



FOR THE AMERICAN.

In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep fall on men, Fear came upon me, and trembling, which made all my bones to shake.

When night's dark shadows si'nt fall, Mantling in gloom each lovely scene, With the deep blackness of a pall, Where life and light so late hath been. And the wind's low voice is faintly heard, Coming from far weary moon, And the wild shriek of the hooting bird, Falls on the ear so shrill and lone.

Then o'er the spirit with starting fear, Comes the conviction—'ne must die!— Chilling the life stream in its course, As we feel the dead reality. And will the wind sigh o'er my grave? And the owl hoot with dismal cry? And will these warm affections leave My soul? and must I—can I die?

Sadieu what gleam illumines the heart, Dispensing light, and hope and joy! Bidding the demon fear, depart, Pointing the spirit to the sky!

There Jesus reigns who burst the tomb, And the despoiler captive led, 'Tis Faith in Him dispels the gloom, And sweetly soothes the dying bed.

Sunbury, April 2d, 1842.

From the Madonian. WAR STEAMERS.

The eagerness with which armed steamers have been introduced into the navies of Europe, shows the high appreciation in which they are justly held, as engines of destruction.

Among the many great advantages which these vessels possess over all others, is their independence of winds and tides, by which those who navigate them are enabled to choose their positions at pleasure and attack at the very time when vessels propelled by sails are entirely at their mercy.

We have seen a plan of the attack on Vera Cruz, in which the French acquired so much renown. It appears that one source of safety, on which great reliance had been placed by the defenders of the fortifications, was the difficulty of approach.

We have attempted to give this description from memory, a considerable time having elapsed since we saw the account, and may have made some trivial mistake, but we believe it to be correct in the main.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The incursion ended and Mexico invaded. By the steamer Neptune, Galveston dates to the 23d of March—two days later than we have received—have reached New Orleans.

It is now said that Galia was taken by fifty Mexicans. A rumor had reached Austin that it had been taken by the Texans—the enemy retreating without firing a gun.

On the 17th March, President Houston issued the following letter, announcing to a Proclamation, declaring the intentions of the Government. It is clamorously supported by the popular will.

Mr. Stuart. Official letters from the President contain invitations for others to join Texas in this invasion. One of them says: 'The recompense tendered to our friends will be the property captured by them upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable warfare and the soil which they conquer—glory, victory, and imperishable fame! Mexico has invaded our country and her dictator has declared that the Anglo Saxon race shall bow to the will of a despot!'

From the American Sentinel, April 2.

The Fire and its Consequences.

Never has it fallen to our lot to record consequences more disastrous, when there was no apparent danger, than were those consequent upon the fire near Poplar lane and Sixth streets, yesterday morning. The fire originated in a carpenter shop, about half a square distant from the Public Primary School, in which were from ninety to one hundred children, between the ages of four and twelve years.

We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Bee of the 22d March: Fanny Fessler. When this lady was in Havana last year, she made Governor Valdez a promise to devote the proceeds of one night's dancing to a charitable institution, of which he is the president and patron.

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night, after lent, for the benefit of the orphans.

So much for arbitrary government.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 9, 1842.

Littell's Museum for April has been received, but not in time to notice its contents this week.

On Monday last, on motion of C. W. Hedges, Esq., Edward H. Baily was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

The Canal continues in good navigable order from Northumberland down. The West Branch Canal is, we understand, also navigable. The North Branch, we presume, will be ready in a short time.

In consequence of the illness of Judge Lewis, our court, which commenced on Monday last, was broken up on Wednesday morning. Henry L. Stark was tried on two several indictments, before the associates, Judges Montgomery and Welker, one for stealing a horse from Thos. Pollock, and the other for stealing a saddle from the stable of Capt. Armstrong, of Tazewell.

Our neighbors, the editors and proprietors of the Union county papers, Democratic, Whig and Antislavery, German and English, Temperance and Anti-temperance, have kicked up a kind of uncivil war among themselves, which, we fear, all the generals, colonels, captains and corporals of the county, (and they are not small in size and number) will not be able to suppress.

The aggregate balance in favor of the banks of Philadelphia, and against New York, is still about half a million of dollars. The balance which the Pittsburgh Banks now hold against New York, is also about three hundred thousand dollars.

The Banks of North Carolina, will resume, it is stated, simultaneously with the Banks of Virginia, on the first of November.

Official notice is given in the Madisonian, that the contemplated reduction of ten per cent. on the commission of all postmasters, was not to take place till April 1st.

Great Fire in New York.

A very destructive fire occurred in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 31st ult. The accounts in the newspapers vary much as to the number of buildings destroyed—some stating it at 60 to 70, and others at nearly 200. The Tribune says that at least 100 houses were destroyed, and that there is no doubt that three young children perished in the flames.

It is supposed that about fifteen hundred families were turned upon the streets by this conflagration. It was a melancholy sight to see the poor wretches—men women and children—thus suddenly deprived of a home, and wandering about the ruins, crying and screaming, some for the loss of their property, and others for the loss of their friends and children.

Northumberland.

The senior editor of the West Chester Journal, gives the following description of Northumberland and the much admitted rock at the junction of the Susquehanna:

The town is situated at the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna. On the Western Branch, about one hundred rods above the point where their waters embrace and commingle, rises up from the very bed of the river, a bold projecting cliff, its steep sides slaggy with rocks and stunted trees which seemed to frown down upon the shore.

