

From the Phila. Ledger of the 4th inst.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.
Fourteen days later from Europe.
The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston yesterday morning, with two weeks later news from England. The news was telegraphed to this city for the Ledger.
The intelligence is brought that the Oregon Treaty has been ratified by the British Government. The new ministry has gone to work. A disposition exists in every quarter to give the new ministers a fair trial.
Parliament will probably close its session in the middle of the present month.
The British nation intend to testify its gratitude to Sir Robert Peel for the great measures he has effected, by raising him a monument.
The Oregon Treaty was ratified by the British Government, under the seal of the new Foreign Minister, Lord Palmerston. This document was signed by his Lordship and Mr. McLane, on the 17th, at the foreign office, and afterwards conveyed for despatch by the Hibernia, by his Excellency, Mr. McLane, American Minister to Great Britain.
In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said, that it was his duty to lay before their lordships and the House, the treaty which had just been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, in reference to the Oregon Territory; he had the satisfaction of informing their lordships that ratifications had that day been exchanged. A similar motion was made in the House of Commons, by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar, and stated that he had a paper to present, by command of Her Majesty.
The new Ministry has got to work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. All the members have been returned without opposition, except Mr. Macaulay and Lord Abington. In every quarter a disposition exists to give the new appointments a fair trial. In consequence of the excitement now with the exception of the sugar duties, there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the ministry or test their capability. The affairs of this session of Parliament will be wound up probably by the middle of August.
The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money is progressing apace. There seems every chance that the hundred thousand pounds fixed upon as the maximum of the amount to be given to him will be raised.
Efforts will be made to raise a splendid monument to Sir Robert Peel, by means of penny subscriptions throughout the British empire, as an expression of the nation's gratitude.

Two Days Later from Mexico.
The Mobile Herald, of July 27th, contains the following letter from a Correspondent, under date of Pensacola, July 25th, 1846:
Sir—The United States frigate *Raritan*, Comd. Gregory, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 27th inst., bringing dates two days later than received by the Princeton. Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 10th, publish the news of the Oregon Treaty, under the head of very important news. The papers state that in consequence of the Treaty, the Mexican people are called on to make increased efforts to preserve their country from the rapacity of the robbers of the Del Norte. They remind the Mexicans of the manner in which the French were driven out of Spain, after Madrid and the cities of the country were in possession of the enemy. This was done by guerrilla warfare, in which small parties of the enemy were murdered wherever they were found.
General Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even five thousand men to follow him, while it was the opinion of all well informed persons, that there is nothing to prevent General Taylor marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.
General Scott's ideas of the rainy season have caused much mirth among those residing in the neighborhood of the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz. There is no finer climate in the world than that of the highlands of Mexico, which are reached near Monterey.

Gen. Moro, the commander of the Castle and city of Vera Cruz, who has succeeded the Vice President, Bravo, has entered upon the performance of his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning on the low sandy beach adjoining the Castle, where he has thrown up additional breast works.
About sunset, the soldiers are exercised at target firing. The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance.
The American squadron is anchored under Green Island. The opinion expressed by Gen. Gaines that the castle can only be taken by escalade, or boarding, as "Jack" calls it, seems to have become the general belief. This the sailors of the squadron are eager to undertake.
The British steamship arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, without Santa Anna, and the best informed persons now say there is no probability of his coming there at all.
The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops, both in the castle and in the city. The soldiers being mostly from the interior, are not accustomed to the climate of the sea coast, and therefore suffer in health very seriously.
Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, who could land either North or South of it at present. The city is nearly deserted.

THE BIBLE.—The Bible has been translated into, and is now printed or written in, one hundred and fifty languages.

