

Later from the Rio Grande.

The U. S. steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Brazos Santiago, Port Lavaca and Galveston. She left the Brazos on the 12th, Lavaca on the 14th and Galveston on the 16th. She brought 356 sick and discharged volunteers, of which she landed one company of Germans at Port Lavaca, and one company of Texans at Galveston, bringing the remainder, 200, to this city.

By this arrival we have news from Camargo to the 7th inst. Gen. Taylor had crossed the San Juan the day before and taken up his line of march for Seralvo on the morning of the 7th. The commands of Gen. Worth and Col. P. F. Smith were stationed at the latter place awaiting the arrival of Gen. Taylor. The whole force on the march to Monterey is estimated at about 12,000 men.

Gen. Patterson was left in command of all the volunteers from Camargo to the mouth of the Rio Grande, Gen's. Butler and Quitman accompanying Gen. Taylor. He has prohibited any strangers from coming up the river, under instructions from Gen. Taylor. It was reported that Gen. T would not proceed farther than Seralvo until he received further orders from the Government.

An express was received at Camargo, on the 5th instant, from Gen. Worth, stating that he had obtained information that Gen. Ampudia had arrived at Monterey with about 3000 troops, which would increase the force at that place to upwards of 4000 men. Some doubts of the authenticity of this news were expressed at Matmoras, as we learn by letters we have received thence; but we see no reason to doubt it. The Mexican papers have announced that he had been appointed to the command of the "Army of the North," and uniformly mentioned Monterey as the point at which their troops were to be concentrated.

One letter we have seen sets down the force with which Ampudia entered Monterey at from 5000 to 10,000. It adds that he had issued a proclamation prohibiting all intercourse between the Mexicans and the American army under pain of death.

From Port Lavacca.

The steamship James L. Dav, Capt. Griffin, arrived yesterday from Port Lavacca, which place she left on the 16th inst.

A train of 30 wagons left, on the 14th at, for San Antonio.

From Lavacca we have by this arrival serious rumors touching Col. Harney and his movements. The accounts which appear to us the most authentic is that Col. Harney became impatient of his long detention at San Antonio, and accordingly took up his line of march for Mexico on the route to be followed by Gen. Wool, with the dragoons under his command and a force of Texan volunteers.

He reached the Rio Grande, crossed the river, and was penetrating the country, when he received an order from Gen. Taylor directing his return to San Antonio and placing him under arrest.

The Texas Advocate says there has been either gross misunderstanding or wilful disobedience of orders on his part, and adds that he disconcerted the operations of Gen. Wool to no inconsiderable degree.

The worst part of the story is, that on his return to San Antonio, a portion of his baggage train was surprised and cut off by the Mexicans. We can find no good authority for this story, although we have heard it from several distinct sources. We set it down as a "camp rumor."—Picayune.

Correspondence of the Charleston News.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 21, 1846.

The news by the steamer, relative to the offered mediation of England between us and Mexico, is hailed with delight, as a harbinger of peace, but the general impression is that the possession of California, to us, must be an indispensable condition.

From certain movements which have recently been made here, there is a strong presumption that Mr. Clay is still considered as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency.

You will perceive that J. G. Birney has written a letter urging the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency other than himself! What magnanimity!

The volunteers who have returned to this place, their services being no longer needed, relate many interesting incidents, showing how much cowardice and courage depend upon diet, habit and moral influence. History furnishes numerous instances where brave men, in the absence of food, have

trembled at the approach of danger, and acknowledged their want of firmness. The great Duke of Marlborough was once seen to tremble on the eve of a battle, and being asked by a soldier the cause of it, the Duke made the following reply—"my body trembles at the danger my soul is about exposing it to." That there is a close affinity between the condition of the physical system and the passions, there can be but little doubt; the same man, who, under the influence of opium, would brave danger in its most giant form, is seen to shrink, like a sensitive plant, when deprived of that influence. Immediately preceding the great battle of Waterloo, Napoleon employed a guide who was well acquainted with the country, to accompany him in reconnoitering the field of battle. When the battle commenced, his peasant guide, who had never before been exposed to the tumultuous shock of hostile armies, manifested strong and decided indications of fear, dodging from side to side at the sound of the shot.

