MORMON TROUBLES IN ILLINOIS.

We find in the National Intelligencer a narrative of the Mormon troubles in Hancock county, Illinois—the gathering place of the deluded followers of Joe Smith. The writer is J. A. SHERMAN, Esq., of Carthage, Illinois, and his statements may be relied upon as correct. After speaking of the banishment of the Mormons from Missouri six years ago for their crimes, and their subsequent settlement at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Mr. S., remarks—

At the time of their first coming among us, the population of the county was about seven thousand, and rapidly increasing.—It was one of the best and most prosperous counties in the State. Since that time all emigration to it, except of Mormons, has ceased; and the numbers of the *old citizens*, as the early settlers are usually termed, by way of distinction, have constantly diminished. They are now about four thousand of them in the county, and twelve or fifteen thousand Mormons. About ten thousand of the latter live in Nauvoo; the rest are scattered about in little villages and settlements through the county.

The Mormons have from the first directed their chief attention to military organization and preparations; and have at this time not less than three thousand drilled soldiers, horse and foot, armed each with his rifle, pistols, and bowie knife. The rifles and pistols are many of them revolvers. The knives are of their own manufacture, with blades from twelve to fifteen inches long; and weighing about three pounds. They carry their arms always about them. Whether at home or walking in the streets, or travelling upon the public roads, pistols may be seen sticking in their pockets and the bowie-knife in their bosoms, or strapped to the waist. They even attend the courts of the county and their meetings upon the Sabbath armed in the same manner.

Impressed with the belief that their religion is the only true one, and that all those who do not unite with them are to be exterminated through their agency, these miserable people have acted in the most outrageous manner, plundering and stealing from those who differed with them until their depredations have become intolerable.

Harrassed and worn out by these annoyances, all of the old citizens who could do so moved out of the country; those who remained were unable to leave, without beggaring themselves by the surrender of their farms, which they could not sell.—This state of things finally lead to an outbreak, which is likely to eventuate in the removal of the Mormons from the State. The manner in which it commenced is thus stated in the narrative referred to above:

In the southwest part of the county, about twenty-five miles from this place, Carthage, there was a settlement of Mormons called the "Morley Settlement," composed of something like a hundred families, scattered about in a piece of timbered land.—They were most of them more squatters upon the soil, living in miserable cabins or huts, which were built of stolen timber, and not worth, upon the average, more than ten or fifteen dollars each. This settlement was little else than a nest of thieves living upon what they could pilfer and plunder from the old settlers in that vicinity. The latter, annoyed till they could endure it no longer, held a meeting on the evening of the 10th September to consult upon measures to protect themselves against such depredations. The house they were occupying was fired upon by some persons who fled & were not seen, but who were supposed to be Mormons. Provoked by this outrage, they at once resolved to drive the Mormons from their neighborhood; and, going to the cabins of some of the most notorious villains, ordered them to take their families and goods and leave the place.—The cabins were burnt, after every thing was removed from them, to prevent their occupants from returning to them again.—This was done by ten persons only. The next day a larger number assembled, and on that and the three following days, burnt out the remainder of the settlement in the same manner; the Mormons, as fast as they were turned out of their cabins, removing with their household stuff into Nauvoo.—The party of burners having in the mean time become exasperated by the murder of one of our most valuable citizens, who was waylaid and shot at midday by a gang of Mormons, on the road between this town and Warsaw, then proceeded to another similar settlement about seven miles from the first, and commenced removing the families and burning their huts in the same way.

Late in the evening of the 15th, ten or twelve of this party came into Carthage, which is the county-seat and calling at the house of J. B. Backenstos, sheriff of the county and a Mormon, notified him to remove from the county. They gave similar notice to two or three other individuals, who, with Backenstos, had become obnoxious to the old citizens by acting as spies for the Mormons, and secretly aiding and encouraging them in their encroachments and oppression. Backenstos then went to Nauvoo, and putting himself at the head of about five hundred Mormon troops, proceeded to the disturbed district, and fired upon a small party of the burners before his approach was perceived by them. Two men were wounded by the shot. All made their escape, however except one of those wounded, by the name of McBrattan, who fell from his horse, and while sitting upon the ground begging for his life, was twice run through with a bayonet, his throat cut, and otherwise horribly mangled. Backenstos then returned with his force to Nauvoo, leaving the body of the murdered man upon the ground, and issued a proclamation boasting of his exploits, giving a flagrantly false account of the conduct of the old citizens of the county, and vauntingly threatening what he would or could do. He then went back with the same troops and about four hundred infantry to the same neighborhood, and finding nobody there to attack, left the infantry encamped, and came with the troops to Carthage.

