TANGE OF SEE SOUTHERN CHEESENGED OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

engraph to the

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE in the South West angle of the publi are, back of the Court-Ho TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One Dollar and Fifty cents a year in ADVANCE. Two Dollars, if paid within the year. One Dollar for six months. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING, Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less, will be harged at the rate of Fifty cents for one-insertion,—iros times for one Bollar, and twenty-five cents for very subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

One Column, with the paper, for one year,

And fa column, with the paper, for one year,

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Awo Squares, with quarterly changes,

Business Cards, with the paper, JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. h as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every r description of Printing, executed hansome ditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Cards.

DOCTOR AD. LIPPD. Homeopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house for merly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

DR I. C. LOOMIS E PENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Te eth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Fling, Plugging, Ec., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Arificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. Of Office on Pittstreet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlet the last trend as, in each month. Esle the last tend ays, in each month. June 11, 1845.

a caird DR. JOHN J. MYERS, informs his

friends and the public, that he contin-ues the active duties of his profession, and will promptly attend to all calls, both by day or night, rain or shine.

He can always be consulted, (when not professionally engaged.) either at this Drug Store, in Main St. or in his private Office, at his dwelling, in South Hanaver Street.

Doct. Myers hopes by strict attention to the sick, and very moderate charges, o merit a co. tinuance of public-favor. Carlisle, July 8, 1846.

JOSEPH RNOX.

TTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg, Pa.,) will practice in the Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties. Office on West High street, next door to J. Hamilt on Esq. Carlisle, October 8, 1845

CHARLES B. PENROSE, Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

VILL practice Law in the several Courts of Lancaster County. Office in South Quee cet, lately occupied by John R. Montgom Esc. erv, Esq. June 18,1845.

COLWELL & M'CLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

To ILL attend promptly to businessentrusted to them in the counties of Cumberla and Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to Stumbaugh & Hover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.

April 24, 1844.

S. DUNLAP A'DAIR, Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq. July 16, 1845.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Roa CARLISLIE PA.

ATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has just been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and wisiters to Carlisler are invited to call. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who

putronize the establishment.

J. A. WINROTT.

Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

LUMBER! LUMBER! HE subscriber has now and will constantly keep; on hand all kinds o LUMBER, such of White PinesBoards, Planks, Scanling, Shingles Shingling and Plastering Laths, &c. all of which will be sold at the river prices, with the addition of hauling, for Casa, at the Warehouse of WILLIAM B. MURRAY. Carlisle, November 5, 1845.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

UST received at the store of Drs. ARNCLD, it is ablended for of CARPUTS, which will be sold at the following prices:
Stair Carpets 9 ceuts per yard, 1 yard wide Wenellen Carpets 25 and 31? Stair carpets, 12 cents per yard, 1 yard wide Ingrain, 31, 45, 56, 75, 85 and \$100. Also, Matting, Furniture, and Floor, Oil Cloths. The above articles were purchased at auction, and will be sold 50 per cent. cheuper than ever was sold in Carlisle.

April 8, 1848.

PARMERS LOOK HERE! HAVE just received a lot of Pouty and Mears celebrated centre draught Self-Sharpening PLOUGHS.

which I will sell at Philadelphia proces, with the addition of the freight.

April 80. ICE LATOR ! LOB!!!

THE subscriber, having a large supply of fine clear ICE, will be able to supply families and oth re with this desirable article during the so ning season, on the most moderate terms. MARY WEAKLEY. March 25, 1846.

SMITH COAL TOR Blacksmiths use, together with Pine Grove and Lyken's Valley Coal kept constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest possible price for Casa, at the Warehouse of Nos 2 1849.

LANGE TO BALZARINES.

USI received, a new assertment of Balzarine
of and Mouseline De Likings, at the Psople's
Cheap Store, and for sale by
H. ANDERSONA record assertment of soppliar Munici, what single of Marches, Quick Steris, Walters, Quarilles, Polikas So, arranged for the Plano Forter Flute, and Violani, with a variety of regular songs, just received and for sale at very low prices by
Geo. W. Hitner.
May 274.

