

We congratulate our agricultural brethren on the prospect of an advance in the price of flour. It will be seen, by an article below, that the demand for this valuable staple has been much increased. Whatever may be the cause, (whether the failure of the harvest in England, or the probability of a war on the continent,) we trust the effect will be permanent. It affords us pleasure to see the hardy and industrious cultivators of the earth rewarded for their toil.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of the 25th, states that Flour was then selling in that city at \$10 per barrel.

The Baltimore Patriot of Monday says: "Flour was at about \$8 on Saturday. Wheat brisk at \$1 80 per bushel—as was Whiskey at 43 cents per gallon. To-day, Monday, the wagon price of Flour is about \$7 50 per barrel."

In the commencement of our editorial duties, we prescribed to ourselves a rule of conduct, by which we intended to be governed. We gave a pledge that our paper should never become the vehicle of scurrility, and that its columns should never be prostituted to the low purpose of traducing those with whom we might differ in opinion. In thus avowing an adherence to the rules of decorum, we entertained a hope that, if incidentally involved in controversy, a similar conduct would actuate those to whom we might be opposed. From the principles thus laid down for our guidance we feel conscious of not having departed. The *Virginia Monitor* shall not, therefore, tempt us, by its puerile and unmeaning rejoinders, to stray from the path of propriety, or to wade through the miry track of scurrility, which has precipitated itself.

We are again troubled by the publication of your time, did not the very same unpleasantry conclusion of the remarks contained in the last *Monitor* demand a more than common courtesy, something more than common attention; the preceding part being entirely too erudite and profoundly logical for our humble comprehension.

The editor hopes we will excuse him, when he gives it as his opinion that, in our statement of the number of deaths, we "stretched the truth." Most unquestionably, we shall excuse him. As we freely allow to all the indulgence of their peculiarities, and as he appears to be particularly fond of indulging in low insinuation and foul invective, far be it from us to molest him in the exercise of his honorable vocation.

Having the concurrent testimony of many respectable persons, as to the correctness of our statement, we consider it quite unnecessary to attempt to convince the editor of the *Monitor* of what he appears determined not to believe, and of which it is entirely unimportant whether he is a believer or not. When called upon, in the language of decency, to give our proofs, they are at hand. The editor of that valuable print may, therefore, take back his beautiful idea of "stretching the truth," and reserve it as a death-blow to the next unfortunate wight on whom he may find it necessary to exercise his all-powerful literary cudgel. For our part, we crouch beneath the stroke, and only beg that he will be charitable enough to spare us, in which case we will willingly yield to him all the advantages to be acquired, and all the glory to be gained, by the use of such low and contemptible sibilary.

IMPORTANT!—FLOUR!

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 24.

We yesterday quoted Flour as current at six dollars per bbl. To-day it is impossible to fix any price on that article. During the night past, no less than six expresses arrived in this city from New York; the ostensible object of which appeared to be the purchase of Flour. There was such a rush in the market for this article, at an early hour, as alarmed the Factors, and we understand but few sales were made.

The New York market was drained yesterday by a passenger, who left the ship *Hercules*, capt. Law, from Liverpool, 60 miles from the land, and was in New York nearly the whole of the day *incog*.

REVOLUTION AT GUAYNA.

A few days previous to the sailing of the Fenelon, just arrived at Boston, news reached Pernambuco of a revolution at Guayana, about twelve leagues to the northward of Pernambuco. A brigade was immediately dispatched to that place to join the Guaynians, and after them a battalion called the Cassadores were sent, who took part with the revolutionists. The people were in great confusion.

From Pernambuco.—Captain Philips writes to his owners in Philadelphia, under date of Sept. 16th, that the Revolutionists, 10,000 strong, were within nine miles of Pernambuco—and adds, "it is something curious that these people wont differ in a political point of view, but the natives here imagine they can manage their own affairs without the aid of Europeans—they are for the King and Constitution. There are not ten Spanish dollars in the place, and as for gold, it has disappeared altogether."

A PIRATE CAUGHT.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 22.

Capt. Gardner, of the sch'r *Walter*, arrived here yesterday from St. Barts. reports that a ship, formerly the U. S. brig *Prometheus*, commanded by a Frenchman named Du Bois, a noted pirate, anchored at the Five Islands a short time before the sailing of the *Walter*. The Governor of St. Barts. having received the intelligence, requested the assistance of Com. Chaytor, of the *Independencia*, in the Buenos Ayrean service, to bring her into port. Accompanied by a Swedish sch'r, with a guard on board, they proceeded on board the pirate, when she was carried without resistance, the crew, with the exception of two, having deserted their vessel at the approach. Du Bois made his escape and could not be traced.

