

a diameter as to enable the boiler and machinery to be suspended to, instead of resting on the axles, as at present; in which case the whole weight of the Locomotive may be brought lower on the track, than can now be accomplished with engines resting on the ordinary four and a half and five feet wheels. So that there may really be more security in a powerful Locomotive of this construction, running at a speed of one hundred miles per hour, than in one of the Locomotives now in use at twenty and twenty-five miles per hour. Now let us suppose that a Locomotive, with power sufficient for the most rapid revolutions of Drivers of fifteen feet diameter, and that these are made to perform five revolutions in a second, (which is equal to the performance of the John C. Calhoun on her trial trip,) and we have 45 feet by 60, equal to 13,500 feet per second, which again multiplied by 60, makes 810,000 feet, or 153 miles in an hour. So enlarge in proportion, as the wheels have been to Steamers, and there is no estimating the extent to which Rail Road speed may be carried. Dr. Lardner once seemingly demonstrated that the resistance of the air to the machine in motion would fix a limit, but his calculations on this point, like those which he made on Steamers crossing the Atlantic, have proved fallacious in practice.

So it would seem that we are in the midst of revolutions, one following another in succession, until we have gone out of sight of all the old landmarks in Mechanics and Philosophy, and it is to be hoped leaving all old notions in the mists of their own incredulity.

LOCOMOTIVE.

From the New York Tribune, of the 10th inst. 5 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Washington. There is very little change in the general condition of English affairs since the sailing of the Caledonia. There have been some additional failures, but none of much immediate consequence on this side of the water. Among them, however, are the Liverpool Banking Company, Manchester Park, (Scholes & Co.) and Newcastle Union Joint Stock Bank—all of moderate importance. The last named had a capital of \$700,000 and a circulation of \$350,000. This stoppage would cause distress in the Mining Districts. Still, it was hoped that the worst was over; and it will be seen that the Funds had slightly improved at the close.

The Working Classes, however, have manifestly not felt the worst of it. Suspension of work, reduction of wages, short time, and every symptom of hard times are now their portion, and collisions between employers and their workmen are frequent. The approaching Winter is evidently destined to be the hardest that the people of England have known for many years.

On the 20th it was announced that the "Liverpool Banking Co." had stopped payment.

From the Wilmer & Smith's European Times. Commercial Review.—Since the publication of our paper by the Caledonia, a complete paralysis has seized almost every branch of trade. The earliest application of the Liverpool Commercial Body for relief from the Government has been met with the most earnest expression of sympathy, but, up to this moment, the chief members of the Administration seem either inexorable to all complaint, or totally unequal to the task of providing a remedy.

Every day the mischief is spreading. Mills are stopped, thousands thrown out of employ, and the total absence of all dealing in trade render the sale of goods to any extent altogether impossible. In this state of things all reports must necessarily be of one unvarying tone of a most melancholy and desponding character.

The transactions in Cotton since our last publication have been very limited, and prices receded from 3d to 4d; indeed, no improvements can be expected until the money market is less stringent, and the demand for manufactured goods increases.

From the Britannia, Oct. 23. The Manufacturing Districts.—The progress of destitution is frightful in the extreme. In Lancashire alone, it is computed that 50,000 work people, with their families, are deprived of employment. In Manchester, during the last week, the number of operatives wholly without employment has increased by 3,500. The report of Monday's Manchester market states "it was the dearest market-day ever experienced in Manchester, not a single sale having been reported."

African Slave Trade.—Letters have been received at the Navy Department by the U. S. brig Dolphin, which has just arrived at New-York, 22 days from Porto Praya (Cape de Verd Island). Lieutenant Commanding Bell gives some account of his cruise. He had overhauled an American brig (the J. W. Huntington) on the night of the 31st August owned in New-York, from Rio Janeiro, with the usual assorted slave cargo on board, and lumber enough for slave deck. He was informed also, that the Malaga had precisely such a cargo, except the lumber. The American brig "Senator," boarded in March last, was out from Rio with such a cargo and similarly chartered. The master of the J. W. Huntington reports that she (the Senator) now lies scuttled in Rio. Having safely landed 500 slaves at Capo Frio she proceeded into Rio under Brazilian colors, where her owners were suffered to strip her of all her furniture, and then the Government seized her as a no document vessel—the American crew having left her at Loargo, where the slaves were taken on board.

