

Spirit of Jefferson.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER, In Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Virginia, (OFFICE) MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.

FALL & WINTER STYLES. Great Bargains and no mistake! THE undersigned has just returned from the East, and has now on hand at his Merchant Tailoring Establishment, a few doors from Entler's Hotel, Shepherdstown, every variety of

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

Debated to News, Politics, Agriculture, General Miscellany and Commercial Intelligence.

VOL. 4. CHARLESTOWN, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1847. NO. 20.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER. WITH the commencement of the 30th Congress, we propose to continue the Congressional Register on the same plan as published during the last session.

The weekly Union for the Session. THIS publication is not only the CHEAPEST, but contains more valuable reading matter than is to be found in any other Weekly published at the same price in the country.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

A MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON. A Monument to Washington! A tablet graven with his name! Green be the mound it stands upon, And evergreen as his fame.

THE MEXICAN WAR. Its Origin—its Justice—its Necessity.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: Believing that the importance of our position with Mexico, requires only to be properly understood, and calmly investigated, to convince the world of the justice of our cause, and the necessity of the present war to maintain National Honor, I herewith furnish a full and complete review of all the preceding acts of aggression, which have forced us to this "last resort."

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned has on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all descriptions of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

place East of the Rio Grande, and in demand of them under the authority and broad seal of the United States, by what authority they attempted to interfere upon her territorial jurisdiction. That this fact is further apparent, and that both Whigs and Democrats understood it, is evident from a quotation of the President of the United States, in his message to Congress of December, 1846, in which he stated that the Secretary of State, in a letter to the Secretary of State of our Minister in Mexico, bearing date the 8th of July, 1846, in which the Secretary says, "by the treaty of the 21st of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, the boundary between the two powers, that is to say, to that period, no considerable colonization had been effected in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande being confined to Spain by the treaty, application was made to that power for grants of land, and such grants or purchases of land were in fact made by the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the United States preparing to migrate to Texas, before the Declaration of Independence by Mexico.

In the month of May, 1836, there was a treaty formed between Texas and Mexico; in this treaty Santa Anna acknowledged the full and entire independence of the Republic of Texas, and in the treaty he acknowledged the Rio Grande to be the true line of boundary between the two Republics. "From its mouth to its source," and it will be recollected that this was done by Santa Anna in the most solemn form, and in the presence of the world, as well as the instructions of the Mexican Government, while he yet remained the sole Dictator of that power with his authority unrevoked. That the Congress of the United States should understand this question is a matter scarcely to be doubted, and that it looked upon the Rio Grande as the true boundary of Texas is apparent from the fact, that on the thirty-first of December, 1846, only two days after the admission of Texas into the Union, it passed an act to establish a collecting district in that State, by which act, Corpus Christi was made a port of call, and a custom house was located under the laws of the Republic of Texas, and with a view to fulfill an act of Congress, a surveyor was appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and has been in the performance of his duties ever since the passage of the act. These occurrences all preceded the order of war to the east bank of the Rio Grande, as well as the fact that the territory between the Rio Nueces and Rio Grande was represented both in the Congress and the Convention of Texas which acceded to the proposition of the United States to heretofore to the State of Texas. What could have been the degree of concern to which the President would have subjected himself, in the face of all these precedents, had he refused to obey the call of these citizens, who occupied the territory between those two rivers, to extend their jurisdiction over the same by the Constitution of the United States, to protect them from the menaced invasion of Mexico?

PARKERSBURG AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. The Parkersburg Gazette, of the 4th inst., contains a memorial from the citizens of several Northern Western counties, asking the incorporation of a company with power to construct a railroad from Parkersburg to some point on Tygart's Valley. The citizens of the county of Hancock, who have carried out this project, to connect said Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Western Sentinel of the 6th states that a respectable meeting was held in that town on the 30th ult., for the purpose of again memorializing the Legislature for the construction of a Railroad from Parkersburg, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha river, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Maryland line, or some point within the State of Virginia. Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1847.

SALE OF MOUNT SAVANNAH WORKS.—On Thursday, the extensive iron works at Mount Savannah, Md., together with all the land and machinery, and the railroad to Cumberland, were sold at public sale for \$315,000. The purchasers were Messrs. Corning & Winslow of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. M. Ropes of Boston, Mass., who will immediately commence operations. The sale was made to satisfy the claims of the creditors in England, and the price obtained is, probably, not much over half the original cost.

The Norfolk Herald, alluding to a statement in the Parkersburg (West Va.) Gazette, that large numbers of citizens of the Old Dominion are leaving her territory for the far west, says: "Now in this there is nothing at all to cause regret in Virginia. Let those who are tired of the prospect of gain, or who really believe that they can better their condition by emigrating to the new States, follow their bent—and take their slaves along with them! The vacuum may cause a momentary weakness, but it will only be to recruit two more of our best and ablest citizens, who will in time be filled by a hardy, industrious, and paying, market-bearing freeman, of the right stuff to people a free State, which Virginia is destined to be one of these days, and the sooner consistently with reason, the better for her own good!"

THE NEW REGIMENT.—The Lexington Observer of Saturday last says that "the two regiments of Kentucky volunteers, under the command of Col. Thompson and Col. Williams, embarked from the camp ground near Louisville, for the seat of war, on Monday last about noon. Only one man was left, on account of sickness." "The Indiana regiment, Col. Lane, passed down the river two or three hours before the Kentucky volunteers." "Gen. Butler and staff left the next morning (Tuesday) on the Chancellor."

DISTRESSING EVENT.—We regret to learn from the Richmond papers, that Mrs. Daniel, wife of Judge Peter D. Daniel, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died, on Sunday morning, from the effects of a nervous shock, produced by fire that occurred near his residence on Saturday night. She was the youngest daughter of the late Edmund Randolph, Esq., formerly Attorney General of the United States.

