Burning of the G. P. Griffith-Full particulars of the disaster—Fearful loss of Life.

We are indebted to Capt. Norton, Express messenger, for the following extra from the Cleveland True Democrat.

Monday, June 17th, 1 o'clock P. M.

Death has visited us in fearful form and with ter

The steamer G. P. Griffith, was consumed about daylight this morning, and we fear some two hun-dred souls perished amid flame and water!

When first the alarm was given, the passengers were cool and collected. It was thought the boat could reach the land-for which she was steeringand that thus all would be saved.

But, sadly, the steamer struck upon a sand bar, half a mile off shore, and then panic reigned. The passengers, according to those who were saved, became wild with despair, and plunged madly into the water as if life was safe there! Death, alas! came to them amid the gurgling sounds of the watery waste, and by scores they left their home on earth, for their home, we hope, in heaven. Of the cause of the fire, we know nothing. And

the saved, unfortunately, can explain nothing .-They were asleep and in bed. All they know is, that about three o'clock-or about day-break-the alarm of fire was given. The shore was in sight. Hope said it could be reached, and all were still.— But when the bar was struck, nope was converted into despair, and, wildly, death by fire was shunned to meet death amid the waters. The passengers plunged into the lake, and but few were saved. The number of passengers on board is thus stated

Steerage, Crew. 326 Total.

Mr. R. G. Parks-Postmaster of Rochester, Pa. and well known to our citizens, was aboard, and one of the saved. We give his account as he gaye it to

He was roused at or near 4 A. M. The fire was then burning in the rims of the chimneys of the boat. They were distant from land 3 miles. The second mate ordered the boat ashore which was immediately obeyed. When within half a mile of shore she grounded.

The flames had not then bust out in the forward part of the cabin. But immediately after the pilot house was enveloped. The command was then given from one of the

officers to the passengers to save themselves. Many of them immediately jumped overboard, when the Cantain called to the men below to throw the wood, which was on fire, overboard.

Men then in the cabin, and on the lower deck, jumped overboard in crowds, some twenty at a time. The Captain remained on the upper deck, near his state-room, forward of the wheel-house. After all the passengers had jumped overboard the Captain threw the barber's wife, his mother-in-law, wife and child, into the lake, and plunged in himself. He remained a moment on the surface, when with his wife in his arms, they both sank together.

Not a a female or child-fifteen were countedwas saved except the barber's wife.

There was, at least, according to Mr. Park's estimate, two hundred and fifty emigrants! [chiefly from England and Germany] forty-five or fifty cabin passengers, besides the crew, numbering about

The number of those saved on the beach, was conty forty!

Mr. Parks was on the wheel. He could not swim. While there, scores floated round him, shricking madly, Save me, save me! He could do nothing. He felt like giving up. But with a few others he held on, and soon the struggle was over, and all was quiet save the sound of the waters as they beat against the charred hull of the steamer. This was the first trip Captain Roby had made.

The people on the shore were alive with anxiety, and did all they could to relieve them. After daylight, search was made for the bodies.

Two and three were taken up at a time; and they were laid upon the shore.

It was a sad sight to behold. Their reguiem, the moaning of the surf; their death-place, the wild lake shore. Stranger and relative lay there, young a Word to the L and old, as quietly and still as if in their temples

naught had ever burned save what might be incense gave of the bread making machine of Dr. Lewis, exin Heaven! No books were saved. A list, therefore, of the names of passengers cannot be given. These we (that is, wife, self, and a couple of friends in a fammust catch up as we can. The accident has been attended with a fearful loss of life—as fearful as any we have had-and every means should be taken-

not only to pay every respect to the dead—but to as-certain the cause of the disaster and the names of of those who have perished.

The steambart Troy, which arrived this morning in fremented bread. Here is the recipe for a good in fremented bread. Here is the recipe for a good circle land large grouph to fill a common bread name. litional particulars:

Losr .- Capt, Roby, wife and daughter. Michael Juno, 3d engineer. Mr. Mann, wheelsman.

Dany, 1st porter.
Tillum and Paulding, saloon keepers. Wife and child of Wm. Tinkcom.

Leonard, porter.

upon the beach near the scene of the disaster when Known to be saved about 40, among whom are Mr. Stebbins, the 1st engineer-the clerk, Wm.

Tinkum, and Franklin Heith. The Troy has 9 dead bodies on board, the wife and 4 children of Franklin Heith. The other 4 bodies are those of the crew.

The flags of the shipping in this port were at half

must yesterday afternoon as a token of sorrow at The boat was insured in this city for \$27,775, as

In the Astor Co., New York, \$6,000; North Western, \$6,000; Buffalo Mutual, \$6,000; Buffalo Merchants' Mutual, \$5,000; Lexington, \$2,500; Columbia, 82,275.