NEW SPRING SUPPLY AT THE

old stand. S W HAVERSTICK delio that he has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Old Stand, on North Hanover street, one of the most extensive and elegant

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS. Fancy Articles, Miscellaneous and School Books, Perfumery, Fruits, &c. &c. which has ever been opened in this borough, all of which have been selected by himself in person with great care, and which he can confidently recommend to his friends and customers as being equal if not superior to any in the most efficients. equal if not superior to any in the market. His

tock will constantly comprise Drugs and Medicines.

Patent Medicines,
Fine Chemicals,
Instruments,
Instruments,
Instruments, Pure Essential Oils

Essences, Perfumery, &c. Dye-Stuffs. Indigoes, Madders, Brazil Wood, Log and Cam-Woods. Copperas, Lac Dye, Alum,

Paints and Varnishes.

Wethersli & Brother's White Lead, Chrome, green and yellow, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Jersey Window Glass, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal and Conch Varnish, Litharge and RedLead Whiting and Parish Green, constantly for sale at the old established Drug, Book and Fancy Store. Lard Lamps.

An elegant variety of Lard Lamps, manufactured by Cornelius, of every size and pattern and at greatly reduced prices. Fancy Articles.

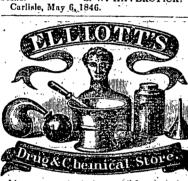
Comprising an endless variety of every notion in the tancy way, which it would take a col-umn to enumerate, but in which will be found every variety of article for ornament, instruction or amusement, and at prices from a penny

School Books.

His stock is composed chiefly of Schoo Books, in which may be found the various text-books, Lexicons, Histories, Arithmetics, &c., now used in College and the public schools, all of which will be sold as low as at any other

Groceries & Fruits.

prime and fresh, and of very superior quality, at prices astonishingly low. In short, a little of every thing that is useful or ornamental may be found in his establishment, to which he invites the attention of the public, confident that both the quality and prices of his goods will be Stand.
S. W. HAVERSTICK.



I have just received a large addition to 'mytormer stock, consisting of MEDICINES-PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, and PANCY ARTICLES, which I offer either whole le or retail, at the lowest prices Sale or relail, at the lowest prices.

Country Physicians, Merchants, Manufacturers and others are respectfully invited to call at the oun stand, where they can be supplied with articles, which can be relied upon as being of the BEST QUALITY. S. ELLIOTT.

Mar 21 1846

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS. MI WM. M. PORTER, AND

AS received an additional supply of Bots and Shoes suitable for the present season, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

His stock domprises a variety of Gentlemen's Calf, Morrocco and Scal-skin Boots.

Do do and Kip Monrocs and Galters.

Do do Pumps and Slipper.

Mens' conres Boots and Brogans.

Hoys' Bopts and Monrocs.

Ladles Satin; Kid and Morrocco slippers.

Do Kid, Monrocco and Leaher ties.

Do Kid, Monrocco and Leather ties.
Do do do Bronze.
Do Black and Kaney colored Gaiters and

If Gaiters. Misses Kid and Morrocco slippers and ties

black and finney colored.

black and finney colored.

Do Gaiters and half gaiters.

Childrens Boots and Shoes in endless variety

Having also a large supply of Leather, Kid Having also a large supply of Leather, kin, Morrocco, &c. and competent workmen engaged, he is prepared to manufacture work for customers of the best quality.

Boots and Shoes sold here are warranted, and if they RIP, repaired gratis.

Country dealers and others supplied with Boots, Shoes and Brogans, by the box or dozen.

Also, Kid, Morroco, Linings, Binding, Thread,

Ro. &c. at retail.
Call ht PORTER'S SIOB STORE,
Corner, of Main and Put Streets, opposite the
Methodist Episoopal Church.
Carliale, May 20, 1840. Jayne's Family Mcdicines. AN additional supply of the above valuable

Tonic Vermituge,

Hair Tonic,

Sanative Pills,

Carminative Balsam

Received and for sale by our Loury

Agent for Carliste.

