great majority of the German peo-
...ples, and those the most enlightened,
...d together by the powerful bonds of
...mmercial and financial interest, has been fol-
...wed by the construction of railroads, radiating
...roughout her widely extended territory—con-
...ecting the Mediterranean with the North Sea
...d the Baltic, and forming links in one unbroke-
...n chain of communication, by which the an-
...ient intercourse between Europe and Asia
...ill be restored, and continued
...rough Egypt will be restored, and continued
...ongaout the northern hemisphere to the Gulf
...f Mexico, until it encircles the globe. These
...agnificent improvements in material interests
...ll infallibly operate on moral interests.
"The obstacles to free commercial intercourse
...etween the different German States, and be-
...tween them and the rest of the world, being re-
...moved, and that intercourse facilitated by the
...wonderful inventions of mechanical science,
...ever teeming with new discoveries, it is evident
...that the same means must contribute to the dif-
...fusion of political knowledge among all these
...great nations. If commercial intercourse i-
...promoted, the free exchange of ideas and
...opinions cannot be prevented by any contriven-
...ce, however subtle, which the ingenuity of des-
...potic power can devise."

THE PEOPLE and HOWITT'S JOURNAL FOR GER-
...have both these popular Journals. They
...filled with matter and full of the reform
...England. Co-operative societies ar-
...up every where and for every thing
...public mind of Great Britain seem deep-
...d with regard to them. The lashing of
...by the wind, keeps them pure. The
...it is affirmed, are produced upon
...social agitation and a general mere-
...If so, we may look for wonderfu
...the fast anchored Isles for though be-
...ments are not storm-fanned, yet are they
...earnest and general.

Political Movements.

ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.—The Telegraph
...reports the Whigs in New York city to have
...carried, 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th, 8th, 15th, 16th and
...18th wards—both their Senators elected—Unf
...ile, Utica, Geneva, Ithaca, Albany, Troy
...Poughkeepsie, King's county, Rensselaer, Onon-
...daga, Lansingburgh, Hyde-Parke—have gone
...for the whigs by heavy majorities. They
...have elected their Senators from the fourth, fifti
...and sixth districts. Democrat elected in Sche-
...nectady. Whigs have carried N. York State.
...Election day 2d Nov.

New Jersey and New York, 2, P. M., Nov. 3.
...Jersey—Democratic Governor reported
...ted by 2,500 majority. Legislature largely
...g. The whigs have carried three-fourths of
...the Legislature of New York by over twenty
...thousand majority.

Senator HUNTINGTON, of Connecticut, is dead!

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.—A call is out for a
...public meeting at Lexington on the 12th, which
...HENRY CLAY will address on the subject of the
...Mexican war, the conquest of Mexico, its an-
...nexation to the United States, &c., and will of
...course be the occasion for the consideration of the meeting
...for himself. The 12th is the day fixed.

The proceedings of the Liberty National
...Convention did not reach us in time for this
...issue.

The Whigs of Henry county, Ky., after an
...address from Humphrey Marshall, Esq., resolv-
...ed, by acclamation, to support Gen. Taylor.

The Democrats at the same time and place resol-
...ved, unanimously, to support Mr. Dallas, for
...President, and Gen. W. O. Butler, for Vice President.

Gov. Owsley has issued a writ to fill the va-
...cancy in Shelby county occasioned by the resig-
...nation of James O. Bannon. Election, last
...Monday in November, and the two succeeding
...days.

The Southern press is speaking out boldly
...about public men and measures. Yet they are
...united. Three democratic papers censure
...very strongly the perpetualists of South Caro-
...lina for their rash action and extreme opinions.
...Two Whig journals express the same views.
...But the sinners are growing bolder and bolder,
...excuses of them are nothing but urge Southern
...to rise and threaten disunion.

The Whigs of New Hampshire held their Con-
...vention Oct. 21—one of the most spirited ever
...held in the Granite State. It nominated Nathan-
...iel Berry, for Governor, Gov. Colby having de-
...clined a nomination for re-election. The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the
...Whig National Convention: Anthony Colby and
...Jeremiah Goodwin for the State at large; for Dis-
...trict No 1, C. W. Cotter; No. 2, G. W. Nes-
...mith, No. 3, Aaron P. Hughes, No. 4, Jonathan
...Ebersole.

The resolutions passed relate in part to home
...matters. Those of a general nature are as follows:

Resolved, That the existence of three million
...of slaves in our free Republic is an evil of cling-
...ing weight all over the country, and as such
...demands the earnest attention and the counter-
...acting influence of all true friends of Freedom
...and the rights of Man.