The destruction of the steamer Griffith was attended with a more awful destruction of life than any very early hour in the morning, yet quite light, , whet all was calm, the waters smooth and the vessel but a short distance from shore, it can hardly be supposed possible that two hundred and sixty or three hunwithin the space of twenty mintes. Yet such seems to have been the case. The moment the alarm was

Those who were saved, state that it became necessary, to escape from being burned, to leave the The firman entities the present occupants of land to boat, within some eight minutes after the first alarm become proprietors, subjects only to a third extend was given; that fifteen to twenty females were seen to plunge at the same moment into the water, and of all hazard, in such numbers that they went to the the ruin which at that time threatened its impover-

he had one by one helped into the water rather than

see them perish by fire.

He got a boat and assistance, and returned. was the water, that he could see the bodies on the bottom as distinctly as upon its surface. He could distinguish his wife by her dress, and his children also, and had no difficulty in rescuing the bodies at once of his whole family. He took them ashore and had them put on board the Troy and brought to this

city.

The hull of the boat laid in seven feet of water, and around the wreck could be seen at the bettern, lying in groups, numbers of bodies clinched with a fast hold upon each other.

We had intended to give a list of German passengers on board, but, it is so imperfect as to be of little service, the agent of the boat here taking only the heads of families. As most, if not all, the bodies will be recovered, it is supposed that a list of the

passengers may yet be made out.
The steamer Empire, ou her way down, last evening, passed a scow, on its way to Cleveland, with a lare number of bodies taken from the water, most of whom were cabin passengers.-Buffalo Re-

"JENNY LIND CHEWING TORACCO" is the lates ngtion in Virginia. Just think of Jenny chewing?

Light and Heat from Water.

The discovery of Mr. Paine, the production of Light and Heat by decomposing Water, is either the greatest achievement of Science or the most stupenduous humbug of the age. The value of the discovery is soon to be tested by experiments on a grand scale, and the public will await further developements with the greatest interest. The N.Y. Tribune of Thursday has the following on the sub-

We yesterday conversed with an intelligent gen tleman who had visited Worcester for the express purpose of examining into the alleged discovery, and who assured us that after using every means tect imposizion he had become satisfied that there was none whatever. He himself produced hydrogen in liberal quantities, from a jar of water which he placed upon a table, entirely isolated from every other source from which gas could be derived; he even went so far as to detach the machine from the clockwork, by which it is usually put in motion and turned it with his own hands. He came away convinced of the genuiness of the discovery, and only uncertain as to whether it could be applied on a sufficiently large scale to perform the entire lighting and heating of a great city like New York or Lon-

But the opinion of an individual can have little effect in settling the public mind as to whether Mr. Payne has produced the mightest discovery yet made or only a grand and ingenious humbug. That question cannot be answered by abstract reasoning or general assertions on either side, but only by a conclusive experiment on such a scale and in such a manner as to silence every doubt. Such an experiment we are happy to say is now on foot. Arrangements are now in progress for lighting the Astor House by this process, and it is expected that the trial will be made within a month, as soon indeed, as the machine can be prepared for the purpose. That establishment is now lighted by gas made by its proprietors on the premises, and has no connection with any gas company whatever. The pipes and burners now used are perfectly adapted to burn Mr. Paine's carbonated hydrogen; all that will be neccessary, will be to attach them to the new one .-The experiment will be tried under the eye of the proprietor and other gentlemen, and collusion or trick will be impossible. Every means will be taken to ensure a fair trial, all the parties being as desirous of success as Mr. Paine or his friends can be. If it succeeds, the thing will be established. If it fails, that will be the end of the affair.

This experiment is to be made to satisfy a number of highly respectable and responsible parties who propose to buy into the patent right in case of suc-The conditions are that Mr. Paine shall bring a machine of his construction to New York and produce at a nominal expense, say five cents per thousand cubit feet, gas enough to light the Astor House for six successive nights. Before he commences, the parties in question are to deposite one hundred thousand dollars with some person acceptable to the proprietor—John C. Pedrick, Esq., of Boston, who has aided Mr. Paine in carrying on his experiments for the past two years—to be paid over to Mr. P. as soon as the trial is declared successful. This is by way of bons or guarantee, in case there should be a failure to pay over to him the sum of One Million, which is to render those parties part proprietors of the invention. The value of the patent for the United States (the city of Worcester excepted, which is reserved for Mrs. Paine) is fixed at ten millions of dollars, and a joint stock Company is to be formed to manage it. In this Company Mr. Pedrick is to hold from one-third to one-half the stock; on the remaining part which he sells the million handed over immediately on the success of the experiment is to be considered an installment, and the balance is to be made up by sales of rights. Thus the parties buying in will receive no dividends until Mr. Pedrick shall have been fully paid.

Such is the arrangement agreed upon between Mr. Pedrick and these gentlemen. If the trial here should prove successful, it will no doubt be carried into effect; if not, the New York speculators will loose nothing, and the invention will be heard of no more at present. We devoutly hope for a successful result though we shall not be very keenly disap-

A WORD TO THE LADIES-NEW MODE OF MAKING BREAD.-Our readers may remember the notice we ribited at the late fair of the Mechanics' Institute.— Having been favored by the Doctor with a recipe, we ly council,) concluded to try the experiment of bread naking on the new plan. The first two attemps were failures; but the third was crowned with triumphant success, and since then we have had bread not to be equaled by the bakers-light, moist, sweet, free from the mixture of sour and bitter usually found

Try the experiment, ladies .- Chicago Tribune. Mexico has become our Pensioner.-When our country agreed to pay Mexico \$12,000,000 at the conclusion of peace, for the cession of California, &c.,it was supposed, says the Milwaukie Wisconsin, that the money would be of service, in carrying on her government: but few imagined that they would lean on it as their only resource: yet at the recent session of the Mexican Congress, they passed laws "to appropriate each month from the U.S. indomnity, an a defray the monthly expenses of the Federal Government, to which sum they have been reduced by law.

