A letter in the Charleston Courier, gives a graphic account of the hardships, toil and dangers encountered by Major Lally's command, in their march from Vera Cruz to Jalapa. It is dated the 15th of Sept at Jalapa, and is as follows:

"We bivouscked two days and started-th heat intense-the sand deep. The men had to carry a weight of 15 or 20 lbs. 40 rounds ball cartridge, knapsacks filled with clothing. No wonder many fell behind. I had myself to carry one stout feilow's musket for him two or three hours. A fine ethletic man from Texas dropped on the road side, and was a few hours afterwards shot by the Guerrilleros. We reached Santa Fe-the country becomes more firm. and rolling-broad meadows covered with tall grass, and the atmosphere refreshing and invigorating-white stone cottages diversify the prospeet, and droves of large fat cattle roam at wil! through these verdant pastures,

"We halted at the village of St. Juan for the night. The second day after our arrival, the Major permitted 3 of our officers and 80 men to visit one of Santa Anna's houses-we got there in about 3 hours, cutting our way frequently through the thick chapparel with knives. It was furnished with sumptuous elegance. The views are lovely and imposing.

"At reveille next morning we were again in motion going upwards, still upwards, as the land seemed to ascend at every step. All at once a voiley of musketry broke the monotony. We discovered the enemy posted on a hill, on our left, in some force. The command halted. The order to charge was given. I scrambled up the hill, firked myself over the rocks with the men, but on getting to the top, the enemy had gone We continued our journey, and arrived at the Passo D'Ovaiss. This remarkable pass is formed by a turn in the road, and it was not until the advance was about to emerge, that we actually unsterstood our dangerous position. At this moment a single shot was fired, and immediately after a volley of escopetts, that extended along the whole advance and a portion of the wagons. Captain Jones' Company C, North Carolina, 12th Regt, was in the mouth of the pass, the last of the advance. We formed in platoons. Some confounded mules having been wounded, came rushing down the hill, trains and all into us, but the officers soon set all to rights again .-We formed on the edge of the bushes, and fired low and by company. We delivered two fires This produced a very eloquent silence. In the meantime, while this was going on in the rear. the enemy's cavalry charged the bead of the colamn. Lt. Sears, of the artillery, routed them with a couple of his grape and canister applications, and a portion of the Infantry and Voltiguers under Capts. Alvord Cummings and Caldwell charged in pursuit The two latter were both severely wounded. The Mexicans left many killed; our loss was five killed and wounded.

"From this time we were constantly exchanging shots, some times receiving whole vollies, which killed and wounded a few men, but harressed the command exceedingly.

On the 12th of August, we reached the National Bridge, met the enemy, and at first suffored some less-and upon the top of this bluff. sed along these windings and gained the bridge. cross, where we saw an embankment, which would seem to render further progress doubtful We approached, and when within point blank distance, a vulley of escopetts burst from behind, at the same moment the castle on the left, and heights on the right, gave us a severe and galling fire. In vain the cavalry charged-the embankment was impassible. The artillery the latter would in the result have little to belched forth its iron messengers of death, but the dread weapon could not touch the foe. The men were falling fast, the cannon was left for a short time demantled on the brigde. An officer volunteered to repass up the bridge and bring up one, and with the aid of nine men of company C. it was accomplished in one hour .-They remained on the bridge, unsheltered, in the midst of the fire, where the gallant Lieutenant Twiggs joined the party, but did not share their success, having been shot immediately after, dying with the drag rope in his hand and a smile upon his lips. His friend Sears, another noble hearted gentleman, and myself, went down after his body and brought it up, spite of the curses and fire of the enemy.

"From this piece, fire was opened upon the castle ; they retired, the fort was entered by our force, and upon an officer of the 12th waving the stars and stripes from the point of his blade, the shout that rose to heaven made a fellow feel rather glorious. We were victorious. I do not know how to do justice to the coolness and courage of the troops, and the gallantry of the officers, who for half an hour, stood under a pretty hot fire. Here were wounded Captain Clark, Lieuts. Creamor, Wender, and Adams, and Captain Twiggs killed.

"We remained two nights on the bridge, dressing the wounded, repairing losses, &c. and pushed on for Plan del Rio, destroying on the way 14 wagons to tighten our train and condense our forces. We tound the enemy had destroyed the stone bridge, but we quietly waded over, driving the trame before us.

