

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Beaton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1847.

AGENCY. For the authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Of Allegheny County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Of Montgomery County.

SPREAD THE TRUTH! The Volunteer until after the October Election. The gubernatorial contest for 1847, has now fairly opened. The Federalists, true to their ancient usages, have already commenced the work of slandering and vilifying the standard-bearers of the Democratic party, and it is therefore all-important that we be up and doing.

For one copy, \$0.25. Five copies, 1.00. Twelve copies, 2.00. This will hardly pay us for the price of our paper, but we are willing to make some sacrifice for the good of our party, and the welfare of our Commonwealth.

THE CELEBRATION. The Democratic Celebration will come off on Saturday next at Holcomb's Grove. We hope as many of our country friends as possible will endeavor to be with us in celebrating the day which gave birth to our glorious Republic.

Address of the State Central Committee. We call the attention of our readers to the very able address issued by the State Central Committee, and published on our first page. This address presents conclusively the identity of modern Whiggery and ancient Federalism, and traces down their affiliation from the days of the revolution to the present time with the same certainty that the blood of the Saxon and the Gaul can be traced through successive generations.

RETURNED FROM THE WAAS. Our young townsman, Mr. EDWARD UNKUNOW arrived at home from Mexico a few days since—having received an honorable discharge on account of ill-health. Mr. U. was a member of the "Cameron Guards" from Harrisburg. He came direct from Jalapa, and judging from his appearance, he has seen hard service. His health is rapidly improving, however, but he is still very feeble.

MARYLAND STATE CONVENTION. The Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of the State of Maryland assembled in Annapolis on Thursday week last.

WE, W. BOWIE, Esq., of Prince George's county, acted as Chairman. After resolving that the Delegates to the Convention pledge themselves, individually and as a body, to use all honorable means to elect the individual who might be chosen as the nominee of the Convention, and to support it upon their oaths, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK. The President's reception in New York must have been a very gratifying one. The papers of the city are filled with the accounts of the ceremonies on the occasion, and the speeches that were made.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK. A likeness of President Polk is given in the New York Herald, which resembles the President a little more than it does a turnip—and very little too.

TAYLOR MEETING AT HARRISBURG. There was a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting held at Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK. The new regiment of Indiana volunteers raised under the late call of the President, are now being mustered into service. They are said to be a fine looking body of men.

JOHN V. MASON, Secretary of the Navy, is to act as Secretary of State during Mr. Buchanan's absence from the Presidency.

IN THE COURSE of an article upon the subject of city and county newspapers, the editor of "Scott's Weekly Paper" makes the following remarks, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

"No honest man will pretend to say that a newspaper published in a remote city will supply the place of one published in a man's own neighborhood and especially devoted to the local interests of the inhabitants. There are many matters of great importance to particular districts and vicinities which cannot be brought to the notice of the general public through the medium of a newspaper published in a remote city."

DEATH OF MR. KENNEDY.

We announce, with deep regret, the death of Mr. JAMES H. KENNEDY, the gentleman who was so seriously injured in the late riot in this place, resulting from the arrest of three fugitive slaves.

The public is familiar with the events of that riot, and it is not now necessary to repeat them. We looked upon it as a most wanton outrage, in which a respectable gentleman from a neighboring State, in his honest endeavor to recover his property and to maintain his rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in conformity therewith, was beaten down with paving stones and bludgeons, in the centre of the town, on the public streets, in open day light, in the face of the citizens, and in defiance of all law and authority.

We have carefully abstained from intimating who were guilty of participating in this outrage, as that will be a matter of judicial investigation, and we feel no disposition to forestall public opinion. Let the law take its course, unmolested by the wise premonitions of the public press, or indiscreet publications in reference to this unfortunate occurrence.

But, the worst results may flow from this lamentable occurrence. It will be very difficult to make our brethren of Maryland believe otherwise than that an esteemed citizen of that State—a man who was the pride and ornament of a large circle of friends—was most brutally murdered while endeavoring to recover his property in a sister State, and may lead to retaliating measures as deeply to be deplored as that over which we mourn.

