

THE TEXANS AND THE INDIANS.

The following bloody battle, recently fought at Texas with the Indians, will be read with interest:

"Hays, with his small but daring band, had seen high up on the Piedmonts to ascertain whether there was any encampment of Indians in that section, and was returning after an unsuccessful search, when being encamped about four miles east of the Pinto Trace, at a point nearly equidistant from Boxar, Gonzales and Austin, the guard stationed in his rear to watch out on his trail discovered about ten Indians following it, and immediately reported the fact to Hays. They were seen about the same time by the Indians, who fell back into some brush with scattering timber intermixed. The Texans saddled up and advanced towards this place of concealment, when three or four Indians made their appearance, and, as if for the first time perceiving the white men, fled with great precipitation and apparent alarm. Hays, however, was too old an 'Indian fighter' to be caught by such traps, and made no effort at pursuit. As soon as the Indians saw this stratagem was of no avail, they came out of the timber, and displayed their whole force in line, some 75 in number. Greatly superior as was their force, Hays at once determined to attack them. His men were highly disciplined, of tried courage, their horses well broke, and the average number of shots to each man about eight. The face of the country in that section is broken and rocky, with a growth of shrubby live oaks and black jacks, with an undergrowth of brush. A short distance in the rear of the Indians was a steep hill, from the summit of which stretched a prairie plain, its sides rocky and covered with brushwood. The Texans advanced slowly, the Indians falling back until they crowned the hill, where they dismounted, formed in line, and secure in the strength of their position, called to Hays, as he approached, 'Charge, charge!' When the Texans reached the foot of the hill, from the nature of the ground, they were concealed from the view of the Indians. At that point Hays wheeled his little band at full speed some two or three hundred yards around the base of the hill, ascended it at the same place, gained the level ground above, and made his appearance at full charge on the flank of the Indians, in the direction in which they little expected to see him. They at once leaped upon their horses, and before they were well prepared to receive him he was in their midst.

The Indian line gave way when the shock of the charge struck it, but wheeling on each flank they charged the Texans with wild yells, secure of their prey, since on horseback they deem themselves invincible. Yet never before had they encountered anything like discipline. Back to back the Texans received them, and the close and deadly fire of their pistols and augers emptied many a saddle. Thus, hand to hand, the fight lasted some fifteen minutes, the Indians using their spears and arrows, and the Texans their "repenting" pistols. Scarcely a man of the little band that was not grazed by spear or arrow; their gun stocks, knife handles and saddles perforated in many places. Walker and Gillespie, two of Hays' band, were speared through and through, and several were wounded. It was too hot to last. The Indians fell back, closely pressed by the whites. Again and again were they rallied by their chief, whose voice, after the first onset, was alone heard, directing their movements, only again to be routed, losing in each well contested conflict some of their bravest warriors. The pursuit had now been pressed for nearly two miles. The Texans had loaded their arms in detail, some halting for that purpose, whilst the others hung on the rear of the enemy. The Indians had made their last rally, reduced in number to about thirty-five, and were driven back with great loss, when the voice of the chief again rose high, exhorting them to turn once more, whilst he dashed backwards and forwards amongst his men, to bring them back to the charge. The Texans had exhausted nearly all their shots. Hays called out to know which of the men had a loaded gun. Gillespie rode forward and answered that he was charged. "Dismount and shoot the chief," was the order. At the distance of thirty steps the ball did its office. Madly dashing a few yards, the gallant Indian fell, to rise no more, and in wild affright at the loss of their leader, the others scattered in every direction in the brushwood.

Thus ended a battle, which is almost without a parallel in border warfare. It was a fair "stand up fight," and the Indians never evinced greater bravery. Twenty-three of them were counted dead upon the field, and as many more are known to have been wounded, many of them mortally. No shot was fired at a distance of more than eight or ten steps, with the exception of the last, a fact which shows the desperation of the conflict. Of Col. Hays' men, Peter Fox was shot through the head, and died on the spot; R. A. Gillespie and Samuel Walker were dangerously wounded with lances, the latter supposed to be mortally. He was one of the Mier prisoners who escaped last year from Tucubayn, near Mexico. Col. Hays was at Washington at last dates. He is confident there were several Mexicans among the Indians.

