

The "Leonidas" Letter—Its avowed author.

If any injustice has been done to General Pillow in the matter of connecting his name with the authorship of the "Leonidas Letter," it has been a serious one...

We have seen a letter written by Gen. Pillow to a gentleman of this city, in which he denies, in the most emphatic terms, any knowledge of the contents of the "Leonidas letter," before it was sent to the United States for publication.

The letter from Gen. Pillow, to which we allude, enclosed what purported to be a copy of a letter addressed to the editors of this paper by Major A. W. Burns...

Having thus given to General Pillow the full benefit of his own statement—a course we have pursued towards him in regard to every rumor or report disadvantageous to him, which we have copied from other papers or permitted other persons to make in our columns—now insert the following letter, premising, that besides General Pillow's own statements, we have also published the writings of his friends in his defence, whenever they came to us in an authentic manner.

When Gen. Pillow was arrested, I understood that it was for altogether another matter, which I learned after he had received his charges, that in them was introduced the charge of writing, or causing to be written, the Leonidas letter, in which I was named as its author.

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The Taylor State Committee.

We published the names of the gentlemen composing this committee, a few days ago, as a matter of record; and to "preserve the record" of Taylorism in Pennsylvania, take great pleasure in laying before the public the following manly and sensible letters of Messrs. Muhlenberg and Smith, of Berks county.

Mr. M. is a son of the late lamented H. A. Muhlenberg, and, of course, a consistent republican; and Mr. S. is one of the Berks'. It is well remarked in these letters to the chairman of the State Committee, that so long as Taylorism had the semblance of a democratic movement, they felt disposed to favor it; but, like good democrats, when they found it mixed up with chicken-hearted non-partyism, federalism, and worse than all, fanaticism, in the shape of nationalism, they could have nothing more to do with it.

Mr. M. perceives by the papers that the late Taylor convention, assembled at Harrisburg, has appointed me a member of the State Central Committee. I respectfully beg leave to decline the appointment, and request you to have my name withdrawn.

As long as the Taylor movement was a democratic one—as long as I believed General Taylor to be a democrat—I was his candid and sincere supporter. The course I advocated at all times was, that if he were a democrat, it was the policy of the democratic party to make him its leader, as they had done with General Jackson. The correctness of his principles was, however, an indispensable prerequisite.

The letters which have appeared since that time, as well as the abandonment of a democratic organization, are sufficient to convince all that General Taylor is not with us. However much, therefore, I may admire the man, I cannot consent to abandon my principles for his sake. A democrat I ever have been, and ever will be.

The use of my name in the recent convention was entirely unauthorized. For some time I had seen, with regret, that the assurances I had received, that at the proper time Gen. Taylor would announce his principles to those of the democratic party, were not destined to be verified. I therefore withdrew as much as possible from the movement, and under no circumstances would I have attended a non-party convention. My absence should have prevented this unexpected use of my name.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY A. MUHLENBERG.

To J. J. C. CANTINE, Esq., Chairman State Taylor Central Committee.

READING, March 2, 1848.

For the reason assigned in the above letter of Henry A. Muhlenberg, in which I concur, you will please have my name withdrawn from the Taylor State Central Committee. It was placed there without my knowledge or consent.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE SMITH.

PILOCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, notice was given by Samuel Bigger, then Governor of Indiana, in a newspaper, a newspaper printed in the city of New York, for one month, of the intention of the State of Indiana, to let or sell her public works to companies, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the continuation of the construction of all or any part of the public works of this State by private companies, and for authorizing the board of internal improvements, to provide for the continuation of the construction of an act entitled 'an act to provide for the continuation of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to Pendleton, Hanover and Anderson,'" approved January 25, 1848...

Therefore, I, James W. Dean, Governor of the State of Indiana, being fully satisfied from all that has been done and acted in the premises, that all the provisions of the act aforesaid, have been substantially complied with, and that no other company, association, individual or individuals, having made application to continue the construction of said public work, from Indiana to Pendleton, Hanover and Anderson, do by this my act of authority, ratify and confirm the said act, make known to all whom these presents shall come, that the company aforesaid, by the name and style of the Pendleton and Indianapolis Railroad, is duly organized, and entitled to the rights and privileges, franchises and immunities conferred by the acts aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, the 14th day of February, 1848, the 22d year of the State of Indiana, in the 22d year of the Independence of the United States, the 72d.

