TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

$2 00 per annum, in advance—or
$2 50, if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements—$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent one.

American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.] "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 1449. *Carlisle, Pa. Thursday May 5, 1842.* New Series—Vol. 6. No. 47.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville.
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township.
THOMAS H. BRITTON, Shippensburg.
WILLIAM M. MATHER, Esq. Lee's Cross Roads.
JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township.
JOHN CLENDENIN, Jr. Esq. Hogestown.
GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg.
FREDERICK WONDERLICH, do.
JOHN STOUGH, Esq. Stoughstown.
DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown.
JACOB LONGNECKER, Esq. Wormleysburg.
J. B. DRAWBAUGH, Cedar Spring, Allen tp.
MARTIN G. RUPP, Esq. Shiremanstown.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a Public House, (reports to the contrary notwithstanding,) at the OLD STAND, in East High Street, a few doors east of the Court House, where he will at all times take pleasure in administering to the comforts of those who may favor him with their custom.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best the markets can furnish. A careful OSTLER always kept in attendance—and nothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.

SIMON WONDERLICH.

Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

BOOTS & SHOES.

50 Cases of boots and shoes received from auction, which I have purchased at prices that will enable me to sell cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

CHAS. BARNITZ.

Carlisle, Nov. 25, 1841.

HENRY WARNER

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS removed his shop to the south side of West High Street, a few doors east of Sherrer's Tavern, where he will be thankful to his friends for their calls, and endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom.

BOOTS and SHOES of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842.

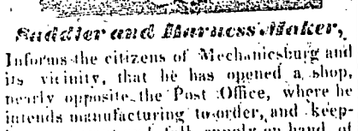
WEAVING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches, in Louther street, a few doors east of Leonard's store, where he will at all times be prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as Weaving *Venitian* and *Rag Carpet*, *Cloth*, Plain and Twilled *Blanketing*, Plain and Barn *Flannel*.—Also Rag Carpet will be woven, and Chain found at 15 cents per yard, 12½ cents of chain to the yard—and 31¼ cts for 1 cut to the yard. Woolen carpet chain colored of the shortest notice.

HENRY HARKNESS.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842.

HENRY BENDER,



Saddler and Harness Maker,

Informs the citizens of Mechanicsburg and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he intends manufacturing to order, and keeping a constant and full supply on hand, of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. &c.

All of which shall be manufactured of the best materials, and sold cheap for *cash*, or approved *country produce* at the market rates.

From his knowledge of the business, and his anxious desire to please all who may favor him with their custom, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of public favor.

Mechanicsburg, April 14, 1842.—3t.

NEW GOODS.

First Arrival of Spring & Summer Goods.

OLIVER GILL & CAREY,

Near the Railroad—Shippensburg,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, of latest styles—to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

They are prepared to offer Goods at such prices, as cannot fail to meet the wishes of those desirous of purchasing cheap goods.

Trustee Account.

THE account of Jason W. Eby, committee of the estate of Samuel Neidig, (now deceased) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and Tuesday the 17th of May next appointed for its confirmation and allowance, of which all persons concerned will take notice.

GEO. SANDERSON, Prothy.

Carlisle, April 21, 1842.

REMOVAL.

MILLER & MALOY,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

RESPECTFULLY inform their old customers and the public generally, that they have removed to North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank, where they will keep constantly on hand, and be ready to manufacture to order,

Gentlemen's Boots, Ladies Kid Slippers,
" Monroes, " Morocoes,
" Shoes, " Boots,
" Pumps, " Gaiter do.
Boys' Work, Misses' Slippers &
Children's Work,

of every description. They have on hand a large assortment of Kid, Morocco and Calfskins, and every other article necessary in their line of business, which they will make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most pleasing terms, and warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship.

They return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors.

Carlisle, April 14th, 1842.

Estate of Andrew Dorsheimer, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Andrew Dorsheimer, dec'd., late of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB DORSHEIMER, Ex'r.

Mechanicsburg, April 7, 1842.

REMOVAL.

J. & G. TAYLOR,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Fashionable Shoemakers.

HAVE removed from South Hanover street to the House in Main street, lately occupied by Robert Snodgrass, Esq., as a store and Justice's Office, next door to Jason W. Eby's Grocery, where they will constantly have on hand and manufacture to order on the most reasonable terms, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of the best quality & workmanship. They return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and will spare no efforts to deserve a continuance of it.