The idea of improving such a sterile and rugged spot as that was one of madness and folly; and when I scanned the wild and preternatural aspect of the mountain, I thought that the mind that could dwell with delight amid such a waste, must be dark and aëstic, and have contracted a scorn and distaste of the world that would embitter it forever.

The writer is mistaken in regard to the fertility of the soil, and must have formed his opinion from a view of the bold and craggy side of the hill, as seen from Northumberland. On the summit, until the very verge of the cliff, there is, though not of the best quality, still capable of a high degree of

Correspondence of United States Gazette.

HARRISBURG APRIL 4, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Motion of Mr. Sharwood, the select Committee appointed to inquire into the bribery alleged to have been practiced by certain Banks in the year 1840, with certain members of the Legislature, was granted permission to sit during the coming recess of the Legislature.

The following message was sent by Gov. Porter to the Legislature on Monday last, in relation to the \$99,000 affair: The Nolle Prosequi withdrawn. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Gentlemen,—I have just learned that circumstances exist in regard to the examination of George Handy, as a witness before the Committee of Investigation which have induced me to adopt a step that ought to be communicated to the Legislature.

The bill to lay a tax of \$1,500,000, to be apportioned equitably amongst the several counties of the Commonwealth by the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General, for the purpose of paying interest on the State debt, with the bill authorizing the Governor to receive proposals for the sale of a portion of the public works added as an amendment came up on third reading; when on motion of Mr. Gamble the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general amendment; which being agreed to, the Committee of the Whole reduced the amount from \$1,500,000 to \$1,200,000, and made some other amendments in the details, after which the same passed final reading. Yeas 45 Nays 41. The bill was then sent to the Senate, but comes too late to receive action at this time.

In the afternoon the bill from the Senate relating to the county of Philadelphia passed final reading with some amendments. Also a bill to incorporate the Mount Carbon and Port Carbon Rail Road Company.

A message was received from the Governor in relation to a difference of opinion or construction of the recent act of the Legislature authorizing the Bank of Pennsylvania to make an assignment. The Governor recommends in a sort of *hæc lenis* spirit the repeal Law, and the abandonment of the Bank to wind up her affairs under the General Law. The message was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Levis, we understand from an officer of the Schuykill Bank, visits Kentucky, under the protection of the Governor of that state, to testify in behalf of the Kentucky Bank. He will not visit this city, as has been reported, but will return to his residence at Houston, in Texas.—Bick. Reporter. MR. CLAY AND MR. CALHOUN.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says: An anecdote is told of the meeting of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun after the former retired from the Senate, which shows that political strife, though it may for a while deaden the finer feelings of the heart, cannot destroy them, especially in those hearts that beat with generous and manly sensibilities.

They had almost spent their lives together in Congress, and at various times stood shoulder to shoulder, animated by patriotic and emulous only of serving the country. Time had passed over both and the young had become old. One was about to retire, and both must ere long 'sleep the sleep that hath no waking.' The retirement of the one would leave the other with no companion or rival of his younger days, and it told him emphatically that he too must soon follow.—Thoughts like these soften the heart &c. wholly indulged, and cause the fountain of generous feeling to gush forth—it came, and the two distinguished rivals and antagonists under the influence of these sympathies were drawn together. Would that they had never been separated.

From the Baltimore American.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session in this city since the 16th ult., adjourned on Saturday morning. We subjoin a list of the appoint- ments of the Preachers for the present year.

Northumberland—Jas. Ewing, W. R. Mills, Milton—John Bowen, T. M. Reese, Lye-ming—Geo. Guyer, E. McCullum, Bedford—F. M. Mills, W. T. D. Clemm, Clearfield—Elisha Butler, Thos. F. McClure, West Branch—W. Hirst, one to be supplied, Penns Valley—John W. Haughwout.

Executive Chamber, 4th April, 1842. The aspect of affairs is much more favorable than it has been, on the subject of the Tariff. The South is prepared to enter on this matter now, with a spirit not merely of compromise, but of magnanimous concession. If any obstacle be placed in the way of an entirely satisfactory adjustment—of this most troublesome question, (so far at least as the Senate is concerned) it will not proceed at this time from the South, but from a certain sectional Northern interest which threw all its weight into the scale, to procure the passage of Mr. Rivers' amendment.

I am a northern by birth and education, and with all my sympathies leaning towards the region of my nativity, on all honest questions wherein the interests of that section are concerned. If, therefore, I have prejudices, they are in favor of the North; but I cannot do otherwise than most warmly coincide with the course thus far taken on this subject by the Southern and Southwestern Whig Senators.

These gentlemen in connection with many of the Senators from the North will advocate a tariff for revenue, and moderate protection to the amount of 30 per cent. and in order not to interfere with the Land Distribution Law, a clause will be inserted in the Tariff Resolution for the repeal of that section of the Distribution Law, requiring its enactment to cease when the duties are raised over 20 per cent.

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The Pittsburgh Advertiser contains the following important paragraph. If it is a true one. We imagine it refers to the Foundry opposite West Point, where some of the heaviest castings in the Union are made. The Advertiser says— Phil. Gaz. The proprietors of one of the largest and best known iron works on the Hudson river have recently announced their determination to remove their works into some of the coal districts of Pennsylvania. This single establishment will, it is said, augment the trade of Pennsylvania from \$300,000 to \$500,000 annually, and give employment, directly or indirectly, to some 300 individuals.