

SPRINGFIELD

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

VOL. 3.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 2, 1846.

NO. 12.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JAMES W. BELLER,
(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.)
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No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until arrears are paid. Subscriptions for less than a year, must all be paid in advance.

Agents: The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for this paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional names to our list that can be procured. The present is a favorable time for advancing our enterprise, and we hope those who may feel an interest in its success, will give us their aid.

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THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
No. 105 CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.
D. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Carpet Warehouse,
No. 3, North Gay street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties, to his large and well selected assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths,

which for beauty, fineness, and durability of colors, cannot be equalled in this city. His Stock consists of the following variety:

- Superior three-ply Carpeting; Do Kidney do; Do Extra Super Ingrain do; Super Ingrain do; Extra Fine and Fine do; Common Ingrain do; Together with a large and splendid assortment of twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Piano and Table Covers; Oil Cloths of every variety and price; Door Mats, Stair Rugs, &c., &c. All of which he offers on the best terms for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to his large assortment of Baltimore, New Jersey, and Crown Window Glass; Lewis' Weather's Colors; Atlantic and Union WHITES LEAD; Chrome Green and Yellow; Linseed Oil; Spirit of Turpentine; Sand Paper; Glue; Putty; Copal; Japan and Coach Varnishes; Paint Brushes; Gash Tools; Artists' Colors and Materials; Ground Paints, all colors, in small cans.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting the FLOUR and GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, at No. 23, Commerce street, one door from Pratt street, Baltimore. They will attend to the sale of any kind of Produce and Stock, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage, by strict attention to the interests of those who consign to them.

WALTER & CO.,
No. 23, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE.

PLANK.
10,000 FEET Inch Pine Plank; 1,000 ft. half-inch do; All seasoned, and prime quality.

Machine Rope.
JUST received, one coil of best Hagerstown made Machine and Well Rope, also half-inch Rope, for sale by E. M. AISQUITH.

THE MAIDEN'S LAMENT.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.
The wind rocks the forest,
The clouds gather o'er;
The girl sits lonely
Beside the green shore;
The breakers are dashing with might, with might,
And she sighs her sighs with the gloomy night,
And her eyes are hot with tears.
The dead heart is broken,
And cry the earth;
The wish never more
The sorrow give birth;
To her Father in Heaven may the daughter now go;
I have known all the joys that the world can bestow—
I have lived—I have loved!

B. C. RHODES,
No. 26, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Brogans,
&c., HATS—RUSSIA, N. U.
&c., HATS—CONY; Straw Goods and
Palm leaf Hats, Trunks, &c.

Printing Papers made to order,
of any size.
Hays taken in exchange or purchased at highest cash prices.

SAMSON CARISS,
(LATE T. PALMER & CO.)
No. 140 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE,
HAS on hand an extensive assortment of FANCY HARDWARE, to which, by arrivals from Europe, he is constantly receiving additions, thereby having always in store the greatest variety that can possibly be found in this line.

CHARITABLE OFFICER SEEKER.—A self-nominated candidate for sheriff in Queensland county, N. Y. Hiram A. Deming, proposes that if the people will lend him a helping hand for that office, he will give three per cent. of his profits the first year as a donation to the Orphan Asylum, and add one per cent. additional for each year that the people see fit to let him remain in that position.

WELL MERITED HONORS.—The New Orleans Courier says: G. W. Reeder, Esq., arrives here Saturday. He had gone to Head Quarters, the bearer of some medals for non commissioned officers who had distinguished themselves in the battles of the 8th and 9th May, got up at the expense of their fellow citizens of New Orleans.

NEW PIANO FORTÉ WARE-ROOM.
No. 151 Pratt St., adjoining the Railroad Depot, Baltimore, Md.

THE undersigned, having obtained the agency for the sale of BACON & RAVEN'S celebrated French action Pianos, of New York, now offers to the public a really superior instrument, which for beauty and durability of finish, brilliancy and richness of tone, cannot be surpassed by Professors and amateurs who have as yet tried them, pronounce them the very best instruments of the day.

MOULDER & CRONISE,
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.

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.

NOTICE.
That by the 8th or 10th of October they will receive from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

NOTICE.
A large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Fall Trade, which they will be enabled to sell at very low prices.

NOTICE.
AL those who made purchases at the sale of Mrs. Mary Timberlake's estate, on the 7th day of January last, are hereby informed that their bonds and notes will become due on the 7th of October next, when prompt payment is expected, as indulgence cannot be given.

SHINGLES & PLANK WANTED.
TEN thousand good Oak Shingles, and any quantity of Pine Plank and Scantling will be taken in exchange for goods at fair cash prices.

General Intelligence.

Some of the Whig papers have been industriously circulating the rumor that Governor Boock, who has been recently appointed by the President Assistant Treasurer in New York, was so much dissatisfied with the operations of the new law and at the amount of his required bonds and surety, that he hesitated to accept the office.

Gov. Boock has never hesitated in relation to or compliance of the amount of his bonds. He is and has been prepared with the amount required. He has been in correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to some supposed ambiguities in the law, and having received satisfactory explanation, has accepted the office tendered him by the President, and will enter on his duties as soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements can be made.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—Dragging for dead bodies is sometimes unsuccessful, but a curious discovery has been lately made in Cincinnati. A child of six years was drowned in the canal, and a long time was lost in dragging for the body without success. A young woman recommended them to get a loaf of bread and put some quicklime in it, averring that it would float to the body. The bread thus prepared floated to a distance, remained stationary after turning round several times, and beneath the spot occupied by the loaf the child was found.

ANOTHER COUNTERMARCH.—Letters were received at St. Louis, on the 12th inst., from the proper authorities at Washington, notifying U. S. officers of the determination of the Government to dispense with the services of the regiment of Infantry called by the title of the Governor of that State, of the 18th of July, and which has, ere this time, assembled at Fort Leavenworth. It is directed that they shall be mustered out of service as speedily as possible, either at Fort Leavenworth, or any point where they may be.

A CHAMBERLAIN OFFICER SEEKER.—A self-nominated candidate for sheriff in Queensland county, N. Y. Hiram A. Deming, proposes that if the people will lend him a helping hand for that office, he will give three per cent. of his profits the first year as a donation to the Orphan Asylum, and add one per cent. additional for each year that the people see fit to let him remain in that position.

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STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that a very fine mare was killed, and another one crippled by lightning, at Mr. Dovel's in Page county, on the 5th inst. Mr. James T. Dovel, who was amongst the horses at the time, was knocked down and badly hurt by the fluid, but he has since entirely recovered. The family were awfully alarmed at the accident.

CONSPIRACY OF THE BALTIMORE SUN.
ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18th, 1846.

VIRGINIA.—Being somewhat in the statistical vein, I have compiled the subjoined statement of the population and State taxes of Virginia, in 1845, which may possibly be of some interest to many readers of the Sun in said State.