At Carthage the conduct of this Mormon Sheriff and his posse was of the most aggrevating character. Finding that the prominent anti-Mormons had made their escape from the county they insulted the citizens in every possible manner, and deprived them of the arms distributed by the State, under pretence of having received orders to that effect. Leaving fifty men garrisoned in the Court House to keep military possession of the town, Backenstos went with the main body of his forces to Warsaw, but found it deserted, the citizens having anticipated his arrival and crossed the river into Missouri. A number of outrages followed until the arrival of Gen. HARDIN, with a detachment of militia, at Carthage, on the 28th ult. Gen. H. summoned the Mormon garrison out of the Court House, deprived them of the public arms in their possession, and drove them out of the town. At the last accounts Gen. HARDIN was at Carthage, with his troops and order reigned there as well as in other parts of the county. Meetings have been held in many of the adjoining counties, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that the Mormons must be removed from the State, and that speedily, certainly not later than the ensuing spring.

☞Since the above was put in type we have received later accounts, which state that Backenstos, the Mormon sheriff, had been arrested by Gen. Harding. An Anti Mormon Convention, composed of delegates from nine of the counties adjoining the disturbed districts, met in Carthage on the 1st instant, and passed a resolution approving of the proceedings of the county meetings alluded to above.

THE ANTI-RENT TRIALS ENDED—*Sentence of the Prisoners—Lamentable consequence of Crime!* The anti-rent trials at Delhi, N. Y., have been concluded, and the exemplary punishment meted out to the offenders should be a warning not only to violaters of the law in that State, but throughout the country. The sentence of Dr. Boughton, alias Big Thunder, to prison for life, was followed on Saturday last by sentencing four others to a like punishment; two to be hung, and thirteen to be imprisoned for a term of years. The Delaware Express says.

At 10 o'clock, the Court assembled to perform the melancholy duty of passing sentence. The Court-room was crowded to excess. The prisoners were variously affected by the pronounement of sentence upon them. Van Steenberg, Brisbane and several others were deeply moved, while O'Connor, Squires, Earle, and some others appeared hardened to their fate.

Sentence of John Van Steenberg. Judge Parker—John Van Steenberg you have been found guilty of the murder of Osman N. Steele; have you any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you.

Prisoner—I am innocent; I don't think I ought to be punished.

Judge Parker—You have been tried by a jury of your country, and one of almost your own selecting; you have been defended by able counsel & have been pronounced guilty. The court entertained no doubt of your guilt. You was one of the 200 disguised men who were present at the Earle sale, and who had combined to take the life of an esteemed citizen and a faithful public officer. And there is much reason to believe that you fired on that occasion and perhaps the fatal shot. You have thus taken the life of a fellow being and the court entertaining not the slightest legal doubt of your guilt, there is no reason why sentence should not be pronounced upon you.

You have but a short time to live. It is not necessary now to admonish you in relation to your awful situation. There are others whose province it will be to advise with you, and who will see that you have every opportunity and means furnished you to prepare for your final end.

It is the judgment of the Court that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Saturday, the 29th day of November next you be taken to the place of Execution, and hung until you are dead.

Prisoner—(much agitated)—may I speak—Mr Gordon, I want to—

Judge Parker—If you have any communication to make, you can make it to your counsel. The Sheriff will remove the prisoner.

Sentence of Edward O'Connor. Edward O'Connor, you have been found guilty of murder. What have you to say why sentence of the law should not now be pronounced against you.

Prisoner—I say I am not guilty of the crime.

Judge Parker—Upon that subject the Court entertain no doubt. No doubt can exist that you was at the Earle sale; that you was one of the 200 men armed and disguised on that occasion; and even if you did not fire, of which there is at least a question, still you was there and participated in the outrage; there can therefore be no question of your guilt.

The duty I am now called upon to perform, is a most painful one. I have known you and your family for many years. You are a man of more intelligence than Van Steenberg; you are young and possessed of abilities; and you have respectable connections; you are, therefore, less excusable. These advantages which you possessed should have disposed, you to respect the laws. It is, therefore, a painful duty to pass sentence upon you. You are to be cut off in early life, from friends from kindred, and from the world, for thus taking the stand of open resistance against the laws of your country. It is your duty to improve the time and prepare for death; an awful change awaits you; and we trust you will take advantage of the means in your power to prepare for that change.