Interesting from the Mormons.
The Hancock Eagle confirms the report of the enlistment of five hundred Mormons as volunteers under Gen. Kearney. They are to be volunteers for twelve months—will be marched to California, receiving pay and allowances during the above time, and at its expiration will be discharged and allowed to retain as their private property the guns and accoutrements to be furnished to them.
In consideration of their having placed this force at the disposal of Gen. Kearney, the Government pledges itself that protection shall be given to the emigrating Mormons, and grants them the use of "any of the Indian lands they may think proper to select," until they are ready to cross the mountains.
The Mormons, in accordance with this arrangement have made choice of Grand Island, up the Platte river, a large tract which has a salt spring upon it. There they will winter and collect the entire Mormon population of the West, preparatory to a movement upon California in the spring. This will probably enable that unfortunate and persecuted people to leave the country without any further annoyances. Nauvoo is, however, still the scene of disturbances between the new citizens and the "Regulators." The former keep themselves armed to resist the outlaws who disturb them. Out of 16,000 Mormons at Nauvoo, 15,000 have left the State.

Monterey.
The Matamoros Flag gives a long account of the road to Monterey, towards which the army of the United States has commenced its march. The permanent depot is at Camargo, on the San Juan River, three miles from the Rio Grande. This point is the head of navigation, and it is for this that the advancing army will leave the Rio Grande. The road upon leaving Camargo and crossing the San Juan, becomes higher, and less obstructed by swampy grounds. The distance to Monterey is 210 miles.
The literal meaning of *Monterey* is the *King's Woods*, but it would seem more appropriate to call it a grove of brush. It is a common saying with Texans who have travelled through this forest, that "it's so thick you can't shove a bowie knife into it." The whole distance is well watered from August until March, plenty of wood, reasonable pasture, many herds of cattle, numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and now and then a small decayed vine. There are natural positions on the road, which, if taken advantage of by a skillful and daring enemy, would prove a second Thermopylae to those who might have the temerity to tread these formidable passes. The American army will no doubt look ahead before entering these dangerous and shady pavilions.
When within fifteen leagues of Monterey, the village of *Caidere* presents itself, enjoying the most lovely situation, standing upon a perfectly level plain, surrounded with green groves, presenting everlasting summer; the fields blessed with natural fertility. The beholder involuntarily exclaims; why should a Mexican toil or labor?

YANKEE SPIRIT.—An illustration of true Yankee spirit, which occurred in the Army is related in the Delta, of New Orleans. Four young men from Maine found, by enlisting, and observing while in the army a rigid system of sobriety and economy, they would rather improve than dissipate their fortunes. As comrades they entered the army, and as comrades they continued in it; doing their duties like good soldiers, but husbanding their pay like provident men who looked forward for a thereafter. The term of their enlistment expired a few days before the battle of Palo Alto, and they were paid and discharged. They had, each of them, some three or four hundred dollars, which with their thrift, intelligence and industry, was a capital quite sufficient to insure them an independence in the lumber business of their native State. On learning that a battle was expected in a few days, they again deposited their money with the Paymaster, asked permission to take their old place in their respective companies, and to be suffered to take part in the performance just as long as they would last. Their request was granted; they nobly sustained their parts in the military dance of the two glorious days—the 8th and 9th of May. The deadly strife over, they called for their temporarily deposited pay—it was cheerfully given them; they bid a long farewell to the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," left on board the first boat, and they are by this time "up to their eyes" in the lumber business in the State of Maine.

THE POTATO ROT.—We are favored by A. R. LAWRENCE, Esq. with some specimens of Potato Stalks from his farm on Long Island where the Potato blight is very severe this season. Opening the diseased stalks, a worm nearly of an inch long is found in the centre of each, of which he has completely destroyed the vitality, causing the entire plant to wither and die; whereas the Tubers or Potatoes erected while yet immature, decay and perish.
Such is the nature of the Potato Disease, as any one may verify for himself. We have now to ascertain how and whence the worm is propagated and how he may best be destroyed. His time is short.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Here is a receipt that is worth the price of your paper for a year:—Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it in a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, and is more palatable the longer it is kept.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, August 8, 1846.
J. B. F. L. M. S. Esq. at No. West Ed. State and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

The Rev. Mr. Coit will preach in the Episcopal church in this place, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at half past ten o'clock, and at Northumberland at 4, P. M.

