

Lord Aberdeen's Letter.

We publish this morning, Lord ABERDEEN'S reply to Mr. STEVENSON'S last note in the correspondence, already made public, respecting the Right of Search. We cannot perceive that any new aspect is given to the question by his Lordship's final statement of it. He disclaims, as before, all pretensions on the part of the British Government to the right of search yet insists upon the right of examination. The difference here attempted to be set forth, is that the right of search extends to the cargo of the vessel and to the object of her voyage; while the right of examination is confined to a verification of her nationality. But it is manifest that in either case the vessel must be stopped, entered, and inspected; and that the boarding officer is constituted the judge to determine upon the right of the vessel to continue her voyage.

Lord ABERDEEN also repeats a declaration formerly made that with American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Yet every vessel bearing the American flag may be brought to and boarded, within the limits specified by the treaty of the four Powers, in order that a British officer may be satisfied whether she has a right to carry the American flag or not. The limits within which this surveillance is to be exercised include, as we mentioned some days ago, the entire space between the eastern coast of the United States beginning at the Southern extremity of South Carolina, and running down the South American Coast to Patagonia, to the Western Coast of Africa, from the Kingdom of Morocco on the North, to the extremity of Hindostan, ten degrees below the Southern extremity of the African continent. Within this space the chief portion of our trade is embraced.

It is urged that the right here claimed is also conceded; that it is to be exercised mutually; that Great Britain asks for no more than she is willing to yield in her turn. If we had a naval power equal to that of Great Britain the reciprocity here proffered in terms might exist in fact. But in that case the British Government would probably be less disposed to commutate the arrangement. At present every body knows that the chief searching would be done by British cruisers; and it is for the purpose of being constituted Inspector General of the seas that England is so anxious to have this power of search conceded to her. She demands it now in the name of the great Powers of Europe; and Lord ABERDEEN announces to our Minister, with some emphasis, that he has concluded a joint treaty with France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, by which the mutual right of search, within certain latitudes, is fully and effectually established forever. His Lordship was somewhat hasty in the announcement—France, the only nation in the list whose commerce would be likely to suffer from the compact, has refused to sanction it. She will stand by this republic in repelling the claims of England to the office of judge and executioner of their respective laws against the slave-trade. Let England be content to enforce her own, and leave other nations to fulfil their individual obligations. If the American flag is abused by the adventures in thier traffic the correction of the abuse is our affair; and we acknowledge our responsibility to take care that it be no longer permitted. But the deck of an American ship must not be trodden by a British official whose epaulettes is to constitute the badge of his authority to pronounce upon her nationality.—Balt. American.

Not Prepared for War.

The following is an extract from the powerful speech of the Hon. C. J. INGERSOLL, from the third district, in this State, referring to our position with reference to war. It is marked by the peculiarly nervous style of Mr. Ingersoll and by his faculty of saying much in a few words. Mr. INGERSOLL takes the broad ground it will be seen, that we are well enough prepared for war, while he does not desire that we should be driven into a war. His reference to the position of England abounds in Truth:—

Let the English Government, people, and agents, know that war will do us some good, but must injure them. A strict enforcement of its rules of force, much less than that of war, search of neutral ships—no, if I am not mistaken, England was taught to her cost by the great Frederick of Prussia, in the affair of the Silesia loan—would wipe out, sponge off by the war beam, the two hundred millions of dollars the American States and people unfortunately are in her debt. At any rate, it would suspend all right to invest on that capital during war. War would be the most potent of all tariffs. In short, I own I lose that American virtue which Franklin taught and Jefferson practiced as one of the best republican remedies for national wrongs; and certainly time is a highly remedial element in most quarrels.—I confess I lose all patience when I hear the want of preparation urged as a reason for submission, even for a moment. Far, far beyond the preparations of the two former, high successful wars, are the United States armed with sufficient population; with capacity to clothe them which, in the war of 1812, was a deplorable deficiency; with all the raw, and all the complete materials and machinery of war better than most other nations, and with the means of interior intercourse infinitely surpassing all others. I am assured by the same experienced naval officer before alluded to, that there is nothing in the British, or any other navy, at all comparable in offensive facilities to the two steam frigates lately arrived here, and now sailing

most within sound of my feeble voice. All our waters, rivers, lakes, and harbors are covered with steamboats, which I am told, may readily be rendered available for coast service. A young officer, in whom I take great interest, informs me that he would desire no shorter road to distinction than the command of one of them, fitted, as it soon may be, for effective annoyance.

