

Spirit of the Times

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

VOLUME 3.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

NUMBER 18.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLEF, (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.) At \$3 00 in advance—\$3 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

General Intelligence.

A RUNAWAY WIFE AND HUSBAND.—We have received from Guilford county, North Carolina, a small hand-bill, offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and commitment to jail in that State, (or \$100 if the apprehension is made elsewhere), of S. P. Coffin, a merchant, who is charged with having seduced and run away with the wife of Mr. Hunt—Coffin leaving a young wife and two children, and Mrs. Hunt leaving her husband and four small children, the youngest fourteen months old.

[From the description which has been published of the guilty couple—their mode of conveyance and probable destination—they are supposed to have passed through Charlestown on Friday last, on their way up the Valley.]

SPEED OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The wires are found to work just as well upon the longest as upon the shortest lines, and were a continuous line in operation between the cities of New York and Boston, the communications would be to all appearances instantaneous. Were a wire stretched eleven times around the earth, the magnetic fluid would pass the distance in one second. Were a wire passed through London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Cape Town, Lima, Cairo, in Egypt, Pekin, and back by the way of Oregon, the fluid would pass the entire distance during the time of one pulsation of the heart.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.—There are now advertised for sale between this date and April next, nearly twelve millions acres of public lands, which at \$1 25 per acre would bring to the treasury nearly fifteen millions of dollars. The lands are in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, and Wisconsin. 678,000 acres, as most valuable mineral land, will also be sold at not less than \$2 50 per acre.

EXPORT OF CHEESE.—The export of cheese to Great Britain last week were a million of pounds. The home market made the price two and a half cents, the English market makes it seven and a half cents, or two hundred per cent. advance.—This is an improvement that will be appreciated by our farmers, and all correct thinking men.

MORMONS.—There seems to be no rest for these poor people. The inhabitants of Burlington, Iowa, complain that the Mormons from Nauvoo are overrunning that place, and they apprehend some difficulties with them.

MUSICAL.—The Harmonions and the Swiss Bell Ringers were at Wheeling on the 28th ult. The former announced a concert for the benefit of Mr. Pennington, the inventor of the 'Aerial Steam Balloon.'

ELECTED PRESIDENT.—Eli Clagett, Esq., has been elected President of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, vice Jacob Albert, Esq., resigned.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.—The large amount of exports of breadstuffs, cheese, beef and pork, in addition to our export of the great staple, cotton, has brought down the rate of exchange, that we learn orders have already been given for remittances to be made in gold from England, and there are indications that large sums must be imported during the winter and spring.

SALT FOR HOES.—Hogs during the process of fattening, should be supplied with salt as often as once a week. It is no less advantageous to them than the ox, the cow, or the sheep, and when liberally given is a preventive of many diseases, to which, from their confinement, and the effects of heavy food, they are inevitably exposed.

The Wheeling papers announce the lamented death of Colonel Archibald Woods, for the last twenty years the President of the North Western Bank of Virginia, formerly a member of the State Legislature, and highly esteemed and beloved as a citizen.

THE CHOLERA.—Information received at Constantinople from Trebizond, announces that the Cholera, after making great ravages in Teheran and proceeding in the direction of Tabris, has reached the city of Kasbin, carried off several hundred of its inhabitants, and is now spreading in a southerly direction. This scourge, in this retrogressive course, has already extended to Isphahan. During the month of August its victims numbered from two to three hundred a day at Teheran; among them was the son of the Shah of Persia, his minister of foreign affairs, the director of the police and a drogman attached to the English embassy. At length the epidemic has exhausted its strength in the capital of Persia.

AN EXCHANGE.—If a man were to say "give me a dollar, and I will give you in return the head-ache, a black eye, and a swearing tongue, a piece in the gut, or the watch house, and injure your good name," would you do it? You would think that man a fool, or believe that he thought you one. Yet how many bestow their hard earned cash on the rumseller, and receive in return a greater number of ills than we have enumerated.

"Were you ever in the mesmeric state?" said a believer in the science to a flat boat Hoosier. "I never was, stranger," said the Hoosier. "I hail from the State of Indiana myself, but I have lived six years in the Iowa Territory."

Punch says: "To resuscitate a drowned Yankee—search his pockets."

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

TO PERSONS in want of the above goods I can offer great inducements. The stock of Boots and Shoes comprises more than ten thousand pairs of every quality and price of City and Northern manufacture, viz: Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco, Kip, Seal, water proof and coarse Boots—Boys' youths' and children's Boots; Men's Boys' youths' and children's shoes and heavy Brogans;

To the Ladies: I would call your special attention to my extensive and elegant assortment of Shoes, manufactured in Philadelphia to order, of newest styles, and best workmanship, viz: Morocco, kid, grained mo., calf and seal walking shoes, do. spring and turn rounds, Gaiters and half gaiters. Ladies Gum Shoes and Sandals, All kinds of Misses Shoes, viz: kid, calf and seal Walking shoes, and booties, slippers and springs.

Hats and Caps. Fall and Winter styles of elegant Beaver, Mole skin, Russia, Silk, Cassimere, Pearl and common Fur Hats. Caps—Cloth, Mohair, Fur, Silk, and Glazed, of entire new styles.

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS. Black and Russet Leather Travelling Trunks, Hair Trunks and Carpet Bags, Together with all kinds of goods usually kept in extensive Shoe Houses. These goods have been purchased on the most favorable terms, and you will have no trouble in making selections from the above stock as it is full and complete.—I respectfully invite the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, and surrounding country to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Store on Shenandoah Street, a few doors west of the Pay Office, opposite side. A. S. STEPHENS. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 30, 1846.

GIBSON & HARRIS, HAVING received their FALL AND WINTER Goods, are now prepared to supply their old friends and the public generally, with almost every kind of Goods usually kept in a Country Store. It is unnecessary to enumerate. They respectfully invite a call from all. Oct. 23, 1846.

New Goods. THE subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER stock of Goods, and can assure his friends that as regards price, he will be cheapest, and as respects style and taste they will answer for themselves. E. M. AISQUITH. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

New Fall and Winter Goods. WE have now opened our supply of Seasonable Goods, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the public generally. The following comprise a part:

- FANCY GOODS. Rich Ombre sating striped Cashmere, Figured French do do, Rich Plaid do do, Mousline, striped silks, Parisian Cloakings, Mode col'd French Merinoes, Do do Alpaccas, Black do, Gala Plaids, Pekin do, Patent Hair Cloth Skirts, Palo Alto Plaids, rich Cashmere robes, 10-4 super Terkerri Shawls, Black Thibet Shawls, French worked collars, A large assortment emb'd inside hdkfs., from 62 to 250. 10 dozen linen cambric hdkfs., from 12 1/2 up, Silk, Cashmere and Alpaca Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, black and col'd, New Style Ribbons. MILLER & TATE. Oct. 23, 1846.

New Style Goods. WE have recently purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and just received, a lot of very rich and desirable goods for Ladies wear, viz: Blue black, black and Fancy Silks, Rich Lama Cloths, Do Paris do Laines, Do Mous do, Do do Cashmeres, Do do do Robes, Do do Embroid do, Do Spun Silk Plaids, Plaid Cloakings and Gala Plaids, Twilled and plain Gingham. SHAWLS.—Ombre and Plaid Terkerri Paris Cloth, Victoria, and Blanket Shawls. Also, Ladies Zephyr Spencers, an entirely new and beautiful article, and many other pretty goods, which we will be pleased to show to the Ladies. Oct. 23. CRANE & SADLER.