GEN. CAMERON'S SPEECH.—We publish, this week, on our first page, part of the able speech of Gen. Cameron, in the United States Senate, in opposition to McKay's tariff bill. The remainder will be given in our next paper. Let no one from its length be deterred from reading it, as it will well pay perusal. Gen. Cameron proves most conclusively that the doctrine of protection to our manufactures, has been the doctrine of the democratic party, and has been sanctioned and recommended by all our Presidents, until the present time.

THE MEETING IN FAVOR OF REPEAL.—A very large and respectable meeting was held at the court house, on Monday, by the democratic citizens of this county, for the purpose of expressing their views on the passage of McKay's tariff bill. The proceedings, which will be found in another column, are strong and emphatic in their language. The people feel that they have been wronged—grossly wronged, and are determined that their voice shall be heard. They cannot sit in silence, and see their best interests sacrificed to gratify the ambition and designs of a few partizan leaders.

THE REPEAL OF THE TARIFF ACT frustrates the hope of making railroads to Erie and Pittsburg; and therefore, the Sunbury committee upon this subject deem it a waste of time to continue their address any longer.

The weather was extremely warm on Thursday last. The thermometer stood at 95 in the shade, in the afternoon.

On motion of A. Jordan, Esq., Isaac M. Cate was admitted, on the 4th inst., to practice in the several courts of this county.

RIFE PEACHES.—We were favored, on Wednesday last, with a taste of this delicious fruit, grown in this place.

We neglected, last week, to notice the new dress of breviter in which the Danville Democrat has recently made its appearance. It is an evidence of the prosperous condition of the paper, (the only whig one in the county,) in which we wish friend Cook, pecuniarily, all success.

Our friend Hepburn McClure, Esq., of Williamsport, has been recommended as a candidate for the next Legislature. He has, however, declined. Lycoming could not well get a better candidate.

JUDGE GRIER NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED.—It is with great pleasure that we announce the nomination of Judge Grier, of Pittsburg, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Baldwin, dec'd. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday last. Judge Grier formerly resided at Danville, and for many years practiced at the bar in this place. He is not only an able jurist and a good scholar, but is universally esteemed for his social and other qualities.
The nomination of Col. James Page, as collector at Philadelphia, has also been confirmed.

THE WIVES OF UNION county have nominated Hon. James Pollock, for Congress. Jacob M'Curley, Esq. was nominated for the Legislature; Henry S. Boyer, for Sheriff; Robert H. Laird, for Commissioner; Andrew Kennedy, for Auditor. James Moore and Israel Gutelius were appointed Congressional Congresses.

YATE.—The President has vetoed the River and Harbor bill, in Congress. This is a heavy blow to the interests of some of the Western members, who are loud in their complaints against the President. Brinkerhoff said if they had taken his advice, they would not have passed the tariff bill until the River and Harbor bill had been passed, and signed by the President. We are heartily glad to see these partisans in the bargain and fraud by which McKay's bill was passed, thus punished for their treachery to the interests of the people.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.—The Philadelphia Ledger contains the following, received by Telegraph:
BALTIMORE, August 5, 9 o'clock, P. M.
I rec'd. from Washington, that the President has transmitted a communication to the Senate, containing a proposition for entering into negotiations with Mexico for a peace. It is believed that the Government of that country is now willing to receive a Commissioner or Minister Plenipotentiary from this country.

Mr. Slidell has arrived at the Capitol from Saratoga, and it is announced that a commissioner has arrived from Mexico, bringing an offer to receive a Minister and assent to terms of peace.
Another rumor is that the President has stated to the Senate that he will send Mr. Slidell to Mexico if they think proper, and that he will ask of Congress an appropriation of three millions, to purchase some of the Western Departments of the Mexican Republic.

