

FOR THE AMERICAN. Thoughts in Sadness.

Magnificence and beauty are around me, Clouded in the first luxuriance of Spring: The pure bright heavens, and the song of bitds; The breathing fragrance of the balmy air; The clitt'ring waters, and the forests green; All things are beautiful, and tell of joy .-But in the heart-the wither'd blighted beart, There's nought but devolation and despair-Dak-dark, unchanging, hopeless misery. The morning dawns the bright and happy morn, Tha: I was wont to hail in gladness; Now-as its dowy light beams o'er the earth, And the sweet incense of its odorous breath Steals o'er the sense, sick'ning I turn away In wretchedness. The weary day is passed, And evening comes-that hour of pensive thought And feelings deep .- I dare not gaze upon Its coft ning tints, and deep ning slades; nor think I pon the dream of bliss-the Llysian dream, That was within my heart-forever fled. Oh! darkness come, and shroud all things in gloom Vapers and storms, deform this beauteous scene, Which only mocks the ruin that's within! And thou, hir moon! and vesper star of love! Smitting in silv'ry brightness from you depths Of blue! no longer can I gaze on ye! Earth! and Thou Heaven! ye have no joy-No beauty now for me. Sanbury, April 26.

## Domestic Industry and National Indepen-

We alluded some days ugo to the policy adopted and rigidly prosecuted by Great Britain towards this country while it was in a state of and suppressed.

more declared that the executing of assembles main dependence. - Baltimore American. torics in her colonies of America tended to lessen their dependence upon Great Britain."

The woollen manufacture was at that period the most important of all the branches of manufacturing industry, the use of cotton being comparetively limited. In 1719, a law was passed by parliament, "that ne wool, yarn, or woolien manufactures of their American plantations should be shipped there, or even laded, in order to be transported from thence to any place whatever."

In 1732, a report appeared from the London Board of Trade, in compliance with a legislative corred: "In New England, New York, Contime, may be carried on in greater degree, unless on early stop be put to their progress."

by the hatters of London that some of the American colonists were engaged in the manuexportation of hats out of any of his majesty's colonies or plantations in Amerca, and to restrain the number of apprentices taken by the bat-makers, in the said colonies or plantations. hats in Great Britain!" By this act not only was the exportation of hats from the colonies to a foreign port prohibited, but their transporor other carriage, to the intent or purpose to be savage fartitude. - Dubuque Express. exported, transported, shipped-off, &c., and no person was allowed to make hats unless he had gay-one time,"

shoe.

Stater was established in 1790, about seven years after the close of the Revolutionary war. President Washington delivered his inaugura! address in a suit of broad cloth from this factory, which was located at Hartford, Connecticut.

One great result of the war of independence was to free the American people from the restrictive enactments of the British payliament on this very subject of donestic manufactures. At the organization of the government under Washington, the policy of protection to American industry was established; yet such was the prostration of the country at the close of a long war, and such the hards of dependence fostered by the controlling inflaence of Great Britain during our colonial relations, that but | Enquiret states that General Work, Commandant slow progress was made for many years. The and creating a foreign demand for agricultural circumstances.

The war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain compelled a resort to domestic manufactures in this country. Many establishments rose; but the duration of the war was too brief to allow them to become firmly fixed, Upon the return of peace, the large importations of British goods that immediately took place proved ruinous to most of our manufacturing establishments.

The tariff of 1816 was intended to give permanency to our policy on this important subject. The necessity of giving security and steadiness to domestic industry was deeply felt, as a measure indispensable to the national independence. The designs of Great Britain to prostrate American manufactures have been cherished since the Revolution as decidedly as before that event-although the modes of carrying them out have been and continue to be different. It was affirmed by a British statesman within the present century that the United States were more valuable to Great Britain than they would rapid growth of country under a republican gos gers into the deep. Of this one of the survivors, vernment had enlarged its capacity as a mar- Mary Carr, gives the following account: ket for British manufactures, beyond anything | Can't reccollect who was thrown over until they system had continued.

political men in the country willing and anxious to bring us back again into something like a colonial dependence upon England. The policy of low duties on foreign manufactures will do it, if it is adopted; the British manufacturers desire nothing better. They will not hesitate to ship at a loss, if by such means they can hope to break down our domestic establishments; for such has been their course repeatedly.