In these transactions (says Lieutenant Commanding Bell) you perceive the mode in which the American flag covers and promotes a trade which no other flag can, and the base uses to which it is applied by foreigners who have not the manliness to vindicate the freedom of their own.

The American factory at this place is the principal trading establishment under the American flag on the Southern coast; there being branches of it, as at Ambizzeto and Loango, owned by Messrs, Borhows & Hunt. Salem, Massachusetts, who are said to be doing a fair business in guns, ivory, copper and ebony; that house sends out from six to eight vessels annually.

From the same source I understand that upwards of thirty American vessels

annually come freighted from Brazil by Brazilians to the south coast; some of them, as is well known, taking a return cargo of slaves under Brazilian colors. But the most of them are believed the coast carrying white passengers only."

The Foreign News.—The intelligence by the Caledonia, (says the Charleston Mercury) it will be perceived, is of the same unfavorable character as that received by the Cambria. The pressure in the money market still existed, and houses of the highest commercial reputation continued to yield to its influence. Among others, two of the Liverpool Banking Companies had suspended payment: the "Royal Bank," an institution of high character and extensive business; and the "Liverpool Banking Company," whose means and liabilities were much contracted. The "Bank of Liverpool," it is known, is a different institution, of undoubted credit, and almost unlimited resources—its stockholders, all of whom are individually liable, being among the wealthiest personages in Great Britain or in Europe. Under the influence of the pressure, merchandise of every description has been thrown upon the market, and sales made upon almost any terms, and this has occasioned a still further depression of prices.

The existing difficulties are in a great measure attributable to the conduct of the Railroad Companies in absorbing in their extensive undertakings vast amounts heretofore devoted to the purposes of commerce and the notes of preparation are sounding for a contest between the Railroad interest and the Commercial and Manufacturing interests, in which the former will undoubtedly have to succumb; and that this is anticipated, is evident from the fact that the market value of Railroad shares is rapidly depreciating. We have strong hopes, therefore, that the next steamer will bring us more cheering intelligence, and in the meantime will console ourselves with the approved adage, that when "matters reach the worst they must mend."

The New York Express says: "Private letters, from the highest sources, from London, speak with greater encouragement. The writer expresses a belief that the crisis has passed, and that the mercantile community had seen the worst. The flour market was a little better in Havre. "The news had but little influence on our market; sales of 500 bales Cotton, at a little easier prices. The holders of flour and grain are a little firmer. Provisions are dull and lower."

Atrocious Murder in France by the Count de Gomer.—The Gazette des Tribunaux, publishes the following letter from St. Omer of the 31st ult:—"Count Gustave de Gomer, who resides at the chateau of Wolphus, near Andres, committed an action which has caused great emotion in the neighborhood. He was out shooting in his wood of La Moutoire, when he perceived a poor child in an oak tree, occupied in breaking off and collecting the branches of dead wood. He went to him, crying, 'White cap (the child had on a bonnet de coton,) a long time ago I promised to fire at you, and now I will do it!' The child wept, begged for pardon, and promised that he would ascend the tree no more. But without paying any attention to his prayers, the count withdrew some steps in order to take a better aim, and pulled the trigger of his gun, as if he were simply shooting at a head of game. The child fell riddled with shot, and bathed in blood. Some persons who were at work in the vicinity, attracted by his cries, and the report of the gun, hastened to give him the assistance which his state called for. The judicial authorities, on being informed of what had occurred, immediately took the matter up, and proceedings have been directed against the count."

