[To the Editor of the National Whig.]

THE MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

As the proposed Monument to Washington is exciting a good deal of interest in this country, I have thought that a description of it would be acceptable to your readers. The following will give some idea of the design adopted by the Board of Managers, and which is intended to be executed on the scale proposed, if sufficient funds can be raised for that purpose. The corner-stone, it is understood, will be laid on the 22d of February next, if the site can be obtained in time, and then to proceed with it till it can be completed. W.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having determined to resume its collections, which had for some time been suspended, has appointed the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, the General Agent of the Society, whose office will be held in Washington. To him has been delegated the power of appointing sub-agents, who will receive a commission on the funds they may collect as a compensation for their services. It may be proper to state for the information of the public, that the delay in commencing the Monument has been occasioned by the want of a proper site, which the Board had hoped would long since have been granted by Congress. Though the expectations of the Managers have not been realized as to the amount of contributions made by those who have been called upon to aid in so noble a work, it has not been suffered to lie idle. The Board, with commendable discretion, authorized the whole amount collected by the agents of the Society, about $28,000, to be invested in the safest stocks in the country, and placed in trust in the names of three respectable citizens of Washington, Samuel H. Smith, Nathan Towson, and Thomas Monroe, or the survivors or survivor of them, so as to be free from risk, and subject with the accruing interest at any moment to the accomplishment of the contemplated object.

To keep the public fully informed of the condition of the funds of the Society, the Treasurer has been required to publish, and has published, an annual report, showing the amount invested and on deposite in some safe bank. It will thus be seen that the utmost care has been taken of the funds collected; for they have now more than doubled the sum originally contributed, and will be applied in good faith to the patriotic object for which the Society was organized. That object was to erect a monument at the seat of Government, which should by its colossal magnitude and imposing grandeur exhibit to the remotest ages the gratitude of a nation of freemen to the man whose exalted good sense and pure virtues had so pre-eminently contributed to their happiness. With this view the Board of Managers have made every exertion in the power of men to make, and the hope is still indulged that the American people, influenced by an ardent feeling of patriotism and of the deeply cherished memory of the great founder of their liberties, will not fail to contribute to the erection of a structure that shall be commensurate with their gratitude and veneration, and worthy of him in whose honor it is to be reared.

The Board designed at an early period to commence the Monument, but as no site could be obtained sufficiently eligible on any other ground than the public mall, near the Potomac, and as that could only be obtained by a grant from Congress, which has not yet been made, that purpose has been unavoidably postponed till the next session of the National Legislature, when it is believed no objection will be made to allow the Board the use of the ground it desires for so laudable and patriotic an object. A design for the proposed Monument has been adopted and lithographed, and, when executed, will exhibit to the world the estimation in which the virtues and public services of the illustrious Washington were held by his countrymen.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the character of the General Agent appointed by the Board of Managers to make additional collections for the Monument, is such as to insure success, and produce entire confidence. It is known to the whole country; and Mr. Whittlesey's efforts in this new and noble undertaking, it is hoped, will be crowned with that success which cannot fail to accompany so glorious an object. The pilgrim to Mount Vernon, the spot consecrated by Washington's hallowed remains, is often shocked when he looks upon the humble sepulchre which contains his dust, and laments that no monument has yet reared its lofty head to mark a *nation's* gratitude.

It is true that the "storied urn, the animated bust," or the splendid mausoleum cannot call back the departed spirit, or "soothe the dull cold ear of death;" but it is equally true that it can and does manifest the gratitude and veneration of the living for those who have passed away forever from the stage of life, and left behind them the cherished memory of their virtues. The posthumous honors bestowed by a grateful nation on its distinguished citizens serve the further purpose of stimulating those who survive them to similar acts of greatness and of virtue, while the respect and admiration of the country which confers them upon its children are more deeply and ardently felt. The character of Washington is identified with the glory and greatness of his country. It belongs to history, into which it has infused a moral grandeur and beauty. It presents a verdant oasis in the dreary waste of the world, on which the mind loves to repose, and the patriot and philosopher delight to dwell. Such a being but seldom appears to illustrate and give splendor to the annals of mankind, and the country which gave him birth should take a pride in bestowing posthumous honors on his name. It is not to transmit the name or fame of the illustrious Washington to future ages that a monument should be erected to his memory; but to show that the people of this Republic at least are not ungrateful, and that they desire to manifest their love of eminent public and private virtues by some enduring memorial which, like the pyramids of Egypt, shall fatigue time by its duration.

I am authorized by the Board of Managers to say that a copy of every journal in the United States which publishes the address shall be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument.

GEO. WATTERSTON,
Secretary Washington National Monument Society.

JAMES K. POLK, *ex-officio President.*
WILLIAM BRENT, ESQ., *First Vice President.*
MAYOR OF WASHINGTON, *Sec. Vice President.*
GEN. A. HENDERSON, *Third Vice President.*
J. B. SMITH, *Treasurer.*
GEO. WATTERSTON, *Secretary.*

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Maj. Gen. W. Scott,
Gen. N. Towson,
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Gen. Walter Jones,
Thos. Carberry,
Peter Force,
W. A. Bradley, Esq.,
P. R. Fendall, Esq.,
Thomas Munroe, Esq.

The following is Ex-President Madison's letter accepting the Presidency of the National Monument Society.

MONTPELIER, July 25, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th, informing me "that I have been unanimously elected President of the Washington National Monument Society, in the place of its late lamented President, Chief Justice Marshall."

I am very sensible of the distinction conferred by the relations in which the Society has placed me: and feeling, like my illustrious predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association, I cannot withhold, as an evidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment, though aware that in my actual condition it cannot be more than honorary, and that, under no circumstances, it could supply the loss which the Society has sustained.

A Monument, worthy the memory of Washington reared by the means proposed, will commemorate, at the same time a virtue, a patriotism, and a gratitude truly national, with which the friends of liberty, every where, will sympathize, and of which our country may always be proud. JAMES MADISON.

WILLIAM CRANCH, ESQ.
1st Vice Pres. Washington Nat. Monument Society.