MAD. REYNOLDS CONVICTED OF A MURDER.—The infamous woman, Madam Revere, who had been convicted in New York of the misdemeanor charged in the indictment, the punishment for which is a fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than twelve months. The charge of manslaughter was sustained by the jury.

TWO LIBERAL BY HALLE.—A New Jersey Whig editor says, "we will sustain the war until we can place at the head of our national military contingent, that would be prolonging the war to a very indefinite period—far beyond the lives of the present generation! A hearty support of the war for six months, is all that Democrats could ask of them, and is sufficient to bring to a close the continuance until a Whig President is elected. It will be the longest war in our history." (Warrenton News.)

AN ANTI-SLAVER CONVENTION.—The country has heard much on all sides about aristocratic and Tory; but no one hitherto we believe has ventured to appropriate the name. But the Monitor—a weekly journal recently commenced in New York by Wm. Chase Barney—comes out boldly this week with the broad title—The Aristocratic Monitor—and limited her circulation to the United States, it is at once apparent from the fact that, "in the month of June, 1818, during James Monroe's Administration, information having been received that a number of foreign adventurers had landed at Galveston with the avowed purpose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, a special messenger was despatched by the Government of the United States, with instructions from the Secretary of State, to warn them that, should they be found there or at any other

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.



FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1847.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

In the contents which it is our purpose to make, upon the resolutions offered by Mr. CLAY, at a public meeting on the 13th inst., at Lexington, Kentucky, we do not intend to impeach his patriotism, so roundly asserted both by the National Intelligencer and other kindred prints. But the resolutions themselves will, we doubt not, even in the estimation of his warmest friends, show his patriotism to be not of the self-sacrificing kind. We speak of the resolutions as they are presented to us in the Intelligencer of the 16th inst., and published in our last week's number.—They are not in keeping with that character for frankness claimed for Mr. Clay by his friends, and conceded to him by many of his enemies.—They scarcely merit a single issue presented by the course of the Administration, but inasmuch as they are so loudly against hypothetical cases—suppositions that are only the emanations of his own brain. The resolutions purport to be about the Mexican War, the duties of the people and the Congress in relation thereto, and the contingencies that may flow from it. Yet, strange to say, there is no opinion expressed as to the justice or injustice of the war, or any other proposition now properly in issue. They do not even impeach what they assert to be the primary cause of the war, to wit, the annexation of Texas. The removal of the army, however, from Corpus Christi to the Rio Bravo, is denounced as unconstitutional and improper, because done without the sanction of Congress then sitting; yet that Congress recognized the war thus brought on, and thereby made its prosecution a National concern. Now the plain English of the first of these resolutions is, that the Congress of the United States, recognized a war resulting from hostilities brought on by an improvident and unconstitutional order for the removal of the army, but the cause of which was the annexation of Texas. And, it is remembered, that although this resolution is adopted by acclamation, yet the Congress declared by an almost unanimous vote irrespective of party, that the "War existed by the act of Mexico!"—But notwithstanding that, by the recognition of Congress the prosecution of the war has become national, in view of which alone, it seems, that the most energetic exertion should be evinced in its prosecution, and notwithstanding that, in obedience to this view, the utmost effort of which a nation is capable may have been put forth in its prosecution, yet Mr. Clay would call a dead halt in the midst of the brilliant career of our arms, and wait for Congress to declare the objects and purposes of the war; as if the very assumption of its nationality would warrant its continued prosecution, at least until Mexico agreed to waive the cause of its origin. But oh! Sage of Ashland, how vain is thy effort at pretended ignorance! Now we admit that while the annexation of Texas may have been, and no doubt was the pretext for the commencement of the war on the part of Mexico, yet every one knows that that was not our cause of war, though sufficient cause for our on our part existed for years before the act of annexation. And note, when "War has been brought on by the act of Mexico," as so solemnly declared by our Congress, we are forced to prosecute it for the removal and redress of all former aggressions, as well as for the purpose of securing from Mexico a full indemnity for recent injuries, and a recognition of our rights in relation to Texas. We do not deny to Congress the right to exercise the powers enumerated in the third resolution, but we dare a Whig Congress, or a Whig candidate for President, to say that this war is not prosecuted for the purposes and objects alluded to above, and which have been so frequently set forth, and that they will desert from its prosecution before those objects are attained.—Let Mr. Clay, or his friends for him, speak out upon this point, for unless he does, we will claim his non-committalism as an acknowledgment of his premises. But Mr. Clay, unwilling to let the matter upon the grounds assumed in the latter clause of his first resolution, and feeling no doubt, his inability to find one single fact by which he would be warranted in impeaching the motives of the Administration, is compelled to resort to a most ridiculous supposition.—Thus, in his 4th resolution, he says, if Congress should declare for what object the war should be prosecuted, and then if the President should carry on the war for other objects than that declared by Congress, measures should be adopted to arrest it. And then if Mexico should refuse, by treaty, to guaranty the object desired by Congress, it would be the duty of the government to prosecute the war. Do we see in all this signorial any thing for which to arraign the course of the President? Certainly not, unless we pre-suppose that Congress will declare that the objects and purposes of the further prosecution of the war, shall not be for the indemnity claimed of Mexico, and for the redress of the many wrongs and injuries sustained at her hands, but for some unrighteous demand, then indeed the President might feel himself called upon, for the sake of the nation's honor, to go counter to the wishes of Congress. But has Mr. Clay no opinion of his own upon this subject? Seeing that we are in the war, and admitting it to have become an affair of the nation, what does Mr. Clay say should be the object of its further prosecution? Upon this point he has left us wholly at sea, unless he intends to convey the impression by referring to the Mexican occupancy of the country on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, and disclaiming a desire to dismember that Republic, that our object should not be to establish the Texas boundary on the Rio Grande, but on some line east of that, and waive all claim to any indemnity from Mexico, for it must be admitted that our indemnity must be in the shape of territory. If this be the principle which he means to assert, (for we confess that he is rather non-committal upon the subject) we can conceive of nothing more preposterous; nothing, within the United States, more decidedly Mexican, and is sufficient to arouse the jealousy of every true-hearted

