

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

IF any of our subscribers, in town, should not be served regularly with the "Spy," by our new carrier, they will please call at the office.

AD TO THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Johnston has appointed our worthy friend and fellow townsman, Col. Sam'l Shoch, aid to His Excellency.

THE MINUTES of the reception meeting were kindly furnished us by Mr. Brown, the Secretary; but having already prepared a hasty article, excepting only the names, he will, we trust, excuse the omission of the proceedings as written by him.

BARNBURNER PAPER.—Our able contemporary, the Phenixville Pioneer is out for Van Buren and Adams. Those who sympathize with the movement, will, of course, consider it their duty to help sustain the Pioneer.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.—The intelligence from Ireland is of so conflicting a nature, and all the accounts are of such doubtful authenticity, that we conclude to wait for the next steamer, rather than fill our columns with what may, to-morrow, prove to be without foundation.

That there has been a collision between the British authorities and the Patriots, is well known; but whether a few policemen routed the people, or the people slew five or six thousand of the troops is the question. Both accounts have "tellers and receivers," and our readers can average it for themselves as well as we could for them. One thing only is certain, that whether successful or defeated, the Irish have the warmest sympathies of our people; and the work of collecting means to assist them, goes bravely on. Those who intend to give to the cause, should remember that their donations will have double value, if promptly placed in the hands of the Irish Directory, New York-city.

A little nonsense, now and then, is relished by the wisest men."

True, but the Fancy Dress Ball at Saratoga must have been rather a nauseating affair. We can imagine we see grave men and merry maidens, transformed into puppet-rigged clowns and rag baby loafers, by the second-hand stage finery—silly velvet and glazed cambrie, or worse even, soaked cheap muslin,—and flattering themselves that they are the "very moving personations" of kings, queens, satyrs, sages, shepherdesse, and saints of olden time. Toga, sitting for a representation of "John alive," state robes that might grace the "mock Duke" in the play, and petticoats displaying entirely too much of the ankles, may do for strolling players who "support the legitimate drama" under difficulties, in barns or store houses; but for gentlemen, and especially for ladies, we can not but think that it is rather infra dignum, which, truly translated, means running it into the ground. We have spoken.

THE WING CONVENTION which assembled at Lancaster on Wednesday last, nominated the following ticket.

- Congress.—Thaddeus Stevens.
Senator.—Joseph Koningmacher.
Assembly.—Jeremiah B. Stubbs, David G. Eshleman, Joseph W. Fisher, Joseph B. Flower, Daniel W. Witmer.
Sheriff.—Jacob Huber.
Prothonotary.—Henry Stock.
Register.—George Brubaker.
Recorder.—Henry B. Bowman.
Clerk of the Orphans Court.—Benjamin Kauffman.
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.—David M. Martin.
Commissioner.—Henry Muselman.

GUTTA SERENA.—What is it? This question has been asked by thousands who have heard the name. It is a gum, similar to that of Couchouc or India Rubber, but susceptible of more varied uses. It is thicker and heavier. Hose and gas pipes, boot and shoe soles, book bindings, canes, buckets, bags, cloaks, coats, and various other articles are made of it; and, altogether it may be considered the most valuable vegetable gum ever discovered.

MARRIED UNDER THE CASCADE.—Mr. James S. Kimball, of Vermont, and Miss Clara Partridge, of Massachusetts, two school teachers, were united in wedlock under the rapids at Niagara falls, one day last week. Think of the torch of Hymen under a water-fall!

METHODIST EPISC. CHURCH SOUTH.—The statistical reports of this denomination show the number of members to be as follows: white, 334,859; colored, 127,240—total, 462,099; and the number of Ministers, Itinerant, 1,400; local, 3,142—total, 4,543.

THE Peach trade between New Jersey and the city of New York is now in full operation. Five steamboats are engaged in the business from one point only—the town of Washington.

A MEETING FOR IRELAND was held in Utica on Friday evening—ex-Mayor F. Hollister presiding, the contributions on the spot amounted to \$8000, and arrangements were made to increase it.