But the time has now come when a firm and decided stand is to be taken in behalf of our own colonial dependence upon her. The chief ob- industry and native resources. Mr. JEFFERSON ject of England then, as now, was to preserve once said he could almost wish that an ocean her foreign possessions as markets for her man- of fire rolled between us and Europe. Withprisciples; and for this end all attempts at home out desiring such after isolation, we may all manufactures in her colonies were ancouraged wish to see this Republic strongly planted on a foundation of its own, and relying on its own As early as 1699, the Boundary of Constitutional industry and its own resources, as its sure and

## Retributive Justice of the Indian.

An event took place at Prarie Du Chien, last week which strongly marks the savage characto the heart; he made almost superhuman ef- me over"-"Charles," says he, "you most go," touched him he surrendered and walked back, H. lines, "Holmes spare his life, be is all that reand scated himself upon the dead body , without mans out of fifteen of William Lidden's family," several gentlemen interfered in behalf of the and praying, "the Lord have mercy on me;" I more, because these manufactures in process of gociation the savage sat upon the body of his foe, smoking his pipe, perfectly indifferent as to the issue, and when told he must die, he de-In 1731 complaints were made to parliament | liberately removed his pipe, giving the usual "Ugh !" His executioner then stepped behind him, and with a single blow of the hatchet, facture of wool hats. An act of parliament severed the right arm at the shoulder: upon tollowed not long afterwards "to prevent the this the Indian resumed his pipe, and began to smoke as if nothing 'had happened; in a short time the executioner, with a blow, severed the left arm. The Indian still retained his upright position, not a muscle of his face changand for the better encouraging the making of ing; a third blow across the small of the back brought him to the ground; even then his countenance were the same cold, serene and stoic impression. He was however, soon cut in tation also from one British colony to another ; pieces by the relatives of the dead man. This they could not "be laden upon any horse, cart was an instance of Indian retribution and

Two BROTHERS DROWNED. - Two brothers served an apprenticeship of seven years, nor named James and Alexander Sudney, one a could be have more than two apprentices at passenger and the other a hand on board the steamer Ontario, on the Ohio river, had a quar-Similar acts of restriction were passed to rel, owing to one of them being intoxicated, discourage other kinds of manufacture. Lord The drunken brother, after the affair ceased, CHATHAM declared in Parliament that the Brit- deliberately jumped overboard. Natural feelish colonists in North America ought not to be ling of course precapted the other to his rescue, allowed to manufacture even a nail for a horse. He accordingly plunged into the river, to save the enemy, and the 15th of April was the day fixed his brother, when after much struggling, both The first woollen manufactory in the United sunction watery grave. Thus we have a lesson in lunguage not to be misunderstood, of the from as many different directions. dreadful consequences of intemperance.

> Ex President Van Bonen, accompanied by Mr. PALLEING, left Mobile on the 10th instant for New Orleans, after having spent several days in Mobile, during which time personal ciil ties were tendered to him by many of its citizens, without respect to party. The Register states that he is to remain about a week at New hours ies, Orleans, and will proceed thence to Kentucky where he will by invitation visit Mr. Chay, at Mellon. In consequence thereof the officers had Ashland, and afterwards Gen. Jackson at the Meraflage,-Nat. Intelligencer.

Darage or New York .-- The Contier and wars in Europe, also, beginning with the French the barbor of New York in a proper state of deof the Eastern Department, is engaged in spatting revolution and continuing through a long pe-fence, and during the last week mounted upwards ried, gave such advantages to our people by of two hundred gone in the different fortifications. throwing a vast carrying trade into their hands. It is added that in a very few days there will be mounted at the Narrows, and on Governor's and B. M's chr. Pantabon wont ashore at Cape Roxo, productions, that the inducements to embark Ellis' Limits upwards of Four Hundred pieces of and whilst in that psedicament, she was ettseked largely in manufacturing enterprises were not heavy Ordance, consisting of 24's, 32's and 42's. so strong as they would have been under other The works on Hedlow's Island (Four Would) are somewhat of a fight. The crew of the schooner of

The Trial of Holmes.