THE EFFECTS.—Marshall county Tennessee, enjoys an enviable reputation. Since the passage of the license law, not a single grocery has been licensed to sell intoxicating drinks, and it is not known that the law has been violated in a single instance. There has not been an individual confined in the county jail on a charge of crime of any sort for more than two years—nor has the State docket occupied the court six hours on an average in getting through it for two years past.

STILL SHOULDERING.—The ruins, next to the Waverly House, New York, on the site of the great fire some 14 or 15 months since, were burning last Saturday, and required a stream of Croton to extinguish the embers.

TURNIP ROT.—The turnip, which in Ireland and Scotland has been found a very tolerable substitute for the potato, is affected with the prevailing rot or blight. In Scotland, the disease among the turnips was so prevalent that fears were entertained that no crop could be sent to England this season. Cattle had already been exported from Aberdeenshire to a lean state, the owners foreseeing the difficulties likely to occur from the loss of the turnip.

RATHER LARGE.—The Ohio State Journal says that there is a woman in Delaware county, in that state, who weighs 464 pounds. She cannot dispose of herself in less than two chairs, and would fill three pretty well. She usually sleeps in a large chair that she had made for that purpose, not being able to sleep in bed.

PROFIT AND LOSS.—A gentleman of the State of Delaware says, in the peach trade, in the year 1845 a clear gain of \$18,000. This year he loses several thousand dollars, in consequence of the markets being so glutted with peaches.

Crops on the European Continent.

The Paris Press publishes the following notice of the crops in France, on the authority of a private correspondent.

We are about to enter on one of those calamitous years in which the ordinary resources are not sufficient for the food of the people. The crop of 1845 is entirely exhausted, and that of 1846 has produced less than a fair average. The year harvest has so completely failed throughout France, that it will scarcely produce sufficient for seed for the ensuing year. Some farmers have not thrashed their crop, as they found it would not pay the expense. Wheat is in general of good quality, but, contrary to the sanguine expectations of the farmers, the produce is less than that of the year 1845. The data have been scorched by the sun in several departments.

They are inferior in quantity and quality everywhere, but particularly in the departments where they serve for the food of the inhabitants. Dry vegetables, such as peas, beans, and lentils, will not produce a sufficient supply for the ensuing winter. Cabbages and carrots are exceedingly scarce. Potatoes have been attacked with the prevailing disease in twelve departments and cause serious apprehensions for the future. So much for France.

Let us now examine the prospect in foreign countries. In Belgium there are no complaints of the harvest, but it will not produce any surplus for exportation. In Holland no decline in the price of provisions is expected. It is further said that at the opening of the States General the Government will demand an extension of the bill passed last year to encourage the importation of foreign grain.

Portugal is menaced with an approaching famine, and Spain is too poor to assist her neighbors. Switzerland will be compelled to seek provisions from abroad. Among the countries which commonly export corn, Pomerania has no wheat to spare. Mayence cannot suffice for the demand of Switzerland and of Alsace. Alexandria and Odesa have no wheat in their store, and the prices were generally rising even before the failure of the potato crop in Ireland was known.

It may therefore be asserted as a general proposition, that Europe is placed in a difficult position with respect to the supply of her population.

France particularly, has reason to be seriously uneasy. Let us suppose in fact that the present harvest is merely bad, and that even if we do not take into account the loss of potatoes and other vegetables, we should require, according to the calculations of M. de Montevran, a supply of corn for 15 days. But to this deficiency of 15 days, we must add at least 15 days more taken by the crop of 1845. Hence we must therefore find a month's supply from abroad. We must consequently import during the course of the year about 6,000,000 hectolitres of grain. But all Europe has never collected in her stores more than 14,000,000 of hectolitres for sale—merely a trifle more than double the quantity of which France has need to complete her stock of corn.

But let us admit that foreign countries can supply us with the grain necessary until next harvest, and let us see whether our merchants are to be the benefactors of the nation. We must therefore find a month's supply from abroad. We must consequently import during the course of the year about 6,000,000 hectolitres of grain. But all Europe has never collected in her stores more than 14,000,000 of hectolitres for sale—merely a trifle more than double the quantity of which France has need to complete her stock of corn.

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PARIS REVOLTS.—The Poyan (N. Y.) Telegraph of the 10th inst., contains an account of the arrest of a man there for the most horrible and depraved acts. The man is named Amos Arnold, and his daughter, a married woman, named Philena Aikens, swore as follows: That she is the natural daughter of Amos Arnold; that she resided in Italy, (the residence of her father) in July last, she was at his house on the 13th of that month, and that hearing her father cry, she fled into the garden, and there she saw her father holding the child to be there. Her father told her the child was in the garden. Her father starting to leave the shop, he seized her by the shoulders, and made her an insulting proposition. He then struck her three times with a hoop-pole. Upon her screaming for aid, he choked her until she fell back on some stairs, from exhaustion. Upon getting up she screamed again, when he took a knife from his pocket and threatened to cut her throat if she did not desist. Notwithstanding her utmost efforts to escape, he at length committed a violent outrage upon her person.

In the mean time her sister, Lucy Arnold, passed the shop, and saw a part of the transaction. Mrs. Aikens threatened to call her sister. He replied, that it would do no good, as he had also compelled her sister to submit. This sister, Lucy, was 14 years old last February.

Mrs. Aikens first informed her husband on the 3d of this month. She dared not do before, as her father had twice threatened to murder both her and her husband, if she ever told. On the 4th inst. they (Mr. and Mrs. Aikens) moved to Dundee; and she dared to inform her husband only the day before.

SECRET FOR A FARMER'S WIFE.—While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pans be placed in a kettle of boiling water. Strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of these pans, and proceed in a like manner with the whole mass of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream, and that you will get double the quantity of sweet, delicious butter.

DECEASED.—James G. Birney declines in advance another abolition nomination for President, and advises the selection of another.

Miscellaneous.

ABBA CRAWFORD.

BY MISS S. A. HILL.

Oh these glorious moonlight evenings! They have returned once more with all their gentle loveliness, and the crisp frost gently, and mischievously comes stealing down in the very eyes of that beautiful bright orb which shines in all the refulgent brightness of a long October evening.

Who can gaze upon the fairness of that gentle Queen in her reflected beauty, and not feel a sense of sadness come stealing over the heart?—insensibly at first perhaps, but that tinge of melancholy is there, and gains irresistible influence. Come kind friend, let us take a short ramble; the Churchyard lies there yonder, just where the shadow of the spire falls—it is a lovely retreat. Methinks were I to go to my last sleep, I could die happier did I know that my last resting place would be in that sweet enclosure; where the low zephyr could sigh my requiem, and the bright blue sky and cooling green leaves would be above me, and kindred bodies around. Oh! it is a pleasant thought that when death comes like a shadow over the soul, that we shall not be separated from the loved ones of earth, but in the congregation of the dead, shall take our places side by side, each fond one crowned; and to ends too, our childhood's cherished associates, shall all assemble there, and the marble tablets shall record each occupant's name.

