, without assuming other powers not delegated, the people have the right to change their Constitution, without the intervention of their agents, in any mode which to a majority of them shall seem best. If the Legislature continues to refuse a simple Convention, and this is the limit of their power, let the people in each county elect delegates to a Convention—let that Convention organize itself and prepare a Constitution for the people, and if mixed or white basis continues to be the bone of contention, let them settle the other questions of reform—prepare two Constitutions alike in all particulars save on the basis of representation. Let one be on the white, and one on the mixed basis—submit them both to the people, and the vexed question will be ended.—And the Constitution thus prepared will be as binding as any that ever was made.

Were I not afraid of occupying too much space in your paper, I would quote here upon line from the writings of some of the most distinguished names that Virginia can boast, in support of the doctrine here advanced.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

OUR ARMS AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

Capitulation of Monterey—Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Battalion Killed—Three Hundred Americans Killed and Two Hundred Wounded.

The Pleasance has received a happy memorandum of the operations of the American army before Monterey, from the 19th to the 24th of September.

On the 19th, Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men, after recrossing the city at about fifteen or sixteen hundred yards from the Cathedral Fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries.

The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making a reconnaissance of the city batteries and commanding heights.

On the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town, and to storm the heights above the Bishop's palace, which vital point the enemy appeared to have strangely neglected.

Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after the encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered that besides the fort at the Bishop's palace and the occupation of the heights about it, two forts on commanding eminences on the opposite side of the San Juan had been fortified and occupied.

These two latter heights were then stormed and carried. The guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's palace.

On the same morning, the 21st, the first division of regular troops under Gen. Twiggs, and the volunteer division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of General Worth.

The twenty-four pounders, had been put in battery on the night of the 20th, in a ravine about 700 yards distant from the Cathedral Fort, and were supported by the 4th regiment of infantry. At 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 21st, the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the first division, with the 3d and 4th infantry in advance under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

This attack was directed by Major Minshel, engineer, and Major Kirney, quartermaster, of the Texas division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering, and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the citadel and the second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the prospects, streets, and house-tops of the city.

The rear of the first battery soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops, through the gorge of the works killed or dislodged the artilleryists and infantry from it and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear.

The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee, and first Ohio Regiments, the two former regiments being the first to enter and occupy the fort.

The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Ohio regiments, although warmly engaged in the streets for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defences, were unable from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came upon to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day.

The 3d, 4th and 1st infantry, and the Baltimore battalion remained as the garrison of the captured position under Col. Garland, assisted by Captain Ridgely's battery.

Two twelve pounders, one four pounder, and one howitzer, were captured in this fort. Three officers and some twenty or thirty men were taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely.

The storming party of Gen. Worth's division also captured two nine pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, of the 3d artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops, under Capt. Blanchard, performed efficient and gallant service, as part of Captain Vinton's command.

Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's palace also on this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemies' defences in the city.

On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman, with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiments.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the 2d and 3d forts and defences, each of which had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who apprehending another assault, on the night of the 22d had retired from all his defences to the main palace and its immediate vicinity.

A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. These were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, and by Bragg's light artillery and the 3d infantry. The enemies fire was constant and unintermitted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c.

In the vicinity of the palace, the pieces of Bragg's artillery were also used with much efficiency far into the heart of the city. This engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main palace, in its immediate vicinity, and to the Cathedral Fort or Citadel.

Early in the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Taylor, under a flag of truce, making an offer of capitulation to which the latter refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant. At the same time a demand to surrender was made to Gen. Ampudia in reply.

Twelve o'clock, P. M., was the hour at which the acceptance was to be communicated to the American General.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted, the principal officers of each on either side accompanying their Generals.

After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. Gen. Taylor arose, and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers.

At the expiration of the hour the discharge of the mortars to be the signal for the commencement of hostilities.

At the expiration of the time agreed on, however, an officer was sent on the part of General Ampudia to inform the American General that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had, after the consultation with his general officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

Ampudia said his force was 7,000, but it is estimated at 11,000. The forts occupied by Ridgely's artillery company, who turned the captured pieces against the Mexican forces, and the firing was kept up by this company during the day.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

MONTEARY, 12 M., Sept. 24th.