Fall Goods. THE subscribers are now receiving a large supply of Seasonable Goods. Oct. 23. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Just Returned. THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a large and fashionable supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Their recent purchases consist of: Black, blue-black, olive, gold-mixture, brown and white West of England Cloths; 7-4 Heavy English Doe-skins; Fancy Cassimeres, a great variety; Palo Alto Tweeds; Palo Alto Plaids, a great variety; Twilled, plaid and plain Gingham; Cashmere and wool Shawls, two dozen heavy Merino Shawls; Mountaine Laines and French Cashmeres; Plaid and plain Cloakings; Oil Calicoes, a great variety of patterns; Bed, Crib, and other Blankets; Four doz. large Blankets for servants; Canton and other Flannels; 2 pieces black Alpaca; Irish Linen; 2 pieces wide Juguard Table Diaper; Cotton Diaper, Craab, &c., &c. Graduated Cashmere Robes; Calico do; Ribbands, French Flowers, Neck Ties, Purse Silk, Beads, Silk Twist, &c. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Kabetown, Oct. 23, 1846.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. SUPER Black French Cloths, Fancy and wool-dyed do, Overcoat do do, Do suitable for business sacks, French blk Cassimeres, Doe skins, Fancy do. The newest and latest styles of Vestings: Cashmeres, Rich col'd Velvets, Fancy English and French Silk do, Super Black Sating do, Black Thibet do. Oct. 23. MILLER & TATE.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given at the Sale of Mrs. Fanny Larue, in November last, will be due on the 19th inst. Prompt payment will be expected, as it is desirable that the accounts should be settled at as early a day as possible. G. M. DAVIS. Nov. 6, 1846.

NEW GOODS. THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which will be disposed of at unusual low prices. Purchasers are respectfully requested to give him a call. H. B. MILLER. October 30, 1846.

NOTICE. AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Virginia, for authority to construct a Turnpike road from some point on the Snickers' Ferry Turnpike to the town of Charlestown, Jefferson county. Oct. 23, 1846.

OYSTERS! THE subscriber has made arrangements to be supplied daily, with Fresh Oysters, Which he will serve up at his Rooms, a few doors below Sappington's Hotel, in any manner that may be desired—Fried, Stewed or Roasted. Oysters will also be disposed of by the Can.—Families wishing to be thus supplied will please give notice the day previous. Give a call at my establishment, where a general variety is always kept to please the palate. Oct. 23, 1846. J. F. BLESSING.

FRESH OYSTERS. GEORGE B. MONROE, thankful for the liberal support extended towards him during the two last seasons, informs the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, that he has again opened his OYSTER ROOM, at the old stand, three doors East of the Court-house. He will at all times keep on hand the best Oysters the Baltimore market can afford, which will be served up in a style to suit the taste of the most fastidious epicure. By giving him one day's notice, he will furnish Oysters by the Can to any who may prefer receiving them in this way. He solicits a call from his old friends and as many new ones as possible, as it shall be his constant effort to render entire satisfaction. Oct. 23, 1846.

JEFFERSON BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber calls the attention of his customers and the public generally, to his large stock of COARSE BOOTS & SHOES for Servants. Also, a variety of Gentlemen's Fine and Kip work. An assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Kid Slippers, Morocco and Leather Walking Shoes; A large assortment of Misses and Children's Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c. Our prices will be made as low (and terms as good) for the same description of work, as can be had in the country. Give us a call. JAMES McDANIEL, Agent. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE subscriber has recently removed to Charlestown, for the purpose of carrying on The Tailoring Business in all its branches. His shop is in the Corner Room of the old Valley Hotel, nearly opposite Mr. C. G. Stewart's Jewelry Store. He will at all times be prepared to execute work in the very best manner and on reasonable terms. Those wishing the most fashionable as well as durable work executed, are respectfully invited to give him a call. The most ample arrangements have been made for the regular receipt of the Fashions, from N. Y., and Phila. Also, the changes that may take place in Baltimore. The undersigned also takes this occasion to return to his former friends—whilst engaged in business in Smithfield—his most grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support extended towards him. He hopes he may still continue to receive a portion of their patronage, as well as that of the public's generally. JOHN R. A. REDMAN. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1846. N. B. Country Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment for work, at the market price.

Horse for Sale. A GOOD Family Horse for sale or barter.—A Corn, Pork, Wood or Paper will be taken in payment. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. Oct. 23, 1846.

Corn and Oats. WILL be taken in payment for dues to this Office, at the market price. Oct. 23.

GROCERIES.—1 do. Molasses, 1 do Sugar; 2 bbls. Clarified Sugar, for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Oct. 23.

STOVES.—Some very pretty new style stoves. Oct. 23. E. M. AISQUITH.

FANCY Velvet Caps for children. Oct. 23. MILLER & TATE.

CRANBERRIES.—For sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. Oct. 23.

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE. BLOW, at THIS OFFICE.

HEAVY GOODS.—Just received, every description of coarse and fine cotton and woolen Goods, suitable for the season, which I can and will sell as low as the lowest. Oct. 9. WM. S. LOCK.

SADDLERY, &c.—A large assortment of Saddlery, viz: Steel and plated Stirrups, superior Steel and plated Bits, Pelham, Saddle, Girth and Harness do, Chains, Martingale and Halter Rings, superior Steel and plated Spurs, Buckles of all descriptions, Trunk Locks, &c. Nov. 6. THOS. RAWLINS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a boy in a country store. S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Kabetown, Nov. 6, 1846.

SHOE FINDINGS.—A large assortment, just received and for sale by THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6.

PENKNIVES.—Rogers and Wertenholmes Penknives—best assortment ever offered in Charlestown, for sale by THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 6, 1846.

PRINTS from 6¢ to 25¢; Rich Canton Crape Scarfs. Also—A full assortment of super kid slippers and Morocco walking shoes, blk and bronze slippers, misses and children's shoes. Oct. 30. MILLER & TATE.

SHOES AND BOOTS.—1 case large, heavy Brogans; 1 do do Boots; 1 do fine do; received and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO. Oct. 23.

THE REV. MR. ROOKER'S ADDRESS.

The Address of the Rev. Wm. Y. ROOKER, on the occasion of dedicating the new Hall, of Winchester Lodge, No. 26, has been requested for publication, by the Committee of Arrangements. The following is his letter in response: WINCHESTER, VA., October 30, 1846.

Gentlemen and Brethren of the I. O. O. F.: Yours of the 28th is now before me. I do not feel at liberty to say nay to the request that I would furnish you with a copy of the Oration delivered before the Order on Wednesday last. If it can tend to enlighten the uninitiated, remove prejudice, or confirm the Fraternity in the principles of our Order—if it promote in the least degree the cause of Benevolence and Truth, to the furtherance of which we are invited—then I can have no motive to withhold it from the public, but rather rejoice that I am permitted to aid in the dissemination of principles approved of by the wise, commended by the just, and practiced by the upright. The copy I herewith enclose. Yours, Fraternally, W. Y. ROOKER. To Messrs. J. Bruce, T. B. Campbell, R. W. Reed, W. A. McCormick, S. Harley, COMMITTEE.

ADDRESS.