Slave Riot in New Jersey.—The Militia called out.—We learn from the Philadelphia News, that the slave case at Mount Holly, N. J., in which three colored persons, two men and a woman, were claimed as the property of an individual in Cecil County, Maryland, was decided on Wednesday.—The Court refused to touch the constitutionality of the law, but gave the slaves a trial by jury. David Paul Brown defended the slaves; Mr. Stratton, a lawyer in Mount Holly, was for the owner.

The Court decided that the claim was good, and the Court ordered the slaves to be restored to their master. The court room was filled without about 300 colored and about 50 white persons. A scene immediately occurred which would have ended seriously but for the timely precaution of the Court. The slaves made a rush for the door, assisted by their friends, the colored spectators. The other persons in the Court came to the aid of the officers of the law. Sheriff Collins immediately brought up the military, who were in readiness, and ordered all the colored people who did not belong to the town to leave it instantly. These prompt measures had the desired effect; the slaves were lodged in jail to await the action of their owner, and the mob speedily took the Sheriff's advice.

Tom Thumb.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 5th inst. says: Badiaga apart, Tom Thumb is one of the wonders of creation—the smallest pocket edition of humanity that has ever issued from the wonder-working press of nature. He was born Jan. 4, 1832, and will be sixteen years old, on the same day of January next. At his birth he was considered a large baby, and attained his present height at seven months, since which he has not grown an inch. He is exactly 28 inches high, and weighs but fifteen pounds two ounces. He is the smallest dwarf that ever existed, but with none of the deformities common to dwarfs, being handsome and well proportioned. He is smaller than Sir Geoffrey Hudson, who was served up in a pie for the amusement of royalty, and Major Stevens thinks himself a Gulliver in comparison with him. His real name is Charles S. Stratton, and, having been born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, he is a full blooded Yankee, and not only the greatest Pigmy, but perhaps the most curious Yankee notion in the world. He seems intelligent, cheerful and happy—and his colloquies and persuasions of characters and states indicates strongly both the comic and the imitative arts—and, with his display of

jewellery and curiosities, the presents of crowned heads, princes and nobles, constitute an attractive exhibition.

We copy the following spirited account of him from the New-York Courier & Enquirer.

"He is, beyond question, the greatest curiosity, in a small compass, to be seen on the face of the earth. He is magnitude in miniature, *multum in parvo*; not exactly an abridgement of human nature, for the fellow's amplitude is undeniable, but one of Nature's indices, in which the principal features of the race may be looked at with one glance, without turning over interminable folios to see 'what men is made of.' He is a sort of mental and physical concentration, a chemical synthesis, in which manhood had been boiled down; a son of Anak reduced to his lowest term; the cube root of all creation? In sober seriousness, this little man is an amazement, and no one who has the opportunity, should fail of seeing him; for, besides being, as we verily believe, the smallest specimen of humanity that ever before visited the earth, he is an exceedingly pretty boy, symmetrical in all his proportions, and altogether free from the deformities which generally disfigure such marionettes. In short, he is a sight worth going a great way to see."

Condition of England.—Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, in a recent correspondence, thus speaks of the condition of England:

"The aristocracy maintain, 400,000 servants, 200,000 horses, 500,000, 100,000 grouse, and 500,000 game of all kinds, all to minister to their pride and pleasure. These men, beasts, and birds consume the food of ill-health, which would feed the starving Irish, and others of the lower class. Here is the dangerous condition that is increasing in magnitude every year, and reaches a crisis whenever any of the crops fail."

"In a population of 27,000,000, which is nearly the number of the three kingdoms, only about 800,000 are electors, while 43,000 persons hold all the land of the Empire, including mountains, hills, rocks, rivers, moors."

Trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont.—The Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont met at Washington on Tuesday last, and after organizing, adjourned until next day. The National Intelligencer contains full reports of each day's proceedings, but we are compelled to substitute for them the following concise statement of the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

The charges against Lieut. Col. Fremont grew entirely out of the conflicting jurisdiction between Commodore Stockton and General Kearny. Lt. Col. Fremont was placed in such a position that he must necessarily acknowledge the authority either of one or the other commander, and, if obeying one, incur the charge of insubordination from the other; he declined a decision of the question, and left it to the two commanders to settle their differences without his aid.

For refusing obedience to the orders of General Kearny on an occasion which occurred at Los Angeles, on the 14th of January, 1847, Lt. Col. Fremont was charged by Gen. Kearny with insubordination. Lt. Col. Fremont says to prove in his defence, that it was not incumbent upon him to decide the question of authority between the two commanders; and further offers to prove that Gen. Kearny's motives in this prosecution are malicious, as shown by General Kearny's conduct towards him for 6 months and 21 days, and in a march of 3,000 miles in California.

Lieut. Col. Fremont, having waived all objection to the publication of the testimony, as it is taken from day to day, reporters are permitted to take notes of the trial.—Er. Pa.

Bishop Onderdonk.—The New York Tribune states that the Courier and Enquirer made a serious error in its article respecting the Bishop, which we copied a day or two since. It seems that the Bishops actually stood twelve to thirteen on the subject of restoring the Bishop to his functions, and that the House of Bishops refused to adopt the report of the committee of five. The Tribune adds: "One thing, as our informant remarks, is certain: the General Convention has settled that the Diocese is not vacant, and Dr. Onderdonk is, by consequence, the actual, though still suspended Bishop of New York."

From the N. O. Delta, 5th inst. The following further particulars of the death of Capt. Walker, are furnished by a friend:

The engagement took place at Huamantla, a short distance South of Puebla. The force of the Mexicans was reported at 5000—the number of Americans engaged is not known. Capt. Walker received a lance wound in the back, coming out at the upper part of the stomach, and one leg shot off; he, however, killed his antagonist, a celebrated guerrilla chief, putting two balls in him from his revolver.

Affairs in the city of Mexico were in a quiet state. The following from the Genius of Liberty, of the 25th ult., contains the most important items we can gather from the Vera Cruz papers:

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, both advanced together on the Puebla road, till they reached the town of Freyes. 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 Guapastilla. On his arrival at Huamantla, a sanguinary engagement ensued in the streets, between the force of Capt. Walker, consisting of two hundred and fifty men, and that of the Mexicans numbering sixteen hundred. The result of which was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town, and its occupation by our valiant little army, which lost in the battle only six men. But the gallant Walker after performing prodigies of valor, and feats of the most daring character, fell in single

combat, pierced by the spear of an enraged father, 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 revenge his death, and attacking the Captain with almost irresistible violence, plunged his spear into his body, and slew him almost instantly.

The Mexicans lost two hundred men and three pieces of artillery, the latter were thrown into a gully adjoining the town by the victors; who, after the achievement of their object (the dispersion of the enemy) 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 Gen. Lane, the combined American force continued its march upon Puebla. Into this city, in a state of insurrection it entered in platoons, delivering at every step a constant and well directed fire of musketry, which ceased not till the enemy retreated, and order was restored in every quarter.

Gen. Rea, of whom we heard so much lately, fled with 400 guerillas towards Atlixico. Gen. Santa Anna was by last accounts, at Tehacan de las Grandas—having been deserted by all his followers with the exception of 200.

Our correspondent writing at a later date than the 25th ult., gives the following account of the death of Captain 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 twelve miles from the main road, at a point some sixteen leagues from Puebla. The ball also killed Capt. Loyall, of the Georgia Mounted Company, and eleven men are also reported to have been killed in the same action."

Correspondent of the Courier. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1847.

General Taylor, as I am told by one of his friends, will not, during his six months' absence from camp, visit Washington, nor attend any public meetings, nor, in any way, seek notoriety, but will employ himself exclusively in the management of his private affairs, which have suffered from long neglect.

