THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, OCT'R. 14, 1847.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the *American Volunteer*, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

APOLOGY.—Our time has been so constantly occupied for the last three days, out of our office, that we have had no time to pay much attention to our paper. We know our Democratic friends will excuse all deficiencies in to-day's Volunteer, for we feel that we have discharged our duty, to the best of our ability in the campaign just ended, and which has resulted so glorious for the unconquerable democracy of old Mother Cumberland.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE will be found the card of Professor M'Clintock, explaining the part he took in the riot in June last. Also, immediately after the Professors statement will be found an answer to it by "A Witness." We hope the discussion may end here.

THE LATE STORM.—It flooded the lower part of the city of Baltimore and did great damage in Washington. The press of those cities teem with the details of the damage. The lighting killed a women and a child at Georgetown, D. C., and two men were drowned there in the freshet of the river. The road is almost impassible between Baltimore and Washington. In the former city last Saturday people had to go in *boats* to the police office. We suppose *baling* was convenient for the rascals arrested about that time.

FASHION BEATEN.—The great race at the Union Course on Wednesday, between Fashion and Passenger, resulted in the defeat of the former, to the great disappointment of the majority of the sporting world. Before the race, the betting was two to one in favor of Fashion. A large amount of money changed hands. Only two heats were run—the first in 7,45¼ and the second in 7,48¼

☞ *An "expanding cannon ball"* has been invented by a Mr. Beals of Boston. It is so constructed that immediately on leaving the cannon, four strong and savage looking knife blads extended some six or eight inches in every direction from the ball.

THEIR GRAVES DO NOT PROTECT THEM.—The following is one of the resolutions passed by the Democrats in the Legislature of New Hampshire, in relation to the war:

"*Resolved*, That we tender our sympathy to the friends and relatives of the brave men, who since the commencement of the war, have fallen in defence of their country."

Forty-eight Whigs recorded their votes *against* the above, in opposition to the unanimous vote of the Democracy. Whiggery has no "sympathy" with patriotism.—*Detroit Press.*

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—Now that Mexico has refused peace, at all hazards, we hope a deluge of troops will be poured into that country, and military possession taken of it from one end to the other.—Let every Mexican be, by law, disarmed. Search every house and every person for arms. Then introduce the passport system, and establish by means of the Texas rangers, a regular force upon the highways. Impose taxes that will pay all expenses of the maintenance of our possession, and a million or so per annum over. Throw the ports open to all the world, with a preference for imports in American bottoms; and we are confident sue for peace upon any terms w come by civilization a bona fide this enterprising nation.

Mount Vernon.

An effort will be made during the next session of Congress to secure an appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The present proprietress of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Jane C. Washington, is willing to dispose of the property on the following terms: The remains of Gen. George Washington, and of every other member of the family now in the family vault at Mount Vernon, shall never be removed from their present resting place. Every member of the Washington family now living, (and no one else,) who may desire it may be buried there, and shall not be removed afterwards. The Government shall never sell, rent, nor give the whole or any portion of the property that may be conveyed, to any third person. In event of a dissolution of the existing Federal Government, the property shall revert to theirs of John A. Washington, the eldest son of the present proprietor; and lastly that the sum of $100,000 in money, or United States six per cent. stock, running not less than ten, nor more than twenty years, with interest, payable semi-annually, shall be paid to Mrs. Jane C. Washington, or to her duly authorized agent, upon the conveyance of the property to the U. States.

SWEET REVENGE TO TEXIANS.—The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta narrates an interesting incident which occurred after the late battles had been fought and won. It must have been "sweet revenge." When the troops had arrived at Tacubaya, all the former Texan prisoners who were present assembled just below the National Palace, on a fine paved road, made by the labor of their hands, while they remained in that country. On the side of the road stood a beautiful monument, with the following inscription:—"Erected to the memory of Gen. Santa Anna, in consideration of his having constructed this road by the labor of the prisoners of Texas." It was not long after the assemblage of the crowd, until down came the monument, and not satisfied with tearing it down, they broke the stone into small pieces, and scattered them to the four winds.

