TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, JOSEPH EISELY. PROPRIETORS. H. B. MASSER, Editor.

Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-ser's Store.]

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontin-

ued till ALL arresrages are paid.
No subscriptions received for a less period than
ark MONTHS. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

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VASHING MACHINE. THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and is given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in it natruction, that it cannot get out of order. It ntains no iton to rust, and no springs or rollers to t out of repair. It will do twice as much wash g, with less than half the wear and tear of any of clate inventions, and what is of greater imporshing inschines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Norumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Lurne and Chaton resunties. H. B. MASSER. The following certificate is from a few of those to have these machines in use. Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have not we, in our families, "Slugert's Patent Washnost excellent invention. That, in Washing, will save more than one hall the usual labor. at it does not require more than one third the uel quantity of soop and water ; and that there no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-tor tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons, and it the finest clothes, such as collars, faces, tucks, is, &cc., may be washed in a very short time thout the least injury, and in fact without any arent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore serfully recommend it to out friends and to the blic, as a most useful and labor saving machine. CHARLES W. HEGINS,

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na's Horkt, (formerly Tremont House, No have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine

my house upwards of eight months, and do not itate to say that I deem it one of the most useand valuable labor-saving mathines ever inven-. I formerly kept two women continually ocsled in washing, who now do as much in two ar or tear in washing, and it requires not more n one-third the usual quantity of sosp. I have s is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and little liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the se they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

NLAX SEED.—The highest price will be given for Plax Seed, at the store of lug. 9, 1845 HENRY MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism .- JETTERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, June 13, 1846.

Vol. 6--No. 38--Whole No. 298.



At the great war meeting held in New York, the following National Anthem, composed for the occasion by Gen. George P. Morris, was sung, the twenty thousand persons present joining in the chorus:

Freedom spreads her downy wings Over al! created things ;

Glory to the King of Kings Bend low to Him the knee. Bring the heart before His throne-Bow to Him and Him alone : He's the only King we own.

> And He has made us free! Chorus .- Arm and on, ve brave and free!

Arm and strike for liberty! The holiest spot a smiling sun E'er shed its genial rays upon,

Is that which gave a Washington The drooping world to cheer ! Sound the clarion peals of Fame, Ye who bear Columbia's name-With existence freedom came-

> It is a man's birthright here. Churus -Arm and on, ye brave and free Arm and strike for liberty!

Heirs of an immortal size. Let his deeds your hearts inspire-

Weave the strain and wake the lyre, Where your proud altars stand! Hail with shouts and loud hurrahs, Streaming from a thousand spars, Freedom's rainbow flag of stars,

The symbol of our land ! Chorus .- Arm and on, ye brave and free Arm and strike for liberty!

THE MEXICANS AND LABOR .- Gen. T. gives a sorry account of the disposition of the Mexicans for industry.-He says that during his residence in that country, the feelings which were excited, caused exultation in our own happier destiny, and superiority in every thing, as well the more generous one of a profound sympathy for the wretched condition of a cousttry upon which a bountiful Providence has showered its blessings with a more profuse hand than upon any other upon the face of the earth. Whilst in our cities and towns you hear shrill whirtle of the steam-engine, there you hear nothing but the drum and fife; whilst we have been making rail-roads, they have been making revolutions. A more striking proof of the unconquerable repugnance of the Mexicans to labor cannot be given, than the fact that short staple cotton sells there at from forty to forty-five cents per pound, while they have lands and climate as well adapted to its culture as ours, and these lands dirt cheap; yet they never make enough for their own small consumption. The importation of cotton is positively forbidden by law; but this law is often relaxed, by selling the privilege to mercantile companies to import a certain number of bales. If such prices could be obtained at home, our northern people would discover some plan of raising it profitably in hot-houses. Although the whole road from the city of Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico passes through a country inexpressibly picturesque and beautiful, yet the ignorant, idle, and degraded population, the total absence of cultivation and inprovement, and a general appearance of wildness and desolation, produced with me feelings partaking of gloom and melancholy.-Neither in going nor returning did I see one human being, men, woman, or child, engaged at work of any sort, The great mass of the population deze out their lives with no higher thoughts or purposes than

THE CITY OF MEXICO.—The city of Mexico is said to be the finest built city on the American Continent. In some respects it certainly is so. In the principal streets the houses are all by his descendants. The public square is said tains some twelve or fifteen screa paved with stone. The cathedral covers one entire side, the palace another; the western side is occupied by a row of very high and substantial houses, the second stories of which project into the street the width of the pavement; the lower stories are occupied by the principal retail dask and Caroline should inhabit together the merchants of the city. The most of these houses were built by Cortes, who, with his character- truly, but loved her good fame more, and existic segacity, and avarice which equally characterized him in the latter part of his life, selected the best portion of the city for him-

From Chambers' Journal. SOPHIA OF WOLFENBUTTEL.