Sad am I surely there is a tincture of melancholy in my thoughts; for months and years have passed since my feet last trod these grassless paths, and then by my side was one as fair as thou, my own sweet one, and I fancy I almost see her now with her basket of bright flowers swinging on her arm; her bonnet pushed back from her head, and the golden hair hanging unconfined in thick wavy masses upon her snow white neck and brow. A thing of love and gloe was Abba Crawford, and her bright blue eyes would dance and sparkle in the magic light of happiness—a creature formed for love; and with all the glowing tenderness of her heart, she lavished her affections: a mother's love was not hers, for the one who gave her the earliest smile of love slept in the village burial ground, and now by her sleeps her angelic child, sweet Abba—hers was a sad tale of sorrow, disappointed losses and blighted affections. This world in its rudeness of buffaltings and sin, was too inclement a climate for one like her, and so the angels stooped down from Heaven, and bore her silently with them into that blessed land where tears and sighs are unknown, and there she now blooms in celestial radiance and in the ethereal atmosphere of love, inhales no obnoxious vapors loaded with sin and misery. This is the couch of her last sleep! Sad, sad to think, that one so pure should be taken from us; but so it is, and we in submissive humility must bow the head in silence and tears; no, I would not wish her back again—that fairy one, to again pass through the scenes of trials, which were her portion on earth; better, far better rejoice that she is free, and that her glad spirit now carols in the fulness of bliss and joy. "Thy will be done," come sit thee down, and I will whisper in thy ear the story of this flower's early birth. A creature of pure thought herself, she suspected no guile in others, and the first truthful lessons she received of the world's perfidy and falsehood, crushed the life-springs in her gentle heart, and she languished in sorrow and sadness, till death severed the chords of life, and left her spirit free to soar to the realms of immortality.

Sad was the day that saw Miss Crawford become the bride of William Bowen; and she, and the large drops of rain which fell thick and fast upon her bridal morn, told an ominous gloom of the future, and with tearful eyes I gazed upon that fair creature as she leaned so trustfully upon the arm of her chosen one, and the gentle smile which wreathed her lips as she vowed to love and honor, told that bright losses and joyful anticipations were in her heart; and I prayed that they might never be surpassed by the dim shadows of future years, which so often, alas! do set upon her brow, and that ere long she would lie down beneath the quiet turf and she knew too, full well, that the fountains of joy were dried in her soul, and so she could greet the approach of death with a smile.

Two years passed away, and the gentle Mrs. Bowen returned home—lo die. She knew that the signet of the destroyer was set upon her brow, and that ere long she would lie down beneath the quiet turf and she knew too, full well, that the fountains of joy were dried in her soul, and so she could greet the approach of death with a smile.

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Speak ill of no Man.

There are many persons in the world who are in the habit of speaking lightly or contemptuously of their neighbors, and some who do not scruple to treat those who are absent with the greatest disrespect, by showing up their faults to those who are present without ever alluding to any good qualities they possess. There is nothing so detestable as this habit of backbiting in society; it often produces the greatest bitterness of feeling between those who ought to live in peace and good fellowship towards each other, and it never does any good. It generally arises from a selfish feeling, but sometimes from thoughtlessness; in either case it is injurious to society, and ought to be condemned by every well meaning and sensible person.

Such persons have generally such an appreciation of themselves, and the situation they hold in society, they are apt to speak of others with contempt, and are happy when they discover the least fault (however trivial it may be) in some of their neighbors or acquaintances. Instead of which it would be as well for them to examine their own conduct, to see whether they are without fault, and ask themselves whether they would like any fault or folly they might be guilty of to be the subject of conversation among their neighbors. It would be better if they were to consider the noble destiny which all mankind partake of in common with themselves, both as respects the great moral end of the life, and the more sublime prospect of the future.

If they would remember the great fellowship of our common humanity; the social end, which as a part of a great community we are all working to attain and which awaits us at the close of our brief existence. Let them reflect upon these things and not offend their Creator by injuring their fellow creatures; rather let them judge others with tenderness, as they would wish to be judged, putting aside the weeds that cover the surface of the character of their neighbors; to ascertain the depth and sweetness of the clear water beneath it.

BE COMPREHENSIVE.—Talk to the point, and stop when you have reached it. The faculty that some possess, of making one's self cover a quire of paper, is not good for much. Be comprehensive in all that you say or write. To fill a volume upon nothing, is no credit to any body; though Lord Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon nothing. There are men who get one idea into their heads, and but one, and they make the most of it. You can see (and almost feel it when in his presence) on all occasions it is produced, till it has worn as thin as charity. They remind one of a twenty-four pounder discharged at the humming bird. You hear a tremendous noise—a volume of smoke, but you look in vain for the effects. The bird is scattered to atoms. Just so with the idea. It is enveloped in a cloud, and lost amid the rumbling of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, speeches, and paragraphs, are favorites with us. Commend us to the young man who wrote to his father—"Dear sir, I am going to be married"—and also to the good old gentleman who replied—"Dear son, go ahead."

Such are the men for whom we could have more than they say. The half is not told in these cases. They are worth their weight in gold for every purpose in life. Reader, be short—and we will stop short with the advice.—Portland Bulletin.

A GOOD FELLOW NODDY'S ENEMY BUT HIS OWN.—If a man grew to a rock like a limpet, then might he happily be his own enemy without any great harm to his neighbors; but who lives in society, and fails to perform his part aright in the station assigned him, doth all that in him lieth to destroy the body politic. He who is delivered over to vice and depravity—for such being interpreted is the meaning of a good fellow who is only his own enemy—sitteth a bad example to his dependents; squandereth his fortune on unworthy objects; to the neglect of all that he might and ought to have done towards the relief and advance of the deserving; plungeth his family into difficulties; grieves, shames, and perhaps starveth his children; ruins his health; and maketh himself a burden to those about him; and, finally, after having been a bad citizen, a bad master, a bad husband, a bad father, sinketh into the grave with a soul so irrecoverably poisoned by habits of sensuality and gross earthliness, that it would seem rather fit to rot with its putrefying companion than to enter into any region of spiritualizing existence.

And this man, who hath not fulfilled one duty, but on the contrary, hath spread around him a dark atmosphere of sin, is called a good fellow, aright, because he hath done all this with an air of reckless gaiety, which showed an utter absence of feeling for the beings he was rendering miserable.

CONSUMPTION.—There is something dreadful, yet beautiful in Consumption. It comes stealing on so softly and so silently. It comes too, in the garb of mockery and clothes its victims in beautiful garments for the grave. The hectic flush, the snowy brilliant eye—the cold hollow cheeks that these were death's precursors—the signs of the conqueror! It invests the patient with premature patience and sweetness in suffering, keeping alive, at the same time, in her breast, the allusion of hope. Even in her moment of keenest suffering, she looks forward to days of returning happiness, and while the worm is for ever preying at the core, and her slender form become each day more feeble and attenuate, she hails before her a glided prospect and the mind and spirits are buoyant with the thought. But when the struggle has at last commenced, how sublime is the spectacle! To behold the immortal mind so calm, so tranquil so triumphant; waxing brighter and brighter, while the tenement which contains it is but a poor fleshless skeleton—to behold the eye beaming with undiminished lustre toward the object of its affection, until the soul at last bursting the charnel vault which has too long confined it takes one triumphant bound: Then is the body still and silent. The feather is unruined by the breath, and the glass retains its polish—for dust has returned to dust again, and the spirit unto God who gave it.