By order of the Governor, JAS. WHITCOMB, JOH. H. THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

A TEXT—IMPROVED—Under this head is the following in the New York Tribune: The address of the Taylor meeting at Niblo's Garden, alludes to our eminent Whig Statesman, especially Mr. Clay, as men whom the authors would like to support, if there were a fair chance of success in so doing—but, they add, "The experience of the past, the facts of the present, and the prospects of the future give emphatic warning, which we cannot safely disregard, that the man whom the Whigs shall nominate must be one whose name has never been mingled in party conflicts—whose nomination would awaken no slumbering resentments, and call to mind no bitter thoughts inherited from past events—whose name has never divided the country into hostile ranks, and formed between them a gulf impassable from either side."

Mr. Ashton moved that the Senate go into executive session, which motion was agreed to.

HOUSE.—As usual a long time was occupied in the reception and reference of memorials.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, March 10, P. M. Senate.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of H. M. Smith, and also a bill for the relief of Stalkers & Hill.

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HOUSE.—This being Private Bill day, the House, after disposing of some unimportant business, resolved itself into committee of the whole House upon private bills. Mr. Broadhead in the Chair, and after reading a bill for the relief of H. M. Smith, reported and reported progress, and soon afterwards adjourned.

Four Steamboats Burned.

The steamers Avon, John J. Harlan, Leitch, and H. Reina, were burned at our wharf last night. Avon, which was from Pittsburgh, discharging, had on board 2000 boxes of goods, nearly all destroyed; lost owned by Pittsburgh, and valued at about \$14,000; partially insured. H. Reina, bound for Nashville; had 25 tons of flour, lard, &c., on board, lost owned by Cumberland Iron Works, valued at \$4000; no insurance. Cape and Hart, decked and from Tenn. bound, owned by Hill & Lockwood, and Officers, had about 20 tons groceries and dry goods, lost owned by same, latter not insured; lost worth about \$12,000, but insured. Laclede, owned here, on freight, valued at \$12,000, insured for \$5,000. A barge was also burned, which had twenty-five tons of Bacon on board, it was saved in a damaged condition.

CONGRESSIONAL. THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, March 9th, P. M. SENATE.—At the usual hour the Senate was called to order, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Beveridge inquired of the President of the Senate whether the Secretary of War had made an appeal to the Resolution of December 10, 1847, calling for the number of troops sent to Mexico, the number killed in battle, together with the number who have died of diseases of the climate and of wounds.

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NEW YORK, WALL STREET.

STATEMENT of the affairs of this institution at the close of the Year 1847, from the commencement, say February 14, 1847, to February 1, 1848.

RECEIPTS. Amount received from premiums first year, \$7,253,000. Amount received from second year, 11,909,000. Amount received from third year, 11,909,000. Amount received from fourth year, 11,909,000. Amount received from fifth year, 11,909,000.

DISBURSEMENTS. Losses by death in 1847, \$17,150,000. Losses by death in 1848, 17,000,000. Amount paid for commission to agents, 68,100,000. Amount paid for salaries, 31,500,000.

Net accumulated fund, \$463,968,371.

How disposed of: Dividend of 20 per cent on amount due holders on policies, say \$88,922,000. Balance for reserve, 10,234,960.

Number of policies issued, 470. Amount due from agents, 31,500,000. Amount due from bonds and mortgages, 3,410,000.

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The Great Popular Medicine.

Of the day—Fast amount used per month—The numerous and successful cures of cholera, dysentery, biliousness, and other ailments upon bilious fevers, and fever and ague—Great excitement among the doctors.

I have admitted, on all hands, the most extraordinary and valuable medicine in general use. It not only acts as a specific upon bilious and typhoid fevers, cholera, and fever and ague of the west and south, but in all diseases of debility, weakness, and indigestion, it is equally efficacious.

It is a powerful cathartic, and its action is upon the bowels, and it is equally efficacious in all cases of biliousness, dysentery, and cholera.

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EDWIN M. CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity. He is in receipt of the best architectural plans for cottages and other buildings, with full specifications, and is prepared to execute the same in the most skillful manner.

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