Resolved, That the Ordinance of 1787 having
...prohibited Slavery in the only territory then
...possessed by the United States, and the Consti-
...tution having given Congress full power to ex-
...clude the same in any case, that body had no
...right to create, or establish in, any territory
...which it might acquire, the institution of
...Slavery.

Resolved, That the prohibition of Slavery in
...such territory is due alike to the claims of jus-
...tice and humanity, and the rights and interests
...of the Free States of this Union. That the es-
...tablishment of a form of Government for the
...Territories belonging to Congress alone, it is
...the right and duty of that body to establish free
...Republican institutions therein, to the exclusion
...of Slavery, while the same is under such Territorial Government. That for this purpose the
...Whigs of New Hampshire give their hearty ap-
...probation to the Wilmot Proviso, and hereby re-
...quest their Senators and Representatives in Con-
...gress to use their utmost exertions to have the
...same adopted as an essential condition of acquir-
...ing any new territory, and as the fundamental
...law of such territory when acquired.

Resolved, In view of the past history of the
...Government and the present State of our Na-
...tional affairs in which the question of the vista-
...tion of Slavery, or its extension of new ter-
...ritory, is first among the great issue now before
...the People, that our Delegates to the National
...Convention be, and they are hereby instructed
...to vote for candidates for President and Vice
...President, who are not known to be in favor of
...the Wilmot Proviso and against the farther ex-
...tension of Slavery.

Resolved, That as citizens of a free country,
...we claim and shall exercise the right at all
...times in a candid but fearless manner of ex-
...pressing our opinions of the acts whether of the
...State or National Administration, and whether
...those acts relate to peace or war, and that we
...regard the attempt of the President of the Uni-
...ted States in his last Message to brand as traitors
...all those citizens of the Republic who do not
...yield a blind obedience to his will, and approve
...his conduct in the unconstitutional commence-
...ment of the present war with Mexico, as an in-
...sult to freemen and fit only to emanate from
...one who rules over slaves

Resolved, That war is to be avoided at all
...times as a great calamity, especially by this
...country, as not congenial to the spirit of our In-
...stitutions, or the feelings that should animate us
...in our intercourse with the nations of the earth,
...but that we regard the present war with Mexico
...as easily ended, inasmuch as it was unconstitu-
...tionally commenced by the act of the President in disregard of the rights of Congress, and
...as it is urged for the dismemberment of a sister Republic, upon pretexts that are false, and for
...a purpose that is contrary to all feelings of hu-
...manity and justice—and that although we award
...to our officers and men engaged in that war all
...the praise that is due to skill and energy, and our
...regard the glory acquired by our
...arms as an adequate compensation for the
...blood that has been shed, the treasure that has
...been wasted, and the Martial spirit thus fos-
...tered and spread over our land, we regard the character by the
...prosecution of a war of conquest and ambition
...as one we hope it may be the last, in the history of the Republic.

Resolved, therefore, That it is the duty of the
...Whigs of this country, by all exertions in their
...power, to extricate the country from the ex-
...tent to which it has been plunged by the ma-
...lice of its rulers, and to procure a peace with
...Mexico as soon as it can be done consistently with the true honor and dignity of the American name, and by the termination of the war, set an example of justice and magnanimity that shall reflect as much honor upon the character of the American people for exercise of the moral virtues as they have acquired by the display of those of a military and heroic kind.

Resolved, That, deeply impressed with a sense of the eminent services rendered by DANIEL WEBSTER to his country, both in the Halls of Congress and in the Department of State, and remembering with feelings of gratified pride that New Hampshire which gave him birth also gave him the first opportunity of acquiring that distinction which has made him the admiration of one Hemisphere and the glory of the other—above all, calling to mind, as it is meet and inevitable, in the present portentous condition of national affairs, we should and must, that of all our public men, as he is the greatest, so he was the first to protest against and oppose the farther extension of slavery, an opposition commenced and insisted upon as early as 1837, and continued unabated till the present time as expressed in his own emphatic words, "I never would and never should, and I say now I never will and never shall vote for any farther Annexation to this country with slave representation." We, therefore, Whigs of New Hampshire, in Convention assembled, earnestly and unanimously propose him to the respectful consideration of the Whig National Convention as a candidate for the highest elective office in this country and the world.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette announces, by authority, that Senator Atchison will not be a candidate for re-election to the place which he now holds. The Legislature to be elected next August chooses his successor.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS published a letter, in which he states that he has committed himself to the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

We have the message of Gov. Eaton of Vermont, delivered on the 19th. It is a brief sensible document. Vermont has taken her position in the subject of the war—and slavery. The Government says, of the war:

It is believed that Vermont has seen nothing in the progress of the contest to change her sentiment, either in regard to the insufficiency of the grounds on which the war was commenced, or the unworthiness of the purposes for which it has been waged. She cannot recognise the General Government as committed to any career of conquest, nor will she regard any unaccomplished schemes of territorial aggrandizement as presenting an obstacle to the speedy adjustment of existing difficulties. Peace she unequivocally and earnestly desires, and asks for no territory, whether slave or free, as a condition of its establishment and security.