The Abolition fanatics can now witness the first and choice fruits of their maddened zeal. They have a beautiful spectacle before them—the workmanship of their own hands. They can now see the legitimate results of their course of conduct—a course which if persisted in will set this Union in a blaze from one end to the other.

It is therefore peculiarly important that we, in Pennsylvania, should keep our hearts and minds right on this subject. By our proximity to the slave holding States, our soil will be the battle ground, on which a conflict of laws will take place, if the Abolitionists can get the ear of our Legislative bodies. It is to Pennsylvania that the runaway negroes flee, and the ill-advised acts of our last Legislature, (of which we have before spoken) now gives them and their Abolition allies a hope that they can successfully baffle the owners in their pursuit and recovery, and thus defeat the manifest meaning of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on that subject.

It is here in Pennsylvania that this question must be met, and manfully met. As Pennsylvanians we are opposed to slavery in the abstract. We think it wrong, and to be deprecated. But at the same time we must remember that it was entailed upon our southern brethren at an early day, before the subject of human liberty was considered so important, and the charter of human rights was so clearly defined as it is at present. Their property became invested in that way to a great extent. It was so fault of theirs. It was their misfortune. They so acknowledged it. At the same time then that we deprecate slavery, we must not forget the compromise of the Constitution. We must be true to our pledged faith, and not be guilty of a species of nullification of the rankiest kind. We profess to love the Union; let us stand by it then, in strength, and in truth, and in our union there will be strength. But if we pursue an opposite policy, the Union will be broken up and destroyed, and the fires of civil (perhaps a servile) war, and internal feuds, will burn brightly and fiercely.

We have been led to these reflections by the act of our last Legislature in relation to the arrest of fugitives from labor. We think that act ought to be repealed at the earliest practicable period. Let the next Legislature do so. We have no doubt that its repeal is demanded by nine-tenths of the people of the State, if they are called upon to express an opinion on the subject. It was passed surreptitiously, and we understand is a literal copy, verbatim et literatim of an act passed by old blue light Massachusetts in reference to the same question. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts seldom stand side by side on any question, and they now feel ill at ease in each other's company in this. Pennsylvania has been duped by a few Abolition agents, and will right her wrongs immediately. She is too honest to have any faith in wooden nutmegs or Yankee notions.

Another matter forces itself upon our attention, and now is the proper time to discuss it. It has long been a question whether it was sound policy to permit blacks of all descriptions and characters such unrestricted liberty to come and settle among us. We appear to be the Botany Bay for the African race. Every runaway negro finds a home in Pennsylvania. It is not this evil becoming a crying one—should it not be remedied?—will it not largely increase in magnitude, and that speedily? It is not to be denied that a large portion of the time of our Criminal Courts are taken up in trying worthless vagabond negroes, for almost every species of crime at a great expense to the public. They fill our poor houses and jails—and this alarming evil is on the increase. Ought we not then, like our sister State of Ohio, pass a law requiring every black who takes up his residence in Pennsylvania, to give bond and security for good behavior? Would not such a policy stop the fearful tide of black population, which is pouring in upon us, and inundating the southern counties of this State? We sincerely hope our Legislative authorities will turn their attention to this important subject.

For the afflicted family of Mr. Kennedy we again offer our sincere condolence. May he who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," comfort the heart of his bereaved widow, and be a father to his fatherless children. In their innocent prattle they said their "father slept," but they little knew that he slept a sleep which knows no waking.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—It appears by a report at the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association held on the 17th ult., that over 20,000 persons attended the monument during the past year, and that the receipts from these visitors has been sufficient to keep the grounds around the monument in order, to pay the interest on the debt contracted during the previous year, and \$1000 of the principal. It is believed that the debt can be extinguished in two years, and various improvements also made on the grounds around the monument.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE 18TH ult., John B. Butler, Pennsylvania, justice of the peace and military storekeeper, from 30th June ult. in the place of J. S. Sturgeon, resigned. Victor E. Piolet, Pennsylvania, paymaster in place of Hammond, deceased. John D. Guthrie, paymaster agent at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

TERRIBLE THUNDER STORM.—Rochester, N. York, was visited on Tuesday night with a terrible thunder storm—some of the shocks shaking the houses like an earthquake. One bolt of lightning descended with fatal effect upon the house of Mr. W. Matthews, killing three persons—Mr. Matthews, his wife and daughter.