American. The expression of alarm at the purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States is really too ludicrous to admit of serious comment. We know not that such a purpose has any existence, save in his too fanciful imagination. We will, therefore, pass in to his 7th resolution, which most really be a source of mortification to every Southern politician. If he means simply that he is opposed to the acquisition of territory, the sole object in acquiring which, would be to propagate and increase slavery, we think that few could differ from him, and therefore the assertion of such a principle was uncalled for. But we are forced to the conclusion that there is a meaning in this resolution more pregnant with mischief to the South, at least, than is consistent with the safety of our interests, else why should this be assumed now, as one of the peculiar tenets of the Whig party? We cannot close our eyes to the coalitions formed in New York, New Hampshire and elsewhere between the abolitionists and the whigs, and that the triumph obtained by these means, have been the source of rejoicing even amongst the Southern Whigs. If we are to infer from this resolution, that no territory is to be acquired where slavery will be permitted, and surely this cannot be altogether a forced inference, Mr. Clay knowing full well that our acquisitions if at all, must be on the Southern border of the Union, then, indeed, can he be justly denominated a "Southern man with Northern principles." So far from equivocation on this subject, it becomes every man who speaks at all to speak out distinctly and boldly, and he who fears or fails to do so, deserves not the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

STATE SENATOR.
We recommend the 8th day of January next, and Winchester, as a suitable time and place, for holding a Senatorial Convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent this district in the State Senate. It is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and we could not celebrate the day better, than by bringing forward a candidate, under whose lead we shall be able to gain a New Orleans victory over our opponents. Let us nominate our candidate on that day, and proceed at once to organize our forces for the battle. [Winchester, Virginia.]

The day suggested by the Virginian, for the nomination of a candidate for State Senator from this District, is, we think, too early. The 23d of February, a day frequently fixed upon for the holding of our District Conventions, would be quite time enough. The Senatorial District is comparatively a small one—the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, would have ample time from February to April, to go from his centre to its extremities. By this course, a months' unnecessary labor and excitement would be spared, and the canvass, when begun, would be of more spirit and interest, than if commenced at so early a period as recommended by the "Virginian!"

The present Whig incumbent, Mr. JOHN S. GALLAGHER, throws out a sceler in the last Winchester Republican. He is an old veteran in political tactics, and though there are many of the young bloods panting for his place, we are inclined to doubt if they be not all overreached. The present Senator, through the Republican says:
"The Democratic Rally.—We copy the above notice from the Virginian, in order that the Whigs of the District may be advised of the movements of their opponent. We understand that large calculations of success are made on account of the present incumbent's support of the Common School System. It may be, but these calculations are based upon reliable data, but it remains to be tested, whether an opposition reared upon such a subject is to be successful in this enlightened period of the 19th century!"

But as we have no suggestion to make, the subject is left to those who have the right to regulate these affairs without regard to sectional feelings or interests. The incumbent neither seeks nor declines the honor, and hopes the Whigs of the District will look to the cause, and not to the man. If he is derelict, let a better and more faithful servant be found; (of which there are many) and he shall bow respectfully to the mandates of the people.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.
The Whigs will probably have a majority of 4 in the House, and the Democrats a majority of 14 in the Senate.
The amount of the matter is, that if parties cohere according to their old distinctions, each is checked-mated by the other. No strong party measure can be carried on either side, neither can any law now in force, which is cherished as a party measure, be repealed. The Tariff certainly cannot be disturbed.
In case the election of President should devolve upon the House, the votes would be reckoned by States. In this point of view, the delegat' on stands as follows:

Whig.	Democrat.	Equally divided.
Vermont,	Illinois,	Georgia,
Maine,	Massachusetts,	Mississippi,
New Hampshire,	Ohio,	Alabama,
Rhode Island,	Indiana,	Louisiana,
Connecticut,	Michigan,	Missouri,
Florida,	Texas,	Arkansas,
New York,	Virginia,	Alabama,
Massachusetts,	Indiana,	Louisiana,
Dalaware,	Iowa,	Mississippi,
Connecticut,	Tennessee,	Maine—Total 14.
Kentucky,	Arkansas,	
New Carolina,	Alabama,	
Maryland,	Louisiana,	
Mississippi,	Mississippi,	
Maine—Total 14.		

THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The Union has an official statement showing the public debt now to be \$45,123,423 93, being an increase of about \$27,000,000 over the present administration, and on account of the War. This does not sustain Daniel Webster's extravagant declaration that the war was costing half a million a day, nor the equally exaggerated statements of the Whig press, which scarcely has any bounds to their reports of the country's indebtedness. They do love "ruin" so, that they must have the country ruined some way, and the Tariff ruin having failed, the War makes them a good substitute.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.
Parties in the Legislature will be very nearly balanced. For Congress, the result is most gratifying. The New Orleans Courier says:
In Louisiana, the Democratic majority at the late election, is overwhelming. The Whigs have elected a member of Congress in one district by a majority of 900 or 700. In the first district the Democratic candidate, Mr. La Sere, is elected by a majority which cannot be less than 1300.—Mr. Harman, another staunch and able Democrat, has a majority of 700 in the third. In the fourth, Mr. Morse, Democrat, is elected, but we know not his precise majority.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

After a long delay, there seems to be a disposition now to carry to completion those improvements on the outer surface, which will correspond in some manner with the magnificent edifice which has been erected as our Temple of Justice. The Iron Railing in front, has been erected, and adds greatly to the appearance of the yard. It has been suggested to us that as the Court has gone thus far, they might with the greatest propriety, make an additional appropriation for Railing on the West side of the Court-House Wall. As it is, there does not seem to be a finish to the work which the Court has so liberally commenced. The additional cost would be comparatively small, to carry out the suggested improvement, and we know of no expenditure that would add more to the general appearance of the building.