HALE OLD MEN.—When I see a hale, hearty old man, who has toiled through the rough part of the world, without wearing away the fine edge of his feelings, or blunting his sensibility to natural and moral beauty, I compare him to the evergreen of the forest, whose colors, instead of fading at the approach of winter, seems to add an additional lustre, when contrasted with the surrounding desolation.

NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Catch a rat in a wire trap, keep him all night. Then procure a preparation of phosphorus in oil. Apply it all over the rat, except his head, and turn him loose into his hole. Such scampering and getting out of the house as occurs, as his phosphorescent majesty pursues his alarmed friends who he is anxious to overtake, afford certainly a security against the return of the depredators for a long season.

TEMPERANCE CIDER.—How to MAKE IT.—Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it in a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider; and the cider will never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, and is more palatable the longer it is kept.

POPEERY.—A person was demonstrating with a friend on the absurdity of following foolish fashions. "They are really contemptible," said he, "I am sure all who see you must think you ridiculous."

"I don't value the opinion of the world," answered the irritated puppy. "I laugh at those who think me ridiculous."

"Then you must be one of the merriest men alive," was the reply.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN.
Friday Morning, October 2, 1846.

The Home Market.

The fallacy of the "Home Market" has been so completely demonstrated, that few, indeed, of the most reckless of Whig politicians have the hardihood now to advocate it. If any thing were yet wanting to prove the utter absurdity of Massachusetts, or all the manufacturing States combined, furnishing a market for the surplus produce of our country, the following plain and irrefragable facts and figures would surely be sufficient. We ask from our farming friends a candid investigation, and a comparison, if they doubt the correctness of the statement, with the official records of the country. The "Home Market" is all moonshine, and if you ever hope or expect a fair remuneration for your labor—a ready market for the surplus produce of your country—advocate that system of liberal commercial intercourse which will open to you the markets of the world.

"Free Trade," in the New York Post, is publishing a series of essays, specially dedicated to the "Home Market." He challenges a refutation of what he says, confident of the correctness of his position, and the justness of his principles. In showing how ridiculous it is to advocate a "Home Market" for the surplus produce of the country, he says:—

"The number of persons employed in manufactories could not consume, for instance, as much flour as one county in New York produces. The simple reason is, that there are so few of them, not enough to make more than a decent sized village; yet the protectionists would make us believe that manufacturers keep up the price of agricultural products.

The truth of these remarks may be illustrated by taking the returns of the State of Massachusetts, as an example, for the year 1845:

There were then employed in the cotton manufactory 20,710
And in the woollen factories, including worsted goods, 8,218
Add to these the calico printers and carpet weavers, 3,087
Also the persons employed in making machinery, 2,506
We then have a total of persons, 34,521

The estimate in this country of the consumption of flour is one barrel to each individual. The county of Monroe, in New York, raises one million two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat annually—equal to two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of flour, and half as much as the highest pretender in Massachusetts alleges is taken by that State for consumption from all other parts of the Union.

The same ridiculous pretensions are made in reference to Pennsylvania. Yet the county of Lancaster alone raises more wheat than can be consumed by all the iron and coal mines and manufactories in the State. In order to get over these difficulties, we are told sometimes that we must include the families who are dependent on these operatives. This would not help the matter essentially, as if we allowed five persons for each laborer, the county named would furnish the whole quantity required. In cottons and woollens, however, the mass of the operatives have no families, being generally unmarried persons. The number of persons employed in coal mines and in the manufactory of iron in all its branches in Pennsylvania in 1840 was 14,350; allowing five persons to each of these and there would be dependent on them inclusive 71,750 persons. If we suppose the number to have doubled since that time, so that there would now be 143,500 persons, they would only consume 617,500 bushels of wheat. The county of Lancaster raised in that year 1,130,277 bushels, more than 50 per cent. of what these operatives would consume.

The increase of the crop of Michigan annually is more than all that is consumed by the manufacturers in the United States. If all they consume were burned up every year, it would not make a half cent difference in the price of wheat on the bushel."

Noble Sentiment.
We commend the following beautiful sentiment of Patrick Henry, to the attention of all the admirers of that pure patriot and unrivalled orator—it is indeed a noble sentiment, and well worthy of its illustrious author. It is taken from Wirt's life of Patrick Henry, and seems to have been called forth by some remarks of Judge Tyler upon the propriety of Commercial restrictions:

"Why," said Patrick Henry, "should we fetter commerce? If a man is in chains, he droops and bows to the earth, for his spirits are broken—looking sorrowfully at his feet, but let him twist the fetters from his limbs, and he will stand erect—stretching himself and assuming the look of proud defiance. FETTER NOT COMMERCE, SIR! let her be as free as air—she will range the whole creation, and return on the wings of the four winds of Heaven, and bless the land with plenty."

Mr. BRADLEY has been nominated in the 24 Congressional District of Michigan, in the place of CHESTER, the Representative in the last Congress. A good change this, and we congratulate the State on being rid of a Representative discreditable alike to her and the party to which he professed to belong.

The Richmond Times, speaking of the alleged increase in the exportation of Grain since the passage of the tariff bill, says in a back-handed way—
"It is indeed a wonderful measure, which works such results (by a sort of mysterious influence known only to free trade theorists) before it has any existence."

Yes—just about it "wonderful" on this account, as because it stops Factories, Mills, and Furnaces, breaks the rich and starves the poor, ("by a sort of mysterious influence known only to high tariff protectionists") before it has any existence." (The Times is willing enough to attribute every evil to the new tariff, but every good is the result of something else.)

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in regard to the transit through the territory of the United States of exports for Canada to be shipped to foreign countries. All such goods are to be exported in one year from the date of importation, and when exported 21-2 per cent is deducted from drawback.

The Synod of Va., will meet at Charlestown, Va., on Wednesday the 28th October.

The New York Odd Fellows, who number seven thousand, are about to build a splendid Hall.

Mr. Walker and Direct Taxation.
The editor of the Washington Union, in his Saturday's paper, contradicts, in the following emphatic and positive terms, a new and amusing charge brought against the able and distinguished Secretary of the Treasury by one of the Washington letter writers. That Mr. Walker should be in favor of direct taxation is something "new under the sun," and, as the report would hardly have done him any harm, it is almost a pity that the Union should so soon have spoiled such a pretty dish of fun. But it is all upset now, and this is the manner in which it was done:

The New York Herald publishes an anonymous letter on this subject in regard to the Democratic Association of this city and Mr. Walker, which says: "Mr. Secretary Walker has been making a preliminary feeler to direct taxation." He adds: "At a night meeting some days ago, Mr. Walker submitted, through a friend, a tariff document, with a fly-leaf attached, which, if adopted, would have been tantamount to a recommendation to the universal democracy of undiluted free trade, and direct taxation for the raising of twenty-six millions required for the annual support of the government, in addition to the untold extra millions for war expenses," &c.