Cantrell's Anti-Dyspeptic Powders CANTRALL'S Anti-Dyspeptic Powder a remedy whose efficacy has been tested for remedy whose efficacy has been tested for several years, and whose employment has met with unparalelled success in alleviating and ouring permanently, those innumerable and perplexing symptoms attendant upon that universally snown disease—Dyspensia. For sale only at the Drug Store of June S. Stevenson & Mahafley

Miscellancons

LIRE "BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

"Like a strain of melody Gushing from an angel lyre,, With a wild and tuneful wall, Breaking from the quivering wire

"Ruffling, with its viewless wing, One small billow of the air; Then, with cudence of a sigh, Passing—no one knoweth where.

"Such is life—and even so Passeth it from earth away; Where it findeth place of rest. Echo cometh not to say. "Yet faith heareth far away, Where no venturous foot hath trod,

"! Where no venturous foot hath trod Floods of perfect includy, "Living around the throne of God."

A Chapter on Proposals.

It will not be deemed vanity at my age to say that at twenty five I was possessed of a full share of the ordinary personal charms of youth. Within a little of the Chesterfield standard of height, five leet ten, with locks black as the raven's wings, (alas! the driven snow is not whiter now!) with fair complexion, cheeks glowing with the red tide of youth and health, and possessing what is considered sufficient good sense and education for all the practical purpose of life, it may be thought that my experience in matters of the heart ought to prove an exception to the rule that the course of true love never runs smooth.' But alas! not so. It was my misfortune to become acquainted with a young, lady possessed of so many charms, mental, moral, and personal, and so superemment in each that it was indeed impossi-ble for me to avoid falling, as I did, desperately in love with her.

As far as glances of the eye, tremors of the voice, and occasional invendoes might go, I doubt not that I succeeded full well in imparting to her a knowledge of the state of my heart; and I will not p.esume upon your patience so much as to detail the exstacy of joy with which I first discovered, through imilar media, a reciprecity of feeling on the part of the young lady. Let it suffice to say that this was the case, and that the time came when it was incumbent upon me to make a distinct ayowal of my love. This, after long and perplexing debate, I resolved to do by letter, and after writing some forty epistles on as many sheets of gilded sain paper, I finally succeeded in forming a letter, and the property of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give youtself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ing to about six lines, containing, as I thought, the condensed quintessence of everything that could or ought to be said on the subject. Of this precious morecau I retain now but slight recollections. That it abounded with ernis expressive of pure, warm, ardent, glowing, undying, everlasting and unprecedented affection. I have not the least doubt.

But unfortunately, this little specimen of epistolary, excellence was scarcely finished, when chancing to pursue some of the experience of a predecessor in the path of love, I read that nothing was more unwise and dan-gerous, than making an-otter of one's hand

with the credulity of a simple mind, I at once gave implicit credence to his doctrines, and rightened at the fearful precipice which I had so narrowly avoided, I immediately

lution more powerfully than I felt the influ-ence of this. I had resolved. I would execute! I walked the streets, with a proud consciousness of the heroism of my resolu-tion; and in the height of my pride, fairly teared lest, in the words of the poet, I should 'strike the sters with my head.' But sensiof the imperfection of human powers, and conscious that mine, in particular, were liable to fail on so delicate an emergency, I resolved at least to write and commit to memory my declaratory speech. This undignified and foolish thing I did. Instead of trusting to the warm outpourings of an ingenuous heart, which in some way at least would have managed to make itself understood and felt, I committed to memory a cold formula of words, to be delivered as a school-boy recites his speech, of which it is sufficient for the purpose of this little article to recolled the following sentence: Miss Adams will you allow me to offer my hand and heart." The tearful hour arrived. The evening of

my wonted visit approached, and I found my-self seated by the side of my adored in the summer evening twilight.

summer evening twilight.

The last rays of the setting sun had gradually disappeared from the rosy clouds that lingered about the West. The full moon rode high in the heaven, and one by one stars became visible:

oarne visible:

'In such a night

Stood Dido with a willow in her hand

Ulion the wild sen banks, and waved her love

To come to Carthage.'