SPECIE.—The imports of specie into the United States during the year 1843, from all quarters, were \$23,265,552. Of this large amount \$17,000,000 were in gold coin, and \$6,000,000 in silver. The exports of specie from the United States in the same year were \$3,618,309, which made the excess of the imports over the exports,—or in other words made the net increase of specie for the year,—\$20,167,153.

Cheap Postage in England.

Prof. E. WRIGHT, now on a visit to England, has the following remarks on Cheap Postage in one of his Letters published in the Boston Chronicle:

"You may send a letter of no matter how many pieces of paper, or containing no matter what dry substance, if it does not weigh over half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a penny or two cents; if it weighs less than an ounce four cents, and so on. This has wonderful consequences. It sets all the people to corresponding, re-suscitates old friendships, creates new ones, facilitates all manner of traffic, and pays the government a clear profit of \$3,000,000 per annum! It may be called the grand civilizer and educator of the people. The poorest girl that can express her ideas by pot-hooks, now corresponds with her poor parents while out at service; and she wishes to remunerate them a few shillings of her earnings, she has only to pay three pence or six cents at the post office for a money order and inclose it in a letter, and the government then becomes not only the bearer, but the insurer of the money. It cannot be lost, and the party to whom it is sent is as sure to get it as if it were handed to him in silver. The convenience of this arrangement for making little purchases, collecting little debts, &c., must be felt to be understood.

"In connection with the great carriers, whose arrangements for the delivery of parcels, after the manner of Har den & Co. ramify over the whole kingdom, the cheap postage and money order system give the country all the advantages of the city. They give a life blood circulation, which make people strong, wise and happy. I wish I could blow a trumpet on this subject that 'would reach every log-house beyond the mountains.' Fellow-countrymen, we have the power in the United States to have a system as good and as cheap. For Heaven's sake, do not let us pick our own pockets any longer for the benefit of people who will not even thank us. If our Federal Government cannot do this for us, it is not worth having. This postage system is the best thing I have seen in England. For the sake of it, I could almost put up with the monkey tricks and the 'mean tricks of the aristocracy.'

Fatal and Distressing Occurrence.

We find in the Baltimore Sun the particulars of a most deplorable accident which occurred at Centreville, Anne Arundel county, from a foolish tampering with loaded fire-arms. In consequence of an attempt some time since to rob the store of Messrs. Arthur Emory & Company, a young man had slept in it, and for his protection a large horse pistol had been very heavily loaded and deposited in the store. On Tuesday last, a young man, about 16 years of age, named Daniel Newman, son of Mr. Daniel Newman Sr., lumber merchant, a wealthy and most highly respectable citizen of that place, being in the store, took up the pistol, and on doing so was warned not to touch it, as it was very heavily loaded. He remarked, however, that it was not primed; and on attempting to cock it, found it would not yield. He then turned the muzzle toward his person, and pushing the cock back with his thumb, it suddenly gave way, and his hand slipping, the contents were discharged, the whole load in one solid mass entering his body, and lodged in and about the liver. He exclaimed, "I am shot," and rushed forward towards the door, where he was met by Mr. John N. Denning, who had been attracted by the noise, and sunk in his arms. A physician was instantly summoned, and as soon as he had examined the wound, he was asked by the young sufferer, "Shall I die, Doctor—tell me, shall I die?" Mr. Denning begged the Doctor to tell him, and he was accordingly informed that he would die in a few minutes. The unfortunate youth immediately addressed himself to prayer, in which he continued until he expired, within fifteen minutes after the accident. The event caused a most painful sensation throughout the whole community. So completely was the father prostrated by the knowledge of the accident, which was communicated to him at his farm, some miles distant, that he was unable to speak, even to the utterance of a single word, for hours.

JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.—Some of the London editors complain bitterly, at the immense quantity of provisions and nick-nacks, which Brother Jonathan is pouring into Great Britain. The London Morning Post, for example, has an article upon the subject, which commences thus:

"It will not escape observation, that the Americans continue to pour in their farming produce upon us. We have in the list of the Prince Albert's cargo, 1,554 packages of lard, 1,508 packages of cheese, and 540 packages of cured beef; all of them commodities that may be supplied by our own people, in the most ample abundance and perfection. We have also a further importation of clocks, chairs, brooms and biscuits, so that, while thousands of poor people are roaming about the country in search of employment, many of whom have been deprived of it in consequence of the sinking condition of our native agriculture, the Americans have the privilege of serving us not only in the capacity of butchers, bakers, cheesemongers, and the like, upon a large scale, but of becoming our clock, broom, and chairmakers. The contents of 1,150 packages of merchandise, of which no particulars are given, may be believed to comprehend a variety of things, the importation of which from foreign countries, interfere directly with English industry."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 27, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEO. M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

ELECTORS.
For President and Vice President of the U. States
WILSON McCANDLESS, Senatorial.
ASA DIMOCK, Representative.

