

From the Savannah Republican.

Important Despatches from Mexico.

John L. Dorse, Esq., bearer of despatches from Mexico, to our Government, arrived in this city last evening, via Key West and Passaic, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th ult.

The despatches we learn, are of a very important character in relation to our difficulties with Mexico. When Mr. D. left, great excitement prevailed towards the Government of the United States. A proclamation was issued the day before his departure, of a most violent and inflammatory character, calling upon the citizens to unite and resist the aggression of the United States; denouncing our citizens as thieves, robbers and scoundrels, who are desirous to overthrow their religion, plunder their churches, and prostitute their wives and daughters.

The Army of the Mexican Government amounts to upwards of 50,000 effective men, and was daily receiving additions from various sections of the surrounding country. Upwards of 20,000 men had been ordered to the frontier of Texas, for the purpose of conquering it. Her Navy had also undergone considerable increase, the Government having purchased two war steamers in England for the purpose of co-operating with the Army.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Mr. Dorse, bearer of despatches to this Government, who arrived in town on Tuesday morning on his way to Washington, has furnished us with a few additional particulars in respect to the condition of things in the Mexican Republic. At the present time, he says it is almost impossible to form any definite idea of the action of that Government, as it is entirely under the control of Santa Ana. Under the seventh article of the Treaty, a Convention which was held in 1841, he secures to himself the entire management of the affairs of the Republic, and at this time exercises domestic power. When the Congress opened, it was understood generally that many of its members would refuse to take the oath prescribed by the President, but before the day arrived for their meeting, those who had particularly insisted upon overruling the decision of the President came forward and took the oath. In fact this body is entirely subservient to his dictatorial views. He has, without the assent of Congress, effected an important modification of the Tariff system. Many of the manufacturing establishments and merchants, were anxious for the removal of the interdiction as regards the introduction of cotton crops has failed in Mexico.—Santa Ana determined immediately to gratify this request, accordingly the interdiction was removed, but he soon discovered that he had not received a sufficient bribe, and again it was soon established; but further overtures being made to annul the interdiction, and the bribe being increased, Santa Ana agreed to their propositions, and after the 1st of October, it was decided as it was generally believed, that cotton was to be imported into the country, paying a small import duty. It is however apparent that Great Britain is opposed to this free trade policy, and it is said that she will remonstrate against any modification of the tariff duties, believing that it would be injurious to her extensive manufacturing establishments. It was also understood, that after the 1st day of November the interdiction on the importation of bacon would be removed.

These steps have been taken with twofold object—first, to gratify the cupidity of Santa Ana, and secondly to augment her revenue. The augmentation of her revenue is a paramount object with the Mexican Government. The charges on her Treasury are immense, and hence the modification of her policy.

The two war steamers recently purchased, has cost the government a considerable amount of money. They are to be manned by English seamen, and will transport to Mexico 2000 men, all prepared for warlike purposes.

As soon as difficulties thickened in the country in relation to the United States, ministers were despatched by Mexico to all of the South American republics soliciting succor. They held the following language:

"That the United States would conquer this country, and unless you cease us to resist such aggressions as may be perpetrated by the United States, she will proceed to embrace in her mighty grasp the whole of the Southern continent."

Accordingly Columbia had agreed to furnish 2000 men, and more pecuniary aid. No answer to these propositions had been received from the Republics.

A Yucatan steamer of war had been captured by the Mexican navy, and she was lying behind the fort in the harbor of Vera Cruz. In capturing this fine steamer, one thing is remarkable, that the Yucatan steamer had upwards of one hundred men, and the Mexican frigate only fifty; yet the commander of the Yucatan steamer surrendered without firing a gun.

In conclusion we will remark, that Santa Ana is desirous of concentrating public opinion, of subduing prejudices and animosities, and bringing the warfare of the nation to bear upon one single object—under that impression a war with any foreign power may be desirable. Such a state of things would tend to the perpetuation of his dictatorial power—and hence it is, that we infer, that a war with Mexico is not very improbable.

The fort at Vera Cruz has been put in complete order.

AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN.—The editor of the Richmond Whig speaks of having visited some of the venerable mansions on James River, the primitive settlement of Virginia.—One ancient structure, he says, has received the honors of at least 150 years. It is said that the bricks and timber for its construction were shipped from London. It is most faithfully constructed, and the cement is now as hard as the bricks themselves. The whole style is antique—roof, windows, doors and rooms. Each room is lined around the sides with wooden panels. We could not help thinking, while surveying the group of buildings, that their history and the history of their habitations had some interesting and perhaps important connection with that of the country.