The lot in the rear should also be enclosed by some neat and substantial wall or fence. If this was done, and trees planted in the lot, it could be made a handsome and beautiful Square, instead of the rough and dilapidated appearance which it now presents. As the work has been commenced, we feel confident that there is liberality enough with our citizens to heartily sanction any judicious appropriation which the Court may make, for the improvements contemplated.

MALTA LODGE.
At the regular Communication of Malta Lodge, of Free and Accepted Masons, held at their Hall in Charleston, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as officers for the ensuing year, viz:—J. R. A. Rodman, W. M.; G. W. Sappington, S. W.; Thomas A. Moore, J. W.; A. J. O'Bannon, S.; Thomas Rawlins, T.; Wm. Cameron, C.; C. G. Stewart, S. D.; J. W. Beller, J. D.; John Brook, T. Brothers John A. Thompson, John S. Gallaher and James E. Stewart, Esqrs., were appointed Representatives to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, on the part of Malta Lodge, to be held in Richmond on the 1st Monday in December.

COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN.
The prospectus for the next volume of this paper, will be found in another column. It is published in Washington City by the Rev. J. T. Ward, at the very low price of one dollar per annum, in advance. The "Fountain" has long been considered one of the most able, efficient, and enterprising advocates of the great Temperance Reform. The Rev. Mr. Roberts and C. W. Button, of Harpers-Ferry, are the authorized Agents for this country.

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.
Those who care for the comfort of the Printer, in the midst of the difficulties which surround him—the hardships and deprivations that poverty forces him to endure—those, we say, will always be found of the "right stripe." Thus it is of our friend J. L. McPHEE, of Baltimore St., Baltimore, who has presented us but recently with one of the most beautiful Hats, in texture, finish and quality, that we have ever seen. When the "Devil" gets the old one, then look out for something new in these diggings. Mr. McP. has also, we are glad to state, as we do not wish to be selfish, a few more of the "same sort," and those in want would do well to send him their orders, or call on some one of our merchants who will furnish as requested at the earliest moment. This Whig now ranks very justly as one among the best in the country, and between the Potomac and Boston, you will not find a more clever, honorable gentleman, than this head.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
At the last Term of the Superior Court in this County, a Mandamus was issued against the County Court for refusing to qualify certain Magistrates appointed by the Governor. The cause came up again at the November Term Circuit Court, and after an able argument by counsel on both sides, a decision was given by Judge Douglas, against the County Court, and in favor of the new Magistrates. It is said that an appeal will be taken, based on the more technical ground of informality in the proceedings. We hope, however, no appeal may be asked, and this vexed and exciting question may be considered as settled.—The ends of law, justice, fairness and equity, have been met in the present decision, and there let the matter rest.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
We have received the great holiday sheet pictorial BROTHER JONATHAN, published by Wilson & Co., New York. It is full of large and finely executed Engravings, illustrating subjects and readings suitable for a Christmas fire-side. The stupendous sheet of paper on which it is printed is no less than five and a half feet long!
The City papers of yesterday contain the recent Speech of Mr. Clay at Lexington. It fills six or eight columns of the largest journals. On the heels of the great orator of Whiggery, we are glad to notice that a Democratic meeting is called at Lexington, on Saturday next, to listen to a speech from Robert M. Wickliffe, Esq., in reply to the speech of Mr. Clay, and to pass resolutions sustaining the Whig and the War.

On Thursday, 25th inst., was to have been observed as a day of Thanksgiving by 20 of the States and the District of Columbia. Next year, it is hoped, the good Old Commonwealth will be among the number who shall set apart one day for praise and thankfulness to the Great Ruler of the Universe, for the innumerable blessings she has received. It is right and proper that it should be so, and our Governor will be derelict in duty if he disregards the wishes of the people in this matter.

The Whig Legislature of Tennessee have been more than three weeks endeavoring to elect a U. S. Senator. Every prominent Whig in the State has been voted for, but Mr. Scattering has thus far been the whole of them. John Bell and Milton Brown were the most prominent candidates at the late accounts. How harmonious the Whigs are, to be sure!

The Legislature of Georgia have, in addition to highly complimentary resolutions, voted to the veteran Brig. Gen. Twiggs an elegant sword in honor of the distinguished services of her native son.

Silas Wright.—The service of plate in honor of the character of Silas Wright, was presented to his Widow on Wednesday evening, at the Stayevant Institute, New York. It cost \$3,000.

The Freeport Trial is still in progress at Washington. It is hoped that it will be brought to a close before the meeting of Congress;—but even this is considered doubtful.
Nothing of the least interest from Mexico, since our last issue. Every thing remained at the latest accounts in statu quo.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We give to-day a short summary of the news received by the Acadia. It is considered important in a commercial point of view, and in its exhibit of the downward tendency of British prosperity. The melancholy state of matters in England must affect America to some extent, but it will be temporary. The advance of two shillings per barrel in flour, and the rise in grain, are the only bright features in the news. The fact that Parliament has to meet some two or three months earlier than the usual time, is momentous. But what can Parliament do with its discordant materials in this crisis of England's destiny?