All eyes are now turned upon Henry Clay; it being well understood that he is about to take and avow a position as to the Mexican war, and its objects and future conduct, not only for himself, but for the whole of that large body of the Whig party, which prefer him as the next President.

Mr. Clay is to speak and offer resolutions on this subject on the 13th of this month. It is uncertain what will be his course, but whatever it may be, it cannot fail to have much influence with the Whig party and with the country generally. Mr. Clay has, no doubt, thought deeply on the subject. Some suppose that he will declare in favor of the policy proposed by Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Taylor—the adoption of a defensive line; and that he will, as to that line, suggest the application of the principle of the Missouri Compromise—of which he was the author; others, again say that he will declare against the acquisition of any Mexican territory by conquest, and, of course, get rid, in that manner, of the troublesome proviso question.

There is no doubt that Mr. Clay is to be a prominent candidate for the next Presidency, and that at the National Whig Convention, he will have a very good chance for nomination. Gen. Taylor, it is suggested may withdraw in favor of Mr. Clay, and leave him the field, in case Mr. Clay should have a fair chance of success. On the other hand, if Mr. Clay should be found to be weak as a candidate, he will be dropped, and a portion of the Whigs will go for a "no territory" or a "Wilmot Proviso" candidate, and another portion for the independent candidate, whether it be Gen. Taylor or Mr. Calhoun.

The Fremont trial becomes daily more and more interesting and important. It has conclusively shown that the Government in undertaking the conquest of California, did it with an intention of holding it permanently, and of making its possession the condition *sine qua non*, of any treaty of peace.

It appears, too, that Lieut. Col. Fremont acted in open contempt and disobedience of the orders of Gen. Kearny, and exercised the duties of civil and military ruler of California in defiance of General Kearny's orders and remonstrances. These dissensions bear much resemblance to those that frequently occurred between the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru.

Teachers for the West.—The National Education Society, of which Ex-Governor Slade, the notorious Abolitionist, is General Agent, has just sent out from Hartford a company of thirty-five young ladies, as teachers for the West. They have for some time past been passing through a course of preparatory training in that city, where they were gratuitously boarded in several benevolent families.

From the Mountaineer.

Mr. Editor.—In a recent number of the Mountaineer I remarked a short article headed "Oil for Figs." Permit me to add to the remarks of the writer some of the results of my own experience. Some years since, in Charleston, I was informed that the ripening of Figs could be accelerated by a very simple process, and determined to test it by experiment.

Early in the Summer I took a cup containing a little olive oil and a ball of pack-thread, and going to the Fig trees in our garden, selected two Figs adjacent and the same size; I applied a drop of oil to the circle at the apex or top of one, marked it by a loop of thread around the stem, and left the other untouched. In this manner I treated 20 or more, and was gratified to find them fully ripened, and more delicious, ten days before the others left to the process of nature. The experiment was varied in some by substituting a small portion of court-plaster over the circle, instead of the oil.

It is necessary that the Figs should have attained their size at which they remain stationary before ripening, in order to ensure success, for an imperfectly grown

Fig thus treated will shrivel and fall. As the season of frost is at hand, the institution of the above experiment may save and bring to maturity many Figs which would otherwise be destroyed by cold.

From the Evening News.

Balance of Power Party.—The next session of Congress, which is already nigh at hand, is looked to with great interest. It will exhibit a curious state of parties—such as we believe as has never before existed since the formation of our government. The Executive is Democratic; the House of Representatives will be in possession of the Whigs, while the Democrats are numerically in a majority in the Senate. But greater complexity is given to this already complicated state of things by the fact, that there is a section of the Democratic Senators who hold itself aloof from the administration and occupies an independent position between the two parties, reserving to itself the right to approve or condemn, as it may see fit, whatever may proceed from either. This constitutes what has been called the *balance of power party*. Although small in number this party has occupied, and still occupies a position of great power. It settled the Oregon question peaceably and to the satisfaction of the country. The war and the other momentous issues connected with it, will soon claim its attention. The developments of the next session will be unsurpassed, in interest and importance, by any in the history of our country.