PENSACOLA, SEPT. 22.

Before Mr. Mitchell pronounced the opinion of the court on the question of jurisdiction, (in the case of the Heirs of Vidal vs. John Innerarity,) Governor Jackson made several remarks worthy of himself, and which deserve to be recorded; but the following is so perfectly characteristic, that we should be inexcusable in withholding it from our readers: He said, "I am clothed with powers that no one under a republic ought to possess, and which I trust will never again be given to any man—nothing will afford me more happiness than to learn that Congress, in its wisdom, shall have distributed them properly, and in such manner as is consonant to our earliest and dearest impressions. Yet as I hold these powers by the authority of an act of Congress, and commissions from the President of the United States, it therefore becomes my imperious duty to discharge the sacred trust reposed in me, according to my best abilities; even though the proper exercise of the powers given, might involve me in heavy personal responsibilities. It has been my fortune to be thus circumstanced on other occasions in my various relationships as a public servant, yet I never have, and never will, shrink from the discharge of my public duties from any apprehension of personal responsibility."—[*Floridian*].

LEXINGTON, (KY.) OCT. 8.

General Bernard, of the United States' Corps of Engineers, Col. Totten, Capt. Poussin, and other gentlemen of the same corps, passed through Lexington, on their way to Louisville, in the course of last week, for the purpose of making a survey of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. An appropriation was made by Congress, session before last, on motion of some one of the western members (Col. Johnson or Mr. Clay) to defray the expenses of the survey of the western waters, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of those streams, by government; and we fondly indulge the hope, that this interesting subject will, ere long, engage the serious attention of Congress. The vast extent of the western country, its increasing population, and its importance in a national point of view, give us claims to the consideration of Congress which ought not to be overlooked. The President has selected the most distinguished engineers in the country to perform the duty prescribed by the act above referred to, and their report on the subject will present the actual condition of the Ohio from Louisville to its mouth, and of the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—pointing out the various obstructions and impediments to navigation, including plans of improvement, and probably an estimate of expense, &c. From the talents of those gentlemen, the view which will be presented to them, cannot fail to be highly interesting. The western states ought to unite their efforts in a cause which so vitally interests them, and endeavor to procure a portion of the public revenue for the accomplishment of an object of far greater utility to the whole union, than many others upon which much public money has been expended. [Reporter.]

The Late Occurrences in Florida.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 27.

By the southern mail of Wednesday, we received from our correspondent at Pensacola, a copy of the subjoined Proclamation, by which it seems that Governor Jackson has found himself under the necessity of ordering certain Spanish officers to leave the territory within four days.—[*Nat. Intel.*]

PROCLAMATION,

By Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Provinces of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the Captain General and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the Governors of the said provinces respectively:

Whereas, by the seventh article of the treaty concluded between the U. States and Spain, on the 22d of February, 1819, and duly ratified, it was stipulated that the "Officers and troops of his Catholic Majesty in the territories hereby ceded to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given within six months after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if possible." And whereas, it has this day been made known to me, that the following officers of his Catholic Majesty, to wit: Marcos de Villiers, Bernardo Prieto, Louis Gayarre, Civilo Lessassier, Arnaldo Guillimard, Carlos de Villiers, Pedro de Vegas, and Mariano Latady, and who, according to the said seventh article, ought to have withdrawn from the said ceded territory with the troops of his Catholic Majesty, have, without permission of the existing authorities, contrary to the said seventh article, remained in this city and its vicinity; and whereas it has been made known to me, that the said officers, acting in a distinct body, independent of, and disavowing even a temporary allegiance to the government of the United States, as existing in the Floridas, have been engaged in stirring up disaffection thereto, and in sowing discontent in the minds of the good people of this said province: and whereas it appears that they are the authors of the following false, scandalous, and indecent publication:

"In speaking of Col. Callava's appearance before Gen. Jackson, H. B. ought to have stated, that none of the interrogatories and highly offensive accusations of the General were faithfully interpreted to Col. Callava, any more than the replies of the latter to the former. It was, therefore, out of the power of our chief, not knowing what was said to him, to make the auditory understand how innocent he was of the foul charges with which his unsullied honor was endeavored to be stained.

"Such, in sum, are the observations we had to make on the statement of H. B. and we hope that he and the public will be convinced that we acted from no principle of pusillanimity; that, if, on the one hand, we shuddered at the violent proceedings exercised against our superior—we knew also what was due to a government which is on the most friendly footing with our own. We are, &c. &c.