Singular Story.

Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold.

The following story is no doubt believed by Mr. Alison; and he has, as he says, authority for it, which he no doubt thinks sufficient. But when making charges of this nature in a work of this pretension, he ought, in despite of delicacy, to possess the public with what his authority is, that they may judge of it. We say charges, because it is evident, if not to Mr. Alison, that his story represents the King of Belgium as an unscrupulous trifler with the affection of every woman that fell in his way, and an impudent and unprincipled fortune-hunter, ready at any time to propose to any body, and to sell himself to the best advantage. "One other circumstance, of domestic interest in its origin, but of vast importance in its ultimate results, deserves to be recorded in this eventful period. At Paris, during the stay of the Allied Monarchs, there was Lord—, who had filled, with acknowledged ability, a high diplomatic situation at their headquarters during the latter period of the war. His lady, of high rank, had joined him to partake in the festivities of that brilliant period, and with her a young relative, equally distinguished by her beauty and talents, then appearing in all the freshness of opening youth. A frequent visitor at this period in Lord—'s family was a young officer, then an aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, a younger brother of an ancient and illustrious family in Germany, but who, like many other scions of nobility, had more blood in his veins than money in his pocket. The young aide-de-camp speedily was captivated by the graces of the English lady; and when the Sovereigns were about to set out for England, whither Lord—was to accompany them, he bitterly lamented the scantiness of his finances, which prevented him from following in the train of such attractions. Lord—good humoredly told him he should always find a place at his table when he was not otherwise engaged; and that he would put him in the way of seeing all the world in the British metropolis, which he would probably never see to such advantage again. Such an offer, especially when seconded by such influence, proved irresistible, and the young German gladly followed them to London. He was respectfully introduced to and ere long distinguished by the Princess Charlotte, whose projected alliance with the Prince of Orange had recently before been broken off. Though the Princess remarked him, however, it was nothing more at that time than a passing regard; for her thoughts then were more seriously occupied by another. Having received at the same time what he deemed some encouragement, the young soldier proposed to the Princess, and was refused; and subsequently went to Vienna during the sitting of the Congress at that place, where his susceptible heart was speedily engrossed in another tender affair. Irreconcilable obstacles, however, presented themselves to the realization of the Princess Charlotte's views, which had led to her first rejection of the gallant German. He received a friendly hint from London to make his attention to the fair Austrian less remarkable; he returned to the English capital, again proposed to the English Princess, and was accepted. It was Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg; and his subsequent destiny and that of his family exceeds all that romance has figured of the marvellous. He married the Heiress of England; after her lamented end he espoused a daughter of France; he was offered the throne of Greece, he accepted the crown of Belgium. In consequence of his elevation, one of his nephews has married the heiress of Portugal, another the Queen of England, and the accidental fancy of a young German officer for a beautiful English lady has in its ultimate results given three kingdoms to his family, placed on one of his relatives the crown of the greatest empire that has existed in the world since the fall of Rome, and restored to England, in hazardous times, the inestimable blessing of a direct line of succession to the throne.—Alison's History of Europe.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—At the late meeting in Manchester of the British Association, the following singular facts were communicated by professor Bessel, said to have been discovered by Professor Mosser, of Konigsberg: "A black plate, either of horn or agate, &c., placed below a polished surface of silver at 1-20 of an inch, and remaining there for ten minutes, the latter receives an impression of figures, &c., engraved on the former, which may be rendered visible by exposing the silver to vapor, either of water or of mercury, &c. The image made by the camera obscura may be projected on any surface whatever (glass, silver, a smooth cover of a book, &c.) without any previous preparation; and these will produce effects of the same kind as those observed on a silver plate covered with iodine. Vapors of different substances are of equal effect (without pretending that the effect will always be permanent.) The wonderful secret and silent operation takes place at midnight as well as at mid-day, in the dark as well as in light. There, on the silver surface, is the picture, to be called into sight by breath. Can this be photography? The image is of the same character and as perfect as that of the early daguerreotype; but it is produced as well in the absence of light, and therefore Sir W. Hamilton suggested facetiously as a distinction, that it be termed scotography. But Sir J. Herschel asked might it not be thermography? He had obtained impressions at the heating end of the spectrum beyond the extreme red ray."