This extraordinary, but, we believe, true story is translated from the Novelle Morali of Francesco Soave 1

Caroline Christiana Sophia, of Wolfenbuttel, sister of the wife of the emperor Charles VI was united in marriage to the prince Alexis, son and presumptive heir of Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy .- In her were mingled the fairest gifts of nature and education; levely, graceful, with a penetrating and cultivated mind, and a soul tempered and governed by virtue; yet with these rare gifts, which softened and won every other heart, she was nevertheless an object of aversion to Alexis, the most brutal of mankind .- More than once the unfortunate wife was indebted for her life to the use of antidotes to counteract the insiduous poisons administered to her by her husband. At length the barbarity of the prince arrived at its climax; by an inhuman blow he reduced her to so wretched a state that she was left for dead. He himself fully believed that which he so ardently desired, and tranquilly departed for one of his villas, calmly ordering the funeral rites to be duly celebrated.

But the days of the unfortunate princess were not yet terminated. Under the devoted care of the Counters of Konigsmark, her lady of honor, who had been present at the horrible event, she slowly regained health and strength, while her obsequies were magnificently performed and honored throughout Muscovy, and nearly all the European Courts assumed mourning for the departed princess. The wise and noble countess of Konigsmark, renowned as the mother of the brave Marshal of Saxony, perceived that, by not seconding the fortunate deceit of the Prince Alexis, and the nation in general, and by proclaiming her recovery, the unhappy Princess Carolina, already the sport of such cruel fate, would expose herself to perish sooner or later by a more certain blow. She then put her wretched mistress, who had scarcely strength to undertake the journey, to seek refuge in Paris, under the escort of an old man, a German domestic. Having collected as much money and jewelry as she was able, the princess set out, with her faithful servant, who remained with her in the character of a father. which he sustained during his life; and truly as the semblance of a parent.

dered it a place of sojourn ill adapted to the and rank, and that he himself might thus com- with fluency and elegance. They are fond of Gen. T., adds :- 'No spot on the earth will mind of Caroline, and to her desire of concealment. Her small establishment having been increased by a single maid servant, she according. She asked him to deter this project until certain ly embarked for Louisians, where the French, plans now pending were accomplished, the terwho were then in possession of this lovely por- mination of which could not long be delayed tion of North America, had formed extensive Thus she, too happy in being united to a wise colonies. Scarcely was the young and beauti- and virtuous consort, and contented to live in ful stranger arrived at New Orleans than she attracted the attention of every one. There was in that place a young man named Moldask, and held an office in the colony. He had travelled much in Russia, and believed that he recognized the fair stranger but he knew not how to persuade himself that the daughter in-law of the Czar Peter could in reality be reduced to so low a condition, and he dared not betray to any one his suspicions of her identity. He offered her supposed father his friendship and assistance; and soon his attentive and pleasing manners rendered him so acceptable to both, that a mutual intimacy induced them to join their fortunes and establish themselves in the same ha-

It was not long before the news of the death of Alexis reached them through the public fournals. Then Moldask could no longer conceal his doubts of the true condition of Caroline, and live far from the splendor of the court, in tranquility and honorable obscurity. She thanked the noble hearted Moldosk; but implored him, constructed according to the efficient architec- instead of such splendid offers, to preserve her tural rules. The foundations of the city were secret inviolable, so that nothing might trouble laid, and the first buildings were erected by her present felicity. He promised, and he kent Cortes, who did everything well which he at- his promise; his heart earnestly desired her haptempted,-from building a house and writing a piness, in which his own felicity was involved. couplet, to conquering an empire. Many of Living under the same roof, in daily communion. the finest buildings in Mexico are still owned their equal age and ardent feelings kindled in the young man's soul a livelier flame than mere to be unsurpassed by any in the world ; it con- triendship; but respect controlled it, and he

concealed his love in his own bosom. At length the old domestic, who in the character of father had shielded the princess, died, and was followed to the tomb by the sincere grief of his grateful mistress-a just recompense for such fidelity. Propriety forbade that Molsame dwelling after this event. He loved her plained to her, not without grief, that it was necessary he should seek another abode, unless she who had announced all thought of pride and rank, were content to assume a name dearer true felicity.