"We learned at Plun del Rio that the enemy were waiting for us at Cerro Gordo. A plan of battle was arranged, and and we sallied out with 500 picked men to thrash him.

"We had no sooner approached this seeming impregnable barrier than our advance was arrested by a fire of escapetts. The command

my fled, leaving their dead behind them. We halted for the night and sl. pt on our arms.

"In this gullant affair the Voltiguers bore an moortant part. Every where the sharp click of their weapons was followed by the grosus of the enemy. The three companies of the 12th had been ordered to the right, and were equally successful. A large body of the enemy were in the bushes, peppering away upon the road; we were ordered to dislodge them; company C in front-we crept stealthily along the road -the enemy opened a raking fire upon the files which were surrounding him-the boys charged. Heavens! if you had heard the shout -they were driven into the snare-they fledwe sought to head them, but their knowledge of the ground, aided their escape—they suffered severely--a few trophies fell into my hands, some of which are with me, which I will show you, when peace is made, and we all get home

"Three pieces of artillery were among the nost important captures. These were spiked. "Several amusing incidents occurred during the action, which I will relate some other time. The North Carolina boys behaved nobly.

"Two days after the action, the train was a gain in motion. I was for a while, with the advance guard. The next day we stopped at another bactends of Santa Anna, and found excellent water, &c. On starting the next morning, the train was again attacked in the rear, but was not continued after one or two volles. Although constantly fired into by the enemy, we did not meet him again until we reached a spot three miles short of Jalapa, where 900 men, under the famous Padre Jarauta, disputed the passage for fifteen minutes. We poured the cannon shot into them, charged them with cavalry, and finally rooted them by a flank movement on their rear, made by crawling through the grass, at which operation, our men have, from practice, become wonderfully expert. The gallant Major Lally was shot in the neck during

"The citizens of Jalapa had turned out en masse to witness the defeat of the Northern barba-

"The next day, being the 20th of August, we entered Jalapa. So fatigued were we, that in defiling through the city, the work of some hours, I placed my head upon the stoop of a shoemaker's door, and was soon fast as!eep -The men had suffered from hunger and fatigue, and were harrassed from so much watching and hard fighting.

"We are all now rallying wonderfully. I have got over chills and fever. We are ready for more bush fighting, if necessary, though, to say the truth, we long to be with Scott in his grand and brilliant combinations."

British Predictions in 1818-American Realigniton in 1847.

The following predictions in 1818 are very ampsing, when contrasted with the actual facts

MESSES. EDITORS :- The following extract perched some fifty feet above the bridge, stands from the British Review, of Nov. 1818, p. 447. on the subject of the then pending dispute beapproaches. Our little army, properly dispo- tween the U. States and Spain with regard to sed, arrived at the head of the defile; we pas- the territory of Florida, and the probable consequences, in case of war between them, of an Every thing was silent; we passed half way attempt on the part of the United States to conquer Mexico, then a Spanish possession, may, at the present time, be of interest to many of your readers, should you deem it worthy of a place in your valuable sheet.

"The events of war are very difficult to be calculated beforehand; in case of decided nos tilities between Spain and America, we think boast of. The vanity of the Americans induces them to recon on disturbing the recently restored quiet of the viceroyalty of Mexico; of marching to the capital and obtaining possession of those mineral riches with which that country abounds. With an army well organ ized, highly disciplined, and numerous beyond modern examples, Bonaparte attempted the conquest of Russia, about as far from his dominions as Mexico is from the United States. His route was through a peopled country in which provisions were by no means deficient, the roads were good and every where formed; over the rivers there was a sufficiency of bridges; and in every part of his route were cities, towns and villages, which afforded shelter for his troops. From the United States to Mexico, the whole way is intersected with deep and rapid rivers, over which no bridges have been constructed; the roads, it they deserve the name are scarcely passable for horses, and utterly impracticable to wheel-carringes; more than one thousand miles of the country is covered with almost impenetrable forests without habitations or food. These natural obstacles would be sufficient to destroy any army whose lines of communication were so protracted as that of the Americans must be; but the American soldiers have but slight skill and but little disciplin; the militim of the frontier would be its principle strength; and though from their wandering and exposed life they are capable of enduring fatigue and abstinence, they excel the natives of the Spanish borders in neither of those qualities more more than they do in military discipline.

