



From the Southern Literary Messenger.

A MEMORY.

She was a gentle quiet girl, With darkly waving hair, Just parted in her simple way, On a forehead low and fair...

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

A Dreadful Murder.

MONROE, Walton Co., Geo., Aug. 23. There was a horrid tragedy enacted in this county last Friday. Mr. Jordan Harris murdered his wife and mother-in-law, by cutting the throat of the former in a most shocking manner...

STILL MORE REMARKABLE RUINS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have lately looked over some drawings made by a traveller, recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city, not yet visited by Stephens and Catherwood. They have the same general character, but their preservation in some respects is more perfect.

SINGULAR AND TERRIBLE DEATH.—Died, on the 7th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Courtland Smith, Mr. I. Smart. Mr. Smart was bitten about three years ago by a rabid dog, but no symptoms of hydrophobia exhibited themselves until a few hours previous to his terrible death.

SINGULAR COSTUME.—A French naval officer of distinction lately returned from a cruise in the Pacific, and brought with him as a present to his sister, the complete costume of an Indian princess on one of the Society Islands. It consisted of a necklace.

Russian Steam Frigate Kamschatka.

This vessel having been built here, her model being the work of an American naval architect, and her machinery designed and constructed by our own mechanics, we still follow her fate with interest, and therefore extract from a letter of the Engineer who accompanied her on her voyage out, who is still retained in her by the Emperor of Russia, the following particulars of her performances.

"Our first trial," he says, "was to Sweeborg in Finland, a distance of 300 miles, in company with the steamer Hercules, which had the eldest son of the Emperor on board; we then made 12 3/4 knots by the log; the engines worked excellently making 16 turns with 28 feet wheel diameter, by 18 feet wide, 2 feet depth of bucket, 4 1/2 feet dip—much more than you may judge of our speed."

"The second trial was down to the fleet in the Gulf, in company with two iron steamers, and another with the Emperor in person on board. The Emperor, of course, went ahead, but the others we beat three miles an hour, out and returning."

"They are now all satisfied we can beat them all. Tomorrow we start for Prussia with Prince Menschikoff on board, to bring the King of Prussia to Russia, to celebrate the twenty-five years marriage of the Emperor. We may then expect more presents. Have already received from the Emperor, a ring with twenty large diamonds in it, each worth \$250.—N. Y. Cour. and Inv.

CAMELS ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

A writer in the New Genesee Farmer, a native of Russia, who has passed many years of his life in that portion of the empire bordering on the Ural and Volga rivers, suggests that the Camel would prove a most valuable animal for burden in those prairies, and especially for traversing the country in the far west, where water is sometimes not found for days. He says that camels in the unsettled country would be found good to carry mails and convey intelligence. Their speed is great, 120 miles being a common day's travel for speedy animals, and that the breeding of camels would not be more expensive than horses. They may be obtained on the Black Sea, and the writer suggests if Agricultural Societies would import a few pairs they would confer a great advantage on this country.

Mr. Colman, the editor of the Farmer, is disposed to think the foregoing statements worthy of consideration. He says:

"The facts given in respect to the speed of the camel, their strength and capacity for burden, their endurance of fatigue, and the cheapness of their support, are well established. They are of a mild and peaceable disposition, and live to a great age. We had supposed that they could not endure our climate, but the statement of the writer of this letter shows that it is otherwise. That they would be useful on the prairies and in the long journeys now constantly undertaken in the vast and unsettled plains towards the Rocky Mountains, into Mexico, and other territories, now and likely to remain impenetrable by carriages, it would seem but reasonable to believe."

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT TRAVELLING.

From a report made to the London Board of Trade on the comparative safety of steamboat and railway travelling, it appears that from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1841, but thirty lives were lost by railroad travelling; of those, three passengers lost their lives from causes beyond their own control; 2 suffered for their own folly and negligence; 5 were trespassers on the road; and the remaining 20 were engineers, laborers and workmen on the line of the railway. The number of passengers travelling was 9,122,000—distance travelled 182,440,000 miles, and the number of persons killed from causes beyond their own control was 3, or 1 out of 3,040,000 passengers, or, in other words, 1 passenger lost his life for each 607,333 miles travelled.