Respected Friends, and Brethren of the I. O. O. Fellows: Every lover of Friendship, Benevolence and Truth, will I am sure, if he understand, approve the object for which we have assembled here today. It is not for the purpose of asserting our claim to any thing which belongs not of right unto us. We are not arrogant in our pretensions, nor singular in our aim. The objects which we strive to compass, are not only laudable in themselves, but are productive of immense benefit to all within the circle of their influence. If the sweets of earthly friendship are worth possessing—if there be charm in sympathy, that soothes the suffering and afflicted—if pleasure ever springs from the recollection of having driven discord and contention from the domestic hearth; if in having extinguished the fires of anger, and kindled in their place and stead the flame of love; if any delight or joy can be found in riveting and cementing broken ties, in strengthening the bands of brotherly love, and promoting the growth and increase of moral principle; if, in short, there be any blessing in Benevolence; if it be true that Charity twice blesses—blesses him who gives as well as him who receives—then, brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, you will hear me witness this day, that in laying claim to these benefits, pleasures, and blessings, as Odd Fellows, we lay claim to nothing but what of right belongs unto our Order. In using such language, we hope we shall not be misunderstood. We are aware that there are not wanting those who look upon our society with feelings of distrust. They seem to apprehend that Religion may sustain some injury by it—that some of its members may mistake its object, and substitute its principles for those of the Gospel. For our own part, we are free from all such apprehensions. We are at a loss to conceive upon what these fears are based. Shall we display the uses of earthly friendship, and forego all the pleasures of social life, fearing that such things have a tendency to wean away the affections of the creature from the Creator? Shall we cease to cherish feelings of mutual attachment and regard? Shall we dry up the springs of earthly love, lest its streams, if suffered to flow on, should exhaust the ocean of that love which is purely spiritual? Shall we forsake the naked, and look upon the illiterate—and then stifle our emotions of sympathy? Shall we arrest that Angel of Charity, the very sound of whose footsteps makes the orphan's and the widow's hearts leap for joy—and the very mention of whose name dilates the heart of the dying sufferer with a fullness that paralyzes the tongue, but gives vent to its emotions in the streaming eye, the convulsive grasp and the look of gladness and joy, as his spirit seeks to rest in peace, and under the assurance that his destitute and afflicted family shall know no want? Shall we, I say, arrest this Angel—and banish her as an exile from the cottage of the friendless and the poor? Our strongest opposers—the man most unfriendly to our cause—would scarcely answer, yes! Our banners, waving in the breeze, proclaim the principles of our Order. Is there aught in our mottoes, adverse to Christianity? Nay—whence, but from the Bible, are they derived, alike with the principles of our Order. Yes, whence but, from THE BIBLE, which ever lies open in our Lodge, and which all are required to acknowledge, as the truth of God? To suppose, then, that any Odd Fellow would mistake the principles and objects of our Institution—or substitute it for religion—is about as likely as that the storm-tossed mariner of the deep would mistake the polestar for the Sun—or rest satisfied with an anchor, age for his vessel without the harbor, exposed to the hurricanes and tempests that sweep the mighty ocean.

The secrecy of our institution has sometimes been urged as a ground of objection. I might here trace back "secret societies"—if such our Order can be called,—to their origin, and show with perfect ease that such associations have existed from time immemorial. The early Christians formed themselves into a secret society, for the purpose of escaping the persecutions of the Pagans. They were accustomed to assemble in caverns, where every candidate for membership was initiated by secret signs and mysterious ceremonies. Among the signs, were the eyes and hands lifted up to Heaven, for Adoration—bending of the knees, for Contrition—prostration, for Gratitude—uncovering the head, for Humility—the hands on the heart, for Supplication—washing the hands, for Innocence—and the like. I might carry you back to half a century before the birth of Christ, and prove the existence of secret societies among the Pythagorians, for the purposes of temperance—for intellectual advancement—for the suppression of vice—and the fostering of virtue. I might speak of the origin of the various Orders of Knight-hood, viz: the Knight Templars, the Knights of St. John, the Teutonic, and others—and to which they were devoted. Down to the present time, various Orders of Brotherhood have existed—the objects sometimes being of a religious, military, scientific, and benevolent character. I shall not, however, attempt to carry you through the records of the past, save only so far as to furnish you with a short history of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The first association of Odd Fellows was formed in England, in 1803. It spread rapidly through the Kingdom; and in 1845, the number of Lodges amounted to 3840, and the number of members to 300,000. The income of the Order is annually 395,000 pounds sterling. Its expenditure, for the purposes of benevolence, education, and charity, is 300,000 pounds sterling—and the value of property in hand, consisting of schools, asylums, colleges, and hospitals, 3,000,000 pounds sterling.—It embraces among its associates, 130 Members of Parliament, 629 Ministers of the Gospel, and 9,000 Honorary members. In 1818, a member of the English Fraternity emigrated to the United States, landed in Baltimore, where soon after he found four others of the Fraternity, all from the mother country. Here they formed a Lodge, called Washington Lodge, No. 1. In 1830, the Duke of York Lodge, in England, presented them a charter, which was accepted. In 1844, the number of Grand Lodges in the United States was 26—of

Subordinate Lodges, 407—Contributing members, 40,298—Revenue of Subordinate Lodges, 288,132—amount of Relief, \$80,895—Grand Encampments, 10—Subordinate Encampments, 102—Contributing members, 3,536—Revenue of the Order, \$303,796. I deem it, then, a sufficient defence of our Order, and a sufficient answer to the objection that ours is a secret society, to affirm that it is a benevolent institution, and that the secrets of the Order are necessary to discover and prevent imposture. We value not our signs, pass-words, or tokens, any farther than they enable us to recognise the Brotherhood, and test the legality, and justice of every claim to our confidence, regard, or benevolence. By these, the unworthy or the pretender can always be detected; whilst they form an impassable barrier, which prevents the idle, or intemperate—the profane, or vicious—from fattening upon our bounty,—at the same time, they furnish every worthy and honorable member with a key, wherewith he may unlock the door of our treasury, and draw from the grand reservoir of Friendship and Love, any amount that Truth may certify that he needs. Were our doors open to all, and men allowed promiscuously, and without regard to their moral qualifications, to associate themselves, and become members of the Fraternity, who does not foresee, that the knell of our Order would soon be heard on every mountain top, and resound through every vale of our country? Who does not foresee, that a host of shameless impostors would soon empty our treasury, and deprive us of the power or ability of relieving the wants and necessities of those who are especially entitled to the assistance, compassion, and sympathies of Odd Fellows?