Of the \$3,500,000 due for May, about \$2,800,000 have been already disposed of in various ways, so that cumstances too, under which so many have been lost are strange and unaccountable. Happening at a year early hour is the manifest and controlled the manifest and whole indemnity is the manifest and whole indemni only 700,000 is rendered available by the governgovernment can be maintained in Mexico after the whole indemnity is spent, and they are compelled to resort to additional taxation.

PROGRESS OF REFORM IN TURKEY .- A letter from ed possible that two handred and sixty or three hundred individuals should have met a watery grave fying account of the progress of reform in Turkey: "One of the most important events in the history of this country has just taken place, by the issue o given, a panic must have seized all on board, even a firman, which, by its future consequences, will secure the comfort and independence of its people, and be hailed as a blessing by the country at large .become proprietors, subjects only to a thithe or tenth of taxes, and not liable to any other but the ordinary and moderate tax called the Tirdi and capitatio hold of each other, struggled a moment and tax. It was by a master stroke of policy, similar to aunit to rise no more. The men werere no less panic this now adopted, that Bildwin the First proved the stricken, for they jumped into the water, regardless benefactor of Palestine, and saved Jerusalem from bottom in compact masses.

Mr. Helth states he reached shore after great effort general application, is in progress of proparation. ished people. A firman of a similar character, in its that evrey struggle he made, blood would gush from Another important measure under contemplation is his nostrils. He we entirely exhausted and had to the building of beidges. that every struggle to independ and had to the building of bridges, quays, public institutions, the stomach. Medicine was speedly administered remain some half hour before he could return to the &c., and the better conduct labor; the results are wreckate seek for his wife and lour children; whom certain, and were the Turkish authorities not hampered and intimidated by officious officials, matters would be far better, and Turkey and her people would be more atlease, more quiet and peaceable, and When he approached the wreck, so clear and placid she would long since have improved her position as

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—There arrived lately at Brownsville, Texas, a man named William Newhall, and a ludy named Miss Caroline Hawks .-They had come from the city of Zacatecas, in Mexico, several hundred miles distant and the object of their journey was marriage. They were English by birth, and Protestants. Mexican laws would not allow them to be married by Protestant rite, and they would not consent to a marriage by a Catholic priest. So they set out on their pilgrimage of love, which upon the insects which attack forest trees, terminated in their marriage on the 6th inst., by the ERTENSION OF NAVIGATION.—It appears

Presbyterian clergyman of Brownsville, CLAY FUT UNDER THE BAN OF OHIO WHIGS .- ACcording to the Journal, Judge Johnson, the whig candidate for Governor, made a market house speeced in Cincinnati, in which he came down on Clay, and gave in his adhesion to General Taylor. We be-

The Discovery of Humboldt Harbor.

Correspondence of the Tribune. San Francisco, Monday, 59th April, 1850. HORACE GREEKER, Esq.—Dear Sir: When I ast wrote to you I had seen nothing of California but the sterile-looking hills which surrounded this Bay; but since that time I have visited the Valley of the Sacramento as far up as the Yuba River, and the American Fork as far up as Mormon Island .-The country through these regions does not appear to be well suited for agriculture, and notwithstand ing the luxuriant appearance of the hills at a distance, when closely examined the grass is so sparse upon them that one is really surprised that so many cattle should be able to exist on such pasturlage.-The trees also have an aged look, and nothing in the shape of twig or sapling shows itself to replace them.
I have, however, recently made a voyage along the coast from this place to Cape St. George, on an exploring expedition in search of the outlet of Trinty River and the result of my observations of the topography of the country has given me a more cor-ect estimate of the value of California than I could ossibly have acquired without this opportunity to observe the richness of its soil, beautiful streams, nmense growth of timber and delightful climate.-Since I know that the country is so well adapted to agriculture and the gold mines, continue to yield so bundantly, I shall not hesitate to advise my friends, who are competent to endure reasonable hardships California with a full confidence that with energy and industry they will succeed in the course of time in obtaining a competency, if not wealth.