America, with all her efforts, and by withdrawing all her naval force from every other object, could not draw together ten sail of the line; her whole army on the peace establishment is but ten thousand men; and if they were to be instantly doubled and disciplined, they would be opened to the right and left out of the road. The totally inadequate to the proposed object. The left, ascended the steep hills and stormed suc- combining together naval and military opera. ture of the army from Puebla. General Scott is France. In England 20,000 are as yet incomcossively fort after furt, line after line, party af- tions is an act not acquired by intuition, but in quiet possession of the city.

practice and costly experience : this the Americans cannot have obtained, and it is more than probable, that in any such combined operations, they would be found as deficient as they were in their reiterated attempts on Canada."

In the present war with Mexico the United British reviewer as "totally inadequate to the attentive perusal. proposed object," accomplishee what even to British prowess appeared impossible; fighting a people too, more numerous and powerful than at that time, who had been able to throw off the yoke of Spain, and establish a separate and indeendent government .- Ledger.



Saturday, October 23, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR Democratic Central Taylor Com-

mittee

Hon. John C. Bucher, of Dauphin county Hon. John M. Read, of Philadelphia city Hon Richard Vanx, Robert Allen, Esq., do do Andrew Miller, Esq., Philadelphia county Samuel D. Patterson, Esq., Montgomery county Franklin Vanzant, Esq., Bucks county Joseph J. Lewis Esq., Chester county Dr. William Gray, Delaware county Henry W. Smith, Esq., Berks county Hon Ellis Lewis, Lancaster county Charles W. Hegins. Esq , Northumberland co Hon. John Snyder, Union county ol. James Burnside, Centre county Robert J Fisher. Esq . York county Oliver Watson, jr., Esq., Lycoming county Gen J. K. Morehead, Allegheny county Col Israel Painter, Westmoreland county bomas J Power, Esq., Beaver county Hon Edward Herrick, Bradford county Hendrick B. Wright, Esq., Luzerne county Francis W. Hughes, Esq., Schuylkill county James L. Gillis, Esq., Elk county lames Percock. Esq., of Dauphin county Hon. William Dock, Gen. Simon Cameron Benjamin Parke, Esq. Gen Christian Seiler Philip Dougherty, Esq. Francis C Garson, Esq. James Brady, Esq. Edward A. Lesley, Esq.

The lines addressed "To Alice" will appear in our hext number.

OF Owing to the absence of the editor. and a perplexing in-disposition of the publisher, we are unable to issue more than a half sheet this

THE ELECTION .- The result of the elecion must satisfactorily prove to our whig friends that the Old Keystone is clearly a democratic State. The vote given we believe to be nearly a test of the strength of the parties; and we are in the sentiments of the good people of this old and try it again." And herein is seen one of the beautiful features of American politics. However warmly the contest may be carried on by both sides, whenever the result becomes known, all unite, as men of one purpose, in rendering a attantic friends are unable to conceive how we emerge from our political campaigns without having the foundation of our government racked to pieces by the excitement, agitation, and intrigue produced by the frequent recurrence of the elections. Perhaps no other people could indergo the same thing and preserve their equilibrium. We, however, being accustomed to all kinds of elections, and knowing that the majority here rules, are able to judge what degree of ex-

citement is compatible with security. As a general thing the late election was not characterized with so much of the vulgar abuse of the opposing candidates as has been practised to be found, it is true, a few prints of both parties that over-stepped the bounds of decency and deprecated, and which none but a debased mind will indulge in. The interests of no party is ad en to serve the devil in." vanced by such a course-on the contrary, it is manifestly injured; and, however much it may be against the wishes of those whose tastes are adapted to low ribaldry, we shall be firm, consistent, and decided in our politics, and will always treat our opponents with that respect and courtesy which is due them.

Er Sucha's majority will be over 18,000, and had the advice of the New York Tribune to the whigs of this State, to adopt the "Corwin centiments,"been followed throughout, there is no telling how large it would have been.

OF News FROM THE ARMY .- Authentic intelligence has at last been received of the taking of the city of Mexico. The report of the death of Generals Worth, Pillow and Smith is proved erroneous. Pillow and Shields were wounded, making the second time this gallant officer has shed his blood for his country. Mr. Kendall, in a letter, puts our loss down at 3000 since the depar-

OF THE "WILMOT PROVISO."-- The cele- ! brated provise of the Hon David Wilmot, for prohibiting slavery in any new territory that shall bereafter be acquired by the United States, the many noble qualities which adorn the charachas afforded a theme for much speculation and dis- ter of Gen. Taylon. Those who know the old cussion in different sections of the Union. We have hero best describe him to be just such a man as placed, in this number of our paper, the views of the American people are in need of to take the States have, with less than the amount of force Mr. Wilmot on his proviso, as given recently in reins of government in hand. His sound patriotn either arm of the service considered by the a speech to his constituents, and ask for them an ism and elevated intellect will restore the admin-

