# THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1848.


FOR PRESIDENT

**GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.**

FAIR.—The Ladies of the Methodist Protestant Church of our town, with the view of completing the church, purpose holding a Fair, commencing on next Tuesday and continue during the week. They have fitted up the Town Hall, and we understand that ample provision has been made for the accommodation of visitors. We wish the ladies great success.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF EUROPE.—The revolution in France has, as a matter of course, produced great excitement among the people of Europe, who appear to be on the eve of making a desperate struggle for their rights. In Germany, Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Ireland and Scotland, news of the French Revolution has been received with enthusiastic applause—and the demand is general for the establishment of liberal principles. The tendency of the age is in favor of the rights of the people, and if the French government will only pursue a steady and just course, we have no doubt that most of the governments of Europe will find themselves compelled to yield to the reasonable demands of the people.

In Ireland affairs appear to be approaching a crisis, and we apprehend that there will be a serious outbreak during the coming summer. The new repeal journal, called the United Irishmen, published in Dublin, contains the most inflammatory articles—direct appeals to the people to take up arms against the government. The French revolution has given new courage to the repealers, and a fearful and bloody contest is to be apprehended; as the British government will resist an attempt at separation with all her power.—Without external assistance Ireland cannot successfully maintain a stand against England; and we consider it very questionable whether France would interfere in the domestic quarrel.

In their contests for freedom we wish success to the people of all nations; but we desire to see their victories over their oppressors tempered with moderation and guided by justice. The excesses committed in the revolution which dethroned and decapitated Louis XVI, not only lost the people their liberties for which they fought, but introduced a military despotism under which France and Europe groaned for years; and finally led to the restoration of the ancient monarchy. So far the present revolution has been conducted in a different spirit; and, apparently, with the determination of securing the liberties of the people against all oppressors. Liberty of speech and of the press, and universal suffrage, are proclaimed as fundamental principles of the new government; and, so long as these rights are possessed and judiciously exercised, the people will be safe.

The revolution will necessarily produce temporary embarrassment and stagnation in business of every description; but these effects will soon cease, if the National Convention, which is to assemble on the 20th of next month, shall proceed to organize a government on the model of that of the United States. It will restore public confidence, and trades and business will resume their actual activity. Much—very much of human happiness or of woe, will depend on the action of the National Assembly. Should that body proceed with dignity and moderation, the most happy consequences may follow—but if it be split into factions and controlled by clubs, ruin to the new republic may ensue.—*Balt. Clipper.*

☞At the Locofoco Ward Elections in New York on Monday, a serious riot occurred among the "unconquerable democracy" of the Sixth Ward. It appears that the ward is divided by two factions, one of which charged the other with any quantity of cheating and corruption of the party ballot boxes—and getting their ire too much excited, they made a regular onslaught upon the place where the voting was going on and one of the most furious riots enacted even in that "democratic" vicinity. The weapons employed were mainly clubs and brickbats, but they were used with great ardor and effect. The front windows were broken in, and the obnoxious inspectors made their escape from the rear, while the fight raged in all the fury which political animosity—stimulated no doubt by liquor—could produce. Four or five persons were seriously wounded, having their heads bruised and cut open; two were obliged to be carried to the City Hospital, where one lies in a precarious condition. The police soon arrived on the spot and interposed a vigorous mediation between the belligerent forces. The row thus ended, and several of those engaged were carried off to the Tombs, where they were examined and discharged. Through the ballot boxes were smashed in the conflict, and the inspectors had fled from their posts, they returned and were no more disturbed. The Gilmartonians, now having the field to themselves proceeded to vote in their delegates with great unanimity.—The Kohler party, on their part, were not inactive, though they had been defeated by the help of the police. They proceeded at first to employ Yankee Sulivan and his comrades to return and settle the question; but, after taking a sober second thought, resolved to adjourn to Monroe Hall, and there re-organised a meeting and drew a protest against the legality of the proceeding at the polls, which was signed by the voters, each of whom affixing his occupation and place of residence.