Description of the Design of the Washington National Monument, to be erected at the seat of the General Government of the United States of America in honor of "the Father of his Country" and the worthy compatriots of the Revolution.

This design embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building, 250 feet in diameter, and 100 high, from which springs an obelisk shaft 70 feet at the base and 500 feet high, making a total elevation of 600 feet.

This vast rotunda, forming the grand base of the monument, is surrounded by 30 columns of massive proportions, being 12 feet in diameter and 45 feet high, elevated upon a lofty base or stylobate of 20 feet elevation and 300 feet square, surmounted by an entablature 20 feet high, and crowned by a massive balustrade 15 feet in height.

The terrace outside of the colonnade is 25 feet wide, and the pronaos or walk within the colonnade, including the column space, 25 feet. The walks enclosing the cella, or gallery within, are fretted with 30 massive antæ (pilasters) 10 feet wide, 45 feet high, and 7 1-2 feet projection, answering to the columns in front, surmounted by their appropriated architrave. The deep recesses formed by the projection of the antæ provide suitable niches for the reception of statues.

A tetrastyle portico (4 columns in front) in triple rows, of the same proportions and order with the columns of the colonnade, distinguishes the entrance to the monument, and serves as a pedestal for the triumphal car and statue of the illustrious chief; the steps of this portico are flanked by massive blockings, surmounted by appropriate figures and trophies.

Over each column in the great frieze of the entablatures around the entire building, are sculptured escutcheons (coats of arms) of each State in the Union, surrounded by bronze civic wreaths, banded together by festoons of oak leaves, &c. all of which spring (each way) from the centre of the portico, where the coat of arms of the United States are emblazoned.

The statues surrounding the rotunda outside, under the colonnade, are all elevated upon pedestals, and will be constituted those of the glorious signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ascending the portico outside to the terrace level, a lofty vomitoria (door way) 30 feet high leads into the cella, (rotunda gallery,) 50 feet wide, 500 feet in circumference, and 60 feet high, with a colossal pillar in the centre 70 feet in diameter, around which the gallery sweeps. This pillar forms the foundation of the obelisk column above.

Both sides of the gallery are divided into spaces by pilasters, elevated on a continued zocle or base 5 feet high, forming an order, with its entablature, 40 feet high, crowned by a vaulted ceiling 20 feet high, divided by radiating archevaults, corresponding with the relative positions of the opposing pilasters, and enclosing deep sunken coffers enriched with paintings.

The spaces between the pilasters are sunk into niches for the reception of the statues of the fathers of the Revolution, contemporary with the immortal WASHINGTON; over which are large tablets to receive the National paintings commemorative of the battles and other scenes of that memorable period. Opposite to the entrance of this gallery, at the extremity of the great circular wall, is the grand niche for the reception of the statue of the "Father of his Country"—elevated on its appropriate pedestal, and designated as *principal* in the group by its collosean proportion.

This spacious Gallery and Rotunda, which properly may [illegible] denominated the "National Pantheon," is lighted in four grand divisions from above, and by its circular form, presents each subject decorating its walls in an interesting point of view, and with proper effect, as the curiosity is kept up every moment, from the whole room not being presented to the eye at one glance, as in the case of a straight gallery.

Entering the centre pier through an arched way, you pass into a spacious circular area, and ascend, with an easy grade, by a rail way, to the grand terrace, 75 feet above the base of the Monument. This terrace is 700 feet in circumference, 180 feet wide, enclosed by a colonnaded balustrade, 15 feet high with its base and capping. The circuit of this grand terrace is studded with small temple-formed structures, constituting the cupolas of the lanterns, lighting the Pantheon gallery below; by means of these little temples, from a gallery within, a bird's-eye view is had of the statues, &c., below.

Through the base of the great circle of the balustrade are four apertures at the four cardinal points, leading *outside* of the balustrade; upon the top of the main cornice, where a gallery 6 feet wide and 750 feet in circumference encircles the whole, enclosed by an ornamental guard, forming the crowning member on the top of the tholus of the main cornice of the grand colonnade. Within the thickness of this wall, stair cases descend to a lower gallery over the plafond of the pronaos of the colonnade lighted from above. This gallery, which extends all round the colonnade, is 20 feet wide—divided into rooms for the records of the monument, works of art, or studies for artists engaged in the service of the Monument. Two other ways communicate with this gallery from below.

In the centre of the grand terrace above described rises the lofty obelisk shaft of the Monument, 50 feet square at the base, and 500 feet high, diminishing as it rises to its apex, where it is 40 feet square; at the foot of this shaft and on each face project four massive zocles 25 feet high, supporting so many colossal symbolic tripods of victory 20 feet high, surmounted by facial columns with their symbols of authority. These zocle faces are embellished with inscriptions, which are continued around the entire base of the shaft, and occupy the surface of that part of the shaft between the tripods. On each face of the shaft above this is sculptured the four leading events in General Washington's eventful career, *in basso reliero*, and above this the shaft is perfectly plain to within 50 feet of its summit, where a simple star is placed, emblematic of the glory which the name of WASHINGTON has attained.

To ascend to the summit of the column, the same facilities as below are provided within the shaft, by an easy graded gallery, which may be traversed by a railway, terminating in a circular observatory 20 feet in diameter, around which at the top is a look-out gallery, which opens a prospect all around the horizon.

With reference to the area embraced by the foundations and basement of the Monument, and the uses to which they may be applied, the underspace outwards, occupied by the lower terrace and colonnade, may be appropriated to the accommodation of the keepers of the Monument, or those having charge of it and attending on visiters.

These apartments, which are arched, are well lighted and aired, as they are all above ground, the light being disposed in the sunk pannels of the stylobate, (base.) The principal entrance to all these apartments will be from the rear, or opposite side of the portico entrance. The *inner* space, or that under the grand gallery, or rotunda, may be appropriated to catacombs, for the reception of the remains of such distinguished men as the nation may honor with interment here. This subterranean gallery is so large and lofty, that it would accommodate many catacombs.

In the centre of the Monument is placed the tomb of WASHINGTON, to receive his remains, the descent to which is by a broad flight of steps lighted by the same light which illumines his statue.