I inclose herewith a sketch of a Bay and Harbor

to enter with a vessel. I have named it Humbold Harbor. But what will perhaps most surprise you is, that although it is only some twenty days since a small party from my vessel was landed there, it is even now a place of some considerable commercial importance, as three vessels in this harbor are loading with merchandise and passengers for that point. I believe, that the ease with which the rich Diggings on the Trinity can be reached from its head waters, in addition to its agricultural and other advantages,

which I had the good fortune to discover and the first

will give it a permanent value. Douglass Offinger, Yours, &c. U. S. R. Marine

In the San Francisco Journal of Commerce Extra, we find a map of Humbolt Harbor, which, it appears is very similar in form to that of San Diego, the which is a little to the north of Cape Mendocino, and about 20 hours form San Francisco by steamer. We copy the following descripton of the harbor from the report of Messers. Lansing and Kellogg, who accompanied Capt. Ottinger on his cruise of ex-

loration in the schooner Laura Virginia: This harbor combines, in an eminent degree, all the essentials of a Commercial Port, with capacity and depth of water to admit vessels drawing at least twenty feet, and has room to anchor two hundred sail in perfect safety. The entire bay is about eighteen miles long, and from one to five miles wide.— The soundings, in fathoms, as given on the sketch above, can be relied on, as they were taken at low water mark by Captain Ottinger in person. The lands on the shores of this bay are so admirably adapted for cultivation that it must become one o the richest and best agricultural districts on the shores of the Pacific, and its extensive and Magnificent forests will supply all California with timber for ages to come. Here, also, is found pure clay, fit for all the various purposes to which this article is applied. In addition to this, game of all kinds is bundant, as well as shell and other fish. But one of the features of this localinty, most important to the present inhabitants of California, is, that the rich mines on the Trinity are only from thirty-five to forty miles from the head waters of the bay .-This information was given to our party by a person who had traveled the country, and appeared familiar with the country, and the route, as well as intelligent on that subject; and also by a party of miners arriving on the 8th inst., directly from the

According to the map, the soundings of the entrance are 4 fathoms, at low water. Entering the harbor, the water deepens to 6, 7, 8 and 10 fathoms, gradually diminishing to 4 fathoms at the point opposite the entrance, which has been selected as the toward the north, for 10 mlies, containing an island named Indian Island, has the average depth of 3 fath-

A Bad Wife and a Heart-broken Husband.

sized loaf, large enough to fill a common bread-pan: picked up a few evenings since very much over-Take three pounds of flour; mix with it three tea- come by liquor. On being brought before the magpicked up a few evenings since very much overspoonsful of soda, passing the whole through a sieve, istrate in the morning, he narrated a most melancholin order that the soda may be well mixed with the ly and heart rending chapter of his history, as crow-flour; to one quart of water and a table spoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form; pour the mixture of the day. His friends and family belong in Hartinto the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get ford. He emigrated from there to Buffalo nearly the ingredients farely incorporated together. Wet five years ago, and enterted into business. He celent bread. The soda and acids constitute the py and while prosperity was smiling on him, he re elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt it in the bargain. her, hurried away, desiring an intimate friend to see that his wife should want for nothing in his absence. His mother lingured for weeks in a dying state. The morning after the remains had been deposited under the green sad of the grave-yard, he received a letter from a friend at Buffalo, informing him that his wife had eloped and left his hearth desolate .infant boy in charge of a neighboring family. Discouraged and disheartened he sought relief in the nount sufficient to complete the sum of \$540,000, to loafer. He left the Queen city last fall, hearing that his wife and paramour were in Troy and made his way to the latter city, where he arrived in a state was caught in the act and sont to the Albany Penitentiary. A month or two since his term of imprisonment expired, and he was again thrown upon the world without money and without friends. He ound himself a few evenings after in the lower part of the city, and on entering a house of prostitution,

> had seduced his wife and blasted his peace and happiness on earth. In this condition he was picked up by the watch. We are glad to hear that he has Hartford .- Alb. Knickerbocker. THE LATE MR. MAPPIT .- The Mobile Herald and attack, Dr. Gaines was called in and found the patient suffering from excrutiating pain in the pit of ites. Afterward calomel was given with the happiest enect, the cold and clammy state of the extremities and surface giving place to a gentle, warm and healthy glow. Both physician and patient thought the danger passed. But suddenly the pain returned and shifting to the region of the heart, soon produced death.

the first object that met his gaze was his wife sitting

vengeance of heaven on the head of the wretch who

Insect Lies.-Professor Agassiz says, more than life time would be necessary to enumerate the various species of insects and decribe their apperance. Meiger, a German, collected and described 600 species of flies, which he collected in a distance of ten miles circumserence. There have been collected in Europe 27,000 species of insects proying on wheat. In Berlin, two professors are engaged in collecting, observing and describing insects and their habits, and already they have published five large volumes

ERTERSION OF NAVIGATION.-It appears from a letter published in the St. Louis Republican, from Minnesota, that a small steamer, called the govern-

Erie Weekly Ohzerver.

ERIE, PA

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery. AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin. SURVEYOR GENERAL. J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawford.

Our correspondent "G," New York, can send by

Acknowledgment.

We acknowlede the receipt from our friend, B. A. Crain, No. 8, Cheapside, of several specimens of the different kinds of Sugar and Coffee in his establishment. Of course we do not intend to "puff" "Barney," not a bit of it!-but then we do say his coffee is as good and public affairs, experience, which he has said he had not, and are not profitably occupied at home, to come to his sugar as sweet, and we doubt not as cheap, as any and which all sensible mon know he has not. No man in town; and as he is very accommodating and pleasant to customers, he deserves, what we doubt not he will obtain, a goodly portion of the public patronage.

Railroad Prospects.