The opened window by which we sat look ed out upon a garden stored with a profusion of rich and rare. flowers, from which we're exhaled and rose around us, a delicious fragrance, forming a fit atmosphere for such a scene. The time, the silence, the scenery everything was appropriate, and she, the beautiful, the almost unearthly, seemed by beautiful the almost unearthly, seemed by intuition to understand, my thoughts, and intention, as with head bent down, she gazed eurnestly (and with a slight blush upon the fair cheeks around which her auburn curlativere playing,) upon a moss-rose which she was earnestly engaged in pulling to pieces. I was employed in the equally, serious occupation of opening, and shutting a small fancy snuff-box, which I held in my hand.

Alas! where now was the Alexandran or Napoleon courage that had inspired me! I felt my valor occur out of the palms of my hands! But at length summoning resolutions, like a man upon, the scaffold who wishes to die with at least seeming fortitude; onto use a more forcible illustration, gathering together and concentrating, as it were, all the energies of my mind, alter the manner of one about to submit to that most inhuman of all earthy tortures; the extraction of a tooth; I say, with LARD LAMPS. 12— 12. ARD LAMPS. 1

in lade deat

you allow me to offer you to offer, you a pinch of snuff?

With pleasure, sir, replied a soft, awee? voice, which, in contrast with any coyn, sonneded like a strain of soft, must following up, the rumbling of an earthquake. I felt me ed blood mantling over face, brow, and neck. I felt the vains of, my, neck, with a worlden, like it the vains of, my, neck, with a worlden, like

trebly locked my door lest any one should observe my shame, and vented my spleen in idle imprecations upon my dwn suppdity.

An hour's walk across my chamber served, however, to calm my spirits; and with a composure that seemed really supernatural, compared with my violent agitation I sat down

Take pity on an unhappy youth unable to utter three consecutive words n your presence! I am miserable till I hear rom you.'

This note was immediately despatched and in half an hour I was the happiest man in the universe. My Isabella proved a pat-tern of excellence, I was never offended with her but once; and then she dispelled mywrath by asking me, in a mock serious tone of voice: 'will you—will you—allow me to offer you-a pinch of snuff?

A PLEASANT SURPRISE -A Young man, ighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called "the student's friend," such was his kindness to the young men whose office it was to instruct.

While they were walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to the grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was at work in the field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work. The young student turned to the professor

saying"Let us play the man a trick; we will

lar into each shoe, and then we will hide

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder

or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work and came across the field to the nath where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coats he all perfect foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen noon his shment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it round, and looked again and again; then he looked around him on all sides, but

An Invernal Scene. The following de

scription of one of the recent "great and glorious" battles in India, gives a faint idea of the horrors that attend the trade of war. As our men advanced, Englishmen and Hindoo side by side, the Sikhs appeared to redouble their fire, and, to use the expression of an eye witness, "a storm of iron half descended on our ranks." No force or fire however, could repress, their valor. They pushed forward with irresistable enthusiasm. and, after tremendous efforts, succeeded in their attempt. The cavalry entered the entrenchments in single file, through an opening made for them by the sappers and miners, and in a short time the four of the Sikhs became general.

As they had shown no mercy to numero As they had shown no mercy to numerous wounded men who had fallen into their hands, so no mercy, was, shown to them.—
They were driven in confusion towards the bridge and river the high having, risen during the night, rendered their refreat almost impossible. The bridge of boats densely thronged by the fugures, broke down in several places, while our gure, incessantly playing on their closely wedged mass, produced the nicst fearful havoc. The scene presented by the face of the Sutley defies description—covered with horses and men up-

A Legend of Judea. The site occupied by the Temple of Solo

mon was formerly a cultivated field, possessed in common by two brothers. One of them was married and had several children; the other was unmarried; they lived together, however, cultivating, in the greatest harmony possible, the property they had inherited from their father.