> There can be no one who is not fully impressed with the importance of the subject of slavery to this country. We have, at different periods in our history, seen the ship of State almost wrecken pat on and gratitude of his countrymen throughby the violent agitation of this question; and, out our broad Union, those who have known we fear the day is not far distant when we shall experience more trouble from this accursed institution. There are those among us who believe that they can trace in their minds the course of future events; but there is a dim spot in all pictures which no eye can penetrate. The increasing jealousy between the North and the South must fill the mind of every strict observer with apprehensions for our safe deliverance from a dissolution of the Union. But where is the American who would not make every sacrifice to avert an event so direful in its consequences upon the happiness and prosperity of this nation? Where is the American who does not feel himself bound, by every consideration of patriotism -by a holy regard for the blessings which were bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and by the duty which we owe to posterity, to faithfully stand by the confederacy in all difficulties !-There are none to be found who are otherwise disposed; and, if there were any, they would be loudly greeted with

"The dismal, universal hiss, the sound Or public scorn.

The Wilmot proviso we believe will exert a powerful influence, for good or evil, on the destinies of this republic. It may make a complete revolution in the politics of the country. It may force the southern column. For the good of his place Henry Clay where he stood in his younger days, and force some of our prominent democrats to make a departure from the old landmarks of the party. It may bring about that much to be dreaded result, a geographical division of parties men of both the leading parties of the day deserting their old rallying cry of Democrat and Whis, and raising in its stead that of the "United North" against the "United South." In the present diversified state of public opinion, all this, every one must admit, is within the range of probability. It is looked upon by all as almost a moral impossibility to have unanimity of feeling and harmony of action in either the democratic or whig ranks, when, as now, the leading men of both are so much divided in opinion upon this all absorbing and fearfully exciting question -- some warmly supporting the passage of the proviso, and others as violently opposing it. With a knowledge of this fact, who so short-sighted as not to see that a National Convention, either democratic or whig, convened before this measure shall have been disposed of, will bring together such powerful elements of discord that it will be difficult to effect a compromise; and it is feared by many of our best men wholly ampossible to secure a nomination.

BIBLE PRESENTATION, - The ladies of Sunthe corn" with a good grace. In fact, they have them by those of our neighboring towns, presenapparently despaired of ever making a revolution ted to the division of the Sons of Temperance of this place, a splendid copy of the bible, on Sacommonwealth. They quietly submit to their turday last. This division, with a number from fate, and, like true philosophers, derive consola- Danville, Northumberland, and Selinsgrove, pretion from the fact that they can "pick their flints | ceded by the Sunbury Band, in procession march. ed through the principal streets of our town; after which they repaired to the Methodist church to listen to several addresses prepared for the occasion. Although the procession was not as large as it might have been; still, it presented ordial support to their government. Our trans. | quite an imposing appearance, and done honor to the division of this place, whose laudable efforts, to promote the interests of society, deserve the thanks of he community.

We should not neglect to state that the dinner prepared by Miss Ann Morris was spoken of in the highest terms by all those who sat down to partake of it.

AN HONORABLE EXCEPTION.-A letter from our army in Mexico states that a priest of some consideration, who went to Mexico several weeks since, contradicted the report there in circulation that our soldiers had desecrated the churches, &c., in Jalapa. He stated that, so far in some of our former campaigns. There were from this, Jalapa was never so orderly beforethat nothing was taken without being paid for-Santa Anna heard of it, and banished him from self-respect, in their ardor to promote the inter- the city for telling the truth. Were more of the ests of the respective candidates. To defame priests of Mexico possessed of the honesty of this and heap vile epithets upon a man because he man, and not such great adepts in duplicity, the happens to differ with us in regard to the policy populace of that unfortunate country might be, that should be adopted in managing the affairs of perhaps, put in the enjoyment of blessings which the nation, is a practise which we have always of right belong to man. Some of these fallen saints have certainly " stolen the liv'ry of Heav-

> OF OUR GARRISON AT PUBBLA IN DANGER --The affairs of our small garrison at Puebla is assuming a very serious aspect. Letters from that place, state that the battalion which garrisons the city numbers but about 250 effective men, with a hostile population of over 80,000 around them. It is stated that 4000 Mexican troops surround the city and threaten an attack. The garrison is considered to be in a "tight place," the enemy having great odds in its favor. 700 of our mules were stolen out of the city by the guerrillas.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN THE WORLD .- The Archives Israelite says:-"It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the surface of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of these 180,-000 are in the enjoyment of civil rights, viz 30,000 in the United States of America, 50,000 in Holland, 10,000 in Belgium, and 99,000 in pletely emancipated."

