TEXAS AND ENGLAND.

The statements of the following letter, written at Galveston, and published in a late New Orleans Tropic, are of such an extraordinary character, that without additional evidence of their truth few will be disposed to give them credence. The Tropic, however, says that the means of the writer for obtaining authentic information are equal to those of any gentleman in the reaublic, and that his statements may be relied on implicitly. Taken in connexion with the late givings out of Messrs. Wise, Gilmer, and others high in the confidence of the administration at Washington, relative to the evidence in existence of certain negotiations now going on between England and Texas, by which the institutions of slavery is to be abolished in the latter republic, the whole thing is curious, and not devoid of interest.—Ter. Gazette.

General Murphy, United States Charge to Texas, has left the seat of Government, (Washington) and is now in this city. Strange rumors are afloat—about the cause of his removal from thence—and other matters in connection therewith. Mr. Abell, bearer of despatches for the United States Government, who was wrecked on the Sarah Barnes, will, I hope, be more fortunate on the schooner Galveston, which conveys this letter, and reach his government in safety. On his arrival at Washington City, there will be some strange developments made public, which are topics of daily conversation in Texas. Although you will discover nothing but DARK HINTS from the press, I will draw aside the veil, Messrs. Editors, for your especial benefit, as I remember to have seen in your paper frequent predictions of the very treason which I have now the mortification to announce. It is this: That General Murphy suspected some secret machinations between the British and Texan Governments, highly detrimental to the United States interests, and forthwith set about discovering the nature of the mystery. This he was enabled to do during President Houston's absence at the Indian Treaty Ground—he being furnished with well authenticated and undoubted copies of the entire treasonable correspondence held by the President with the representatives of the British and Mexican Governments—binding himself to send commissions to recognize the nominal sovereignty of Mexico, provided that Government will thereupon cede Texas to Great Britain, for a consideration! Texas will then be a British province, by cession from Mexico, and consent of the Executive of the Republic! the confirmation of the Senate and sanction of the people can be relied on, (it is supposed,) after sustaining the ordeal which the President has led them through.—Once a province of Great Britain, and the immediate abolition of slavery follows as a matter of course; but a consideration is secured for the slave-holder. Free ports, cheap goods, smuggling, and the consequent influx of European population, will soon compensate the people for the empty name of a Republic, which has mocked their ears during Houston's arbitrary reign! But what, you ask, is the Traitor's reward?—GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR LIFE, with a large salary, and a high sounding title, will bribe Houston TO SELL HIS COUNTRY!!! The correspondence which I allude to fully explains the mystery of the President's war against the Navy. The vessels were to be sold in New Orleans last spring; after which the Mexican Navy were to take Galveston, and control the coast; to be secured by a formidable inland invasion. The session to England was then to follow, by agreement; and the people of Texas would look on their new masters as very saviours, and adopt any form of government that their deliverers might prescribe. The contumacy of Commodore Moore defeated this well contrived plan, and he deserves the execration of every lover of the 'British policy." I believe that the plan is now maturing for the delivery of Texas into the hands of Mexico this fall. Pray God that the Galveston Caucus may prove as successful in thwarting the President as Commodore Moore was last spring. I fear that the prolonged detention of Mr. Abell, bearer of despatches, will operate most injuriously on the affairs of Texas, for things are hastening to a grand denoument, which will prove fatal to the young Republic unless the Eagle can rescue the victim from the Lion's claws!

I have given you the outlines of the mysterious and secret policy of President Houston, which has so long been misinterpreted by his friends, and scarce believed possible by his enemies. You will learn full particulars from your own Government in a very short time, by confirming all that I have said, and adding largely to the list of enormities attempted to be perpetrated by President Houston.

The above facts have been withheld by the press in Texas; but as they are topics of daily conversation in the streets, I see no objection to calling on Louisiana to watch her neighbor! You may rest assured, gentlemen, that I am retailing to you no vague rumor, but facts which have been derived from the most indisputable source.

GALVESTON.

To the Editors of the Tropic.

The widow of the bold and uncompromising William Legget is now in New York, suffering from poverty and sickness. It is too often the case that those who stand *before* the world for years laboring with the most self-sacrificing devotion for the cause of truth, sow only for others to reap the fruit of their toils. The friends of the lamented Legget talk of raising the means of comfort for his distressed widow, but while they talk, she pines in sorrow and distress. The day seems not yet to have arrived, when those who labor most for their fellow men, are the most cherished by the world. The frothy demagogue then attains a high elevation, when he has neither the ability nor the virtue requisite for the proper discharge of its duties, whilst the gifted and the true toil on, unhonored and unrewarded. How many noisy and brainless politicians have acquired distinction by appropriating to their own use the thoughts and arguments of Legget, while the family of the noble author have been living in obscurity and want!—Mo. Rep.

Capt. Taylor, of the schooner Kathleen of Philadelphia from the coast of Africa, has brought with him three 'Crown birds' from the interior of that country. In appearance they somewhat resemble a crane or stork, but have very handsome plumage and carry themselves with much grace. The top of the head is crowned with a tuft of soft spear-like feathers, very fine and diverging in every direction.—U. S. Gazette.