I say again, that I am not threatening, but dissuading war. The English press, and indeed Lord Mountcashel, in the House of Peers, menaced the United States with dismemberment; and that by a servile war, by revolt of our slaves, and its shocking catastrophe. But if these are to be the atrocious means of compelling our submission to be searched, have we no effect—no retaliation! Has England no slaves? Where are Ireland, India, Canada! They hang to England by threads of claims; and the factious union of Great Britain might fail to pieces, like our paper banking system, if the provoked spirit of propagating liberty, which we have never yet sent abroad, but by example at home—if this brave spirit should be let loose by us, as their own brilliant Canning once threatened the continental powers, and carried up the flagstaff of that striped bunting, which the same Canning once ventured an unlucky fling at, since dipperly repented by the late British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when treating the right of search. National power is either military or Redemptive; in the Old World, consisting of troops of alliances. But in the New, there is a principle of fierce independence, which when called into action, has seldom failed of success. I have no desire to see Great Britain any thing less than Great Britain; and it is in no hostile spirit that I venture to say she had better not undertake to punish the United States of America by war. They will always be her best friend, unless she makes them her direct enemy. There is nothing fictitious or questionable about it; while that of Great Britain, near perhaps to her grand chimerical, may prove to be less substantial than it appears to be. Nihil recum mortalium tam instabile ac fluxum est quam fama potentie sua in alicui. The vast colonial and disappointed propinquity of Great Britain may not prove as stable as the youthful vigor of an adolescent nation; and, at all events, I repeat, it will be safest to let the pending question between that country and this be settled by negotiation. War may be extremely calamitous to both; but it is very difficult for Americans to perceive how war can be of any advantage in this hemisphere, to a power, however formidable elsewhere, coming from another world to enforce such demands as we cannot submit to. Not only peers and ministers, but the brutalities of the English press sometimes threaten to punish us, with a war of extermination. Let them beware of such ferocity, and rely upon it, it will prove a losing game of havoc.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Naval Defences.

Our readers have doubtless observed that in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the bill from the Senate, authorizing the construction of an iron war steamer by Mr. R. J. Stevens of New York, was passed through Committee of the Whole without objection, and will probably become a law forthwith. A report made by the Naval Committee thus speaks of this vessel:—

The steamer is to be shot and shell proof: the engine and propelling apparatus are to be so placed as that the latter shall be submerged, and the whole engine out of the way of shot from the vessel of an enemy. Her guns to be large and to be adapted to both shot and shell, and her burden not less than 1,500 tons. Mr. Stevens' vessels say the report, will possess many advantages which it is unnecessary here to detail. Some of them however, will be briefly adverted to. She will scarcely present a vulnerable point to the fire of the enemy, while these constructed on the old method have a large surface exposed. The hull being low will cause it difficult to hit her, whereas the lofty sides of a seventy-four will make her a fair mark. Being able to approach within point blank shot she can fire shells and grape shot into the large port holes of her antagonists, with terrific effect. The thickness of her bulwarks (only 4 inches thick) will make a very small opening for the gun necessary, and this is to be effectually protected by a drop curtain of the same material as the sides of the ship; so that, in truth, her men will hardly be exposed to danger. She will combine nearly all the advantages of a ship and battery, being a kind of floating iron fort, and having no vital points exposed, such as spars, masts, &c. She will be free from accidents, then, which often times render a vessel unmanageable. Hollow shot or shell will burst in pieces against the walls of this steamer, which, if made of wood they would penetrate, doing as much damages as round shot, and, if they exploded, much more.

Balt. Amer.

HOME LEAGUE BONNETS.—We forth that all the pretty girls (and they are all pretty) of this city and country round about have determined to wear the real Home League bonnets—manufactured of American materials and by American hands. We hail this movement with pleasure, as it demonstrates the fact, that the Delaware ladies of 1842, are as patriotic as were their mothers of '76. Boys, do you hear that? Delaware girls and Home industry—good wives and happy homes—Home League and national prosperity, all go hand in hand together.—Delaware Republican.

From the New York Express.

Latest from Nassau.

THE CREOLE NEGROES SET AT LIBERTY.

By an arrival at Wilmington, N. C., we have been favored with the perusal of the following letter:

NASSAU, N. P., April 16th, 1842.