and more sacred still than that of a friend. He gave her no reason to believe that vanity instead of love was the origin of his proposal, since the princers herself was firm in her desire to remain happy in private life. With all delicacy he sought to assure her that he could not but remember, in case of a refusal, that it was how much was exacted from him by the almost

Love, and her defenceless condition, induced the princess willingly to consent; and in constituting his felicity, she increased her own. Henven blessed so happy a union; and in due time an-infant bound still closer the marriage tie. Thus the princess Caroline, born of noble blood, destined to enjoy grandeur, homage, even a throne-having abandoned the magnificence of her former state, in private life fulfilled all the duties of nature and society.

Years passed happily on, until Moldask was attacked with a disease that required the aid of a skilful surgeon. Caroline was unwilling to confide a life so precious and beloved to the care of surgeons of doubtful skill, and therefore resolved to visit Paris. She persuaded her husband to sell all his possessions, and to cmbark. The winds were propitous to this pilgrimage; and the medical skill of Paris restored Moldask to health. Being now perfectly cured, the husband sought employment on the island of Bourbon; and was successful,

Meanwhile, the wife was one day walking with her graceful little girl in a public garden, as was her wont. She sat down on a green bank, and coversed with her child in German, when the Marshal of Saxony, passing by, was struck with the German accent, and stayed to observe them. She recognized him immedistely, and fearing the same from him, bent her eyes to the ground. Her blushes and confusion convinced the marshal that he was not mistaken; and he cried out, 'How medam? What do I see? Is it possible!' Caroline suffered him not to proceed, but drawing him aside declared herself, praying him to keep sacred the needful trust, and to return to her dwelling, where she might with greater care and security explain her situation. The marshal was faithful to his promise, visited the princess many times, though with all due precaution, possessed the feelings and tenderness as well and heard and admired her history. He wished to inform the King of France that this augus' plete the good work. Caroline wished neither to consent, nor openly to oppose his design. happy obscurity, kept the marshal at bay.

Near the end of the specific time, he again called to visit her, and learned that two days previous, she had departed with her husband for the isle of Bourbon. He quickly informed the King of all, who gave orders through the governor of the island that Moldark and wife should be treated with the greatest consideration. Afterwards he treated with the Empress Maria Theresa what way her august aunt should be restored to the splendor due to her rank. The haughty wife and mother of Czar knew how to please the most christian king, and not less generously sent letters to Caroline, in overwhelm her with distinctions. But Caroline foreseeing that a return to her pristine rank at this regal court would debar her from fulfilling the duties of a wife and a mother, in which all her feilcity consisted, refused this finding that he was not deceived, he offered with offer courageously but without haughtiness. 'I respectful generosity to abandon his pursuits am so used, she said to the officer, who propoand to sacrifice his private fortune, that he sed to reconduct her to the court -- I am so used might reconduct her to Moscow. But the prin- to this domestic and private life that I will cess, whose bitterest moments had been there never change it. Neither to be near a throne, passed, preferred after her adventurous flight to nor to receive the richest homage; nor to enjoy riches, nor even to possess the universe,

> ment of the deepest grief. Yet not even this sorrow affected her so much but that she believed the unhappiness of granduer to be still greater. She constantly refused the repeated invitations to Vienns; and accepting only a small pension from the liberality of the Express she retired to Virtry, near Paris, where she wished still the name of Madame Moldask; but it was impossible longer to conceal her high birth and illustrious ancestry.-Notwithstanding this, she never abandoned her accustomed simplicity and retirement of life, in which alone she had begun to find, and found to the last,