AWFUL MURDER.—We copy from the North American the following particulars relative to a terrible butchery of a man and wife in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, the 22d ult. The victims were C. L. Rademacher and his wife, residing on Fourth street, where he kept a book and homœpathic store. Mrs. R. was dead when discovered, but her husband, although shockingly mangled, is still alive:—

He occupied the dwelling part of the house with a brother-in-law named Koellner, the family of the latter occupying the third story chambers and garret rooms as their apartments, while Mr. R. and wife had the remaining parts of the house—their bed chamber being in the back second story.

From all the testimony given before the coroner's jury, which investigation occupied nearly the whole of yesterday, it appears that Mr. Koellner and his wife, and some of the adjoining neighbors, were awakened about two o'clock in the morning by shrieks, groans and noises, emanating from the chamber of Mr. R.

Mr. Koellner, upon hearing the noise, proceeded to the door of Mr. R.'s chamber which opens into the entry, and found that it was fastened; his wife was there also, holding the lamp which she had hastily seized up from their own chamber. After making an effort to get the door open or to obtain an answer from within, the door was opened by Mr. R., and he came from his room covered with blood, and staggered into the entry, exclaiming,—"Oh my God; Oh my God." He was taken back by Mr. K. and laid upon the bed, when they discovered Mrs. R. lying on the floor at the foot of the bed, weltering in her blood, a ghastly corpse.

Mr. Koellner went to the back window and called for the next door neighbor, Mr. Shade, who it appears with his wife had already been alarmed by the screaming, groans, and by noises which appeared to be that of persons moving roughly backward and forward with boots on.—They heard the window pushed up twice, and during the interval there had been heard groans uttered, which was followed by perfect stillness.

Mr. Shade and his wife went into the house of Mr. Rademacher, and were soon followed by other neighbors—all of whom concurred in stating that they had heard the screaming and the exclamation of Mr. Rademacher, "Oh God, my father, my wife, or where is my wife."

Upon the post-morteum examination, the body exhibited numerous incised and contused wounds scattered over the arms, head, face, breast, and back,—three of which were considered mortal: one on the left arm severed the large blood vessels, and two on the chest—one just above the breast bone had penetrated the left lung—this was a terrific gash. Besides these there were several scratches as if made with a knife and finger nails.

Mr. Rademacher had been either assailed with less violence, or had escaped the effects of the blows and thrusts made at him, and although severely wounded he was left alive, but unable to realize his condition or that of his home and family. He had received a deep cut on the right arm above the elbow; another which nearly severed his ear; another on the left side of the head penetrating to the scull bone. He was also very much bruised about the head, by blows inflicted apparently with the butt end of a pistol.

A man, supposed to be the murderer, has been arrested.

## *Arrival of the Caledonia.*

### 14 DAYS LALER FROM EUROPE.

*Triumph of the French Revolutionists—A republic Established—Its Recognition by England—The New Government Waited on by the American Minister—The King and Royal Family in Exile—Riots in England, &c., &c.,*

The steamer Caledonia which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at Boston at a late hour on Monday night

By the accounts below, it will be seen that the revolution in France has been entirely successful; that a provisional government has been already established, and that England has recognized France as a Republic.

The revolution in France is now *au fait accomple*. The abdication of Louis Phillppe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the proclaim of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titled distinction, the precipitate and abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores or other places of exile. The immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States, have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties.—The speculations, respecting the causes, incidents and probable results of this sudden, serious, and mighty social convulsion, are various and weighty.

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree, in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorderlies were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plunder the shops and had evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our town tranquility has been undisturbed.—Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is yet observed.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press which surpasses anything our recollection has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some to come.

Mr. Rush, the Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin, and Maj. Pinson likewise, waited on the members of the Provisional Government of France, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview we taken the "National:"—"At 2 o'clock the Representative Minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville to make a formal recognition of the Provisional government.—It was appropriate to the Representative of the American Union to be the first to welcome our infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment.