Cor. Jerrenson Davis .- This gallant Mississippian, in - recent letter, from which we make the following extract, bears testimony to istration of the government to its primitive purity. The Colonel says of him-

" Valuable and brilliant as have been the pub lic services of Gen. Taylor, attracting the admihim best will equally remember and honor him for the purity, the generosity, and unostentatious magnanimity of his private character. His colussal greatness is presented in the garb of the strictest republican simplicity; and to this, no doubt, in a great degree, may be referred the feeling you describe when you say, "we are learning to regard him with a filial affection.

"To speak of Gen. Taylor as one who has known him long and well, I will say, that his life has been devoted to the service of his country for no other reward than the consciousness of serving it well-and that for many years past the goal of his desire has been a private station, se soon as his official obligations would permitto retire to the enjoyment of the sovereignty of a citizen of the United States.

"Before closing I will recur to a recent and characteristic exhibition of his disinterested patriotism. He was called on by the administration for his opinion as to the best mode of prosecuting the war with Mexico. In view of the embarrassments which surrounded Gen. Scott, and the importance of the operations in which he was engaged, Gen. Taylor recommended that a portion of his own command be sent to reincountry he sacrificed his long deferred hope of an advance at the moment of its fulfilment, and doomed himself to the worst punishment of a soldier-inactivity on a line of defence. For the good of his country all personal ambition. all rivalry were forgotten-he gave his vest also to the man who had taken his cost, and left him exposed to the storins of Buena Vista."

In the following table, where the whole vote

Vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner

is given, the figures have been taken from the official returns, as published in the various county papers. Where the majority merely is given, it is unofficial, but believed to be very nearly correct. In our next we will publish the official returns complete. We have not been able as yet to obtain the vote for Canal Commissioner.

			2	
	- 1		3	- 100
Adams,	1558	1946		
Allegheny,	4453	5763		
Armstrong,	8088	3357		
Beaver,	0000	120		
Bedford,	2459	2205		
Berke,	8088	3357	7923	3116
Blair,		602		
Bradford,	3058	2520	2971	2515
Bucks,	4685	4341		
Butler,	1931	1859		-11-5
Cambria,	1139	974		
Centre,	2177	1782	2522	1713
Chester,	4614	5152		
Clarion,	1050			
Clearfield,	350		0.10	***
Clinton,	900	685	949	681
Columbia,	2913	1506		
Crawford, Cumberland,	2265 2867	1685 2559		4.00
Carbon,	786	484		
Dauphin,	1872	2790	1954	2601
Delaware,	1484	1719	2004	2001
Erie,	1404	830		
Elk.		000		
Fayette	2511	2113		
Franklin,	2762	3219		
Greene,	1000			
Huntingdon,		381		11.00
Indiana,	1056	1554		
Jefferson,	250	HARRY.		
Juniata,	986	975		
Lancaster,	4931	8741	4824	8966
Lebanon,	1600	2194	in industrial in	
Lehigh,	2583	2239	2586	2194
Luzerne,	3296	2036	3161	2089
Lycoming,	1874	1528	1942	1426
McKean,	100			
Mercer,	. 1			
Mifflin	142		YEAR	
Monroe,	1418	387	-	
Montgomery,	5141	3723	5077	3686
Northampton,	2862	2359		
Northumberland		1231	1030	1225
Perry, Philadelphia city	1728	6512		
Philadelphia co.,		7605	9 11-	
Pike.	528	7000		
Potter,	533	184		-
Schuylkill,	3720	2833		
Somerset,	913	3162		
Sullivan,	317	130	303	103
Susquebanna,	920		And a	
Tioga,	1750	972		
Union,	1479	2162	1478	2406
Venango,	400			
Washington,	250			
Warren,	200	ne rajii ii		
Wayne,	715			
Westmoreland,	4525	2337		
Wyoming,	160			
York,	4007	3103		
	19,648 1 01,454	01,454		= 177
Majority	18.194			
Majority.			-	
THE WHIGS OF				

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE.

