From the Baltimore American.

GEN. TALYOR—THE PRESIDENCY.

The time seems to be at hand when the friends of Gen. Taylor, in Maryland, should take some decisive steps to give form to their feelings and views in his behalf, and prepare, by a suitable organization, the means of acting with unity and effect.

The indications which have been given already of the popularity of Gen. Taylor in Maryland, furnish a satisfactory assurance, we think, that he is, by large odds, the first choice of this State for the next Presidency.

There is further evidence, we think, that this popularity is not of a capricious or transient sort; but that it emanates from a profound conviction of the sterling qualities of the man; from a confidence in his integrity, judgment and moderation; from a sincere belief, indeed, that he is, at this juncture, admirably fitted to allay dangerous animosities, to harmonize conflicting tendencies, and to discharge the duties of the Presidential office in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and with the true interests and glory of the Republic.

It is not our purpose, however, to enlarge upon the personal qualities of Gen. Taylor. Laudation is out of place, when the grave responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy of this great country are to be considered. Such as Gen. Taylor is the people know him; and taking him as he is we believe they are satisfied with him. His greatness is their own discovery; for he has long been a great man, without knowing it himself.

The position which Gen. Taylor holds in reference to the Presidency, since the public use of his name in connection with that office has made it necessary for him to declare his position, is one which no other man in the whole country could venture properly to assume. It is the best of all positions when the man is found who can take it—otherwise, the most ridiculous.

For the first time since the days of WASHINGTON the man is recognized. "Should it become inevitably necessary for me," said the first President, in 1798, "to go into the chair of Government, I have "determined to go free from all positive engagements "of every nature whatsoever, so that I may be at liberty to act with a sole reference to justice and to "the public good."

Such was the truthful language of Washington.—Let us see if Gen. Taylor's declarations to the same effect do not bear the impress of a similar dignity: "I can only say with all candor," remarks the victor "of the Rio Grande, "that if elected to that (the Presidential) office, it must be by the spontaneous will "of the people at large, and without agency or pledge "on my part in any particular. If I ever fill that "high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none "but those which the constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand."

Gen. Taylor adds that he does not desire the Presidency; and with that modesty which forms an element of the unaffected sincerity and simplicity of the man, he declares his belief that there are others far better fitted for the office than himself. It is not to a mind of this sort, so unambitious yet so replete with its own greatness as to hold external distinctions in rather slight appreciation—a mind which has been accustomed to rest upon its own convictions and to find its highest satisfaction in the consciousness of duties well performed—it is not to such a mind that humiliating terms may be proposed or restrictive pledges exacted as the sacrifice to be made for official elevation. The responsibilities of the Presidential office are, no doubt, in Gen. Taylor's estimation, quite an equivalent for the honors of the place. And, in truth, it is not be denied that the incumbent of that high station who worthily discharges the functions pertaining to it, confers upon his country a much greater favor than he received when it raised him to the post.

It may be urged, however, in some quarters, that Gen. Taylor's late avowal of Whig predilections have taken away from his position the characteristic of independence, in respect to parties, which marked it at first. A moment's reflection will show that this assumption is founded in a mistake. It has been known from the beginning that Gen. Taylor's political views were usually in accordance with those of the Whigs, and that his preferences in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1844 were strong and decided. The administration recognised this fact in their persecutions of Gen. Taylor. Throughout the last session of Congress, from the time when the President's Message omitted all mention of the hero's name, to the period of the failure of the last effort to put a Lieutenant General over him, including the unmanly attempt to smuggle a vote of censure upon him through the two Houses, there were indications of sufficient significance to prove beyond all doubt the hostility of the Administration, and its ultra partizans, towards the brave man who had saved them from disgrace and the country from disaster.

There has never been, then, we repeat it, any good reason to suppose otherwise than that Gen. Taylor was politically inclined towards the Whigs. But what then? It would be a strange thing for any man in this country, possessed of ordinary intelligence, to grow to be fifty years old or more without having some political prepossessions. Gen. Taylor is no politician, he has never been one, *he has never voted at all.* He is unwilling to be regarded as a partizan; for, in that light he utterly refuses to be a candidate. If he has been, in his political preferences, a Whig, that has been an incident of his character—not its prominent feature, which is one of comprehensive and patriotic regard for the whole country. He has been a Whig—and something more.—Those who are partizans and nothing more than partizans, may not easily understand this.

The public mind, however, is not likely to trouble itself on this point. When Gen. Taylor declares that he will not be a partizan candidate, and that if he goes into the Presidency it must be without party pledges of any kind, save such as the constitution embodies in the official oath—when he says this, in the plain language of sincerity and truth, the people will be apt to take him at his word, to believe him, to ask no other guarantee; for he is just the man to say this and be believed.

It is not often that we task our readers, or ourselves, by long articles in these columns. But it is not often that we have a Presidential nomination to announce under such circumstances as those which mark this present occasion. If once in a quarter of a century a new epoch is born, as a phœnix-like emanation from the ashes of old issues, and the time comes when it is proper that the dead should bury their dead, it is becoming to pause and devote some moments to reflection, while, in the stillness of partizan emotions, we may give up our hearts and minds to the higher sentiment of an all-comprehensive patriotism, to the contemplation of our country in the grand proportions of its greatness and destiny.

With regard, then, to former issues we have here briefly to express the conviction that the questions which have for some years past divided the two great parties.—Take, for example, those relating to the currency and the tariff—must assume, when they again acquire prominence, new modifications. The next great commercial revulsion may be expected to bring up the currency question, or experience, without any great revulsion, may demonstrate the necessity of a substitute for the Sub-Treasury. But whenever the question reappears it will come with its own lights, reflected from new points of view. In point of principle the essential thing involved is the constitutional power and duty of the General Government to take measures of regulation and control over the currency and in point of fact both parties virtually concede this. For while the advocates of the Sub-Treasury boast, somewhat vainly, indeed, that the Government is separated from the banks, they also boast that a wholesome control is exercised by the action of the Sub-Treasury over the general circulation of the country. It is one of the arguments in favor of this institution, fallacious or not as the case may be, that it tends to check over-issues on the part of the banks, and to keep them, more than they would otherwise be, within the lines of a safe business.