A new novel by James Fenimore Cooper is announced. It is entitled, "The Oak-Openings, or the Bee Hunter, a tale of the West."

Gen. Lane of Indiana has been appointed Governor of Oregon, vice Shields who has declined the office.

DOCTOR CRAIG, one of the oldest surgeons in the army, died at New Orleans on the 8th inst.

HOW DEEP THE WORLD WILL BE.—John Donkey's dead.

Reception of Lieut. T. D. Cochran.

On Saturday morning last, news reached this place, that Lieut. T. D. Cochran would visit us during the day, having obtained leave of absence from his post at Fort McHenry, for that purpose.

A spontaneous assemblage of the citizens, at the Town Hall, at 10 1/2 o'clock, was organized by the election of R. Spear, Esq., President, Lieut. Welch, Jno. L. Wright, G. G. Claiborne, J. Black, Vice Presidents, and Wm. Brown Secretary.

A committee of thirteen was then appointed to meet our guest at Wrightsville, and escort him to his home. The committee consisted of Col. Gosler, Col. Herr, Messrs. A. P. Moderwell, Jno. Barr, Jos. Black, Jno. L. Wright, Geo. Wolf, J. J. Gault, J. W. Fisher, A. R. Spangler, R. Mullison, Wm. Matthiot, and J. H. Hunter.

A committee of thirty was also appointed to make suitable arrangements for a more fitting and general reception of Lieut. C. and his brave companions in arms, when they shall have been discharged. The committee consisted of Col. Herr, Messrs. J. H. Hunter, Geo. Wolf, James Wright, R. Spear, Esq., A. R. Spangler, A. P. Moderwell, J. W. Fisher, Wm. Patton, Jos. Black, J. J. Gault, J. Barr, R. Mullison, H. Boyle, Thos. Collins, Nelson Sutton, J. W. Wright, Col. Shoch, Jno. L. Wright, John A. Hook, Sam'l Read, F. Bradley, M. Strein, Esq., Wm. Brown, G. Brandt, Wm. Matthiot, Col. Gosler, C. M. Strein, J. G. Hess, J. W. Cottrell.

The authorities of the borough, the Mechanic's Brass Band, and the citizens generally were invited to participate in the hasty welcome, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. D. F. Griffith, the gentlemanly agent of the R. & S. R. Co., furnished a separate car for the committee; and at two o'clock, they were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Baltimore car at Wrightsville.

They did not wait long; and we soon had the pleasure of taking by the hand one of the truest and warmest hearted of Pennsylvania's sons.

J. W. Fisher, Esq., on behalf of his fellow citizens, greeted Mr. Cochran with a very happy speech, pledging him a hearty welcome to the home of his boyhood, to which Lieut. Cochran replied in a feeling and modest manner, saying that this public welcome he had not anticipated, and was not prepared for, but was happy under any circumstances to greet the friends he saw about him. His eye attested the truth of the few sentences he uttered.

Arriving at Columbia, three cheers were given as Americans know how to give them, and as they melted away, the Band took up the falling strains; and the large concourse of citizens, under the escort of Lieut. Thos. Welch, Marshal of the day, moved through the principal streets to the Town Hall, in front of which, Col. Gosler, as the representative of the citizens, welcomed to his native home, the soldier well tried, the man who in every position has maintained the honor of his native land.

Lieut. Cochran's reply was marked with the unselfishness that characterizes all his acts; awarding to the private soldiers the honor of performing the work—and, he believed, performing it well, while the officers who planned it, only shared the dangers and the fatigues.

The procession then moved through Third and Walnut Sts. to the residence of the venerable father of our guest, Dr. R. E. Cochran, when the citizens left him to the scarcely warmer or more earnest greetings of his family.

The kindly feelings with which Lieut. Cochran was received, have a more abiding and holier origin than the honors usually paid to the returning soldier. Every soldier who has returned from Mexico, who knew him there, tells the same story of his forgetfulness of self, his attention to the comfort of his men; and the anecdote with which our readers are already acquainted, of his giving his berth to a sick comrade, and taking a chance on the deck, on his way down the river from Pittsburg, is but a hint at the sacrifices he was always ready to make for a brother soldier.