VOLUNTEERS.—The promptness with which our brave boys, particularly at the West and South-west, volunteer for the war, when called for, is wonderful. Some three weeks ago, five new regiments were called for, viz: two from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana. The five regiments comprise at least 4000 men. In Kentucky and Tennessee, several more companies offered their services than could be accepted. The 10th and last company of the Indiana regiment was reported for duty on the evening of Sept. 23. Four regiments had before been furnished by that gallant State.—Illinois, we believe, has sent six.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The promptitude with which volunteers rush to the standard of their country, is only wonderful, when we recollect how the Federal presses in this and other States, have tried to discourage them, by false statements in regard to the dangers of the service and the fatal effects of Mexican diseases. In this view of the question, it is absolutely remarkable that as the falsehoods of Federalism increase, the enlistments in the army have increased in the same ratio!

LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.—The following, says the Albany Evening Journal, is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Father Mathew, by the last steamer:

"We are, thank God, in common with your country, *cheered by the prospect* of an abundant harvest, and though poverty still broods over our afflicted country, *thanks to your magnificent* gifts of food and money, comparatively plenty gladdens the toiling laborer's cottage. Next Spring, God permitting, I shall proceed to your glorious Republic, to give expression in person to the gratitude that swells my bosom."

Tongues are like race horses, which run the faster the less weight they carry.

Democracy Triumphant!

OLD CUMBERLAND HERSELF AGAIN!

A Severe Rebuke to the Mexican Fedralists—Shunk's majority in old Cumberland 400—in the State his majority will be 15,000 or 20,000!!!

We hasten to lay before our readers the result of the election in this county so far as heard from. It will be seen that Shunk's majority in the Carlisle District is 129. In 1844 Markle's majority in the district was 103—being a Democratic gain of 232 votes. The majority for the County Ticket in the district, it will be seen, exceeds Gov. Shunk's.

We think we are safe in saying (in the absence of full returns,) that the majority for Shunk and Longstreth in old Cumberland will be near 400. Our County Ticket is elected from top to bottom, by a majority of from 400 to 500!

The Democrats of Cumberland have covered themselves with glory. The most infamous means ever resorted to by a desperate and corrupt party were used against us, but without avail. The vote in the county has been unusually large—both parties turned out in their strength. A thousand guns therefore for old Mother Cumberland, for, "as goes Cumberland so goes the State!" Below we give the majorities so far as heard when we went to press:

	SHUNK.	IRVIN.
Carlisle E. W.	36	
" W. Ward,		60
N. Middleton,	112	
S. Middleton,	25	
Frankford,	42	
Dickinson, (Lower,)	34	
W. Pennsboro,		60
Carlisle District,	249	120
Shippensburg dis.,		50
Hopewell,	10 cs	
U. Dickinson,	56	
Leesburg,	15	
Newville,	150 cs	
Monroe,		40 cs.
Shepherdstown,		40 cs.
E. Pennsboro & N. Cumb.		19
Hampden,		6
Mechanicsburg,		5
Heck's,	25	
S. Spring,	201	
	706	280
	280	
	426 Shunk's maj.	

ELECTION RETURNS.

DESPATCHES FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

BY MAGNETIC TELAGRAPH!!

Lancaster, Oct. 12, 12 o'clock, A. M.

J. B. Bratton, Esq.—Lancaster county gives 3800 for Irvin.

PHILA. Oct. 12, 12 o'clock A. M.

J. B. Bratton—Southwark 842 for Shunk. Kensington about 900 for Shunk. Northern Liberties over 1300 for Shunk. Two outer districts 15[illegible] for Shunk.

The city and county combined will give Shunk a majority of about 1600.

Delaware county gives Irvin between 200 and 300 majority.

LATER.

By telegraph we learn that Irvin's majority in Chester county is about 300.

Dauphin gives Irvin a majority of 1000.

Berks county, (the home of the late Muhlenberg,) gives Shunk a majority of 5000!

Montgomery county gives Shunk a majority of over 1400.

M'Kean gives Shunk a majority of over 60.

Bucks (in part) gives 83 majority for Shunk.

Lebanon gives Irvin 600 majority.

Allegheny county, it is reported, gives Irvin 2100 majority.

☞ Shunk's majority in the State cannot be less than **15,000!!**

PERRY COUNTY.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

BLOOMFIELD, Oct. 13.