This whole statement is utterly false. Mr. Walker attempted or knew of no such meeting. He is not, and never has been, a member of the Democratic Association of this city, and never was present at any one of its meetings. He never submitted, or saw, or heard of the said fly-leaf, or any other leaf, as regards direct taxation. The whole statement is utterly false. Mr. Walker has no time to read, much less to prepare political pamphlets. The ridiculous character of this statement as to direct taxation, is made evident by the fact that it is directly opposite to Mr. Walker's well-known and frequently promulgated opinions on the subject of direct taxation.

In his report to the Senate of the 15th June, 1846, in answer to a call of that body for all the modes of raising revenue, Mr. Walker says: "It has been urged to the strong objections which have been urged against direct taxes and excises, it would be difficult to put in operation such a system in all the States and Territories so as to realize the required amount in cash before the 30th June, 1847. A system of direct taxes and excises, it is believed, would not meet the exigencies of the people, unless in the emergency of a war with some great maritime nation, exposing our commerce to great hazard, and greatly reducing the revenue from duties on imports."

Thus, when directly called upon by the Senate to point out all the modes of raising revenue, Mr. Walker in conformity with his opinions, uniformly expressed, clearly repudiates direct taxation. We know not which is most censurable, the writer of the above statements, or those who endorse them by publishing them in their papers, thus converting the press into a vehicle of falsehood and calumny.

It seems to be admitted by the Tariff press, says the Richmond Enquirer, that from the superior advantages possessed by Virginia for the manufacture of iron, our iron factories will be enabled to do a saving business. How is it with the great cotton factories of New England? The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, the most rabid Tariff paper in the Union, after thoroughly inspecting the vast establishments at Lowell, holds the following language, which, coming from such a source may be regarded as cheering. It will be observed that the same argument is employed as to the superior advantages of the New England manufacturers, as is used here for the Virginia manufacturers. Putting this and that together, it will result that all the manufacturers of the country will move on safely:

"As yet there has been no reduction in the wages of labor. From the economy, system and substantial capital which has been employed in these works in this State, Massachusetts will probably feel the pressure of the British bill as little as any other section, and in coarse cottons she will maintain the market, come what may."

A writer in the Union gives a list of the officers of volunteers, graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, who are now in active service. They have resigned from the army and retired to civil life, but have now come forward as volunteers. We see none mentioned as coming from Virginia—but the writer pays a high compliment to one of our State institutions, which has furnished its quota of officers for the field:

"We will add that the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., has furnished several officers of volunteers for the Rio Grande. That institution is under the patronage of the State of Virginia, is very successful and reflects great credit on its founders. It is literally the offspring of West Point, and has flourished since its foundation six years since, under the superintendence of Major Francis H. Smith, a distinguished graduate of West Point."

BREADSTUFFS FOR ENGLAND.—The New York Tribune of Friday says:—
"The shippers are still taking large amounts of flour, wheat, rye and provisions for the hungry myriads of England and the Continent. All the rye and much of the flour goes to France and Germany—the wheat, corn, and the larger portion of the flour, to England. We understand that the Irish are, with extreme difficulty, brought to eat corn meal; and that the supplies imported from the press, removed from his present position; but in this, as in other matters, they are destined to be woefully disappointed. Full of years and full of honors, the venerable Editor of the Union wields as vigorous a pen as in days of yore.—Long may he live to advocate the great principles of the Virginia School, to which he has devoted a long and eventful life.—Lynchburg Republican."

The silly story, which originally appeared in the Philadelphia Keystone, stating that Mr. Ritchie of the Union, was about to give way to a new editor, we observe, is extensively copied by the Whig papers. The Union of the 17th inst., contradicts the story in the most unequivocal terms, and declares that "it has no particle of truth in it to save it from being ridiculous." The Whigs, we doubt not, would be glad to see Mr. Ritchie, who has been applied to by Napoleon Bonaparte, removed from his present position; but in this, as in other matters, they are destined to be woefully disappointed. Full of years and full of honors, the venerable Editor of the Union wields as vigorous a pen as in days of yore.—Long may he live to advocate the great principles of the Virginia School, to which he has devoted a long and eventful life.—Lynchburg Republican."

New York.—The whigs of this State, have nominated John Young, of Livingston county, for Governor, and Hamilton Fish, of N. York city, for Lt. Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whig Convention met on Wednesday, and nominated the Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, for Governor, and Hon. John Reed for Lieutenant Governor.

BROKE JAIL.—Lewis Trumbo, the sheriff of Westminster, Md., offers a reward of \$35 for the arrest of three prisoners, two white men and one colored man, who broke jail at that place on Monday night last. Warren B. Noble, one of the white men, is from Loudoun county, Virginia, and was committed as a horse thief—he is a small spare man, about 36 years of age, sandy haired, wearing a goatie, blue coat, brown pantaloons, and straw hat. Of the reward offered, \$25 is for Noble.

DEPOSIT BANKS.—The New York Express says the Government does not draw its balances remaining in the deposit banks very closely, and there seems to be a disposition to give as little inconvenience as possible.

Winchester Medical College.
The first course of Lectures in this Institution, will be commenced on Monday next. The number of students already entered, has greatly exceeded the estimate of many of its friends. The Institution has our very best wishes for its success, for it is much to be hoped that our people will become a little more Virginianized, and instead of sending abroad thousands of dollars yearly to build up similar institutions at the North, they will husband their own resources, and thereby increase the general prosperity of the State, and advance its intellectual standing among the sisters of the Confederacy.

The Railroad.
It is but justice to the Winchester Rail Road Company to state that their passenger Cars invariably wait at Harpers-Ferry until 9 o'clock for the Baltimore train, and whenever it is possible, the burthen train waits for the mail; but last week the Baltimore train was not up at 5 o'clock, and could be waited for no longer. It scarcely within the power of the Winchester Road to remedy failures which occur on the other Road about twice a week.—Free Press.

"Justice to the public," requires no such statement. What if the passenger train does remain until 9 o'clock, and then leave without mail, passengers, or any thing else. As to the burthen train remaining for the mail, the facts, so far as our knowledge extends, does not warrant the assertion. The day to which we had allusion during last week, the Baltimore train was not detained until 5 o'clock, but arrived at 3. The burthen train on the Winchester road left Harpers-Ferry just as the other reached the bridge on the Maryland side.

We have no disposition to censure the Winchester Road, without good cause, and only expressed a wish that an arrangement might be entered into by the road which would prove mutually advantageous to all concerned. We have heard frequent complaints, and there is good and sufficient cause for them, at the Winchester road not retaining a burthen train at Harpers-Ferry, when the Baltimore Cars, by accident or other cause, are detained longer than the regular hour of arrival. The passengers would be willing to submit to almost any inconvenience in travelling, rather than be detained at Harpers-Ferry a whole day, when urgent business and anxious desires, require them to be at home.