The trial of A. W. Holmes at Philadelphia for manslaughter for throwing overboard, from the long boat of the ship William Brown, Francis Askins, was concluded on Saturday, after occupying six days. The testimony was that of persons on board. It established that the ship struck an iceberg in the night of April 19th; thirty-three of those on board got into the long-boat. Holmes the prisoner made considerable effort to get a sick gid into the boat and gave her his cravat and trausers to wrap about her feet. The Captain, who went into the jolly boat, kept alongside the long-boat until morning, took all the names of those on board and give them a compass and chart. On his leaving the mate said to him, 'Cartain we'll have to draw lots;' the Captain replied, I know what you mean; I don't want to hear more about it.' It raised a good deal and the boat had to be continually bailed out. When the next night came the sea became calm; there was plenty of toom in the boat, and none of those on board were frozen or insensible. Some one cried out that have been if they had remained colonics, the beat was stoking-side mate said, 'we must go The reason was that we were no expense to to work-this work won't do -and then com-England, as most of her colonies are, while the menced the terrible tragedy of throwing the passen-

that could have been expected, if the colonial came to Frank Askins; the sailors came to him; he said to them 'I'll not go ou', you know I work It is a matter of regret that there should be well all the time; I'll work like a man till morning, and do what I can to keep the boat clear of water; I have five sovereigns, and I'll give it for my life till morning, and when morning comes, if God does not belp us we will cust lots said I'll go out like a man if it is my turn; don't put me out until I get a speaking a few words to Mrs. Edgar ; Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar, can't you do something for me; she made no 'reply that I could hear; then they put him out.

Mary, his youngest sister, was crying about him : Oh," says she, "don't put out my brother-if you put him out, put me out, too, I'm willing to die the death of my brather, but don't part me and my brother," immediately they laid hold on her and throw her out after him.

There was Jack Stewen, Murray Holmes and Charley Smith, but which of the four it was that threw Askins overbeard I cannot say; they all eatched him and dragged him; when they put over Mory, E len, the other sister, was crying : they catched hold of Eilen, and wh a they had taken her up, "Oh," says she, "don't put me over naked, all I request is to give me my mantle;" some of the sailors lifted up something and threw ter. Two Indians of the Winnebago nation, in after her, but it was not her mantle; I heard quarrelled, upon which one stabbed the other Charles Conlin say, "Holmes, dear you won't put forts to escape, but the moment his pursuers and immediately he laid hold of him; I said to once attempting to escape. The relatives of Belified him up and put him over, and as he the dead Indian placed him upon the body, when went down I heard the plunge; I heard him crying requisition, in which the following passage oc- captive, and requested that he might be allow- saw no one assisting Hobnes ; there were sixteen ed to go, because he was not so much in fault thrown overboard; a short time of er daylight on necticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Ma. as the other. They were answered, that if Wednesday I heard a man cry out that they saw ryland, they have fullen into the menufacture "white men" would pay fifteen dollars to the the most of a vessel; they took an oar and a shawl of woollen. It is to be wished, that some ex- mother of the deceased, he might go, otherwise, that belonged to me for a flag; I don't know how pedicut may be fallen upon, to direct thoughts he must die. This condition not being com- long it was, but as soon as the vessel came to us from undertakings of this nature; so much the plied with, he was doomed. During this newere thirty-one went down with the vessel; there was one thrown over, I don't know his name, but Rhodes looked at the man who threw him ever and said, "Oh, cruel! cruel for

The testimony for the defence related merely to the manner in which the throwing overboard was accomplished; there were no variations of any importance, George M. Dallas, E-q., and Wm. Meredith, the District Attorney, conducted the cause for the Prosecution, and Messrs, flazlehur-t and David Paul Brown for the Defence. The charge of Judge Baldwin was full and fucid, and the Jury, after along absence, came in with a verdict of Guarry-recommending Lim to the mercy of the Court - N. Y. Tribune.

# Interesting from Florida.

An officer of the U.S. Army in Florida, who left the Territory on the 14th instant, informs the editor of the Savannah Republican that there are not probably more, on a fair estimate, than ninety tegerlars left in the Territory of Florida. A por tion of these, under Som Jones and the Prophet. are new in the Everglades-the rest under Hallech Tintenugger and a Creek chief, Otenka, whose some now, for the first time, we believe, s e. t red upon the military annuls are at present in the Coveof the Wilklacooche, Col. Wonra has planned the most judic ous attick upon this stronghold of upon for the assault, which will be made by six different columns of troops, who will concentrate

The substance, therefore, of the whole news received lately from the seat of war, is, that hostilities are very near a conclusion. Such is the impression among the officers of the Army now in the field, and public opinion, which is more slow to decide than that of those engaged in the conflict, will soon arrive at the conclusion that there is not much remaining to be done in Florida in the way of

It was quite sickly among the troops at Fort sent their families to Palifka, and the troops, with the exception of a small guard, were to fall back about four mlies from the Post to an adjacent pine

# Latest from Africa.

Ball, American.