[From the Savannah Republican.] Matamoras--An Interesting Sketche

The plan of Matamoras is very similar to that of Savannah. The streets are not wide, but run at right angles, and there are several public squares, which give an airy appearance to the place. The houses of Matamoras are scarcely undeserved. Nor could be ever forget built of clay and twigs, there being in 1838 not ring his four years' residence there, yellow femore than twenty or thirty brick buildings in regal birth of her to whose hand he thus dared the place. These latter are mostly in the vicinity of the squares and have been erected by is subject to inundation during the wet season to the depth of several feet, and the subsidence the maps. It is of considerable depth and ex- sides be a most agreeable summer retreat-not tent, and its waters are used by the washer- inferior to the White Sulphur or Saratogo, Uwomen of the place, who congregate there in with the Mexicans, and strange as it may seem are not regarded as in the slightest degree improper or indelicate. The only difference between that country and this is that the beaux and belles make their pleasure excursions in and under the water, instead of in sail-boats and steamboats; and the one is regarded and rant is custom ?

The population of Matamoras, our informant thinks, was in 1834 about seven thousand. Prition diminished. It is now mainly sustained by ally in the public offices or the army, and the females engaged in light and pleasurable pur-The tumult and noise of Paris, however, ren- lady might be restored to her rightful honors write their own language, though they speak it cold enough to button it." dress, are generally tastefully arrayed, and are be more desirable than this for a residence chairs are common in their parlors, our informant says that it is not uncommon in the best circles to see the beautiful dark eyed senors scated upon the carpet and surrounded by a bevy of dark-haired, moustacheod admirers.

The women of the lower classes are more homely though scarcely less attractive in their appearance. The domestics are in a state of more abject slavery, infinitely, than our negroes, They are flagellated unmercifully, and as the ultimatum of disgrace, are sometimes compelled to submit to have their hair shorn close to the head. As the flowing hair of the Mexican women is regarded as her greatest ornament, so is the privation of it considered as the greatest indiguity and punishment.

In regard to the Mexican soldiers, out informent says, they are men of small stature, of light muscular frame, exceedingly homely in which she invited her to Vienna, promising to their appearance-poor soldiers, but bold and fearless riders. They are not constant in their attachments-fight for pay, and will follow the leader who feeds and pays them best. They have displayed some courage in their local fights, particularly when knices and stilettos were used, but have a great aversion to firearms, especially is close quarters. Acting in large bodies, they are easily confused even in their common military displays, and consequently would suffer greatly from a sudden and vigcrous attack in a general engagement. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, would give me the shadow of the pleasure and and the low pay in the army, they are reluctant delight that I feel this moment. So saying to enter the service. On this account the she tenderly embraced the one and other of her schemes and devices of their officers to cheer and encourage them are sometimes ridiculous She lived long with her husband and daugh- enough. The preparations for celebrating a ter, serene and contented, dividing her cares victory are often made in anticipation, and someand occupations between assisting the one, and times, as was the case in the late conflict with educating the mind and heart of the other .- the Americane, fall with the prisoners and mu-Death snatched from her, within a short inter- nitions of war into the hands of the enemy, afval, these two beloved ones, who had filled her fording them at once a victory and the facilities heart with such sweet emotions; and, for a long for its celebration. Their food consists mainly time, that heart was a prey to only one senti- of the tortitle or corn cake, baked in ashes, and beef, with which they use large quantities " chili colurado, or Mexican rod pepper. They also use extensively for ford a species of small red bean called frijola. Their torses are small, weakly subsisted, frequently so feeble as to fall prostrate under their baggage and rider, while he is in the act of mossing. Mules are very abundant at Matameres, and of a quality superior to any raised upon the continent. They are used in the carriages of the rich, and are almost the only locomotvies in Mexico. A each instance, having the sound of that letter in single mule was carry three hundred pounds of the English word far. The j becomes h the b.