The essential principle involved in the Tariff is in like manner recognised by both parties. Discrimination in the rates of duties, at the discretion of the Government, may be called discrimination for revenue, or it may be called discrimination for protection. By whatever name it is be called, *protection is the result.* And in point of fact, the tariff of 1846 involves protective discrimination as decidedly as did the tariff of 1842. The question as it now stands is one of *degree* only. The tariff of 1842 was in our judgment a better tariff than the present one, because it was frank in its announcement of the protective principle, and embodied the important features of minimums and the home valuation. The present tariff is protective also; but it is so less distinctly, less assuredly, and less extensively.

But without comparing these two Tariffs, which it is not our purpose to do, nor to analyze minutely any of the special questions which have of late years formed matter of political contention, the point to be mainly regarded is this: That in the present aspect of parties and party questions, when ultraism on any of the old issues is out of place, and new circumstances of modification are continually arising, it is chiefly important to have a man at the head of the Government, not to pledge himself in advance upon issues which every day's events may vary, but a man of such judgment, firmness and honesty, that he may trusted to act patriotically and wisely in any emergency whenever the emergency shall come. If Gen. TAYLOR had been questioned before he crossed the Rio Grande as to his opinions concerning the campaign, then approaching, he would not have been able to speak very definitely of the battle of Buena Vista. But when the battle came he was there—and that was sufficient.

So when other battles shall come, involving great national interests, or, it may be, the integrity of the Union, the presence of Gen. TAYLOR at the head of the Government, with that calm serenity and undismayed spirit which have given assurance of victory on other fields, will infuse confidence throughout the country every where that all must go well.

Finally, and at any rate, we gather from the indications in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and other States that Gen. TAYLOR is unquestionably in the field. He has not made himself a candidate for the Presidency; the People have done it. He has announced the terms upon which he will stand, and those terms are accepted. Gen. TAYLOR *is in the field; he will not withdraw nor be withdrawn; for he never retreats; he never surrenders.* The people who have called him to his position will sustain him there. They claim him as their own. Conventions may recognize, but they cannot appropriate him. GEORGE WASHINGTON is now to have a successor.

[*From the Releigh Register*]

NOT A SOUS HAD HE GOT

Not a *sous* had he got—not a guinea or note,
And he looked confoundedly flurried,
As he bolted away without paying his shot,
And the landlord after him hurried.

We saw him again at the dead of night,
When home from the club returning,
We twigged the doctor beneath the light
Of the gas-light brilliantly burning.

All bare and exposed to the midnight dews,
Reclined in the gutter we found him;
And he lay like a gentleman taking a *snooze,*
With his *marshal* cloak around him.

"The doctor's as drunk as the d——l," we said—
We managed a shutter to borrow—
We raised him, and sighed at the thought that his head
Would consumedly ache on the morrow.

We bore him home, and we put him to bed,
And we told his wife and his daughter,
To give him next morning a couple of red
Herrings with soda water.

Loudly they talked of his money that's gone
And his lady began to upbraid him;
But little he recked, so they let him snore on,
'Neath the counterpane just as we laid him.

We tucked him in and had hardly done,
When beneath the window calling,
We heard the rough voice of a son of a gun
Of a watchman "one o'clock!" bawling.

Slowly and sadly we all walked down
From his room in the upper story;
A rushlight we placed on the cold hearth stone,
And we left him alone in his glory.

From the New Orleans Delta.

THE CONQUEST.

The Republic of Mexico is virtually subjugated. Her seaports are filled with our vessels—her fortifications garrisoned by our troops—and her capital the headquarters of our army. The government, or the shadow of it that is left, is unsupported by the confidence of the people, and destitute of the power to make itself respected or obeyed. Her treasury is exhausted—her army dissolved—and her people in a state of doubt, dismay and anarchy. Mexico is as effectually conquered as ever a country was. The predatory warfare carried on by petty chiefs must soon cease even to annoy, and, under a proper and energetic system, the conquest will be followed by a speedy pacification. The thing is done, and Mexico is ours. Now comes the difficulty. What shall we do with it? Shall we, startled at the spirit which our conjurations have raised, retire from the field, and leave the country as we found it? This would be the best way of gaining the contempt of the world, or disgracing ourselves in the eyes of posterity, and leaving to coming generations a troublesome neighbor on our frontiers, and an interminable succession of party wars, as a legacy. To retire is impossible: common sense, the necessity of self-preservation, and the spirit of the people and the age, alike forbid it.—Shall we hold, annex, colonize, and eventually admit into the Union, the northern and thinly settled portion of the territory? This seems to be a necessity forced upon us. It is a destiny which cannot be avoided. The whole of New Mexico and California, and parts of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durngo, Chihuahua, New Leon, and Tamaulipas, will be incorporated into the Union. But what shall be done with the southern and more densely populated part of the country? Under proper guarantees, it might be restored to the jurisdiction of the Mexicans. If assured of their quiet and peaceful disposition—if certain that it would not fall under the influence and control of European and inimical powers, there could be no objections to the re-establishment of Mexican nationality in the populous district of the territory. In the fullness of time, the people might be so improved, instructed, and amalgamated with the northern race as to make the annexation of the whole a subject of mutual interest and advantage to both parties. But we doubt much whether such guarantees could be obtained. We do not believe that the present generation of Mexicans can be brought to live in peace and good fellowship with the United States, if left to follow their natural impulses and deep-rooted prejudices. And should it prove that these doubts are well founded, the strongest reasons would exist for not leaving them to their own guidance, as the work of conquest, now complete, would only have to be undertaken again, under less favorable circumstances.

The same reasons which would make it impracticable to permit the revival of the Mexican Government, would render it in the highest degree inexpedient and dangerous to admit the larger departments of the nation into the confederacy as independent States. The necessity of an army to keep a State in order would be a new feature in our politics, and one which we could not regard with any degree of favor. Being, then, unable to restore the Mexican Government with security, or to admit the States as they are into the Union with safety to our political system, what can be done? They can be held as conquered and subject provinces, under the protection and government of the United States. We can support such a Government by the revenues of the country, we can establish just and equal laws, abolish every form of oppression, give security to person and property, develop the resources of the country, restore fertility to the fields, industry to the workshops, activity to commerce—we can improve, educate, and fully civilize the people—preparing them in a short time for the free enjoyment of that enlightened and liberal system of government, which it is our mission to establish throughout this continent at least.