The judgment of the Court is, that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Saturday the 29th day of November next, you be taken to the place of execution, and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hung until you are dead.

Prisoner—(Looking round upon the audience as the sheriff removed him,) Remember, my friends I die an innocent man.

Sentence of Daniel W. Squires. Daniel W. Squires, you have plead guilty to manslaughter in the 1st degree. What have you to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

Prisoner—I don't know that I have anything to say.

Judge Parker—I don't see how you can have. You were indicted for murder; and it is the merciful disposition of the prosecution which has induced the acceptance of your plea. There is but little doubt that your exertions have contributed in a great degree to the murder of Steele. You were a mover and originator of the rebellion that has resulted so fatally; and though not legally guilty of the murder, you are morally so; and the violated laws require that you should be punished with severity. You have, too, contributed largely to swell the number of those engaged in the Insurrection, by inducing many others to participate in it.

You are to be cut off from society; you will henceforth be civilly dead; society will no more be disturbed by your machinations.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the State Prison in Clinton county for the term of your natural life.

Sentence of Moses Earle. Moses Earle you have plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. What have you to say, &c.?

Prisoner—I hope your honor will consider me; and do me all the good you can and I hope the God of Heaven will reward you for it. I hope you will try and get me pardoned, that I may return to my companion.

Judge Parker—It is certainly a painful duty to pass sentence upon a man of your years. You were indicted for murder, and you owe it to the technicality of the law that you have not been found guilty of that crime. It was the course taken by you that led to the death of Steele. You placed your property in the hands of a disguised band of men, which led to the resistance of the sale, and finally to the murder of the under sheriff—and public justice demands that your punishment be severe. We sentence you to the State Prison for life. You will therefore be cut off from your friends, and from society—and the public will hereafter be secured from the presence of one who is guilty of so high a crime, and who has been the cause of consequences so lamentable.

The judgment of the Court is, that you be confined in the State prison in Clinton county for the term of your natural life.

Various other sentences were then pronounced. Zera Preston and Daniel Northrop were sent to prison for life; Calvin Madison for 10 years; Wm. Brisbane and six others, for 7 years each, and several for a lesser period, while the sentences of a number were suspended for a while, when the court adjourned. The greater portion of the p isoners are young men, [illegible] range as high as 45.

FRENCH STEAM MARINE.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes in his last letter some information respecting the result of the labors of the Commission appointed by the French Government to investigate the subject of war-steamers. Their report has not yet been published, but many of its details have transpired. Some of them are thus noticed by the correspondent of the Atlas:

The present steam force of France was carefully examined, and unanimously condemned, the assertions contained in the Prince de Joinville's celebrated pamphlet being admitted, without reserve, to be lamentably correct. The larger ships are pronounced as only fit for transports, not being heavy enough to use their armaments efficiently, and the commission recommend that, if steam power is to be used as an efficacious arm, models should be sought for in which the motive power should be more in harmony with the purpos s for which the vessel is required, and where the exigencies of speed should not be constantly opposed to those of armament.—They also recommend that a formal distinction be made between steamers of transport and steamers of combat; and that the additions to either branch be made gradually, that the builders may profit by the results of experiments made with those already finished. The screw propeller is recommended, although the *Napoleon*, a packet between Marseilles and Corsica, to which one was affixed, has not given satisfaction. The sea was propitious for the experiment, and yet the machinery has been repeatedly deranged, nor has a medium speed been obtained. Yet the screw is of recent date, and improvements are looked for. M. Thiers's organ, the Constitutionnel, in commenting on the commencement of the preceding remarks, discloses a secret which will open the eyes of the New Yorkers, as to their expected transatlantic packets. "With regard to the large steamers," it says, "which a recent ordonnance has taken from the lines on which it was intended to run them as packets, and devoted to another service their whole construction has been misunderstood. The idea of the ministry which presented the bill to the chambers, was, more particularly, to form a fleet capable of being used for purposes of war—their pacific destination being a secondary object. They were called packets, in order not to alarm the world—but it was in reality frigates which were to constructed.—This has not been understood by the present ministry, who have excuted the scheme of their predecessors in conformity with its ostensible object, and not with its real design—building costly packets, but of very mediocre qualifications. Considerable sums have been expended in their internal fittings up, and everything avoided which could make them serviceable as vessels of war, and the consequence is that France has a fleet which, in time of war, it would be difficult to turn to any useful purpose."