We feel assured that the reception our citizens will give him and his brothers in arms, at the close of their term of service, will be worthy of him, of them, and of us.

The Reception Committee.

The committee of thirty to make arrangements for the reception of Lieut. Cochran and the men under his command met at the Washington Hotel, on Monday evening, and made the following arrangements:

A committee, consisting of Col. Herr, Spangler, and Gosler, was appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses incident to the occasion. Said committee was further instructed to invite Capt. W. F. Small, of Phila., and Lieuts. Welch, Holdeman, and H. H. Hunter, and also to procure a cannon, ammunition, and cannonier.

J. W. Fisher, A. P. Moderwell, and Wm. Matthiot were appointed a committee to prepare regular toasts.

Col. Philip Gosler was elected orator of the day.

A committee of thirteen, as follows, were appointed to meet Lieut. Cochran and his men on their arrival at Wrightsville and escort them into town: J. J. Gault, J. Black, A. P. Moderwell, A. R. Spangler, J. H. Hunter, Geo. Wolf, N. Sutton, Sam'l Shoch, R. Mullison, J. A. Hook, Wm. Matthiot, J. W. Cottrell, and J. W. Fisher.

DAN'L HERR, President.
J. W. FISHER, Secretary.

THE STABILITY OF THE UNION.—Gen. Cushing in a recent speech at Newburyport, Mass., justly remarked that ours was at the present moment the only stable government in the world. "We have seen," he said, "within the last few months the old monarchies of Europe overthrown on the instant by mere popular tumults, such as would be wholly harmless in this country. In Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Naples, a mere mob has been able to destroy the old and apparently time-compacted institutions of the greatest empires. What could a popular tumult in New York effect against the Constitution of the United States? Though it were as numerous, as resolute, and as well-armed as the socialists and communists of Paris, and should maintain a four days' fight in the streets, it would have no more effect on the integrity and stability of the Union, than the blast of a winter's wind against the mountain side."

THE EXPECTED COMET.—Public attention has been recently drawn to the anticipated return of the great comet of 1264, 1556, after an absence from our system of 292 years.

This great comet made its appearance on the 5th of March, 1556, passed its perihelion on the 21st of April, and was lost to sight two days afterwards. It was first seen in the sign of Libra; whence rushing with an immense velocity, (it completed 70 deg. W. and 30 deg. N. of its course within four days,) it touched the wing of Virgo, passed below the knee of Botes, whence it ascended to Andromeda, there to linger awhile, and recede towards the northern Fish and vanish. At first its heliocentric motion was retrograde—at last direct. In the intermediate course it was most swift, despatching 15 degrees daily. The nucleus (or body) presented the aspect of a bright globe of flame equivalent to a half moon, but the rays and colors varied and interchanged like the flickering of a flame agitated by the wind. The tail was moderately long and much attenuated; at first presenting a martial aspect, but subsequently dissolving into a pale and livid complexion; the stream of rays was denser near the head, and more rarified towards the extremity of the tail, which at first pointed eastward, but as the comet mounted to the north, the train took a southerly direction. This comet has been conjectured to be identical with that which once startled Europe in the year 1264, so particularly described by Palmologus, Zuinger, Calvisius, Matthew Paris, and other chroniclers of that period, and should the approach of this comet crown the other wonderful occurrences of this eventful year, it will afford another astronomical triumph; as the comet will then have completed its twentieth revolution round the sun since the creation of the world.

A DEN OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The Boston Traveller of the 15th inst., says, a strange discovery was accidentally made on Wednesday last, at an ancient house in the town of Brighton, in the vicinity of the Worcester railroad, at the "Cambridge Crossing," so called. As a Mr. Howard, the present occupant of the house was at work in his cellar, the earth partially gave way, and brought to light a room of some twelve feet in depth, with plank sides and top. The roof of this underground den was about four feet below the surface, and was entered by a trap door and a pair of steps. This much of the general appearance of things was ascertained, and a removal of the earth, which has caved in, will, without doubt, bring to light more particulars of this curious affair. Mr. Howard was enabled, by a partial breaking away of the planking, to look out several kegs from the room, one of which was about half full of counterfeit American half dollars, all of the date of 1833. Attached to the kegs was what is supposed to have been a machine for polishing the coin. A sack, in which to deposit tools was also got out.