The prospects of a connection with New York and Buffalo early next spring are extremely flattering. We think both are beyond any contingencies. The Fredonia Censor, says "the work on the New York and Eric Railtwenty-four miles have from seventy-five to one hundred men to the mile at work, which is sufficient, we are informed, to complete the whole contract in six months .-They are now at work on the heaviest portions of the twenty-four miles is quite favorable, and laborers are had in abundance at seven shillings per day. The country through which it passes is healthy, and provisions cheap, enterance being of a narrow channel, about half a which makes it an object for the laborers to secure work mile in width, insinde of which the harbor expands on the line. The same circumstances will be favorable to the length of 15 miles. It lies in Lat. 40 48 N. to the construction of the Buffalo and State Line Road, on which they will soon be at work." In another article, in referring to the Buffalo road, the Censor says. That road will be built, and within two weeks the workmen will be engaged in its construction. The enterprise has the approbation of the people on the line who will give it all the aid in their power."

Burning of the Griffith:-R. G. Parks' Statement.

In another column will be found as full an account of his appalling disaster as we have been able to obtain.-Taking all the circumstances into consideration—the time, place, state of the weather, the number of small boats on board, and the opportunity afforded, from the moment the fire was found to be beyond control to the time she grounded on the bar and the passengers forced to choose between a death by fire or water, to procure material to float upon-it may justly be looked upon as the most heart-rending and destructive steamboat disaster sy expedient that they have devised and put into his that over happened upon the western waters. The destruction of the Eric, by fire, some years since, was a most appalling disaster, but this is more destructive still. The Eric caught in the night, the lake was rough, and vexed questions and postpones the evil day, as it were the air, for the season, unusually chilly; the passengers were forced, from the rapidity of flames fanned by a stiff their hands, and consummate their mischief. It is a "plan" breeze and fed by the newly painted upper-works, to with which neither the North nor the South should be cave her and seek safety or a grave in the water two satisfied. It has just enough vitality it, is just enough or three miles from land; and yet out of a less number artfully contrived, to prolong mischief; no tenough to proof passengers more were saved than from the ill-fated vent it; just enough to thwart the noble efforts to com-GRIFFITH, which grounded within a half-mile of shore, when the lake was perfectly calm, and before the flames had burst from the forward cabin. It would be useless, and perhaps unjust both to the living and the dead, to attempt to fasten blame upon any one for this unparalleled destruction of life when so much material to facilisite of a town. The harbor which extends inland tate escape was at the command of the crew and passengers, but the whole circumstances of the disaster cannot but strike every one as evincing an unaccountable ack of forethought, or a want of a proper realization o their danger, on the part of all concerned. From the A very respectable looking man who, from his statement of Mr. R. G. Parkes, proprietor of the Erio paper, in announcing such return, said: "We are inmanners and conversation, had seen better days, was and Pittsburgh Packet Line, who was on board and athe most probable cause. He says after it was discovered that the fire could not be get under, the boat was tariff question has blown away. We will carry the State get, and thus by being pretty "industrious" for a few headed diagonally for the thore, the officers all the time | the ensuing fall by from fifteen to twenty thousand maassuring the passengers that she would get within a very jority." This has called out a letter from the Judge deshort distance of shore before she would ground. This nying that "the Tariff question has blown away," and was fatal; for while this angling course caused her to asserting "that in regard to one great interest much D. Weber, waiter.

The hand in cold water and mould into shape, clap it at once into the oven and during the cooking of In all about 250 lost—150 of whom were lying In all about 250 lost—150 of whom we ance of ultimate deliverance prevented nearly all preparation for a struggle with the waters. The bar upon and the question triumphantly propounded. "What says which she struck is formed by a creek, and a few rode be- the Observer to this?" Well, "the Observer says to low, it is said, the boat could have approached within a this" that it may be Judge Thompson's opinion, but it is short distance of the land-near enough, at least, to have not the Observer's. He has the right to his opinion, and doubt women did before men. The naughty, naughty enabled most, if not all, to have reached it in safety. It we have the same right to ours. But then, says the Gazette, does not appear, according to Mr. P's. statement, that the least effort was made, previous to her striking the to-at least as much right as the Gazette has to differ behind their backs. bar, by either passengers or crew to procure means to He returned to Buffelo heart-broken, and found his enable them to reach the shore. She had five smallboats-not one of them was lowered. There were cabin doors enough to have enabled fifty or a hundred to bottle, and soon found himself a miserable drunken have escaped, and time enough to have wrenched them off; not one was touched. Hardly a chair, not a settee. nor a table, and but one or two plank, and but a few way to the latter city, where he arrived in a state of complete destitution. He must either beg or steal he could not starve to death. He was too proud to solicit bread to eat, so he was forced to steal. He until she struck. They appeared to be all cool and column. lected,-the ladies all dressed, and the gentlemen with their valuables secured upon their persons, -- waiting as | quite active in trying to solve this mysterious affair. calm as the circumstances would admit for her to reach the nearest point to the shore, and then take to the water. But when she grounded so much farther out than they had anticipated, and the most unfortunate information House without a call for the year and nays?" To this upon the lap of a disgusting ruffian, and resigning her tender cheek, which he had not suffered "the one than must look out for himself, the appalling nature "the one then must look out for himself, the appalling nature winds of neaven to visit too roughly," to his disgusting caresses. He rushed from the house in a state a flash of electricity, and nearly the whole mass took the shall answer it, and calls upon us to "walk up to the of phrenzy, mad with rage, and calling down the fatal plunge at once. This accounts for the awful destruction of life. A good swimmer stood no more chance than one that could not swim at all, for he would be sure to be fastened upon and dragged to the bottom by and consequently don't know." Vide, Gazette of the 13th. seen kindly cared for, and is to be sent home to others. Mr. Parks states he could not swim, and did not jump from the hurricane deck like most of the cabin passengers, but waited until almost every body else was Pribune says, Mr. Muslit died at the residence of in the water. He then came down the stairs near the fornia, to be found in another column. The discovery Mej. Chamberlain at Toulminville. Soon after the gang-way, and at the foot found some wood on fire-he threw over some of it, together with his valise, and then to anticipate, will be the most important yet brought to let himself down into the water, and after some struggling managed to buoy himself above water with the ly to his fame as a navigator, but to his pecuniary adhelp of the wood he had thrown over. Near him was the second mate upon a fender, which Mr. P. also seized. He asked the mate if he could swim. He replied that he could not Under such circumstances he concluded the Gazette establishment, and united them under the his safest plan was to look out for some other means of support, and he accordingly made for the wheel, which Although politically an antogonist of Mr. Hayes, we he succeeded in reaching, and drew himself into it .-While here he discovered a woman struggling in the water near him, and when she came in reach, he seized enhanced by the change. her and helped her into the wheel also. This was the