The N. Y. Herald, referring to the news, says: The leading facts in to-day's paper give us a melancholy idea of the progress of the commercial crisis in England. Corn has advanced. The Bank of England has afforded assistance under the advice of government, but the revulsion still continues. Above all, Parliament is to meet on the 18th of this month, being two or three months earlier than the usual time of meeting. Of breadstuffs, it seems that flour has advanced two shillings per barrel. This is advantageous to exporters of that article in this country, while it is plain proof of the deficiency of the crop in England, or rather of the increase of population in comparison to the means of producing food. It is the first decided permanent symptom of the disparity between the means of production and the amount of population. According to all accounts, the amount of suffering and destitution in Ireland, under the rule of Great Britain, will be even greater than last year. In addition to that, the railroads must necessarily, in the money pressure, throw vast numbers of people out of employment, and add disturbing elements to the state of society.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.
Notwithstanding the Whigs will have a small majority in the next House of Representatives, great difficulties are apprehended in the election of a Speaker. There are several Northern Whigs pledged against the support of any Southern man, be he Whig or Democrat. In this aspect of things, the Whig Congressmen themselves consider it a matter of extreme doubt, whether they will be able to elect one of their own number. As a man peculiarly qualified for that high office—of commanding talent; sterling integrity, liberal and tolerant in his political feelings—we would suggest the name of the Hon. JAMES McDOWELL, of Virginia. He has been long in public life, is thoroughly conversant with parliamentary order, and in every station which he has heretofore filled, has buried the mere partisan, to carry out the ends of justice and fair dealing. Should Mr. McDowell be selected, we venture the assertion, that no man has ever filled that office, who will preside with more dignity, or act more impartial in the discharge of its duties.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.
On the first Monday of December, the Thirtieth Congress commences its first session. The House is constituted of 110 Democrats, 117 Whigs and 1 Native. Thus this branch is Whig, but the Senate being Democratic, we have no fears that any ruinous Whig schemes can be fastened on the country, and if any should be passed, our reliance is in a patriotic Executive. Referring to some of its important business, the Union says: "Congress is on the eve of meeting. Great questions are to be tried, and we appeal fearlessly to the people. This war must be vigorously prosecuted. The glory of our flag must be supported. Our rights must be maintained. Where is the patriot who will not stand up for his country, and call upon Congress to vote all the necessary supplies to exact justice from this race of barbarians?"

GEORGIA.
Messrs. J. M. Berrien and W. C. Dawson, Whigs, have been elected Senators of the United States, from 3d March, 1847, and 3d March, 1849, respectively. The first ballot count—Berrien 89, Ex-Governor Charles J. McDonald, Democrat, 83; Blank 1.
PROGRESS OF REMEMBRANCE.
The progress of this Order is wonderful throughout the Commonwealth. It was ascertained at the recent Grand Division of Virginia, held at Charlottesville, that during the quarter just ended, the increase of Divisions had been 14; members initiated 773; admitted by card 51; by dispensation 15; suspended 35; Reinstated 16; withdrawn 121; expelled 75; rejected 38; violated pledge 79; of whom signed over 20; and violated second time 11; deaths 11. "Contributions members 3618; receipts for initiation fees and dues \$4319 33; percentage \$231 70; expended for benefits \$696 63; cash on hand \$4956 76.

During the past year 50 new Divisions have been opened, and two have surrendered their charters, making the whole number in operation 82, with an aggregate number of members of 4520, being an increase during the year of about 2150.

HOO'S.—The hog crop—as they call it—is coming forward from the West, says the Cumberland Civilian, with considerable briskness. The Railroad conveys to the Baltimore market one thousand fat porkers daily from this place, and the books of the office show that nine thousand, eight hundred more are, at the present time, registered for the same destination, and in equaling anxiety awaiting their return. The region of the depot is nightly made vocal with their peculiar music.—"The cry is 'still they come!'"

CUMBERLAND.—The recently concluded arrangement, by which the necessary funds have been positively secured for the early completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, has given a new impetus to that thriving town.—The Civilian, of Friday, says: "There are signs in the streets of an improvement in business. There seems to be more bustle, more excitement, more hope. The work on the canal is about to commence, or has already begun. The Mount Savage Iron Works will be again in full operation in six weeks. The Lona Furnace will be in blast again in a few days.—The Lonaconing Works, under the unsurpassed management of C. E. Dendick, Esq., are doing a flourishing business, sending to the East some of the best iron manufactured in the United States. All those matters, taken in connexion, show that Allegany is about to become the busy scene of a thousand successful enterprises; that Cumberland is about to take a fresh start in her onward career of prosperity."

Silas Harlan, Esq., was nominated at the last term of the County Court of Berkeley, as the next High Sheriff of that County.

EFFECT OF A FAILURE.—A telegraphic despatch from Boston, of Saturday evening, says: "A great sensation was produced in this city on 'change, at the announcement of the failure of a firm largely engaged in the iron trade. The amount is estimated at one million of dollars."

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The rumor gains credence, says the correspondent of the Courier de Etats Unis, in circles of the highest authority, of the symptoms of insanity having been manifested by her majesty. The well known liability of her family to this malady, strengthens the probability of this report.

MILITARY EXACTIONS IN MEXICO.

The Union of Thursday evening contains the official announcement of the order for the levy of taxes and contributions on the export of gold and silver, to be appropriated as a military contribution towards defraying the expenses of the war.—The Union says: It will be perceived that the order now issued simply restores the duty upon the export of gold and silver exactly as it was before the war, leaving that duty where it was left by Mexico in amount, but simply seizing and confiscating it to our own use as a military contribution.

What the total result of these duties and taxes may be, we may form some estimate from the following statement in the 2d vol. of McGregor's Commercial Statistics, page 1,171, which we quote below: "The maritime custom houses in 1832 yielded to the government the sum of \$12,000,000—that is to say, that sum was acknowledged to have been received by the respective custom house officers for so much more the actual receipts were, can only be conjectured. It would, however, be safe to say at least one-third.

From the maritime custom-houses,	\$8,500,000
Interior commerce,	4,500,000
Duties on exports,	3,000,000
Percentage on produce of mines,	1,000,000
Profits of mints,	1,500,000
Tobacco monopoly,	500,000
Post-office, lotteries, manufactures of powder and salt,	500,000
Tolls and all other sources,	500,000
	\$17,000,000

The local taxes levied by the different departments, which may be stated at \$4,000,000 more, making an aggregate of \$31,000,000; to which an addition should be made of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 more, which is paid, but embezzled, and therefore does not find its way into the public treasury. It would appear from these statements, that the Mexican revenue, internal and external, if faithfully levied under a revenue system of duties, together with the confiscation of the other internal taxes, would amount to \$30,000,000; and if Mexico persists in prolonging this contest, all these duties and internal taxes must be assessed and collected as far as practicable, and Mexico must be made to pay the expenses of the war, if she persists in prolonging the contest, whenever our military possession is complete and effective.