I am informed, upon good and sufficient testimony, that among the sufferers in the late calamitous fire at Pittsburgh, were many Odd Fellows, and widows and orphans of the same—yet, that in a few short months after its occurrence, every man, woman and child, received to the full every dollar that they had lost by the conflagration.—By this, you will perceive that our sympathies are real—that our bond of union is not a mere nominal thing—that, in regarding our Order as a family, where one member suffers, then all the members suffer with him—and so long as our officers and members carry out the principles of our institution; so long as the idle and immoral, the intemperate and profane, are prevented from setting their polluting feet upon the threshold of our Lodge, so long will the sunshine of prosperity irradiate our path, and the choice blessings of Friendship, Benevolence and Truth, be the portion of every member of the fraternity—and the rightful heritage of their widows and children.—We have been told that it was unnecessary for the purposes of benevolence, that a society should be organized, and that men should enter into a kind of social compact, that every man would find himself surrounded by many, needing his assistance, and worthy of his notice. It would be unnecessary for me to occupy your time in exhibiting the advantages arising from united and concerted action, and power. A single ray of light, falling from the sun upon the earth, would scarce illumine a spot so large as that occupied by the inhabitants of this town; but collect the scattered rays, and unite them into one body, and a blaze of light shall follow, so intense that no human eye can suffer its radiance, or long endure its scorching power. Union, as well as knowledge, is power. The single notes that compose the thunder sound, would scarce disturb the slumbers of an infant—but, united, they shake the very foundations of the earth, and make the inhabitants thereof tremble. Upon the broad platform of benevolence, our Order collects, and cements into one body, men of different religious persuasions, including all questions of a political and sectarian character. The door is closed against strife and angry debate; and those who object to our Institution on the ground of this amalgamation, understand not what they say—or wherof they affirm. As well might they object to the Temperance, Colonization, or Bible cause, for the same reasons. As well might the Christian Patriot refuse to take up arms in defence of his country, or to lead the heroic band to battle, because, forsooth, many composed its ranks, whose moral sympathies were ungenial with his own.—And the fact, which all must concede, and all deplore, and which have been, and still may be, unprincipled and immoral members associated with the Order, still forms no valid objection to our Institution. Unworthy members gain admittance oftentimes into the very Church of God; and short, as yet, as has been the time since this land was numbered with the independent nations of the earth, there are not wanting in her history, instances of Churches, once pure and spiritual—now (through laxity of vigilance and decay of discipline) heterodox.—What society exists on earth, who would be willing to have its members tested by the conformity of the lives of all its members to its principles? Our Order comprises men of an exalted piety and intelligence as may be found without. The names of good men and true—names revered in the religious, moral, and political world—men, who have faced their country's foes, shed their blood in the cause of religious and political freedom—men, whose wisdom has been honored, and has adorned the Senate Chamber of the nation, and the seats of judicatures—men, whose piety the world has even commended, and whom the Churches have praised—are at this moment members of the Fraternity. I speak not this, to elicit commendation for our Order. Let it stand upon its own merits. If its principles are just, its objects laudable and pure—its moral influence elevating and beneficial—then we are sure of the approbation of the wise—the co-operation of the benevolent—and the praise of the good. Ignorance and prejudice may strive to impede our progress—our course is onward! The line of our march will not be marked, however, by ensanguined fields and the reign of desolation, but will abound with the blessings of Friendship, and the reward of Benevolence.

Officers and Brethren.—Let us guard well the doors of admission into our Lodges. Let us see to it, that none are permitted to violate our laws with impunity; that our funds be not diverted from their proper channels; that we bar out ignorance, by the diffusion of knowledge—ever showing ourselves unfriendly to vice and immorality.—Let the firm and staunch supporters of Truth—and unwearied laborers in the cause of Benevolence.

Brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Let us see to it, that the character of every Lodge be such, that the intelligent and wise, the pious and benevolent, amongst us, may not be ashamed to avow themselves members of the fraternity. Let us commend our Order to the uninitiated, rather by actions than words—that we may be able to say, with one of our old, "When the eye heard me, then it blessed me—and when the eye saw me, it gave witness unto me. Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him,—the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I ceased the widow's heart to sing for joy." In conclusion, I tender, in behalf of our Order, to the Elders of this Church, to whose kindness and liberality we are indebted for the use of the building, our grateful acknowledgments and warmest thanks; and as Chaplain of Winchester Lodge No. 25, suffer me, Brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to remind you of that

Sanctuary Above, to gain admission into which, is the paramount business of life. Its doors are guarded by one, who looks well to the character of every applicant for admission there. Our having passed the outer door, and clothed ourselves with the regalia of Christian profession, will not entitle us to the pass-word that secures full admission to the privileges of that Order. We must be clear upon the book, from every page of which has been entered and made against us—every sin must have been cancelled—every requisition of God's Law fulfilled—every obligation discharged! Brethren.—It is through Jesus Christ alone, that we gain admission there.—He is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.—He is the door! By Him, if any man enter in, he shall be saved. The BIBLE, and the BIBLE only, contains the pass-word to that temple. This secret can be imparted only by the Holy Spirit; and he gives it to none but those who love and fear God, and keep his commandments. Brethren.—I can desire for you no greater privilege, and covet for you no greater blessing, than that you may all be found worthy to enter into that Sanctuary Above, and dwell therein for ever and ever!

UNEARNED MONEY.

However common may be the desire of sudden wealth, yet it may be safely affirmed that money is never so much enjoyed, nor so pleasantly and judiciously spent, as when hardily earned. The exertion used in obtaining it is beneficial alike to health and spirits. It affords pleasure in the contemplation, as the result of effort and industry, a thing which unearned money can never impart; and the natural alternation of labor and relaxation tends to preserve the body in health, and keeps the mind from the injurious extremes of either parsimony or prodigality. Unearned money, on the contrary, as it is obtained without an effort, so it is often spent without a thought. There is no healthful activity used in acquiring it, no putting forth of those energies, the use of which tends so greatly to elevate and purify the soul; no skill or perseverance called into action; and it is thus possessed to any great extent without injuring the possessor. It excites a distaste for labor and activity; it lulls an ignoble rest in the lap of circumstances; it allures to float along with the stream, instead of the healthful labor of stemming the tide of difficulty; and he had need be something more than mortal who can possess much of this unearned money without being in his moral nature somewhat paralyzed and diseased. Naturally rampant as are the sweets of sloth and sensuality in the human heart, that condition of life in which there is not only work to be done, but work which must be done, will be the safest and best.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—The following is the substance of a letter, says the Van Buren Intelligencer of the 3d instant, of a late date, to the editors, from a friend at Washita; the letter itself being accidentally misplaced, we rely upon memory for the facts, which are as follows:

That Col. A. M. Upshaw, the Chickasaw agent, sent out two friendly Delaware Indians to the Wicheita village to ascertain if some horses that were lately stolen from the neighborhood of Fort Washita, were not in the possession of that tribe. The Delawares on their way out, met with Indians, but saw large, fresh trails, which satisfied them a considerable number of Indians had lately been in that neighborhood. When they arrived at the village, which is about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Washita, they found the corn growing, the skins and every thing belonging to their houses in their usual places, but nothing that had life in it was visible; the Delawares, thinking it strange, repaired to the mud fort of the Wicheitas which had been destroyed and around which the dead bodies of many of the Wicheitas were found, having been killed by arrows. The ground showed where one party had drawn off their dead, and the Delawares at once saw that the Wicheitas had been attacked by an over number of wild Indians, and nearly the whole tribe murdered. The Delawares, fearing to remain, left in a short time, travelling as fast as they could, and on their route home, met a small party of Wicheitas, that had been hunting, to whom they told what they had seen, and they at once said that their tribe had been attacked by the Camanche, or Pawnee Mahas, and murdered. They hurried on towards their village, vowing to follow their enemies, and, if possible, release any prisoners yet alive.

The writer thinks there is little doubt but that, nearly all the Wicheitas were slain; and says that persons around Fort Washita may now hope to enjoy a ride on horseback, which the thieving propensities of these Indians rendered very uncertain, as they frequently came in and stole every horse that they could lay their hands on.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.—Be economical. No matter if your parents are very wealthy, do not let the less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men, particularly in our cities, make shipwreck of reputation and health, and eventually of property, by neglect of this maxim? They are aware that their fathers obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are ashamed of the name. They forget that wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; or that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father may end his days in a pauper house. It is for the young man to say whether by industry and economy he will secure competence, or by idleness or by idleness become a worthless beggar, and a sponging outcast.

Be just. In the course of life a man frequently finds his interest or opinion crossed by those from whom he had a right to expect better things, and the young men are apt to feel such matters very sensibly. Look at their conduct carefully, and be just to motives that prompt. You may find that, were you placed in their position, the course you now condemn would be the proper one for you, and the one you would be under obligations to pursue. A little cool consideration would avoid much censoriousness.