Virginia Corn Crop.—The corn crop of this State is said to be considerably below an average one.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—*Nineteenth annual Report.*—We publish in this morning's *American*, the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, which exhibits, as will be seen, a very gratifying statement of the affairs of the Company.

The aggregate receipts of the Main Stem for the year ending on the 30th ult. amounted to $738,603.18, giving a net income of nearly five and a half per cent on the capital. They exceed by nearly eighty thousand dollars the receipts of the preceding year.

The net earnings of the Washington Branch amount to $95,094.65, nearly six per cent on the capital.

The dividends to the State upon her investment in both roads, including the bonus upon passengers from the Washington Branch, fall but little short of nine per cent.

The expenses for the year for working the road and keeping it in order are but slightly increased, while the increase of trade and travel has been considerable. The item of bridges shows indeed an enlarged expenditure—but a portion of that increase belongs properly to the account of the previous year, and from the present condition of excellent repair in which the road is placed no recurrence of extra expenditures for bridges is anticipated for a long time.

The portion of the road this side of Harper's Ferry is to be gradually renovated by the substitution of the edge rail. This design, begun in 1838, will be carried out as fast as circumstances require the laying of new rails.

With regard to the coal trade the Report makes some observations peculiarly worthy of attention. "The general result of transportation of coal thus far," says the report, "has been to demonstrate the sufficiency of the estimates of its cost heretofore made by the Company's engineers, and thus to encourage the board to enter as largely into its transportation as circumstances may show to be expedient." Other companies in Allegheny, besides the one with which a contract already exists, are prepared to enter largely upon the working of their mines; they will devote themselves exclusively to the supply of the market, and from a vein of coal easily wrought. These companies will look to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road for the transportation of their coal, and they are preparing lateral railways of their own to connect with it at Cumberland. Our road will thus be enabled to run its own cars to the mines and to convey the coal direct to market without a transhipment. In the event of the canal's completion to Cumberland it will be dependent on these lateral roads for its supplies of coal; a transhipment will be necessary at Cumberland from the cars to the canal boats; and if the Canal is relied upon as the means of reaching market each of these short roads will be obliged to maintain its separate establishment of cars and engines or horses, at a very considerable expense. With the Baltimore and Ohio road, [illegible] medium of conveyance all this expense will be saved, besides the trouble and cost of transhipment.

It is evident, therefore, that the Rail Road, under any circumstances, will be able to carry on the coal trade, if the article should come into profitable demand, with prospects of great advantage and success. The Report anticipates, within a year or two, an aggregate transportation of coal to the amount of 100,000 tons or more. This probable, increase of heavy transportation, in connection with other items of a bulky kind, has induced the Board to examine into the practicability of establishing a new route from the outer depot at Mount Clare to tide water, so as to allow of the use of steam engines all the way to the harbour. Under an ordinance of the city passed last April, surveys have been made of all the routes deemed practicable for this purpose; a full report has been submitted upon them, and the whole subject is now under the consideration of the engineer department.

It will be seen that a reduction of the charge of transportation on flour, along that portion of the road adjacent to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has resulted in drawing back to the road a portion of the trade in that article which the low rates of the Canal had for a time diverted. In like manner the introduction of lower rates for passengers on the Washington road has operated to increase the company's receipts.—*Balt. Amer.*

STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS.—We have been informed that Mr. *Henry M. Paine*, who arrived in this city a few days since from the North, and who was some months ago attacked and robbed of a large sum of money, as he alleged, near the Observatory in this city, (as noticed in the National Intelligencer soon after the occurrence,) was fired at with an air-gun by some unknown person on Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, as he was conversing with two gentlemen under the piazza in front of the United States Hotel. This murderous attack on Mr. Paine, took place at the time the large omnibus was in front of the hotel. We have seen & examined Mr. Paine's hat, which is perforated in front with a large slug; which, had it struck a little lower, must have passed through Mr. Paine's head and killed him on the spot. The slug was afterwards picked up and shown to us; it is in a battered condition. It is needless to say that this fourth attack upon the life of Mr. Paine, as he informs us it is, has occasioned no little conversation, wonder and excitement in our community.—*Nat. Int.*

PORK TRADE OF THE WEST. The St. Louis Republican says that since the beginning of the present year there has been exported from that city not less than 12,000,000 lbs. of pork and bacon. And during the last winter, when, from the unusual scarcity of hogs all over the country, there was no where much over a third of the ordinary number packed; there were killed at St. Louis as many as 18,000, which number was an actual increase of several thousand over the year preceding.