THE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—As Mr. J. W. Forney, of the Pennsylvanian, says the tariff question was not the issue in Pennsylvania, we would ask him the following questions: Did not he, with several others, in the fall of 1844, address a large mass meeting of the democracy of Pennsylvania at Northumberland, one of the largest held in the interior of the state, and contend that the tariff would be as safe in the hands of Mr. Polk as it would be with Mr. Clay? Did he not hear the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright state to that meeting that they were all in favor of the tariff? And did not Mr. Wright, at the close of his speech, put the question to vote, and ask all who were in favor of the tariff of 1842 to say *aye*, and was not the response, in favor of the tariff, unanimous? Not a single voice of that immense throng responded, no. Hundreds of individuals who were present can testify to the truth of the above. Several of the most prominent speakers who were associated with Mr. Forney on the stand, do not only admit it, but reminded us of the fact only a few days since. Surely, friend Forney must have a most treacherous memory, if he has forgotten all this.

The base attack of the Union, on the character and motives of Mr. Haywood, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, for resigning his seat in the Senate rather than vote for McKay's bill, meets with the disapprobation of all honorable men. The Union said nothing of the New Hampshire Senator, who disobeyed his instructions, in voting for McKay's bill.

The veto of the Harbor bill has caused considerable excitement in Congress. Judge Thompson, of Pennsylvania, (democrat,) made a most violent attack upon its principles. We extract the following from the Ledger:
"But that was not all. He would ask the chairman of the Committee of Commerce if he had not conferred with the President in regard to this bill, and had received his approval of the terms of the bill; he said he would pursue for a reply. Mr. McClelland was silent. If the gentleman would not consider himself authorized to say that the fact was so, that the President had sanctioned the terms of the bill. Hon. Mr. Payne asked the question, if Mr. McClelland would not answer the inquiry? Mr. McClelland said he had not taken the bill to the President; he has seen the President, but what had passed was private conversation, and he would not disclose. Mr. T. asked Mr. Constable, of Maryland, if he had not called on the President? Mr. Constable said he had, in relation to one item in the bill, and got a satisfactory answer. A Member—You ought to withdraw your imputation—you have not proved it. Mr. T. said he would leave it to the House, when a witness declines to answer, what is the inference. He left it, he said, to the House. 'Sir,' said he, 'I am the last man to make charges, I do not believe.' The gentleman seems excited, said he, and to the remark that he was in honor bound to withdraw the imputation, he said his honor was in his own keeping, perfectly secure there, he could take care of it, and protect it. He would make no charges that he could not hold himself responsible for. He said in addition to these things, the report of Col. Albert, recommending these improvements, was before the House—before it without objections from the President. We relied on all these things—why was this silence? Was it with a view to other subjects—why was it so? Why did he not know it before the passage of the tariff bill—why this silence? Sir, said he, there is another thing that is a little surprising; the 'Union,' the day before the final vote on the tariff bill was taken, came out in favor of the harbor bill—the day after the veto it came out against it. A Member,—"He explained it." Mr. T. saw the explanation—it was a poor excuse; but the excuse came after the tariff bill had passed. The excuse was a poor one. Was it possible Mr. Ritchie did not read what came out as his own editorial? Mr. T. then said he did not wish to be more pointed; this was the course he would pursue. He would support no man, and here he would say he would allow no man to misrepresent him. He supported but the views of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, and in doing this if the views of Mr. Polk came in the way he would condemn him without fear of consequences."

SENATOR CAMERON.—The Washington correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph pronounces General Cameron the best Senator at Washington Pennsylvania has had for twenty years—not meaning that he is the best debator or public speaker, but the best and most effective manager on all occasions when great questions are about to be decided upon. He has certainly taken a part in the Tariff controversy which entitles him to the character of a skillful and, at the same time, patriotic legislator. His course during the pendency of the Tariff bill in the Senate, shows that he has at heart the true interests of his native State, and the country at large. All parties in the great Commonwealth which he so ably represents, must unite in rendering to him the just meed of praise for his manly and independent stand on this question which so intimately concerns their prosperity.

The St. Louis Republican says that the large number of Oregon emigrants had returned to St. Joseph's landing, having proceeded about five hundred miles, when the Indians stole all their cattle from them.

THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.—In Great Britain, it is said, the Post-office now yields to the government a yearly net income of about five millions of dollars; though, since the franking privilege was there abolished, it has carried letters throughout the kingdom for a penny, and newspapers for nothing.

Democratic County Meeting.
A large number of the democrats of Northumberland county having convened at the Court House at Sunbury, on Monday the 3d of August, in pursuance of previous notice, on motion the Hon. LEWIS DEWART was called upon to preside, assisted by Anthony Armstrong, Esq., Gen. Jesse C. Horton, Jacob Gearhart, Wm. D. Gearhart, Wm. Fagely, Esqs., Capt. J. H. Zimmerman, Geo. Allen, Franklin A. Clark, and Peter Beissel, Esqs. as Vice Presidents, and G. M. Yorks and Abraham Shipman, Esqs. Secretaries.
The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion of C. W. Hegin, Esq. it was
Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.
Whereupon J. B. Packer, Henry Reader, S. D. Jordan, Esqs., Col. Felix Maurer, Wm. M. Gray, Charles J. Bruner, Joseph Nicely, Esqs. and Dr. D. T. Trites were appointed that committee.
During the absence of the committee, the Hon. John Montgomery offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to equalize the delegates in the different townships, according to the representatives in said townships.
C. W. Hegin, Esq. moved to amend, by striking out representatives and inserting democratic voters, which was agreed to.
The resolution, as amended, was lost.
The committee then returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion of C. W. Hegin, Esq. were adopted:
The Democracy of Pennsylvania have so invariably evinced their firm adherence to the great principles of the party, as laid down and established years ago, by the fathers of Democracy, that their faith cannot now be called in question. Their attachment to their party is strong, but their attachment to their country is stronger, and they never can be guilty of raising a suicidal hand to strike down the great interests of the people of their state; nor will they permit them to be crushed by those whom they have elevated into power, as long as they can raise their voice or hand to avert the impending ruin.
The Democracy of the Keystone state have been cheated and betrayed by the passage of McKay's British Tariff Bill, and it is due to themselves to denounce the fraud and express their utter abhorrence of its author.
George M. Dallas, warmed into political life and cherished by a too confiding democracy; fed for years by their bounty, and elevated by their suffrages to their second office in the gift of a free people—by his recent vote in the Senate of the United States has betrayed the interests of his native state, and forfeited all title to our respect and confidence. He has voted to reduce the free laborer of the North to a level with the slave laborer of the South—to bring down the wages of our mechanics to the price paid British paupers—to close our workshops and our coal mines—to ruin our manufactures—to put out the fire of our furnaces—destroy the home market of our farmers and utterly prostrate our resources.

It would have been bad enough had this outrage been inflicted upon us by those alien to our soil and unfriendly to our prosperity; but such an infliction of injury by a man whose professions and public acts in favor of PROTECTION had induced us to confide in him, is a shameful act of treachery, which has no parallel in the history of our party.
Therefore, in the exercise of the glorious privilege of freemen—that of freely expressing our opinions upon all subjects affecting our interests,
Resolved, That George M. Dallas, in abandoning an established policy—coeval in the language of President Jackson, with our government—believed by an immense majority of our people to be constitutional, wise and expedient, has been guilty of a treacherous departure from duty, a shameful dereliction of sacred trust and confidence.
Resolved, That the policy pursued by the administration in reference to the adjustment of the details of our revenue laws is an uncalculated departure from the ancient landmarks of the democratic party—an abandonment of the principles asserted by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson—at variance with their own declarations during the campaign of 1844, and ruinously detrimental to all the great interests of the country.
Resolved, That the watchword of the democracy of the North, from this time forth until the overthrow of the British tariff bill of 1842, shall be "REPEAL!" And we hereby pledge ourselves to support no man, for any office, who will not openly avow himself opposed to that iniquitous measure, and in favor of giving fair and just protection to home industry and domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State—with one exception—for the fearless and independent stand taken by them in support of the great interests of their constituents, in opposition to the British Tariff Bill of 1842.
Resolved, That the Hon. Simon Cameron richly merits the esteem and confidence of every patriot, for his able and eloquent advocacy of the favorite policy of the Keystone State. His speech on the tariff question, delivered in the U. S. Senate, speaks the true sentiments of the masses, and for it, together with his untiring efforts to defeat the passage of McKay's Bill, Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude which her sons will endeavor to discharge as far as in them lies.
Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and sterling democracy of our late representative, Edward Y. Bright, Esq. His course in introducing resolutions in our State Legislature, at its last session, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to support the tariff of 1842 without alteration or amendment, shows his warm attachment for the true interests of his constitu-