"The American Musical Review."

wheel until taken off by the scow from shore.

wife of the head-waiter. They both remained in the

We have received two numbers of this truly excellent and exceedingly cheap monthly Review. It is published by Messrs. Huntington & Savage, one of the oldest and most enterprising publishing houses in New York. The musical department is under the Editorial management of Mr. I. B. Woodbury, a gantleman of fine musical taste, and the Literary supervision is entrusted to the care of O. C. Gardiner, formerly of the Democratic Review. The price is so extremely low that it is placed within the lieve the same man once on a time went over to only five cords of wood per day. The introduction reach of all, and we hope to see it obtain, as it deserves, John Tyler and got an office. Pre-haps he is looking of steam in that region must effect much towards an extensive circulation. Terms 50 cts. A specimen to old Zack for a like favor,—Columbus Statesman. "Stand by the President."

There is a farce just now enacting by our whig rulers it Washington, says the Buffalo Courier, or rather one is nothing new under the sun," but we apprehend the that was commenced in Philadelphia by them, and has period when this sage piece of wisdom was given to a date for the Presidency, not for his fitness for the place, nor because he had the requisite qualifications-for man that stood the best chance for success. It was, so far formed himself upon questions of national policy.

consider at all, would require information, knowledge of that ever conversed with Gen. Taylor one hour, if he is honest, will say that he is capable of discoursing intellishould be be? Knowledge, such as a statesman should possess, does not come upon a man suddenly, intuitively -there is no seventh son business about it—it is only the hard earned fruit of study, such as Gen. Taylor's mind was never adapted to. Beyond the details of his profes-An inordinate desire of gain absorbs all higher and better aspirations. Hence his honest confession, when poroad, and will be ready to commence laying the rails on and invest him with the Presidency. What a farce, what protonce that we have any thing more than a nominal President!

> moral view, that the example is a pernicions one, of forpledges and afterwards violating them; prestituting the him shuffle of a dangerous question of sectional agitation by a miserable expedient, he is standing in the way of restoring peace and harmony to this glorious Union of States. The demagogues in whose keeping he is, by far a too bold and dangers a hand with him. When strong men, eminent statesmon, in their desire to restore peace and harmon, to allay sectional agitation, have noby stopped forward and are laboring like intellectual giants, forgetting self, in their desire to heal the wounds that agitators are inflicting; those who have the centrel of Gen. Taylor, like birds of ill-omen in a tempest, are crying out-"Stand by the President!" This is a more clumhands; a thing that accomplishes nothing, settles no thing; will neither be acceptable to the North-nor the South .-A thing that is worse than nothing, for it shuffles off the to give time for agitators of both sections to strengthen promise the vexed questions, for which it would seem especially designed. Fortunately there is little probability that his "plan" will receive any considerable support in either house of Congress. No other plan, it is pretty evident, can succeed except the Compromise, and that measure may yet be carried through successfully, should be the wish of every well-wisher to the perpetuity

of the Republic. "Judge Thompson and the Iron Interest." Upon the return of Judge Thompson to Washington from a visit to his family in this city, the "Union" newsformed that Mr. Thompson gives a flattering report of the compromise spirit that now actuates the popular mind of the democracy of the Keystone State. The Gazette as evidence in favor of its protective dogmas, you differ with him! Certainly we do, and have a right talk and act different before the men from what they do with Houry Clay, the man that made the whig party.

A Case of Conscience.