Napoleon observed it, and taxed him with cowardice, which he acknowledged. He then reasoned with him on the absurdity of his conduct. "Do you not know, said he, that there is a power infinitely superior to man, who rules and governs all, and who holds our destinies! If this be true, of which there can be no doubt, you cannot die until your time arrives; why then dodge the sound of a bell! when you hear it, it has passed you; and besides, when dodging the mere sound of one shot, you may throw yourself in the way of another." This reasoning had the effect. It banished all suggestions of fear, and the guide afterwards rode erect and steady, and manifested no indications of fear. Without indorsing the questionable doctrine of Napoleon, I mention this circumstance to show how much we are under the influence of moral power, or the force of reason, respecting both cowardice and courage.

The bilious and intermittent fevers still continue in the newly settled portions of the city, to an unprecedented extent. In many instances the Ague and Fever has been entirely cured by the adoption of a remedy used by the Spaniards in the Island of Cuba. It is simply a mixture of strong coffee, sweetened with an equal quantity of lemon juice. The proportions are, three quarters of an ounce of coffee, ground fine, with two ounces of lemon juice and three of water, the mixture to be drank warm and fasting. It is also a singular fact, that the application of a bandage, wound round the right foot and leg, from the toes to the groin, and another bandage wound around the opposite or left hand and arm, from the fingers to the shoulder, drawing both pretty tight, so as to compress the muscles without impeding the circulation of the blood, the shake will be much shortened by it; but the bandages must be loosened gradually when the shake is going off.

The Answer from Mexico.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes that a letter has been received from the U. S. squadron in the Gulf, which gives as the substance of the Mexican government's response to the peace proposition, that they refuse to listen to any propositions until the land and naval forces of the United States are withdrawn from the territories of Mexico. The writer of the Washington letter says that he is strongly assured that this is the substance of the intelligence received by the President on Saturday evening. It is strange that there is no mention of this matter in the Washington papers. It is, however, by no means improbable, that such may have been the character of the Mexican reply. It is one worthy of a greater nation.

A Convention of the friends of the proposed Railroad from Raleigh to Camden, met in Cheraw, on the 14th inst. Delegates attended from North Carolina, and from Marlborough and Chesterfield Districts, in this State.

The Convention defined no particular route for the road, leaving that to be settled hereafter. It seems to have been determined that the road should pass from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and thence to the South-Carolina line at some point to be determined by the people of South-Carolina.

A Convention is to be held for the same purpose, at Fayetteville, on the first Monday in November.

Greenville Mountaineer.

The Mormon War

The last intelligence from Nauvoo, is that on Friday evening the 11th inst. a battle had taken place near Nauvoo, between 800 Anties and 500 Mormons, which lasted two hours, and in which from 8 to 15 men were killed among the Anties and 1 killed and 2 wounded among the Mormons.

It was expected that the battle would be renewed next morning.

On the 12th inst. another battle was fought at Nauvoo between the Mormons and the Anties, which lasted about an hour and a-half. The Anties advanced upon the city, and the Mormons entrenched themselves in the houses. The battle was bravely fought on both sides—the Mormons retreating as the Anties advanced, until the cannon balls of the latter were exhausted, when they retreated in good order, back to their camp. There were none killed on part of the Anties, and only six wounded.—The loss on the part of the Mormons is not stated.

There is no telling where this matter will end; both parties appearing determined to fight it out. In the meanwhile the Illinois magistracy is either sound asleep or recreant to their duty, and the State is given up to the most disgraceful anarchy.

Cincinnati Enquirer tells a pretty good story of a gentleman who became greatly enamored of a lady with whom he danced at a late ball at the Masonic Hall. On handing her to a seat he begged to know if he might wait upon her the next day.

"Why, no, sir, I think not to-morrow, as I shall be engaged," replied the bewitching creature; "but I'll tell you when you may."

"Well," said the delighted lover. "Suppose you drop in on Wednesday evening, then my husband and myself will be alone, as the children will spend the evening at my sister's."

He vanished. Look out for Counterfeits.—It is said that large numbers of four dollar and ten dollar bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina are in circulation. The bills are represented as so skilfully executed that the best judges of the genuine bills would have difficulty in detecting the counterfeits.

Spurious twenty dollar bills on the Bank of Charleston, S. C. are also in circulation. They have a vignette representing a railroad and mountain scenery. No such plate was ever used by the Bank.—Jeffersonian.

"Willy," said a doting parent at the breakfast table to an abridged edition of himself, who had just entered the grammar class at the High School, "Willy, my dear, will you pass the butter?"