Carlisle, April 14, 1842—3t.

N. B. Wood and Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Carlisle, April 16th, 1842.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in this Office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 17th day of May, A. D. 1842—viz:

The supplemental and final administration account of Rev'd Alexander Sharp, administrator of Andrew Sharp, deceased.

The supplemental and final administration account of Rev'd Alexander Sharp, administrator of Dr. William M. Sharp, deceased.

The administration account of George Harlan and Mary Harlan, administrators of James Harlan, deceased.

The administration account of John Zeigler and Samuel Zeigler, executors of Dr. Conrad Eckert, deceased.

The administration account of George McGinnis, Esq. administrator of George Clark, deceased.

The administration account of John Rupp, administrator of John Close, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Kellerman, administrator of Christian Kellerman, deceased.

The administration account of Dr. Robert G. Young, administrator de bonis non of John Graham, deceased.

The administration account of John Saxton, administrator of Michael Saxton, deceased, filed by Geo Keller, administrator of John Saxton.

The administration account of James Wallace, administrator of George Conner, deceased.

The administration account of John McKeehan, executor of Mary McKean, deceased.

The administration account of Thomas McCulloch, administrator with the will annexed of Mary Gray, deceased.

The administration account of Christian Zook, executor of David Bender, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Woodburn, administrator of T. Smith Woodburn, deceased.

The administration account of George Smith, executor George Smith, senior, deceased.

The administration account of William G. Duncan, administrator of William M. Duncan, deceased.

The administration account of David Wolf, administrator Mary Cornman, deceased.

The guardianship account of Benjamin Peffer, guardian Caroline Noel, now Caroline Jacobs.

The guardianship account of Benjamin Peffer, guardian of Ann Noel, one of the children of Jacob Noel, deceased

ISAAC ANGNEY, Register.

Brigade Inspector's
NOTICE AND ORDERS.

THE enrolled inhabitants subject to militia duty, resident in Cumberland county, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Monday the 6th day next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 6 in the afternoon, in the several Battalions (new arrangement) in said county for

One Brigadier General, and
One Brigade Inspector,
for the 1st Brigade 11th Div. P. M.
One Colonel, and
One Lieutenant Colonel,
for each regiment, and for
One Major,

for each battalion and regiment as follows, viz:

The members of the 1st battalion 23d reg't will vote at the house of J. Wynkoop in Smokeytown, Maj. Jacob Kluger superintendant.

Those of the 2d battalion same reg't at the public house of Mr. Kemp in Newville, Maj. John Casey superintendant.

The 1st battalion 86th reg't at the public house at Oyster's Point, Captain Joseph Longnecker superintendant.

The 2d battalion same reg't at the public house of Mr. Hoover in Mechanicsburg, Maj. S. Brenizer superintendant.

The 1st battalion 196th reg't at the public house of Mr. Maxwell at Lees Foods, Capt. J. W. Cleaver, superintendant.

The 2d battalion same regt. at Quigley's School House, Capt. Wm. Clure superintendant.

The 1st battalion 197th reg't at the public house of David Bleam in Carlisle, for T. Graighead superintendant.

The 2d battalion same reg't at the public house of H. L. Burkholder in Carlisle, Capt. P. Davidson superintendant.

The 1st battalion Cumb. Vol. at the public house of M. M'Clelland in Carlisle, Captain M. Wise superintendant.

The 2d battalion Cumb. Vol. at the public house of F. Wonderlich in Mechanicsburg, Capt. Martin superintendant.

And those of the 1st reg't Cumb. Vol. will vote at the public house of Col. Wm. Woodburn in Newville, Major Joseph A. Eger superintendant.

On or before the hour appointed for opening said election, each superintendant will appoint one person who, with himself, will act as clerk in said election, and two other persons who will serve as clerks in said election, all of whom (and the superintendant) before entering on said duty, must be severally sworn to perform said service fairly and impartially, and to make a true return thereof to the undersigned within ten days after said election," the form of affirmation may be administered by a commissioned military officer or Justice of the Peace. The present captains of militia companies must take out correct rolls "agreeable to the new arrangement" of those residing in their present respective companies, which rolls they must furnish to the superintendant of the battalion election in the bounds of which such enrolled men reside, on or before the hour appointed for opening said elections.

Volunteer captains must furnish to their respective commands to the superintendant of the election for the reg't or battalion to which they severally belong, on or before the hour appointed for opening said elections.