The Whigs have had a large Mass Meeting in New York. There was some division of sentiment; but they resolved unanimously to support the candidates named. (Hamilton fish was stated in our paper to have declined—it was a mistake.) The meeting was addressed, among others, by Mr. Ingersoll—In this connection, Mr. I. spoke of a letter which he had received from Gen. Taylor, in which the old Hero had avowed himself a Whig—not an ultra Whig, which, said Mr. I. is no Whig at all—not a Whig. In that letter, Gen. T. expresses his conviction that the Whigs of this day represent more faithfully than their opponents the doctrines of Jefferson. (These allusions to the old General were received with hearty applause.)

Gen. Scott was next alluded to, and the whole assembly responded warmly to Mr. Ingersoll's eulogium on that tried patriot and veteran soldier.

There is, said Mr. I. another eminent Statesman, whose exalted virtues and eminent public services must, ever endear him to the Whigs. [Here the enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained, and three-times-three were given for HENRY CLAY.]

I did not suppose (said Mr. I. when the cheering had subsided) that I had a particle of magnetic power about me! (a laugh.) How did you know that I meant HENRY CLAY? (Immense cheering.)

The meeting broke up with hearty cheers.

The Whig central committee of New York are out in an address. They declare that, for the first time, each elector will directly express sentiments on the great question of freedom and slavery, so far as the General Government is concerned.

The *Herkimer* Convention (Democratic Radicals" and known as Barn-burners) was an immense mass meeting. We copy from the N. Y. Tribune the only account we have of the proceedings.

The address, reported by JOHN VAN BUREN, is able, fearless and thorough in its opposition to any Extension of Slavery and in repudiating the doings of the Hunkers at Syracuse.

We may find room hereafter for a part of it, and the Resolutions reported by D. D. Field, Esq., of the city of New York.

Mexico—The War.

The prospects, as regards peace, seem gloomy enough. If we could credit letter writers, our Government has determined on the entire subjugation of Mexico. So say the following:

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1847.

I alluded, in one of my letters to the Ledger, *to the fact* that THE PROGRAMME OF THE ADMINISTRATION *is now completed*, and that, though the 'Union' as yet forbears to say a word, *it is intended to prosecute the war, if need be*, TO THE ENTIRE SUBJUGATION OF MEXICO, if she persists in rejecting our offers of peace. Connected with this resolution is the determination to oppose the Wilmot Proviso, *ex officio*, as utterly useless and impracticable, and only calculated to distract parties, &c."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

"There is no good reason to believe that Congress will be disposed to limit the appropriations for the war, still less to withhold them.—Besides, the Government will take at once, or before Congress shall act, such measures as will lead to vast expenses, and Congress cannot undertake to repudiate them. It is a matter of doubt, too, how far Congress can exercise any supervision over the conduct of the war. If the war be carried on at all, it must be by the Executive."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

"I have ascertained, since my last, that there remains, as yet uncalled for, the sum of six millions and one hundred thousand dollars of the last loan. This sum will, together with the accruing revenue from customs and lands, be ample to carry on the operations of the war, and to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government till next spring. There is no danger that the war will lag for the want of means. Whatever may be the delay of action in Congress, the operations of the war will go on, AND AFTER EXPENSES HAVE BEEN INCURRED, WE SHALL SEE HOW MANY MEMBERS WILL VOTE FOR THEIR REPUDIATION."

BUENA VISTA.—All quiet here. The Mexicans believed at one time that Gen. Scott had been defeated, and had quite a rejoicing over it. Dates to the 24th.