Dear Sir—The following nine townships, viz—Toboyne, Jackson, Madison, Tyrone, Saville, Juniata, Centre, Bloomfield, and Greenwood, give Shunk a *majority of 321. His majority in the county will be* about 600. Sterrett's majority will be about the same. Hugh Campbell volunteer democrat is elected Sheriff by about 200 majority by the Whigs and part of the Democrats. Yours, &c

LATER.

BLOOMFIELD, Oct. 13.

Returns from eleven townships in Perry co. give Shunk 416 majority. Seven townships to hear from, which will give about 200 more for Shunk. Sonder, the regular Democratic candidate for Assembly, is now 40 ahead. Campbell elected Sheriff by about 150.

A Returned Volunteer's Renunciation of Mexican Whiggery.

The Ohio Cleveland Times contains the following from Mr. WEEKS, one of the returned volunteers from that State, which we have pleasure in laying before our readers. It must not be forgotten that the friends of Gen. IRVIN, the Federal opponent of Gov. SHUNK, have declared that all returned volunteers will "beg" and "steal"—thus adding outrage to insult. Let the friends and relatives of our brave boys now in Mexico, observe how Mr. WEEKS serves his connection with a party capable of this double ingratitude and treason:

"MR. EDITOR—*Will you allow me to state*, through the columns of your paper, that I have become completely disgusted with the federal party.—Having been brought up in the ranks of Whiggery, I delighted in its service. I esteemed them as Americans, willing to risk 'their lives, their fortunes, *and their sacred honors*,' in avenging the insults of a foreign foe.

"When the war with Mexico commenced, and when the President called on Ohio for volunteers, I offered my humble services, and finding that a company from this city would not be accepted, I, in company with a number of acquaintances, repaired to Cincinnati, and there joined Capt. Giddings' company, (Capt. G. was elected Major of our regiment, and the command of the company fell upon Captain Long,) and with it proceeded to Mexico, and had the pleasure of participating in the battle of Monterey. Of course, I expected the party I was attached to would support the war, and endeavor to sustain those who were in the field. But judge of my surprise, when instead of the Whig papers received by us *teemed with abuse of the war and the volunteers*, denouncing us as "cut-throats and thieves." This caused me much pain and induced me to examine the ground occupied in past time by the Whigs, and I must say that there never has been a war in this country that they did not oppose, and upon discovering *this fact*, I *immediately "struck my name* from the Nottingham list," and in future shall act with the Democracy—the friends of equality and their country. Respectfully,

GEO. W. WEEKS.

Cleavcland, Sept. 29, 1847.

The Monterey correspondent of the New Orleans National, under date of August 26, says:

"Some fiend in human shape last night made a terrible illustration of a little more grape Capt. Bragg,' for he placed under the bed of the gallant soldier an eight-inch bomb-shell, with a train leading off by which it was ignited. The explosion was terrific, but fortunately the Captain received no injury. Two of the missiles went through his bed without touching him. His escape is looked upon as miraculous, the contents of the shell having been scattered around for a hundred yards. No cause is assigned for this attempt upon Capt. Bragg's life, except that some of his men think he is too severe in his discipline. This is the second attempt upon his life."

NO FURTHER MODERATION.

The Washington Union of the 4th, has the following, which indicates that the policy of the war is hereafter to be changed. Mercy and Moderation have been found to unavailing with our foes, and the people who sustained the administration in carrying on its late highly magnanimous course, will rally around it with no less unanimity, in the prosecution of its present determination:

"We understand it has been determined by the government to make no further overtures of peace on our part. When Mexico wants peace hereafter, let her sue for it. We are *now in the possession of her* capital, principal cities, ports, and possessons. Large reinforcements are daily moving forward from Vera Cruz, sufficient to support the gallant column in the present occupation of the capital, Puebla, &c, and to open, and keep open, the line of *communication* between the seaboard and the army. In addition to, and besides the regiments now organizing and moving forward from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, other reinforcements, to the full extent authorized by the law of Congress, will be called out at once, to make certain of the security of the army in its present occupation and operations. As the continuance of the war is forced upon us, it must be waged with vigor. The country conquered must be occupied and governed by martial law, and its resources and revenues rendered tributary in every practicable manner to the support of our occupation and government."