The author of the report Mr. Laug, shows by a number of facts that railways are the safest of all modes of conveyance, and more particularly so than steamboat travelling.

A FATHERLY NEGRO.—On the night of the murder of Major Floyd, says the St. Louis Bulletin, by a gang of ruffians, a faithful slave belonging to the family succeeded in making his escape from the house and ran to the city, a distance of three and a half miles, and gave the alarm to some of the Major's friends, and returned to his master's house in half an hour.—The poor fellow finding that he was unable to render any assistance, left the house untroubled, and to make his escape from a pursuer, had to run through a pond of water. The same slave came to the city to bring the information of his master's death, and we think the sight of the affliction of that man for the loss of his beloved protector, would have cured the most inveterate abolitionist of his false philanthropy.

Sir Isaac Newton, when he had any mathematical problems or solutions in his mind, would never quit the subject on any account; dinner was often known to be three hours ready for him before he could be brought to the table. His man often said, when he was getting up in the morning, and began to dress, he would, with one leg in his small clothes, sit down on the bed and remain there for hours before he came down to breakfast.

The United States Bank Failure.

ONE INCIDENT OF DISTRESS AMONG THOUSANDS.—The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday, in alluding to the distress brought upon the country by the failure of the United States Bank, says:—"It was but yesterday that we were made acquainted with the history of a family females—an aged mother and three daughters—who, before the failure of the United States Bank, were worth thirty thousand dollars. The whole of this sum was invested in the institution named, and from the whole of which they could now probably realize over one hundred or two hundred dollars! They dressed and lived during their prosperity as their amount of property seemed to justify, and without preparing themselves in any particular vocation with which to struggle against competition for their living. When adversity came they could turn their hand to no occupation with profit, even had labor been offered them. The aspect that they possessed when their misfortune fell upon them enabled them to attend their church and appear in the street respectably clad until within a short time. It was known that they were among the victims of the plunderers of the United States Bank, but their friends and acquaintances supposed them far removed from destitution. Within the last few months it was observed that one less than the usual number appeared at the same time at their place in church. This, consequently, it was noticed that two of them were absent, though not always the same. So on receiving the calls of their friends, first one, two, and then three of the family failed to make their appearance. This, at length, led to a pressing inquiry as to the cause, and to a recital of their wretched condition. Their wearing apparel and every thing else that could be converted into means for procuring nourishment, had gone article by article, until dresses were not left fit for more than one or two of their number to make themselves public in, and for the last six weeks before the avowment of their condition, they declared that not an article of food kind, except potatoes had passed the lips of one of them!"

Curious Calculation.

The following we remember to have seen a year ago, and are glad it has returned after the usual manner of newspaper paragraphs, which have a cycle as regular as that of the moon. The following is the calculation up to the present year:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Event. 1764 Fall of Robespierre. 1815 Fall of Napoleon. 1830 Fall of Charles X.

A more singular one never emanated from the human intellect and is as striking as it is interesting. The year 1842, according to the above, should be signaled by the fall of Louis Philippe. Speculations of all kinds abound in the European journals relative to the effect on continental politics, of the death of the Duke of Orleans. We shall not be surprised if it so affect the French Monarchy as to cause his death in the present year; in which case, the prophecy would be sufficiently answered by a throne vacant, save through a regency.

A BOLD PREACHER.—The boldness of Samuel Davies (a qualification so important that even St. Paul requested the Christians to pray that he might be given him) will be illustrated by a single anecdote. When President of Princeton College, he visited England for the purpose of obtaining donations for the institution. The King (George III) had a curiosity to hear a preacher from the wilds of America. He accordingly attended, and was so much struck with his commanding eloquence, that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half way over the house in such terms as these—"He is a wonderful man! 'Why, he beats my bishops!' &c. Davies, observing that the King was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and looking his Majesty full in the face, gave him, in an emphatic tone, the following beautiful rebuke—"When the lion roareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of the earth keep silence." The King instantly shrunk back in his seat, like a school-boy that had been rapped over the head by his master, and remained quiet during the remainder of the sermon. The next day the monarch sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, observing at the same time to his courtiers, 'He is an honest man; an honest man.' Not one of his sycophantic courtiers would have dared to give him such a reproof.