The Butlet Herald relates a case of extraordinary conscience, which has produced unusual and strange excitement in that quiet town. Rev. Loyal Young, on the 29th ultimo, received the following letter, post-marked Cincinnati, May 25, containing \$240.

"I am told you are an honest man. This money be-longs to the county of Butler. Pay it to the county Treas-There is no signature to the letter, and conjecture is

Our Answer, The Gazette, last week, asked us the question: "Why

was the 'extra pay' bill passed by the 'Democratic' profound inquiry we made no roply because we deemed it quite irrelevant, and superfluous. But the Editor of the Gazette presists, in his fondness for small things, that we rack, fodder or no fodder." Well, here goes "after the fashion of a plain and honest-hearted native born citizen of Pennsylvania." "Our answer is, we never inquired,

We call attention to the letter to the New York Tribune, from Capt. Ottonger, of this city, now in Caliclaimed by Capt. O,, if it proves to be all that he seems light upon that coast, and cannot fail to redound not onvancement.

The two whig papers in Crawford have been consolodated, Mr. Hayes, of the Journal, having purchased name of the "Meadrille Gazette and Whig Journal."have always esteemed him a most estimable personal edith, and get it allowed on the Galpinic principle; and friend, and trust his recuniary resources will be eminently

We see that our old friend, Dr. A. T. Walling, has assumed the Editorial chair of the Coshecton (Ohio) Democrat. Of course the Democrat is bound, under his anspices, to physic and blister the whole Galphin race so long as there is a drop of Federal blood in their veins.

A Good One.—The Louisville Democrat says that the Whigs have kept one promise—they promised to lessen "executive influence," and they have done it! True, but it is because they can not help themselves, and it therefore should not be placed upon the credit side

of the people's ledger. The term of Daniel Sturgeon, U. S. Senator, exhaving been mentioned by some of the papers as a person is not a candidate for the station.

Mutual Banking.-Something New. It has been said by some grave philosopher that "there

now progressed to some of its most ridiculous passages gaping world was not blessed, or, if the reader pleases, or denouments. The jugglers of the whig party—the cursed with the inventive, ever searching, never satisfied seekers after the spoils of office—the men of no motives spirit which appears to animate the whole race of Yanor incentives but those of expediency-selected a candi- keedom. All experience proves beyond controversy that "every day brings something new" in science, politics, and religion. In a word this is a "fast age." We have they know he had not-but simply because he was the "fast" horses, and "fast" men-"fast" children, and "faster" boys-"fast" steamboats, "fast" railroads, and as policy was concerned, (saying nothing about honesty,) "faster" telegraphs. Morse is a pretty "fast" man, a shrowd party manœuvre and a successful one. Their but Paine bids fair to be a "faste"," for while the one has candidate told them in the honesty and simplicity of his only curbed the lightning and harnessed it down to minheart, that he was not qualified; repeatedly told them so. ister to our artificial wants, the other is about to put us in He told them, on one occasion, as we all remember, that a way of actually cooking our pork and cabbage by fuel he had not taken interest enough in public affairs to have ottined from the same pump that furnished the liquid to ever cast a vote in his life; that for forty years he had boil them in! This achievment we should say, were we been so engrossed in his profession, that he had not in- to give an opinion, sould be looked upon as "some pumpkins" in the field of scientific discovery, -- sufficient, at And now, with such man in the Executive Chair, they least, to send the discoverer's name down to the remotest would have it understood that he is directing public af- generations in a blaze of his own creation! We said fairs! Their letter-writers, their newspapers, talk grave- Morse had proved himself a "fast" man by his telely of his opinions, of his decisons upon matters which, to graph, and Paine was about to show himself a "faster" by his "light and heat" from water, but the "fastest" man is yet to come forth-and here he is! Let us introduce you, reader. He is a Banker; not a Safety Fund Banker, nor a "national regulator," nor a manufacturer of Ohio Red-Backs, nor yet the disembodied spirit of the gently upon any intricate question of public policy. Why "Michigan wild-cat" system. He beats them all, for while they professed, at leat, to Bank upon a reasonable amount of specie, and an unreasonable surplus of "public confidence," our "fastest" man takes a short cut to immortality and eschews the "specie basis" altogether! Whether he is a Scotchman, from the land of 'o cakes, sion, his mind through life, has been engrossed in that or a Frenchman, with a head full of revolutions, is a disroad is progressing rapidly. The contractors for the first which calls for the exercise only of the smallest attributes puted point. His birth place and name, however, are of humanity—the faculty of acquiring, of money getting. immaterial—it is with his project, or rather his newsystem, which is called "Mutual Banking," we have to deal. The first grand principle of this new paper monlitical domagogues proposed to call him from the camp ey theory of Gray, the Scotchman, or Proudhon, the Frenchman, (for they both claim the honor of its paterthis end of the line next month. The route for the first a mockery; what an insult to public intelligence, is the nity) is "the abolition of all metalic currencies, and of Banking systems based upon metals." This beats the "wild-cat system" all hollow, and that, we all know, was This farce has been a harmless one so far as the mere somewhat of an improvement on Nick Biddle's famous details of government were concerned. It is only in a "Regulator." But what sort of a currency would they have? we think we hear the render ask. Listen, and we cing a weak man into the Presidency; making him give will enlighten you. Abolish all metalic currency and then give us, they continue, "a currency based on indushigh place to the use of political gamblers. But in the try alone." And the modus operandi for obtaining this aspect of things at Washington just now we can well see kind of "currency" is very simple and easy. "Let the that far greater evils are coming from it. In his reliance | legislature," they say, "give us a charter and we will upon irresponsible advisors, in their endeavors to make | get a Banking House and, in connexion, a large warehouse. The farmer will come to us with his wheat. which we will deposit in a bin, and give him stamped 'paper representing the wheat. These notes cannot depreciate, because based upon real wealth-not upon credit or reputation, as the paper which now floats. The shoemaker deposits shoes, the hatter deposits hats, and 'each receives notes representing their respective products. So of all other branches. There can be no ·fluctuations, because as the products go out the money 'goes in." The whole operation, you see reader, is just ns casy as "rolling off a log." if not more so. If a man builds a steamboat, or a saw-mill, a steam engine, or a meeting house, all he has to do to obtain his "currency based upon industry aloae," is to "toat" them off to the Banking House," and tumble them into the "bin," and march up to the counter and demand his "stamped paper representing" the said steamboat, saw-will, engine or meeting house! Admirable is'nt it? Beats "free banking," and all other kind of Banking, because it is so simple and convenient. What a glorious system it would be for the farmers, if the present prespect of a scarcity of hay the coming winter should be realized. All they would have to do, to dispose of their surplus stock, and obtain "these notes" that "cannot depreciate," would be to drive up their flocks, like Noah did into the Ark, to the "Banking House," and the "currency" would be forthwith theirs. Whether the cows and asses lived or died in the big "bin" of the "Mutual Bank," it would certainly be no business of the farmer—he has his "stamped paper representing" them, and as these notes cannot depreciate," why he is safe as a "thief in a mill," whether the things they represent starve, to death or not. And then what a glorious invention it would be for us, poor printers. We should have no more delinguent subscribers; indeed we could get rich in a "jiffy" without any subscribers at all. We would deposit our papers in the "bin" papers we deposited, the more of the "notes" we would months, we think we might retire and set up for a gentleman of leisure! Our mind is made up, we go for this system "every time," and one over! An Ungallant Remark.

Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in a "Woman's Rights" meeting in Boston, the other day, after remarking that he wished that he could see one half of the members of Congress, and one half of the members of our Legislature, women, said the men behaved and talked ten times more decently before women, and so he had no man, to insinuate that the ladies, bless their dear souls,

"Oh, the Iron Interest is Buined."

The Safe Harber Iron Works, located on the Conestoga, Lancaster county, Pa., are making railroad iron, at the rate of 140 rails per day, or 150 tons per week, or 7,800 tons per annum. Three steam engines, of the respective capacities of 45, 100, and 125 horse power are employed in the rolling mill and blast furnace. The number of operatives employed is about five hundred .---The cash expenses per diem exceed one thousand dol-

A Whig's Opinion of the Galphin Swindle. Some of the Whig letter writers from Washington,

unlike such writers as the Editor of the Gazette, are too independent to cloak up the Galphin swindle, perpetrated by the cabinet of the "Second Washington." One of these, writing to the Washington (Pa.) Commonwealth, says:

"If must say what I think in regard to this affair. Whether Democrat or Whig be concerned, this whole Galphin claim is a mass of cheating and corruption, by which a quarter million dollars have been filched from the public treasury, one half of which has gone into the private process of the Sacratary of War-must concern private procket of the Secretary of War-not one cent was ever due from the United States, and not one cent was ever authorized to be paid by law."

In the Field.

The Bayon Sara . (La.) Journal-the Editor of which has his place of business in a house surrounded for miles by the waters of the Mississippi, and who visits his friends and neighbors in a cance—has run up its flag for 1852 already. It bears the names of Lewis Cass for Presidont, and Daniel S. Dickinsons for Vice President.

A Good Hit.

A witty correspondent of the Richmond Inquirer, informs the editor that he has a claim for furnishing material to build Noah's ark, and says that he intends to employ Secretary Crawford to present the claim to Mr. Merwill only ask the interest without principle, in consideration of its being a rather autiquated debt.

The Bradford Reporter, the organ of Mr. WILMOT. raises the names of the candidates recently nominated at Williamsport, b. the Democratic State Convention, and cordially commends them to "the support of every Domocrat." Considering that the Convention reaffirmed the Baltimore platform, and that the Reporter is a Free Soil Democratic paper-its present course is a fair and manly tribute to the decision of an overwhelming majority of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Iowa, in the Congressional district now represented by Mr. Thompson, have pominated as their candate Bernhart Hean, Esq., Delazon Shith pires on the 4th March next. The name of Mr. Buchanan | was before the Convention, but withdrew before a vote was had. The nomination of Mr. HENN was unanimous. to fill the vacancy, the Pennsylvanian states that Mr. B. It elected we hope he won't prove himself a regular "biddy" and scratch upon the "free-dirt" platform.