"THE SPANISH OFFICERS,
"Resident in this place."

And whereas the said publication is calculated to excite resistance to the existing government of the Floridas, and to disturb the harmony, peace, and good order of the same, as well as to weaken the allegiance enjoined by my proclamation, heretofore published, and entirely incompatible with any privileges which could have been extended to the said officers, even if permission had been expressly given them to remain in said province, and, under existing circumstances, a gross abuse of the lenity and indulgence heretofore extended to them:

This is, therefore, to make known to the said officers to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore to have done, from the Floridas, agreeably to the said seventh article, on or before the third day of October next; after which day, if they, or any of them, shall be found within the Floridas, all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to arrest and secure them, so that they may be brought before me, to be dealt with according to law, for the contempt and disobedience of this my proclamation.

Given at Pensacola, this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States the forty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Floridas, &c. &c.

By order of the Governor:
GEO. WALTON,
Secretary of West Florida.

Thanksgiving.—The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the sixth day of December, to be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving. The Governor of New York has appointed the twelfth of December; the Governor of Ohio the twenty-second of November, and the Governors of New-Hampshire and Maine the twenty-ninth of November, to be set apart for the same object.

POSTSCRIPT.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

We learn, from the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, that the Mail was robbed on Friday morning, near Elkton, by a person who had taken a passage in the mail wagon. The driver was seriously wounded by a blow on the back part of the head, before aware of it, and was immediately tied in the wagon, which was driven into adjoining field, where the mail bags were cut open and rifled.

A reward of \$200 is offered by the Postmaster of Baltimore for the apprehension of the robber.

Some suspicious persons have been arrested in Wilmington, (Del.); the result of their examination is not known.

All the open letters and packages have been transmitted to the General Post Office.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 17.

The U. S. brig *Enterprize*, Capt. Kearney, and sch'r. Porpoise, Lieut. Ramage, sailed from Pensacola, the former on the 20th ult. in pursuit of piratical vessels, which had recently committed depredations in that neighborhood.

The beautiful Hat, manufactured by the Miss Hedges of Suffolk county, and purchased at the late Agricultural Fair, by Gen. Bogardus, at the request of several gentlemen, has been presented by Gen. B. to the consort of the first Magistrate of this state.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The Commercial Advertiser of New York states that Major General Brown was attacked, on the 17th instant, just as he was on the point of departing for the seat of government, with a severe paralytic stroke, which deprived him of speech and his right side and limbs of all sense and motion. On the next day, however, such symptoms of amendment had taken place as to give hopes of his recovery, though not an early one.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 26.

We understand the faculty have concurred in a report to the mayor, that the town is in as healthy a state as usual at this season of the year; and that no case of malignant or dangerous fever had occurred for several days. Some have returned to their former dwellings, and the neighboring country has, in a great measure, renewed its intercourse.

Since writing the above, the mayor has issued his proclamation, announcing the restoration of the town to its usual health.

Early Snow.—There was a fall of snow at Portland, (Maine,) on the 19th instant. At Hallowell it fell to the depth of seven inches. There was also snow at Salem, Mass.

DIED,

On Thursday last, after a short illness, MR. DANIEL FAIRMAN, of this place.

On Saturday last, Mrs. MIMA JETT, also of this place.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCT. & NOV. 1821.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
31 Wednesday	6 49	5 11	New 25 7 50 m.
1 Thursday	6 50	5 10	First 2 8 12 a.
2 Friday	6 51	5 9	Full 9 0 49 a.
3 Saturday	6 53	5 7	Last 16 9 34 m.
4 Sunday	6 54	5 6	
5 Monday	6 55	5 5	
6 Tuesday	6 56	5 4	

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would earnestly entreat all persons having accounts due the concern of *Morgan & Shutt*, to come forward and settle the same, which would supersede the disagreeable necessity of causing payment by law. Failing so to do, however, motives of no minor importance will necessarily compel me to the measure.

FURTHER.

As it is my determination to bring my business to a close as early as possible, the remaining stock of Goods will be sold on terms highly accommodating to purchasers, which comprehends many valuable and useful articles, well adapted to the present and approaching season.

JOEL MORGAN.

October 30

TAILORING.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately in the occupancy of Mr. Smithers, where he is determined to carry it on in all its branches in a style that will merit encouragement.

URIAH A. NORRIS.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 30.

N. B.—A few first rate JOURNEYMEN are wanted by the subscriber, to whom liberal wages will be given.

U. A. N.