The step taken by the Minister of the U. States has made existing circumstances of serious importance; although fully awaited, it has touched acutely the members of the provisional government and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they in a body accompanied this representative of the great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French republics.

The palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into a Hospital, under the name of Le Hotel d'Invalids.

*Arrival of the Ex-King of France and Queen at New Haven.*—Bridgeton, March 3d. We have pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing The ex-king and queen had for some days been moving from farm house to farm, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the king stated that a night or two back he thought to have given himself up. Louis Phillippe and the ex-queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Treport, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the ex-king and queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Phillippe. Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following communication have been addressed to the Provisional Government:

Gentlemen: At the very moment of the victory of the people, I went to the Hotel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble around the Provisional Government of the Republic. I consider it the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully employed. Receive &c.

Paris, Feb. 26. NAPOLEON BONAPART.

Gentlemen—The nation has just destroyed the treaties of 1845. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters from that moment the bosom of the great family. The time of dynasties has passed for France! The law of proscription which weighed on me has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the government of the republic shall issue a decree declaring that my proscription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed upon us by foreign powers. Accept, &c.,

Paris, Feb. 25. JEROME BONAPARTE.

Gentlemen—The People of Paris having destroyed by their heroism the last vestiges of foreign invasion I hastened from the land of exile to place myself under the banner of the Republic just proclaimed.

Without any other ambition than that of serving my country, I announce my arrival to the member of the Provisional Government, and assure them of my devotedness to the cause they represent, as well as of my sympathy for their persons.

Paris, Feb. 28. NAPOLEON Louis BONAPARTE.

## CORRESPONDENCE—GEN'L. SCOTT—MR. TRIST.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier gives the following summary of the Scott and Trist correspondence, the whole of which will, it is said, fill 500 or 600 pages octavo:

"To-day the long-promised correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War department was sent to the House of Representative, and the public, therefore, will soon have the veil lifted from the Strange and unaccountable mystery which seems to hang over General Scott's recal and suspension.

"Of the letters bearing on the subject of Mr. Trist's mission, which, it would appear, Gen. Scott took very much to heart; considering it an insult and an improper interference with his duties and privileges Commander-in-Chief, the following only are remarkable and necessary to a proper understanding of the subject:

"1st. Letter from Gen. Scott, dated Headquarters of the Army, Jalapa, May 7th, 1847, to the War Department, embracing a copy of a letter to Mr. Trist of the same date.

"2d. Letter of Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, dated May 20th, 1847.

3rd. Letter of Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters of the Army, Puebla, June 4th 1847, with enclosures to Mr. Trist dated Puebla, May 29th, 1847.

"And the Secretary's answers, viz:—

1st. Gov. Marcy's letter to Gen. Scott, May 13, 1848. 2d. June 12, 1847. 3rd. July 12, 1847.

"And his last letter dated January 13, 1848, in regard to the institution of a Court of Inquiry to examine the charges brought by Generals Worth and Pillow and Lieut. Col. Duncan against Gen. Scott. The correspondence between Generals Scott and Worth, which led to the charges preferred by the latter against the former: and to Gen. Scott's demand of a Court Martial to try Gen. Worth, has already been published.

"The gist of the first part of this correspondence consits in the grievances felt by Gen. Scott that a person of such small standing as Mr. Trist should have been sent down to Mexico, to interfere, as he imagined, with his plan of operations and pacification in Mexico. He conceives Mr. Trist utterly unfit for his task, and thanks his stars that he is not degraded by being associated with him as commissioner. He complains of the want of confidence shown him by the Administration ever since he left Washington, and at last demands to be recalled as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

"Gen. Scott's enclosures, consisting of his correspondence with "the Commissioner" Trist, are truely interesting; and constitute a very important item. It shows that General Scott absolutely refused to forward to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, Mr. Buchanan's despatches, handed him for the purpose "sealed" by Mr. Trist. It appears that General Scott never was acquainted with the contents of this despatch, which, nevertheless was known to Mr. Trist, and which the latter was instructed to show Gen. Scott, at the time. Between Scott and Trist there was from the beginning the very worst understanding; —great officious supercilliousness on the part of Trist, and unfeigned contempt and disgust on the part of Scott. The latter seemed to labor under the impression that Mr. Trist had received from the President the power of dictating an armistice wherever he thought proper, while he contended that time and place for the conclutions of it had properly been left to the discretion of the Commanding General.