THE BULL FIGHT.—We are informed, says the N. Orleans Delta of the 2d inst. that the bull fight which took place on Sunday last in Washington Square, was a very interesting affair. It was attended by over two thousand persons. During the performance a man named Savra becoming angry at a person with whom he had some slight difficulty seized one of the spears in the ring and cast it at his opponent. The weapon missed the person for whom it was intended, but struck officer Guzman of the Third Municipality police. The wound of Guzman, is, however, but slight.

GOOD BYE.—This phrase is a corruption of "God be with you." Half of our language is made up of just such vile corruptions. People will soften down rough sounds and abbreviate long sentences—and thus is *arbitrium loquendi.*

TELL TALE CABS.—In London they have cabs which tell their own tale of travel—that is, how far they go—by a dial plate. The machinery is affixed to one of the hind wheels—so that a passenger can always tell how far he has ridden and can pay accordingly. Our hackmen would do well to get this patent in use in their hacks.

☞ Sir Robert Peel's fortune is valued at ninety millions of dollars. A striking commentary upon the institutions that will permit eight millions of human beings in Ireland to starve.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—There has been in progress at the Methodist Church in this place, for the past two weeks, quite an interesting revival of religion. Some twelve or fourteen, we believe, have made a profession, and there are still some eight or ten seekers. The exercises of the meeting are still in progress, and know not when it will close.—*Valley Whig, Fincastle, Va.*

In the Congress which is to assemble on the 6th of the next month, *every member of the House of Representatives has been chosen* BY SINGLE DISTRICTS, for the first time since the organization of the National Government, in 1789.—*N. Y. Express.*

[From the Boston Post.]

CORSETS.

When I was down in Boston town,
A month ago or more,
I saw a very sing'lar thing
I never saw before.

'Twas hanging in a window case,
Upon a string a-straddle—
Looked something like an hour-glass
And something like a saddle.

I asked of several citizens,
Who chanced to be at hand,
"What *was* it?" but their gibberish
I could not understand.

One fellow called it "a restraint
On certain parties plac'd,
Like a decree in chancery,
To stay the tenant's waste!"

Another—just the queerest chap
Of any in the swarm—
Said "'twant the glass of fashion, but
It *was* the mould of form."

Another said "'t was a machine
A lady used to rig her—
To bring her form and life into
The very smallest figure."

At last a little girl came out,
And think of my amaze!
She asked me "if I wouldn't please
To buy a pair of stays?"

Of course I'd heard of "stays" before,
But, strike me deaf and dumb!
If ever I, until that hour,
Suspected "them was um!"

Well—is n't it exceeding strange
That any maid or wife,
Just for a "little taper" should
Put out the "lamp of life?"

I know that lunatics must have
Straight jackets put about 'em—
But women in their wits should make
A shift to do—without 'em! PROO.

* * *

Comparative statement of the Annual Receipts, Expenditures, and Profits of the Wilmington and Raleigh (N. C.) Rail Road Company, together with a statement of the Rates of Fare.

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Profits.	Rates of Fare.
1841	$297,228 39	$211,945 34	$52,283 05	$20
1842	211,977 48	180,892 65	31,084 83	13
1843	226,172 99	148,166 17	78,006 82	13
1844	289,533 75	203,633 24	85,900 51	13
1845	288,493 45	212,091 20	76,402 25	12
1846	317,822 49	289,682 45	28,140 04	12
1847	331,480 20	259,912 60	71,567 60	10

We commend this table to the attention of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, as an argument in favor of low rates of fare,—seeing that Mr. McLane is in favor of increasing the fare between this city and Baltimore! It is a table of instructive results.

* * *

THE SUB-TREASURY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A recent transaction at the custom-house at Beaufort, in this State, says the Washington (N. C.) Whig, shows to admiration the operation of that beautiful Locofoco machine, the Sub-treasury.

The collector at Beaufort received orders to transfer the funds in his hands, amounting to about $700, to the collector at Wilmington. The most economical conveyance that presented itself was by stage; but it would not do to send the specie, the only currency recognized by the Sub-treasury, without a protector; and, therefore, the Beaufort collector had to hire a trustworthy person to accompany it to Wilmington—and the cost of transferring this $700 amounted to fifty odd dollars. Now but for this miserable Sub-treasury law, the funds could have been transferred through either of the banks at Newbern, without costing the Government a dollar.

Now, if it cost $50 to transfer $700 from Beaufort to Wilmington, what is the cost of transfer to New Orleans of one year's expenses of the war with Mexico? Will some advocate of the Sub-treasury figure out an answer?

* * *

How to Conquer a Peace.

[*From the New Orleans Delta.*]

"Ye see, sir, its poor people that we are, though God be praised, we've plinty to ate an to dhrink! Me own ould man, Mr. McLary, (ye see the ould baste there, sir, wid his head in a rag,) came home last night, and sez he to me, Bet, sez he, what have ye for supper? Its a mackerel, some rye-bread, the could ham, and some potatics, togither wid a cup ov tay, I have for ye, John, sez I. May the showers ov heavin pour on ye, sez John. Amen, sez I! and thin, yer honer, we sat down to ate. As he was commincin on the mackerel, Mr. Gruddery came in, and 'John,' sez he, 'how's the election comin on?' 'Its salty,' said John, puttin the tail ov the mackerel on a potatie, 'and divil o' me knows who'll git in.' Thin, yer honer, Misther Gruddery grabbed the carvin-knife, an swore by all that was good an bad that me husband should vote for aither Lewish or Claborne. The ould man, thinkin that he was going to be assassinated, druv his fork into the table, and said that he would vote for neither but for both!"

"How did the matter end!" asked the Recorder in his blandest tones.

"I conquered thim, yer honer! Its not the likes o' me as is a litherary woman, but in the newspapers I've heard ov 'conquerin' a paice,' and be me sowl I did do so."

"How did you manage it, Elizabeth?" asked the worthy magistrate, tearing into little pieces the ticket that had Mr. Claiborne's name upon it, and carefully putting away Gen. Lewis' ticket.