The house has been visited by hundreds, since the accidental developments. The room is, we learn, to be thoroughly examined. Of course there are a thousand rumors rife in the neighborhood as to this wonderful discovery. The house, nearly a century old, has long had the reputation (no doubt purposely produced by the counterfeiters) of being haunted. It was formerly inhabited by a mariner named Brown, whose ship foundered at sea, and all on board perished. It is also stated that a black man, a servant in the house, disappeared many years ago, and is supposed to have been murdered.

THE ALBANY FIRE.—The Argus of Monday says it is possible that the amount of loss by the late fire has been somewhat exaggerated, but it will not fall below a million and a half of dollars, and may reach two millions. Of this large sum probably from \$600,000 to \$700,000 was protected by insurance, all of which will be promptly paid.

Various improvements are contemplated in rebuilding the burnt district, and meanwhile the sufferers have selected other sites for the temporary prosecution of their various vocations. Many liberal contributions in aid of the losers have been made as well in Albany as in New York and other cities.

COAL.—The Philadelphia Ledger, of yesterday, says, the price of coal was never lower in this city than at present. In consequence of the production of the mines being greater than the demand there is an overstock, and it is believed that the article can be bought at prices below the cost of mining and transportation. The consequence is that many families have begun to lay in their winter stock, and the retail orders are greater than ever known at this season of the year. It therefore behooves those who would buy cheaply to embrace the present opportunity, as the moment the pressure on the market is relieved prices will go up.

THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE says, clouds of white winged insects were to be seen flying over the river on Thursday and Friday nights.—At the spot where the Greenwood packet lands, in Manchester, a glass lantern had been placed on the wharf boat, and the little creatures had gathered about the light in millions until literally a bushel might have been shoveled up in that place alone, while around the furnaces of the boat, the lamps, and all over the surface of the water, they lay dying in inconceivable quantities.

THE WOMEN OF OREGON.—The following spirited reply was given by the young ladies of the Willamette Valley, Oregon, to an appeal from Captain Maxon, that they would use their influence in bringing volunteers into the field.

"In reply, we hereby, one and all of our own free good will, solemnly pledge ourselves to comply with that request; and to evince, on all suitable occasions, our determination and contempt for any and all young men who can, but will not, take up arms and march at once to the seat of war, to punish the Indians who have not only murdered our friends, but have grossly murdered our enemies. We never can, and never will bestow our confidence upon a man who has neither patriotism nor courage enough to defend his country and the girls—such a one would never have a sufficient sense of obligation to defend and protect his wife.

"Do not be uneasy about your claims and your rights in the valley; while you are defending the rights of your country, she is watching yours. You must not be discouraged—fight on—be brave—obey your officers—and never quit your post till the enemy is conquered; and when you return in triumph to the valley, you shall find us ready to rejoice with you, as we are now to sympathize with you in your sufferings and dangers." (Signed by fifteen young ladies.)

STEAMBOATS IN 1810.—We are indebted to a friend, says the N. American, for a copy of the "New England Palladium," of the date of Tuesday, May 22, 1810,—a specimen of the daily press which, as compared with the journals of our generation, has an appearance of the most primitive antiquity, being printed on a coarse dingy paper, which would not pass muster now for white wrapping-paper. We judge that editors had an easy berth in 1810, as we cannot find one single original editorial article or paragraph in the whole paper, the columns being filled up with miscellaneous, mails, foreign news and advertisements.