"Gov. Marcy's letters to Gen. Scott, show that, while the conduct of Mr. Trist was not approved of, it was deemed proper that Mr. Trist, after having concluded a treaty with Mexico, which treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress, required but the ratification at home, should inform Gen. Scott of the fact, and demand, in the name of the President, an armistice or a cessation of hostilities.

"Gen. Scott, in his letter to Mr. Trist, does full justice to the diplomatic talents and manners of the Commissioner, whom he insists on calling 'the Clerk of the State Department, another Marat, Danton and St. Just,' and who, he thinks, ought to carry a travelling guillotine wherever he goes. Mr. Trist retaliates on Gen. Scott in his correspondence with Mr. Buchanan, in which he is almost equally severe on Mr. Polk himself, and fully vindicates, as far as he is concerned, the superiority of diplomacy over achievements in the field. It is impossible, as Gen. Scott says, to find more perfect specimens of vanity, conceit, and ill-breeding than are found in Mr. Trist's official communications with Gen. Scott. In addition to this, they are so prolix that Gen. Scott did not pretend to read them through himself, but handed them over to his aids, who communicated to him their contents on the march from Jalapa to Puebla.

"Gov. Marcy, in his replies to Gen. Scott, first seems to try to persuade Gen. Scott that no disrespect was meant by the Department or the President: but that he was wrong in refusing to forward Mr. Buchanan's despatch to the Mexican Government. The Secretary of War informed him that the contents of the despatch would have been communicated to him if he had not at once repudiated Mr. Trist, &c. Towards the end he informs him that his request to be recalled would be acceded to as soon as it should be deemed consistent with the exigencies of the public service, of which he should be informed at the proper time.

"In regard to the charges preferred by General Worth against General Scott, and the demand of the latter of a court martial to try Gen. Worth for 'malicious' insinuations and slanders against the commander of the army, Mr. Marcy, in his letter to General Scott of the 13th January 1848, dwells on the impossibility of trying Worth without first examining his charges against Scott, inasmuch as the appeal of an inferior officer from the decision of his superior to the President does not of itself constitute a crime; and because if such appeals were punished as insubordination, it would eventually debar them from asking for redress of grievances, and thus defeat the ends of justice. Gov. Marcy objects also to a court martial now, when so many officers are wanted in the field, perhaps in active operations against the enemy, and argues that a court of inquiry would answer all the purposes for the present; and intimating that if before that court Gen. Worth were to fail to make out his charges against Gen. Scott, then a court martial might be convened to try Worth on Scott's charges.

"I give you here the pith of the whole correspondence, with the accusations contained in General Scott's letters, with the grounds of defence taken by the Secretary of War. My opinion is that if Mr. Trist had not been sent down, or, in his own stead, some one higher in position and in the confidence of the public, and less hostile to Gen. Scott, many, if not all the difficulties which have occurred might have been avoided. Mr. Trist was known to express himself very disparagingly in regard to Gen. Scott before he left Washington; and such a man surely ought not to have been selected to act in conjunction with the successful General, or separately and distinct from him. Gen. Scott at the head of the army had a position widely different from the clerk in the Department, who had but two sets of treaties with him,—one to propose and the other to substitute as the ultimatum of his government; and whose diplomatic functions properly terminated with the accomplishment of this design. It is certainly an argument in favor of Gen. Scott, as far as his correspondence with Mr. Trist is concerned, that Mr. Trist is now held in the same low estimation by those who sent him, in which Gen. Scott held him, after the Don Quixotic Diplomate had made his appearance at his head quarters."