We have received, by the Gentleman, advices from the coast of Africa to the 21st of March. We learn that in the latter end of February, H.

by the natives, the wild Fullucks, which ended in war succeeded in whipping the Fallucks, k ling a gd and reshipped by our merchants here."

good many of them, and taking about twenty | Tide Water and Susquehanna Canal Companies. prisoners, all of whom were carried to the River Gambia in the schooner; which got off shore soon

It is not expected by many that the Mendians taken hence in the Gentlemen will remain long civil zed. The savage is in them, and all the abolitionists in the world can't get it out of them. Nothing but hard work on a plantation will do.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 30, 1842.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY.-The ninth number of this valuable periodical, edited by Robley Dunglison, M. D, has been received. It is a work that ought to be in the hands of every physician,

- THE SIGNAL-The subscription price of this spir ted little sheet has been reduced to \$1 per annum, payable in advance. The Signal is well conducted, and ably advocates the claims of Col. R. M. Johnson for the Presidency,
- O'T ENCAMPMENT.-There is to be a military encartament near Danville, on the 24th of May, Arrangements have been made to provide tents and other camp equipage, and a number of volunteer corps have already signified their intention to be present. Those companies who may wish to join the encampment, are requested to inform the committee of invitation as soon as possible.
- O'T A breach has occurred in the North Branch Canal, a few miles from Berwick, which will interropt the navigation some days.
- of United States Lean.-We from from the Washington papers that offers have been made

or The British Steamship Brittannia arrived at Boston on the 21st inst. The account of the destruction of the Brilish troops in Affghanistan is confirmed. The number said to have perished is variously stated from eight to ten thousand. She brings no other news of importance, other than that Other potent causes—the general depression received by the Great Western.

## Johnson Mertine.

The last Danville Intelligencer contains the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Columbia, in favor of Col. Richard M. Johson, held at Danville on the 18th inst. A number of racy and pointed resolutions were adopted. There is a bloodless war going on in that county between the friends of Buchman and Johnson, and each party is quite as active, and withal as seriousas if the Star of the North was to decide the next Presidential contest. When our pugnacious neighbors have definitively settled the matter, if they will be kind enough to inform us "which way the battle went," we will endeavor to get up a meeting in old Northumberland to celebrate daunted valor of the victors.

# Chode Island.

The election under the people's constitution took place on Monday the 48th inst. On the Wednes day following, the election for State officers under the old charter was held. At the former there were opwards of 600 votes polled, and at the latter upwands of 7,000. Thus the matter stood at the last dates. There seemed to be but fittle apprehension of violence between the two parties, and it is the impression that the dispute will be settled peacea-

#### James Buchanan and the Tariff. We are pleased to find the following remarks in

a speech made in the Senate by Mr. Buchanan, on the 7th inst., on Mr. Walker's amendment to the Loan Bill. All that the friends of Domestic Industry ask, is that the revenue from imports should be sufficient to support the administration of the Government, and gradually extinguish the existing debt. In raising this revenue, however, they desire "a just discrimination in favor of the great interests of the country-its agriculture, its manufacture and its commerce.

"Some of the advocates of a high protective tariff throughout the country desire that we should give away the lands in order to create the necessity for imposing higher doties on imports. Str. I am not in tayor of a high protective tariff. I am not in favor of raising more revenue from imports than is necessary to support the Administration of the Government, and gradually extinguish the existing debt. In raising this revenue, however, I would make, so far as nev vote or nev voice may have any influonce, a discrimination—a moderate and just discrimination, in favor of the great interest of Bonds issued, 1841 the country-its agriculture its manufactures and its commerce. I do not wish now to anticipate what I intend to say upon the tariff question ; but thus much I shall declare, that in raising revenue, I would afford incidental encour- Loan from the State of agenient and protection to those great interests which will render us independent of foreign nations for articles of indispensible necessity, both in peace and war. To impose a tariff merely for the sake of protection-to make this the principal instead of the incident, would in my opinion, not only be unwise, but might be destructive to the very interests sought to be prolarren. The prevailing disease is fever and ague. tected. I hope, ere long, to have an opportunity of expressing my opinions at length upon this important subject.

The Susquehanna Advocate, Havre de

"Business about the Busin has been quite lively this week and is daily increasing. During . for tolls, the past week ending this morning, seventeen boats have been towed to Philadelphia, loaded with wheat, lumber, flour, iron, back, &c., five have been towed to Baltimore, carrying wheat, flour and whiskey. Twelve have been unload-

James Hepburn, Esq., President of these companies, has made a report to the Governor of Maryland, in which he states that deeds of trust have been executed by the companies, to a cure an equitable ap- "The nominal capital of the cank is portionment of the net revenues of the canal among the creditors, giving preference to the interest due to the State of Maryland, and to those individuals who had raised money at periods when it was indispensable to the progress and security of the work, and without any other consideration than its advancement, and the benefit of the general creditors and stockholders.