From the Baltimore American.

MR. POLK AND THE TARIFF.—Some of Mr. Calhoun's friends in South Carolina have become alarmed for fear that Mr. Polk would not prove true to the non-protective policy to which they understood him to be pledged. The "Kane letter," published during the Presidential canvass, gave some uneasiness to the ultra free traders; but they relieved their minds, in a measure, by the charitable supposition that the said letter was an electioneering device designed to gull the people of Pennsylvania, and not really intended as a true exponent of Mr. Polk's views. They were content that the deception should be practiced, provided it were not at their expense.

Recently, however, the Calhounites, or some of them, have begun to fear that they themselves were to be the dupes. The Charleston Mercury has been loud in its expostulations—refusing to be satisfied. It has charged a coalition between Mr. Polk and Mr. Benton, by which Mr. Calhoun and his friends and their favorite measures are to be sacrificed. The Mercury's Washington correspondent adduced many facts and circumstances to prove the existance of this coalition. But with this matter we shall not meddle—since there must be developments before long, conclusive on the point in one way or another.

To quiet the fears, however, of the discontented in South Carolina, a letter from Mr. Senator McDuffie appears in the Charleston Mercury, in which the honorable Senator declares his confidence in Mr. Polk's fidelity as a non-protectionist, and that to suppose otherwise, would be to ascribe to the Administration "a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties on foreign imports to the revenue standard.

Mr. McDuffie goes into an elaborate argument against the protective principle, and especially contends that sugar and iron cannot be made exceptions in the general policy of non-protection. After stating his views of the revenue standard as contra-distinguished from protective duties, he proceeds to say:

Now it is only necessary to apply these plain, if not self-evident propositions, to the articles which it is the supposed intention of the Administration to favor and protect, by exempting them from the general rule of reduction. Take for example the two leading articles of sugar and iron. Next to salt, these are articles of the most general consumption by all classes of people.

In a great financial and economical reform, reducing the duties upon foreign imports to a general average of 20 per cent, upon what principle of justice, equity or sound policy, upon what shadow of constitutional power, can a rate of duty be imposed upon these articles, higher than the general rate necessary for revenue, at the same time adding to the public burdens and diminishing the public revenue?

Is it because sugar and iron are produced by a few wealthy sugar planters and iron masters, not equal in number to one in a hundred thousand of those who consume the articles and pay from the pockets of mediocrity and poverty, the contributions extorted by a free government—and let me not say—a Democratic administration—to add to the fortunes of a monied oligarchy? Can it be believed, that Mr. Polk, bound by the united ties of interest and duty to sustain the great principles of free trade and unshackled industry, which he has so ably supported through a long course of public service; will now, when elected to the highest station to which ambition or patriotism can aspire, betray his political principles & sacrifice those popular masses, by whose voluntary and unsolicited suffrages he was raised to power? "I trust not the tale." In his Inaugural Address he very distinctly lays down the doctrine that revenue is the object of all duties upon imports, and protection the *incident*

The Mercury makes some observations on Mr. McDuffie's letter, and while it reiterates its distrust of Mr. Polk, as to the full extent of what is expected of him by the Senator, it avows its belief that the Administration party in Congress will not be disposed to go as far as Mr. Polk. It is declared that one mode alone remains by which the party can be brought to the mark—which is that "the true free trade men unite in a bold and decided course, and *make it a matter of life and death to the party to maintain its faith.*"

This is plainly stated. The Administration men in this district and in Pennsylvania know what they have to expect. If they cannot be coaxed into an abandonment of the protective policy, they will be driven. South Carolina is accustomed to this sort of proceeding; it is her favorite resort. Pennsylvania cannot hope to preserve her iron duties.—No; the State of South Carolina will not permit it. As it is "a matter of life and death to the party" the democracy of Pennsylvania will see the necessity of yielding. The sugar planters of Louisiana, also, must prepare to give up the protective duty on Sugar. It is indeed a matter of life and death to them to retain the protection: but then for the sake of democracy, for the sake of the party, they must agree to be sacrificed. The cotton and woollen manufacturers of course can look for no mercy. It is not democratical to get good prices for wool—probably upon John Randolph's principle, who declared that he would go out of his way any time to kick a sheep.