FLIGHT OF 300 CARRIER PIGEONS FROM BRIMMINGHAM TO ANTWERP.—An extraordinary and interesting flight of carrier pigeons, to decide a match, was witnessed in the neighborhood of Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 12th ultimo. About 300 pigeons, belonging to merchants and other parties at Antwerp, were forwarded a few days since previously to Mr. Muntz, brother of one of the members for the borough, with a request that he would see them fairly started at 6 o'clock on the above morning. This request was accordingly complied with, the whole of the pigeons having been started on their journey simultaneously, from Mr. Muntz's residence at Hardsworth, and after making some gyrations in the air, they took an easterly direction, and favored by a fresh breeze, they were out of sight in a few minutes.

Mr. Muntz has since received intelligence of the safe arrival of the whole flock, the first pigeon having reached Antwerp at half past nine o'clock the same morning, followed in rapid succession by the others, in fives and tens; the last pigeon reaching its destination at half past ten. Estimating the distance from Birmingham to Antwerp (measuring in a straight line) at 300 miles, and following for the difference in time between the two points, the first bird would appear to have travelled at the surprising velocity of 90 miles per hour! It is not the least singular fact connected with the match, that amongst so large a number of pigeons not one should have wandered from its forward course.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.—A man named Williams, who resided at the time near 'Lack Skillet,' in Winston county, some two or three weeks since took a little negro girl and swung her up in a horizontal position, her head about two feet from the ground, and her feet about one foot, while in this position, commenced whipping her. Every time the girl made any demonstration of pain, the fiend jugged her with a sharp stick he prepared for the occasion. In this manner the monster continued his cruelties nearly all night, or until he was fairly tired out, when he released his victim; she died the next day and was buried. The neighbors suspected all was not right, disinterred the body, held an inquest over it, and brought in a verdict accordingly. The sheriff with a posse of men went in pursuit of the miscreant, but they were unable to catch him, he having fled. Williams has heretofore borne a good moral character, but is now surmised by many that he has also whipped to death another negro girl, as there is another grave near the spot where the last unfortunate victim was interred, which is supposed to be that of a girl who disappeared very suddenly about a year since.

[Atala (Miss) Gazette.

TAMING HORSES.—The taming of Horses by breathing in their nostrils seems to be gaining friends. Mr. David Clayton, of Tyrrell county, having seen an article in our paper stating that horses had been rendered gentle by breathing in their nostrils, determined to try it on a young mule belonging to him, who would suffer no person to handle him. Mr. C. fastened him in the stable, and after considerable trouble, succeeded, in breathing several times in his nostrils. Before he left the stable the mule became gentle, and would stand still and suffer himself to be rubbed, and would nose and smell around him. He followed Mr. C. out of the stable around the yard, and wanted to go in the house. We advise our friends who have colts to break, to try the experiment—if it does no good, it can certainly do no harm.—Elizabeth City Ad.

DIARRHOEA.—Two tea spoonfuls of salt, dissolved in a half a gill of vinegar, and swallowed at a draught, will in most cases effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it. We are ready to give our certificate in the premises, for we witnessed the proof. The recipe should be published annually, every summer.—Nantucket Enquirer.

JUNCTION OF THE RED SEA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The Frankford Journal publishes a letter, dated Trieste, the 11th ult., stating that Mehmet Ali had assured the French engineer Mongel that he wished to realize the dream of his life, the junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean by means of a canal. For this purpose the Pasha had written to Mr. Brunel, the engineer who executed the Thames Tunnel, proposing to him to undertake this work.

RUST AND MILDEW ON WHEAT.—The report on rust and mildew on wheat, by a committee at the late quarterly meeting of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, ascribes these serious evils to loss of sap through the splitting of the straw, under a hot sun, immediately after a shower or heavy fog. Two crops were carefully examined—one immediately after a sudden drenching shower, and the other after a fog—and in both cases the straw was found bursting under a hot sun with a snapping noise, in short splits of a fourth of an inch long, and the sap exuding in every direction. A day or two after, the whole field was darkened with rust, (in both cases,) and the wheat of very little value.

It does not appear that these evils occur while the wheat is growing, but only at a late and critical period of ripening. In one field there were sometimes which sheltered the grain from the intense rays of the sun, and in those spots it was unimpaired. The committee concluded that there is no sure practicable means of security.

Our democratic neighbors of Columbia county made their nominations on Monday last. For Assembly, Richard Fruit, Messrs. Eyerly and Billmyer have been re-nominated for Prothonotary and Register &c.