Girard College, Philadelphia.
One among the greatest objects of attraction in the suburbs of Philadelphia, is the magnificent superstructure, Girard College. From five hundred to a thousand strangers visit it daily, during the business season of the city. The building has progressed but slowly, and is yet wanting much to insure its completion. The first estimate of its construction, was \$90,000. The actual cost so far has been \$1,643,398, and it will yet take to complete it \$258,283, being within a fraction of two million dollars! The main building, as well as the two wings on either side, are built entirely of marble, of mammoth dimensions and constructed in the most costly and extravagant manner. The roof of the College is of marble, and from its top affords a fine view of the city and the surrounding country.

On the occasion, but a few weeks since, of placing the cap or finishing stone on the main building, a grand and imposing ceremony took place. The City Council were present, and among the speeches made on the occasion, the Philadelphia "Sun" suggests that the following should be incorporated:—

"One of the members of the Philadelphia Common Council made an eloquent speech, which was, or should have been, something in the following style: "Stephen Girard, who commenced life a poor boy, and felt the want of education and the care which tender years required, amassed an immense fortune and died, leaving the greatest portion of his wealth to the city of Philadelphia, and a most munificent domain to build a College for the maintenance and education of orphan children. He directed by his will, that the College should be a plain brick building, surrounded by a high wall. But we, fellow-citizens, have constructed brick into marble, and instead of erecting a plain, substantial building, which could have been completed and dedicated in three years, we have taken sixteen years to erect this group of massive and costly buildings, with fluted columns, truncated pedestals, and a massy stone wall, ten feet high, and an iron railing in addition. Mr. Girard having no taste in these matters, we have anticipated him in that in which he was deficient. We have expended all the money, and mortgaged the property for the balance. The orphans have waited thirteen years for this bounty; and must wait much longer, but we have engaged and paid professors, and hope in a few years more to throw open the doors, and let in the white-headed countess children who may hereafter point to the statue of their benefactor, and say, 'there is the good man who intended to make the city fathers the fathers of the orphan, but they have proved but step-fathers, in the investment of his bounty'; and now fellow-citizens, having finished my remarks, and placed the cap stone on the College, let us partake of the splendid banquet prepared for this interesting occasion."

"One Thanksgiving day throughout the Union." Says the Baltimore Sun and the Charleston News, and we heartily second the motion. "We have urged in former seasons, and we urge it again.—The Governor of Massachusetts has led in the proclamation of Thanksgiving this year, having named Thursday, the 26th of Nov., for that purpose, and the newspapers of Maryland and S. Carolina respectfully suggest to the governors of those States, the same day. We, also, on behalf of our readers—on behalf of the Members of this great and free union of the States—respectfully call upon the Governor of the State of New York to select that day, and hereafter in future years, let it be understood that the day selected by the first proclamation of thanksgiving, shall receive the concurrence of all the governors of the family union. How beautiful and how becoming would it be to see the people of this great Republic meeting on the same day before our Heavenly Father.—N. Y. Sun."

And why should not Virginia be included?—Have our people no cause for expressing gratitude to the great Ruler of the Universe for so many blessings received. It may be something new or something novel in our State, but no matter; the sooner introduced the better.

Godey's Lady's Book.
The October No. of this interesting Magazine has been received. Every additional number brings forth some new improvement in the work, until it has now well nigh reached the beat ideal of perfection. Seven Embellishments adorn the pages of the October issue, all executed in the best manner.

A curious circumstance is connected with the Presbyterian Church in Hagerstown, to which Mr. Pustin has recently been called as pastor.—Mr. Hugh Kennedy, who died some years ago, left a small annuity, on condition that the congregation sing nothing but the psalms of David.—Directly they depart from this, the annuity goes from them. The living is said to be about eight hundred dollars a year.

Seedling—Wheat Drill.
Our farmers are now just in the midst of seedling, and experience considerable inconvenience from the dry weather. We have been longer without rain during the last few weeks, than for any time during a year.

Mr. GERVIS S. GARDNER of this town, has purchased the Patent Right for Jefferson county, of Gating's Wheat Drill, noticed in our paper a few weeks since. He will be able to furnish a few Machines the present season, over and above those already engaged, and our farmers would do well to make immediate application. Some of our best farmers have expressed a favorable opinion of the Drill, and as it insures a saving of seed and an additional yield, it is of course worthy of trial.—Wherever tried, they take precedence over all other modes of sowing Wheat.

Oysters.
Among the luxuries of the present season, a good fresh Oyster is not the least important.—Those wishing to be supplied with the very best article the Baltimore Market can produce, are referred to the Advertisement of Mr. FIELD, 331 Lombard st., Baltimore. He will furnish, daily, one or a dozen Cans, as any of our citizens may order.

Those wishing to test the quality of Mr. F.'s Oysters, have an opportunity of doing so at the Hotel of Mr. Carr, Harpers-Ferry, where they are served up in the very best manner. Our Dealers in the Oyster line would do well to give their orders to Mr. Field.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20th, 9 P. M.
Destructive Fire.—A fire broke out this afternoon, on the corner of Schuylkill, Sixth and George streets, sweeping in its progress nearly the entire square to Seventh street. The number of houses destroyed and damaged was twenty-two, all of which were of brick. They were occupied by poor people, and each house contained from four to eight families. It is stated by those who live in the neighborhood that the row of houses destroyed contained not less than eighty families, all of whom are rendered destitute and homeless by this sad calamity. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about \$15,000.

We are without any tidings of the Great Western. The anxiety with regard to her news both in this city and New York in the commercial circles is intense, and no disposition is evinced either to buy or sell until the news is received.—She is now nearly three days over her time, and some anxiety is beginning to be felt for her safety also, so regular has she hitherto been in the time occupied in crossing from shore to shore.

The weather continues delightfully pleasant, and our streets present an unusually brisk and lively aspect.

THE DESPATCHES FROM MEXICO.—Our Proposals for Peace Not Rejected.—The Union has at last given publicity to the substance of the despatches from Mexico. That paper of Saturday evening says:—
"We can state upon competent authority, that the report is not true, that Mexico has refused to negotiate with the government of the United States until we shall withdraw our armies from her territory and our fleets from her coasts. This report is absolutely destitute of foundation. The government of that republic has determined to refer the President's overture, to open negotiations for peace, to the competent congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, (we believe the 6th.)

We are unable to say how far Santa Anna participated in this answer. We understand this reply was transmitted by Gen. Rejon, the secretary of foreign affairs, and that only four days elapsed between the receipt of the letter of our Secretary of State and the reply of the Mexican Minister.—But though Santa Anna might not have been consulted about the form of the reply, yet the character of it seems to correspond to the general principle he professes to have laid down for himself—of throwing himself upon the wishes of the people and of the constituent congress.