The struggle between the diverse sections of the party on this point, at the next session of Congress, will involve some decisive issues. It will be determined then which faction is to predominate. The ultra Southern men have generally succeeded in controlling the party; their influence has been in the ascendant ever since it came to be understood that "the democracy of the North were the natural allies of the South." Whether this controlling influence is to continue, or whether the Bentonian section of the party is to triumph over the Calhounites, it remains for the events of the coming session of Congress to determine.

THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald expresses the opinion, that, whatever may be the recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to a reduction of the tariff, little or no change will be made. He says: "The expenses of the Mexican war—of the annexation of Texas—of the protection of our rights to settlers in, and emigrants on their way for, Oregon—of new Executive buildings—of lake defences—of improvements of Western rivers, to say nothing of extra mileages—and the draft upon the treasury for the support of the Post Office department, will so far increase the expenses of the government as to bring them very nearly to the receipts from the tariff for the current year."

Independent of those considerations there is another which will no doubt have great weight, and that is, that the party in power will not like to jeopard its ascendency by such a reduction of the tariff as will destroy American industry. Means will be found to postpone the fulfilment of promises to "a more convenient season." We have no apprehension that the tariff will be materially changed; but if the laboring men of the country desire the duties to be brought down to the revenue standard, they should be gratified on the score that "experience teaches wisdom."—*Clipper.*

SECRETARY BUCHANAN.—The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday, has a leading editorial article upon the public life of the Hon. James Buchanan, now Secretary of State, which we conjecture to have a deeper meaning than the ordinary language of eulogy. The early professional career of Mr. Buchanan, his services in the House of Representatives for "ten faithful years," his diplomatic course at the Russian Court, the ability of his efforts in the Senate of the United States, are all descanted upon with an abundance of praise, and yet a carefulness of diction, which demonstrate that the article was cautiously prepared and was designed to have an important significance. The training which Mr. Buchanan's mind has acquired in his long experience at the bar is referred to as having admirably qualified him for all the various posts which he has already occupied.

These extraordinary praises are elicited by the recent nomination of Mr. Buchanan, by some of the Democratic press, to the vacant seat of the late judge Baldwin, on the bench of the Supreme Court. The legal erudition, which has so thoroughly trained him for other services, qualifies him of course, still better for the dispensation of justice. The Enquirer, accordingly, concludes its article with the following significant language:

"His course of study and previous pursuits make any Executive department an easy position for this accomplished statesman. And, *having discharged his duties there to the entire satisfaction of the Government, this distinguished jurist is fairly entitled to the ermine of justice*, if he wishes to wear it, and the condition of the country shall permit it."

The country will, naturally, receive this well considered recommendation as a confirmation of the suspicion, which has acquired some notoriety, that Mr. Buchanan,s position in the cabinet is somewhat uneasy, and that he will be either persuaded or constrained to resign. Fortunately for the administration, the vacancy in the Supreme Court affords a chance of accomplishing by the conferment of a favor what would produce estrangement, if attempted through other means. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Buchanan will consent to accept the "ermine of justice," that honorable *quietus*, to which the Enquirer regards him as fairly entitled."—It seems the Government is already, even before the meeting of Congress, entirely satisfied with his mode of discharging the duties of Secretary of State. His counsels are now no longer needed, and his translation to the Supreme Court would be highly acceptable to his present co-adjutors.

In this ill-concealed anxiety to remove Mr. Buchanan, perhaps, is discernible the first evidence of disagreement between the official representatives of Pennsylvanian and Southern Democracy.—*Rich. Com.*

THE UPPER POTOMAC COUNTRY. A respectable citizen arrived here last evening, from about forty miles on the river road, to the mouth of Monocacy. He gives a lamentable account of the effects of the drought; with the solitary exception of Seneca, all the streams were dried up; the farmers along that entire route had no water for their stock, or other purposes. Several plantations, of a thousand acres, had not sufficient water for their horses alone, except that obtained from dews and the juice of the grasses. Many had commenced hauling from the canal or Potomac river. You will be surprised to hear that a few days since a load of flour was sent *from here to Williamsport*, the mills in that region being entirely stopped. Truly, the "oldest inhabitant" never dreamed of such an export as this. The bilious and intermittent fevers prevailed to a very considerable extent, and in many cases had proved fatal.—The crops were good. May it not be devoutly hoped that the copious showers of last night and to-day, here, have extended to the relief of our suffering neighbors.—*Georgetown Correspodence of Balt. Sun.*

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS—*Sewing Machine.* A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stiches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stiches by the simple turn of a screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, *button holes excepted.*

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