A special session of the admiralty court convened this day to hear the charge of Piracy against the 17 negroes imprisoned from the "Creole." The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the Court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and passengers of the Creole, showing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed. After an examination of the testimony offered, the Court replied, that were the captain, crew, and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in this case, they should consider them as not entitled to be let off credit, and should charge the jury to that effect, and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and were now about to be set free.

The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style:—It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery, may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

The self-styled "James Power" arrived here from Baltimore on the 4th inst. The wreck of the "Clari" on remains as first reported: the boilers and engines have not yet been saved.

Heart-breaking Disaster.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

We copy the following account of a most distressing disaster, from the Boston Courier of Saturday:

A party of twenty-seven of the boys of the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, accompanied by a teacher and boat-keeper, went out yesterday morning on a fishing excursion. After being out nearly all day, while returning, about four o'clock, P. M. the boat was captured by a gale of wind, when between Fort Independence and Thompson's Island, a quarter of half mile from the latter, and out of all on board only three of the boys are known to be saved. These had hold of a box which had been used to hold their bait, and which floated away from the boat, and clinging to it until they were taken off by a boat from the schooner H. B. Foster, of Machias, then coming up the harbor, from Trinidad. The names of the drowned are Thomas Peabody, school master; Joshua Baker, boatman; G. W. Chase, Henry McLane, Stephen Vose, Jas. Tracy, Jeremiah Lynch, Thomas F. Blake, Patrick Sheno, James M. Chandler, Samuel Walker, Henry Burham, R. G. White, Johnson, Charles Austin, Thomas Dulan, John Hall, James Walker, Henry Lucas, Isaac Major, Joseph Edmore, Abram Spence, Robert Walker, and William S. Clark.

The names of the three boys saved are Frederick W. Simmons, W. Wallace, and G. F. Gould. We saw the first named last evening. He states that the boat sunk soon after it capsized. The boatman, Mr. Oaks, threw a club and the topmast of the boat to some of the boys, to help to save them. The teacher gave a shriek soon after they went over, and immediately sunk. He got into the box, and his companions, who were good swimmers, held on to the sides, and though it was turned over several times, they were fortunate enough to regain their positions each time. One of the boys, Isaac Major, swam nearly to Thompson's Island, when he became exhausted, began to cry out, and went down. The H. B. Foster was hailed by one of the boys after he had been about half an hour in the water, when the captain humanely despatched a boat to their relief. They were much chilled when taken from the water.

P. S. We learn that Mr. Morrison, the superintendent of the Farm School, put off a boat, after the disaster, and picked up the bodies of the two of the boys, one of which, Jeremiah Lynch, was still alive and was resuscitated. The other was beyond recovery.

SEA ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, by the Philadelphia train at 9 o'clock, a fine little boy, about 10 years old, Stewart, son of Mr. J. Stewart, of Pearl st., left here for his school at Elizabethtown. About two miles on this side of the town, the little boy stepped out on the forward platform of the cars in which he was—last of the train—to look at some object, when, by a sudden jerk, he was thrown forward, 80 feet between the cars, and the wheels passed over his left breast and shoulder, killing him on the spot. The cars were immediately stopped, the lifeless body taken up and conveyed to Elizabethtown, and by the return train at 2 o'clock under the charge of his afflicted instructor, Mr. J. T. Halsey, brought back to the parents, who so few hours before had taken leave of their child, buoyant with life and hope. Whose heart does not bleed for them?—N. Y. American.

GENERAL JACKSON.—We have heard it rumored that the MSS. and Correspondence of General Andrew Jackson are about to be committed to the editorial charge of George Bancroft Esq. who it is said, will prepare them for publication, together with a biographical memoir of the life and public services of the general. If this be so, no historian could have been selected better adapted for such a task and the history of few individuals now living will awake so general an interest as that of the venerated hero of New Orleans.—Langley's Literary Messenger.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge was launched yesterday at the Navy Yard in Charleston. She sits beautifully in the water. Her masts were stepped this forenoon—and in a few days she can be got ready for sea.—Boston Merc. Jour.



Our readers will perceive, by reference to our advertising columns, that a number of tracts of Nicholson lands are to be sold in this place, on the 11th of June next.

We have received a sample of paper manufactured at the mill of Paxton and McKelvy, Catawba. It is equal in quality and finish to the best that can be had in the city.

The Locomotive comes to us this week, enlarged and in a new dress.