The Deeds of Trust contain further provisions authorizing the creditors of the company to exchange and convert the evidences of debt which they now hold against the company into bonds payable Jan 1, 1847, to include the interest due at the time of conversion, and requiring the convers on to be made within one year from the date of the instruments. The instruments further provide, that after paying the interest to the State of Maryland, and the preferred debts, that the surplus of revenue shall be paid to the general creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, including the claims which shall be converted into bonds as above described. It further reserves to the company the right to fund the debts due by them, or to raise by way of morigage or otherwise, a perman nt loan for their payment.

The Report further states:

"The Companies are without present funds, and their only resource is, of course, in the tolls of the Canal : and in the credit to which they may be deemed entitled as owners of a work yielding a certain annual income. If it were already certainly established by actual results, that the annual revenue from tells will be fully adequate to pay the annual interest to the State, the annual interest on the other debts. Bills receivable, and all the expenses connected with the management of the Canal, the debts would be deemed by all to be abundantly secure; and although the actual payment of these debts may thereby be deferred, any arrangement must be deemed desirable, which will produce these results. The President and Directors fully believe that in a very few years the annual revenue from tolls will be more than sufficient to insure these results. The tolls for the first to take part of the foan at pur, and on otherwise year were very limited in amount, and dad rift auch exceed the sum of \$40,000. The tells of the present year have exceeded those of the last about \$30,000.—But as has already been remarked the Navigation hitherto has been frequently interrupted by breaches in the banks of the Canal, and persons have naturally preterred to continue their former channels of communication, until the banks should be found to have become consolidated and entirely secure. of trade and the consequent limited supplies, as yet, from the Coal and Iron regions of the Susquehanna Valley, and the unfinished condition of some of the connecting links, between the lot! regions and the lines of Canal Navigation. have concurred with other things, to effect, most sensibly the revenues from tolls. But now that the Canal is known to be in perfect order, it is believed that the business of the next season will commence under auspices far more favorable; and that in the course of a few years, the tolls will have so far increased as to yield a steady annual revenue at least three or four times as great as the receipts of the present

> The following general statement is appended to of wale.

and Tide Water Canal Companies.

Cost of Construction.—This account embraces all payments made to Jan. 1, 1-12 for constructing, repairing and conducting the Company's works-it being credited with the tolls received 3,192 724 30

Conestoga Connexion. Cost of erecting Dam Outlet Lock, purchase of Tow Bouts &c. forming the con nexion with the works of Conestoga Navigation Compa-164,877 18 Real Estate. Damages, including Counsel fees 50,129 63 Canal Boat (Harrisburg) 1941 64 3,438,402 74 Maryland Susq. Canal 120,100 05 purchase. Office expenses and pay of officers, agents, collectors, &c. 1841 1,593 00 Repairs, pay of Lock 1,891 49 Kerpers, &c. Due on contract for ad-3,484 49 vances on Maryland Sterling Bonds. 100,000 00 Stocks and sundry balances due the Com-40,635, 29 pany.

140 635 29 3,702,022 52 1,250,785 00 80 000 00 142,231 97 1842 1844 323,500 00 1846 64,257 25 1847 33,758 76 \*643,746 98 Maryland, 1,000,000 80 Scrip issued Jan. 1 18010, at 12 months 14.457 20 Do. Jan. 1, 1841, at 6 42,802 00 and 12 months 57,259 20 Bills payable 311,058 88 Small notes (\$1 \$2 \$3 184,284 00

256,400 00 \$100° Da. (written) Jan. J, 1842, on Tyester 18,857 39 275,257 39 Due hills issued Jan. 1. 1841, tedeematic Sundry balances due by the Company 3,702,922 52

Surquehanna Canal office, Philadelphia, March 31st, 1812.

Post Notes (\$50 and

The Girard Bank

The Committe of Investigation made their report to a meeting of the stockholders on the 23d mst., from which it appears that :-

one hundred thousand shares, at

\$5,000,000 00 It holds of its own stock, at par, 24,-172 shares. 1.708,600 00

Leaving its actual capital only \$3,291,400 00 When the bank closed on the 27th of January last, its assets, exclusive of its own stock were. 4,700,000 00

Its habilities, exclusive of those to its stockholders, appear to have been 1,432 692 00 3.266,308 00

So that, if all the assets were available at the price they cost the bank, they would still be insufficient to meet its liabilities to the public, and return to the stockholders the par value of their stock.