VISIT OF THE U. S. STEAMER PRINCETON TO THE BIRTH-PLACE OF COLUMBUS.—The U. S. steamer Princeton, during her short stay at Genoa last month, took on board a number of the citizens of that place, and made a trip to Cogoleto, the birth-place of Columbus. The run was made in an hour, and on nearing the village a salute of nine guns was fired, which brought all the inhabitants to the shore. The landing of the company and some of the incidents on shore are thus described by C. EDWARD LESTER, in a letter to the Washington Union: "The commander, the officers and the guests landed amidst a silent and excited crowd of a thousand rustic admirers, and were met by the sindaco of the King, who on being told that the ship in the offing had come from the country of Columbus, he immediately invited the company to the birth-place of Columbus. The company showed the party at once, with a thousand inclinations and thanks, to the house whose inscriptions declare that within its walls the great navigator first saw the light.

It is a strong, well-built stone mansion, standing on a hill, inhabited by a revenue officer, and devoted on the first floor to the sociable purposes of a cafe, where the villagers, who have a few shillings to spend, assemble at times to talk over the glory of their great citizen.

While the party were standing in the room in which Columbus is said to have been born, it was presented as far as practicable, and gratified the curiosity where he was baptised, and which at that moment was ringing out a merry chime in honor of the strange visitors. The proposal was received with universal exclamations of joy; and on the spot the resolution was made to do it. The sindaco told the people, who received the joyful news with shouts of enthusiasm and gratitude, that they had long desired to see some monument erected to Columbus; but the poor fishermen, who chiefly compose the population, had never felt able to do it, and no foreigners had ever proffered their aid.

The party afterwards proceeded to the town-hall, where they were shown an ancient portrait of Columbus. From thence they went to the church in which he was baptised, and examined a number of other objects connected with the history of the great discoverer. On leaving, the Princeton gave a gun for every State in the Union, and the salute was returned from the village cannons.

A HORNET'S VEIL OF SURVEILLANCE.—Capt. Smith, of the South Carolina from Savannah, for Boston, which vessel we reported wrecked a few days ago, has arrived at Boston, and gives the particulars of the dreadful suffering of the crew. As we stated, they lived a week without water or food, when they drew lots to see who should suffer death to save the others.—It fell to the lot of an Irishman, named Charles Brown, who had S. D. marked on his arm. He was a large athletic man, weighing about 175 or 180, had shipped at Savannah, and was unknown to the rest of the crew.

He alone was armed with a sheath knife, which he drew, and declared he would plunge it into the heart of the first one who approached to carry out fatal chances. Upon this the captain retired to the cabin, saying he would have nothing more to do with the affair, thinking that they were all near their end.

At this moment a boy, named Hughie Rose, of Bangor, Wales, aged 19, spoke up, and said that the youngest should die first; this free-will offering was accepted by Brown, who had S. D. marked on the boy went into the cabin. Capt. Smith states that as he threw himself upon the berth his eye was attracted to a handle sticking up near, which he thought belonged to an axe. He told the boy to fetch it, and it proved to be an axe. Thinking that something wrong was about to be done on deck, he followed the boy when he returned, and saw the boy seized round the waist by the now desperate Brown, with the intention of making him the victim. At this moment the captain states that he felt grieved with extraordinary strength, stepped forward and drove the axe deep into the head of Brown, and he fell dead upon deck.

It is supposed by Captain Smith, from the fact that S. D. was marked upon the arm of Brown, that he shipped under a feigned name. He was about 35 years old.

After he was dead, the captain bled and dressed him. His death was partly cut into his right arm and laid upon the deck to dry. But the crew did not hunger for food, water being their desire.—His blood was used for drink until the morning that they were taken off, when about a pint remained, which had turned black.

CHURCH RECTORY.—At the regular annual meeting of the Pew-holders of Christ Church, Norfolk, on Friday evening last, the Rev. Geo. Cummins was unanimously elected Rector of said Church.

FROM THE VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

Gen. Taylor—his prospects, his capacity, his popularity—The War, its progress, its difficulties, &c. The following letter comes from one among the most intelligent gentlemen of the Virginia Regiment; one, too, who occupies a prominent position. It will be seen that he is utterly opposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, on the ground that from his long association with military affairs, alone, he is disqualified to be the civil head of Twenty Millions of Freemen. Our correspondent's views as to the proper mode of prosecuting the War for the future, have in part been anticipated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is now arranging the necessary preliminaries. The appointment of Col. ROBERT LUCAS, of Jefferson, Commander of the Third Battalion of the Virginia Regiment, as recommended by him, would be hailed with pleasure by every friend of the War in the Valley of Virginia.

BUEÑA VISTA, Mexico, October 20, 1847. DEAR SIR:—Though we may have nothing of special moment in the way of local intelligence to communicate, a few remarks as to the progress of "matters and things," may not be without interest to the friends of the Regiment in the good Old Commonwealth.

This division of the army is exceedingly disappointed at not being allowed to progress. But it is clear to me that Gen. Taylor has no discretionary powers, granted from Washington. The fact is, there is something at Washington, in the shape of a White House, which has dazzled the Old Soldier's conceptions. While he does not fear to present his front to the enemy, he is yet hesitating in the field by the aid of a high political indiscretion, have placed beyond his reach the water as a prize to the Presidency under the present aspect of things. For forty years he says he has drawn pay as a soldier and officer, and it is his bounden duty to serve the Government in an unflinching and patriotic manner, and he cannot but feel that it is his duty to devote himself to his country in his most efficient capacity. Certainly, an experience of forty years in arms, and an entire absence from any other calling, must give him a better capacity in the field than in the cabinet. Besides, the President, in the highest political station in the world, is not the appropriate guardian for successful feats of arms, or military prowess. The destiny of twenty millions of people should not be committed to one man because he has been successful in the field, where a different talent is required. The talent to slay an enemy does not an unflinching soldier, but a man of wisdom and foresight to preserve a friend. Let Maria twine his own appropriate wreath around the brows of his own heroes.