A FOUL FEDERAL SLANDER.

The Pittsburgh America, a Tory Mexican paper, printed at Pittsburgh, in speaking of Gov. Shunk's visit to the city, says:

"He remained here four or five days. He did not visit any of the many important improvements of the city. He did not visit any of the numerous manufacturing establishments, which all are anxious to see—nothing but the doggeries. This is admitted by all. 'Carney, whose doggerie he visited among others in the 5th ward, vouchers for the Governor's want of pride, for he says, he 'just come up to the bar and ordered his liquor like another man, treating all present, expressing a hope that none of them were 'importance men'."

The above barefaced and infamous falsehood was published in the Pittsburgh American at a time when Gov. Shunk was paying a visit to his former home. If any one can rise from a perusal of the above extract without a sigh for the moral-spirited soul that conceived the sentiment, he, she, or they, must be made of more pliant stuff than we are prepared to think them. We cannot conceive what could induce any man—no difference how abandoned he might be—to give publicity to so damning a slander. It is to be regretted that the flourishing city of Pittsburgh, contains one citizen who would so forgetful respect for truth and decency, as to publish so infamous, dastardly and unholly a falsehood as is contained in the above extract. It is an insult to the people of Pittsburgh themselves—a slander upon their character, and the article itself an unqualified and wicked untruth. What! Gov. Shunk—a man whose strict morality and pure character is known to all—he to be charged by this Federal pimp, with having visited the lowest doggeries of Pittsburgh, and 'treating all present'—and in addition to this 'he visited nothing but the doggeries!' Blistered be the tongue that dares utter so foul a slander!

From the above it is evident to us that the Federalists intend to use their old weapons of political warfare in the present campaign—'slandering and slandering.' It is their only argument—and they have tried that game before. Gov. Shunk's past life will protect him from the assaults of Federal writers, and on the second Tuesday of next October the people will triumphantly recollect him to the office he now fills, with so much honor to himself and profit to the people of Pennsylvania—Stick a pin there!

DEMOCRATS AROUSE! Friends of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, the time for active organization has arrived! Kindle the watch-fires—arouse to every friend of our good old cause—leave nothing undone the night of 10th June—see that everything is arranged with a view to call out every voter on the second Tuesday of October next. FRANCIS R. SHUNK must receive three hundred more votes in old Cumberland, and ten thousand more in the State than James Irvin. Democrats! do you not say that the shall? Then to up and doing! Talk with your friends, and organize for the contest. "We can't be beaten when we all pull together." No, there is no such thing as defeat, when we unite in one common cause.

The Federalists, having been driven to the wall, are becoming desperate. They have already commenced publishing the most wicked, dastardly and cowardly articles against the private character of Gov. Shunk. They hope to break him down by these attacks—they hope to poison the minds of the voters against him—and thus succeed in electing upon the people for their rulers a band of political gamblers, who will squander the public money as they did during the memorable administration of Joseph Ritner. Shall the Federalists succeed in their base efforts? We leave the answer to this question to the unbiased judgment of the sober-minded and intelligent portion of the population of this State. We have no doubt, if every Democrat will stand by his post. It is a part of our nature not to doubt the intelligence of the great mass of the people. This confidence in the intelligence of the people is one great cause of Democratic ascendancy. A party that doubts the intelligence of the people cannot expect to receive support.

The Schoolmaster and Gen. Irvin. The federal Herald has frequently lauded General Irvin for his talents and ability, and has declared him to be more capable for the office of Governor than Francis R. Shunk, our present able Executive. We have always doubted Gen. Irvin's ability, and regard his nomination as but a repetition of the nomination of Joseph Markle. That our readers may see to what advantage he has availed himself of the Schoolmaster, we insert the following letter from the Centre Democrat of October 3d, 1840, written by Gen. Irvin while a candidate for Congress, at the special election in 1830. How different are his letters from the able written letters of Mr. Shunk.

Joseph Markle writes his name thus, Joseph markle, and General Irvin does not. I believe he will write his name correctly, but it is certain that his composition is most lamentably defective, and his grammar much worse.