FAME.—The maid of Orleans, says an exchange, is known in song and story, while the name of Ann Hazeltine Judson, is spoken only in the concert rooms and around the altar of family devotion. The one made herself a name by unsexing herself; the other took her life in hand, and led by the "Star of Bethlehem," she went into a heathen land, to teach a Pagan people of Him, whom to know, "is life eternal." In a Christian land, where wars and rumors of wars take the attention of the people, and where money is poured out like water for military purposes, Mrs. Judson may be almost unknown. But in Burmah, where she toiled and labored, to "redeem mankind from error," and to elevate her own sex to the social, and moral, and intellectual condition, which Nature and nature's God, designed they should occupy—she will be remembered, as an angel of Mercy—and the green which now covers her grave, will be watered by the tears of affection, of love, and of gratitude, until Burmah shall be redeemed by the Gospel of Peace.

Spirit of Jefferson.



CHARLESTOWN

Friday Morning, November 13, 1846.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The recent elections, though discouraging enough, give no cause for desponding to the friends of the Administration. The great issues between the two parties have not been brought to bear in the contest, and in no one State have we evidence of National questions determining the result. Had this been the case, the issue must have been otherwise. What measure, what cause, can be assigned, for the Administration losing caste? The Sub-Treasury, in its operations, has done no injury to the people—no detriment to the Government—no injustice to the Banks. The Tariff, in its prospective operations, has completely falsified all the predictions of its enemies. Instead of ruin and distress, we have prosperity and plenty—Manufactories, though their profits have been lessened, find no cause for curtailing, but on the other hand are expanding their operations. Specie, instead of being sent abroad, is, by the impulse given to the farming interest, being imported into our country. All classes and all trades are prosperous—money is abundant, and the whole country is on the high road to prosperity. What then, can be assigned for our defeat? It is nothing more or less than apathy on the part of our friends—personal disaffection among aspirants for office—and local State questions which are in no wise connected with National politics. Looking over the whole ground—taking into consideration all the causes which have led to our apparent defeat, we can find no cause for desponding. Those who are at the head of our Government are pursuing the straight line of duty. "No administration has ever more anxiously or efficiently served the country, than the present—has more boldly pursued the road of principle—adopted more valuable measures—served the people with more energy and effect—promoted the honor and the rights of the nation in regard to all foreign nations, and its solid interests at home—and none is more entitled to the confidence of a free people." That the Administration will maintain this confidence we have not one shadow of doubt. Temporary disaffection may operate against us here, Abolition there, Anti-Rentism, Nativism, (all co-operating with Whiggism) elsewhere, but we will and must succeed.—The people of this country are Democratic in principle, theory and interest. When the simple alternative of Democracy on the one hand, and Whiggery on the other, is presented, they will declare in favor of the former. They have done so heretofore, and never we conceive, has the Republican party been so firmly planted on the great principles of the Constitution as they are at this moment. We have faith in our principles, and an abiding confidence in the discernment of the people. They will put all right, and the Ship of State will continue to move onward in its glorious career.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The signs indicate that the Whigs may have a majority in the next House of Representatives.—If such should be the case, it can effect nothing for their interest. They will make an effort, doubtless, to carry the election of President to the H. of Representatives—conscious of their utter hopelessness in a contest before the people. The Democracy will keep an eye, however, as to this.—The recent elections but show to them the importance of united action, and harmonious deliberations. "Principles, not men," has been the motto heretofore, and it will be again. A Whig Congress can effect nothing; it may possibly attempt to embarrass or thwart the Administration, but in every thing, we predict that it will be foiled. On this same subject, the Richmond Enquirer very pertinently remarks, that the Democratic party has now accomplished all its great measures. The Tariff of '42 will soon be literally a dead letter. The Independent Treasury is established, and all connection with monied monopolies is prohibited to our Government. These things were not done in the dark—were achieved by no cunning—wrought by no slight of hand; military heroes were not trumped up to produce them; song books and "Yaller Kivers" were not the weapons used in the contest. These things were done by the people of the United States, who had before them the real issues—for once, argued, admitted, by the Federal as well as our own party. The Baltimore Convention in nominating Mr. Polk, did it with a published declaration of what they intended to be the issues; and, since Mr. Polk's election, he has carried out the measures; the people's endorsement of which was manifested by their elevating him to the Presidential chair.—The Democratic party, then, have done what the people of this country conceived to be the proper deeds for their comfort, happiness and prosperity. Who will assume the responsibility of undoing, even if they have the power, what the people have sanctioned, and the interest and welfare of the country demanded?

FALSE PROPHETS.

The Whig party have been so signally foiled in their prediction of ruin and distress, consequent upon the passage of the Tariff of 1846, that we but allude to it again, to show how utterly unworthy of credence they are, and how little they are to be relied upon in their outgivings as to the future. With the certain knowledge that the new law is to go into effect next December, we have seen all branches of business prospering beyond what they have for years past. New factories are going up all over the country, old ones are being enlarged and improved, good wages are paid to operatives, and this branch of industry is going ahead beyond all former precedent. Farmers are receiving, under the foreign demand, good prices for their produce, commerce is in a high state of prosperity and trade is in a flourishing condition. This is the 'rain' which the new tariff has brought about! This is the 'destruction' which that measure has produced! If the prospective influence of the new tariff has been to produce these good fruits, may we not anticipate a still richer harvest of prosperity when the law gets fairly into operation? If this is a foretaste of its fruits, will not a realization of them in this fallness prove all that the people could desire?

THE WHIG PARTY.

At no period within our recollection, has the condition of the Whig party been one of such moments and critical importance. The signs, as we humbly conceive, portend a separation of Northern and Southern Whigs, or what is far more to be dreaded, a dissolution of the Union! We cannot do our Southern Whigs, those at least whom we have the pleasure of knowing, the injustice to charge them with sanctioning the extraordinary proceedings which have recently occurred in the Free States. The Whig victories which have lately taken place, may lead many to think that the Star of our opponents is in the ascendant. If this was so, and this was all, we should not murmur. But it has been brought about in a manner so revolting to our feelings as a good citizen—so at variance with our principles as identified with the Constitution—so repugnant to us as a citizen of the South, and an humble advocate of Southern institutions, that it throws in the shade the mortification of a mere political defeat.

With Northern Whigs there is not at this moment, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, one political faction or one social heresy, however depraved or dangerous, of which they do not seek the alliance, and upon which they are not pertinaciously urging the easiest terms of amalgamation. Of these factions, the abolitionists are the most desperate, numerous, and formidable. Yet, wherever abolition is most rank and rife, wherever it avows most boldly its resolves to break down the constitution, and its purposes of disunion, there the Whigs have been as a party most sedulous to encourage, to caress and to court and woo it. In Ohio, the Whig Governor, Bebb, boasted in his electioneering speeches, that he was the first candidate for governor, in that State, who ventured to stamp the State on the principle of "Equal Rights to the Negroes!" In the same State, the whole Whig party take the notorious Giddings into their full communion and fellowship, and set him down in their election returns as a good and true Whig.