"Oh, I managed 'em beautiful, yer honer. I looked into their eyes, and I could see as plain as I could through a pine boord, Lewish in one an Claborne in the other. Be aisy now, sez I, givin Misther Gruddery a small rap wid a flat-iron on the head, and thin givin me ould man a slight tap wid the same impliment in the same departmint. 'Murther!' cried one—'Lewish!' shouted the ould man; an for fear of disturbin the paice, I had to give him another dig wid the flat-iron. The watchman came in as Mr. Gruddery was gittin out ov the back-door, an the ould man an mesilf were brought before ye."

* * *

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.

A case of considerable interest was tried last week in the Osage Circuit Court. It was an indictment against Jesse P. Loller, one of the most respectable men in that county, for the murder of his wife. The circumstances were briefly these: Loller was walking with his wife along a narrow bridle path, near his house. Loller had a gun on his shoulder, and his wife was walking directly behind him at the distance of a few feet. She several times requested him to hold up his gun, as the muzzle was pointing directly towards her. He did so, but soon afterwards the gun went off and shot her in the side. She lived but a few days. Loller was charged with shooting her intentionally, and was indicted for murder in the first degree. The trial lasted for three days, when he was acquitted. Mrs. Loller, before her death, repeatedly declared that she believed that it was a mere accident. The prosecutors were the father and mother of Mrs. Loller.

* * *

MUSIC IN PARIS.—At eight o'clock on Saturday night, the 9th ult., the Opera was filled from top to bottom with an audience composed of the *elite* of Parisian rank, fashion, literature and art. Expectation was on tiptoe, and a breathless silence governed the whole of the vast multitude, as the heroine of the evening (Alboni) stepped quickly before the footlights, with that look of composure which constitutes so great a charm in her deportment. She was received with a shout of applause that shook the roof of the building for about half a dozen seconds, and then died away into silence profounder than before. People feared to breathe, so intense was the anxiety to hear that voice which had instantaneously sung itself into fame at the Royal Italian Opera.

Scarcely had Alboni opened her lips, than the whole crowd was in an uproar. A few notes uttered, with seeming unconcern, conquered the hearts and convinced the judgments of the French public, guaranteed the soundness of English taste, and established her own right to be placed among the great artistes of the world. It was the quickest triumph ever witnessed, the easiest won, the most thoroughly maintained, and one of the most dazzling and incontestable. She sang a cavatina from "Semiramide;" a duet from the same (with Alizard;) an air from "L'Italiana in Algerie;" and the duet, "Dunque io son," from "Il Barbiere" (with Barhoillet,) in her best manner was encored, or recalled, after every piece; and after each successive performance made faster her hold on public opinion. On Monday, the press in language of glowing eulogy, echoed the voice of the public and the *feuilletons* of some of the celebrated critics went to great lengths of adulation.

* * *

☞A good story is told in an old paper of an aristocratic lady, who, being asked how she liked the dinner at Mrs. A.'s great party, replied: "The dinner was *explended*, but my seat was so *promote* from the nick-nacks, that I could not *ratify* my appetite, and the pickled cheries had such a *defect* on my head, that I had a *motion* to leave the table; but Mr. —— gave me some hartshorn, *resolved* in water, which *bereaved* me."

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV'R 12, 1847.

For President

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

The bloody drama in Mexico drags its slow length along, act after act, scene after scene, with an intensity of interest that seems to grow with every day's events, and still there is no indication that we are approaching the denouement.

The life exhibited by the Mexican Government, we consider as nothing more than the convulsive throes preceding dissolution, and the resistance now made to our arms is little else than the vain efforts of a dying power.

The peace we have, therefore, sought so diligently, will soon be beyond our wooing, and we shall have to enter upon a new scene in our relations with the people whose national existence we have taken away. What our policy is to be, in this respect, we hope and trust Congress will decide, and not leave to an unprincipled Executive to determine.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Late and Important from Mexico.

DEATH OF CAPT. WALKER.

REVOLUTION IN PUEBLA.

March of Gen. Patterson's Train.

LIST OF OFFICERS RETURNING.

ALL QUIET IN THE CAPITAL.

Duels at Vera Cruz and Mexico.

Prospect of Peace, &c.

Arrival of the Steamship New Orleans.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived this morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st instant.

The British courier arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of October, having left Mexico on the 29th, to which date we have letters and papers.

Gen. Lane entered Puebla on the 13th ult., with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery—so says a dispatch of Santa Ana. The latter could effect nothing against him on the Pinal.

Gen. Smith has been appointed Governor of the city of Mexico. Gen. Quitman is about to return to the United States. Gen. Shields, Capt. Philip Kearny, Capt. Davis, Lieut. Kiger, and other officers, will accompany him.

From the Durango Journal of the 14th ult., is derived the information that the U. S. frigate Portsmouth arrived in the waters of Mazatlan on the 22d of September, from Monterey, in California. The U. S. squadron, consisting of the frigates Congress, Deale, the Cyane, and a transport, left Monterey on the 1st of September for Mazatlan and San Blas, and for those of Guayamas and Acapulco.

The health of the army is far from being good.—The climate of the valley of Mexico is not, as it appears, congenial to the constitutions of the South. It is just as enervating and fatal to the southern, as is that of Vera Cruz to the northern constitutions. The effective force of the entire army is reduced 10 or 15 per cent.

The city of Mexico was filled with rumors of peace. It was said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that the majority decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties.

The train which is to come down will be under the command of Col. Harney. A great number of wounded officers are to accompany.

Maj. Gaines, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, Capt. Heady, Maj. Borland, Capt. Danley, and Midshipman Rogers come home, and we are happy to add our associate, Mr. Kendall.

Mr. Bankhead, the British minister, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and was received with military honors.

A letter from an English house, dated Puebla, October 20th, has been received at Vera Cruz, from which our correspondent makes the following extract—

PUEBLA, October 20, 1847.

* * * However, we may soon have our communication open, for 1500 Americans left yesterday, with eight pieces of artillery, and entered Atlisco, as we understand, with very slight resistance. Particulars have not transpired.