The Union adds, that there are ample means in the treasury (thanks to the operation of the tariff of 1846) for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, *including* the organization, equipment, transportation, &c., of *all* the new troops required, until some time after the meeting of Congress.

THE REVENUE.

We publish a letter says the Washington Union, from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a *communication* of Mr. Barksdale, by which it appears from the books and accompanying statement of the Register of the Treasury, that *the nett proceeds of the first nine months, from duties under the tariff* of 1846, *exceeds by more than three millions of dollars the nett proceeds of the corresponding nine months under the tariff of* 1842. It appears, also, that the rate of augmentation is *progressive*; and that if the nett revenue from duties for the remaining months of the fiscal year closing on the 1st July, 1848, is in the same rate for the unexpired term as for the first two months of July and August, then the nett revenue *from duties for the first entire fiscal year* under the tariff of 1846, would be $45,344,468. Walker estimated it at the sum of at least $28,000,000; and that *minimum* estimate was declared by whig senators to be ridiculously large. Their estimate was from sixteen to twenty-one millions as a maximum. *The most important part of the whole result is, that the exports have increased in a corresponding rate; thus verifying the theory of the Secretary, that the exports would equal our imports.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 16, 1847.

SIR:—The enclosed statement, prepared in the office of the Register of the Treasury, is trasmitted in compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 26th ultimo.

The new tariff went into operation on the 1st of December last; and the nett proceeds under it (after deducting all expenses of collection) actually paid into the treasury during the first nine months of its operation, is, as you perceive, $22,961,333 28—being greater by the sum of $3,176,018 57, that the sum paid into the treasury during the same period of nine months under the tariff of 1842; and exhibiting a gain, at the same ratio of increase, of $4,234,691 42 of the first twelve months under the tariff of 1846 as compared with the tariff of 1842.

The gross proceeds received by the collectors is much greater, as the expenses of collection are deducted before the money is paid into the treasury and recorded by the Register.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. J. WALKER
Secretary of the Treasury.

To E. BARKSDALE, Esq. Yazoo city, Mississippi.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

From the 1st October, 1845, to 1st July, 1846,	17,504,[illegible]
From the 1st December, 1845, to 31st August, 1846, and from the 1st December, to 31st August, 1847, to wit—	
During the month of December, 1845	$1,[illegible]
From 1st January, to 30th June, 1846	13,657,944 96
During the months of July and Aug. 1846,	4,847,884 78
	19,705,311 71
During the month of December, 1846	$1,451,076 00
From 1st January, to 30th June, 1847	13,952,843 80
During the months of July and Aug. 1847,	7,557,411 42
	22,961,333 28

DANIEL GRAHAM, Register.

THE TEXAN RANGERS.

These men appear to have a dreadful reputation even in our armies, while to the Mexicans they must seem the very incarnation of cruelty. The following extract from a Buena Vista letter, which we find in the *National Intelligencer*, gives an idea of their habitual proceedings:

A lancer's fear of a ranger is most remarkable—remarkable even to ludicrousness, as we learn from the Mexicans about here. [illegible] would not be surprised to see a dozen rangers, with their rough, uncouth, broad brimmed, but shapeless and slouch, white wool hat, (peculiar to themselves,) the fronts turned and fastened full up aside, to *permit the seemingly reckless*, but really quick and observant, eye beneath, to have full scope, their red or fancy colored shirts, their equally fanciful pantaloons, from the handsome Mexican buckskin of green, black, yellow or blue to the common American domestic; their rifles, (that most valuable of all their prosperity,) hanging by the sides of as good horses and as fast ones as the service can produce, and their huge bowie knives in their sheaths, in close company with their rifle and pistol—I say, who would not be surprised to see a dozen such fellows charge down, and, after the crack of their rifles race with ease a couple hundreds of the yellow skins with their lances as long as the mast of a sloop.—Indeed, all Mexicans, whether friendly or in arms, are dreadfully afraid of them. A few words will explain why, and as it is very rarely that these things see the light, even in the immediate neighborhood of the army or of town, it may be well to give you some idea of what is a horrible fact.