Gen. Wool was engaged in the investigation of the murder of Dewitt, the private in Capt. Moor's company of volunteers, much excitement was produced by the commission of another murder on Wednesday and which is still on the tapis. Two men attached to the Quartermaster's department, named Raynes, from Kentucky, and Patterson, from Illinois, one a blacksmith and the other a wheelwright, had been in the habit of meeting a party of Mexicans near a rancho about half a mile from camp, and gambling with them at monte. On Wednesday they left their quarters to meet their Mexican friends, but not coming home at night, search was made for them next morning and their murdered bodies were found in a ditch, partially buried, and near them evidences that they had been playing cards. Immediate measures were taken by General Wool to have the murderers arrested, tried, and properly punished. In the meantime, at night, on the 23d inst., a report was received at headquarters that an armed body of men from the different camps, to the number of about sixty, were proceeding in the direction of the ranchos near the camp, as it was supposed, with the intention of revenging the murder of Raynes and Patterson. The General immediately ordered out his body-guard of dragoons, and directed his aid-de-camp, Capt. Chapman, to repair to the ranchos and prevent any outrages, and cause all persons found there to be arrested and brought to the provost guard. The dragoons and Capt. Deas' and Sherman's companies of light artillery was also ordered out and the same directions given. In less than twenty minutes about three hundred men were in the saddle and after the mob, but they could find no traces of them. Hearing the tramp of horses, they probably dispersed and secreted themselves in the extensive cornfields in the neighborhood.

Afterwards, three Mexicans, of whose guilt no doubt is expressed, were arrested for the murder, and a Court Martial was in session, engaged in the trial of the case. If found guilty, they were sure to be hanged, and a very excellent effect it was expected to have on the Mexican rascals.

Capt. Jas. H. Carleton, of the 1st. dragoons, acting as Inspector General to Gen. Wool, had received orders from Washington to join his company (K) on Gen. Scott's line; and Capt. P. H. Thompson, who had left for Vera Cruz with Gen. Cushing, was, by the same order, directed to take command of the squadron of dragoons at Buena Vista.

SANTA FE.—Dates to the 24th. The whole of Col. Easton's battalion had arrived.

It is said that the evils under which the volunteers who preceded them had suffered, from indulgence in dissipation and gambling, and the disregard of military order, would be immediately remedied, as they "were under rigid discipline."

The writer says: "We have a rumor here that the Mexicans have murdered all the Americans in Chihuahua, but it has not been confirmed; and a Mexican from El Paso says that they had not heard of it at place."

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1, 4 P. M.

By to-day's Southern mail we have New Orleans papers up to the 25th ult., which contain advices from Vera Cruz up to the 19th of October. By this arrival we have authentic intelligence that Santa Anna, at the head of eight thousand men, entered Puebla on the 25th of September. He immediately addressed a note to Col. CHILDS, commander of the American garrison, demanding his immediate surrender. Col. CHILDS at once refused, replying that he was amply able to repulse any attacks that might be made on him.

The Arco Iris, a paper published at Vera Cruz, states that on the 27th September, the Mexicans at Puebla commenced a heavy cannonading on the American works. The Americans threw three bombs and grenades into the city, which caused considerable injury, and created great alarm among the inhabitants. On the following day, by order of Santa Anna, breast works of cotton bales were raised to protect the city. In order to retard, and if possible prevent the completion of these works, the Americans kept up a continual, and very annoying and destructive fire from a battery in the convent of San Jose, on the Mexican work-men. In return, Gen Rea instructed one of his batteries to operate on the Convent San Jose.

On the 29th the city was partially tranquil. Santa Anna's army all deserted him, with the exception of some one hundred and thirty personal guards, who with their leader, marched to Guisca. Since his departure Puebla has been entirely quiet.

The expedition planned by Gen. Patterson against the Guerillas has returned after having encountered and dispersed several parties.

VERA CRUZ.—Dates to the 19th by steamer Fanny. No later arrivals direct from Mexico or Puebla. No doubt but that Gen. Lane had reached Puebla. Herera reported at Queretaro with 10,000 National Guards.

The Texas Rangers and other troops were arriving at Vera Cruz. Gen. PATTERSON will take up a large reinforcement to Gen. Scott, and bring back a train of 1,000 wagons, at least, from the city of Mexico.

The vomito had appeared again.

All quiet at the National Bridge. Commodore Perry is temporarily on shore. Col. Wilson, Adj't Arthur, Col. Miles, had recovered. Dates from Jalapa state that Gen. Lane had gone on his way to the city of Mexico.

LATER—five days, by steamer J. L. Day. No news direct from Gen. Scott—a bad sign. Santa Anna was in Puebla. We subjoin the correspondence between him and Gen. Childs:

HEADQUARTERS—MEXICAN ARMY.

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States from whose they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with General Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there is in the vicinity of your Excellency, an army of 8,000 men who are determined that the rights of their nation shall be maintained and respected.

God and Liberty, headquarters in Puebla, September 25, 1847.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Senor Col. D. Thomas Childs, commander of the United States Army, situated in Loreto.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF PUEBLA, Mexico, September 25, 1847.