"Certainly, but it takes me to partle anything. Butter is a common subthan'ive, neuter gender, agreeeth with hot buck-wheat cakes, and it's governed by thugar loath molatheths understood."

From the Warrenton, (Va.) Flag of '98.

Speech of Mr. Dallas.

We give below the substance of Mr. Dallas' remarks in this place on the occasion of a public dinner given him by the Democrats of Fauquier.

Fellow-Citizens of Fauquier County: My first emotion is to return my thank for the kindness which has prompted you to invite me to meet with you on this festive occasion, and for the kind and complimentary manner in which you have spoken, in the toast just read, of my recent act of giving a casting vote in favor of the customs bill of 1846.

Let me say to you that I claim no merit for that act. I only discharged my duty when the forms of legislation brought the bill within my power. If there be any thing to commend that bill—and in my opinion there is much—the merit of it belongs to others. To the President, first, belongs the merit of that bill, and of its ultimate success. Next in the order of merit for this measure, stands the able Secretary of the Treasury; and next to him that firm, well-trodden, and indefatigable Democrat, the chairman of the committee of ways and means in the House of Representatives.—The Vice President has but little part in the Legislation. It fell to my lot, however, to be called upon to give the casting vote in favor of the engrossment of the bill. And while some circumstances made it painful, the way of duty was plain. My vote was a simple homage to the great principle of representative responsibility. The ballot box in 1844 had marked out the path of duty; and I had only to obey its command. This was on my part an easy and a just course. To have done otherwise, would have been to disregard my pledges and the wishes of those who elected me. I was a stranger to you when nominated for the office which I now hold; and my opinions, perhaps, alike unknown. You placed a generous, though apparently imprudent, confidence in my political opinions and fidelity, when, under these circumstances, you gave me your suffrages. The Convention which nominated me gave me to

understand what principles were to guide me in my future course. With this understanding I accepted the nomination. And this day I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that my Democratic brethren in the old Dominion feel that they have not been disappointed by my action. For this act, then, which has elicited from you such warm expressions of approbation, I claim no high degree of merit.

Fellow-citizens, I will not close these remarks without adverting to the acts of this administration which you have aided in calling into power. Many bold and important measures have been proposed and consummated by it and the Congress which has just closed its session. These will have a market effect, for weal or woe, upon the future history of our government, and the prosperity of our country. And, in my humble judgement, their tendency and effect, if fairly tried, will be only beneficial.

During this administration, Texas has merged her sovereignty into that of this happy Union. The "lone star" has risen to a place in our bright constellation of States. What an homage is this to our republican institution! When was it before that one nation cheerfully laid its sovereignty at the feet of another, asking admission to its blessings and its fortunes? This glorious event is unparalleled in the history of nations.

But we are told of the expenses of the war growing out of the annexation of Texas. Let me observe that it is a primary principle of Democracy to avoid war—These expenses may be great. But what do we get for them? Land and citizens, and additional commerce! All this we get; but these are nothing, compared with the glory and renown we gain from the brilliant achievements on the battle fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. A-broad among other nations, the glory of those achievements has given us a fame more extensive, and a position more elevated than we had ever before possessed.—Nothing less than such deeds of valor and renown as have arisen from this war, could have given us the exalted position which we now hold in the estimation of foreign nations.

It would have been well enough before entering on this war, before we had declared, in last June, that a state of war existed, to have calculated the probable expense. At least, this would have been an inquiry proper for that time. But it is too late, now when our National fame has risen so high, from the valor of our arms on the plains of those battle fields, to talk of the expense of the war. This alone has more than repaid us for all it cost.

Again, the world has seen, that, in six weeks, 50,000 volunteers could be thrown on the extreme border of the Union, anxious to brave the risks and dangers of the camp and battle field, to succor their beloved and needy country. We have heard of conscriptions in the old world, and of the other means of resort to raise soldiers. But in this free country, at the sound of the trumpet, 500,000 freemen would gladly quit their homes to assert the rights and honor of their country. Monarchs, statesmen and scholars in the old world must regard this as an evidence of the great virtue of our citizens, and of the strength of our institutions. Men must love their institutions, when they so cheerfully leave their homes, and court danger to preserve and defend them.