Messrs. Editors: The express for Camargo is just preparing to start, and I have but a moment to write you a few lines.

Our brave Col. Watson has been killed, and the command has devolved on our brave and spirited Capt. James E. Stewart.

He fought like a tiger; at one time he was attacked by five Mexicans. He lost his sword, but knocked one fellow down with his fist, and seized his musket with which he knocked down three more of the five with the bat, and bayoneted them on the spot.

Lieut. B. F. Owens, also fought with gallantry. He led 30 men without the loss of a man up to the very mouths of the 12 pounders, which he selected and took.

Lieut. Ballou Huzzar nine times nine for her gallant and noble son, CAPT. STEWART. Our loss is about 6 men killed, and from 10 to 12 wounded, and they are being carried in every moment.

General Taylor has warmly complimented Captain Stewart and Lieut. Owens. Poor Watson was killed at the head of his regiment.

The Express off. J. M. The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows: That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the Artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral Fort or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day, (25th) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linas and San Fernando.

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COOL SHIVALRY.—The Paulding Clarion states that Moses French and Charles Haberd, of Jackson county, Miss., met in the woods a few days since. French proposed that they should settle a difficulty which had existed for some time between them—at the same time throw off his hat. Haberd replied "he could soon do that," and raising his rifle deliberately shot him through the body and made his escape.

A DUEL.—The N. O. Commercial Times mentions that a duel took place on Friday, the 2d inst., between Dr. Thomas and Mr. F. P. Le Beau, both old and respected citizens; weapons, small swords. "We regret to learn," says the Times, "that the former received a very severe wound in the right side, which gave rise to serious apprehensions regarding the result." He was, however, considered out of danger.

BANK OF MILLINGTON NOTES.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that several altered notes were passed at different stores in that city on Wednesday evening. They were for, amounting to the sum of \$100,000, and were issued by the Bank of Millington, Md. The tens of the Millington Bank are described in Bicknell's Reporter, under the head of No. 2, a reference to which would enable storekeepers and others to detect them. This alteration to the Bank of Montgomery county, is a new operation; and so well done that the fraud is with difficulty discovered.

METHODS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The total number of Wesleyans in Great Britain is 349,408 at present, being an increase of 60 since the number was taken last year. In Ireland a decrease of 380 has taken place, but there was an increase of 441 on the mission stations, making a total increase throughout the year of only 751 in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

ECONOMY IN COOKING CRABBERIES.—To each quart of berries, very shortly after the cooking of the same, add a teaspoonful of salaratus. This will help to neutralize the acidulous juice which they contain as to make it necessary to use only one-fourth part as much sugar as would have been requisite had they been cooked without using salaratus.

MATERIAL FOR NEW STATES.—California will make forty-five States, each the size of New Jersey; and New Mexico is equal to twenty-five New Jerseys.

It was the remark of Miss Landon, that marriage is like money—seem to want it, and you can't get it.

Mr. N. P. Willis, we see by the New Bedford papers, was married, on the 1st inst., in that town, to the only daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnel, M. C.

Tainted meat can be entirely freed of its disagreeable taste, if kept in a piece of charred, or burntstick kept in the pot. A piece of charcoal is good.

COLORAD VOTERS.—The New York State Convention, after considerable debate, agreed to allow the exciting provision of the Constitution relative to a colored person's vote, to remain as it is at present, which permits them to vote on a freehold of \$250. Bank charters are prohibited forever.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by WILLIAM HAYDEN, Flour and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 14, 1846.

DEAR SIR.—Our Flour market for the last week has been dull with a decline of 10 cents per bushel. On Wednesday 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Thursday 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Friday 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Saturday 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Sunday 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4.

GRAIN.—Red Wheat 95 cts to \$1.00 and dull; white Corn 63 cts, which is a decline of about 15 cents; yellow 60 cts; Rye 70 cts; Oats 31 cts; New Corn 55 cts. There is a time about 100,000 bushels of corn adrift at our wharves.