It is matter of profound astonishment and mortification that the newspapers prints of the United States should so continually intimate that Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, when he emphatically declares that he has no opinions about political measures—is entirely ignorant of Governmental policy. The crew that would seek to wrest the ship's helm from him who had a knowledge of the coast and all the bearings, from experience in navigation, to commit it to an utterly destitute of knowledge or chart, would be mad and doomed.

That party who would transfer the reins of Government from wise statesmen, to him who confessedly knows nothing of its responsibilities or duties, is infatuated with malice or recklessness. So, also, must be this desire to change fundamentally the form of Government, if they would choose a man to rule over them who refused to make any development of his principles until he should possess power. If this would not be consigning all popular rights and independence to the vortex of "One Man Power," we have, at least, here, been mistaken in the nature of Representative Governments.

A very great error has been abroad, I think, in regard to the popularity of Gen. Taylor with the armies of Mexico. Really, I think he has a little prospect of a nomination by the Whig Congress, but he has not the elements of it. The progress of the war is too tardy. This line has been unproductive ever since the Battle of Buena Vista. It appears that Gen. Taylor has advised the Government that it should remain as defensive only. I care not from what source such advice might emanate, it is a monstrous error. If, while Scott was in command, we had with power and effect, Taylor's division had moved down upon San Luis Potosi, the two armies making triumphal marches to a point of union, the effects would have been irresistible. It is yet time, but there is no apparent symptoms of a move.—A soldier upon the plains of Buena Vista, this fall winter, saw a number of other soldiers who were invigorating the troops, especially if the weather shall remain as it has been for some time, wet and cold. Three good blankets are not uncomfortable at night. For what purpose of defence it is advised that this division shall stand stock still, and do nothing but wait for the enemy to invade, and consequently the actions of the troops.

The facts, the course of lenity which has all along been observed to the Mexicans, will neither "Conquer a Peace." We wish them in battle, shed some glory on the fortunate commanders, and then we pay them for it. How do we pay them, you may ask? I answer by giving them most exorbitant prices, in specie, for all their products, perhaps from five to ten fold what they have been accustomed to sell for, and making many of them comparatively rich, putting many of them in possession of more money than ever they saw before. Now, I say, this is strengthening the Mexican "sinews of war." It makes them glad of our presence, and a general kindness and forbearance towards them by any other means. They are a race, which, if you give them bread, will return you a stone. I tell you, my friend, unless we change the policy, the idea of "conquering a peace" is utopian. My opinion is, peace might be obtained swiftly, "To conquer a peace," is to force a peace, that is, to force it. Humanity, so far from suggesting that we should halt in this war, absolutely demands that such means shall be adopted to bring it to an issue, as experience and the actual circumstances of the case make necessary and plainly define. Enough troops have been sent to Mexico to have terminated the war, if conducted on such principles as the character of the enemy suggests to be proper and available. Now, I think ten thousand more troops will be necessary; and with the addition of them, a new character of campaign must open. We must advance with rapidly, strike blow after blow in quick succession, take possession of their towns and forts, and then, if we are not satisfied of interest to garrison, do not leave for the enemy as harbors and places for recruiting—lay abundant contributions on the country for the support of our armies, and hold every male Mexican of sound body and mind, as enemies, until the plainest manifestations, by acts, in the contrary. My own impression is, that we are now entirely flogged by pretended friendships. Do as previous suggested, and a peace will be speedily conquered. Unless this principle of action be adopted, the American armies had better be withdrawn from Mexico. You know my aversion to every thing like extreme means; but the crisis now demands it. The President has not the highest praise of the nation for his actions, but he has given discretionary powers, and these discretionary powers have not been employed with proper results. I hope he may now order a different policy. The Government has also displayed great parental diligence in its supplies to the army, at least this division, considering the difficulties of distance and transportation. It would like to see delegated power a little more in the hands of the friends of the Administration, and the original advocates of the war in the meantime.

I have said that this division should advance, to make itself felt; but it will be rash to move onward now with less than seven thousand fighting men. Gen. Wool is in command here, and much confidence is reposed in his Generalship. Many say he was the master-spirit at the battle of Buena Vista. It is understood here that two more companies from Virginia are en route to this post, which, united with three companies already here, will constitute a third Battalion. I trust some one may be put in command of it who is a friend to the Administration, a friend to the Governor of the State, for he has manifested great interest in the Virginia Regiment—and an original advocate of this war. A friend suggests Col. ROBERT LUCAS, of Jefferson. B. M. J.

MEXICAN PRONOUNCEMENTS.

In the New Orleans Picayune, of the 9th inst., we find, and regret that we cannot publish at length, an address of Pena y Pena, whose President of the Supreme Court, claims to be the Constitutional President of Mexico, since the abrogation of that office by Santa Anna. This address is distinguished by a tone at once subdued and dignified, and shows that the writer is deeply impressed with the difficulties of a position, from the duties and perils of which, in the existing emergency, he nevertheless will not shrink. He briefly adverts to the war with the United States, the termination of which he says must devolve upon his successor. On this point he says: "The repeated disasters which have marked this fatal war, the blood of our countrymen which has flowed in torrents, the bereavement of so many families, and the afflictions which we have suffered, diminished in nothing our rights or our justice. Our ports, our most important cities, and even the capital of the Republic, being in possession of the invader's troops, the picture which the nation presents is sad and lamentable. Providence has subjected us to a trial which is felt by the whole people, and which demands of us valor and constancy, prudence and humanity. To permit in this murderous struggle sentiments of an insensate pride, or perhaps the pretension of some political party to prevail, would be to provoke the ire of Heaven; to submit to any peace without securing the two welfare of the country for the present time, and for the future, without above all saving our honor, without which there can exist no nationality, would be to degrade our name, prepare new wars, and to render us unworthy of the respect and esteem of civilized nations.