The harvest season had arrived; the two brothers bound up their sheaves; made two equal stacks of them, and left them on the During the night, the one who was unmarfied was struck with an excellent thought my brother, said he, to himself, has a wife and children to support; it is not just that my share of the harvest should be as large as his. Upon this hearose, and took from his stack several sheaves, which he added to those of his brother; and this he did with as much secrecy as if he had been committing an evil action, in order that his brotherly offering might not be refused. On the same night the other brother awoke, and said to his wife, "my brother lives alone," without a companion; he has no one to assist im in his labors, nor to reward him for his toile; while God has bestowed on me a wife and children; it is not right that we should take from our common field as many sheaves as he, since we have already more than he has—domestic happiness. If you consent, we shall, by adding secretly a certain number of our sheaves to his stack, by knowledge, see his portion of the harvest increased." This project was approved, and immediately put into execution.

the stacks equal. During several successive nights, the same contrivance was repeated on each side; for, as each kept adding to his rothers's store, the stacks always remained the same. But one night having stood sen-tinel to dive into the cause of this miracle, they met, each bearing the sheaves mutually destined for the other; it was thus all elucidesined for ing other; it was the an observation of the same and they rushed into each other's arms, each grateful to heaven for having so good a brother. Now, says the legend, the place where so good ar idea has simultaneously occurred to the two prothers, and with so much pertinacity, must have been accep-table to God: men blessed it, and Israel chose it, there to erect the house of the Lord!-Lamartine, Voyage to the East.

A TEMPERANCE SPEECH BY THE RAZOR A. TEMPERANCE SPECCI BY THE MAZOR STROP MAN.—Almost every one has eighter seen or heard of Henry Smith, the Razor Strop Man.' He is a noble, whole-souled fellow, always ready to sell a razor strop, for preach a Temperance lecture. The following extract from one of Smith's specches, is a fair sample of his ready wit and

nique style of argument: "When I was a drunkard, not only was my wife and myself half starved; but my oil out was also reduced to a perfect skeleton—and not only that; but site grew wicked, and became an out-not-out old thief. "Cause why?" Why she couldn't get onough to eat at home, so she went prowling and stealing

among the neighbors.
"Every once in a while, I'd hear the neighbors cry out' 'Cus that Smith's cat, she' stole With the credulity of a simple mind, I at once gave implicit credence to his doctrines, and implicit credence to his pocket, and proceeded to put on the more doctrines that Smith's cat, she's stole my fish—and cuss that Smith's cat, she's tole my fish—and cuss that Smith's cat, she's drake up all my milk.' But why did'nt she stay at home and c an unknown hand would save from perish- and at last they got so thin and scraggy that

The young man stood there deeply affected and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"O, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.

"It al the movel d'in fill the old cat's hollow tooth.

But when I reformed things took a different turn. Smith's table had plenty of fish and and meat on the meat on it, and Smith's mice had plenty of crumbs, and grew nicely, and Smith's cat had plenty of mice, and did'n have to steal the neighbor's fish and and meat one mea. No, sir, my mice were fat and plump, and my old cat was spry and active, and did't take fifty to make a meal nuther.—

No sir-ee The old cat would catch two mice, and these two was as much as she could eat at one meal, and when she eat them, she and these two was as much as she could eat at one meal, and, when she cal them, she would lie down and go to sleep, and after a good night's rest, she'd wake up in the mor ning with the pleasing satisfaction of know-ing that the nice fat plump mice were not all gone, but there were a 'a few more left of the same sort'"

a total of the A. Sune Charge.—A merchant in Mississippi during aday's business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle and recollected the fact of the sale, but not the individual who had bought it.— Atter tacking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk *Jim* to turn to his ledger alphabet and read off; the W's, then the S's, the B's, the C's, and other letters

then the S's, the B's, the C's, and other letters in succession; all to no purpose.

Tied out with the mental exercise, and as the readlest way of settling the difficulty, "Tim," said he, "charge a saidle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planters had got, their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented and if occasionally one man more prudent than his neighbors, went through the trudgery of examining a long list duced the most fearful have. The scene presented by the face of the Suler defees description—covered with horses and men up on whom the most dreadful fire was kept up with grape and can ister—it literally ran with blood.