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baggage with ease, an almost indredible distance per day. Good horses and mules in the country can be purchased at from 15 to 20 dol-

Our informant speaks of the climate of Matamoras most favourably. He thinks it is quite as healthy as Savannah, if not more so. Duver was unknown, and even chills and fevers exceedingly rare. In the interior, in the direction of Monterey, or even Durango, the counforeigners. The ground in the rear of the city try is said to be high, dry and healthy. Durango is an old Spanish town, of from forty-five to sixty thousand inhabitants, and would well reof the waters leaving the Lake marked upon pay 'Uncle Sam's' troops for a visit, and bepon the whole, then, we think that volunteers considerable numbers to ply their vocation. It may dispel their apprehensions in regard to the is also the general resort of the citizens, male unhealthfulness of the country on the Rio Granand female, who repair thither in great numbers de-they may meet with a few bloody-minfor the purpose of bathing during the spring ded mosquitoes, an occasional garapata, or a and summer months. This is a peculiarity wild Mexican in the chapparels, but in their march for the 'Halls of the Mentezumas,' they to some, these common ablutions of the sexes will soon strike a high, dry, healthful region, where subsistence will be easy, and opportunities for fighting not unfrequent.

THE CITT OF JALAPA .- A glowing description of this city is given. 'When,' says General T., The atmosphere is clear, you may see the shipping in the harbor of Vera Cruz with spoken of with the same delicacy of language an ordinary spy glass, and the white caps and purity of purpose as the other. What a ty- of the waves with the naked eye. The elevation of Jalapa above the sea is a little more than four thousand feet. It is situated on a mountain the summit of which at Perote, a or to that time a considerable trade in dry goods distance in a direct line of about twenty miles, had been carried on with the interior towns, is still four thousand five hundred feet higher Durango, Monterey, &c., and with the Indians. than Jalaps. The whole horizon, except in the In this buisiness, several Americans had amas- direction of Vera Cruz, is bounded by mounsed considerable fortunes. Since 1834, the tains; amongst them Orizaba, which is distant trade of the place has fallen off, and the popula- from Jalapa about twenty-five miles. But from the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere, the income from the sale of cattle, hides, tallow, and the sun shining upon the snow with which mules, wool, specie, &c. &c. The people are it is always covered, it does not seem to be five indolent, and the classes of society very distinct. miles. All the tropical fruits grow there, and The best class, the descendants of the old Span- are cultivated with great care and taste. It iards, is very limited and exclusive. They are is not exaggeration to say that it is impossitolerably well educated—the men being gener- ble for one who has not been on the table lands of Mexico to conceive of a climate so elysian. There is not a day and scarcely and hour in suits and amusements, such as dancing, waltzing, the year when one could say, I wish it were a playing the guitar, &c., &c. They are but little warmer or a little cooler. It is never limitedly educated, and many of them cannot warm enough to pull off your coat, and rarely

graceful and easy in their manners. Though whenever it is in the possession of our race, with the povernment and laws which they carry with them wherever they go. The march of time is not more certain than that this will be, and probably at no distant day,

Gen. Waddy Thompson in his 'Recollections

of Mexico,' writes as follows:

There is no instance of a person born in Vera Cruz having been attacked by this disease. (the yellow fever.) although carried away in early infancy, and not returning until full grown. I have heard statements made upon this subject much stranger than even this. It is not reparded there as by any means the most dangerous type of fever. Eminent physicians have even told me that of all the forms of fever, they regarded it as the most manageable and least dangerous, if medical aid is called for in due time. According to the estimates of those most entitled to confidence, less than five per cent. of those attacked die. This estimate does not include the patients in the hospitals, for the reason that the general terror of being sent to the hospital is so great that many are deterred from applying for relief until their cases are bewond the reach of remedies. Some facts came under my observation which went very far to shake my confidence-never very great-ic medical theories. The universal treatment of vellow fever, by the Vera Cruz physicians, 18 very simple, and certainly not very unpleasant; -it is nothing more than cold applications to the stomach, and lime juice and sweet oil given internally; and this practice is so generally successful as to give the result which I have stated...five per cent of dexhs. They say there that calomel is certainly fatal; but hear the other, the calomel side of the question. The prisoners of the Mate Fe expedition were released on the asth of June and arrived at Vers Cruz in Angust, where they remained more than a pointh; forty-five of them were attacked by the yellow fever, and in its most malignant on, as may be well supposed, from their irregular habits and the total destitution of all the comforts of a sick bed. They were attended by a young physician who belonged to the expedition, and whose practice was to give latge doses of calomel One died of the disease

Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia, and Canales, Coionels Carasco and Carabisal, are procounced by Spaniards, nearly as possible as follows: A-rees-ta, Am-poo-dia, Ma-hee-s, Co noles. Ca-rus-co, Cara-vu-hal; the vowa? a, in