In New England, the infamous bargain for abolition votes which put John P. Hale into the U. States Senate—the electioneering in Maine, upon Whig invitation, of Hale and Giddings, and Hudson—the loud abolitionist demonstrations of the Whig State convention in Massachusetts, and its deliberate avowal that Whig principles on the whole subject of human freedom, are identical with the principles of the "liberty party"—all these things are known and acknowledged. In New York, the recent contest was waged on the one hand, by Whigs, Abolitionists and Anti-Renters, and on the other by the Democrats, who are the opponents of them all. The nomination of Mr. Young, over Mr. Fillmore, for Governor, was an Abolition and Anti-Rent Victory. The more conservative portion of the Whig party pledged themselves beforehand to oppose his election, but from the result, we are forced to believe that they assisted in doing, what the New York (Whig) Express deprecated by the election of Young, "fastened upon the State the chosen candidate of the most dangerous faction that has ever yet disgraced her political history." Young is an Anti-Renter, an Abolitionist, and a wild fanatic upon every important question. His nomination and election was intended, and so will prove, a blow at the South, and Southern Whigs. The Tribune publicly proclaimed that it was to be a feeler as to the next Presidential election, and to defeat if possible, the aspirations of any Southern Whig for the office. Young is an Advocate of negro suffrage, without any prohibitions. It is estimated that from 20 to 30 thousand negroes could be made to vote, should this revolting and dangerous feature be engrafted upon the new Constitution.—They, possibly, would hold in their hands the fate of the Empire State, and our Presidential election might soon be placed at their disposal.

Need we ask if Southern Whigs can sanction such proceedings? Are they willing to be identified with a party whose first, great aim, is perpetuating and persevering war against Southern institutions? If so, we have mistaken their character, and placed too high an estimate upon their intelligence and their patriotism.

SILAS WRIGHT.

No man in the Union, as we humbly conceive, has so strong a hold upon the affections of the Republican party, as SILAS WRIGHT, of New York. A giant in intellect, of unblemished reputation in private life, of firm consistency and unwavering devotion to his political predilections, it may be imagined that his defeat has caused mortification to his friends, and weakened his influence at home. Under other circumstances, we frankly admit, such might be the case. But when we look at the extraordinary co-alition to defeat him—the unprincipled means and measures to accomplish his overthrow—it has rather increased than diminished his former high standing.

The New York Post thus alludes to the defeat of this great Statesman, and the acknowledged leader of the Republican phalanx:

"The returns as far as received, clearly indicate the defeat of Mr. Wright for Governor. If this be so, he will retire to private life, accompanied both here and elsewhere throughout the Union with all the respect, great as it was, which surrounded him when he entered upon his office. He consented to become a candidate in the election of 1844, against his inclination, and because it was deemed necessary to preserve the State of New York from falling into the hands of the Whigs. He saved the State to the Democratic party, and to the support of Democratic measures, by his sacrifice of his private wishes. If in a second canvass he is defeated, it is not because the confidence of the public in his wisdom or his integrity is impaired, but because certain interests and prejudices have been made to take part against him, and because a herd of unpopular candidates have attempted to ride into office upon his popularity—a burden heavy enough to break the back of Atlas."

DISUNION.—The following, from a recent number of the Boston Courier, is of that heartless and chilling character, of trifling with our glorious Union, which entombs the party which upholds such treasonable abuse as downright enemies of their country and its republican institutions.—We feel no fears (says the Salem Advertiser) for the stability of our Union, because defeat and ruin is written upon every treasonable avowal, like the following:—

"It is preposterous folly for northern men to talk of the value of the Union. They must make up their minds to one of two things.—They must submit to be governed by slave owners, or break up this Union, which operates so unequally, and has already destroyed every fragment of political equity. If to talk of the latter appeal the hearts of the young men, and shatter the nerves of the old ones, let them choose the former, and forever hereafter hold their peace. There is no alternative, and the sooner you hoist the flag of dissolution, or bend your knees for a negro driver to straddle your back and tickle your sides with his whip, the sooner you will cease to feel the solitude and responsibility of a FREE MAN."

THE WAR—ITS EXPENSES.

If there be any disaffection among the friends of the Administration at the North, it must be in consequence of the Mexican War. The Whig press have so shamefully perverted its object—so exaggerated its cost—and so unjustly vilified those under whose guidance it is conducted, that it is but fair to presume many Northern men honestly believe it is a War of Southern conquest. The resolutions admitting Texas into the Union were passed with a unanimity that astounded every one. The people had called for the measure in terms so decisive, that their Representatives dared not to disregard their wishes. When President Polk came into office, he found the "Lone Star" admitted as one of the States of the Confederacy—the Resolutions signed and delivered by "honest John Tyler." It is true, Mr. Clay had predicted War upon its admission, but if this was to be the consequence, the President whom the Whigs had put in office, was to be held responsible. Mr. Polk, however, had no disposition to shirk the responsibility. Mr. Tyler had anticipated him in the great measure of annexation, and he set to work in order to perfect what had been so gloriously begun. The American Army were ordered to Texas, there to remain until circumstances should call them elsewhere. At the solicitation of Mexico, a special Minister was sent from the United States, to adjust the boundary question, the claims of our citizens, and other matters of difference between the two Governments. After months of useless negotiation, he was forced to flee the country, his life being in jeopardy at every moment. Now, it was manifest that nothing could be done by negotiation—the Mexican Government had insultingly rejected and spurned our offers of mediation. The American Army were directed to the Territory which had been ceded to the United States by Texas, which had been acknowledged by Mexico, in the acts and official despatches of her public functionaries as belonging to her, and here it remained until attacked by Mexican soldiers, our men murdered, and some of our officers massacred. Was not this cause of offence, or sufficient to call forth the vengeance of an insulted people? Some may think otherwise, but we should be unwilling to place National honor, (which should be the first care of any Government) into such hands.

As to the expenses of the war, we invite attention to an article in to-day's paper from the Philadelphia Ledger. It has been most shamefully exaggerated, and grossly misrepresented.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the quarter ending the 30th of September last.—From this statement it appears that the amount received into the Treasury was \$3,736,960, including \$1,953,950 of Treasury notes issued under the act of 22d of July, 1846. The expenditures for the same period, including the redemption of Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,388, was \$14,088,661.

By a subsequent statement of the Treasurer, it appears that the amount on deposit in various banks, and in the mint, on the 26th of October, subject to draft, was \$3,459,560.

CONVENTION MEETING.

A meeting to appoint Delegates to the Staunton Convention, has been called for Monday next.—We hope there may be a full attendance from all parts of the County. If the people of Virginia ever intend effecting a reform in the organic law of the State, (which all admit to be defective,) now is the time to begin. A Convention at Staunton, as strong in numbers as it should be, would be so decided a demonstration in favor of Reform, that the Legislature would not dare to disregard their just appeal. We have no fears of this Convention doing any act which will not receive the sanction of the people of Western Virginia. As to the basis question, the Convention can effect that in no way—and whilst we are frank to declare our own preferences in the matter, yet we desire the co-operation of those who entertain different opinions.—The reform of the County Court system—the election of the Governor by the people—the extension of the right of suffrage, &c., are questions, so far as we know, upon which there is no difference of opinion among the people of our County. If you are not hypocritical then, in your professions, an opportunity is afforded of at least beginning these great measures of Reform.—Reforms, too, that are called for by the spirit of the age, the rights of the people, and the genius of a Republican Government.

Many of the Counties have already appointed Delegates to this proposed Convention, and the signs indicate that it will be a decided demonstration. We are in hopes that Jefferson will manifest a disposition to push on the ball. By the way, what says our neighbors of the "Free Press," as to the call of a Convention? A word might serve to remove some vague doubts as to their opinions.

NEW YORK.

In the election of Mr. Young, as Governor of New York, the Whigs cannot have the hardihood to claim a victory. On the same ticket with him was Mr. Fish, the candidate for Lt. Governor.—Mr. F. was a good Whig, but no Anti-Renter.—Addison Gardiner, the Democratic candidate for Lt. Governor, was nominated, together with Mr. Young, by the Anti-Rent Convention. He was thus put on their ticket, and though he refused to accept their nomination, they gave him their votes and he has been elected by near three thousand majority.