Under these circumstances, we can by no means imagine the pushed, which they had not got, or one more than they had not got, or one more than they had not got, or one more than they had not got, and objecting to the item, it would be struck out of course, alleging there was some mistake. When all the accounts had been settled up, well dim and convert it not one year scene of lumentary one infinite goodness. What blessings are light through the dredgery of examining a long list and heat! How rich, and free! These also another expression of God's infinite goodness. What blessings are light through the dredgery of examining a long list of early free! These also another expression of God's infinite goodness. What blessings are light through the dredgery of examining a long list of early free! These also another expression of God's infinite goodness. What be and they free! These also another expression of God's infinite goodness. What be are the products of divine goodness. Should which they had not got, or one more than they had not got, and objecting to the item, it would spread its mantle over this fair world. and convert it into one year scene of lumentary in the products of divine goodness. Should some the products of d

From the Republic of the Rio Grande Present Position of the American Army around Matamoras.

General Taylor's head-quarters and staff occupy the most beautiful position imagina-ole. The Rio Grande, after touching Matable. The Rio Grande, after touching Matamoras at its western extremity, runs round
and forms a beautiful curve, resembling the
and forms a beautiful curve, resembling the
or two in this pleasant and interesting city,
quarter of a circle, and approaches within
five hundred yards of the pricipal square, the they do at the western extreme, were it approaches very near the buildings. In this circle, about thirty paces from the bank, on the Matamoras side, under a lone tree, stands he tent of the Flero of many battle. tents of his staff are around at convenient dis-lance, the whole forming a pleasing combi-nation at the extreme northwest of the

encampment. As you proceed down the river you come to the home of Col. Twiggs, and adjoining i Bragg's artillery, and in succession the fifth regiment of infahrry, commanded by Major Staniford. To the south of and in a parallel infantry, commanded by Col. Garfaud.—
In a night state of agricultural improvement, with large and extensive buildings, among which is a very extensive melting furnace, stamping mill, &c. Gen. Hunt has been engaged several months in explorate between the two divisions of the army.—
Below this ferry, at the distance of four hundred yards, you come to the flying artillers of Capt. Duncan, and the dred yards, you come to the flying artillery, of Capt. Duncan, and the eighth regiment of infantry, commanded by General Worth.—We will now go over to Fort Brown, defended.

ded by three companies of artillery, under the command of Capt. Lowd. Just above lu the morning, each of the brothers went the command of Capf. Lowd. Just above to the field and was much surprised at seeing Fort Brown, and immediately upon the bank of the river, is posted the seventh regiment of infantry, commanded by Capt. Aliles. Then, still as you proceed up the river, you come to the encampment of the Louisiana and Alabama volunteers, commanded by Gen. Smith, and on the border, the volunteers of East and West Texas.

[Extracts from the Republic of the Rio Grande]. Condition of the Army of Occupation.—The regulars and volunteers composing the Army of Occupation are enjoying luxuries which the unfortunate citizens who are left behind would unfortunate citizens who are sen beamed work assuredly envy, them for, were they in a situation to appreciate them. During the last tendays the windows of heaven have been openday the winde upon this section of country, both ed wide upon this section of country, both boon the "just and unjust," upon the American and Mexican sides of the Rio Grande.—
The tents of the volunteers are made of cotton stuff, rather too fine to sift hominy through but peculiarly fitted for shower-bath purposes The tents of the regulats are, nine tenths of them, rotten and ragged. The stuff of which they are made was originally better suited for they are made was originally better, spited for plantation use, such as negro relating, &c., than for a campaign. Many a poor fellow, however, cannot boast of a dilapidated tent of the decayed material mamed, but is living under a shelter made of his own, blankets, inder which he can with difficulty sit upright. The clothing and bedding of both regulars and volunteers have been half mined during the short period of the rainy season, which has already passed. Very little complaint

has already passed. Very little complaint has been heard among the men. They came here with the hope of being actively employed. They have made sacrifices enough (the volunteers,) to have paid thrice-fold the expenses that could have been incurred by the government, had the most liberal provisions been promptly made and executed for the health and efficiency of the army. The uniforms and effects of the regulars have been destroyed, and it will not, we think, be an execution to each army supplies enough. exaggeration to say army supplies enough have been ruined, for the want of proper moment, a single boat in the government service now running on the Rio Grande.