That such a scheme as this will meet with opposition is to be expected. Some timid persons will prognosticate the breaking up of the whole system of republicanism if we make conquests and treat them as conquests. Others will be peering through the pages of the constitution to ascertain if the federal government has any power so to act, and will treat it as a dangerous infraction of that sacred instrument if they cannot find in so many words what disposition we shall make of conquered Mexico. To the former we have only to say that the federative system, which, formed for thirteen States, now governs thirty—which, adopted for a small portion of the continent on the Atlantic coast, now controls the wide-spread territories embracing hundreds of strange and hostile tribes from ocean to ocean, is not likely to be enfeebled by an extension of a few hundred miles more or less to the southward. And to the latter it is enough that the constitution gives the power to make war, in order to cover all its incidents, and one among these is conquest, unless, indeed we should be convinced that the same men who fought the battle of independence anticipated defeat in all future collison of arms. If conquests be made they must be governed, and so far as constitutional power is concerned, Congress may exercise the same jurisdiction over Mexico and Oregon.

(*To the Editor of the National Whig.*)

Eastern Burial Ground.

I am glad to see that you have taken some notice of the neglected and dilapidated state of the Eastern Burial Ground of this city. This was a subject of complaint many years ago; and it is singular that so little attention has been paid to this last resting-place of the dead, since its origin. Two squares, 109 and 1,026, were assigned by the Commissioners of the city, in 1798, as public burial grounds—one in the Western and the other in the Eastern portion of the city—in which those who then died were interred. The bodies of most of the early emigrants, therefore, who died here, are to be found in one or the other of these grave-yards. After a few years a new locality was selected, (the present Congressional Burying Ground,) as being more convenient and better adapted for a repository of the dead, than the Eastern one previously used for that purpose, which, consequently, fell into neglect. And though two Commissioners and a Sexton are annually appointed, little or nothing is done to keep it in order, or to render it a desirable place of interment.

By the 7th section of the act of Nov'r 30, 1829, it is made the duty of the Sextons of these two grave-yards to "dress the graves neatly, use due diligence to keep the grave-yards, fences, gates, and stiles, from being injured, and to show the place of interment of any person to those who may apply." This is certainly not done in the Eastern Burial Ground, of the condition of which you so justly complain; but it may and no doubt has originated from the fact that but few grave-sites are sold—from the sale of which the burial ground was to be kept in order, as required by the law referred to. It is the duty of the Corporation, however, to prevent these repositories of the dead from presenting such a spectacle as that in the Eastern section of the city now does.

It was not until the year 1807 that any steps were taken by the Corporation to enclose the squares assigned by the Commissioners of the city, for public burial grounds. From 1798 till that time they were wholly neglected, and unenclosed. Some severe strictures by the writer of this, in that year, called the attention of the city councils to the neglected condition of the public grave-yards of the city, and the law of 1807 was passed. Since that time other squares have been selected for burial grounds, by the congregations of the different churches, and the public ones have thus been suffered to fall into the neglected condition you describe. I hope, however, that this will no longer be suffered, to the disgrace of our city, and that the Corporation will forthwith take the necessary steps to restore and preserve them in a condition that may be creditable to the character of our city, and the feelings of its inhabitants.

The present Commissioners and Sexton of the Eastern Burial Ground (square 1,029) are, Jas. Marshall and John P. Ingle, commissioners, and Thomas J. Barrett, sexton.

OLD CITIZEN.

(*To the Editor of the National Whig.*)

"There are those in our midst whose *hatred to the general administration* would induce them to make an open "bolt; but they dare not do so."

The above is an extract of a letter dated Niagara, 29th October, published in the Union, accounting for the defeat of the Democratic candidates at the late election in New York. Is it true that the general administration are so odious?

The same letter adds—"But, *whatever the result now,* with such a candidate as I trust the Democratic National Convention will present for the Presidency, you may have little fears but that N. York will be herself again, in the fall of 1848."

Is Mr. Ritchie prepared to desert and denounce the Administration? Mr. Randolph said he was a man of *seven* principles—"*the five loaves and two fishes.*" He is notorious for his hatred of minorities, and we are prepared to see him file into ranks under whoever may be strongest; but we did not expect to see him, so soon, denouncing the "general administration" at this rate!!! Will he tell us why the Democrats of New York have such HATRED for "the general administration?" Will he tell us why the Whigs may not *disapprove* of what the Democrats *hate?* We pause for a reply.

(*To the Editor of the National Whig.*)

Light Infantry Ball.

I am pleased to see the announcement of a Ball to be given on the 16th inst. by the Washington Light Infantry of this city, in aid of the funds of the Washington Monument Society. The company deserves great credit for this manifestation of patriotic feeling, and I trust it will be duly responded to and appreciated by the citizens of Washington, as I know it is by those who have for years been laboring to accomplish the glorious object of erecting a great monument to the illustrious Father of his Country. A Ball like the one proposed, and for such a purpose, should, and I have no doubt will, be properly patronized by those citizens who are in the habit of attending such places of amusement. To those who are not, I understand that that the Euterpeans also design to give a concert for the same patriotic object which it is hoped and believed will draw crowds to hear it, not only to aid the noble object itself, but to receive that gratification which their fine music never fails to afford.

WASHINGTONIAN.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Hannibal Gazette says that young Houghton, one of the Marion volunteers, was lost on the way from Santa Fe, in a singular manner. We are told that when the hunter rides into a herd of buffalo, it is often the case that they become frightened and the whole mass starts off with furious speed for the mountains, and there is no way to get out, but to keep the same speed, and work your way gradually from among them; to halt would be certain death as the mass would pass over and crush you, and hunters are often carrid seven and ten miles before they can disentangle themselves from the headlong herd. In this way Mr. Houghton disappeared. When last seen he was flying over the plain endeavoring to make his way out of a drove of several thousand, and has not been heard of since.

JULIUS W. HITCHCOCK, says the Philidelphi North American a respectable citizen of Tiffin, Ohio, left home in the latter part of July, in the prosecution of his buisness—that of a cattle dealer—and has not been heard from since the 24th of September, when he was at Chatham, Chester country, Pa. He had sold his stock of cattle, and had a large amount of money, and had stated his intention of leaving for Philadelphia the next day. A man answering his description arrived at the Mansion House, Philadelphia, shortly after the above date, deposited his portmanteau, started out to see a friend, was seen, it is said, near or in one of the city theatres in the evening, but never returned to the hotel. Mr. Hitchcock was a citizen of great worth and respectability, and his family and friends are in great distress on his account,—his wife and a friend having started for Philadelphia in search of him.

AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE.—In the Court of General Sessions, one day last week, before Judge Parsons the following circumstance actually occurred:

An Irishman was arraigned for some petty crime, when he was asked the usual question, upon the reading of the indictment, whether he was guilty or not guilty:

"*And how can I tell yer honor until I hear the witnesses?*" he promptly replied, with the innocence of a child.—*Germantown Tel.*

☞ On a fish woman's stall a few live lobsters were exposed for sale. A stranger unacquainted with ichthyology, came along, and turning over the dormant 'animals' asked the price, and at the same time raising one of them to a too close proximity of his nose.

"Whew!" said the fellow, "I'll have you prosecuted, mum, it smells."

At this moment the lobster's claw closed with a whack; fastened itself firmly in the gentleman's nose. The old woman placed her arms akimbo, in triumph and asked the gentleman with a chuckle:

"Who smells now, Mister?"

ACTIVITY.—"I have lived," said Dr. Clark, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this—Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of "too many irons to the fire" conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all—keep them going."

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.—"I'm *so tired,*" as the wheel said to the wagon.

"Do as I do, hold your *tongue,*" was the courteous reply of the wagon.

☞ 'That's a pretty bird, grand-mamma,' said a little boy.'

'Yes,' replied the old dame, and he never cries.'

'That's because he's never washed replied the youngster.'

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV'R 5, 1847.

For President

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

DEVELOPMENTS.

Should you conquer and take possession of New Mexico and Upper California, or considerable places in either, you will establish temporary civil governments therein—abolishing all arbitrary restrictions that may exist, so far as it may be done with safety. In performing this duty, it would be wise and prudent to continue in their employment all such of the existing officers as are known to be friendly to the United States, and will take the oath of allegiance to them. The duties at the custom-house ought at once to be reduced to such a rate as may be barely sufficient to maintain the necessary officers without yielding any revenue to the Government. You may assure the people of those provinces that it is the wish and design of the United States to provide for them a free Government, with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our Territories. They will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature.—*Secretary of War to Gen. Kearny June 3d, 1846.*

Mr. Secretary Marcy would render the country a most important service if he will condescend to inform it in what part of the Constitution the Executive is empowered to establish "temporary *civil* governments" in territory conquered by the United States. Here is an order to Gen. Kearny to establish such governments in the territories of New Mexico and Alta Calafornia when conquered by him. It is extracted from a letter written by the Secretary to Gen. Kearny, under date the 2d of June, 1848, and now produced upon the trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont. There is, therefore, no denying the existence of such an order.

The Executive, under that provision of the Constitution which makes him commander-in-chief, claims the right and power to administer the Law of Nations, in the waging of *just* war against the public enemy. Admitting that the war against Mexico is a *just* war—that is, a war declared by Congress—and that the claim of the Executive is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, it does not follow that this right and power to administer the Law of Nations give him the right and power to establish *civil* governments in the conquered territories of the United States. The most that he can do under the *jus gentium* is, to establish *military* governments in the territories conquered by the United

Look at this order in what light you please—try it States.

by all the tests which the Constitution or the Law of Nations afford—it is clearly an infraction of both the Constitution and the Law of Nations. It is an usurpation of the power of Congress. The whole of the directions given to Gen. Kearny is an assumption of legislative power.

But, if this order be obnoxious to the Constitution and the Law of Nations, what are we to think of the instruction to Gen. Kearny to assure the New Mexicans and Upper Californians that it is the wish and design of the *United States* to provide for them a free government without the least possible delay? By what right did the Executive presume to speak for the *United States* upon such a subject? Had he said it was the design and wish of the Executive that Congress should provide these people with a free government, no objection, perhaps, could have been taken to the instruction. But it will be said, that the Executive represents the United States in war, and that he had a right to speak their sentiments as he understood them to be. Admitting this argument, still it remains to be established how and when the President arrived at the knowledge that such was the sentiment of the United States.

Altogether this order is in violation not only of the Constitution and the Law of Nations, but an assumption of power and discretion, which, we think, cannot be justified under any pretence whatever.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—The BOTTLE, in eight plates, by George Cruickshank, which we noticed in yesterday's paper, would form the subject of eight powerful Temperance Lectures. With the engravings before him, in view of the audience, the Lecturer will have a subject, the elucidation of which cannot fail to move the hardest heart, and carry conviction to the mind of the unfortunate inebriate. Try it, Mr. Savage. For sale at BROOKE, SHILLINGTON & Co.'s.

"Every day more and more confirmed in the soundness of the political opinions to which I have adhered; conscious of always having done my duty to the people to the best of my ability; having no heartburnings to be allayed, and no resentments to be gratified by a restoration to power; and finding my present position entirely adapted to my taste and disposition, I am sincerely and heartily desirous to wear the honors and enjoyments of private life uninterruptedly to the end.—[*Mr. Van Buren.*

A more complete *non sequitur* was never penned by the hand of man, than this sentence exhibits. Every reason assigned for his desire to remain in private life, leads directly to the contrary aspiration. It is the precise sort of logic used by the sage of Lindenwald's prototype, on the occasion of the interview with the "sour grapes."

☞ The Journal of Commerce says, the two most prominent candidates for United States Senator from Connecticut in place of Mr. Huntington, are Mr. Strong, of Norwich, and Hon. Truman Smith, member of Congress for the Litchfield district. Both are Whigs and men of talent and respectability. Mr. Strong's residence in the same section of the State with the deceased Senator, may perhaps determine the choice of the Governor in his favor.

☞ The Washington Union, says the Richmond Whig, continues to publish letters from officers of the army, insisting upon a change in the mode of carrying on the war if we ever expect to conquer a peace. But why shall we change, if the war has been heretofore conducted with such 'pre-eminent ability' by Mr. Polk?

☞ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Pittsburg, the Harrisburg Tribune says, have decided the 'No License Law' of Pennsylvania to be unconstitutional. The law referred the question whether licenses should be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors to the voters of the respective townships of the State. A similar law in Delaware has been decided to be unconstitutional.

LOSS OF THE NARRAGANSETT.—The steamer Narragansett, while putting into Musquito Inlet for a harbor, on the 21st ult., about half past 3 o'clock, struck on the North Breakers, and it is supposed will be a total loss—crew and passengers saved.—Same day, before going into Musquito Inlet, she spoke steamer California, returning to St. Augustine for a harbor.

THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH LINE.—The posts are all up from Petersburg to Charleston—the registers ready for use at Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw and Columbia—the wires are being put on as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that by the first of December the line will be in operation between the two first named places. It is also expected that by the first of February, if not sooner, the whole line to N. Orleans will be in operation.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE N. C. REGIMENT.—The Ashville Messenger States that Lieut. Tatham has recruited some fifteen or twenty men for the North Carolina Regiment in the counties of Buncombe and Henderson, and expects to get seventy-five or eighty before he leaves.