But it is not the contemptible appearance of this old paper, illustrating the extraordinary progress made by the newspaper press of the United States within the term of the last thirty-eight years, which we wished to make the subject of comment; but rather an article which we find extracted into the Palladium, from a London paper of that period, on the subject of "Steamboats," which is so far remarkable, as that the London editor, after a few harmless flourishes about the priority of British invention, describes the successful adoption of steam to river navigation as an "important discovery," "brought to perfection in America," which ought to be introduced "from America into Europe," and suggests the procuring, if possible, of "a plan and description of these steamboats," which might be made use of in British "navigable rivers and canals,"—also in towing "ships out of the harbor," and, perhaps, "be of service, if the system of iron railways be extended, by applying the same principles to the carriage travelling on them,"—to say nothing of certain military availabilities, which the English writer also hints.

The following is the article,—which no one can read without feeling how far, in the great improvement of steam navigation, the free republic of the United States, in 1810, was ahead of all Europe, and how freely, at that moment, the British press admitted the fact, and recommended an imitation of the example:

Steamboat.—They claim in America the honor of a most important discovery—the art of navigating a vessel, with a keel of 160 feet long, so as to go by force of steam six miles an hour, without a sail, and against wind and tide. The idea, however, has often been, particularly tried in England and France, but without success. The first success of the discovery in question is owing to a native of Scotland, born at the Calton hill, in Edinburgh, where a number of ingenious mechanics reside—the son of one of whom, after living at Glasgow as an Engineer, went some years ago to America, and having a mechanical turn, completed, with the assistance of an American gentleman, this important invention. Steamboats, as they are called, are already established on the Hudson, where the tide runs at the rate of six miles an hour; and it is soon to be extended to the Ohio and the Mississippi. In the New York Steamboat, there are four cabins, in which they can dine and lodge 100 people, and they travel with the same ease, and receive as much and as good accommodation, as can be obtained on the best roads and in the best regulated runs in Europe. The choicest wines are furnished and the strictest order and decorum are kept up.—They can go 200 or 300 miles in all sorts of weather, within an hour of the regulated time. As this discovery has already been brought to such perfection in America, it is believed that a plan and description of these Steamboats could be obtained, for they might be of use in our navigable rivers and canals, and on the Scotch and Irish Lakes; in particular they might obviate some objections which have been made to navigation in Lochness, as a part of the Caledonian Canal.—They might be the means of taking ships out of a harbor, and would thus render navigation more certain; and they might also be of service, if the system of iron railways were extended, by applying the same principles to the carriage travelling on them. Even in a military point of view, advantage might be derived from the invention; for it might enable our troops to attack places which otherwise, owing to the wind and tide, they could not approach. On the Ganges and large rivers in the East, such boats might be of singular utility.—It is to be hoped that these hints will attract the attention of some individual who may have it in his power to bring this important discovery from America to Europe.—London paper.

THE SIERRA MADRE PROJECT.—The New Orleans Crescent, of the 7th inst., notices the arrival of the day previous in that city, of Col. H. L. Kinney, of Texas, who, having been many years a trader on the Mexican frontier, became at one time as a Texan spy, prisoner in the dungeons of Monterey and Matamoros, which he has had the pleasure since to assist our arms in storming. The following, from the crescent, purports to be disclosures as to his future operations:

"He is now at the head of a bold enterprise—that of freeing from Mexican misrule the Northern Provinces—or, more properly speaking, that section of country lying between the Rio Grande del Norte and the Sierra Madre. This many capitalists, who have engaged in this business, solicit Col. Kinney, as the bold and daring spirit to work out the scheme of emancipation so much desired by those who, having once tasted the sweets of liberty, (though under an invader's banner,) are loth again to submit themselves to the bad rule of their own misnamed Republic. Col. K. has also advanced for this object a large proportion of his own private fortune, and has shipped, from Vera Cruz, already, weapons, arms, ammunition, etc. He has nearly 100 men, and at the same time, they who were the projectors and originators of the republic of Sierra Madre."

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Louisville Journal advertising to a suit pending in the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, and soon to be tried, of Morse et ally. O'Reilly for an infringement of Morse's patent, says that Professor Morse is expected at Louisville to attend the trial. The Journal continues:

We have noticed a statement in some of the newspapers charging Henry O'Reilly with a disposition to do wilful injustice to the patentees of Morse's instrument, but we do not believe that Professor Morse himself ascribes any such disposition to his generous and high minded opponent. Without designing to say anything on the matters in legal controversy between the parties in this telegraphic suit, we think it true to say that in our opinion Mr. O'Reilly has evinced no disposition to do wrong to Professor Morse and his assignees so far as his contract with them is concerned.