The Good es of God God is good as well as great. O yes, reader, he is infinite-ly good to you, to me, to all. On this point I know not how to speak, where to begin, or where to end. "The goodness of the Lord endureth forever." It shines in the sin, beams in the moon, sparkles in the stars, rolls in the thunder, streams in the lightning sighs in the tempest and comes down upon us in the gentle dews and plenteous show-ers, to water and bless the earth, and make ers, to water and bless the earth; and make the litte hills rejoice on every side. The apple which mellows in the sun, the vine, laden with the rich clusters of the grape, the bird that cuts the air, and the insect that floats upon the breeze, are only so many varied expressions of God's unsearchable goodness. Think of the air, you breathe; what a blossing this inhaling life and vigor, beauty and health to every living things and yet so common, that you, almost orget, the gift and overlook, the Giver Should God withhold it but a lew moments, you and every living crediting, would pant for breath, and soon languish and die. The stream that leaps from the mountain's side, and glides and soon languisticated the leaps from the mountain's side, and glides along through fields and forests, spreading feriuty and boanty on every side until its cheefful ripple is lost in the majestic r ar of the ocean, is also another expression of God's

means imagine the puffiber of the slain to be over-estimated at twelge thousand. The batter in the hard begun about 6 o'clock, and did not terminate till eleven. The combatants had met hand to hand! Our artillery and mushic enterprise of a moment ceased their fire. Our cavalry, charging impetuously through their ranks, had speared or sabred sill who's left history way. But the river was their greatest sill who's left history way. But the river was their greatest sill who's left history way. But the river was their greatest sill who's left history way when their greatest sill who's left history way when they fluing the way well as ermon, that every thing made by their ways the match the river was their greatest sill who's left history way. But the river was their greatest sill who's left history way and when they fluing the way well as ermon, that every thing made by the were wholly unfortable, the artillery scatter, ed unsparingly among them, all here was not a man visible within range.

A Calebrater Presoure haying remark.

A Calebrater Presoure haying remark.

A Calebrater Presoure haying remark.

What think you of me?

What think you of me?

We have been then full here was perfect or subject to find out who got it.

What think you of me?

We have had his specch on the second report for the frouble we have had his employer. To the frouble we have had his epiclon from Hoh' James Bucharar, now Mr. Polk's Secretary of State declaring that the policy of the from Hoh' James Bucharar, now Mr. Polk's Secretary of State declaring that the was personally acquired with their oblight their both; and was well no quality and the was personally acquired will their both; and was well no quality and the way well no quality and the way well no quality and the way well no quality and the policy of the frouble we have had his employer. To the trouble we have had his employer. To the from Hoh' James Bucharar, now Mr. Polk's Secretary of State the himself his epich for the frouble we have had his employer. To the trouble we have

NUMBER XIII We have received the following account of

the Copper Mine recently opened or reopened in New Jersey. "TRENTON, July 1, 1846. "As the mineral wealth of New Jersey has

accomplish in the mining regions, embracing the Flemington, the Somerville and the Brunswick, which I shall do in repeated Brunswick, which I shau do in repeated letters.

While at Flemington, at the comfortable farm of Mr. Hart, I made the acquaintance of General Hunt, the superintendent of the Flemington mines, which hay nearly adjoining that delightful village, who with much politeriess accompanied me to the mines, and

gave me much interesting information concerning them. "The Flemington Mining Company are proprietors of about 5 or 700 acres of land, which is in a high state of agricultural im-provement, with large and extensive buildmade several important discoveries of ore, two of which he says are true veins of Sulphuret of Copper. Professor Rogers in his report says; that these lands contain the rich-

est deposit of Copper in the State of New Jersey.