In their capacity of rangers, the Texans, of course have an almost boundless field of movement. I sent out from a city or a camp they are never expected to return before or until after night, or the next day.—If attached to a train, they are only expected to show themselves occasionally, to signify that they are on the alert. Now it has frequently happened that a stray ranger has been cut off while on one or the other kind of duty, by perhaps depending too much on his own prowness and strength in a gang of Mexicans with whom he may have fallen in, or he may have been caught asleep, or in some other way have given them the advantage of him, and his life is lost. He is missed; search is made for him by his comrades; his body is perhaps found, perhaps not. The nearest Mexicans to the vicinity of his disappearance are required to account for him; they will not or cannot. The bowie knife is called upon, and deliberately every male Mexican in that rancho is speedily done for, guilty or not guilty. But this is not enough to make an offset for the life of a Texan. Another rancho receives the fearful visit, and again blood flows. The number killed on some occasions in this way, has been fearfully great; as has been gathered from what fell from the Texans, but no one but themselves know about it, as a report of any such doings to the nearest commanding officer would only be followed by a ten-fold retaliation on the nearest "customers." This is all horrid, it is true, but it has had the salutary tendency of causing the well disposed and honest Mexicans to ferret out and inform on those who practice murder and robbery. Going about at some distance from camp is consequently much more safe.

☞ AN IRON MAN.—*Singular Petrifaction.*—On Saturday last a gentleman brought into Portsmouth, from the Bloom furnace, Scioto county, a part of an Iron Man, found in the ore bed! The body must originally have been petrified in lime, but of this, there remains now only the outside incrustation, which will crumble off. What was the man, is now iron. By some natural process, the iron must have grown out of the lime, and here is a theme for Geologists! How did this change take place? If we are right, and the facts seem to leave no room for doubt, this Iron Man would afford one of the most beautiful subjects for a Geological Lecture. The iron ore, in which it is found, is called the calcareous formation. The process of its formation would be an instructive study.—*Cincinnatti Chronicle.*

The Democratic candidates are in Roman—Whigs in *Italic*—Morton, the Native candidate, with a star (*).

ELECTION RETURNS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS AND TOWNSHIPS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ON THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Governor. Francis R. Shunk.	Governor. James Pollock.	Canal Com'r. Morris Longstreth.	Canal Com'r. Joseph W. Patton.	Canal Com'r. Robert H. Morrison.	Senator. Robert C. Sterrett.	Senator. James Kennedy.	Assembly. Jacob Loveyer.	Assembly. Abraham Lamberton.	Assembly. James Mackey.	Assembly. Armstrong Nevin.	Treas'r. Robert Moore.	Treas'r. George Hughey.	Com'ns'r. John Mell.	Com'ns'r. John J. Myers.	Ds. of Poor. William Kerr.	Ds. of Poor. James Weakley.	Auditor. Peter Lininger.	Auditor. John Rupp.
Carlisle, East Ward,	186	150	150	156	3	193	148	188	192	144	148	218	124	191	150	197	142	187	150
Carlisle, West Ward,	150	213	139	211	2	153	211	139	149	212	253	220	143	165	193	154	208	150	211
N. Middleton,	236	125	227	133	0	238	121	235	239	118	127	251	105	239	118	235	136	235	124
S. Middleton,	182	157	184	164	0	189	157	182	157	159	163	199	148	132	153	186	162	146	163
Dickinson,	84	50	84	52	0	87	49	86	51	47	88	46	88	36	103	85	51	85	51
W. Pennsboro,	40	101	39	101	0	40	98	40	39	101	100	50	89	66	21	49	91	39	101
Frankford,	65	23	64	23	0	65	22	61	64	22	24	68	19			65	22	65	22
Carlisle District,	943	819	917	840	5	965	806	931	956	807	832	1094	675	968	785	971	802	947	832
Newville,	494	358	502	352	1	492	362	493	500	361	346	505	345	504	348	489	355	495	354
Shippensburg,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Dickinson,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Hogestown,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Leesburg,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Bridgeport,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Hampden,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Monroe,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Mechanicsburg,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
New Cumberland,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Heck's,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Shepherdstown,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Lisburn,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Hopewell,	000	000	000	000	0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Total,																			

From the Public Ledger.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Movement of Troops—Gen. Urrea's Proclamation—The Mexicans Flying to Arms.