A Second Advent Camp Meeting commenced to-day at Taunton (Mass) and is to continue one week. The object of the meeting, as we are informed by a handbill, is to give the midnight cry, and to wake up the sleeping churches and ministry, without distinction of parties or denominations. Elder Miller, the head of the Second Advent sect, is to be there and will no doubt add greatly to the interest of the meeting. 'All who can,' we quote from the handbill, 'are requested to provide themselves with tents and provisions; those who cannot, can be accommodated at the boarding tent at \$2 per week, for board and lodging.'—Newark Adv.

CAUTION.—Fatal Accident.—A child of Mr. Freeman, aged 22 months, died at Glouceston, N. H., last week, in a most distressing manner, in consequence of having eaten a quantity of Colat, the celebrated "safe fly poison," which had been mixed in the usual way with molasses or sugar to destroy the flies.—Portland Argus.

Synopsis of the Tariff Bill.

Table with 3 columns: Names of Articles, Duties by Act 1832, and Bill Proposed 1842. Includes items like Flannels, Carpets, Oil, Sugar, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes White wine of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Portugal in casks.

The following list comprises all the important articles to be admitted duty free.

- 1. All articles imported for the use of the United States. 2. All goods, the product of the United States, exported and brought back, the books and personal and household effects of citizens of the United States lying abroad.

- 3. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad. 4. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, and tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States.

- 5. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statuary, busts and casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use (and by the order) of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

- 6. Anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and botany; trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise specified; berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dyeing or composing dyes; all dyewoods in stick; whale and other fish oils of American fisheries; and all other articles the produce of soil fisheries; animals imported for breeding fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit, green or ripe, from the West Indies, in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the places of their growth.

- 7. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, also, antimony, crude argol, asphaltum, avicenna, barilla, bark of cork trees manufactured; bells of bell metal, and chimneys of bell; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass; Brazil wood, crude balsam of capivi, and flour of sulphur, bullion, burr stones wrought, cochineal, coins and gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint, copper in pigs or bars, and copper ore, old copper, cream of tartar, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold granules, grindstones, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, India rubber, oakum, lac dye, leeches, madder, mother of pearl, nickel, nut vomica, palm leaf manufactured, palm oil, Peacock brand, platinum, ivory plaster of Paris, ratum and red, saltpetre when crude, sarsaparilla, shellac, silver granules and wings, stones called rotten.

The death of Mrs. Tyler, wife of the President of the United States, is announced in the following feeling terms in the National Intelligencer:

Obituary.

There is no part of our professional duty so painful to us as that of announcing the departure from this life of individuals of honorable and enviable repute, and whose personal virtues render their deaths deeply afflictive dispensations to a large and affectionate family, and to a wide circle of relatives and friends.

Such is the duty which we have now to perform.

announcing the death of Mrs. LETITIA TYLER; wife of the President of the United States. This most estimable lady was, in life, more truly than we can represent her in words, a Wife, a Mother, and a Christian—living and confiding to her husband—gentle and affectionate to her children—kind and charitable to the needy and afflicted. Deeply impressed in early life by her highly respected and pious parents with the truthful and heavenly doctrines of the meek Jesus, in all her actions, with whatever sphere in life connected, self was forgotten by her, and the good of others alone remembered, which won for her wherever she was known the love and esteem of all.

The pure spirit which animated her to such virtuous exemplary deeds fled to the bosom of its God at eight o'clock on Saturday night.

Her funeral will take place at the President's Mansion at four o'clock this evening, (Monday, 12th September.) A BRIGHT LOOKOUT.—The New York Plebian says—"it is well known to the public that her Britannic Majesty's frigate Warspite, lying in the course of the channel of North river, has refused, though often politely requested, to keep a light on her bowsprit, and the river and bay craft have great difficulty in keeping clear of her after dark. On Saturday night, or rather on Sunday morning, a party of North river men set off in a boat, and favored by the dark night and rain, they quietly went alongside, and beautifully whitewashed one side (the starboard side from stern to stern.) At daylight this beautiful change was discovered, and all hands were put to work to scrub it off, and try to keep it quiet, as it shows what a beautiful lookout they kept on board."