A SWEEPING PROTEST.—At the yearly meeting of the society of Friends, held at Baltimore last week, they protested against wars in general, and the war with Mexico, in particular—against the institution of slavery and its farther extension, and against Odd Fellowship, Free Masonry, and secret institutions generally, as well as a paid or hired ministry.

A MOURNFUL SPECTACLE.—A young man named Robert Cair was arrested in Parkersburg, Va., on Saturday evening, 22d ult., charged with the commission of a crime in Augusta county. The prisoner was lodged in jail, and on Saturday morning, was found a maniac!

We may have destroyed an empire, but what have we gained to compensate us for its destruction? Increased expense—taxation—division—and perhaps finally, separation and ruin.—*Georgetown Advocate.*

Increased expense and taxation, if you please, but never division, never separation, never ruin! Perish the thought! Americans will meet the crisis as becomes freemen who know how to govern themselves.

MEN AND WOMEN.—It has well been remarked "that men lose their hearts through the eye, and women through their ear."

☞ No mail north of Baltimore.

☞ Notices of New Works, to-morrow.

LIEUT. SINGELTARY.—Since our last publication, says the Raleigh Register, this young officer passed through Raleigh, on his return to Mexico, he having been fully restored to his command by the President of the United States. So far as Lieut. Singeltary is personally concerned in the matter, we are gratified at the success which has attended his appeal to the President. We believe him to be a chivalrous soldier, who will distinguish himself whenever an opportunity is presented. But, certainly, the President has acted most improperly about this affair. We do not question his *power* in the premises; for, as he can *remove,* we take it for granted that he can also *restore.* But would any other President have reversed the order of an officer so high in rank as Gen. Wool, who was on the spot at the time of the occurrences which led to Lieut. Singeltary's discharge, and must therefore be presumed to have acted on information satisfactory to his own mind? Would, we say, any other President have interfered in the matter, without examining into the facts of the case, or consulting with Gen. Wool? Mr. Polk's conduct in this business, is a second edition, "revised and enlarged," (as we Printers say,) of his high-handed assumption of power with regard to the Mutiny in the Mecklenburg and Rowan Companies, last winter. It appears to us perfect folly to expect subordination in the army, when the President, by his mere *sic volo, sic jubeo,* thus over-rides all military rule and etiquette, and proclaims from the house-tops—"I am the State!" We know not what steps Gen. Wool may deem it proper to take to rebuke this interference by the Executive, but we are confident Col. Paine will promptly resign his command, and return home.

NAVAL.—We learn, says the Norfolk Herald of yesterday, that the U. S. frigate Cumberland, Capt. Jamesson, now at the naval anchorage, under orders to join Commodore Perry's squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, has received new orders, to take the place of the steamer Iris, and proceed first to Chagres, with Commodore Jones and Capt. Stribling, who should reach Panama as early as the 25th to take the British steamer for Valparaiso. The Iris, it is ascertained will not answer this object. After landing the Commodore and Capt. S. at Chagres, the Cumberland will proceed to her original destination in the Gulf.

The Augusta Chronicle advocates the re-election of Mr. John Macpherson Berrien as a Senator from Georgia—an event of which, says the Richmond Whig, we should regret, and such we are sure is the sentiment of the Whig party throughout the Union, to believe there was the slightest doubt. His commanding talents, his lofty character, and his manly independence have won for him a reputation of which every Georgian has a right to be proud. Georgia, we are aware, has many other able sons—but is it unjust to say that not one of them is more widely known or more sincerely honored than Mr. Berrien? We trust that his past course may he stamped with the approbation of his political associates, by their unanimous assent to his re-election.

DURANGO TO BE REDUCED.—The Hannibal (Mo.) Gazette of the 21st ult. says: "Brig. Gen. Price visited our city on Saturday last, and took rooms at the City Hotel, accompanied by lady and son. In a conversation with him, we learned that he would leave for Santa Fe in November. He has represented to the Department that one thousand men will be sufficient to hold New Mexico, and, as over three thousand men have been concentrated at that point, he thinks the design is to move a detachment against Durango. He has requested permission to do so."

MR. POLK AND MR. WISE.—We find in the New World the following little anecdote of these distinguished persons:

Mention has been made of Mr. Wise's having visited Mr. President Polk since his return. Such an interview must have been extremely interesting to contemplate. They used to hate each other fiercely when fellow members of Congress. A challenge passed between them, and Wise used to bully Mr. Speaker Polk on all occasions. A friend of ours was present when these two redoubtable personages happened to meet in the chamber of a portrait painter. Polk was in a sitting attitude when Wise stalked in. The artist, perceiving that the gentlemen did not seem to recognize each other, pleasantly undertook to introduce them. "Mr. Wise," said he, "allow me to make you acquainted with Mr. Polk, of Tennessee." Mr. Polk turned as pale as a white sheet, as Mr. Wise, turning savagely towards him, strutted up from the opposite side of the room and shook his lank, long finger in Mr. Polk's face, so near to his nose that it touched it, exclaiming in his particular tones—"I have met this creature before!"

We learn from the Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette of the 22d instant that Wm. M. Sledge, charged with the murder of Joseph Echols, was taken before the Hon. A. M. Clayton on a writ of *habeas corpus,* and was admitted to bail in bonds to the amount of $30,000.

☞ Edwin Croswell, the veteran editor of the Albany Argus, has announced his intention, after the present campaign, to retire from political life. He belonged to the branch of the Locofocos known as "Old Hunkers," and retires just at the time when his party has met with an irretrievable defeat. Politically, be and his party go out to gether.

ON THE SAFE SIDE.—It is said by one who knows though we do not vouch for the fact, that a young man in New Haven, Conn., of great economy, was accustomed, before his marriage, to ride out with his betrothed, but with the express stipulation, that in case he did not marry her, she should *pay half the expense of the team.*

☞ A facetious correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, says: It has been written of an absolute monarch that the force of his power is not in what he wills, but in what he can." In view of this, probably Old Prince Metternich is understood to have said upon his recent failure in Italy—"The power is not in *vat I will,* but in *Vat-i-can.*"

The Dayton *Transcript* says that the young whigs of Ohio are determined to elect JOHN W. VAN CLEVE U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. ALLEN, in order to pit him against DIXON H LEWIS of Alabama, whom he nearly equals in bulk and weight.