The amount of stock which Mr. O'Reilly holds in readiness to transfer to Professor Morse is no ordinary fortune; it would remunerate the worthy Professor far beyond what any other patentee has ever obtained in this country. The contract calls for one-fourth of the stock in the line from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and that amount, with the dividends arising from it, has been faithfully secured to Professor Morse. We have heard of no amount estimated as equal in respect to the amount of dividends on half a million of government stock.

We have reason to hope that this legal controversy will soon be brought to an issue, and the public mind will be quieted whenever the courts settle it.

JORDAN AND DEAD SEA.

By the late Lieut. Molyneux of H. M. Ship Spartan.

On the 20th of August last, Lieut. Molyneux landed at Acre, taking with him three volunteer seamen and an interpreter; and having hired camels, horses, and attendants, he started early the following morning with the ships dingo, en route to Tiberias. For the first two hours the road was excellent. On nearing the village of Abilin its character altered; the country became hilly, and some awkward passes were encountered. The village of Turan was reached the same night after ten consecutive hours of travelling. On the following day the party arrived at Tiberias, where they encamped outside the walls of the town, and near the edge of the lake. Immense herds of camels were seen feeding in different directions. From the hills overlooking Tiberias the prospect was magnificent.—Djebel Sheikh, smothered in clouds, was distinctly seen to the left, bearing N. N. E.; in front where the blue waters of Tiberias, surrounded by fine ranges of hills; and to the left Djebel Sheikh the white ruins of Safed. On the 23rd they embarked on the lake, which is described as being of greater size than is generally laid down,—from Tiberias to the eastern shore not less than eight or nine miles, and from the entrance of the Jordan on the north to its exit on the south end of eighteen miles; the latitude of the northern extremity of the lake is 32 deg. 49. min. 9. sec., about 3 1/2 miles to the south of the point usually marked. The Jordan is described as shallow, and crossed by numerous weirs, which greatly obstructed the passage of the boat. In many places it might have been crossed by stepping from stone to stone without wetting the shoes; its waters are muddy and full of fish; its course tortuous in the extreme, and the banks were found to be of great reluctance was manifested by the natives towards the proposed descent of the river, and every possible obstacle thrown in the way. The Sicilicks demanded in some cases exorbitant sums for permission to pass through their provinces; and alterations annoying and incessant, were generally terminated by a display of fire-arms, and the threat to shoot them unless they allowed the party to proceed.

On the 3d of September Lieut. Molyneux embarked on the Dead Sea. The breeze gradually freshened, till there was quite enough sea for the dingy to start; and about south by west large patches of white frothy foam were several times passed; and as the sea got up there was heard a most unusual noise, something like breakers ahead. At 2 A. M., on the 4th, considering they must be approaching the south end of the sea, they hauled to the wind and stood over towards the western mountains; and at daylight were about five miles from the peninsula.

From Rasheh Feshkhal to the north, nearly down to the peninsula to the south, the mountains on the western side rise almost perpendicular walls, to a height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet. The peninsula is connected with the main land by a low neck, so that at a distance it would be considered an island. Having arrived at what was thought to be the deepest water, soundings were obtained at 225 fathoms; the arming of the lead was clear with some pieces of rock salt attached to it. Two other casts of the lead were taken at different times: one gave 178, the second 183 fathoms, with bluish mud or clay. The water throughout the Dead Sea is of a dirty, sandy color, resembling that of the Jordan; it is extremely heavy, now occupying that comes in contact with it, particularly metals, and produces a very unpleasant, greasy feel, when allowed to remain on the skin; it has also a very obnoxious smell. At noon on the 5th they returned to the tent where they embarked, thoroughly done up and thankful for having escaped. Every thing and body in the boat was covered with a nasty shiny substance from the water; iron was corroded and looked as if covered with coal tar. A broad strip of white muslin running nearly north and south throughout the whole length of the sea, and which does not commencing where the Jordan empties itself, but some miles to the westward; it appeared to be constantly bubbling and in motion, and over this, on both nights, was a white line of cloud far above the surface. Having disembarked, the dingy was secured upon the backs of two camels, and the party proceeded to Jerusalem,—within the walls of which town entered the boat of a British ship of war—Lieut. Molyneux being returned by way of Jaffa; and died shortly after his return to the ship.—London Athenaeum.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.—The whole number of Americans who were killed in the recent war, including the war of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2,000 and the wounded 4,000. It is interesting to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one-fourth, say 1,000, making in all 3,000 deaths from battle. This, however, bears but a small portion to the number who have sunk under disease.