But as it is certain that, even under the most skilful and judicious management, an immense loss must be sustained in realizing from such a mass of depreciated assets as those held by the bank, rather than attempt to estimate it-magnitude, it is deemed expedient to submit to the stockholders a condensed statement of the prominent items upon which it must arise, to the end that they may judge for themselves of the probable value of the securities upon which they must rely for the payment of the remaining liabilities of the bank.

On the 9th of February, when this Committee commenced its labous, the assets of the bank con-

sisted of the following items, as per statement : Bi4s discounted, 1 748 073 46 Sondry Stocks and Loans, 3.107.726.00 190,617 72 Due from City Banks, 2,122 74 Reat Estate. 165,864 48 Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vickshurg. 372,622 57

Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, 35,677 53 Planters' Hank Natchez, 14,522 44 Due from andry Banks and Corpora-23,542 07

65 660,769 76

BILLS DISCOUNTER, Under this head, in the statement, is included what is denominated active tills mounting to And bills lying over, about

214 555 00 1.433,518 00 \$1,748,073,00 Many of the active tells have, and others pro-

bably will be paid at materity; some have been paid in part and renewed for the balance, while others will be over and probably be lost, The bills lying over, or suspended debt, amount

ing to 1,433,518 dollars, it made up of loans secured on various stocks, nearly all of which are greatly depreciated, and, if forced into the market at present would yield scare ly any thing. SUNDRY STOCKS AND LOANS

This large item of \$,107,726 dollars, consists of a vest number of large loans, based upon an endless variety of stocks, bonds, and mortgages-among which are about \$800,000 of Stonington the Report. It seems to us very singular that the Radroad bonds and Stocks; about \$600,000 of small and post notes should be placed on the credit North American Trust Company's bonds ; \$440,side of the account, while a large amount of these | 000 of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent stock; with a notes are in the hands of individuals unredeemed, proportion of Memphis Bank of Tennesse, Grand and the companies refu e to take them in payment. Gulf, and a variety of other stocks, in smaller amounts; included also, under this head, is \$1,-General Statement of Accounts, Suspichanna 708 600 of Grard Bonk stock."

> From the whole statement there is no don't but that the note holders will be fully poid, but whether the stockholders will receive anything, must depend upon the amount which can be realized from the depreciated stocks which the bank holds.

# Latest from Texas.

News from Texas up to the 12th inst. has been received. There has been no fighting by land. Com, Moese has taken two Mexican Schooners laden with sait, in eight of Vera Cruz; the Mexicans made little recistance though provided with a large schooner mounting Paixhan guns. Yucatan has promptly paid her stipulated amount to the Texian Navy. Letters from Tampico to the 21st ultimo say that proparations are in constant progress there for prosecuting the war against Texas. The quotas of international debt have been suspended, the resources of the country carefully 'husbanded, and the Custom House funds at Matatamoros applied to the support of the army. If all these fail it is said Santa Ana will lay violent hands on the property of the church. Col. Kinney, a Texian officer, is shid to have accepted the terms of Arista's procla-

### FOR THE AMERICAN. Brigade Inspector.

I am pleased to find that the prospects of electing Capt. Wm. H. Kase to the office of Brigade Inspector is so flattering. He is an active and encractic young officer, well acquainted with military tactics, and in every respect qualified for the station. In our neighborhood, where he is well known, he will receive almost a unanimous vote, and I hope he may be supported generally in other battallions. SHAMOKIN.

# BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE ANERICAN April 26. FLOUR ..- A sale of 200 bbls, Susquehanna as \$5.874 on time with interest added. Sales of small parcels at \$6.75 cash.

GRAIN .- A sale of very prime Pennsylvania ted was made to day at \$1,34 for shipment, and another cargo of prime Pennsylvania at \$1 30. Sales to-day of white Corn at 55 a 56 cts. and of vellow at 58 a 60 cts. The last sales of Rye were at 65 cts.-It is now wanted and would bring an advance. We quote Oats at 40 a 42 cts, for Mil. and 38 a 40 cts. for Virginia.

WHISKEY .- The demand is limited and sales moderate. We quote hhds, at 184 cents, and bols. at 20 cts. The wagon price of bbls, 16 cts. exclusive of the barrel.