Commercial.

GEORGETOWN MARKET—November 5.

Flour.—Receipts light. Sales from wagons at $6.06 1-4 a $6.12 1-2. Some choice brands at $6.25.

Grain.—Prime red wheat 125 a 130. Old white corn 65 a 66 c.; yellow 68 a 70 c.; new, from wagons, 50 c. Oats 42 a 32 c.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET—November 3.

Flour.—The market is inactive. Sales during the week have been uniform at $6.25, until yesterday, when several small lots were sold at $6.12 1-2. The wagon price closed at $6, with increased receipts.

Wheat.—Good to prime red 125 a 128 c.; white 130 a 132 c.

BALTIMORE MARKET—November 4.

Flour—Small sales of Howard street brands this morning at $6.12 1-2. There were sales of City Mills yesterday at $6.18 3-4—some are asking $6.25; rye flour $5; corn meal $3.50.

Grain.—Good to prime red wheat 125 a 130 c.; white 128 a 133 c.; for family flour 135 a 138 c. White corn 66 a 68 c., and yellow 68 a 70 c., oats 38 a 41 c.; rye 85 a 88 c.

Provisions.—Prime pork $10.50 a $11; mess $14.50, held. Nothing done in beef. Mess held at $14.50; No. 1 $10.50 a $11; prime $8.50 a $9. In bacon, moderate transactions at 7 1-2 a 7 3-4 for sides and shoulders—sales of choice parcels of both at 8 c.; hams 10 a 11 1-2 c., and sales at 11 a 11 1-2c;

Whiskey.—Sales at 29 a 30 c. in hhds. and bbls.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

$1000 Maryland 6's		86 3-8
502 do 6's		86 1-4
1000 Baltimore 6's, 1890		99 1-8
300 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dividend bonds		82 1-2
1000 Tidewater Canal preferred bonds		81
1000 do do	do	81
1000 do do	do	81

United States 6's of 1867 closed at 103 asked, 102 1-2 bid. Maryland 6's closed at 86 3-8 asked, 86 1-4 bid. Baltimore 6's of 1890 at 99 1-2 asked, 99 bid. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares at 43 asked, for the opening, 42 1-2 bid.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET—November 4.

Flour.—Small sales at $6.50 a $6.56, and the market dull. Corn meal $3.37 1-2.

Grain.—Good to prime red wheat 133 a 135 c.; white 145 a 150 c.; white and yellow corn 75 a 76 c.; oats 46 c.; rye 93 c.

Whiskey 29 a 30 c.

NEW YORK MARKET—November 4.

Flour.—No marked change since yesterday. Small sales of Genesee at $6.56 1-4 a $6.62 1-2; Southern is held at $6.62 1-2, and Ohio at $6.56; corn meal at $3.25 per bbl,

Grain.—Prime Genesee wheat 150 c.; red 130 a 135 c., and mixed 138 c. Mixed corn 75 a 76 c., and yellow 75 a 78 c.; oats 46 c.; rye 96 a 98 c. per bush.

Sales of whiskey in bbls. at 30 a 31 c.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were small, and quotations a shade lower. Exchange on London 9 a 9 1-2 per ct. premium, and dull.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET—November 1.

Sperm oil $1.07; N. W. coast and South sea 40 c., cash.; bleached winter whale 49 c., cash.

City Intelligence.

ARMY COURT MARTIAL.

CASE OF LIEUT. COLONEL. FREMONT.

[CONTINUED.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1847.

After the record had been corrected, the witness said he was satisfied.

A paper was presented to Gen. Kearney, and the Judge Advocate asked him if that was the order officially received by him for the establishing of the 10th military district.

Gen. Kearney said it was, and that he had received it from Col. Mason 13th February, 1847, while in California.

[The paper was then read.]

Another paper was shown to Gen. K., who, on being asked if that was the same which Col. Fremont sent to him, replied that it was. It was dated Cindad De Los Angelos, January 17, 1847, referring General Kearney to Com. Stockton for an explanation of the conduct of the accused in disobeying the orders of the witness.

Gen. Kearney said also that he had received a communication from Col. Fremont, dated January 13, 1846, a supposed mistake for 1847, which he gave to the Adjutant General. The paper was then read, stating that California had surrendered to him (Col. F.) under command of Don Andre Pico. On the 13th of January, he (Col. F.) entered the city of Los Angelos. On the 16th January, an order was sent to him in reference to his command, which was signed by Lieut. Emery, but was given by my direction.

A paper was here shown to the witness, which he recognized to be the same as that given him by Lt. Emery.

Various questions were then propounded to Gen. Kearney; in answer to which he said that he met an express on Del Norte, sent by Com. Stockton; but he received no information which induced him to depart from the orders which were already in his possession. He received information, but not orders, which induced him to make changes in the disposition of his forces. His object in proceeding to California, after meeting the express, was to comply with the instructions which he had received from the War Department; he was aiming to reach the lower part of Upper California. He was first met by a detachment from Com. Stockton, at a place called Warner's ranche, Agua Calientes; Com. Stockton at that time was at San Diego; and he, Gen. Kearney, was about 36 miles from it. The detachment continued with him on his march to San Diego. He had an action with the Californians before he reached there. The force on the side of the enemy was more than 160 men, and on the side of the Americans about 80, dragoons and volunteers; the balance of the command was left under Mr. Swords, to protect the baggage.

A question was asked whether two pieces of cannon were not lost, and subsequently recovered.

The President here interposed, and said that he could not perceive the relevancy of these questions.

The Judge Advocate inquired of Colonel Fremont; whereupon

Col. Fremont asked to be indulged until to morrow in reply.

And the court adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

After the reading of the journal of yesterday, the Judge Advocate presented a paper relative to the evidence of Col. Fremont, &c.

The Judge Advocate thought it advisable to receive the paper of Col. Fremont, which was accordingly done, in which he stated that some cannon were lost at San Pasqual by Gen. Kearny, and that they were retaken by himself (Col. F.) at Coungua, and that no report of such achievement had been made by Gen. Kearney. Now, said he, the losing of cannon is always attended with the deepest regret on the part of the loser, but the retaking is one of those military achievements which deserves the highest applause. That this concealment showed decidedly the temper of Gen. Kearny towards him. That his arrest had been contemplated seven months before it took place.

After Col. F. had finished his paper, the court was ordered to be cleared, at 11 1-2 o'clock, p. m.