This circumstance shows the true nature of the triumph which the Whigs have just achieved.—It is a triumph of the anti-renters, gained by the help of the Whigs. The anti-rent party have held the balance in their hands and made it incline to which side they pleased. They have been persuaded to adopt Mr. Young as their candidate for Governor—and they carried him into the chair—they put Mr. Gardiner on their ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and he is elected.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—The Winchester Republican announces the death of Mr. John Grim, aged 94 years, a soldier of the revolution.

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The Vicksburg Whig learns that this gentleman, who is now with the army under General Taylor, has forwarded his resignation as member of Congress to the governor of Mississippi.

ONE TOO MANY.—Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, is the sole representative of the Native American party to the next Congress.

It is said that Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, has pardoned Warder, who was recently convicted of manslaughter, for the killing of Smallwood, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

NOW IS THE TIME.

But a week or two will elapse before the Congress of the United States, and the Legislature of Virginia, will be again in session. It is important that every citizen should have some opportunity of being made acquainted with what occurs in these important bodies. To the people of Jefferson and the Counties adjacent, the "Spirit of Jefferson" is offered, as a cheap vehicle of intelligence. We design using every effort to give our paper additional claims to support. The latest and most important intelligence shall be communicated through its pages, and as a faithful chronicler of passing events, we are determined that it shall not be beat. To the farmer, the mechanic, the politician and the man of leisure, we appeal for support. Something, surely, can be found in our columns, which will be of interest to all, and more than worth the small recompense which we demand in return.

To our Democratic friends, we need but say, that the paper will know no change or variability in its political complexion. Whether our party be successful or otherwise, the paper will continue the firm and unwavering advocate of the great principles of the party with whose interest it is identified. Our enemies are again preparing for the conflict, and it behooves us to be on the alert. So far as our humble sheet can be of benefit, we are desirous that it shall penetrate every hamlet throughout the District. This can only be done by your kind assistance. And as we purpose issuing in a few days a new prospectus for our paper, we shall consider it a special favor to get your aid and influence in extending its circulation.

LETTER FROM MAJ. GIDDINGS.

In the last number of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, we find one of the most interesting and graphic descriptions of the battle at Monterey, which we have yet seen, from the pen of Maj. Giddings, formerly of this town. He was a participant in all the scenes of the three days' battle, and by his cool courage and self-possession, is said to have won "golden opinions" from officers and men.—Maj. G. went to Mexico as Captain of a volunteer company from Dayton—he was soon promoted to Major, and in consequence of Col. Mitchell being wounded, it is supposed he will be advanced to the Chief command of the Ohio Regiment.

We very much regret that we are unable to publish the letter of Maj. Giddings this week, as we promised a friend to do. It is so long, however, and we are so much pressed for room, that it is out of our power.

SKILL IN DENTISTRY.

We have just examined a complete set of 32 teeth, fitted upon gold, and to be held to their place by spiral springs and by atmospheric pressure.—They are of fine proportions, and of a color and shape so natural, that the most acute observer would scarcely declare them artificial. We notice in them a most decided improvement in the dental art, and a new evidence that perfection in this line requires possession of not merely great mechanical skill, but of scientific knowledge of a high grade.

The set we refer to, were prepared by Dr. W. A. McCORMICK of Winchester—a gentleman eminently skillful in his profession, yet modest in his pretensions, and above all indirect methods of building up a reputation. Were we in need of a set of teeth, and thus fitted off, no money could induce us to forego their pleasure and advantage.—With such a specimen before the public, the Doctor will hereafter find but little leisure upon his hands.—Free Press.

We have also been shown the beautiful set of Teeth spoken of by the "Free Press," and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most finished piece of Dental work we have ever seen. Dr. M. is very justly entitled to the liberal encouragement which the citizens of Jefferson and Frederick extend towards him. He is now in Charlestown, but will remain for a day or two.—Those of our citizens wishing his services should make immediate application.

OUR NEW SIGN.

Notwithstanding the bad news which has been coming in upon us for the last few days, we have flung our banner to the breeze, and hung our sign-board on the wall, that the one may indicate our principles and the other our domicile. There need be no fears for the future, then, as where to find us. Our sign, too, like our principles, will bear investigation. It is handsome in execution—beautiful in design, and commanding in appearance—so say the various critics who have descended upon its attractions for the last few days. It is the work of Messrs. William Kimes and George B. Monroe, of this town, whom we take great pleasure in recommending to those who may wish either a sign-board or a house painted.

BANK OF THE VALLEY.

The following has been furnished by H. M. Brent, Cashier, of the state of the Bank of the Valley, in Virginia, including its offices of Discount and Deposit, October 1st, 1846:

Specie	\$259,897 57
Notes of other Banks	99,909 46
Due from other Banks	164,425 92
Notes discounted	1,606,608 27
Inland bills discounted	158,493 76
Bond account	18,607 32
Stock purchased to secure a debt	15,000 00
Real Estate	50,366 62
Bad debts	\$8,549 49
Doubtful debts	15,033 30
	\$2,367,247 92
Capital Stock	\$1,079,000 00
Notes in circulation	919,653 50
Due to other Banks	21,946 34
Discount	28,760 35
Contingent fund	57,818 20
Deposit money	256,365 76
In transitu between Bank and Branches	3,903 77
	\$2,367,247 92

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED.—The following letter has been received by a gentleman in the lower part of the State of Delaware, from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1846. Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I have the honor to inform you that it is not contemplated to make any further call on the Executive of your State for any volunteer or militia force, with a view to the existing war with Mexico. A sufficient amount of force for the prosecution of that war, has, it is believed, been already called into service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. MARY, Secretary of War.

Mr. Willard Sausbury, Georgetown, Sussex county, Del.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall Term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Frederick County, will commence on Friday (today).

The trial in Frederick, in which ex-Gov. Francis Thomas made a charge against Dr. Tyler of that city, in connection with his family difficulty, has resulted in the full acquittal of Dr. T.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

The news by the Britannia, has unsettled the market. An advance has taken place, but sellers are asking rather more than buyers are willing to give. The price in the Baltimore market will probably settle down at \$5.63. See our Report of yesterday, in another column.

FROM MEXICO.

The last news from the seat of War is of rather a more pacific character than we anticipated.—The Mexicans are in a terrible straight and scarce know whether to present further opposition or not. Ampudia has deserted Saltillo, and there will consequently be no engagement there, as anticipated. As to the movements of Santa Anna, the New Orleans Times has the following:—

Private advices from the city of Mexico up to the 20th September, inform us that Santa Anna had left the capital that morning, with 2000 cavalry and 800 Infantry. He was utterly unsuccessful in raising a loan of two millions on a mortgage of the revenues of the Church; as this loan was considered by capitalists illegal. He then applied for \$200,000, but could merely obtain \$27,000, which was the sum total with which he started. Santa Anna proceeds to San Luis Potosi, where he will halt, and concentrate the whole of the Mexican forces. Instructions have been forwarded to the General commanding the army of the North, to make no further resistance at Saltillo, but to fall back upon San Luis Potosi. The last news had Ampudia at, that he, with the army, have left Saltillo and gone further into the interior. From all we can learn Santa Anna, does not appear to be firmly settled in power, and the withdrawal of this army towards Mexico may be necessary to effect some political purpose.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

We would recommend to our Democratic friends, who wish to obtain a cheap paper from the seat of Government, the "Weekly Union." The editors thus speak of its contemplated enlargement:—

THE ENLARGED WEEKLY UNION.—We expect, during the ensuing week, to send our subscribers a specimen number of the enlarged Weekly Union. Its regular publication in that form will commence on the first of December. We shall have our new press and new type by that time in perfect order, and will insure to our weekly subscribers one of the largest political and news papers published in the world, at two dollars PER ANNUM. It will contain the principal political matter appearing in the Daily Union, including a synoptical summary of the proceedings of both houses of Congress, as well as the news of the week, &c. The commercial department will be under the management of one of the best commercial writers in the country, and our readers may expect such statements in regard to the markets as may be entirely relied on.