[The following despatch, from our correspondent at Petersburg, was delayed by the telegraph being out of order between the city and Baltimore; but as the New Orleans mail has failed to reach here, it is still the latest intelligence from the South.]

PETERSBURG, Oct. 9, 1847.

An arrival at New Orleans brings Vera Crz dates to the 21st, and from Brazos to the 23d ult.

The Matamoras Flag says that Gen. Cushing's brigade were encamped at Palo Alto, in good health, and would soon embark for Vera Cruz. Gen. Lane's entire brigade had sailed for Vera Cruz. Part of Hays' regiment, under Chevalier, was to remain with Gen. Wool.

Col. Butler's battalion of dragoons had left for Monterey.

A north wind was blowing, which had caused a change in the weather and produced some sickness at the Brazos.

Gen. Urrea has issued a proclamation announcing the termination of the peace negotiations, and that the Mexicans on the 8th of September gave severe lessons to their hateful invaders by gallantly repulsing their assaults, and driving them to their positions.

The Matamoras Flag says, that the last rumor is [illegible] had [illegible] the [illegible] Scott's repulse at the capital [illegible] to flying to arms throughout the country, determined to be in at the extermination of the enemy. Three thousand were reported to have already gathered at Victoria.

The interments at New Orleans from yellow fever on the 1st inst. were only five.

The Picayune, since received, has Urrea's letter.

TULA, September 14th, 1847.

To his Excellency the Governor of Tamaulipas.—The Supreme National Government having declined the propositions of the American Minister, as being exorbitant, hostilities were renewed, and on the 8th, inst. our troops gave a severe lesson to the hateful invaders, heroically repulsing their assaults and driving them to their positions. I enclose for you information a copy an editorial in the Diario of the same date.

This event has produced an extraordinary enthusiasm in the capital of the Republic, the defence of which, I have no doubt, will be heroic and grand, although the American army may besiege it on all sides.

Providence is satisfied with our sufferings and the days of glory and consolation commence to dawn upon the Republic.

I congratulate this government on so brilliant an event and supplicate you to announce this to the people of Tamaulipas in a proper manner.

Accept my attentive consideration.

God and liberty. JOSE UARREA.

Francisco Vital Fernandez, Constitutional Governor of the Free and Sovereign State of Tamaulipas, to its inhabitants.

Fellow-citizens!—The thunder of the cannon has again resounded in our beautiful capital, and has announced to the world that the Mexican knows how to die for his country and his liberty, rather than to succumb to the tyranny of the treacherous stranger.

Men of Tamaulipas!—We have to deplore the loss of some brave men—but this time it is not sorrow and wailing alone which follow on the tumult of battle! Eternal glory to the defenders of our native land! Three times have we driven the enemy back, and taken vengeance for the blood of our patriots, leaving one thousand of the corpses of the enemy on the field!

Fellow-patriots!—A few more battles await us, and our independence will be achieved—the invader will be crushed, and we shall be free and happy.—We have perhaps at this very moment solved the problem, and doubtless now the flag of independence *waves pure and unstained, extinguishing the stars of* the degenerated sons of Washington.

Union, valor, and firmness! The people who defend their liberties must triumph, and we now do battle for our country, honor, independence, and religion. All those the conqueror would tear from us.—Fortune has smiled upon him, but it has only engulphed him in a career of crimes. The Lord has seen the enormity of his transgressions, and his hand is now uplifted in wrath to smite him. The world shall witness, and posterity shall learn, in the triumphs we are to gain, that we know how to preserve the immortal inheritance bequeathed to us by the fathers of our country, Hidalgo, Morelos, and Iturbide. The infamous usurper shall carry with him an eternal curse.

My friend!—Know that this is not an empty promise, when I swear, by the name of our sacrificed brothers, that I will always be at your side in the holy undertaking.

You faithful fellow citizen and friend.

FRANCISCO VITAL FERNANDEZ.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

This famous capital, now at the mercy of General Scott, is thus described in Murrey's Encyclopedia of Geography:

The State of Mexico comprises the Valley of Mexico, a fine and splended region, varigated by extensive lakes, and surrounded by some of the loftiest volcano peaks of the new world. Its circumference is about 200 miles, and it forms the very centre of the great table land of Anahuac, elevated from 600 to 800 feet above the level of the sea. In the centre of this valley stands the city of Mexico; the ancient Mexico or Tenochtitlan, having been built in the middle of a lake, and connected with the continent causeways or dykes.