We refer our readers to the correspondence between the Hon. Ellis Lewis, and the committee inviting him to be present at the celebration of the Victory of the Thames, at Danville. The allusion made by the committee to his early struggles and privations, his distinguished public services and high character as a jurist, are just and apposite, and these joined with a kind heart, benevolent disposition and affable deportment, have rightly endeared him to the Democracy of Northern Pennsylvania, and marked him as a favorite son.

DEPARTURE.—The opposite line leaves here at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Philadelphia via the Pottsville, and Reading rail road at 7 P. M. Thus we can leave home in the morning, sup with a friend in the city and return next day in time for tea. Fare through, \$6.

Tax PRESENTATION.—A state convention to nominate James Buchanan has been recommended by meetings lately held in Cumberland and Columbia counties.

The Middletown Bank pays specie for all her notes, relief notes included. This bank will be removed to Harrisburg sometime next fall, as an act of Assembly for the purpose having been passed at the last session.

A LEXICON.—To sit down at 7 o'clock, with a cup of strong tea, and to peruse a paper published that morning in Philadelphia, and brimful of news, and have the New York Journals of the previous evening by way of an hoy—How it gratifies and excites our editorial digestion.

The New York and Erie Rail Road Company, under the pressure of the times, have made an assignment. This will most probably delay the completion of this great work for some years to come. In the meantime we trust that the resources of Pennsylvania will be sufficiently recruited to warrant the commencement and completion of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, the only means by which Philadelphia can successfully compete with New York for the trade of the west.

DISSENT.—The case of Messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwaite and Andrews, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank, which was brought before the General Sessions of Philadelphia by Hobbes Corpus, was decided on the 29th ult. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Barton, Judge Conrad concurring, and Judge Doran dissenting. It was decided that there was not sufficient ground for the charge, and that under the circumstances they were therefore discharged.

TEXAS.—No news of importance since our last. General Houston will not invade Mexico until after the meeting of Congress, in August next. The rumors as to the intentions of Mexico in raising troops are various and uncertain.

FLORIDA.—There was a small fight on the 19th of April, between our troops under Col. Worth, and Hallett Tustenogger's band of Indians. The Indians were routed, their baggage and food taken, one killed, two wounded, and one prisoner. Our loss one killed and three wounded. The Indians fought with determined courage, and only gave ground at the point of the bayonet.

Our Borough Election.

On Monday last, was conducted with considerable spirit. There was quite an animated contest between the young men and the old men, for the direction of borough affairs, the latter however succeeded by a majority of one vote. We have a rebellious set of youngsters in our borough. The following are the names of the persons elected. Burgess—James H. Husted, Frederick Lazarus Assistant Burgess—John Young, George Young, Joseph Eirely, John B. Price. Common Council—Henry Foxheimer, Eli Diemer, George P. Bayers, Peter Kewlin, Wm. M. Gray, Jacob Shawa, Henry Peters, Silas Engd. High Constable—Edward Lyon. Clerk—Peter W. Gray.

The Tariff.

From all parts of the country we hear of iron works abandoned, factories stopped, and hundreds of industrious mechanics discharged from employment. The necessity for a protective tariff is so apparent, that no one can any longer doubt about it. The action of Congress upon the subject is delayed for the purpose of receiving an important report from the Treasury department. When that is obtained, we hope the bill before them will be considered at once. Nothing but prompt and decided action will save our iron establishments from destruction, and restore the business and prosperity of the country generally.

A Spec of War.