The Judge Advocate stated, in the reading of a paper no evidence is thought by the court to have a bearing upon the question that does not tend to disprove some assertion, or affect some witness. He also stated that an imputation of malice towards Col. Fremont was brought against Gen. Kearney.

Gen. Kearney stated that there was no question which the accused could put, but what he (Gen. K.) would fullly answer.

Judge Advocate: Did you lose a cannon at San Pasqual, which, being retaken by Col. Fremont, was never reported to you.

Gen. Kearny: The dragoons under command of Capt. Moore had two howitzers near the close of the action when the Californians had been routed and were retreating, the officers in charge of the howitzers ordered them to the front, and before they could be turned and arranged so as to be fired upon the retreating enemy, the two mules before one of them took fright and ran away, and by that means came across to us.

In December an expedition organized at San Diego to march to Los Anglos to assist Col. Fremont, and was organized in consequence of this paper which I here present, which was a letter to Com. Stockton, dated

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 2, 1846,

and signed by GEN. KEARNY.

General Kearny resumed, as follows:—Up to that time, Com. Stockton was acting as governor of California. He had at San ——— some two or three ships of the Pacific squadron which he commanded. The sailors and marines were on shore, except enough to take care of the ships. This expedition being determined upon, on the 29th of December, the troops were prepared to march. The troops consisted of about 500 sailors and marines, about 60 regulars, and 40 or 50 volunteers.

[*To be continued.*]

THE CAPITOL.—The Capitol is being fitted up very elegantly for the reception of the wise men of the nation.

In the Rotunda, we notice a chandelier, which is very handsome. The scaffolding in the dome has not yet been taken down.

The Senate Chamber has been *demolished.* All the furniture, carpets, &c. have been taken out, in order that the room might be thoroughly cleaned. There is also a very splendid chandelier in this apartment.

The furniture has been removed also from the Hall of the House of Representatives into the Rotunda, and a new carpet put down. A chandelier like the one in the Senate Chamber is here.

Suspended from the centre of the eastern portico is a large lamp, with three gas-burners. This is very neat.

Throughout the building—in all the rooms, passages, &c. have been placed gas burners.

Along the stone foot-way which extends immediately around the Capitol, have been placed iron lampposts, with gilded tops, and intended to be supplied with gas. When all the improvements are finished, they will add much to the beauty of this already splendid edifice.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The Hon. John W. Davis, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. F. A. Cunningham, late M. C. from Ohio, have arrived in our city and are staying at Brown's Hotel. Lieut. J. D. Johnston, U. S. N., at Coleman's. Lieut. Whiting, U. S. A., at Gadsby's.

WATCH HOUSE.—Arrested: Benjamin Thomas, white, drunk and disorderly; committed to the work house for fifteen days.

Arrivals at Hotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

NATIONAL HOTEL, BY S. S. COLEMAN.

H M Bast, Baltimore	S H Parker, Va
S B Dusenbery, do	W S Johnston and lady, Va
R J Hays, Tenn	S P Pearis, Va
A J Hays, do	D Fauntleroy, U S N
Mr Carter, Va	W P Ellison, Philadelphia
T B Taylor and lady, Rich'd	Joseph Wharton, do
Miss Whitehead, do	H Newin, D C
Miss Roberts, do	F A Sawyer, N O
Lieut J D Johnston, U S N	D P Barhydt, N Y
Dr Garnett, Va	J S Blanchard, N Y

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL, BY T. & M. BROWN.

Hon John W Davis, Ind	Hon. F A Cunningham, O
Samuel F Tebbs, Va	Henry B Gray, Md
Dr J M Porter, Ind	R Owens, O
Mr Dusenbery, N Y	Dr Parker, N Y

GADSBY'S HOTEL.

J Winston, Ala	E Eastlack, N J
G W Morris, Baltimore	T Brownell and lady, USN
J D Payne, Ala	T B Lers and lady, Va
Lieut Whiting, U S A	B D Noxing, Va
F A Levering and lady, Balt	W B Scott, N Y
George A Bayne, Alex'a	Mr Cash, Home
Dr Davis and lady, S C	Mr Smith, do
W S Brown, N J	John Withers, Alexandria

TYLER'S HOTEL.

W J Reynolds, Philadelphia	J C Walton, Ten
W Crane, Baltimore	A B Alsop, Ky
A Thomas, Va	A Peverilly, N Y
J Thomas, Va	A J Hampson, Ind
J England, Va	Rev Dr Fuller, Baltimore
J Hall, Va	Rev F Wilson do
W B Walton, Ten	Rev W Wilder do
R B C Allen, do	

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

S Tilletson, lady, and son	Mr Motfeldt, Ala
James Davis, N Y	E Moran, Md
Mr McCoskey, Ala	A R Andrews, Philadelphia

Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 5, 1847.

ARRIVED.

Schr Henry Clay, Samuel Burnes master, coal, to James Harvey & Co.—Philadelphia.

Schr Ionic, Henry Sadler master, coal, to John Pettibone—Havre de Grace.

Schr C. W. Skinner, Samuel Mason master, coal, to D. D. Davis—Philadelphia.

CANAL TRADE.

ARRIVED.

Canal-boat Pet, shingles, for J. Purdy.
" Caroline, wood, W. E. Stubbs.
" Aquia, wood, G. H. Cockrell.
" Sarah, wood, D. G. Day.
" Oregon, wood, J. Wilson.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN, NOVEMBER 5, 1847.

ARRIVED.

Schr Four Sisters, Price, oysters.
Schr Caroline, Chandler, oats.
Schr Joseph Libby, Sproul, shingles, to J. Libby.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 3.

☞ No arrivals.

SAILED.

Brig Edward, Dearborn, Halifax, by Wm. Fowle & Sons.

Br. brig Loyalist, Lyle, Halifax, by Wm. Fowle & Sons.

Steamer Columbia, Guyther, Baltimore, by J. J. Wheat & Bros.

DIED,

Very suddenly, of the croup, on the 3d inst., PATRICK MATTHEW, son of OWEN and MARY MURRAY, aged three years and two months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

☞ **Ninth Street Methodist Protestant Church.**—The venerable GAMALIEL BAILEY, upwards of sixty years a minister of Christ, will officiate on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. JAMES THOMAS WARD will preach in the evening at 7 1-4 o'clock. The Pastor will return, by Divine permission, during the ensuing week. nov 5—2t*

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.