To his Excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army in front of this city:

SIR: I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this city, for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the U. S. army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been maintained, and respected with the greatest scrupulousness; indeed, so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the city to decide, from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation; whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Exellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant.

THOMAS CHILDS,
Col. U. S. Army,
Civil and Military Governor.

PUEBLA.—On the the 28th, a cannonade was commenced on the American works. Our forces returned the fire. Santa Anna threw up a breastwork of cotton bales; the workmen were fired upon by our troops. The fight was continued during the day.

29th.—All quiet—or partially so.

Oct. 2. Santa Anna had departed—all his men having deserted, or declared against him. It is said he is entirely impotent, and means to leave Mexico. We subjoin two letters:

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 18, 1847.

Great excitement was created this morning by a number of reports that were put in circulation occasioned by the arrival of an express from a company of Texas Rangers, announcing that they had been attacked about twelve miles from this place by a large guerilla force, that they had one man killed and about eighteen were missing. The report was current that the whole command, excepting two, had been cut off, and the immediate departure of the Rangers at full speed induced the citizens to believe that the report was true. I do not apprehend that any thing serious will occur to this command, and I have no doubt that the missing eighteen are safe with their comrades ere this.

There appears to have been some difficulty in the Massachusetts regiment, judging from the following order issued by Gen Cushing. We have letters in the mail (which was not distributed last night) which we presume will throw some light on the affair:

HEADQUARTERS, VERA CRUZ, Oct. 15, 1847.

Orders. No. 32.

The following named men of companies —, —, —, 1st regiment Massachusetts infantry, being incorrigibly mutinous and insubordinate, will, of course, prove cowards in the hour of danger, and they cannot be permitted to march with this column of the army. They are disarmed and detached from the regiment, and will report to Brevet Major Buchus for such duty in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, as may be performed by soldiers who are found unworthy to carry arms, and are a disgrace and a nuisance to the army.

By order of Brig. Gen Cushing.

W. W. H. DAVIS, A. A. D. C

Here follows a list of sixty-five names of the men above referred to.

Gen. Lane was *reported* to be safe at Puebla.

The Washington Union publishes the following extract of a letter from Major Turnbull, a distinguished officer of the corps of topographical engineers, to Col. Abert, the head of the bureau, written on the 26th September, which may shed some light on the detention of Gen Scott's despatches.

We have all been engaged in making a survey of the different battles and connecting them. A copy of the operations of the 19th and 20th was sent with the General's official reports, which went by a messenger, with a passport from Santa Anna, during the armistice; but I doubt if it be received, as it it most likely it never left the city. I should like to send a copy by this conveyance, but it is impossible. We are now engaged in making surveys to connect the operations of the 12th and 14th September with those of the 19th and 20th August.

BAD TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.—A letter from an officer in Mexico to his friend in Washington, published in the Union, contains the following:

"Congress meets soon. I pray you to use your influence to cause the speedy enactment of a stringent law against the maltreatment of wagoners and soldiers, by officers of the army. * * *, for example, thinks nothing of giving the first fifty lashes, and of clubbing, gagging, &c., the latter. At an appropriate period I propose to make all this manifest if necessary."

WITHDRAWING TO THE RIO GRANDE.—The New Orleans Bulletin of 20th ult. learns by a letter from Gen. Taylor's camp, that the impression which prevailed there when it was written was, that all the advanced garrisons would be withdrawn to the Rio Grande, abandoning Saltillo, Monterey and Mier, and sending all the disposible force to reinforce Gen. Scott, retaining, on the southern frontier of the river, Matamoras, and probably Camargo.

HOGS.—A letter written from Winchester, Ky., under date of Oct. 25th, by Mr. John Martin, to a packer here, states that hogs in that vicinity are current at $3 per 100 lbs gross. Southern droves were in the market, and 4,000 head had just left for the Baltimore market which had been engaged there at $7, nett.

A letter written by Mr. DANIEL WATTS, from Lexington, Ky., dated Oct. 23d, says that nearly all the hogs south of the Kentucky river are going South, and notices over 2,000 head which had been sold in the writer's immediate neighborhood for that direction. Drovers recently returned from the South are buying hogs. They represent that more meat will be wanted there than has been in any one of the last ten years. The opinion is expressed that but few more hogs will come this way this year than in the last season. In that immediate vicinity there are not as many as there were last Fall. $3 per 100 lbs gross was the current price.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a shocking accident befel the family of Dr. Evans, of Leesburg, on Tuesday week last.—The Dr., with his wife and three children, were on their way from Hebron Meeting House to Leesburg; when within a mile of B. Emerson's mill, a large oak tree fell across the hind part of the buggy in which they were riding, crushing it to pieces, breaking the thigh bone of Mrs. Evans, severely wounding one of the children, and actually crushing the skull of an infant, reposing on its mother's lap and causing its instant death. The Dr. and the other child escaped unhurt. In a brief period of time after the accident, Mr. B. Lancaster discovered the unfortunate parties, and assistance being obtained they were removed to the house of Mr. Wm. Penn, and subsequently to Leesburg—Mrs. Evans, it is thought will recover, but it is feared that the recovery of the wounded child is impossible.—*Georgetown Herald, yesterday.*