This will make our State Government remove to a distance, and carry along with it the guerillas which have been doing so much injury. They all (guerillas) came from a distance—the population in our immediate neighborhood never having shown any great disposition to take up arms in this present war. *

The principal part of the force recently under Santa Ana is understood to have marched for Puebla.—Being entirely unprovided for, they subsisted by rapine and plunder.

Lieut. E. B. Daniels, of the 2d Artillery, has died of his wounds.

It is said, and we believe truly, that Capt. Walker, of the Rifles, was killed in the affair at Huamantla. Capt. W. left the castle of Perote in command of 3 companies in advance of Gen. Lane's train. Nine miles south of Puebla he met 900 Mexicans said to be under the immediate command of Santa Ana. In charging, Capt. W. received a lance wound entirely through the body, and also lost a leg by a cannon shot. His personal antagonist in the charge, and who lanced him, was a celebrated guerilla chief; it is said that he had sworn vengeance against Capt. W., but that he, too, fell in the conflict, and by Walker's hands, receiving two balls from his revolver.

Capt. Loyall, and eighteen men of his company of mounted Georgians, and from six to ten of the rifles, are also known to have been killed in the charge of Capt. Walker. A man named Raborg, of Baltimore, interpreter for Captain Walker, lost a leg from a discharge of artillery. Col. Wynkoop writes that the Mexicans were slaughtered after this like sheep.

Torres, the editor of the Monitor Republicano, was cowhided for aspersing the character of a lady.

A duel was fought near Vera Cruz, outside the Gate of Mercy, on the 1st inst., between Capts. Warrington and White, with muskets, at sixty paces. At the first fire Capt. Warrington received a ball through the fleshy part of both legs, below the knee.

The steamer Ann Chase, and two three-masted schooners, have gone ashore in the harbor of Vera Cruz. All, it is supposed, will be totally lost.

A duel was fought about the 24th ultimo between Capt. Porter, of the rifles, and Capt. Archer, of the voltigeurs. At the second fire Captain Archer was shot in the abdomen—a severe but not a dangerous wound.

Gen. Mora y Villamil has been appointed Mexican Secretary of War.

Lieut. Shackleford, of the 2d artillery, has died of his wounds.

As far back as the 14th ult., Generals Pillow and Shields were able to be about.

The political intelligence by this arrival is vague and unsatisfactory, though as yet we have not had time to read a tithe of our letters or papers.

The "Leonidas" letter made a great stir in the army. We shall give ample details about it. One of the above duels grew out of it.

The American Star says that the Americans have entered Orizaba. Their force was about 400—we suppose principally mounted men. No opposition was made to them. Many merchants went in with them.

The steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult.

Gen. Patterson's command was to leave Vera Cruz on the 2d inst. It will be composed of at least 5,000 men. The Texan Rangers go up with him.

Assistant Surgeon Tredwell died at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., of vomito.

A court martial was in session at Vera Cruz on the 28th, for the trial of Captain John H. King, military storekeeper.

Gen. Marshall is ill at Vera Cruz, and will not be able to go up with Gen. Patterson. He will wait till Gen. Butler's division arrives.

The steamer A. R. Hetzel, Captain Baker, arrived at Vera Cruz from Mobile on the 30th. He had t throw overboard all his horses, having encountered awful weather.

The steamer Florida was in the same gale, and had to throw overboard all her mules.

Lieut. Steen, of the South Carolina regiment, and Capt. Huddleson, of the 14th infantry, are dead; the former of his wounds, and the latter of a bowel complaint.

There were several shocks of an earthquake at the city of Mexico on the morning of the 2d of October, and again at midnight on the 5th. They do not appear to have been very severe, as no damage was done in the city with the exception of cracking a few walls.

A new paper has been established in the capital entitled La Razon. It is published entirely in Spanish, is a Democratic paper, and advocates the re-establishment of the constitution of '24.

We regret to learn from the Star that Col. Roberts, of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, died at the capital on the 3d of October.

Lieut. Joseph D. Bacon, of the 8th infantry, died on the 12th ultimo of wounds received at the battle of Churubusco.

The newspaper El Mexicana, of the 14th ultimo, says it has received letters from Querataro, in which it is stated that Gen. Almonte has been received there with marked courtesey by the persons who appeared to be "most in power," and it was feared that they were concocting a pronunciamento against the lawful Government.

The North American, a new paper established in the capital, and published in both Spanish and English, says, on the 15th, "It appears that a large number of deputies of the Congress, forming a junta, have got up a protest against Pena y Pena holding the Presidential power.

Dr. Wm. Roberts, of the medical staff, and attached to the 5th infantry as surgeon, died on the 12th ult., of a wound received at the King's Mills.

Capt. C. T. Huddleson, of the 14th Infantry, died at Mexico on the 11th ult., of diarrhœa. He was in bad health from the time he left Vera Cruz.

Capt. Pierson, of the New York regiment of volunteers, died on the 10th ult., of wounds received in storming Chapultepec.

Senor Rosa, the Mexican Secretary of State, has under the instructions of Pena y Pena, addressed Santa Anna a note from Toluca, ordering him to give up the command of the army to Gen. Rincon, until his conduct in the late battles shall have been investigated by a military council or court martial.

The officers of the Mexican army who had gone to Querataro and Toluca, were hooted, it is said, by the population, both men and women, and scarcely dared to appear in the streets for fear of being shot.

The guerillas are on the road between Queretaro and the capital, and are plundering every traveller they meet.

A letter dated the 12th ult., received at the capital from Queretaro, says Pena y Pena had just arrived in company with a few deputies, making the total number in capital about fifty. It was thought, says, the Star, endeavors would be made at once to organize a Government, which would settle the question of peace or war. If a quorum of Congress could be assembled, the first question which would be brought up would be the presidency. Almonte was spoken of as the candidate of the Puros and some of the Moderados, and Olaguibel, Governor of the State of Mexico, as the candidate of the opposing parties. Nearly all the officers of the dispersed army were at Queretaro, and it is said found it hard to obtain subsistence.

The military force at Queretaro consists of about 1000 cavalary and infantry, with six pieces of artillery from Guadalajara, under the command of General Heredia.