ents, and justly entitles him to their warmest approbation.
Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the democratic papers of this county.
Adjourned sine die.
(Signed by the officers.)

Letter from Washington.
WASHINGTON, August 3, 1846.
H. B. MASON, Esq.—Dear Sir—It is not surprising to find the people of your state rising up and giving vent to feelings of indignation at the passage of a law which strikes at her dearest interests. This feeling is not only confined to the limits of Pennsylvania. It extends far and wide, from one portion of the Union to the other—from our dense commercial emporiums to every hamlet and village where the business hum of industry has made any impression. The blow has been struck; the McKay bill, after the 1st of December, is to become the law of the land, and, as Americans, all will yield submission to the wrongs it may inflict, still cherishing the hope, however, that its existence will be of short duration. Circumstances, not now visible, may occur, which will yet convince those who have forced this law upon the country, that they never had acted the part of Americans. While every one must deplore its passage, none should imagine that the country has received its death blow—that our energies will be crippled by its operations beyond recovery: or that we will be ruined. That its effects will be felt by all classes of society there is not much doubt, but, the fortitude, which has always characterized the people of this country in times of adversity, will enable them to withstand the injuries emanating from this new bill. Despair is a thing unknown to Americans, and for them to act as imbecile now would be a blot upon their character. To remedy the matter should be the main object of all, and not to pour forth lamentations; for—
"To mourn a mischief that is past and gone,
Is the next way to bring a new mischief on."

Pennsylvania may well exclaim, since the passage of this bill, "Save me from my friends!" To the Hon. G. M. Dallas can she ascribe its passage with all its objectionable features. He has in his power to vote for its reference to a select committee, and refused to do it, thus showing to the country, by his vote, that he desired no modification of the bill.—*THE COLONEL.*

AMERICAN HOME LEAGUE.—Mr. Stewart, in his speech in Congress on the Tariff, proposed to counteract the effects of the new bill by a home league. His proposition was, that the people meet and form themselves into societies, and enter into resolutions, as they did in the Revolution to abstain from the use of foreign, and especially British goods. He excepted the free articles of tea and coffee, furnished by Brazil and Hayti. Since it was the declared purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to force foreign goods upon the country, and break up the American supply here, for one, was determined to resist it.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE IN THE TARIFF VOTE.—It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824; one vote the tariff of 1842; one vote carried the tariff of 1842; and by one vote in the Senate the tariff of 1846 has been a law.

LET US BE ENFORCED.—The State Temperance Convention at Albany adjourned last week having decided in favor of sustaining the new license law by appeal to the judiciary, wh necessary.

CAPITAL IN THE COPPER BUSINESS.—The number of companies engaged in the copper business in actual operation, is about ninety, and the total capital is over fifteen millions of dollars. Boston seems to have entered the most extensively into the business.