GEN. SCOTT—HIS OWN REMARKABLE PREDICTION.—"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writes as follows in his last letter. He has evidently seen the correspondence of which he speaks:

The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Secretary Marcy and Mr. Trist, was laid before the Senate a few days since. This includes everything in relation to all the difficulties, except three letters from Mr. Trist, which contain some of the original causes of provocation.—Whether they were suppressed or mislaid, does not appear; but, the first, fifth, and eighth, as they are numbered are missing.

I undertake now to say, that Gen. Scott has borne himself throughout all these embarrassments with the Department and with Mr. Polk's commissioner, as becomes a soldier and a man. He has vindicated his personal dignity and self-respect as Commander-in-Chief, in a manner that the nation will applaud, when the correspondence comes to be published: and if he has treated insidious enemies with scorn, it is because they deserve it.

There is one singular and striking fact in this connection, which I cannot forego to mention and which must forcibly arrest public attention.—The first intelligence which Gen. Scott received from the Department of War, after the battle of Cerro Gordo, was a rebuke for the dismissal of prisoners at Vera Cruz (I think.) In commenting upon that communication, he says, it is something remarkable, that his first letter, after the gallantry and success of the army in the various battles, should be one of censure; and he presumes, from the same train of reasoning, that by the time he enters the capital of the enemy he will be dismissed from his command! He has lived to see his prophecy fulfilled.

*Mrs. Gaines Awain.*—The New York Day Book speaking of the departure of this lady for New Orleans, says:

Mrs. Gaines has entered into an agreement with an association of capitalists in this City to make no compromice and to receive no propositions to compromice for three months to come. She has gone to New Orleans not with a view of settling with the parties in possession of the property of which she is adjudged to be the rightful owner, but to obtain schedules and settle preliminaries with those who propose to buy the estate from her, and attend the business of getting possession on their own account. The same paper adds, with a certain degree of warmth, that "compromises are quite out of question with those who have for fifteen years met the liberal offers of Mrs. Gaines with insults and injury. At the end of three months they may find themselves in the hands of a set of shrewd, cool, hard, experienced New York capitalists, who will *'take all that the law will give them,'* with whom the plunderer's of Daniel Clarke's estate and the merciless persecutors of his daughter, may, at best; compromise for their scalps by giving up all the rest of their skins."

From the North American and U. S. Gazette.

From the most authentic sources I have collected the following statements which will show the comparative quantity of *Wheat* and *Flour* now held at the principal points on the seaboard and interior, as compared with the amount on hand at this date last year; from which it will be seen that the quantity now on hand in the Eastern cities cannot very soon, and will not, in all probability, be materially increased before the coming harvest. This opinion is predicated upon the fact that the farmers of the West are, from the high prices obtained last year, in such easy circumstances as will enable them to hold on to their grain until late in the Spring; at which time with scarcely an exception for the last twelve or fifteen years, the price of wheat has been higher than at any time previous.

In addition to this, the late dates at which the canals closed last fall enabled holders in the West to get a much larger quantity to market than is usual, thus taking from that great storehouse, the West, a larger proportion than usual, and, consequently, leaving a much diminished amount on hand for spring shipment.