MILLSBURG IRON WORKS, Nov. 16, 1833. Respected Sir: I take the liberty of dropping you a few lines respecting the Election, regarding you as a personal favor to exert yourself as much as possible, as every thing depends upon our activity. Our prospects appear good, if my friends only turn out—we will give them a lesson, and they will not meet with before in Centre County. I trust you will spend Monday and Tuesday in quietly calling upon your friends and notifying them to set aside all business and attend to the election on Wednesday, and show to the world, that the people of this district are not some regard to moral character, &c. in the choice of their public officer.—I presume you are aware that although I am not a member of your society, that I have friends who feel towards it, and at all times have when called upon, contributed to the erection of meeting houses &c. and not long since unolicited offered Mr. Henderson a lot of ground near Wadler's for the erection of a Meeting House. Any thing that you can do for me will be considered as a particular favor by

Your friend JAMES IRVIN. The taste of the letter—the particular argument he addresses to a voter, are also to be condemned; and exhibit the man altogether unsuited both by education and his principles for the high and honorable office of Governor. Let us hear no more of Gen. Irvin's "superior ability," and his "honorable conduct."

GOV. SHUNK. We clip the following from the sterling Democratic paper, the "Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette." These who can, without prejudice, look upon the past course of Gov. Shunk, in his efforts to sustain the honor and advance the prosperity of his native State, can fully appreciate the noble stand he has taken in the administration of the Executive duties.

PENNSYLVANIA.—From all parts of the old Commonwealth we hear the confident expressions of success of the Democracy at the next election. Gov. Shunk has administered the affairs of that State in a truly wonderful and successful manner—and we doubt very much whether another man could have carried her so honorably through the difficulties by which she has been surrounded. It would be looked upon as an act of gross ingratitude to fail to re-echo one who has in fact redeemed the State from disgrace, and in every respect proved himself the ablest Governor since the days of Simon Snyder.

THE BROOKVILLE JEFFERSONIAN of the 23d, says: A most singular occurrence took place in Brady township, Clearfield county, some time last week. It seems that two little girls, daughters of Mr. Fry, one aged 4 years and the other six, went out to the edge of the wood to gather tea-berry, and having wandered rather far from the field, were unable to find their way home. Mr. Fry gathered some of the neighbors and started in search, but without success until the evening of the second day, when they were discovered. When found, they were lying in a small house which they had made of sticks and roofed with bark—the younger one was crying and the other was comforting her; they had been two days and a night in one of the heaviest timbered forests in that county, with nothing to eat except tea-berry.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

It should be truly gratifying to every one, says the Pittsburgh Post, to see the rapid progress which is being made in business, of almost every description, in our country.

It is but a few years since our manufacturing establishments, of almost every kind were in a state of infancy—unable to supply the demands of the country, and continually calling for the protecting aid of the government, in order, as we were told, to the continuance of their existence. Now, however, from the great improvements that have been made in machinery, and the superior skill of our operatives in almost every branch of business, backed by the invincible spirit of perseverance manifested by our countrymen, we can send manufacturers of almost every description, the workmanship of our countrymen, in demand; and at prices affording a handsome profit. While this is the case, we find, that nearly all the other investments of capital in our country, are equally productive. Our ports, though crowded with vessels, still need more in order to convey the products of our soil to other shores. Our improvements are inadequate to the increased and still increasing demands of our export trade. Our manufacturers of every kind, are yielding a handsome income to their owners; and our mines, though pouring forth their treasures without intermission, are, notwithstanding, unable to supply the demands of the country.

No better proof of the general prosperity of the country, can be offered, than is daily presented in the columns of the Federal papers. Their testimony, as it were, forced from them; but, as it is against their party interest, it is none the less valuable on that account. The Pittsburgh Gazette one of the papers least disposed, of all others in the country, to do justice to the men and measures of the Democratic party, in its review of the markets of this place, on the eighteenth of this month, has the following statement:

"The increasing scarcity and dearthness of Window Glass is exciting some attention. 32 1/2 per cent in a year or two has been known to rise, and a drug at that, is now held by many at \$3 per box, and is not plenty even at that price. 10x12 is plenty, but the demand for this size is moderate, and it can easily be had at \$2 7/8 per box. The demand for Glass has greatly increased within two years, and under the present prosperous state of affairs over the country must continue to grow. With the multiplication of population and dwellings, this 'necessity' to domestic comfort must increase in the amount consumed. The city Manufacturers have not had stocks of any size on hand for a considerable period. City brands are brisk at \$3 50 for 6x10, and \$4 50 for 10x12, per box.