The Star is assured by a Mexican that the cathedral of Guadalajara had been sacked by the party opposing the church. The Star thinks there is something important and "deep-rooted" in this.

The Star of the 16th inst. says, the assassination of American soldiers by the Mexicans had again commenced. Sergeant Sutliffe, of the rifles, was killed the night before. A private in one of the infantry regiments was also killed the same night, and it was reported that two others were killed.

They have an Italian opera at the capital, an American and Spanish theatre, several circusses, and besides these amusements, concerts and balls are frequent.

Earthquakes, says the North American of the 29th ult., are at the present time of very frequent occurrence in this beautiful country. A few days ago the village of Ocotla was totally destroyed. The Canton de la Barca has also suffered a severe shake, throwing down houses and the tower of the principal church. We have had four of these unpleasant visiters in this city since our occupation of it.

The "Mexican Eagle" is the name of a new Mexican journal just commenced at the capital. The editor does not believe in opposing an amicable adjustment of the differences, and says that Providence has decreed the destiny of the nation. The following is the substance of a motto at the head of the Eagle: "An honorable peace ennobles nations, and the magnanimity of the north will not let them offer us terms other than honorable."

The North American says the following officers have leave of absence and proceed to the U. States—those who are not incapacitated by wounds or sickness, to recruit for their respective regiments:

Brevet Col. J. Garland, 5th Infantry; Cols. G. W. Morgan, 14th Infantry; Ward B. Burnett, N. York Volunteers; T. P. Andrews, Voltigeurs; Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Watson, Marine Corps; Brevet Major R. D. A. Wade, 3d Artillery; Major W. W. Loring, Mounted Riflemen; Capt. Robert Anderson, 4th Artillery; Philip Kearney, 1st Dragoons; A. E. McReynolds, 3d Dragoons; James W. Denver, 12th Infantry; P. R. Anderson, 14th Infantry; Julian P. Breedlove, 14th Infantry; Garret Dykeman, N. York Volunteers; Edward A. King, 17th Infantry; Robert Porter, 2d Penn. Volunteers; Wm. H. Irwin, 14th Infantry; Eugene Vandeventer, 15th Infantry; James Miller, 2d Penn. Volunteers; James Murray, do.; A. P. Churchill, Volunteers; Lieuts. H. Prince, 4th Infantry; Wm. Moralle, Louisiana Mounted Vol.; David Hopkins, 2d Penn. Volunteers, James D. Potter, New York Volunteers; Charles A. Cooper; Thornton T. Brodhead, Adj't 15th Infantry, J. T. Brown, 3d Dragoons; H. D. Codender, Ordnance Corps; T. W. Sweeney, New York Volunteers; Laimer Graham, 10th inf'y; Wm. A. Newham, 9th Infantry; Wm. H. Goodloe, 15th Infantry; John W. Hathaway, 9th Infantry; Henry De Wolf, 9th Infantry; Mortimer Rosencrants, 5th Infantry; Alphonse F. Palmer, 9th Infantry; Edward Johnson, 4th Infantry; Edward C. Brynton, 1st Artillery; Charles H. Jones, New York Volunteers; Wm. Brown, do.; Llewellyn Jones, Mounted Rifles; M. A. Van Buren, do.; Henry A. M. Fillmore, 2d Penn. Volunteers; D. D. Baker, Marine Corps; John W. Stewart, South Carolina Volunteers; W. C. Comorsyne, do.; G. Kinsing, Voltigeurs; G. R. Kiger, do.; R. H. Archer, do.; F. H. Larned, do.; Wm. Merrihew, 3d Dragoons.

Gens. Rincon and Bravo have been exchanged for Capts. Heady and C. M. Clay, and other Encarnation prisoners.

There has been a revolution in Guadalajara. Mr. Kendall thinks Gomez Farias is at the bottom of it.

The Delta extracts the following from the Vera Cruz Genius of Liberty:—

From four French gentlemen who left the city of Mexico on the 13th, and Puebla on the 16th of the present month, we have received intelligence of a very important nature, concerning the state of affairs in those quarters.

Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, was there joined by Capt. Walker and his command, and both advanced together on the Puebla road until they reached the town of Vreyes.

At this place Capt. Walker, by order of the commanding General, took up his line of march to Huamantla, by way of the towns of San Francisco and Guaspastla. On his arrival at Huamantle a sanguinary engagement ensued in the streets between the force of Capt. Walker, consisting of 250 men, and that of the Mexicans, numbering 1,600, the result of which was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town, and its occupation by our valiant little army.

But the gallant Walker, after performing prodigies of valor and feats of the most daring character, fell in a single combat, pierced by the spear of an enraged fatherf who, goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son, whose fall beneath the arm of Capt. Walker he had just witnessed, rushed forward, heedless of all danger, to avenge his death, and attacking the captain with almost irresistible violence, plunged his spear into his body, and slew him almost instantly.

The Mexicans lost 200 men and three pieces of artillery. The latter were thrown into a gulley in the rear of the town by the victors, who, after the achievement of their object, the dispersion of the guerillas, for which they were despatched to Huamantla, evacuated the place, and directed their course towards Pinal, on the Puebla road, which they reached without any opposition, and there meeting with General Lane again, the combined American force continued its march upon Puebla.

Into this city, which was in a state of insurrection, it entered in platoons, delivering at every step a constant and well directed fire of the musketry, which ceased not until the enemy retreated and order was restored in every quarter.

Gen. Rea, of whom we have heard so much of late, fled with 400 guerillas towards Atlixco. Gen. Santa Ana was, by last accounts, at Tehuacan de las Granades, having been deserted by all his followers except about 200.

The Delta also says: "Our correspondent, writing at a later date than the 25th ult. gives the following account af the death of Capt. Walker: 'The death of Captain Walker is fully confirmed by a later arrival. It is stated that he was shot by a cannon ball from a masked battery, about 12 miles from the main road, at a point some 16 leagues from Puebla. The ball also killed Gapt. Loyall, of the Georgia mounted company, and eleven men are also reported to have been killed in the same action.'"