CATTLE.—The market has declined—the average sales were about \$1 1/2 per lb. HOGS.—The market is dull and sales are about 12 cts per lb. WHISKEY.—1 quarts 25 cts in bills, and 25 cts in bills.

Lard and Bacon has advanced from last week's prices: HAMS.—Western 12 1/2 cts, Shoulders 41 cts—Lard 71 cts; rendered 70 1/2 cts. G. A. Salt \$1 31, Fine Salt 75 cts.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

At New York, on Monday, the demand for flour was quite moderate; about 5,000 bbls. Troy, were sold from the wharf at 85 1/2, with some Genesee at 85 1/2. The market was well supplied with Wheat; holders asked 1 20 a bushel for the best Western. Mixed Western corn sold at 65 a 70 cents weight; and Western and Satorry flour for export at 70 a 72 cents. Rye 80 cents; Good barley 65 cents.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, flour was dull; common brands were held at 85 1/2; the only sales reported were Brandywine at 85 3/4, and "Leecbush extra" at near 85, both for shipment. Rye flour and corn meal scarce, and held at 85 1/2. Receipts of wheat light; two small lots sold at \$1 for Southern, and \$1 07 for Pa. Southern yellow corn 63 cents; Oats 30 cents.

WANTED.

In Marlborough, on Wednesday, 7th instant, by the Rev. Wm. H. Coffin, Mr. CHARLES H. BOWMAN to Miss ROSA A. BAKER, daughter of Mr. David Baker—all of Marlborough.

On the 10th of October, 1846, at Blooming Hill, D. C. by the Rev. J. D. Matthews, of Washington City, D. C. the Rev. JOHN M. HARRIS of Jefferson Co., Va., to Mrs. ELIZA M. SHERMAN, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Matthews, of Washington City, D. C. by the Rev. J. D. Matthews, of Blooming Hill, D. C.

At Mount Zion Church, Berkeley, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Baker, Mr. WILLIAM Y. GROVE to Miss SARAH E. MILLER, both of Berkeley county.

In St. John's Church, Charleston, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. E. B. Nash, John F. SPOONER, Esq., of Berkeley, Va., to Miss VIRGINIA S. QUARRIE, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Quarrier, of Charleston, Kanawha.

In the Methodist Church, Md., on Tuesday the 6th instant, by the Rev. John F. Price, Mr. CONRAD AYLS, of Washington county, Md. to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BOWELL, of Loudoun county.

In Frederick City, Md., on the 6th instant, by the Rev. D. Zachariah, Mr. JOSEPH L. MARYE of Harpers-Ferry, Va., to Miss CHARLOTTE E. KELLEN, of Frederick County, Md.

[Accompanying the above notice, the Printer was kindly remembered by receiving a portion of the bride's cake. In return, he can but wish to the happy couple, many years of uninterrupted felicity, and through the many and cherished scenes of life, that they may have no cause to desire a severance of the silken cord.]

DIED.

On Sunday night last, after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH E. TAYLOR, widow of the late Benjamin Taylor of Clarke county, and mother of John C. R. Taylor, Esq., of this county, aged 78 years.

On Sunday night last, JOHN, son of Edward E. Cooke, Esq., of this county, aged 7 years.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Third Quarterly Meeting for Jefferson Circuit will be held by Rev. JOHN H. BERRY, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dunbar Hill, Berkeley county, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 24th. Oct. 15.

A Protracted Meeting will be held at Zion Church, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Head, commencing on Saturday, 17th inst. Oct. 16.

PEW RENTS. The Pew Rents of the Presbyterian Church in this place, were due on the 1st instant. Those indebted will please make payment to either of the undersigned: T. RUTHERFORD, C. G. STEWART, Charleston, Oct. 9, 1846.

Will You Pay in Advance? Those who design paying their subscriptions for the current volume in advance, should reflect that the expiration of the time allowed is drawing near. The price of our paper is \$2.50, but for the benefit of all concerned we are willing to take \$2.00, if paid at the time of subscribing, or within three months thereafter. We give this notice that ALL may understand. Those who disregard it, will surely not complain if we insist upon a strict adherence to our terms.