"At the mire on the tract known as The Hugh Capner Farm, there have been from nine to twelve men employed about ten weeks, and have produced about fitty tons of ore. They have pursued and opened the mine-fifty-five feet in length, seven feet in headth and bette made breadth and twenty feet deep, and have made a drift of thirty feet in the direction of the old mine, and have found one the whole length and depth of their opening.
"Several specimens of the ore have been

analysed and yield from twenty to sixty per cent., but an average of the ore as taken from the mine, is twenty-four and a half per cent. and has been sold at \$67 per ton in Baltimore. "From a recent report of Dr. Jackson, who I understand has recently visited that, mine; I learn that according to his analysis, the ore yields two per cent of silver, and thirty eight per cent of copper.

"Upon the adjoining farm on the North, Gentlunt has opened a mine of 8 feet in width and sunk a shall thirty feet, and the ore taken from that has been alalysed by a competent Chemist, and yields twenty-three dollars and twenty-two cents of silver per ton, with considerable copper ore; with the labor of three men, for ten days they have produced ten tons of ore.
"It would appear, that in the two mines,

since last April, with from nine to twelve hands, at an expense of (\$900) nine hundred dollars, sixty tons of ore were produced, dollars, sixty tons of ore were produced, worth 867 per ton, or in all four thousand and twenty dollars.

"In the varieus discoveries of copper ore in the United States, but few true veins of sulphuret have been found, but in the two referred to the indications are strongly in favor of their being true veins but leave the sulphure.

vor of their being true veins, but I should not be prepared either to form or express a matured opinion on that subject.
"As the Flemington mine is about midway between New York and Philadelphia, and of easy and convenient access, a visit to

it will prove a pleasant and interesting ex-

cursion to any one, but particularly to those who are interested in the development of this branch of our mineral wealth. Every facility of visiting and examining the mine shelfer, to have paid five times the cost of all its afforded by the polite, and accommodating the necessaries withlield from our troops. The requisition for tenits, &c. was made by Gen.

Taylor long agos. There is no excuse for its having been neglected. Again, there are no means at hand for the transportation of suplies.

"The mineral wealth of New Jersey is intended by very great. Lhave no doubt that Wagons cannot well pass between this place and Point Isabel, and there as not, at this Flemington mines will be well rewarded in the enterprising company engaged in the Flemington mines will be well rewarded in the products of the mines, and that from this and other mines in New Jersey, a large amount of copyer will be amountly produced.

inount of copper will be annually produced.

161 am gratified that the company have boldly and openly laid bare the veins and exposed them to the inspection of all who wish to see and examine them. This is evidence to my mind, that they believe they have a valuable reality and not a more matter of moonshine. I am informed, that the company are encouraged to make shipments

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a locofoco paper gives the following picture of a disgrace to

New York Evening, Post, a Josefoco paper gives the following picture of a disgrace to the House of Representatives:

"After this business was disposed of the House took, up the bill for the graduation of the price of the public lands. Various speech in the Price of the unique effort of Mr. McGonnell. The honorable member had some into the House dressed in a flaming red, yellow, and crimson dressing gown, tied around the waist will orange colored cord, the tassels of which dangled the gligently down to his shoe, and upon his head a drab-colored sombleto, that looked like the latest intelligence from the Rio Grande, that is to say, expanded and flat. With all this boving splendor about him, he looked very much like the Grand Turk himself. He offered a substitute for the bill, which consisted of a proposition to secure to each man, maid, and awidow, in this wide extended, common wealth, a homestead, and one hundred and askly acres of land. The speech of Mr. McConell was no great matter, but excited a great deat of laughter. I would however, sketch, it for your readers, as a specimen of his style of eloquence, if it, had not been distingted by several disgracefully indelicate allusions."

with the Boy Small man STERLING MAXIMS .- Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house of fire. A fit of passion may cause you to mourn all the days of your life, (Never revenge, an