The stock of flour now on hand in New York does not exceed 130,000 barrels, against 200,000 barrels, last year. The amount in Philadelphia is estimated at 60,000 barrels, against twice that amount last year at same date; in Boston, 50,000 barrels, against 90,000 barrels, and in Baltimore, 25,000 barrels, against 76,000 barrels at corresponding dates. At Albany and Troy the amount is less than one-half: at Rochester the stock is 30,000, against 80,000 barrels. At the principal points on the Erie Canal, not mentioned, the amount does not exceed one-fourth that which was held last year. In Buffalo, the whole amount in wheat and flour (derived from the same sources) is 57,000 barrels, against 87,000 barrels, on the 1st March, 1847. On the upper Lake the quantity bears no comparison to last year. Chicago holds 250,000 bushels, against 600,000; the the St. Joseph Valley may be estimated at 15,000; bushels, against 50,000: Detroit has on hand 30,000 barrels, against 150,000. There have been no stocks accumulated on Lake Erie, whilst last year the amount was very large. Cleveland, and various points on the Ohio Canal, down as low as Zoar, were estimated to have on hand this time last year, 500,000 bushels wheat. At this time, it is confidently asserted, there is not on the same line 25,000 bushels. At Mansfield and Sandusky city last year large amounts were collected—this year none worth mentioning. There was, also, a large amount in store and ready for shipment on the southern portion of the Ohio Canal; now there is literally none. On the Muskingum river there is not to exceed 20,000 brls. against 80,000 brls. last spring. Last year Pittsburgh, Beaver, and points above Wheeling on the Ohio, were estimated to have on hand 70,000 brls.; at this time they do not contain 10,000. Cincinnati last year had a very large surplus; this year the amount is barely sufficient for her own consumption, although the price for wheat is only $1 per bushel. At St. Louis, and the State of Illinois, from whence came immense qualities last year, the millers complain of not having two days work in the week. New Orleans does not contain 25,000 brls.; last year at this there were 100,000 barrels in the city, and the boats from the upper county were filled with flour, at a freight of from $1 to $1.25 per brl. Now the amount for shipment is so small that freights can be had at 35 to 46 cents per barrel.

From these facts I am of opinion that there cannot be any considerable decline in the prices of breadstuffs before the next harvest, and should we be so unfortunate as to have a short crop, the coming year, and early indications be given of that fact, prices must still further advance.

Add to these, the fact that a very large proportion of the corn crop of the west is unfit for meal, owing to its unripe condition when gathered, and the conclusion seems obvious that the present prices are as low as we can reasonably expect for some time to come.

*The Cherokee Nation.*—Late intelligence from this interesting people, conveys information of the existence and earnest support of the temperance movement there, though the editor of the Advocate apologizes for slack attendance at recent sittings, on account of the murder trial now progressing! District schools, established in various portions of the Nation, were to have been renewed on the 1st of March. These schools are said to be in a prosperous condition.

BALTIMORE MARKET—March 30, 1848.

There was some movement in flour to-day, but the tendency of prices is to decline. Sales during the morning of 1000 to 1200 bbl. Howard st. brands at $5 75 on time, interest added. On 'Change there were sellers and no buyers at $5 75—some were unwilling to offer more than $5 62, but the general asking price is $5 75. The supply of City Mills is very small—held at $6 12a6 18. Rye flour $3 87a4. Corn meal dull and nominal at $2 37 per bbl.

The supp'y of grain is small. Sales of good to prime red wheat 130a136c; white do. nominal at 145a150c; corn is selling at 44a46c for white, and 45a48c for yellow; oats 35a38c; rye 83a85c.

## DIED,

Died at Loom Town on Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM NIELD.

In Martinsburg, Berkley County, Virginia, JOHN S., son of Dr. B. B. and Caroline Harrison, of Tobacco Stick. Aged 13 years, 1 month and 11 days.

This boy by his extraordinary docility, sprightliness and amiable conduct, had rendered himself highly interesting to all who knew him.—Much more especially, had he endeared himself to his parents by a thousand ties besides those of consanguinity. The early loss of this extraordinary and lovely son can never be erased from the sad recollections of his bereft parents.

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to part
With one so deeply, dearly loved by all;
The angel and the idol of each heart,
And cherish'd charm of life, thus doom'd to fall

Yet why should fond affection weep his doom,
To him a brighter, happier home is given,
His spirit free'd from earth, beyond the tomb,
Has entered in the golden gates of Heaven.

Angels have strung their glit'ring harps above,
To hail the Rose that bloom'd on earth's cold sod;
And now he dwells in yon bright land of love,
Transplanted in the garden of his God.

Oh may the hearts that fondly love'd him here,
Prepare to meet him in his home on high,
Where sorrow is a stranger, and no tear
Is ever shed by fond affection's eye." J.