Read the following voluntary tribute to WISTAR'S BALSAM, from the Kinderhook N. Y. Sentinel, dated July 31, 1845: "HOPE NEVER DIES."

The extraordinary virtues of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the cure of Pulmonary complaints, have been attested by many persons, that he who doubts its efficacy must be in truth a very skeptic. A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been effected by this medicine in the town of Chatham, in this county, and which was related to us by Dr. Herrick, an eminent physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady, who had long labored under an incurable cough, and who had been under the care of several physicians without experiencing any relief, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was informed by her medical attendants that she must die. All her own physicians, also, pointed to the grave. Fortunately, she was induced to send to the Kinderhook Bookstore for a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as a last resort in her critical situation. Before its contents were exhausted, the young lady experienced great relief, and in a few days she was able to get up and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health, and blesses the day when she first resorted to the use of this healing Balsam.

Get a fresh supply of the above Balsam, on hand and for sale by J. H. BEARD, Charleston.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, in the suit of Johnson Garrett against George Rowles and Administrators and heirs, will be offered at Public Sale, in the town of Bolton, near Harpers-Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, on the 31st of November next, on the premises, certain

HOUSES AND LOTS, of which George Rowles died, and which he seized and possessed—thirty-four in number—together with a large Two-Story STONE HOUSE on Lot No. 2. This property has been recently surveyed and divided into small lots. The surveys, together with the plans, will be shown to purchasers on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand—the balance in equal installments of 12, 18 and 24 months; the deferred payments to be secured with good personal security, and the title to be retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WM. LUCAS, Com'r. Oct. 16, 1846—ts.

N. B.—Persons desiring to have a fuller description, can see the Plat and Report of Mr. Brown, Surveyor, in my possession. W. L.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have respectfully given notice to the public at large, that he will attend at all times to the sale of Merchandise, Personal Property, or any other business in his line, anywhere in Jefferson or the neighboring counties. He promises entire satisfaction to those who may employ him, and his terms are such as to make it the interest of all wanting services in his way, to give him a call. Any communications addressed to me at Harpers-Ferry, will be promptly attended to.

The public's obedient servant, RIDGELY S. CLARKE. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 16, 1846—St. [F. P. copy]

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

I have just replenished from the Markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, his Drug Store in Charleston, with every article belonging to his line—They have been purchased at the best houses, and are assured to be of approved quality.

Physicians and others wishing their Medical Prescriptions filled, can have it done on the best terms, and in the most correct manner. J. H. BEARD, October 16, 1846.

To our old customers and all who may wish to purchase Goods 25 to 33 per cent. less than they were sold in the Spring.

WE will, during the present week, receive our Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which we respectfully call the attention of those who buy and those who do not, as it always gives us pleasure to show our Goods, although we may not effect a sale. It will be useless here to attempt to enumerate the different articles, but suffice it to say that we have nearly every article usually found in the country. And as we are not desirous of making an average of prices so that we can make a profit on our old and new stock, we will say that any article that was purchased in the Spring will be bought at cost, if not less—and those that were purchased this Fall will be had at an advance of 20 to 25 per cent., either for cash or credit. JOHN J. LOCK & CO. Oct. 16, 1846.

New Fall Goods.

CRANE & SADLER have just received and are now opening their Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which have been selected with great care in the Eastern markets, and which are now offered at greatly reduced prices. Oct. 16, 1846.

New Goods.

WE are receiving our supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we invite our friends, customers and the public, to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Oct. 16, 1846. MILLER & TATE.

To the Ladies.

WE are now receiving our supply of FALL DRESS GOODS, which consists of a variety of styles of Mousselines and Cashmeres, plain and satin-striped, Pale Ala, Oregon and Monterey Plaids, new and desirable articles for Dresses; a variety of Bonnet Silk and Bonnet Trimmings, Shawls, Scarfs, and a few Graduated Robes, at \$1 75; Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Oct. 16, 1846. JOHN J. LOCK & CO.

Gentlemen's Ware.