Meanwhile we may congratulate ourselves that there are still in the councils of the nation men who prefer their country to their party, and into whose hands something more than mere accident seems to have thrown a control over the destinies of the Republic. The Richmond Whig has the following remarks on this subject under the caption of "Mr. Calhoun and his friends."

We have heretofore had occasion to remark that upon the attitude which may be assumed during the next session of Congress, by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and by Mr. Benton, will materially depend the future mode of prosecuting the war, as well as its probable duration. Constituting a majority in one branch, the Whigs, even if they should unanimously concur as to the line of policy which ought to be pursued in the existing crisis of public affairs, could of course impart no legal force to their recommendation; while it is equally obvious that a suggestion coming from them would be regarded with more distrust by the great body of the friends of the Administration than if it were made by one of the leading members of their own party. On the Oregon question, both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton exhibited a commendable independence of party associations and influences, and effected thereby what the Whigs, without their co-operation, would have in vain attempted,—its satisfactory and peaceable adjustment. The state of the Mexican question appeals with equal force to their patriotism; and we trust that they will respond to it with not less firmness, and with like suspicious results.

1077 Bales Cotton Destroyed.—The Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon, of the 30th ult., contains the particulars of the destruction of a Cotton Warehouse on the Warrior River, in which was stored 1077 bales cotton belonging to a number of planters in Green county. It was thought to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire was used in the warehouse during the day.

Baptist Churches, India.—At Calcutta and other places in North India, there are twenty churches. Members in communion, 1207; preachers, 61. These statistics include both European and Hindus. Most of the members are natives, and many of the preachers. The members received in 1846, by profession, were 249.

Razor Strops.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says he has tried, with great satisfaction to himself the following improvement on his razor strop: He uses, on two of the four sides, blacklead, and on the other two sides, a powder, made by rubbing two Turkey stones against each other, which produces a beautiful powder, defying in quality any, and all of the powders, used on strops, and requiring only to be renewed once in a year.

Precept vs. Practice.—A vote was recently taken in Connecticut on a proposed amendment of the State Constitution proposing to give the colored men the elective franchise, or to carry out in practice their favorite theory of the natural equality of the Negro and the White. The result of the vote was, for the amendment, 5616; against it, 19,495; majority 13,879. More than half the voters of the State staid away from the polls on this occasion.

Good Sport.—We would remind the lovers of good sport of the fact that the Races over the Cherokee Pond Course, near this place, will come off on Wednesday the 17th inst. Both the proprietor and Club have taken great pains in making such improvements and general arrangements for visitors, as cannot fail to please those who have occasion to visit the place. The purses for each day will be liberal, and the sport no doubt far superior to any that has ever occurred on this course.—There are already several stables on the ground, with crack jags and experienced jockies, and a number of others expected. The arrangements being extensive, all sorts of fun may be expected, the facilities for reaching the place by either the Charleston or Georgia Railroads, presents great inducements to the sport-loving portion of our fellow-citizens in the neighboring States. We look for a tremendous crowd. We are informed that there will be a fine exhibition of young stock, and that several young horses not yet known to fame, will be on the ground, to contend for immortality.—Hamburg Republican.

Medical College of Georgia.—We are much gratified at the increasing prosperity of the Medical Institution of our city. Its annual course of lectures was opened on Monday last, by an introductory address highly creditable to Professor Means, its eloquent author. The College Halls were thronged by ladies and gentlemen

of the city, as well as by an unusually large number of Students. The Medical College of Georgia is one of the most important and useful institutions of our State; nor is it less so to our beloved city, in which it is happily located. We, therefore, feel proud of its success.—Augusta Con.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1847.