LYCOMING COUNTY has nominated Geo. F. Bond, Esq. for the Legislature, and Hepburn McClure, Esq., for Prothonotary &c. We congratulate our young friends upon their success. That they will faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices, we who know them, have no doubt. The selection is well worthy of old Lycoming.

Col. Carter, in his last paper, announces the arrival of a number of distinguished individuals at Williamsport. As we did not arrive there until the day after the publication, our name of course did not appear in the list. This, the Col. ourself's apology, we deem all sufficient.

If the editor of the Milonian cannot comprehend our motives and explanation, because the latter was not as explicit as it might have been, we will again refer him to Samuel Hepburn, Esq., his counsel, who can give him abundant reason why he should say nothing further upon the subject.

We are gratified that we are enabled to lay before our readers the proceedings and passage of the Tariff Bill, as amended by the Senate. A vote had been taken to lay the Bill on the table, which was decided in the negative by the strong vote of 65 yeas to 120 nays. The Bill having finally passed both Houses, was sent forthwith to the President. Every Pennsylvania member present, democrat and whig, voted for the Bill.

In going in favor of a tariff, Pennsylvania has done nothing more than to adhere to the doctrines of the democratic party, which that party had fever desiging politicians to control its destinies than now. In 1824, the late Judge Todd of the Supreme Court, then a leading democrat in Congress, reported the first tariff bill, and made an able and powerful argument in its support. Pennsylvania was then, as now, warmly in favor of the measure. Furnaces and Forges and other manufacturing sprang up in every part of the state. And who then were the free trade advocates? We will inform our modern democratic editors who never think and examine for themselves, but echo the opinions of a few political leaders. The opposition to a tariff was then headed by a no less personage than Daniel Webster, who, with his friends, made every exertion to defeat the Bill.

A few weeks since we published a letter of Thomas Jefferson, in which he expressly declared himself in favor of a protective tariff. The Globe, thinking this letter would injure the free-trade party in Pennsylvania, published an extract from Tucker's Life of Jefferson, in order to show that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to a tariff; or in other words, to show that Jefferson did not know his own opinions, but that Mr. Tucker knew them better. All of which some of our free-trade friends have been soft enough to publish, as a contradiction to the letter.

The Tariff Bill Signed.

The President signed the Bill on Tuesday last. It is the same as the one vetoed, only that tea and coffee are free of duty, and the distribution clause is left out. Congress has, however, re-passed the land distribution by an increased vote, in a separate Bill. The President sent in a protest to Mr. Adams' Report to Congress. The Protest was not received. Mr. Tyler had, himself, voted to reject a similar Protest from Gen. Jackson in 1834. Congress adjourned on Wednesday last.

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We have always contended that the people of Pennsylvania were in favor of a Tariff that would protect the industry of the country, and that our members of Congress must eventually yield to their opinions. The vote on the last Tariff Bill has fully confirmed our predictions, every member from Pennsylvania present having voted for such a bill. And we now further predict that hereafter no free-trade member will be permitted to misrepresent any district in the state, in Congress. Pennsylvania never was and never can be in favor of the free-trade doctrine. Every Democratic Governor who ever had was in favor of a protective tariff, and every President of the United States, with the excep-



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Sept. 3, 1842.

Democratic Ticket for Northumberland County.

FOR CONGRESS,

Charles G. Donnel,

SENATOR,

William Forsyth,

ASSEMBLY,

Jacob Gearhart,

SHERIFF,

Felix Mowrer,

CORONER,

Charles Weaver,

PROTHONOTARY, &c.

Samuel D. Jordan,

REGISTER, RECORDER, &c.

Edward Y. Bright,

COMMISSIONER,

David Martz,

EDITOR,

William H. Kase,

Subject to the decision of the Conference.

PRINTING PAPER.—We have on hand 100 reams of printing paper, which we will sell at cost and carriage, for cash. The size and quality is similar to the sheet upon which this is printed.

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tion of John Adams and John Tyler, recommended the same measure. Until within a few years, opposition to a tariff was but seldom heard of in Pennsylvania. Within the last year or two, however, a few interested politicians have endeavored to get up the free-trade doctrine in this state. The Washington Globe, a paper belonging to body and soul to the South, and which has invariably opposed the interests of this state when such interests were in opposition to Southern policy, has, in connection with a few other democratic journals in this state, been endeavoring to get up an opposition to a tariff in Pennsylvania. These journals are, however, under the control of interested politicians, and care but little for the interests of the people, and we regret to say that they have too many echoes in journals professing to be democratic, who cannot conceive that they have a right to think for themselves upon a subject of such deep importance to the people, and who, in many instances, would not dare to express an opinion in opposition to the opinions laid down by a few party dictators.