MOST VALUABLE INVENTION.—The editor of the Albany Argus in speaking of the Fair of the American Institute, lately held in the city of New York, makes mention of a Portable Grist Mill, which was exhibited there, by the inventor, (a gentleman of Bridgeport, Conn.) It embraces one run of stone, and is turned by horse power, and the inventor will warrant that it will make as good flour as the best mills of Rochester. One of these portable mills, the cost of which is only $110, with the use of two horses will turn off 27 barrels of flour per day. Another the cost of which is the trifle of $60, with one horse, will turn off 13 barrels per day. The construction is simple, and the machinery easily kept in order. A mill of this description would be of almost incalculable value in this extensive prairie country of ours—particularly where water privileges are scarce. The trifling expense of such a mill, together with the great and many conveniences which it affords, will, we hope, convince our farming population of its vast usefulness, and induce them to provide themselves with it without delay. Its weight is from five hundred to one thousand pounds. We heard it stated that a gentleman of this city intends to bring one out in the course of next summer.—Miners' Express.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following incident as having occurred at a large temperance meeting in the city of Norwich, England.

It is long since I have been more struck with an amend honorable for inconsiderate censure than that of the Bishop of Norwich to Father Matthew, at the recent immense temperance gathering in the city of Norwich. The prelate delivered a very earnest address in behalf of the cause. Let me quote the rest:

"And now, reverend sir, and friend from another island, allow me to greet you—(addressing Father Matthew, who rose amidst enthusiastic applause.) I meet you not here as a Roman Catholic priest. I differ from your creed, and I candidly and openly avow in your presence, and before this great assembly, that I am hostile to it. But, reverend sir, I meet you here in a more noble and comprehensive character—I meet you here not as a priest, but as a Christian brother. [The right reverend prulate here crossed before the chairman, and extended his hand to Father Matthew, which was cordially grasped and shaken by the latter, amidst the most deafening cheers.] I meet you, I repeat it, as a Christian brother, upon neutral ground, where all denominations of Christians may delight to visit and unite together in a common and holy cause. [Hear hear.] I have watched your conduct, sir, for many a year. Yes, sir, long since, as you may remember, when I censured you in public—nay, may I not add, abused you? I have watched your proceedings. Those public reports, upon which I founded these proceedings, I subsequently discovered to be founded in malignancy and falsehood. [Hear.] The result was, sir, that I appealed to you as a Christian and as a man of honor to let me know really how the case stood. You answered me most nobly and honorably, and I believed you. I abused you, sir, no more. I felt, sir, that some apology was due from me for the wrong I had done you, and here I am to receive you. [Hear.]

THE TEXAS QUESTION.—The following is an extract of a letter from Washington to the New Hampshire Patriot:

"The Texas question bids fair to agitate the country soon, more than ever the Missouri question did. It is to involve in its consideration not only our relations with ourselves, as individuals or States, but our relations with foreign powers. The discussion of the subject at the coming session of Congress will be warm, if not angry—and it is more than probable that this great question will give rise to new combinations of parties. One thing may be relied upon: the administration is determined to counteract the ridiculous designs of England, and prevent their accomplishment—and to effectually succeed, there is now said to be but one course of policy advisable; that is, the annexation of Texas to this country."

POLAND AGAIN STRUGGLING FOR FREEDOM.—Poland may one day be free again At least her people still hope. A London letter writer remarks, that the state of Poland, however apparently helpless and hopeless, has of late called forth an additional feeling of sympathy. Her nationality appears to slumber only; for a well organized conspiracy has been discoved at Warsaw, consisting of 3,000 persons, whose object was to effect a revolution.—About 300 have been arrested. May God preserve them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
TERRITORY OF IOWA, }

Supreme Court in and for said Territory.

IN the case of JONAS CLARK of Muscatine county, a decreed bankrupt.

THE creditors of the said Jonas Clark and other persons interested, will take notice, that on the 10th day of May. A. D. 1843, the court aforesaid, in the said Territory, ordered a decree of bankruptcy to be entered in favor of the said Jonas Clark, and that his application for the benefit of the bankrupt law should stand continued for the second hearing, to the 2d day of January, A. D. 1844, at the Capitol of said Territory, in Iowa City, and the said case was referred to Arthur Washburn of Muscatine county, the Commissioner in bankruptcy in said case, appointed by the court, before whom you may appear and have the said petitioner examined under oath, prove your claims, or show cause at the second hearing in court at the time aforesaid, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted. The assignee appointed in this case is Charles Mattoon, Esq. of Muscatine county.

Attest, GEO. S. HAMPTON, Cl'k.
of the Supreme Court, Iowa Territory.

W. G. WOODWARD, Solicitor.

Sept. 8, 1843—44-10w.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
TERRITORY OF IOWA, }

Supreme Court in and for said Territory.

In the case of HENRY FUNK of Muscatine County, a decreed Bankrupt.

The creditors of the said HENRY FUNK and other persons interested, will take notice, that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1843, the Court aforesaid, the said Territory, ordered a decree of bankruptcy to be entered in favor of the said HENRY FUNK, and that his application for the benefit of the bankrupt law should stand continued for the second hearing to the 2d day of January, A. D. 1844, at the capitol of said Territory in Iowa City, and the said case was refered to Arthur Washburn of Muscatine County, the commissioner in Bankruptcy in said case appointed by the Court, before whom you may appear and have the said petitioner examined under oath, prove your claims or show cause at the second hearing in Court at the time aforesaid, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted. The assignee appointed in this case is Charles Mattoon Esq. of Muscatine County.

Attest, GEO. S. HAMPTON, Clerk,
of the Supreme Court, Iowa Territory.

Whicher & Hastings, Sol'rs.