"Extremes touch each other and are equally fatal to ourselves, and worthy of the respect of men can neither aspire to glory nor to peace.—Let us seek the medium, and not forgetting the indisputable rights which we have to our territory, nor the obligations we owe to those who have freely shed their blood in defence of their country, let us try to render ourselves, by a unanimous effort, superior to ourselves, and worthy of the esteem of mankind. It is a great consolation to me that another Government will put an end to

Arrival of the Steamer Acadia.

Advance in Breadstuffs—Dullness in the Cotton Market—More Failures—Improvement in the Money Market, &c.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

The first Protestant Sermon ever preached in the City of Mexico.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Reported weekly for the "Spirit of Jefferson," by Walter & Co., Flour and Commission Merchants and General Producers, Baltimore.

Virginia, Jefferson County, Set.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, William Bowen, AGAINST Joseph F. Taylor, Ignatius Fitzsimmons, and Nicholas Fitzsimmons, IN CHANCERY.

PUBLIC SALE.

Of valuable Real Estate, and the best Water-Power in the Valley of Virginia.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE

AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA. I WILL offer at Public Sale, in front of Coons & Hoffman's Store, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder, the following valuable property, viz:—

NOTICE.

HAVING made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The friends of the Shenandoah River improvement are determined to not let the matter "pine away and die," if their efforts can be of any avail.

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN.

THIS journal published at Washington city once a week. It is an advocate of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and is friendly to every association for the promulgation of the blessed principles of Temperance.

NEW STORE IN BERRYVILLE.

THE undersigned has leased the Store Room in Berryville, Clarke County, recently occupied by Boteler & Johnson, and has just returned from the East with an entire new stock of

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the residence of the late Moses Trussell, near Lexington, Jefferson County, on Tuesday, 30th November, 1847, the real estate of the said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

BEDS OF IRON ORE.

and said to be inferior to none in this region. In view of all these great advantages, and the fact that the beds of the UPLAND on the West side of the river are a

Exchange and Lottery Office.

NO. 7, LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD. R. C. MATTLE & CO. CAPITAL PRIZE: 20,000 DOLLARS!

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the Shenandoah Valley, respectfully represents: That the improvement of the Shenandoah River has long been an object of public solicitude, and its importance is generally acknowledged by legislative enactments.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Mr. EDWIN A. STOVER, of Aldie, Loudoun County, has been appointed an Agent for this paper. He is therefore duly authorized to obtain subscriptions or collect any moneys due to the "Spirit of Jefferson" Office.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, cannot be too highly appreciated.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on Friday the 27th of this month.

THE WATER LOT.

which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be re-built and put in operation for quite a small sum compared to what it would cost where no improvements had ever existed.

READY-MADE COATS.

I HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

AN EARTHQUAKE DESCRIBED.

Mr. Kendall sends the following to the Picayune:—An earthquake I have had an earthquake! Between the hours of 7 and 8 yesterday morning, and when all nature was hushed in a stillness most profound, suddenly the earth began to rock.

BEHAVIOR OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, cannot be too highly appreciated.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on Friday the 27th of this month.

THE WATER LOT.

which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be re-built and put in operation for quite a small sum compared to what it would cost where no improvements had ever existed.

READY-MADE COATS.

I HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It having been reported that I charged 374 cents per quart, for Oysters, I take this method of saying that such is not the fact. The report is founded upon a jest indulged in by my Oyster Room, but it has turned out to be of rather a serious character. My friends therefore, will bear me in remembrance, when they desire prime Oysters.

BEHAVIOR OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, cannot be too highly appreciated.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on Friday the 27th of this month.

THE WATER LOT.

which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be re-built and put in operation for quite a small sum compared to what it would cost where no improvements had ever existed.

READY-MADE COATS.

I HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It having been reported that I charged 374 cents per quart, for Oysters, I take this method of saying that such is not the fact. The report is founded upon a jest indulged in by my Oyster Room, but it has turned out to be of rather a serious character. My friends therefore, will bear me in remembrance, when they desire prime Oysters.

BEHAVIOR OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, cannot be too highly appreciated.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on Friday the 27th of this month.

THE WATER LOT.

which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be re-built and put in operation for quite a small sum compared to what it would cost where no improvements had ever existed.

READY-MADE COATS.

I HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It having been reported that I charged 374 cents per quart, for Oysters, I take this method of saying that such is not the fact. The report is founded upon a jest indulged in by my Oyster Room, but it has turned out to be of rather a serious character. My friends therefore, will bear me in remembrance, when they desire prime Oysters.

BEHAVIOR OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, cannot be too highly appreciated.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on Friday the 27th of this month.

THE WATER LOT.

which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be re-built and put in operation for quite a small sum compared to what it would cost where no improvements had ever existed.

READY-MADE COATS.

I HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It having been reported that I charged 374 cents per quart, for Oysters, I take this method of saying that such is not the fact. The report is founded upon a jest indulged in by my Oyster Room, but it has turned out to be of rather a serious character. My friends therefore, will bear me in remembrance, when they desire prime Oysters.

BEHAVIOR OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, cannot be too highly appreciated.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Regimental Court of Enquiry will convene at I. N. Carter's in Charlestown, on Friday the 27th of this month.

THE WATER LOT.

which was accidentally burnt a few years ago, and which could be re-built and put in operation for quite a small sum compared to what it would cost where no improvements had ever existed.

READY-MADE COATS.

I HAVE on hand a number of Ready-made Coats, which I will dispose of cheap.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

NOTICE.

Having made a change in my business, it becomes necessary that those indebted to me on account, should call and settle the same either by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of December next; after which date those remaining unsettled, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