The manufacture of the article of Glass, employs a considerable portion of the wealth of our country; and is one of those branches of industry which have been told requires the fostering care of our general government, to enable it to compete with the pauper labor of Europe." And still such is the state of prosperity, connected with this branch of business that we are told by a Federal editor, while a Democratic administration is zealously engaged in perfecting measures for the benefit of our vast country, that it "must continue to grow;" and that in this city, one of the principal manufacturing places of the article in our country, such is the extent of the demand, that our "manufacturers have not had stocks of any size on hand for a considerable period."

The North American, the leading Federal paper of this State, in view of the passage of the Tariff act of 1846, held this language:

"We affirm that the general results of that act, were a benefit to the farmer and wrong, will be calamitous, very calamitous, to every interest which Pennsylvania cherishes. It will diminish by millions the value of our staples. It will lower the rates of wages—it will throw thousands out of employment—it will induce general distress, and ineluctable individual sufferings. It will lessen the value of property in the State; it will depreciate the value of agricultural products; it will ruin the mechanics—it will check improvements, public and private; it will plunge the State into the ink-y pit of repudiation; and produce without a single benefit promised or hoped, universal loss and suffering. Is this or any portion of it serious or denied? It is not.—North American of August 13th, 1846.

Now, the manufacture of Glass is one of those "interests which Pennsylvania cherishes," and which was to be frustrated by the passage of that act; and in the prophecy of ruin to this among other interests, every paper under the control of that party through out the country, joined. Not one year has elapsed, since these papers were filled, with similar affirmations; and even now the leading Federal paper of Pittsburgh is forced to admit that "under the present prosperous state of affairs over the country," all these "interests," to which the passage of that law would inevitably prove so "very disastrous," "must continue to grow."

What, we would ask of reasonable men, are we to infer from these facts? That the measures of the Democratic party are calculated to ruin the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country? That the Federal leaders are ignorant of the true principles of political economy upon which to administer our government; and therefore unfit to be trusted? Or, are they reckless of truth, dishonest, and determined to try and deceive the people, in relation to the tendency of the measures which they propose, and by the continued operation of which they would subvert the government of our country?

We will continue this subject on a future occasion. In the mean time, let our readers think of these things; and thus get at the truth, by a calm and dispassionate examination of the measures in dispute between the two parties. Truth dreads not investigation.

"THE SOUTHERNER."—A New Federal paper has recently been started in Richmond, Virginia, which purports to be owned and edited by a certain "James M. Crane." That paper has seen fit to make a blockading and scurrilous attack upon the editor of the Volunteer of a few weeks' back, and which was copied by the Washington Union. We cannot stoop to reply to this contemptible puppy—the paper is proof to us that he is a mean, low-bred scoundrel. About two years ago, we remember to have read an account in the Richmond papers of a certain fellow named Crane who was arrested in that city on the charge of robbing hon-roses. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Penitentiary. Will our friend Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer inform us whether this fellow of the Southerner, is the same Crane who received that sentence? His two years would be about up now, and if our memory serves us we present his name was "James M. Crane." He was presented in the papers to be a slab-sided, mean looking wretch, who could not look an honest man in the face.

"The Brookville Jeffersonian of the 23d, says: A most singular occurrence took place in Brady township, Clearfield county, some time last week. It seems that two little girls, daughters of Mr. Fry, one aged 4 years and the other six, went out to the edge of the wood to gather tea-berry, and having wandered rather far from the field, were unable to find their way home. Mr. Fry gathered some of the neighbors and started in search, but without success until the evening of the second day, when they were discovered. When found, they were lying in a small house which they had made of sticks and roofed with bark—the younger one was crying and the other was comforting her; they had been two days and a night in one of the heaviest timbered forests in that county, with nothing to eat except tea-berry.