- 1. GEO. F. LEIDMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHUBARLE,
- 2. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 14. NATH'L B. ELDREDG,
- 3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVINE,
- 4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN,
- 5. SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY,
- 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ARSENEY,
- 7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS,
- 8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. Wm. PATTERSON,
- 9. WM. HELDRICH, 21. ANDREW BERKE,
- 10. CONRAD SUMNER, 22. JOHN M'GILL,
- 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
- 12. JONAS BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT OER.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Our Court will commence on Monday, the 5th of August next. If the weather is not too warm, much business will be done inside, and much boring outside the Court House.

ANOTHER MEETING.—A pole-raising will be held at Berwick, on the 29th inst. The Harvest Home Celebration has been postponed until that time. Those who will be at the meeting at Northumberland, on the 26th, are invited to attend.

GRAIN.—We regret to see the price of grain so low. Wheat has been selling at Baltimore from 70 to 80 cts. for inferior. Pennsylvania from 80 to 86. The papers speak of the crops as being generally good, but this is found to be with many exceptions. In Perry county there is scarcely any good wheat, nearly all of it having been injured by rust. This is the case in many counties. In Ohio, it is said, the crops have been much injured. The grain is small and light. No samples have yet been offered at Cincinnati, that would command more than 50 cts.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Weikel, a young man about 18 years of age, was killed on Monday last, on the inclined plane at Buck Ridge, a few miles above Shamokin. He was engaged, in company with his brother, in bringing down a train of Coal Cars, which were running at a pretty rapid speed when he jumped off, near the foot of the plane, for the purpose of turning the wheel, when he fell under the cars. The wheels passed over his shoulders and arms, crushing him in a most frightful manner. He was carried in a house close by and died in a few hours after. Doctors Joseph and John Robbins were called in, but were not able to render him any assistance.

SUPREME COURT.—This court has been in session at this place for the last three weeks. The Judges are all present. The list is an unusually long one, and it is doubtful whether the causes will be all reached. The Court will adjourn on or about the 3d of August next. The first week of the court Judge Rodgers was absent, at Cambria county, to hear a motion for a new trial, in the case of the Flanagan, convicted of murder. The motion was denied and the prisoners will be hung, unless they should be pardoned. This term of 4 weeks, will be the longest we have had since the division of the district. The terms then only lasted from 3 to 4 weeks. This is an evidence of the great increase of business, and certainly a considerable increase of the labor of the Judges, whose offices are anything but sinecures. We know no professional men who labor more diligently and faithfully than the Judiciary of Pennsylvania.

POST MASTER.—Samuel B. Diemer has been appointed Post Master at Cattawissa Forge, Columbia county, in place of G. Shuman, resigned. Mr. Diemer was formerly of this place, and is not only well qualified, but well worthy of the situation.

Money is still abundant in the cities and can be obtained at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Relief notes are quoted at 12 per cent. Other mercantile country paper, about the same. The Northumberland Bank and Columbia Bridge Co. are the only Banks, of the interior, whose notes are at par.

Counterfeit \$20, on the Lebanon Bank, are in circulation, signed by Thomas Wilson, Cashier, and E. E. Smith, President. These men have never been officers of the Bank.

The State elections, which will take place in August, will enable us to judge pretty nearly of the result of the Presidential election. The excitement is now nearly at its height. In fact scarcely anything else is talked of, and nothing will be talked of but politics until after the elections are over.

Many of our Whig friends are prone to find fault with the Democratic Press, for what they term their vulgarities and personalities. We have always avoided such a course, not only because it is useless and improper, but because it is degrading to the dignity and character of a gentleman, and no one but a gentleman, in the true sense of the term, should be permitted to control a public Press. The Whig Press have, however, nothing to complain of, on this score. They are certainly greatly in advance (especially in the country) of their democratic brethren, in the use of epithets and low personalities. The Miltonian, for instance, we understand, has been highly commended of late, for its pure and classic taste and the elegance and finish of its editorial. The eulogist, no doubt, had in his mind's eye the following chaste and classic sentence, which we extract from the last number of that paper:—"Polkats may scatter their lies around them as much as they please, an honest and intelligent community will know what credit to accord them."

The unlettered democracy may not be able to appreciate its beauties, but they will not fail to feel the pungency of its satire and the keenness of its wit.

CHANGES.—Jacob B. Weidman, Esq., of Lebanon, and his brother Dr. Weidman, have come out in favor of the democratic candidates. The Weidmans are extensively engaged in the iron business in that county.

The Lancaster Intelligencer announces a number of changes in that county. Among them is Thomas H. Burrows, late Secretary under Gov. Ritner, and his two brothers. Governor Ritner, it is said, also opposes the election of Mr. Clay.

WINE.—By a decision of the Treasury Department, Madeira Wine pays seven and a half cents per gallon instead of sixty, which the tariff imposed. This was owing to a stipulation in our treaty with Portugal, by which the wine of that country was to be received on terms as favorable as any other country. The Treasury will have to refund about \$400,000 of duties collected, to the importing Merchants. Wonder if these Merchants will refund to their country customers?

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The news of this election has been slow in coming in. The result may be stated thus. Members of Congress, the Democrats have 3; Whigs 1. The Senate stands 9 democrats and 8 whigs.

The House of Representatives consists of sixty members. Of these the Democrats have elected 26; the Whigs 34. This will give the Whigs a majority of seven on joint ballot. To the Convention, the democrats have elected 39; whigs, 28. Five of the democratic members, the "Tropic" says, are conservatives.

DESTROYED.—A tornado passed over Chambersburg, on the 19th, which completely destroyed a large paper mill belonging to Dr. Culbertson. Several persons who were in the mill at the time, were severely injured.

What the Whigs said in 1833. HARMAR DENNY, of Pittsburg, was the Federal member of Congress from that district, at the time of the passage of Mr. Clay's Compromise Act, and wrote to a friend the following sentiments. Let it be remembered, too, that Mr. Clay stands solemnly pledged to adhere to this same act, which Mr. Denny here views as an abandonment of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1833. From the proceedings in the Senate you will see that Mr. CLAY HAS LEFT HIS TARIFF FRIENDS AND HAS UNITED WITH CALHOUN. THE PROJECT SUBMITTED BY MR. CLAY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED THE APPROBATION OF MR. CALHOUN. SOME THINK IT ORIGINATED WITH THAT INDIVIDUAL.—The friends of the Protective policy now rally around Mr. Webster—his resolutions which you will find in the Intelligencer of to-day contain the true principles of the American system, and upon these the friends of American industry here are determined to stand. MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION GOES FURTHER THAN SOME OF THE SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN WOULD HAVE INSISTED ON! HE ABANDONS DISCRIMINATION. The duties on the protected articles are to be reduced to 20 per cent, and to be no higher than those imposed on other articles. Tea and coffee, which are now free are to be again subject to duties of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, after 1842. IT IS SAID GENERAL JACKSON WILL NOT AGREE TO ABANDON THE PRINCIPLE OF DISCRIMINATION, NEITHER WILL MR. VAN BUREN'S FRIENDS.

Yours sincerely,
HARMAR DENNY.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—In the majority of States, the elections are held in the autumn. In Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina, Illinois, Tennessee, and Alabama, the State elections take place between the first and fifth of August. The State elections in Tennessee are biennial, and this year no elections for State officers occur. The first return received will be from North Carolina, which votes on the 1st of the month.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.—The Whigs are very anxious to find something wrong in Mr. Polk's character—but not succeeding, they have gone back to his grandfather, and procured the affidavit of a man, who says he was well acquainted with Ezekiel Polk, and that he sought British protection in the Revolutionary war. Now it so happens that Mr. Polk's ancestor was named Samuel, and not Ezekiel—and therefore he will escape punishment for Ezekiel's sins.

THE GUANO TRADE.—A late letter from England to a house in Boston mentions that vessels are at present in great demand—not less than from 700 to 800 being engaged in the guano trade alone.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. MICHIGAN.—Gen. Lewis Cass, it is understood, intends to go to the U. S. Senate next term, in place of Hon. A. S. Porter, Whig.

A FORGIVING SPIRIT.—It is said that Philo T. Rust, Esq., will not claim the \$7300 damages assessed by a jury, in the case of Rust vs. Webb, for libel. Mr. Rust is satisfied with the justice done to his character by the verdict, and honorably and liberally declines receiving the money. That's noble.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce proposes a railroad in Broadway, on arches or pillars. Humbug.

It is said there are 2500 strangers at Saratoga. During the last twelve months, Spain has had seven different ministers.

The Prince de Joinville has sailed in command of the expedition against Morocco.

Charles Dickens is now on a tour in Italy, and intends to be absent from England about a twelvemonth.

Large importations of cherries have taken place this year into England from France.

The Ojibway Indians, whilst in London, made a purchase of some 15,000 brass thimbles, for the purpose of ornament and barter when they get home again.

It is said that Mr. Monk Mason is about to spend 20000, on the construction of a huge aerial machine, with which he expects to conquer all difficulties.

Official advices from Sierra Leone announce the capture of five slaves, four of them Brazilians, by the British cruisers. In one of them were embarked 516 negroes, of whom 128 died on the passage.

On Saturday, 20th inst., while some boys at the Barracks at Carlisle, Pa., were amusing themselves in the construction of a dam, a fowling piece which they had among them was accidentally discharged, and the whole load was lodged in the head of one of the boys, named Samuel Sanno, a son of Major Michael Sanno, and caused his death in about two hours.

The tallest Giant we have ever met, says the Spirit of the Times, is Mr. Randall, now stopping at the Washington House, Chesnut street above Seventh. He is a well made, clever personage, near eight feet high, and (as they said of Francis Granger,) "well proportioned." His wife is above six feet in height, and a pleasant lady.

Runaway marriages are more frequent than ever at Gretna. Upwards of 300 have taken place this season.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr. Ridge of London, has discovered that certain appearances in parts of the tongue indicate the presence of certain diseases, and that these parts correspond with certain organs of the body. In his book the divisions of the tongue are illustrated like those of the skull in the volume of the phrenologists.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, Maj. Keim's Battalion from Reading, left Thursday 19th inst., for their homes. Maj. H. is a gallant and skilful officer, and commands a fine troop. We noticed that nearly the whole of the Muhlenberg and Keim families were in the Battalion.

Gov. Thomas of Maryland, and a Dr. Wm. Tyler, had a rencontre at Frederick, Md. last Monday. They tried to put the Governor under bonds afterwards, but by some technical defect, failed doing it.

RELICS FOR THE FAITHFUL.—The wife of the Mormon prophet, Emma Smith, has had the box in which his dead body was carried from Carthage to Nauvoo, sawed into strips suitable for walking canes, and is distributing them to her friends as mementos of the prophet.

On Thursday last, at Boston, a very worthy young man, a son of Mr. Ebenezer Parker, who has a tobacco store on City Wharf, while assisting some men in lifting goods, in his father's employ, suddenly remarked, "Father, I am dying," and almost immediately expired.

Even after all other remedies have failed, a certain cure for diarrhoea will be found in rice water. Boil the rice, take the water, make it palatable with salt, and drink it copiously while warm.

The Reading Rail Road Bridge, which gave way a few days ago, was promptly repaired, and was in use on Saturday. The extent of the accident was magnified somewhat in the first report of it.

The distinguished Berlin professor, Van Rammer and son, have arrived at the American Hotel, Buffalo, on a visit to the Falls and Lakes.

If the Indian sign be true, the figure presented by the new moon indicates an abundance of rain during the ensuing four weeks.

Put this in Capitals! DANIEL WEBSTER—the god-like Daniel—whose words used to be regarded as "confirmation strong as Holy Writ"—no longer ago than September 30, 1842, uttered these precious confessions in a public speech, delivered to about FIVE THOUSAND of all parties, in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

"IT IS NOT TRUE, THAT THE TARIFF SYSTEM WAS PASSED BY THE WHIGS ALONE!"

"WE ALL KNOW THAT THIRTY, SOME OF THEM LEADING AND INFLUENTIAL WHIGS, VOTED AGAINST THE TARIFF, OUT AND OUT, ON ALL QUESTIONS, DIRECT AND INDIRECT."

"IT IS A TRUTH, THAT IS MORE FAVORABLE TO THE CAUSE, THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE OPPOSITE PARTY CAME IN TO HELP THE TARIFF THROUGH, AND TO RESCUE IT FROM THE INSTABILITY OF MERE PARTY SUPPORT."

James K. Polk. In the Democratic Review for 1839, we find the following notice of James K. Polk, which has not appeared in any newspaper since his nomination by the Democratic National Convention:

"Mentioning the speaker's chair, I cannot avoid the expression of my regret that its distinguished occupant is so soon voluntarily to retire from a position which he has made illustrious as it was arduous, it being well known that this is the last year of Mr. Polk's long and favorable term of service in the House.

The Democratic Review has already given a full sketch of the speaker's life, but I may notwithstanding be permitted to add the remarks that fell within my own peculiar range of observation. I have never seen a man preside over a popular legislative body with more dignity and effect than Mr. Polk. In person he is rather below the middle size, and has a firm and upright carriage, which gives great self-possession and command to his manner. His head is finely formed, with a broad and ample forehead, and features indicative of a character at once urbane and decided. He is scrupulous in his dress, and always appears in the chair as if he were at a dinner party. His quickness of eye and ear in presiding over the House, his untiring attention, which never flags for a moment, seem to give his presence a species of ubiquity. His manner towards a member when speaking is that of an earnest listener, and so completely is he master of this necessary politeness, that even when he is signing bills, or doing some other indispensable duty, it would not be apparent that he had in the least withdrawn his attention. His knowledge of the rules of the House is more extensive and minute than that of any member of the body, and this doubtless is one cause of his admirable success in conducting its business. Mr. Polk must have worked hard to acquire this, but its possession has been proved on so many occasions that it is no longer disputed. In stating a decision, or settling a point of order, his manner and tone are at once fluent and collected, as if speaking from an entire consciousness of right, and intimate knowledge of his position. The soundness of his judgment has been confirmed in repeated appeals which disconcerted partisans have made from his decisions. Every party now willingly unites in testifying to the rare ability and success with which he has filled this most difficult and unenviable position. Who will be his successor I cannot foretell; but this is certain, that it will be easier to find a successor to his place, than to fill his place. By his prompt and firm interposition of the authority of the chair, he has guided the House through many storms and agitations; and often have I seen shallow impertinence and brazen impudence, abashed by his collected and dignified rebuke. He is a man of most pleasing manner and amiable disposition."

Gen. Jackson received an invitation from the Democrats of Berks county, to unite with them in celebrating the 4th of July at Reading, to which he transmitted the following reply. It will be seen that he pays a handsome compliment to his old friend and supporter, HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG. The success of Mr. Muhlenberg will please no one more than the Hero of New Orleans.—

HERMITAGE, June 25, 1844.

Gen'lman—I feel honored by the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to invite me to partake of the celebration of the next 4th of July, with the Democratic citizens of Berks county, at the Mineral Spring, near Reading. If my health allowed me to follow my inclination I should certainly accept this invitation; for there is no portion of my countrymen for whom I feel a greater respect or for whom I would make greater sacrifices, than the old, incorruptible, and lion hearted democracy of Berks county. The steadfast and enlightened support which they have always given to the cause of freedom, shows that they understand the true principles embodied in the Declaration of American Independence. But, gentlemen, I have not strength to perform the journey, and I must therefore beg you to accept my congratulatory conveyed in this imperfect manner, on the joyous occasion which will convene so many patriotic and noble hearts.

I must add that it would give me increased pleasure to shake by the hand on that day my old friend HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG. He was the representative of Berks county in Congress when the Federal party made its fiercest assault on my administration, and nobly did he sustain the cause of the people. Long may his services be remembered.

Please convey to the people of Berks county these expressions of my gratitude, and my regrets that it will not be in my power to mingle with them on the national day which they know so well how to honor, and whose sacred and patriotic injunctions they have so nobly observed in times past, and I have no doubt will equally respect in all time to come.

I am gentlemen, with great regard, your gratified friend and fellow-citizen.

ANDREW JACKSON.

MESSRS. R. M. BARR and others.

SUNBURY RAILROAD.—We learn from the engineer, Kimber Cleaver, Esq., that the survey on this route has recommenced on a downwar route from Rahn's Tavern, the spot to which it was completed when it was last discontinued. Mr. Cleaver informs us that the route over which he has passed, is much more favorable than he at first anticipated, and is quite sanguine as to the complete practicability of the under taking.—Potterville Gazette.

PUTTING THAT AND THAT TOGETHER.—We observe the conubialization of James S. Thatt, 1 Susan Elizabeth Thatt, announced in the Thomaston Recorder.