Any one here appointed superintending not to serve, on account of being a clerk or from any other cause, will please notify the undersigned, in time that another may be appointed in his room.

W. FOULK, Brig. Ins.
1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M.

Brigade Inspector's Office, }
Carlisle, April 21, 1842. }

SUPERFINE FLOUR OF RICE, warranted, for sale by L. & E. Gorman.

LEMUEL TODD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 10, Harper's Row, in the room formerly occupied by Isaac Todd, Esq.

Carlisle, August 26, 1841.

SAMUEL R. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the several courts of Cumberland county. Office in Main street, the office now occupied by James H. Devor, Esq.

Carlisle, September 30, 1841.

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

EBENEZER D. NUTZ, successor to E. A. Kennedy, Coach Maker, takes pleasure in informing the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction in the construction or repair of

Carriages,

of every description. His workmen are of the first class, being originally from the city of Philadelphia, (and himself likewise)—and his materials are of the best kind.

CARRIAGES will be finished in the most improved style, and nothing shall be wanting to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He therefore hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

The establishment is in Pitt street, south of High, in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Carlisle, March 17, 1842.

N. B. Old carriages, or any kind of trade that is marketable, taken in exchange for new work.

E. D. N.

STEWART MOORE,

Having relinquished business, hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make payment on or before the 20th of May next. This notice *must be attended to.*

Carlisle, April 14, 1842.

Colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

These universal complaints we find in almost every family, attended with more or less severely at the same time regarded by some with very little attention, until they begin to assume a serious character. Why are patients so neglectful of themselves when they know that their health is all in all? Are they not aware that it requires a much longer time to arrest sickness when suffered to knit its threads upon the vitals? Will those who desire health take good advice, and always be provided with a few bottles of *"Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy,"* whereby they can immediately arrest the fatal progress of *Consumption*, and *not* be compelled to spend years in misery and pain, besides making an *"Apothecary Shop"* of their stomachs?—this medicine is certain in its effects, if used in due season, and always produces relief in the most hopeless cases, by its soothing and *palliative* effects. This is a consolation which many appreciate.

Office for the sale of this Medicine, No. 19 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, also at the store of Dr. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle, & WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the CONFECTIONARY business was dissolved on the 14th inst. by mutual consent of both parties.

LEWIS GILLELAND,
PETER MONYER.

N. B. All the debts will be settled by the undersigned.

PETER MONYER.

Carlisle, April 21, 1842.

Cumberland Hotel.
CARLISLE.

The subscriber has leased that well known tavern stand in North Hanover street, a few doors north of Bank, formerly kept by Mr. John Cornman, and more recently by Mr. Spahr, where he is prepared with every thing necessary to render those comfortable who may give him their custom—his

BAR

shall be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best the markets can furnish. His BED ROOMS are airy and commodious, and every exertion will be made to render travellers and others comfortable.

BOARDERS

will be taken by the week, month or year.

His stabling is ample. A careful Ostler always in attendance—and PROVENDERS and TRAVELLERS will find it to their interest to give him a call.

He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

HENRY L. BURKHOLDER.

Carlisle, April 21, 1842—6m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the Judges of said court have appointed Tuesday, the 10th day of May, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court house, in the borough of York, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MICHAEL HUMMER.

April 21, 1842.

Estate of Philip Lenhart, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Lenhart, late of North Middleton township, deceased, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, Administrator.

April 21, 1842.—6t*

WEAVING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, hereby notifies the public that he still continues at the old stand, in South Middleton township, near M'Laughlin's tavern, and that he will weave any article in his line at the following prices, viz:

Carpeting (1¼ cuts to the yard)	10 cents.
Woolen Cloth & Plain Flannel,	10 "
Barred Flannel (with 3 colors)	11 "
Blanketing,	9 "
Linen,	10 "
Table Linen (Bird Eye)	12½ "

The subscriber will furnish the chain, and manufacture carpeting at 40 cts per yard; 1¼ cuts—and at 31¼ cts per yard; 1¼ cuts to the yard.

The patronage of the public is solicited, and prompt attention will be given to business.

SAMUEL MUNDORFF.

S. Middleton, April 21, 1842. 3m

Summer Stuffs,

OF every variety and at prices to suit the times just received at the store of *Clippinger & Carey.*

Shpsb. April 21, 1842.

From the New York Era.

THE HOME LEAGUE.

This is the term the friends of protection now give to their high tariff notions. The very name of "tariff," they know to be unpopular; they know that the people have condemned it over and over again, and they fear to discuss the subject, unless it is marked and covered with some more popular and untried phrase. Hence the term "Home League." When the grand financial scheme of Mr. Clay was brought before Congress at the extra session, under the flimsy guise of "Fiscal Agent," the whole nation was convulsed with laughter at the idea of the whole plan of the old corrupt Bank of the United States being covered up under the name of "Fiscal Agent"—the Whigs vainly supposing that if the *shadow* was removed, the *reality*, the *substance*, might remain and be swallowed by the people at a single gulp.—Just so it is with this "Home League."—The high tariff folks carry out the wise plan of the ostrich, of hiding his head when closely pursued, vainly supposing that his extremities are safe. But the exposed extremities of these Home Leaguers are likely to get more kicks than coin. This flimsy covering will not answer. It must be stripped off, and the old, deformed, decayed, and worn out tariff notions again exposed to the people. A high tariff for protection, is a very pretty notion to a little knot of manufacturers; but what say the people to paying this extra tax on all the necessaries of life, in order that a few already wealthy manufacturers may add a few more dollars to their treasury? The effect of a tariff, we all know, is to raise the price of commodities. The home manufacturer, with this Government's aid, with the aid of this tariff, compels every man, woman, and child, to pay a double, a treble price for all articles that he or they consume. For the purpose of enriching the manufacturer, the Government compels every man to pay five dollars per yard for cloth, which, without the tariff, might be obtained for three dollars; and this difference is for the benefit of a few manufacturers.

The manufacturers are enriched by this, but are the people? Suppose we look at the country from which these tariff notions have originated. No country has carried the system of protection so far as England, and what is the result? She has built mighty navies; constructed wonderful works of art; a few have amassed immense fortunes of millions upon millions; but the people, the masses, the bone and sinew of the land, how, how are they? Sunk in the most abject poverty; starvation stares them in the face; thousands upon thousands begging to be transported to the convict colonies to save themselves from a lingering death; and all this is the effect of high tariffs. Taxation treads so close upon the heels of starvation, that death alone can save the victim from their iron grasp. About two hundred million pounds sterling are annually raised by these protective duties, or tax, or tariff, or "home league," whatever you choose to call it; and while it assists the Government and enriches the manufacturer and land owner, it grinds to the very dust the whole body of the laboring classes—the producers of all wealth. All this immense sum comes out of this class, they being consumers, and constituting nine-tenths of the whole. Every mouthful they eat, and every rag they put on, first pays its duty or tax for the benefit and enriching the corporate manufacturer. Is such a system, producing such result, desirable to be introduced into our country?—None would more like to see the arts and sciences and manufacturers flourish with us than ourselves? But we would have them spring up and grow, and increase and flourish, like any other department of trade or commerce. We would not grant a manufacturer any privileges or benefits over the farmer or day laborer. Let each be equally protected in his rights, and then let each select that employment or that business which appears to him most beneficial or profitable. The currency is the only regulator or protective tariff that can be effective, and that can be made to operate equally upon all.

High tariffs will always create a redundant and vicious currency—a redundant currency ever creates high prices—and high prices will always bring into our markets foreign manufactures to any extent. No matter how high a tariff you put on foreign goods so long as we have a paper currency. The more tariff there is, the more revenue it creates. The more revenue created, the more expanded becomes our paper currency—the more expanded that, the higher are prices; and when there is a market paying high prices, foreign goods can well pay a high rate of duty and still be able to compete with our own fostered and pampered manufactures. The only real and true remedy is a specie currency. We have all the means for manufacturing—we have all the materials—we have cunning artisans to make the machinery, and only let the prices of commodities be brought to a specie standard, and we could soon supply the whole world with goods—no nation could then compete with us. Scatter the vile paper trash to the four winds. It has ever been, and always will be a curse to any people who make use of it.

The Creator has furnished us with a better and safer material for a currency—with it all things can be honestly and fairly regulated—all speculations—all expansions and contractions of the currency will cease—no more banks will break—industry will receive its honest reward—the laborer will know at night WHAT he has got for his day's work, and whatever the amount may be, he will be able to buy just as much pork, or flour, or cloth as he could if a bloated and expanded paper currency existed.

We have certainly all of us seen and felt the evils of our vicious paper currency for the last few years. The system which creates it is wrong—radically so—and there is but one remedy for it—sweep it out of existence. Get rid of it, and happiness and prosperity would be restored to an impoverished and bankrupt people. Get rid of it, and our word for it, no tariff would be called for to benefit a few at the expense of the many; for the currency itself would prove a sure protection against all foreign competition. But as for a tariff for protection—a tax upon the mass for the benefit of a few incorporated manufacturing companies—it never will be submitted to in this country, the assertions and exertions of the Home League to the contrary notwithstanding.—The motto of the Democratic party is "equal and exact justice to all—favors to none."—By that sentiment we mean to be guided.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers furnish us with Vera Cruz dates to the 19th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult. The Hon. Waddy Thompson had arrived at Vera Cruz. A letter states that Santa Ana was negotiating a loan of $7,000,000 with the British Government on a pledge of California. The N. O. Bulletin says:

"The territory extends through many degrees of latitude, having a seacoast of a thousand miles, counting both shores of the peninsula and running far into the interior, where the boundaries have never been accurately defined. The area of the two Californias must be fully equal in extent to the twenty-six states of our Union.

Here is room for a large kingdom, which would soon grow to be flourishing and populous if it were in the hands of the English or Americans. In the hands of the Mexicans, it will ever remain stationary, or relapse into a state of nature, in which the Jesuits found it two hundred years ago.—At present the region can be of little or no value to Mexico. It is very remote from the seat of Government, and being thinly inhabited by a people poor, indolent, and destitute of enterprise, can yield little or no revenue, to compensate the expenses of keeping up a form of civil and military organization. Another motive that doubtless induces the Mexican authorities to part with the domain, is, the conviction, every day growing stronger, that they cannot hold possession much longer. The American settlements on the Oregon, and the Texians on the Rio Grande, will ere long be making encroachments, and between them, must swallow the whole region stretching across from the Del Norte to the Pacific Ocean. Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at, if an arrangement of the kind, has been concluded between Mexico and England.

The papers give evidence that recruiting for the regular army is pushed with the utmost vigor in every department, but for what object is not stated. Travellers have no doubt that the movement aims at Texas. Loud complaints are made in some quarters of the quality of the soldiers that are forced to volunteer in their country's cause. Gen. Arista has written to the Secretary of War, that the reinforcements sent him for the Texian service would not do.

A late law of the Congress provides that all the prisoners shall hereafter be made to work on the public roads and fortifications.

The U. S. frigate Macedonia had sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico, and the sloop of war Warren had sailed on a cruize.

THE MURDER AT ALBANY.

We yesterday gave an account of the murder of Mrs. Bork, at Albany, by her husband. The wretched murderer has been arrested and is in prison.—*Inquirer.*

At the Coroner's inquest, a daughter of the deceased, 11 years old, said she first saw her father in the morning when he got up—after he got up, he took a pitcher and went to a grocery and got a pitcher of water—when he came back witness and deceased had had their breakfast—her father refused to have his breakfast—he is a tailor by traile—after sitting at his work a short time, he put on his vest and hat and went out, when deceased requested witness to go and tell Mr. Munsell not to let him have any more liquor—witness went but did not see Munsell—she then returned home, and on looking out of the window saw her father go into Key's grocery—he then came home, deceased said to him if he did not stop going down the street for liquor she would tell his cousin, John Burton; he said it was none of John Burton's business; he then got up and said he would dress himself and take a walk, deceased then took both of her father's hats and set them down beside her, so that he could not get them—he then undressed himself and went to bed, he laid in bed perhaps a quarter of an hour, he then got up, dressed himself and went down stairs—he was gone a very short time and came back again with an axe in his hand—at the time he came up, deceased was sitting at the front window—when he came in he gave her a blow with the axe—witness saw him lift the axe and with it strike the deceased—after he struck her, she said oh! and sunk on the floor—witness ran down stairs and called Mrs. Row—witness, Mrs. Row and others, went up stairs—when they got up stairs, deceased was laying on her back on the floor, and her father was dressing himself—same one said, send for the doctor, there may be some hope of life; then her father said, "if I did not think she was dead I would knock her brains out, now I have killed her I will abide by the consequences."

From the New Orleans Courier of April 7.

The Texas papers of Monday last and the previous week have been received here this morning. In vain have we looked over their columns for any thing like nothing or glory.