The Mayor of Dublin has addressed a letter to the Mayor of New York, thanking the people of the U. States for their noble contributions for the relief of the Irish sufferers.

"DISTRESSING MISTAKE."—A Miss Nowland of Avon Springs, N. Y., the other day, by mistake, took a large dose of corrosive sublimate. She lingered several days, when death put an end to her sufferings.

From Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF COL. DONIPHAN-SKIRMISH WITH THE CAMANCHES.

The ship Republic has arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, bringing Col. Doniphan and seven of the companies attached to his command. Three of the companies had left the Brazos to the 10th, on which day the Republic sailed. The regiment is to be paid off and mustered out of the service immediately.

The papers furnish the particulars of the skirmish with the Camanches, before mentioned. The advance guard, under Capt. Neil encountered sixty Indians near Parras; the fight lasted two hours, after which the Camanches fled, leaving fifteen dead on the field, and many were carried off. Capt. Neil was the only American wounded.

Nine Mexican prisoners, who had been captured by the Indians, were restored to liberty and about one thousand horses and mules, stolen from the Mexicans, were returned to their owners. Citizens of Parras, the Prefect of which place had expressed gratitude to the conduct of Captain Neil.

Preparations are making at New Orleans for a brilliant reception of Col. Doniphan and his command.

A GUERRILLA ATTACK.—PROSPECTS OF PEACE. The U. S. steamer Mary Kingland, Capt. Davis, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst. from Vera Cruz the 9th, and from Brazos the 18th inst. She brings us more reliable news of the most important nature, which has happened in that country, viz: the attack on Col. McIntosh's train.

We learn that the whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. Intosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the headquarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by the guerrilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond San Fe, a village eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy and dispersed them. After the battle, the very short time the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points on the train. Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing.

Colonel McIntosh, after a rather severe contest, best of the assailants; and then fortified himself behind his wagons, desiring to continue to continue without a reinforcement, particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th inst. in the evening and on Tuesday morning, Gen. Cadwalader marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the volunteer battery; 10 guns, attached to the Voligeur regiment, under Lieut. H. H. Cook, and four companies 11th regiment, under Col. Ramsey; one company of the 9th and one of the 7th Infantry, and company K. of 3d Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied.

The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength, in the vicinity of the National Bridge, (Puente Nacional) close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us.—General Cadwalader, on his junction with Col. McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and has declared that he is soon able to clear the road of those desperadoes, the guerrillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Pedro J. Arriaga, the Spaniard, whose exploits we have already spoken of in these columns. The exact loss, in specie, conveyed by this train is \$450,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party in this encounter. Dr. Harney, brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in the leg, which, was, however, but a flesh wound.

HONORARY ROBBERY.—A daring robbery of some forty or fifty horses and mules is said to have been perpetrated by the Mexicans on the 5th instant, close to the walls of the city. Company K. 3d Dragoons, was in pursuit the next day, and after remaining in the country until the following morning, the 7th instant, returned, and reported that they saw no vestige of the enemy.

GARRISON OF VERA CRUZ.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. Cadwalader, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack, by any thing like the number said to be under Pedro J. Arriaga. There were more than forty men fit for duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa when the Massachusetts left.

LATER NEW ORLEANS PAPERS give additional details of the attack upon the train. Our loss is now stated to be only five to seven killed. A most desperate charge was made upon a portion of the wagons carrying ammunition, probably mistaking the powder kegs for specie kegs.

An old Priest of great distinction at Alvarado, received a letter on the 8th inst. from his brother in the city of Mexico, to the effect that Herrera's election was to take place on the 20th June, and could be supported by the United Church Party, if Gen. Taylor was to peace or to a continuance of the war.

The letter declares that the continuation of the struggle would be the downfall of the church, and it therefore believes them to unite with the peace party and put an end to the war. That immediately upon Herrera's election, a decision in favor of the propositions of peace would be made to our government, and the terms concluded in a short time afterwards. Information received through this source has always been found to be reliable.