The new Mexico is three miles from the lake of Tezouco, and nearly six from that of Chalco; yet Humbolt considers it certain from the remains of the ancient teculli, or temples, that it occupies the identical positions of the former city, and that a great part of the waters of the valley have been *dried up*. Mexico was long considered the largest city of America; but it is now surpassed by New York, perhaps even by Rio Janeiro.

Some estimates have raised its population to 200,000; but it may, on good grounds be fixed at from 120,000 to 140,000. It is beyond dispute the most splended. "Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities built by Europeans in either hemisphere; with the exception of St. Petersburg, Berlin and Philadelphia, and some quarters of Wesminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capital of new Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the squares and public places. The architecture is generally of a pure style, and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure."

The palace of the late viceroys, the cathedral, built in what is termed the Gothic style, several of the convents and some private palaces, reared upon plans furnished by the pupils of the Academy of Fine Arts are of great extent and magnificence; yet upon the whole, it is rather the arrangement, regularity, and general effect of the city, which render it so striking. Nothing, in particular, can be more enchanting than the view of the city and valley from the surrounding heights. The eye sweeps over the vast plain of cultivated fields, to the very base of the colossal mountains, covered with perpetual snow. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the Lake of Tezcuco, which, surrounded by villages and hamlets, resembles the most beautiful of the Swiss lakes, and the rich cultivation of the vicinity forms a striking contrast with the naked mountains. Among these rise the famous volcano Popocatepell and the mountain of Iotaccihuatl, of which the first an enormous cone, burns occasionally, throwing up smoke and ashes. The police of the city is excellent; the streets are well paved, lighted and cleansed.

The annual consumption in Mexico has been computed at 16,000, beeves; 279,000 sheep; 50,000; hogs; 1,900,000 fowls, including ducks and turkey; 205,000 pigeons and patridges. The markets are remarkably well supplied, with animal and vegitable productions, brought by crowds of canoes along the Lake of Chalco, and the canal leading to it. These canoes are often guided by females, who at the same time are weaving cotton in their simple portable looms, or plucking fowls, and throwing the feathers into the water. Most of the flowers and roots have been raised in Chinampos, or floating gardens, an invention peculiar to the new world. They consist of rafts formed of reeds, roots, and bushes, and covered with black saline mould, which being irrigated by the water of the Lake, becomes exceedingly fertile. It is a great disadvantage to Mexico, however, that it stands nearly on a level with the surrounding lake, which in seasons of heavy rain, overwhelms it with destructive inundations. The construction of a desague, or canal, to carry off the waters of the lake of Zumpango, and of the principal river by which it is fed, has, since 1629, prevented any very desolating flood. The desague, though not conducted with skill and judgement, cost $5,000,000, and is one of the most stupendous hydraulic works ever executed.—Were it filled with water, the largest vessels of war might pass by it through the range of mountains which bound the plain of Mexico. The alarms, however, have been frequent, and cannot well cease, while the level of that lake is twenty feet above that of the great square of Mexico.

From the Bradford Reporter.

POOR SALISBURY!!

This erratic and unfortunate individual arrived in this Borough on Saturday *evening last. He came in* charge, and at the charge, of Henry Drinker, Esq., a prominent Whig of Susquehanna county. Upon his arrival, he addressed notes to several of our active Whigs, requesting their immediate *presence*.—The summons in every instance was treated with silent contempt. Repeated verbal messages were discharged, announcing to the Whigs, that considerations of the first impoitance is connected with Gen. Irvin's election, demanded their attention. Still no one came. Mr. Drinker, finding the estimation in which the Doctor's bill up to the time of leaving, and took his departure for Susquehanna. The Doctor remained, still persevering in his efforts to obtain an audience with some of our leading Whigs, but to no pupose, most of them positively *refusing to see him*, or be seen in his company. He finally succeeded in seizing one by the button; as he was passing in front of the Hotel, and dragging him to his room. The conference was short. The Doctor, having lost all sense of shame, approached his subject direct; and assured his unwilling auditor, that considerable SUMS OF MONEY could be used with great advantage in the western part of this county, in promoting Mr. Irvin's election. He was answered, *that the Whigs here* were poor, and not able to carry out the plan of operations contemplated by *him*, which consisted solely, in giving him MONEY. This discouraged him so effectually, that he left *immediately*, grumbling, however, that his bill was not paid by those he was laboring to serve. *Whether he returned to Smith*field, or proceeded to Athens to make one more trial to raise MONEY, *we know not. Verily the Scripture* Proverb was verified in the case of the Doctor—"that a Prophet is not without honor, except in his own country." The Doctor *should not have returned to* Bradford. Those who controlled his movements, should have had *more discretion. From our heart* we pity him; and pity the necessity that has brought him to his present unfortunate situation. The last barriers of virtue are broken down; and like the street walker, he offers himself to the embraces of any party for MONEY. Again, we repeat, more in sorrow than in anger—poor Salisbury! poor Salisbury!!