Those of our friends who receive a specimen number of the enlarged Weekly, will oblige us by showing it to their neighbors. We desire it to be seen by as many as possible. This inspection will give them an opportunity of becoming subscribers, to commence with the first number. We shall spare no exertions to give our readers as interesting, and we are confident, as cheap a paper as is now published.

The trial of Gov. Thomas has been again postponed by Judge Morse of the Circuit Court, Washington City.

Silk overcoats, "all buttoned down before" are to be the prevailing fashion with the New York ladies the coming winter.

A large number of European speculators came out in the Britannia with wheat.

The health of Mr. Young, the newly elected Governor of New York, is at this time so precarious, that his physicians consider his recovery doubtful.

The Rev. SAMUEL A. ROSZEL, is delivering a course of Lectures in Baltimore, on "Works of Fiction," their authors and readers, &c., &c.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The cheap postage system will certainly succeed. It is said now that the amount of deficiency which the Post Master General will require from the Treasury will be but \$500,000. Next year the department will pay its own expenses, and in two years will yield a revenue of three millions annually.

THE CANAL.—The damage by the late rains to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is not so extensive as was apprehended. It can be repaired so as to resume navigation by the 15th inst.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The commerce of the port for the week ending Friday, included 39 foreign arrivals, with 2492 passengers, and 16 clearances, 4858 tons. The exports amounted to \$295,431, and included 29,083 bbls. flour, 35,717 bushels wheat, 67,829 bushels corn, 271,198 lbs. rice, 634,907 lbs. cheese, 847 bbls. and 84 stores beef and pork, 1889 bbls. corn meal, 1161 bales cotton.

SOMETHING TO EAT.—We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Bulletin:— "It is estimated that the crop of Indian corn in the West, for 1846, will be more than 500,000,000 of bushels, and that the Wheat will exceed 140,000,000 of bushels, which would produce equal to 28,000,000 barrels flour."

RUNAWAY SLAVES SHOT.—A gang of runaway negroes having congregated in a swamp in the Third Municipality, New Orleans, within a short time back, aroused the whole neighborhood against them by their continued depredations. A party of men who had lost slaves set out with a determination to break up the gang; and, being armed, came upon the runaways as they were engaged in eating their supper. To the demand to surrender, the negroes made no reply, but scampered off. The assailants fired a volley, which killed a man and woman, and badly wounded two women. The remainder of the negroes got off.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The citizens of Jefferson County, Kentucky, where General Taylor was reared and educated, have caused a massive silver Pitcher to be executed at Louisville, as a present to him. A letter will be forwarded to Gen. Taylor advising him that the Pitcher will be delivered to his lady. The Journal states that it is a fit present from the old friends of the General to their former neighbor.

HESSIAN FLY.—This insect is committing great depredations upon the wheat in Cecil county, Md. Since the rain of the present week, says the Cecil Whig, the wheat, which looked bad before has brightened up wonderfully, and many fields now appear quite green.

WORTH KNOWING.—When a crack is discovered in a stove, through which the fire and smoke penetrate, the aperture may be readily closed in a moment, with a composition consisting of wood, ashes and common salt, made into a paste with a little water, plastered over the crack. The effect is equally sure whether the stove is cold or hot.

A SECOND SARAH.—A woman seventy years of age, residing at Kaskinburg, Wisconsin territory, lately presented her husband with three children, two boys and a girl. They had had no children for twenty years previous.

WHEN WILL THEY PAY IT?—The State debt of Maryland is set down at eleven millions nine hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars. It is which must be added unpaid arrears of interest since the 1st. January, 1843, which at the 1st of July inst., amounted to twelve hundred thousand dollars.

THE ELECTIONS.

Below we give a summary of the recent elections which have taken place. The Democrats have fared badly, but they seem in no wise discouraged. Extraordinary combinations have been formed to defeat us, but these will effect their own overthrow.

NEW YORK.

Young's majority for Governor 10,876. Gardiner, the Democratic Lieut. Governor, will have about two or three thousand. The Whigs and Abolitionists have elected 74, and the Democrats 64 members, to the Assembly.

The Congressional delegation stands, Whigs 23, Democrats 11. It is supposed that the new Constitution is adopted. The New York Commercial Advertiser says "there is no doubt as to the fate of the negro suffrage question. That is decided against" by a large majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The election in New Jersey has resulted in the choice of four Whigs and one Democrat to Congress. The Senate stands 19 Whigs and 7 Democrats, and the House 40 Whigs and 18 Democrats, making the Whig majority on joint ballot 27.—The Senate stood last year the same as it will stand this year. The House last year, was composed of 31 Whigs and 37 Democrats.

MICHIGAN.

We have (says the Baltimore Argus), partial returns from Michigan, showing that the Democracy will come out triumphant in that State.—McClelland, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress from the 1st District, and the probability is that all three of the Democrats are chosen. The Whig papers boast of a gain.—Nous errons.

IOWA.

The St. Louis Republican has partial returns from Iowa, though not sufficient to show the actual result. The Whig candidate for Governor, McKnight, is elected; he runs far ahead of his ticket.

ALABAMA.

The official vote at the special election in the 3d district, for a member of Congress, gives Cottrell (Dem.) 3299; Beman (Whig) 3263. C's majority, 36.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whigs (says the Baltimore Clipper), have carried their Governor, Lieut. Governor, most if not all the Congressmen, and large majorities in both branches of the Legislature, which secures the return of Mr. Webster, to the U. S. Senate for six years after the 4th of March next. By the Patriot's telegraph report, we learn that in the city of Boston, Mr. Winthrop, Whig, is re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,629, although strongly opposed for voting money and supplies to carry on the war. In the 9th district, Hale, W. is elected. Hon. J. Q. Adams, is of course elected. The Legislature, so far, stands 80 Whigs, 6 Democrats, and 2 Abolitionists.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

WHIG PRACTICES vs. WHIG PROFESSIONS.

MR. EDITOR.—There are none louder in their boasting, than the American people have solved the great question, that man is capable of self-government, than the modern Whigs of the United States. And yet, it is a fact, irrefragable, that whenever the true Republicans, in any of the States of our Union, make a move to bring about a further extension of popular privileges, at least ninety per cent. of these loud boasters oppose it. Yes, Mr. Editor, they are literally opposed to giving the people, themselves, the privilege of electing their own officers, such as Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates, &c., &c.; and yet, in the very teeth of this opposition, they have the temerity to call themselves the Republican Whig party.—What inconsistency! what a contradiction in terms! But, Mr. Editor, it matters not what they call themselves. The great mass of the sturdy yeomanry of our land, believe in the truth of the Scriptural aphorism, that "the tree is known by its fruit." And judging them by this safe criterion, they are forced to believe that they are not Republican Whigs, but Aristocratic Whigs. Would it not, then, Mr. Editor, be as well for the Whig party to drop the name of the Republican Whig party, and assume that of the Aristocratic Whig party? I really think it would, for we always like to hear things called by their right or appropriate names. In the long run, too, there is nothing to be gained by decorating one's self with borrowed plumes. A DEMOCRAT.

Oct. 30, 1846.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON