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER OF MONDAY. Later from Mexico. Gen. Scott at Rio Frio—Deputation from the Capital—Proposals for Peace refused by Gen. Scott—Further concessions expected.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune, June 21. The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, on Friday morning, the 21st. She left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th inst., touching at Tampico on the morning of the 17th and Brazos St. on the afternoon of the 18th.

Her news is one day later, and we are indebted to it to the "Daily Office." The main interest excited by this arrival says our file, centres in the report communicated to the James L. Day by Mr. Clifton, the pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 17th, oil that day.

He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1500 strong in the vicinity of the city. On the night of the 12th inst. a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to force. The American authorities had thoughtfully information of the contemplated movement and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

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Preparations are making at New Orleans for a brilliant reception of Col. Doniphan and his command.

A GUERRILLA ATTACK.—PROSPECTS OF PEACE. The U. S. steamer Mary Kingland, Capt. Davis, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst. from Vera Cruz the 9th, and from Brazos the 18th inst. She brings us more reliable news of the most important nature, which has happened in that country, viz: the attack on Col. McIntosh's train.

We learn that the whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. Intosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the headquarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by the guerrilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond San Fe, a village eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy and dispersed them. After the battle, the very short time the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points on the train. Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing.

Colonel McIntosh, after a rather severe contest, best of the assailants; and then fortified himself behind his wagons, desiring to continue to continue without a reinforcement, particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th inst. in the evening and on Tuesday morning, Gen. Cadwalader marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the volunteer battery; 10 guns, attached to the Voligeur regiment, under Lieut. H. H. Cook, and four companies 11th regiment, under Col. Ramsey; one company of the 9th and one of the 7th Infantry, and company K. of 3d Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied.

The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength, in the vicinity of the National Bridge, (Puente Nacional) close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us.—General Cadwalader, on his junction with Col. McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and has declared that he is soon able to clear the road of those desperadoes, the guerrillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Pedro J. Arriaga, the Spaniard, whose exploits we have already spoken of in these columns. The exact loss, in specie, conveyed by this train is \$450,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party in this encounter. Dr. Harney, brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in the leg, which, was, however, but a flesh wound.

HONORARY ROBBERY.—A daring robbery of some forty or fifty horses and mules is said to have been perpetrated by the Mexicans on the 5th instant, close to the walls of the city. Company K. 3d Dragoons, was in pursuit the next day, and after remaining in the country until the following morning, the 7th instant, returned, and reported that they saw no vestige of the enemy.

GARRISON OF VERA CRUZ.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. Cadwalader, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack, by any thing like the number said to be under Pedro J. Arriaga. There were more than forty men fit for duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa when the Massachusetts left.

LATER NEW ORLEANS PAPERS give additional details of the attack upon the train. Our loss is now stated to be only five to seven killed. A most desperate charge was made upon a portion of the wagons carrying ammunition, probably mistaking the powder kegs for specie kegs.

An old Priest of great distinction at Alvarado, received a letter on the 8th inst. from his brother in the city of Mexico, to the effect that Herrera's election was to take place on the 20th June, and could be supported by the United Church Party, if Gen. Taylor was to peace or to a continuance of the war.

The letter declares that the continuation of the struggle would be the downfall of the church, and it therefore believes them to unite with the peace party and put an end to the war. That immediately upon Herrera's election, a decision in favor of the propositions of peace would be made to our government, and the terms concluded in a short time afterwards. Information received through this source has always been found to be reliable.

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER OF MONDAY. Later from Mexico. Gen. Scott at Rio Frio—Deputation from the Capital—Proposals for Peace refused by Gen. Scott—Further concessions expected.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune, June 21. The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, on Friday morning, the 21st. She left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th inst., touching at Tampico on the morning of the 17th and Brazos St. on the afternoon of the 18th.

Her news is one day later, and we are indebted to it to the "Daily Office." The main interest excited by this arrival says our file, centres in the report communicated to the James L. Day by Mr. Clifton, the pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 17th, oil that day.

He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1500 strong in the vicinity of the city. On the night of the 12th inst. a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to force. The American authorities had thoughtfully information of the contemplated movement and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.