We have frequently been gratified by the soldierly bearing of the militia, the bulwark of the nation, but never so much delighted with a display of military tactics as on Monday last, the day of the annual company trainings. Although we never fancied the smell of "sulfurous saltpetre," we have a soul big with fight, and can look upon "war's direful front" without terror or dismay. With our spirits enlivened, and our native courage waked up by the beat of drum and flourish of trumpet, we stepped forth from our sanctum to look upon the martial scene. The broad green bank of the river in front of our town forms a beautiful parade ground, and Capt. Devart's company of Greys were there exhibiting their proficiency in military science, attended by the band, which purred forth strains of music enough to nerve the faintest heart. The company, though small, compensates for the paucity of numbers by its appearance and drill. Capt. Fetter's corps of "Invincibles" were there too, armed with cane and umbrella, broomstick and hoe-handle, and unformed with a grotesque variety of stuff, cut and finish. We observed a solitary rusty musket, which looked as if it had been in many a campaign, borne aloft by one of the corps, to remind them, we suppose, of the valorous deeds achieved by our heroic ancestors. Capt. Fetter understood the science, and the drilling of the company proved it beyond cavil. The Captain, although a thorough bred soldier, is something of a wag, and gave us an exhibition of his disposition for fun, which was very amusing, after the number of "killed wounded and missing" was known. The Captain, by a series of skillful manoeuvres, contrived to completely surround the "Greys" under the command of Lieut. Zimmerman. The Lieutenant finding his company attacked in front, flank and rear, without the least previous notice of hostilities, enquired what the thing meant, and was very civilly informed that he and his company were "prisoners of war, and there was no use of making any talk about it." Whereupon the Lieutenant grew wrathly, swore like a trooper, and in quick succession we heard the commands "order arms, fix bayonets, shoulder arms." During the uttering of these ominous and portentous words, the invincibles stood firm and undismayed—not an umbrella trembled in the breeze—cane broomstick and hoe-handle, like the unyielding oak, refused to bend before the threatening storm, and the old musket, with its grim visage, proudly frowned defiance to the opposing serried columns. It was a moment of awful suspense, and the north wester blew colder and more chilling, at least we thought so, and then the Lieutenant fiercely gave the command, "charge!" that fatal command, that has been the death knell of thousands; and the "Invincibles"—but! no—no exactly fled, but imitated their illustrious predecessors of Bladensburg, with the slight difference that they joined most heartily in the deafening shout of applause which followed their captain's brave and skillful manoeuvring. The Lieutenant and his corps alone looked warlike, and by their prompt resort to the bayonet—they doubtless had blank cartridges—showed that they were destined to be worthy successors of the heroes of Stony Point.

Serenade Extra.

Having fortunately, (we are no longer a bachelor,) slipped into the nose matrimonial a few weeks since, and as our young friends of the Calithumpian Band had been no opportunity to give us the accustomed Epithalamium concert, they embraced the occasion of our return from Philadelphia a few nights since, and accordingly saluted us with one of their most masterly efforts, in a style peculiar to themselves. Although the music could not well be compared, in the sweetness and softness of its tones, to that of the spheres, of which the poets make frequent mention, yet from its great variety, with an occasional touch of the "trumpet, drum and fiddle," and the "ear piercing life," it was truly admirable, and highly interesting. We were particularly pleased with that part of the performance, when a burning tar barrel filled with squibs and crackers, halted before our window; and although we were at the time discussing the merits of an excellent supper, with an appetite as keen as a razor, we could not help rising from the table to witness this new scene of operations, an additional honor, which, we presume, the Calithumpians only accord to editors, and for which, as well as for their patient endurance for our return, and their prompt and ready attention, we return them our hearty thanks.

The Danville Democrat says:—The Columbia Anthracite Furnace, which we stated in our last had been blown out, is in perfect and sound condition. She has suffered nothing during the fifteen months she has been in blast, and we understand, that if she should be blown in again towards fall, it will be done on the same basis, and without any alterations or repairs in the stack. This is another evidence of the complete success of the new method of smelting iron ore with anthracite.

Clippings.

Reminiscence.—The banks of North Carolina resumed specie payments on the 2d inst., and it is said that the Virginia banks will resume sooner than the time fixed by the Legislature. The Two Admirals.—Cooper's new novel is pronounced by the Editor of the New World to be one of the best that he has written—equal, if not superior to the Pilot and Red Rover. Park Ben-jamine, is justly celebrated as one of the best critics in the country, and as he cannot be accused of any partiality for Cooper, his opinion may be relied on. Dr. Junkins writes to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, that he is not dead.

A race is to be run over the Long Island course, on the 10th inst., between the celebrated Northern sag Fashion and Southern racer Boston, for a stake of \$50,000. Hard times and commercial distress.

Every paper brings accounts of a fire in Boston, supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Battle of the Thames. EAST SUFFIELD, PA., April 12, 1842. Hon. Ellis Lewis, Williamsport, Pa.