RESTRICTION AND FREE TRADE.—It seems in vain to deny that a strong current is setting against restrictive commercial principles. While in the past year England has virtually abolished her corn laws—the United States have essentially modified the tariff—France and Belgium have formed a liberal treaty of international intercourse—Russia has introduced some small changes, modifying the prohibition principle, while Naples and the Pope have made large advances in the same direction. It is also worthy of note that the late attempt to make the duties of the German Zollverein more restrictive, wholly failed.—The late arrivals bring the following from the highly commercial and manufacturing States of Holland and Belgium:

The Brussels journals publish the text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between Belgium and the Netherlands. It stipulates for the vessels and goods of the two nations, the advantages of a perfect reciprocity.

THE LATE NEWS FROM THE CAMP.—The Washington Union expresses the following opinion in reference to the recent news from the camp of Gen. Taylor:—
"The news which reached us from the army Saturday night, through the New Orleans papers, is not to be received without many grains of allowance. No despatches have been received for the last three days; but it is not difficult to see that the late rumors from the army have come to us through reporters who have imparted hues of too dark a complexion to their stories. We do not credit the report, for example, that when Gen. Taylor arrives at Saratoga, he intends to tarry for despatches from Washington. It would have been far more consistent with a tactician to have remained at Camargo, near to his depots, than to have gone on with provisions for 12,000 troops for 30 days, and then passed upon his march to Saratoga, to receive despatches. We do not believe it. The reports of sickness, too, are probably extravagant, though it would not be surprising if, at this season of the year, under new circumstances so trying to unacclimated constitutions, some hundreds of sick should be found in an army of more than 20,000 troops."

SUPERIOR COURT.—The fall term for Jefferson county will be commenced on Monday the 19th of October—the regular day being Sunday this year.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—Gen. Gaines, it is said, has received orders from Washington for the immediate transportation of all the troops now stationed on the Eastern Division to the Seat of War on the Rio Grande. This looks as if the war is to be pushed with vigor. Letters from Washington also state that orders are to be transmitted to the Gulf for the taking of Tampico.

A contract has been made by which the Magnetic Telegraph is to be extended to Richmond.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—We learn that within a few weeks past, a great religious revival has been progressing in all the numerous Methodist Episcopal churches of the city. The number of new members, male and female, added to the church has been immense, and it is estimated, will not fall short of two thousand. At Exeter street church the altar is crowded nightly, and old and young are constantly pressing forward to obtain church membership. The Methodist Protestant churches have also received large accessions, and in short the churches of all denominations are experiencing the effects of a decided revival on the part of the people in view of their spiritual welfare. (Balt. Sun.)

Murder at Richmond.
By a passenger who arrived in the Southern boat just in, I learn that early this morning, D. Marvin Hoyt, who kept a lottery and exchange office under the Exchange Hotel, at Richmond, Va., was shot whilst lying in his bed, in a little room in the rear of his office. One ball passed through his head and one through his breast. Suspicion is attached to a wealthy, and up to the present time, a most worthy citizen. It is said he was seen about the premises before and after the perpetration of the bloody deed; and there is too much reason to apprehend that Hoyt has met the fate of a seducer. It is conjectured that the gentleman alluded to reached Richmond last night, that dreadful forebodings of the seduction of his wife, one of the loveliest women that ever lived, was communicated on his way, and that this morning he wreaked his vengeance in the manner before stated. It had caused great excitement in Richmond, and the case was about undergoing an investigation when the cars left that city.—Washington Correspondence of the Ball. Sun, Sept. 28.

The Richmond Standard gives the following additional particulars:—
During the absence of Mr. Wm. R. Myers, who was on business at the north, it seems that his brother, Col. Saml. S. Myers, received an anonymous communication, charging his sister-in-law with adultery, and pointing to Mr. D. Marvin Hoyt as the guilty party; the writer requested an interview, and offered to produce the clearest proof of the truth of the charge; this proof was furnished, and was such that Col. Myers, with all his devotion to his sister, could not resist it. Intercepted notes were produced, and the most conclusive evidence was exhibited of guilty intercourse for several months, if not for years.

The father of Mrs. Myers was immediately written for, and satisfied of his daughter's guilt, removed her from the city. Col. Myers also wrote to his brother, informing him minutely of all the circumstances. Thunderstruck at the infidelity of her whom he had ever loved, honored, and cherished, and stung to madness with the thought of his honor wounded in the tenderest point, Mr. M. hurried to Richmond, burning to glut his vengeance where he had been so foully wronged.

Hoyt denies his guilt, and when he shipped himself in extremis, he declared that the last words he uttered should be to proclaim the innocence of Mrs. Myers. The public acclime these declarations rather to the gallantry of the gentleman, than the real innocence of the lady.

This evening there is a report in circulation, how true we know not, that Mr. Hoyt has made a will and left Mrs. Myers a legacy of \$30,000. It is said that Col. Collins, the father of the lady, arrived in the city to-day, in time to find that her intended retribution anticipated by a husband's vengeance. This is not a continuity where the dearest rights and tenderest ties can be infringed with impunity.

MEXICO.—Startling Rumors.—The New York Sun, giving the news from Mexico, says that its private advices are so startling, that the editors can scarcely credit them. They are indeed incredible, as the reader will at once perceive:—
"Santa Anna remained at his farm, preparing to lead the army in person, it is said, against Gen. Taylor. An order to this effect was expected daily at Vera Cruz, from the War Department, over which Gen. Almonte now presides. Santa Anna is said to be looking for European aid, to enable him to 'roll back the tide of War to the banks of the Sabine,' and the old story, of Spain, France and England being made parties to any treaty that Mexico may make with the United States, is again revived at Vera Cruz. General Almonte is the favorite candidate for the presidency, and no doubt is entertained of his election in December next. Santa Anna will lead the army, but will refuse to accept the Presidency again, at the end of the war, if he survives, he proposes to follow the illustrious example of Washington and Cincinnatus.

Preparations were making for the election of members of Congress, under the Constitution of '24. The Church, the Army, and the Bar, are to be ordered to keep aloof from the elections.—Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Clergy in consequence of Santa Anna's restoration and policy, and an open rupture is expected between the Church on the one hand, and the people and the army on the other. Yucatan has sent in its adhesion to Santa Anna. The American army was becoming popular, as reports of its forbearance and liberality spread among the masses, and 'Annexation to the United States,' we are assured, is the watchword with the native Mexicans in all the northern departments; and the European intervention, which Santa Anna is said to be privately encouraging, is looked to by our Mexican correspondents as one of the surest means of compelling the Mexicans to adopt the principle of annexation in preference to the policy which a European alliance would force upon them! Such are the views of our correspondents at Vera Cruz.—In the absence of more definite information as to Santa Anna's policy, they afford abundant material for speculation on our future relations with Mexico and other nations."

MASONIC PROCESSION, &c.—Pursuant to arrangements, the ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone of the New Masonic Hall in this town, took place on Saturday last. The procession was formed about 12 o'clock, under the direction of James S. Bacon, Chief Master, escorted by the Independent Blues. The procession having proceeded through the principal streets of the town, proceeded to the Methodist Church, where, after the singing of a hymn by the Choir, and an appropriate prayer by the Rev. W. H. COFFIN, an Address was delivered by Col. E. P. HUNTER, illustrative of the antiquity of, and the benefits resulting from Free Masonry. The address was an excellent one, and we only regret that we are unable to give it such a notice as its merits entitles it to.