THE GRAVE OF RINGGOLD.—Lieut. Ringgold in a letter relative to the removal of the remains of Major Ringgold, gives the following description of the grave at Point Isabel:—"The grave now presents a very unique and appropriate resting place for a gallant soldier. Four monuments as well as the limited means were allowed are erected, one at each corner, connect by pieces of timber, the upper having holes 1 rod at every six inches, through which metal barrels captured from the Mexicans are placed as a railing, resting on the lower one; the monuments are all faced, and the whole painted black. Appropriate head and foot boards are erected."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION FOR MURDER.—T. Young men, Eli Wagener and John Carr, of Dry township, were arrested and put into jail Monday last, on suspicion of having, some time in September, 1845, murdered a certain young girl, named Margaret, daughter of Archib Carr, of the same township, the body of which was found to have been buried in the neighborhood of a day or two ago. Margaret Carr, was a cousin to both prisoners, has been missing since September last, having disappeared on the most singular circumstances. She was believed to have gone to St. Louis. We refer from detailing the many rumors that are afloat regard to this strange affair, as we do not wish prejudice public opinion. The prisoners were doubtless tried at the next August Term of Court.—*Danville Democrat.*

In the list of Volunteer Companies offer their services from Pennsylvania to fight Mexicans, appear the "Gettysburg Guard." The *Adams Sentinel* pronounces this a misera hoax palmed off upon the Governor by so would be wit, as there is no such company in existence. The fellow who perpetrated this out to be caught and severely dealt with. There is no danger of his ever dying from the effects of a Mexican bullet.—*Columbia Spy.*

THE POTATO ROT is affecting the grow crops in Ireland. Should it prevail to any extent, the price of bread stuffs will correspondingly increase.

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AMERICAN HOME LEAGUE.—Mr. Stewart, in his speech in Congress on the Tariff, proposed to counteract the effects of the new bill by a home league. His proposition was, that the people meet and form themselves into societies, and enter into resolutions, as they did in the Revolution to abstain from the use of foreign, and especially British goods. He excepted the free articles of tea and coffee, furnished by Brazil and Hayti. Since it was the declared purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to force foreign goods upon the country, and break up the American supply here, for one, was determined to resist it.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE IN THE TARIFF VOTE.—It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824; one vote the tariff of 1842; one vote carried the tariff of 1842; and by one vote in the Senate the tariff of 1846 has been a law.

LET US BE ENFORCED.—The State Temperance Convention at Albany adjourned last week having decided in favor of sustaining the new license law by appeal to the judiciary, wh necessary.

CAPITAL IN THE COPPER BUSINESS.—The number of companies engaged in the copper business in actual operation, is about ninety, and the total capital is over fifteen millions of dollars. Boston seems to have entered the most extensively into the business.

THE GRAVE OF RINGGOLD.—Lieut. Ringgold in a letter relative to the removal of the remains of Major Ringgold, gives the following description of the grave at Point Isabel:—"The grave now presents a very unique and appropriate resting place for a gallant soldier. Four monuments as well as the limited means were allowed are erected, one at each corner, connect by pieces of timber, the upper having holes 1 rod at every six inches, through which metal barrels captured from the Mexicans are placed as a railing, resting on the lower one; the monuments are all faced, and the whole painted black. Appropriate head and foot boards are erected."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION FOR MURDER.—T. Young men, Eli Wagener and John Carr, of Dry township, were arrested and put into jail Monday last, on suspicion of having, some time in September, 1845, murdered a certain young girl, named Margaret, daughter of Archib Carr, of the same township, the body of which was found to have been buried in the neighborhood of a day or two ago. Margaret Carr, was a cousin to both prisoners, has been missing since September last, having disappeared on the most singular circumstances. She was believed to have gone to St. Louis. We refer from detailing the many rumors that are afloat regard to this strange affair, as we do not wish prejudice public opinion. The prisoners were doubtless tried at the next August Term of Court.—*Danville Democrat.*

In the list of Volunteer Companies offer their services from Pennsylvania to fight Mexicans, appear the "Gettysburg Guard." The *Adams Sentinel* pronounces this a misera hoax palmed off upon the Governor by so would be wit, as there is no such company in existence. The fellow who perpetrated this out to be caught and severely dealt with. There is no danger of his ever dying from the effects of a Mexican bullet.—*Columbia Spy.*

THE POTATO ROT is affecting the grow crops in Ireland. Should it prevail to any extent, the price of bread stuffs will correspondingly increase.