A BALL will be given by the WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY at Odd Fellows' Hall on **Tuesday,** *the 16th of November,* to which they invite their friends and fellow-citizens, and where the company will provide for the enjoyment of those who may attend on this occasion so as to make it equal to any of their former Balls. Members of other military companies who may attend are requested to appear in uniform.

It being the intention of the company to apply the proceeds arising from the Ball in aid of the Washington Monument, it is hoped their endeavors will be aided by the citizens, thereby enabling them to contribute an amount worthy of the object.

Managers.

W. W. Seaton	Walter Lenox	John A. Blake
Walter Jones	B. B. French	W. W. Moore
R. C. Weightman	John T. Towers	John Mills
Peter Force	James F. Haliday	J. P. McKean
Joseph Gales	S. P. Franklin	N. Hammond
Jos. H. Bradley	Dr. Jos. Borrows	C. Buckingham
Thos. Ritchie	Richard Wallach	Alex. Lee
Wm. Gunton	Thos. Thornley	John F. Coyle
John P. Heiss	Richard Barry	Hudson Taylor
John W. Maury	S. S. Coleman	C. F. Lowrey
Geo. Watterston	Marshall Brown	J. A. Donohoo
John C. Rives	Alex. V. Frasier	Thompson Tyler
McClintock Young	James L. Cathcart	P. H. Brooks
Samuel Bacon	Alex. Provest	Thomas Caton
Wm. M. Perry	David McCoombs	Charles King.

On the part of the Company.

Lt. Jos. P. Tate	J. P. Stallings	B. F. Beers
Lt. J. F. Tucker	Jas. Bouseau	F. J. Waters
Lt. W. H. Clarke.	Jas. Booth	E. B. Duvall
Ensign J. Mead	A. J. Joyce	J. Hutchison
Serg. H. Richey	Jas. Y. Davis	Jas. Johnson
Serg. Jas. Kelly	Jas. Powers	T. A. Mitchell
Serg. E. Varden	P. H. King	Wm. M. Payne
Serg. W. Morgan	Geo. Becker	Wm. S. Burch
Serg. W. E. Morcoe	Wm. Garner	Thos. Lexton
John S. Marl	James H. Mead	Henry Kuhl
Judson Warner	S. H. Warner	Wm. S. Lewis.

Tickets $1, to be had at Brown's, Coleman's, and Tyler's Hotels; Morgan's, Fuller's, and Delany's drug stores; Kealey's, Navy Yard, Washington; Sothoron's drug store, Georgetown, and at the door. nov 5—dtd

PORTER & POLLOCK,

PAINTERS,

Would most respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, situated on Pa. avenue, oppposite Coleman's Hotel. They are prepared to do all kinds of *PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, BRONZING, GRAINING, MARBLING, LETTERING, PLAIN and FANCY WALL PAINTING, TRANSPARENCIES of every description*—in short, everything appertaining to their trade in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction both as regards quality and despatch. nov 5—tf

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

WASHINGTON AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK

CANTON TEA COMPANY.

The oldest Tea Establishment in America!

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK.

The CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility. But such has been the great and pressing demand for their *TEAS* of late, that they have been obliged to enlarge, to a great extent, their two principal establishments in New York, viz:

125 Chatham and 163 Greenwich Streets.

They moreover possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless, superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house is well understood, and has already secured them a connexion, probably, larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas *purer, more fragrant,* and *perfect for the prices,* in the aggregate than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of Washington to their Agency, where the following assortments are always on hand; and they feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the CANTON TEA COMPANY.

☞ Reader, make the experiment!

Retail Prices as follows, subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of—

Greens.

Good *Young Hyson,*	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do.	0 62	"
No 2 fragrant do	0 75	"
No 3 very fine do.	1 00	"
Silver Leaf do.	1 25	"
Good *Hyson,*	0 75	"
Very fine do.	1 00	"
Extra fragrant	1 25	"
Good *Hyson Skin,*	0 50	"
Good *Imperial,*	0 75	"
Very fine do.	1 00	"
Extra fine do.	1 25	"
Good *Gunpowder,*	0 75	"
Fine do,	1 00	"
Extra fine do.	1 25	"

Blacks.

No. 1 *Souchong,*	0 50	"
No. 2 do.	0 62	"
Finest do.	0 75	"
Fragrant *Powchong,*	various prices.	
Congo,	various prices.	
Fine *Oolong,*	0 50	"
Very fine do.	0 75	"
Extra fine do.	1 00	"
Ningyong,	various prices.	
Finest *English Breakfast Tea,* (very rich Pekoe flavored,)	0 75	"
Fine *Orange Pekoe,*	0 62	"
Finest *Pekoe Flowers,*	1 00	"
Howqua, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"
Ne Plus Ultra TEAS, both Green and Black, of all descriptions, the highest grades grown in China,	1 50	"

☞ **TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company** are the *exclusive* venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE." They introduced it in America in 1840—and every other person or house professing to sell the same at all—much less at a lower price—deceive the unwary, as the public themselves will perceive, by comparing the spurious with the genuine "Howqua" vended by the Canton Tea Company.

Every package (in addition to its containing *full weight,* independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate.

CHARLES A. COMLY, Agent,
nov 5—dly* At TEMPLEMAN'S Book-store.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, GOSHEN CHEESE, BORDEAUX ALMONDS, &c.— Landing from New York, per schooner Senator—

30 whole and half bbls. Buckwheat Flour
50 boxes Goshen New Cheese
500 lbs. Bordeaux Almonds
1000 lbs. Zante Currants
5 boxes Genoa Citron
5 do. Italian Maccaroni.

And in store—

50 kegs choice Glades Butter
15 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar
10 do. do. Sirup Molasses
40 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugar.

For sale by B. L. JACKSON & BRO.
nov 4—6t

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

200 dozen BOYS' CAPS,

AT TODD'S.

Comprising the most extensive variety of patterns ever offered for sale in the District.

☞ *PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.*

TO THE LADIES.

MUFFS, BOAS, and VICTORINES.

I particularly invite the attention of the Ladies of the Metropolis and vicinity, to my splendid assortment of the above *RICH GOODS,* and I venture to assert, that in extent and variety, it has never been equalled. The assortment comprises—

Splendid Black Lustred Lynx Muffs,
Stone Martin,
Russia Fetch,
Kamscatka Bear,
Natural Lynx,
Liberian Squirrel,
Blue Genet.

Misses' and Children's MUFFS, great variety—prices very low. ALSO—An invoice of Pure White Wansdown Trimming, which will be sold either by the skin or single yard. nov 4—3t*