DEAR SIR.—The undersigned, "State Central Committee of Correspondence," herewith tender to you very respectfully an invitation to be present at the celebration of the battle of the "Thames," which is to take place in October next, at Danville, Pennsylvania. In extending to you this special invitation to be present at the celebration of a battle and a victory which "closed the bloody, cruel and savage war in the north-west," we are influenced only by a desire to evince our respect for your character, no less than for your services to the country, in the various high and important trusts which you have filled with distinguished credit to yourself, and entire satisfaction to the people. It is indeed a proud consideration, that at this day there is but one party in relation to the merits of the late war with England. He who would detract from the services of the soldier of this war, is not an American in feeling or in principle. We are pleased to be able to assure you, and do most cordially congratulate the friends of the late war, that Col. Johnson has accepted the invitation to be present with the people of Northern Pennsylvania, on this glorious occasion, an occasion, worthy the chivalry and the history of the Valley of the Wyoming, and the Susquehanna; an occasion too, designed to do justice to one of the greatest Captains of the age, to a statesman and philanthropist, second to none which this, or any other country, or age, can boast. Northern Pennsylvania is honored with being selected as the place for holding this national jubilee, and well do her citizens merit the distinction. Sir, in conclusion we must be permitted to say, that your early history and associations, the privations and hardships which you encountered, all point you out as belonging emphatically to the "olden millions." The high reputation which you have acquired as a statesman, the ability with which you represented not only your own particular district, but the interest of the whole commonwealth, in the Legislature of 1832-3, your eloquent and unassailable defence of the Union of the States, against the revolutionary ordinance of "nullification" advocated by South Carolina, the ability with which you discharged the high and responsible duties of cabinet councillor and first law officer of the State, under Governor Wolf; the purity of your judicial decisions, the acknowledged ability with which you maintained the American side of the question in the case of Alexander M. Leed; and last but not least, the integrity and constancy with which you, in common with the democratic party of the United States, have always sustained the republican administration of President Madison, during the existence of which, party lines were drawn in blood. All these things have induced us to solicit you to unite with your fellow citizens in doing honor to the heroic commander, who has "shed more blood for his country than any other man now living." With assurance of high consideration, accept our best wishes for your health and happiness.

- Col. SETH SALISBURY, of Bradford county, JOHN S. GIBBONS, of Lehigh " JOHN D. GOODWIN, of Philadelphia " VALENTINE BEST, of Columbia " WM. O'BRIEN, of Monroe " SAMUEL MEYER, of Berks " JOHN H. STECK, of Dauphin " LEVINEYNOLDS, of Mifflin " EVAN O. JACKSON, of Dauphin " JAS. JOHNSTON, of West " JOHN C. BUCHER, of Dauphin "

State Central Committee.

WILLIAMSPORT, April 12, 1842. To Seth Salisbury, John S. Gibbons, V. Best, and others, State Central Committee of Correspondence.

GENTLEMEN.—I have this day, received your very kind invitation to be present at the celebration of the Battle of the Thames, at Danville, on the 4th of October next. The very high estimation in which the members of the Committee are deservedly held for their integrity, precludes me from presuming that they have any other object in view than that disclosed in your communication. In that object I cordially concur. Much as I desire to see the claims of Pennsylvania advanced, I can never forget the duty which every patriot owes to those who have periled their lives and shed their blood in defence of the Union.

It will be a matter of high gratification to the citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, to learn that Col. Richard M. Johnson, the conqueror of the renowned and terrible Tecumseh will visit them, at Danville, on the interesting occasion to which you refer. His honesty is admitted by all—his noble hearted benevolence is proverbial—his talents as a statesman are evinced by his official acts, running through a long course of public life—and his patriotism and bravery are almost without a parallel. Thus endeared to his fellow citizens, and thus entitled to their gratitude, all will be ready to render "honor to whom honor is due," and it will afford me pleasure to be among those who shall assemble at Danville to celebrate the Battle of the Thames, and to do honor to the patriotism and to the deeds of noble daring exhibited in that bloody conflict.

I cannot close this communication without offering my heartfelt acknowledgements, for the flattering manner in which you have alluded to some of my public services. They were humble efforts to discharge duties imposed by official stations. Their value must be left for the public to estimate. I claim no other merit than that of having been actuated by pure motives and a sincere desire to discharge with faithfulness the duty which was due to our country. Very respectfully yours, ELLIS LEWIS.

"ALL OR NONE!"—Mr. Buchanan's recent speech in the Senate.—Let this be the motto in our deliberations with England. Let all the questions be settled between the two countries, at once. Each one is holy and important, and to yield any one, when all are based on the foundation of Right, would be executed by the whole country. All grew out of England's arrogance and ambition; and we must insist, therefore, upon "all or none!"