But the Oregon difficulty has been disposed of, and with the assent of Virginia. This subject, which has long threatened to involve us in a more calamitous war than the one in which we are now engaged, is now adjusted. The people are satisfied; and they have gone to the Pacific. The territory is ours, without danger of further collision.

The constitutional Treasury, an object started for 11 years ago, has been secured; and a complete separation between Bank and State, effected. We need have no apprehensions of the money power injuriously effecting our institutions. The Treasury is now under the care of the people, by their own chosen officers, free from the control of Bank influence. Some persons may think it strange, that I should thus speak of a Bank, when, in 1832, in the Senate of the United States, I presented a memorial for the re-charter of the U. S. Bank. The Bank was then a cherished object with Pennsylvania; and I had often been instructed to vote for its re-charter. The Vice President now obeys instructions, and he always did it. He did it recently, and always will continue to do it. Thus he acted with regard to the Tariff, and thus with the Bank.

Again, the Bank, then thought honest, became a politician; and took arms, not a-

gainst a sea of troubles, but of Democrats. Then, decided Democrats dealt it unsparring blows, until it has become in the language of the toast; and of Mr. Webster, "an obsolete idea." Let it alone in its glory.

What more has the last Democratic Congress effected? It has passed a new Tariff. This is not free trade; but it is much nearer to free trade, than the Tariff of 1842. It is a Tariff well-digested, honest, kindly and justly dealing. Twenty-eight millions must be raised from the American people; and, while this revenue is raised from imposts, there can be no such thing as free trade. But the Tariff of 1846 reduced the taxes of the people, and takes from the tariff of 1842 its odious, unequal, and deceitful provisions. Minimum and specific duties are abolished, and the great principle of ad valorem substituted. This latter mode of assessing the duty is just and mild—just between the poor and the rich.

Take an illustration of the operation of specific duties. Two coats are bought at Havre for the Richmond market—one for \$50 for the rich man, the other for \$10 for the poor man. The one is superfine; the other, coarse. Gentlemen who are fond of specifics say, that they are both coats, and must pay alike—a specific tax of \$15. The fine coat costs \$65; the other \$25—that is, the rich man pays a tax of 30 per cent, the poor man 150 per cent. It is true that this effect of specifics may be avoided by a very complicated arrangement. As to frauds, they may be perpetrated in regard to the length and weight of articles, as well as in regard to their value. But this is going more nicely into this difficult subject than I had intended.

The last Congress deserves to be called, at least by democrats, the great Congress. It has accomplished more for the people than any other. Democrats say that the ship is now launched. They have rigged and manned her well. Let them navigate her with care and attention, and she will bring immense profit to the people.

In order to give you some idea how the ship should be navigated, I present you the following sentiment:

Thomas Jefferson! The Virginia Pilot that gave to our Union the only compass and chart by which her helmsmen can avoid every shoal and weather every storm.

The Meeklenburg Jeffersonian states that the operators at Shields' Gold Mine, in Moore county, have lately found several large pieces of gold—one weighed over a pound.

Lieut. Andrews of the U. S. Army is at Asheville, where he will remain two months on the recruiting service.

Dr. Gage, of Union, S. C. has sent the Editors of the Columbia Carolinian a four legged rooster, well grown and about four months old.

Some one from North Carolina has presented a New York editor with a golden pippin, measuring 15 inches and a half, and weighing 25 ounces.

Many people drop tears at the sight of distress, who would do better to drop a six-pence.

A Dutchman bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave as a reason—"Dat as he lofid to rise early, he had no dig to do but pull a spring and he could wake himself.

Application is to be made to the next legislature of North Carolina, to make a new county out of parts of Granville and Wake.

Niblo's splendid Garden and Theatre, New York, have been destroyed by fire; it will be rebuilt immediately, on a more magnificent scale.

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your wearing another woman's hair upon your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife. "My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wear another sheep's wool on your back. There now." Poor Mr. Smith sneaked off.

Alexander the Great seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a parcel of human bones, asked the philosopher what he was looking for.

"That which I cannot find," was the reply, "the difference between your father's bones and those of his negroes."

It is said that there is a place in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where the weather is so hot that they have to put their hoe cakes into snow banks to keep them from burning.

There is an old maid West, so wrinkled and tough, that she uses her forehead to grate nutmegs on.

A Delaware peach grower in 1845 realized \$15,000 from his peach crop. This year his crop will fall several thousand dollars short of his expenses.