After the singing of another hymn by the Choir, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. CHESNOLD, the procession proceeded to the site of the new Hall, where with appropriate ceremonies the Corner Stone was laid. The procession then returned to the Lodge, where it was dismissed. The day was a beautiful and pleasant one, and every thing, we believe, went off to the satisfaction of all concerned.—Martinsburg Republican.

A CRASH AND LUCKY ESCAPE.—The Richmond Whig of Tuesday records the following narrow escape:—
Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, the joints of the second story in the front part of the building occupied as the Custom House gave way under the pressure of about 1200 sacks of salt, which in their descent, carried away the ground-floor, and finally lodged in the cellar. In the back room of the ground-floor was the Collectors office, in which at the time, were Mr. William Nelson, son of the Collector, Mr. George D. Fisher, and the Captain of a vessel whose name we have not learned, neither of whom, we are happy to say, was injured, though the Captain's hat was buried in the ruins. Two negroes were engaged in carrying salt from a wagon to the front room, when the joists gave way; but they fortunately escaped from the building before the heavy mass fell.

DEDICATION OF THE ODD FELLOWS HALL.—It is expected that we will have a tremendous gathering here on the 28th of October, on the occasion of the Dedication of the Odd Fellows Hall.—The ladies of the Episcopal Church intend holding their Fair on the same day, and fair notice is given to all visitors and strangers, that it is expected that a good collection will be taken up on the occasion. Let all come prepared to lend their aid, and liberally co-operate with the ladies in their advancement of the pious-worthy object they have in view.—Winchester-Virginian.

BANK OF ENGLAND CLERKS.—There are 800 clerks employed in the Bank of England, and their salaries range from \$250 to \$1,000; the increase being gradually made in proportion to their term of service, industry, ability, and honesty. This system not only secures capable men, but is almost a certain preventive against fraud and embezzlement by the clerks. (Balt. Sun.)

From the Baltimore Sun.
Agricultural Exports.
THE TIME IS AT HAND.—The relaxation of those restrictive principles which have been carried to so great an extent throughout the civilized world, in their application to commercial pursuits, is already tending to the development of the true wealth of nations—an ample soil and an industrious people. And, under this influence, it is sufficiently apparent that the United States, from the great advantages of circumstance and position, must be ever in the ascendant. Her true wealth is favorably contrasting with the mere representatives of it among the people of other nations; her real resources may be safely put in competition with all the artificial elements of life, as they exist in any other country on the face of the globe. Every one of the unflinching tributaries of national prosperity is included within the present boundaries of our domain; and nothing can be added, but premises in the accession greatly to augment the general opulence of the land.

Our commerce, under the influence of an enlightened and liberal policy on the part of Europe, will rapidly exhibit such an increase of exportation, as cannot but depict the most cheering auspices for the future. And we have every reason to believe, that there will be gradually added to our foreign trade every species of produce peculiar to our soil. A contemporary aptly, and as the facts by the late arrivals from Europe have shown, justly remarks, that "the prospects of a comparatively unrestricted trade with Europe, under the new tariff law, has already contributed to give such impetus to the grain markets, as to raise the price of the breadstuffs grown throughout the West some fifteen or twenty per cent."

The following table, given by the New York Express, shows the comparative exportation in 1845, and 1846, thus far, of what may be called, in view of its great and sudden increase, almost a new article of export—rye.

	1845.	1846.
January	None	18,398 bushels.
February	"	23,223 "
March	"	49,467 "
April	"	68,934 "
May	"	42,008 "
June	"	63,807 "
July	"	75,767 "
August	"	41,999 "
September	"	423,126 "
October	"	50,169 "
November	"	19,748 "
December	"	"
		89,817 bushels.

Nearly all this amount, says the Express, has been shipped exclusively to Holland; and more than 50,000 bushels are already engaged to be exported to the same country during the month of September. The increased shipments of other breadstuffs, flour, wheat, and corn, are, according to the same authority, in a similar proportion, and at advanced prices.

Our own city also begins to feel the glow and healthful excitement of that policy, which is destined to unfold many of the hidden blessings and privileges of national intercourse; and our marine returns for a few days past, afford remarkable and cheering indications of the rising importance of Baltimore, as an Atlantic commercial mart. Within forty-eight hours, we have recorded the arrival of between twenty and thirty ships, besides a number of barges and brigs, and the schooners of the coasting and small craft of the bay trade. In a few days these white winged messengers will go forth again upon the broad deep, bearing to the multitudes of other lands the luxuriant produce of our own diversified soil, with such articles of our domestic ingenuity and skill as are acceptable abroad; and thus the reciprocity of intercourse, elicits under the genial blessings of peace, and fosters into practical effect, all the varied elements of national greatness and prosperity. And in this development, it needs no oracle to declare, that the manifold advantages are to us and ours—the nation and the people of this great republic.

Highly Important from Nauvoo.
The City Delivered into the hands of the Anti-Mormons.
From the officers and passengers of the steamer Alvarado, the St. Louis Organ gathers the following particulars:—
Steamer Alvarado arrived at the landing this morning from Keokuk. She brings down a large number of Mormons, who have abandoned the Holy City after all their troubles and difficulties. After much skirmishing and several persons being killed during Sunday, and the three days following, on Thursday the Anti-Mormons entered the city in a very large body and all completely armed.

A parley was held, which resulted in a demand that the Mormons and all in the city engaged in the troubles, should leave Nauvoo within five days and at once deliver their persons, arms, ammunition, and to city itself, into the hands of the Anti-Mormons.

This was at last complied with, but whether from fear, inclination, or a mere desire to avoid bloodshed, we have not yet learned. The Anti-Mormons then took possession of every thing, and of course, in contradiction of the late orders of the Governor of Illinois, and contrary to law. Immediately the Mormons began to leave the city. A large number started on the Alvarado, and many on the Potosi.

On the opposite shore we understand that the people, or authorities of Iowa had interfered to prevent those leaving from entering that Territory. They must consequently, come to this city, and from here scatter abroad.

We also learn that the Temple will be allowed to remain unharmed, but we much doubt this, and should not be surprised if the next arrival brought news of the destruction of this beautiful building, as well as the dwelling of Emma Smith.

It is but right to state, however, that thus far no violence has been done either to the people or to the building or property; and we sincerely trust that we may not be compelled to chronicle any news to the contrary.

The St. Louis Republican (extra) of the same date, has the following letter from their correspondent:—
Steamer Alvarado, }
Friday, September 18, 1846. }
The Mormon war is at last ended. On Wednesday evening, the Quincy committee prevailed on the Mormons to surrender; and yesterday, at 3 o'clock, the Anties marched into, and took possession of the city of Nauvoo. The Mormons stipulated to leave forthwith, or as fast as they can possibly get away, except a committee of five, who are to remain to dispose of the property yet belonging to the community. No property has been, or is to be destroyed—