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, Sept. 17, 1842.

Democratic Ticket for Northumberland County.

- FOR CONGRESS, Charles G. Donnel. SENATOR, William Forsyth. ASSEMBLY, Jacob Gearhart. SHERIFF, Felix Mowrer. CORONER, Charles Weaver. PROTHONOTARY, ETC., Samuel D. Jordan. REGISTER, RECORDER, ETC., 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.

On our first page will be found several pieces of good poetry, and also several interesting prose articles. The anecdotes in relation to the character of Gen. Jackson, will, we are confident, prove acceptable to our readers, as more fully developing the excellent traits of character of that distinguished man. A character that has probably been more misrepresented than that of any other distinguished man in the union.

The continued rains have kept up the river to such a height, that our operators have not been able to ship any coal for a week past. It has also greatly impeded the work on the Sunbury Canal. The workmen have been employed day and night for a week past in keeping out the water.

The Washington papers announce the death of the wife of President Tyler. The National Intelligencer, in an obituary notice, which we publish in another column, speaks in terms of the highest commendation of the many virtues of the deceased.

Our neighbor of the Gazette affects to place but little confidence in our predictions. Let him wait the proper time, and then tell us if they should not be fulfilled. All that we have said in relation to the tariff and distribution has been verified; and we do not think it required the intervention of a prophet to foretell what the people have long since predicted. The Gazette says the Tariff was a bitter pill for Charles Brown of Philadelphia to swallow. True Charles was in a bad way. He had two sets of masters to serve. First, certain political leaders, and lastly, his constituents. He would have willingly served the first, but he knew that if he voted against the Tariff his constituents would dismiss him. His pill was therefore gilded with eight dollars per day, which considerably facilitated its passage. The truth is, Charles never hesitated much in swallowing pills well gilded, whether in the shape of a Tariff Bill, or a State Loan Bill from the U. S. Bank.

The Mormons.

Several Mormon families from Shamokin township in this county, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on their way to the Holy city of Nauvoo, in Ill. They were accompanied by several young Scotchmen, Mormons, from the old country, the youngest of whom was, we believe, a preacher of that sect, a smooth-faced, ruddy countenanced chap, apparently not more than 22 years of age. They stopped in this place some three or four hours, during which time, the young divine came in contact with the Rev. Mr. Bergstresser of the Methodist Church of this place. The Mormon was as glib with his tongue, and as cool and collected as an Epicurean Philosopher. He had evidently studied the scriptures, and stored his memory with such passages as were calculated to propagate their faith, by misleading the ignorant, unwary and superstitious. He had however met in the person of Mr. Bergstresser, a gentleman as calm and collected as himself, and the prompt and ready manner in which Mr. B. answered his numerous questions, (for the Mormon, yankee-like, argued his side of the subject by asking a great number of questions) soon satisfied us that the Mormon must be, eventually, worsted in the argument. The Mormon having quoted a certain passage of scripture, Mr. Bergstresser asked him to read the context and make the application. The Mormon hesitated at first, and then stated that he could easily explain the subject, but that he did not choose to do so. Probably one of the greatest stumbling blocks to the Mormons, at present, is the fact, that their great prophet, Joe Smith, is now a fugitive from justice, on a charge of having been the instigator of the attempted murder of Gov. Rogers of Missouri, by firing a pistol at him through his window, and which almost proved fatal, as the Governor's life was for some time despaired of. This they attempt to evade by saying that Joe is willing to be tried where his supposed agency in the matter took place, that is, at the Holy city of Nauvoo, where all are under the absolute dominion of Joe and his accomplices. A trial there would of course be a mere farce, and as Joe is unwilling to submit to the laws of his country, which every citizen is bound to do, and which every honest and innocent man would not hesitate to do, there can be but little doubt of his conscious guilt, and that he dreads the consequences of a trial.