It will be seen by the following extract from Mr. Buchanan's speech in the U. S. Senate, on the Tariff Bill, that our free-trade friends have not a single ray of hope left to beam upon their darkened visages. The whole Pennsylvania delegation, House and Senate, have voted for a protective tariff—such a tariff as we have always advocated. What will our free-trade editors say of their democracy now? We predict, that in less than two years, our delegation will be instructed to vote for the Distribution Bill. The following is the extract:

"There are hundreds of thousands of honest mechanics, who make their living by the sweat of their face' scattered throughout the Union. With twenty per cent duties, the cheap labor of foreign countries would be brought into ruinous competition with that of our own; and cheap shoes, cheap clothing, and cheap everything else, would seriously injure our own artisans, and deprive them of employment. This would be the case, he knew in Pennsylvania; and all he would desire for his own State was such duties as would enable the manufacturers to live."

MISCELLANY.

Baltimore and Washington have both been visited by a violent storm and flood. In Baltimore an immense amount of property has been destroyed.

Perpetual Motion.—A man in St. Louis has invented a machine to wind up a clock by the expansive power of mercury, produced by the changes of weather.

Gen. JOHN C. BENNETT, the Mormon Antidote, has opened his batteries upon Joe Smith, the Golden Bilde, and the 'spiritual wife' system, in the Delancy street Church, New York.

In the upper part of the city of New York is the following curious sign:—'Washing, ironing and going out to day's work, done in the back room.'

A Western editor thinks that with the invention of Paikhan and steam guns, floating batteries, torpedoes and infernal machines, generally, war will soon become dangerous!

An English paper says that the town of Rhode Island has been disturbed by a rebellion, in consequence of which two or three hundred rebels were publicly executed. This is decidedly the 'lates' news we have received.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit \$2 Relief Notes on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, are in circulation. The signature on the genuine is Wm. James, Jr. Clk., on the counterfeit, Wm. James Jr.

Hon. Ellis Lewis.

In justice to Judge Lewis, we publish the following correspondence in relation to Mr. Ingham's testimony before the investigating committee, in which he made some charges calculated to injure the character and standing of the Judge. Mr. Chambers, who is himself a zealous whig, and can therefore have no political prejudices in favor of Judge Lewis, declares emphatically that the evidence of Mr. Ingham was not true. We never for a moment believed the charges, and are gratified that Judge Lewis has thus been enabled, by the most conclusive testimony, to prove the falsity of the charge.

DANVILLE, August 18, 1842.

Mr. Thos. Chambers:

I avail myself of the first opportunity, upon your return into the State, to call your attention to the testimony given by Samuel D. Ingham and Lewis S. Coryell, herewith forwarded to you, in a pamphlet report of the Committee of which Mr. Sharswood was Chairman. My object is to know explicitly, whether you ever received any letter purporting to be written by me relative to the purchase of the Reporter, or securing its columns for any object—whether you at any time exhibited any paper to S. D. Ingham, or L. S. Coryell, purporting to be signed by me, upon said subject or having any connection with it directly or indirectly—whether you ever addressed to me any answer to any such communication—whether you ever had or exhibited an article, written by me, for the Reporter or any other paper—and finally, whether you had any correspondence or conversation with me, upon the subject of influencing the Legislature, by improper means, or having the slightest relation to the matters which were referred to the Committee of Investigation.

I desire such an answer as you would at any time be willing to give under oath, if required.

Yours, &c.

ELLIS LEWIS.

MONROE IRON WORKS, ?

August 18, 1842, 3

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th inst. has been received, and I reply to it with more than my usual promptitude.

I assent positively that no letter or proposition in writing was ever addressed to me, by you, in relation to the purchase of the 'Reporter,' or securing its columns for any object, or any paper having your signature or in your hand writing, or dictated (so far as I know) by you, exhibited either to Samuel D. Ingham or L. S. Coryell, and that no note was ever written by me, to you, in relation to this purchase.

Whilst at Harrisburg or elsewhere, I held no conversation or correspondence, either with you or any other individual, in reference to the subject (corruption of the Legislature,) before the Committee, and that I know of no corrupt means used either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing the action of the Legislature, or any department of the Government, for the benefit of the banks.