We state under the authority of several persons of rank, that on the left flank of the castle of Pe-ro, there are 600 American graves, all victims of disease.

A still larger number perished at the Capital—the deaths there for a considerable time were about a thousand monthly, and we learn that at no time did they fall below 300 to 400.

The first Mississippi regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one-third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania regiments recently returned, had out of 1,500 strong (900 each) brought home about 600 of their original number—about 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty—how many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee regiments, also recently returned, lost 360 by death—neither of these regiments have been in action.

Captain Naylor of Pennsylvania took down a company of 104 men, he brought back seventeen! He entered the battle of Contreras with 23 men, he brought 18 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a grant and accomplished officer, Col. Seymour. They were considered acclimated, and actually suffered much less while in the lower country, than when marched into the interior on the high land. The battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged with broken-down, ruined constitutions; and many of them have since gone to their graves; and the battalion was reduced to thirty-four men fit for duty! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had numbered upwards of 100 men, a single private answered to the call and was its sole living representative! The captain, the three lieutenants, the four sergeants, and the four corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer) were dead!

We have heard from the officers of other regiments, details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about the average losses of all the volunteer regiments. The regiments did not suffer to the same extent. Such is war! such are the results over which we are called upon to rejoice!—N. O. Bulletin.

We have been looking at a catalogue of "the contents of the Store House," near Buckingham, London, the sale of which commenced on the 15th of August, and was to be continued each day thereafter until the 30th of September—a period of thirty-seven days. Among the articles to be sold are certain objects of art, which have been long collecting, extensive collars of wine, some of which are of the rarest kinds. A service of plate of more than eight hundred pieces; the contents of the State drawing rooms and dressing rooms, the State chamber, of the armor rooms, where are stored the relics of days long past—Coats of Chain Mail, Battle Axes, Helmets, Shields, Mat-lock Guns, and

Cannon, but also stacks of modern implements of warfare, among which are numerous swords and rifles, and two hundred muskets with bayonets.

But the articles of chief attraction, and those which remain still accessible to collectors and men of taste in this country, as the sale of them will commence on the 12th of September, are found in the Galleries of Paintings. Here are originals from the pencils of the most celebrated Masters—Salvator Rosa, Correggio, Claude Lorraine, N. Poussin, L. da Vinci, Murillo, Titian, Guido, (Adam and Eve, &c.) Scarcely a painter of the Dutch and other modern schools but has here a relic of his greatness. Rembrandt, Rubens, Veret, C. Doice, Luysdale, Victor, Berghem, Van Dyck, C. Dolce, Gainsborough—are each represented again and again, and the collection is especially rich in the productions of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Stanfield's well known painting of the Wreckers off Calais, and the far more celebrated Chantrel's "Fruit of Shipwreck," with its whole history. But it would be impossible in a short notice to give a summary of a catalogue of nearly three hundred pages. This is one of those remarkable sales, occurring only once in a long time, and when the interests to the whole world.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

THE CHURCH GRIEVANCE IN IRELAND.—That all the complaints of English injustice towards Ireland are not imaginary, the following statement of facts made before the House of Commons will prove. It is, however, to this precise grievance that Lord John Russell and Sir G. Grey have recently referred, and for which in the name of the British government they promise a remedy.