☞ We copy the following from the N. Albany *Bulletin* of yesterday:

A JUST REBUKE.—Miss ADALINE RAKESTRAW, of this county, recovered, at the hands of Jury, during the present term of the Floyd Circuit Court, the sum of *Eight Hundred Dollars*, in an action of slander, for words spoken by the Defendant, defaming her character. A few more examples of the kind will teach the malicious slanderer to bridle well that unruly member—the tongue.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.—Governor Eaton, of Vermont, recommends the enactment of a law to secure to married women the sole control and benefit of all property which they may have at coverture, or receive during it, in their own right.

ITEMS.

MOST DEPLORABLE.—We see it stated that the number of emigrants to Canada who have died, in three months, on ship board, or after they were landed, is 7,140. A vessel recently arrived at Grosse Isle, from Londonderry, had when she started 300 passengers, 18 of whom died on the passage, and 120 were landed sick.—Boston Journal.

Henry Goldthwaite, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died at his residence in Mobile, on the 18th ult., of the yellow fever.

An undertaker in New Bedford returns sincere thanks through the newspapers, to the inhabitants, for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him during the season.

The amount of Beet root sugar made in France during the present year is 107,500,110 lbs. being an increase of 25,595,623 lbs. on the quantity manufactured last year. The duty paid in 12 months was 630,000 pounds.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.—Capt. Alpheus Bigelow, Sr., of Weston, Middlesex county, Mass., died at his residence in that town on Wednesday, 13th inst., being within one month of ninety years of age. He lived eighty-six years in the house in which he died.

In the vicinity of New York, particularly on Staten Island, the potato crop is nearly destroyed.

SOBRIQUET.—A young lady who is equally remarkable for her wealth and for her love of certain very powerful perfumes, has been lately known (pretitely) among her "dear five hundred friends," as *Musty Musk.*

The New York papers state that the procession in that city on Tuesday on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument was a very imposing one. The stone was laid by G. V. Young, assisted by Gov. Harris, of Rhode-Island. An address was delivered by Judge Samuel Jones.

DISPATCH.—The New York and Erie Railroad is expected to be open for travel as far west as Port Jervis, Delaware co., before the close of the present calendar year. From Port Jervis to Binghampton, a distance of 130 miles, the Railroad is under contract—5000 men being employed on that section—and is expected to be completed in the fall of 1848, or about one year hence.

TAX ON CLERGY.—The New York Assembly declined to repeal the law exempting the property of clergymen from taxation.

At a dinner of the Cincinnati firemen, recently, the following sentiment was proposed: "To Ladies.—Their eyes kindle the only flame which we cannot extinguish, and against which their is no insurance.

The Boston Traveler relates a frightful railroad accident, which occurred on the Massachusetts and Vermont railroad last week. A freight train, consisting of an engine and two cars, was precipitated with a bridge into Miller's river, killing six persons and wounding many others.

The St. Louis Revellie says the abolitionists of Boston are endeavoring to steal Power's Greek Slave, in order to liberate her. No other paper has the news.

Mr. Secretary Walker was in New York last week and the papers there say that the visit was connected with a new loan of twenty millions.

Mr. E. McIlvaid brutally beat Senator Hannegan of Indiana last week. He fled after the assault.

St. Louis, says the Era, has every capability for pork packing. This Journal makes a cool proposition." Cincinnati must look out; her reign will depart westward.

The yellow fever has made sad havoc in New Orleans. From the 5th of July to the 20th of October, two thousand five hundred souls perished! If this not were computed, it would be learnt. We are shocked at the pugilistic, pistol care not about taking life by bayonet or bullet.

COMETS.—These erratic visitants, once "with fear of change perplexing nations," have certainly become dog cheap since the recent improvements in the telescope. One lately observed by Prof. Rumker, of Hamburgh, is described as having "a short, scrubby tail."

From the Louisville Journal.

Relative Cost of Water and Steam Power.