At length we have reliable returns in selation to the election of State Senators. The Senate is composed of 33 members, 11 elected each year -this year 12, one to fill a vacancy. Heiding: over : Democrate 9-Whige 12. The new Senators elected are below :

I. Philadelphia city-Benj Matthias, Whig. II Philadelphia county-Thomas S. Forsythe, Democrat-gain.

X. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming-Frs. B. Streeter, Dem.

XIII. Luzerne and Columbia- Valentine Best.

XV. Union, Mifflin and Juniata-Ner Middle. swarth, Whig.

XVI Cumberland and Peary-Robert C. Sterrett. Dem.

XVIII Adams and Franklin-Wm. R. Sad-

dler, Whig. XIX. Berford, Blair and Huntingdon-Alexan-

der King, Whig. XX. Armstrong, Cambria, Clearfield and Indiana - William F. Johnson, Whig.

XXIV. Allegheny and Butler-Geo. Darsie,

XXV. Mercer and Beaver. XXVI. Crawford and Venango-James Porter Brawley, Dem.

. In doubt.

The list of members elected to the House of Representatives are not yet received. We will furnish our readers with them in our next num-

No PROSPECT OF PEACE. - The New Orleans Bulletin of & late date says :- "We have conversed with a gentlemen who came passenger in the Alabama, and who has long resided in Mexico, who save that there is not the least chance of peace, but that, on the curtrary, the future resistance will be more formidable than it has been, and that the mass of the Mexican nation is decidedly in favor of a continuance of the war. 'We believe that the recent events at the capital will only tend to confirm this determination, and that it will emphatically become a national war. From the same information we learn that a report existed of an intention a withdraw our garrison from Tampico, and bendon the place."

LETTER PROM CAPT. BRAGO. - The Hamburg. S. C., Journa! publishes the following letter from Capt, Bragg, giving an account of the late fortunately unsuccessful attempt to assassinate

"Camp near Monterey, Aug. 26, 1847. . " An attempt was made about 2, A. M., night before last, to assassinate me in my bed. I have no clue to the perpetrator, and can suggest no reason for the act. My escape, without injury, is regarded as almost intraculous As exaggerated accounts will probably reach the press, the truth may interest you. A twelve pound, shell heavily charged, was placed within two feet of my bed, just outside of my tent, and exploded by a slow match; the fragments liter ally ridding my tent and bedding, pieces pass ing above and below me, some through a blank et spread over me, and yet I was not touched I was not aware that I had an enemy in the world, and at times feel disposed to believe nov that it itmy have been intended as a practica joke, by some tool, ignorant of the effect of shells thus exploded. Be that as it may, m escape was almost unrazulous, and I prefer no repeating the joke.

WOODEN LEGS IN DEMAND .- The sum of \$75 000 has been recently offered for the natent-right of an artificial leg, lately invented by a Yanke in New Hampshire. It is estimated that one le per day is wanted in England alone, while th Mexican war is creating a good market at th South. .

The Journeyman Printer. Amental lamp hung out by life's wayside, Unnoticed ; yet its unpretending ray Shines clearly on man's intellectual way. And proves to pilgrims an upfailing guide, He hath within a worthy fort of pride.

And knows his worth, tho' some allow it no A heart and thinking mind above his lot Mong men are his. His coffers ill supplied, Yet want and virtue seldom ask in vain; Nor is his life exempt from various pain; Few days are his-the rose that freshly bloom On boyhood's cheek assumes the hue of deat

The oil of life within him soon cosum'd, Ere two score years and ten he yields his vi

Cor LORD ERSKINE, when a barrister, on observed to a jury, as his opponent's cle entered the Court with a large armful of box and papers, "Gentlemen, whenever you see much law necessary, in support of a cause, sure it is a very bad one."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Oct 1. GRAIN .- The supply of wheat at market day was fair, and the demand being active b for shipping and grinding, prices further adv ced. Sales of good to prime reds at 135a138 c and two or three lots of strictly prime brou-140 cts. We quote white at 140a143, and fam flour white 143a145 cts.

Sales of Corn to-day at 68 cts. for white, 70 cts for yellow.

Rye is worth 80481 cts, for Md. Sales of Md. Oats at 40a13 cts. and of Va

WHISKEY .- We quote hads at 384 cts. bbls at 30 cts ,-very small sales.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday, the daughter of Mr. Samuel J. f.