Atlixco has been taken possession of by 1,000 of our forces. This large city has wisely yielded without the least resistance. Orizaba is also, by this time, in possession of the American forces.

The Mexican Government has superseded Santa Ana in the command of the army. General Rincon has been appointed to that office. Santa Ana loudly protested against the violation of his right as the first magistrate of the nation, and, refusing obedience to the Government, retires to Tehuacan.

Gen. Scott and staff have lately visited the city of Guadalupe. Gen. Almonte reached Queretaro on the 7th ult.

The Death of Captain Walker.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of this gallant officer in the desperate battle of Huamantla. He fell bravely fighting for his country against immense odds—near seven to one, but victory waved her banner over his dying head. We hope that our citizens will take immediate steps to have a demonstration in honor of this brave soldier and to signify their approbation of his brilliant deeds in an appropriate manner. We would suggest that a public meeting be held without delay. Such a testimony is due from the people of Washington to our fellow townsman.

OH! DEAR WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE? On the 16th ult. there was a general review of the militia of Caswell county, N. Carolina. Capt. Williamson was there to drum up recruits for the North Carolina Regiment now in the field, and after the most earnest appeals—not a single man came forward to put his name down! This county gave Mr. Polk 11,822 votes, and Harry Clay 283. Now, Father Ritchie, open your batteries upon these 283 "moral traitors"—these 283 "Mexican" Whigs for not taking up arms for their country! Annihilate them quickly!!

☞ Gov. Poindexter, says the Concordia, La., Intelligencer, is about to give his memoirs of the last thirty years to the world. What an amusing *melange* of gallantry, statesmanship, intrigue, frontier adventure, metropolitan life, and party depravity!

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—All the news we have from Harmanson's District is a rumor, that he had carried West Feliciana by a majority of 32 votes, and West Baton Rouge by a majority of 81 votes over Saunders, *w.* If this be so, Harmanson is probably beaten for there are reduced Democratic majorities.

WILD GEESE.—Large flocks of these migrating birds passed over the city last evening, seeking the shores of our river and the rivers farther south for winter quarters. The air for a short time was quite resonant with their discordant notes.

☞ **Mr. William C. Rives, late Senator, has been appointed a Commissioner, in the place of Mr. R. K. Meade elected to Congress, to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Ohio.**

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—We have returnes from Lowndes County of this State only. They are,

FOR GOVERNOR.
Matthews, *d.*, 768.
Bradford, *w.*, 452.
FOR CONGRESS.
Featherston, *d.*, 667.
McClung, *w.*, 719.

If McClung goes on in this way he will be returned triumphantly.

☞ We learn from the Vicksburg Sentinel, that Gen. Taylor considers himself a citizen of Mississippi, and that when he retires from the army, he intends settling with his family in the Hills of Jefferson County, just back of his plantation on the river, where Col. Davis was commissioned some years since, to purchase him a residence.

TEXAS SUGAR. Eight planters on the Brazos will make this year 2800 hogsheads of sugar. Texas will not, after all, be so bad a bargain, if she goes on at this rate.—We think her lands are capable of raising all the sugar this country can consume.

Commercial.

MEAT MARKETS.—In Paris every animal before it is killed for the market is subjected to a rigid scrutiny by an officer appointed for the purpose. In this way, that city affords the finest meat markets in the world. Would it not be well for our councils to follow this example?

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 10.

FLOUR—The wagon price settled down yesterday to $5 50. When our report was made up, no sales from stores had come to our knowledge, and the market was quite unsettled and dull.

GRAIN.—Yesterday there was no wheat afloat.—The last sales were at $1 20a$1 23 for good to prime red—and $1 25a$128 for white. The market closed heavily. Nothing doing in corn, and our quotations are nominal.

GEORGETOWN MARKET—November 12.

FLOUR—Sales in small lots at $5 95 per wagons.

GRAIN—Supply very light. Wheat per wagons $1 15a1 20 for prime red.

Corn—none offering.

Oats sell at 41a42c per vessel, and 45a48 per wag.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

Holders of flour are willing to take $6.37, but cannot find purchasers. Prime red wheat is held at 128c. Yellow Corn 73 a 75c., and dull.

Whiskey may be quoted at 29 cts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11

The stock market is without change.

Flour is somewhat depressed under the news.—Sales of Genesee at $6.25; Oswego do $6.25. A sale of Howard street, one brand, at $6.50. Corn meal $2.50 a $3.25.

Genesee wheat 145 a 146c. A sale of Virginia white at 142c.; red 126 a 128c.; mixed corn 71 a 72; round yellow do 75c.; oats 46c.; rye 98c.

Sales of 1000 casks rice at $4.06 1-4 to $4.56 1-4 per 100 lbs.

Provisions dull. Groceries quiet.

The cotton market is heavy at a decline of 1-8a1-4c. per lb. Whiskey 29 1-2 cents per gallon in barrels.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.

Prices of Flour declined upon the first despatches of the foreign news, but rallied again, and now exhibit an advancing tendency, ranging from $4.81 to $4.93. Wheat commands from 88 to 96 cts. according to quality: corn 30 to 42; oats, 27; rye, 45; whiskey, 18 to 20; lard 9 to 9 1-2; bacon, shoulders, 4 to 4 1-4; clover seed, $4 to $4.25. The river has 4 1-2 feet of water in the channel.

BOSTON, Nov. 9, p. m.

Flour—The market continued without change, and sales of 200 bbls. were made, including Genesee, Oswego, and some other brands at $6 75a6 87 1-2.—Wheat—No sales were reported. Corn—Sales 6000 bushels Western mixed at 82 and yellow at 85 cts. Oats—Sales about 5000 bush. at 54 cts. Rye—The market continued firm, and the sales of 1000 bush. were made at 105 cts. Nothing new in provisions. No change in freights.

ASSERTION *vs.* FACTS.—Dr. Bow's Review asserts that negro slaves are longer-lived and more prolific than the whites. We oppose to this bold assertion the fact, as repeatedly developed by the census, that the fecundity and life of the negro slave are scarcely in the proportion of one to five with the free white race.