MARRIED,

In Dayton Ohio, on Thursday morning 16th Sept. inst. by the Rev. Cyrus Brooks, Mr. ANDREW MEHAFFIE, of that city, to Miss. MAGDALENA McMASTERS, of Mad River Township.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Mr. JALES RITCHIE, to Miss. SUSAN BURKHOLDER, all of St. Louis.

DIED,

At Oakland College on Sunday the 19th of Sept., of yellow fever, after four days illness, WILLIAM D. AGNEW, of Carlisle, in the 23d year of his age. He was a graduate of Dickinson College.

On the 8th inst. SARAH, daughter of Wm. W. Dale, aged 6 months.

Always Ahead

In cheap and good Goods!

THE subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they are selling out at *wonderful low prices*. Their assortment consists of a great variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts,

Kentucky Jeans, &c., Flannels, Linseys, Canton Flannels, Velvet Cords, Alpacas, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, very cheap; Ginghams, California Plaid, Worsted Plaids and Serges, Calicoes, Checks, Tickings, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Mous. de Laine, Blanket, Worsted, Cashmere and Tekerri

Shawls,

plain mantua, satin and an assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Gimps, Comforts, Suspenders, silk, cotton and gingham Handkerchiefs, woolen Hose, woolen Yarn, all colors; and a full and complete assortment of Trimmings; Cloth, Fur, Velvet and Glazed CAPS, Carpet Chain, &c. Also,

Groceries,

such as prime Rio Coffees, New Orleans and other Brown Sugars, White crushed Sugar, Molasses, Honey, Oil, Salt, Pepper, Allspice and other spices. Also an assortment of the "Original N. York and Philadelphia Pekin Tea Company" Teas, the best article in the market. Queensware, Hardware, Crockery and Cedarware, &c., together with a great number of articles which cannot be enumerated, and which will be disposed of on such terms as cannot be beat about these diggins. *Remember*, these goods have all been bought for CASH at the *lowest possible prices*, and will be sold out at such prices as cannot fail to suit the pockets of all persons.

A. & W. BENTZ.

Carlisle, Oct. 14, 1847.

Notice.

CARLISLE BANK, Oct. 11, 1847.

AN election for Thirteen Directors of this Institution, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

GEO. A. LYON, Pres't.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, to marshall and distribute the funds in the hands of James Elliott, adm'r., of Thomas McKalip *decd*, among the several creditors of said deceased, will attend for that purpose at the arbitration room in the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Thursday the 11th of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT MOORE, jr. Auditor.

Carlisle, Oct. 14, 1847.—3t

E. H. SMITH.

WHOLESALE DEALER,

IN BOOTS, SHOES, Bonnets, Caps, Palm Leaf Hats, &c.

108 Race Street, White Swan Hotel, Philadelphia. Oct. 14, 1847.—6w.

LIST LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Newville.

Abrams Samuel	Jones Benj
Brown Agness	Johnson Sarah
Barber Henerey	Koch K L
Crim S Henry	Myers Hannah
Dovald Wm	McCune Crage
Dunlap Jas	Myers John
Dunbar Wm	Miller S John
Erist David	Nearins Benj
Ewing Elizabeth	Nulig Juleana Mrs
Erust Margaret	Ott Elizabeth
Failour Christian	Rasling Henry
Givler Henry