In round numbers the Irish people were 8,500,000 of whom 7,000,000 were admitted to be Roman Catholics, 700,000 were of the Church of England, 700,000 Presbyterians, and 100,000 Wesleyans and other dissenters. How were the clergy of those bodies supported? The clergy of the 7,000,000, amounting to 4000 in number, were supported by the voluntary contributions of the people. The Presbyterians of Ireland received a regium donum of 36,000l., whilst the established clergy received 700,000l. a year. The clergy of 7,000,000 received nothing; the clergy of the 700,000 received 700,000l. a year.

Unquestionably it is a real grievance for Catholics to be compelled to pay for the support of a religion in which they do not believe—for a church, where they do not worship. Mr. Reynolds, the member of Parliament, who drew attention to the whole state of facts, hoped, he said, to see the time when every man would pay his own churchmen as he paid his doctor. Some of the Church members of Parliament were shocked at his heterodoxy, but it is not the only true, safe, just, and honest system, and the only way of bringing about a separation of Church from State affairs.—N. Y. Express.

THEATRICALS IN ENGLAND.—We extract the following from the correspondence of the National Intelligencer. It shows that the British drama is in anything but a flourishing condition:

"Mr. Macready is about revisiting the United States, in search of that patronage which he cannot find at home. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have only temporary engagements, and Mrs. Butler is rarely heard of in London. The British theatre has ceased to command the interest and respect of the middle class of the community, which demands, in the present age, something more rational and moral, and the light trifling pieces, the exaggerated low and broad humor, which now occupy the stage to a degree that has driven all sensible men from the theatre. English actors play entirely to the taste and capacity of the gallery; Italian singers and French dancers exert themselves to please the fashionable circle; whilst the great mass of the British public, between these extremes, seek amusements and places of resort more in keeping with their characters and tastes. The success of Mr. Phelps with the legitimate drama, a good stock company, and a moderately-sized house at saddle's Bay, justifies these opinions. A combination of authors, actors, and wealthy patrons can alone resistiate the drama."

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The foundation of this great structure, the Washington Intelligencer says, is moving upward as rapidly as the nature of such a work will admit. It is eighty feet square, and of solid stone. The masonry is said to be so far most skillfully and carefully executed, and promises to do great credit to all concerned in the erection of this magnificent memorial of the gratitude of the American people to the illustrious Father of his Country.

A MEDICAL DEVOTEE.—Mr. Ole Ball, the celebrated Norwegian violinist, is now working as a journeyman in the manufactory of M. Yauillume, a Parisian musical instrument maker, in the hope of being enabled to make a violin that shall equal the tones of those made by the celebrated Stradivarius, of Cremona; and for this purpose he has brought from Norway wood more than 200 years old.

The Markets.

Retail Lumber Market.
COLUMBIA, Friday August 24, 1848.
Inferior Cull Boards and Grub Plank, \$ 8 00
Culling " " " " 11 00
2d Common " " " " 15 00
1st Common " " " " 22 00
Pannel " " " " 30 00
Stemlock " " " " 9 00
Pine Scantling, from 14 to 18 00
Plaster Lath, from 2 to 2 25
Shingles, 8 to 14 00

Columbia Retail Provision Market.

Flour, \$5 00 a 5 50
Wheat, " " " " 35 a 1 00
Rye, " " " " 62 a 65
Corn, " " " " 40 a 43
Oats, " " " " 28 a 30
Hams, " " " " 8 a 10
Dried Beef, 12 1/2 a 14
Butter, 12 a 15
Eggs, 10 a 12 1/2
Potatoes, 45 a 50
Beef, 6 a 8
Veal, 5 a 6 1/2

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1848.
Flour—\$5 25 a 5 50 for good old stock Penna and Western, and \$5 3 1/2 for good fresh ground; Rye flour \$3 8 1/2 a 3 8 7/8; Corn meal \$2 75 a 2 8 1/2.

Grain—Wheat \$1 08 a 1 10 for good Penna; Rye 70 a 71 for Penna; Corn 58 a 59 for Penna.
Iron