I regret excessively, that a long absence from this State, on business of deep and all absorbing interest to my concerns here, prevented me from attending before the Committee at Harrisburg, and that I have only today, for the first time, read the testimony referred to, in your letter.

In conclusion, I have only to remark, that all those who acted with me, at Harrisburg, were, so far as I could judge, influenced by the purest motives, and a deep anxiety for the general welfare, and believed that the suspension of the Banks, was under the pressure of an inevitable and overwhelming necessity, and if not sustained by wise legislation, would break down the best interests of the State and paralyze all business.

This is such an answer as I would give under oath. With respect and regard,

Yours, &c.

THOS. CHAMBERS,

Judge Ellis Lewis.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, Aug. 16.

The Mormons.

Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell. We understand from Mr. Ford, the gentleman who was the agent of the State of Missouri in conveying from Gov. Reynolds to Gov. Carlin of Illinois the requisition of the former for the persons of Smith and Rockwell, that the proper authorities have as yet been unable to comply with the demand. Mr. Ford informs us, says the New Era, that the proper writs were issued by Gov. Carlin, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff and two deputies, and they, in company with our informant, proceeded to Nauvoo on Monday last.—They found Smith and Rockwell, and served the writs upon them about 9 o'clock in the morning. They were in a carriage, reviewing a body of Mormon troops. Smith signified his intention of claiming the protection of the Corporation Ordinance, enacted to suit the case by the Nauvoo Council, which declares that no person shall be taken out of the Corporation without first having had a trial before the Municipal Authorities. The officers were unwilling to be a party to this farce, and, after waiting until near sun down, returned to Quincy, and reported the facts to Gov. Carlin.

Smith openly defied the Government of both States, and declared that he would not be taken to Missouri, where he could not expect a fair trial. Gov. Carlin manifested every desire to secure the arrest of the accused, but disliked the expense which would attend the calling out of the Militia to enforce his order, and the officers were instructed to return a second time to Nauvoo, to execute the process in their hands. They did so, but on their arrival they were unable to find elder Smith or Rockwell. It was understood, that Smith had been equally expeditious with the officers—had been advised of the movements of his legal counsel at Quincy, to quit Nauvoo for a time. Our informant left the officers at Nauvoo, but there is no expectation of their being able to arrest him. His followers are too well armed and too numerous to permit any thing of the kind to be done.

Mr. Ford informs us that it was the general opinion among the Mormons that Rockwell was the person who shot Gov. Boggs, and many of them stated if Rockwell did not commit the deed it was at the instigation, or with the knowledge of Smith. He further informs us that Gov. Carlin is about to remove the State's Arms from Nauvoo.

THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS AND THE MORMONS.

The St. Louis Republican, on the authority of a letter from Quincy, Illinois, states that since the election in that State, Governor Carlin has resolved to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, and deliver up Joe Smith and A. P. Rockwell. The Sheriff of Hancock county, elected at the present election, being a Mormon, the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Adams county. The Sheriff repaired to Nauvoo and arrested Smith and Rockwell, when a habeas corpus was issued by some of the Nauvoo authorities, and the prisoners taken out of the Sheriff's custody and released. The Sheriff had just returned from Quincy and reported the facts. The letter adds that it was correctly reported that Gov. Carlin was then in the act of issuing orders calling out the military, to enforce the arrest, and it was expected they would march on the day following for Nauvoo. It was however confidently believed, that when the troops should reach the city Joe and his colleague would have absconded.

WOMEN OR WINE.

We believe it was the New England Society who recommended the introduction of women in place of wine at entertainments. On this hint France, the well known contributor to the Knickerbocker Magazine, has written some very pretty lines, which he has inscribed in the form of an epistle, to the aforesaid President. Here are the first five verses:

Oh! weak and fish-baldy reformer,  
To substitute women for wine;  
The glow of whose presence is warmer  
Than the sunniest juice of the vine,  
Believe me, less fatal are juleps;  
Than women in wickerly skilled;  
For there oozes most venom from two lips  
Than ever from grain was distilled.

Who buttes for beauty his whiskey,  
The change will be certain to see;  
For not a red shed a spirit more frisky  
Than Iarks in the best "mountain dew."

Ah! those eyes at each meeting so merry  
You'll find to out-sparkle champagne;  
And ringle more golden than sherry  
Will fuddle as well the poor brain.

More tapering necks than the bottles,  
With mouths more bickering crowd,  
Will pour from their ravishing throats  
A stream that a sage will confound.