WE can now offer to the Gentlemen greater bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, than has ever been offered in Charleston. Cloths of all shades and prices, from \$1 to \$10; Cassimeres, such as sold last spring for \$1 75 can now be bought for \$1; good Sattinets at 50 cts. All who wish to purchase cheap should call soon, for bargains will sell and must go. Oct. 16, 1846. J. J. LOCK & CO.

Fancy Articles.

I HAVE just received from the Eastern Markets, a choice and well selected assortment of Fancy Articles, embracing in addition to the varieties usually kept at my store, many new and useful ones, which will be offered on the lowest terms. My Store is a very complete, but no time this week for particulars. Oct. 16, 1846. JOHN H. BEARD.

NOTICE.

THE farmers of Jefferson and adjacent counties, will find me after a brief absence, (from this to the 20th inst.) at home, where I shall be at all times prepared to contract for their crops of Wheat. Those calling to make sale, will please bring with them, a sample of the wheat they wish to sell, carefully selected. JAMES L. RANSON. Oct. 16, 1846.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late Jonathan Burns, dec'd, that immediate settlement will be expected for all notes, open accounts, &c. due the estate. Persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. HARRISON A. ANDERSON, Adm'r of J. Burns, dec'd. Oct. 16, 1846—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on the 27th day of this month, at the Farm of the late George W. Humphreys, about 14 miles from Charleston, and commonly known as the "Haines Tract," the

Personal Property, belonging to the Estate, consisting of 4 or 5 head of Work Horses; Several Milch Cows and Calves; 30 or 40 head of Sheep; 95 or 100 head of Hogs; And a great variety of Farming Implements, such as a Wagon, two good Wheat Fans, Bar-shed Ploughs, Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes, Grindstone, and many other articles of value.

Terms.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards; the purchaser giving bond and approved security; under that sum the cash will be required. A. N. TATE, Executor. JOHN HUMPHREYS, Esqrs. H. HEYES, Oct. 16, 1846.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE undersigned is now receiving his fall and winter supply of New and Seasonable Goods, embracing every article that customers may wish or desire. They have been purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be offered at the very lowest prices for cash or credit. The public will give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Oct. 16, 1846. E. M. AINSWORTH.

A CARD.

THE Ladies of Charleston and Jefferson County are most respectfully invited to examine my extensive stock of Fashionable Goods. They may rest assured no pains have been spared to obtain the very latest styles, which will be found inferior to none in the valley, and all at greatly reduced prices. It would be impossible to enumerate. I want a call from all, whether they wish to buy or not. J. J. MILLER. Oct. 9, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

THE Junior Partner of our firm will return in a few days from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., all of which will be sold to punctual dealers at short profits on twelve months credit. We invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. GIBSON & HARRIS. October 9, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their supply of Fall & Winter Goods, which have been bought with great care and on the best terms. We would politely invite all to give us a call, and if we cannot please both in quality and price, of course we will not expect to sell. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 9. WOODS & CO.

Company Notice.

THE Company under my command, are ordered to parade in front of the Market-House in Charleston, on the 13th Saturday, 17th October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. JOHN LOCK, Capt. October 9, 1846.

Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving my supply of Fall and Winter Goods, to which I invite the attention of my customers and the public generally. Oct. 9, 1846. WM. S. LOCK.

Handsome Shawls.

I AM now receiving and opening the largest, cheapest, and most beautiful assortment of Shawls I ever offered to the public—to which I invite the special and early attention of the Ladies. Oct. 9. WM. S. LOCK.

Fancy Goods.

I HAVE just opened and have ready for sale, a beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods. I have not time this week to enumerate articles. Will the Ladies do me the favor to call and see them? Respectfully, WM. S. LOCK. Oct. 9, 1846.

Shingles Wanted.

ONE thousand good oak Shingles, is wanted immediately at THIS OFFICE. Oct. 9, 1846.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

THE Gentlemen of our town and county are invited to an examination of my supply of French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, at prices greatly reduced. I wish to show them to all, whether they wish to buy or not, as I know they cannot fail to make a favorable impression. October 9, 1846. J. J. MILLER