The Editors of the Houston Telegraph, however, make a shrewd guess at the plans of the Mexicans; they think that Arista's proclamation was nothing more than a make-believe to "frighten the Texians on the one hand, and, on the other, to induce the priests of Mexico to put more money in his purse:

If Santa Ana thus humbugs on one side, it must be confessed some of the Texans are are not slow on the other. After appealing to the sympathies of the Anglo-Saxon race on this side of the Sabine, and beseeching the chivalry of the United States to come to their rescue from the tens, and twenties, and thirty thousand barbarians, who were said to have invaded them, behold, we are now told that only two companies of Texas militia are left to protect the frontier, and that all the rest of the Texan host are retiring to their homes, to hoe corn and plant sweet potatoes.

In the mean time, hundreds of armed men arrived in the ports of Texas from the U. States: and to them the Texans intend—very disinterestedly, no doubt—to abandon all the glory and profit to be gained by an invasion of Mexico.

Well, we do not mean to say that the U. States cannot spare hundreds of thousands of men, for many now throng the large cities of the Union, willing to work honestly for a livelihood, and yet cannot obtain employment. On the contrary, we rather think the present posture of affairs in the low latitudes, to the south of us, may be improved so as to promote the welfare of thousands on this side of the Rio del Norte, and millions on the other; but as truth is stronger than fiction, we would have the onward march, the spirit of progress, inherent in freemen and free institutions, placed on any other footing than that of favoring the land speculators, who have since 1825, contrived to monopolize the best part of Texas. Certainly, the descendants of the followers of Cortes have done little to improve the condition of the aboriginal population, millions who remain as ignorant and less happy than our negroes; and we would not be sorry to have them taught a lesson. Still, we would have the men who undertake the redemption of Mexico moved by considerations quite different from those of self-interest or national prejudice.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT BURNING.—The New Orleans Picayune says: The steamboat, Georgia, from Ouachita, having on board between seven or eight hundred bales of cotton, and a number of passengers, on arriving opposite the upper boundary of Lafayette, on Tuesday evening, 29th ult, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were first seen issuing from her larboard side and spread with such fury, that all hope of saving the vessel was out of the question. The man at the wheel displayed an intrepidity and presence of mind that happily saved the lives of all on board. With all possible despatch, he rounded to for the Lafayette shore, as the nearest point of safety. The wind blew strong in that direction, and consequently the change in the position of the boat soon wrapped it completely in flames—but the boat was now along the landing, and through the active exertions of those on shore, all the passengers were rescued from an awful death. The flaming boat now floated along the shore, obedient to the stream, and soon involved two flat boats containing about sixty head of cattle, and about three hundred hogs, in the devouring element. The sight of these animals thus roasting to death, presented a most horrid spectacle, and their wailing might have been heard half a mile, but there was no rescue. The firemen were on the ground, and rendered most efficient service in saving not only the neighboring flat boats, but houses and property on the Levee. The passengers were not enabled to save an article of their baggage, and several of them narrowly escaped drowning, having plunged in the river to avoid the flames. A more fearful casualty has not recently occurred on the river in our section.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of Edward Yorke, late President of one of the New Orleans Banks, as absconding from justice, having committed frauds to the amount of $70,000. Some of the accounts state these frauds to exceed $200,000. Yorke received his financial education in this city, having for some time, and until within a few years, been connected with one of our largest brokerage establishments. This will account for the magnificence of his operations. For the higher branches of a financial education, there is no school with a reputation equal to that of Philadelphia.—*Ledger.*

Lynching.—A man named A. Bernard, who seems to be a great scoundrel, and to rank among his accomplishments that of being a polygamist, was lynched in Owen county, Kentucky, a short time since, in presence of the citizens of the town of New Liberty.

Harbor Defence.—The N. Y. Courier says:

"We understand that General Wool, Commandant of the Eastern Department has arrived in town and taken lodgings at Banker's. He is engaged in putting our Harbor in a proper state of defence, and during the last week mounted upwards of two hundred guns in the different fortifications. We learn that in a few days there will be mounted at the Narrows, and on Governor's and Ellis' Islands, upwards of four hundred pieces of heavy Ordnance, consisting of 64's, 32's, and 42's. The works on Bedlow's Island (Fort Wood) are undergoing a thorough repair."

Estate of Abraham Weltmer, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the estate of Abraham Weltmer, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims present them without delay properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN HOFFER.

April 28, 1842.