Such have been the improvements, of late years, in the steam engine and in the economy of fuel, that we find steam gradually taking the place of water as a motive power. The object of the present article is to show the *present* relative cost of each. It will, however, be borne in mind that the cost of the one is the same now and will always be the same as it was centuries ago; yet, while I write, even, the cost of the other may, by some new invention, be materially lessened. Power, for use of large manufactories or extensive works, must be *certain* as well as ample; that from water must, therefore, be on large and rapid streams, with great volume and fall. In the West we have but very few water falls where manufactories can be placed. The best, perhaps, are at Beaver, Pa., and at the Muscle Shoals, in Tennessee. On the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, most of the rivers are short and are comparatively dry in summer. Many of the New England manufacturing corporations have been obliged, at vast expense, to purchase lands and form reservoirs sufficiently large to furnish water in dry seasons. The Eastern mountains and hills are so steep that water rapidly runs from them to the sea, and in the spring, when the snow is melting and the ice breaking up, should heavy rains fall, the force of the flood carries away every obstruction. To avoid this danger, the dams and locks must be of great strength, and, necessarily, costly; while the mills, if possible, are placed off the river and take their water by canals. As the falls are always on rocky formations and generally, at the gorges of hills, this analage and excavation of sites for buildings and the making of roads to the spot is attended with great expense. Where the falls are near tide-water, the work of the mills has often to be suspended.—Lowell, perhaps, is more exempt from this difficulty than Dover, New Market, Salmon Falls, and many other manufacturing sites in New England; yet Mr. Miles, in his history of Lowell, says: "Eighteen of the twenty-seven cotton mills in the city are situated on the river side, and, once or twice in each year, are obliged to suspend part of their works, sometimes for days together, in consequence of back-water." Occasionally the ice carries the dam away, or breaks the water-wheel. In such cases, the pay of the operatives goes on, or a higher price is put on the work of the remaining days. To estimate the loss, per diem, resulting to a company from suspension of its works, I give some of the statistics of the Merrimack mill. This mill has a capital of $2,000,000, and employs 1,737 operatives, at a cost of say $247,000 per annum, interest on the capital $120,000—making $360,000 per annum; or nearly $1,000 per diem would be the loss by the suspension of a single day, aside from the inconvenience. Again, the water-wheels must not be exposed to the frost, but enclosed in masonry and often in excavations in the solid rock. I am not aware that any water-power in New England is cheaper than that at Lowell. This now costs $5 per spindle. At first, the Locks and Canals Company relied for its profits mainly on the advanced value of its lots and the profits on building mills and machinery for other corporations, and therefore put the price of the power at $1 per spindle—probably but little over actual cost; the purchaser being at the expense of taking the water from the canal to and away from the mill, and this has, in some instances, been very expensive.

Nearly all these water falls are at considerable distances from the highest point of navigation, or income; and the estimate is within the truth when I give twenty-six miles (the distance from Lowell to Boston) as the average distance of the New England factory from the point where the cotton is landed and the depot of its goods—both of which are usually transported on railroads. The freight from Boston to Lowell was, and I presume now is $2 per ton. A cotton mill of ten thousand spindles will turn out two tons of goods a day—say six hundred tons per annum; 100 pounds of cotton will average 89 pounds of cloth; 666 tons of cotton are therefore required by the mill; 1,266 tons cost, aside from drayage, (a considerable item,) $2,532 in transportation between the mills and where the goods are sold. Aside from the extra cost of water-power, this mill would require a capital of not over $250,000—perhaps $200,000 would be sufficient. This item then is 1 or ¼ per cent. on the capital invested. Mr. Montgomery, in his work (published in 1840), on the comparative cost of manufacturing in England and America, says:

"The attention of manufacturers in New England has been for some time directed to the advantages of steam as a means of propelling machinery, *the advantages of a good location being considered equal to the extra expense of steam power.*"

Another important item of expense avoided, by a steam factory, is that of heating the mill. Mr. Montgomery gives the average cost of this at $167 50 per annum for a mill of say 4,000 spindles. Six hundred dollars per annum may then be put down as cost of heating a mill of 10,000 spindles. And it is not only necessary that the atmosphere in the mill should be at the proper degree of temperature but of the proper dampness, so that the threads shall run smoothly. Both purposes require a large part of the fuel and machinery used in a steam mill.