☞ Col. Jefferson Davis, we regret to hear, is still indisposed. His wound still keeps him a cripple, and several attacks of fever during the summer have kept him feeble. He was shortly to proceed to Washington, however, to attend his senatorial duties. The travel, it is hoped, will improve his health.

☞ Sunday morning markets are about to be abolished in New Orleans.

THE TROUBLES COMING.—The difficulty of passing bills of exchange continues unabated, says the New Orleans Delta of the 4th instant, and still exercises a most depressing influence upon the business of our city. The cotton market in particular continues to sink gradually under the pressure; and the sales yesterday, which amounted to 4,500 bales, were generally at easier rates, leaving prices barely sustained at 7 to 7 3-8 cents per pound for low to good middling, a decline since the steamer of 1 3-4; and since the opening of the season of *nearly four cents per pound.*

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The steamboats Gov. Jones, Capt. Brooks, and Tennessee, Capt. Yeatman, arrived last night, says the New Orleans Delta of the 4th instant, from Nashville, bringing down the 3d regiment of Tennessee volunteers, mustering nearly 1,000 men, under the command of Col. B. F. Cheatham. They were immediately furnished with transportation, thanks to our efficient Quartermaster, Major Tompkins and his invaluable assistant, Capt. Belger. The schooners Belle, Capt. Morgan, and C. L. Gager, Capt. Allen, left last evening with Governmenment stores for the mouth of the Rio Grande.—The North Carolina, Capt. Baker, also left last evening with Government stores for Vera Cruz.

City Intelligence.

ALL ABOUT A PIG.—An amusing scene, which excited our risibles, took place yesterday at the office of Justice Smith. About 10 o'clock, a. m., a gentleman from the land of *Saur Kraut* came into the office, his countenance exhibiting daggers, swords, and pistols, and commenced opening a bundle. The Justice sat back in his chair and looked astonishment, the spectators with mouth and eyes opened wide looked on, while honest, but excited Hans continued divesting the bundle of its strings and paper, when lo! out dropped on the Justice's table, among his papers, a large piece of roast pig, which the German stated he had purchased of a huckster on Saturday morning, and which, he said, could not be eaten by his family, as (he said) the pig was sick when killed, because "te tog vouldn't eat him." A warrant was issued by the Justice for the arrest of the huckster. How it will be determined we cannot say, but, as Father Ritchie says, *Nous Verrons*, whether the pig was sick when butchered, or the Dutchman's appetite bad while eating the pork.

DRUNK.—Patrick McAleir was arrested, yesterday, by officer Wollard, and carried before Justice Smith for drunkenness, and committing an assault upon a cow and horse. Committed to work house for sixty days.

WATCH HOUSE.—Arrested: Thomas Dawson and Thomas Forrest, white, disorderly; paid costs and gave security.

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

NATIONAL HOTEL, BY S. S. COLEMAN.

J Haralson & lady, Canada
Jas H Akin, Va
W P Allison, Philadelphia
R H Van Renseelaer, Conn
R H Celuiten, Conn
Dr B Turner, Tenn
Dr Lowe, Ala
David Henshaw, Boston
W Ward, lady & son, Boston
Thos P Henshaw, "
M Allen, N W
M Valentine, N W
Wm N Brooke, R I
M Lurn, N W

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

H Haskell, Md
Dr J W Alston, N C
Mrs Dickinson, Tenn
Miss M F Bryan, "
Chas Blincoe, Va
H H Cole, Baltimore
J A Middleton, "
J J Hunton, Va
Thos G Harris, Md
Jno W Boarman, Md
John T Arthur, U S A., Ohio
C A Gant, Md
W McMurran, Va
Mr Gibbs, Port Deposit

GADSBY'S HOTEL.

W H Darrington, Baltimore
J S Murray, N Y
Lt Cassin, lady & 2 chil'n, N Y
Miss Jackson, N Y
Mr & Mrs W Ellis, Pa
R D Adam, N Y
Miss M Donald, N Y
Joshua Dryden, Baltimore

TYLER'S HOTEL.

Asa Maupin, Va
Mrs H N Squire, Va
F L Brockett, Va
Jas M Woodward, D C

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

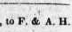
J A Crook, Baltimore
John Murray, Ky
Wm Yellott and lady, N Y

Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1847.

☞ No arrivals up to 2 p. m.

CANAL TRADE.



ARRIVED.

Canal-boat Rob Roy, wood, P. Cazenave.
" William & Mary, wood, not sold.
" Dover, wood, not sold.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN, NOVEMBER 12, 1847.

ARRIVED.

Sch Fairfax, Penfield, New York, to F. & A. H. Dodge; freight for the District.

Sch Mary Jane, Underhill, New York, to F. & A. H. Dodge; freight for the District.

Sch Pocahontas, Price.

Sch Hannah Ann, Shines.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 10.

SAILED.

Barque Archibald Gracie, Rice, Barbadoes, by Lambert & McKenzie.

Sch Repeater, Traverse, Baltimore, by Lambert & McKenzie.

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

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gen. Washington, Lowe, of this port, at Baltimore 9th inst. from Liverpool.

MARRIED,

In New York, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. SKINNER, HENRY A. MOTT to MARY J., eldest daughter of Jos. B. VARNUM, Sr., Esq., all of that city. 1t*

DIED,

On the 11th instant, of consumption, Mrs. MARY ANN GATTON, wife of HENRY GATTON.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral to-morrow (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. 1t*

On the 11th instant, MARY ALICE, third daughter of JAMES and MARGARET CORNELIA CRYER, in the third year of her age. 1t*

☞ **Primary School Meeting.**—Those interested in the cause of education, and particularly the ladies and gentlemen of the First Ward, are invited to attend a public meeting in the Union Engine House, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made by several gentlemen. nov 12—1t*

Goshen Cheese.

RECEIVED by the schooner Senator 46 boxes of superior Goshen Cheese, and for sale by
nov 10—tf SIMMS & SON.

Glades Butter.

RECEIVED 100 kegs of fine Glades Butter. For sale by
nov 10—tf SIMMS & SON.

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

On the part of the Company.

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