The following named gentlemen are Candidates for the Offices to be filled at the Election to be held on the first Monday in January next—

FOR CLERK—THOS. G. BACON,
FOR SHERIFF—SIMEON CHRISTIE,
WESLEY BODIE.
FOR ORDINARY—JOHN HILL,
W. G. COLEMAN.

We cheerfully publish the communication of "Hard Labor," and regret that it was received too late for our last number. We think that the people of this district, and especially the Stockholders in our Rail Road Company, have cause for serious complaint, that the people of Abbeville and Anderson have set it down as certain, that we do not desire a Rail Road from this place to the mountains, notwithstanding the solemn assurances of our Company, given in resolutions adopted and published some time ago.

The people of this place and of this district, do desire that the Road should be extended on the west of the Saluda to the mountains. It is insisted that they must evince their sincerity by taking stock in the Greenville and Columbia Company, and go into the Convention at Newberry next week, and control the location of the road on this side of the river, or suspend it till the charter can be amended, if its provisions are in the way. By the charter, the road must pass Newberry Village,—passing that point, can it be contended that Edgefield would be materially concerned. As to subscribing stock, with the view of suspending the location and amending the charter as to the lower terminus, it is a new suggestion, and comes too late to be acted upon. We learn that our Company propose to send delegates to Newberry, and we doubt not but that they will be able to place Edgefield in her true position.

A private letter from an officer at Mexico, to a member of his family in our village, mentions the following items of intelligence:

Whitfield B. Brooks, of our village, lately appointed a Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment, has died of the wound he received at Churubusco. He was a young gentleman of much intelligence, of gallant spirit, and of courteous manner, and greatly regarded by many friends. His immediate family, by whom he was very beloved, feels this blow the more severely, from having cherished the hope of his recovery.

William B. Blocker, Llewellyn Goode, Turner Crooker, and Lyles, of the Edgefield Company, were all killed by the same ball, on the 13th ult.

Major Gladden is recovering from his wounds.

Colonel Bonham, with his command, was left in charge of the provisions and munitions of war, and in defence of the town of Mexico, and consequently did not participate in the battles before the city of Mexico.

Warm Weather.—We have never known a warmer spell of weather, for the season, than we experienced during the early part of November. On the 8th which was a bright clear day, the thermometer, in the shade, stood at 74 degrees. On the 9th, which was somewhat obscured by clouds, and in the morning was rainy, the thermometer stood in the shade, at 76.

The Legislature of South Carolina.—This body will assemble on the fourth Monday in November.

General Taylor.—This gallant officer has been permitted to leave Mexico for six months, in order to attend to his private affairs. He wishes to reach New Orleans by the 1st of December. A hearty welcome awaits him in the United States.

Major Polk.—This gentleman is the brother of President Polk, and is now serving as a volunteer in Mexico. He is represented as a worthy man. A short time since, he was on the point of setting out from Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico, or for the interior.

George R. Gliddon.—This gentleman, who was formerly United States Consul at Cairo, in Egypt, is now delivering a course of Lectures on Egyptian Archaeology, in Charleston. Mr. Gliddon's former Lectures on Egyptian Antiquities, have attracted thousands in all the larger cities in the Northern States. His lectures are of the most interesting and instructive character, throwing light upon the history of the most ancient Egyptian Kings.

General Cushing of Massachusetts.—An officer of the South Carolina Regiment, in a letter which we have seen, speaks highly of this gentleman. He certainly deserves great praise. His own State was violently opposed to the war against Mexico, but General Cushing, at the risk of his popularity, equipped a regiment in a great degree at his own expense, giving up the pursuits of literature, in which he took much delight, and all the manifold comfort of his home, and went as a colonel to the war in Mexico. General Cushing was, not long since, Minister to China. For some time he was a conspicuous member of Congress, and he has long been known to the literary world. We do not believe, that any man has made greater sacrifices than himself, in volunteering for the present war.