The foregoing are not all, but are the most important difficulties attending the use of water power for cotton and woollen factories. Most of the difficulties are found wherever this power is applied, and, as a general rule among engineers, at any position, where coal can be had at ten cents a bushel, steam is as cheap as water power at its minimum cost. Such is the theory. The facts seem to go beyond this; for in New England, where water power is so abundant, the largest cotton factories, now being erected, are to have steam as a motive power; of this character are the Nonanheg mill at Salem, and that at Portsmouth; the first of 40,000 and the last of 50,000 spindles, and these are the largest in the world. At Fall River, Bristol and Newport steam factories are in successful operation. The fine goods of the Bartlett steam mills at Newburyport, have a wide reputation. The recent erection of the James Mill, at the same place, shows the success of the former; and within the last year the escape steam of a new mill at Lowell is drowning the noise of the falls of the Merrimack. Let it be remembered that coal in New England costs, on an average, twenty-three cents per bushel.

As before stated, the water power at Lowell now costs $5 per spindle; $50,000 of capital is to be invested in power to run a mill of 10,000 spindles.

The interest on this, per annum, is-----	$3,000
New add the cost of heating the mill,---	600
And the cost of transportation,----------	2,532
And you have one side of the equation as against steam,----------	$6,132

I cannot fix with precise accuracy the steam power and fuel required for a mill of 10,000 spindles. The only authority before me gives this estimate for one of 3,760 spindles, with the necessary machinery for preparing the cotton and manufacturing the cloth: A high pressure engine of 40 horse power—length of stroke 4 feet, diameter of cylinder 1 foot—makes 40 single or 20 double strokes per minute; these or four round boilers, 15 feet long by 2½ feet in diameter, requiring 230 gallons of water, and consuming 1¼ chaldrons (45 bushels) of bituminous coal per day—pressure of steam sixty-eight pounds to the square inch. To do double the work does not, as I am told, require double the power and nothing like double the fuel. This estimate was made eight or nine years since; within that time very important improvements have been made in the application of steam power and the use of fuel; and probably I may safely say that an engine of 90 horse power, requiring 80 bushels of coal, is sufficient for the mill of 10,000 spindles.

Then 80 bushels coal for 300 days at 23 cents per bushel,	$5,520 00
Add salary of engineer,	500 00
	$6,020 00

Showing an advantage in favor of steam, *from coal at twenty-three cents a bushel*, of $112 per annum. The cost of an engine of 90 horse power, boilers, belting, pipes, &c., not required for the purposes specified in the other, would be probably not over $9,000, while the cost of communicating the water power to the machinery would be at least 17,000. Montgomery, in the work already quoted from, states the cost of two water wheels, equal to eighty horse power, including gearing, gates, shafting, belting, &c., at $17,000. The Tremont and Suffolk mills at Lowell contain 12,000 spindles, make coarse goods, and have six water wheels; the cost of such wheel between $3,000 and $3,500, entirely exclusive of the cost of excavating and walling up the branch canals to and from the mills.

It is a mooted question which will last the longer, the wheels or the engine; but give $3,000, to equal the difference, and there is the interest of $5,000 to add to the advantage before stated.

In a future paper I may give additional facts connected with this subject. My purpose is to show that New England cannot retain her monopoly of manufactures, and that, in cheapness of coal, this valley of the Ohio possesses advantages for manufacturing over any other country. Yours, &c., S.

October 16, 1847.

WESTERN NEWS.

NO BILL FOUND.—The grand jury of Kenton county, Kentucky, after hearing the testimony of the State in the case of Lt. Edward Phelps, who shot Capt. Wilson, have refused to find a bill against him. Lt. Phelps now joins his company about to start for the wars.

A new Baptist church at Mobile, described as a splendid edifice, was destroyed by fire on the 19th. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Pittsburgh Telegraph notices the appearance of counterfeit one-dollar notes on the City of Allegheny. They are dated July 7, 1847, but there has been no issue of that date. In the one the o is reversed in the counterfeit and much larger than in the genuine.

In the last quarterly statement of the Bank of Virginia, the late teller's defalcation of the Lynchburg branch is put down at about $54,000, and the directors state that the securities are sufficient to cover this amount. The Richmond Whig says that since this statement has been made out, the amount has been ascertained to be upwards of $80,000.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—There were twenty deaths in Mobile last week, only six of which were of yellow fever. On Saturday night there was a heavy rain and the weather became cool.—*N. O. Pic., Oct. 25.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi Com. A. S. McKenzie, sailed from Pensacola, for Vera Cruz on Sunday week.

A new Presbyterian church, which is described as a splendid edifice, was dedicated at Lexington on Sunday last. It cost $18,000.

WISCONSIN.—The Governor of Wisconsin estimates the population at 200,000.

The Pittsburgh Post says that Judge PATTON of that city, decided on Monday last, that when a master became a habitual drunkard after receiving an apprentice, it was sufficient cause for the apprentice to claim a discharge from his indent