

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.
CARLISLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1840.

AGENCY.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., authorized agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

TRANSYVING.—This day, (Thursday) is set apart by the Governor to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and praise for the many blessings received at the hand of our Creator during the past year. We are glad to learn that it will be generally observed by our citizens.

STATE TREASURER.—In our paper of to-day will be found a communication recommending Col. A. S. DIMOCK, as a candidate for State Treasurer. Col. D. is a firm Democrat, and would make an efficient officer.

We observe also, by several of our exchange papers, that the Hon. JAMES MILLER, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, is strongly recommended for the same office. It is unnecessary for us to speak of the qualities of Mr. MILLER, for he is known to nearly every Democrat in the State. He is a Democrat of the old school—a man of superior mind, who has had much experience in State affairs. Should he be selected he would make a most valuable and capable officer.

MURDER IN PEARY COUNTY.—By the Peary papers we learn that a man named WILLIAM BENDER, residing in Greenwood township, in that county, was murdered by his own brother, Benjamin Bender, on last Sunday week. It appears that on the day mentioned, a little after dark, the murderer, (who is now in jail), had an altercation with his sister and the deceased, on attempting to interfere in her behalf, was stabbed by the prisoner with a knife in his body in four different places, which in a short time afterwards proved fatal. The prisoner is said to be about 24 years of age, and the deceased was about 18. Horrible.

MURDER CASE.—The Gettysburg Sentinel announces the death of a young man named Noah Sizemore, who was found in the street a few weeks since, drunk, and beaten in an awful manner, which caused his death.

BUSINESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL is beginning to slacken. Some of the line boats at Pittsburgh have been taken out within a day or two past.

James M. Power, Esq., the Whig Canal Commissioner of this State, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires from the U. States to Naples, in place of the Hon. Thos. W. Chinn, resigned.

ANOTHER LIBEL.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions for Lancaster county, before Judge Lewis, last week, J. H. PIERCE, Esq., editor of the Saturday Express, was tried for publishing a libel upon Mrs. Frazier, wife of Reah Frazier, Esq., of that city. After a lengthy trial and much pleading, the case was submitted to the jury, who in a short time returned a verdict of "guilty." Whereupon the court sentenced Pierce to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, and to stand committed until paid.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.—Some persons in New York communicated with the President upon the propriety of recommending a day of abstinence throughout the country, for prayer and thanksgiving. In reply the President declines to make the proposed recommendation, and prefers leaving the subject in the hands of those to whom custom has consigned it, the Governors of the several States. "We rather guess" old Zack was about right in taking this view of the matter.

LANCASTER COUNTY BANKS.—The banks of Lancaster county have declared dividends for the last six months amounting in the aggregate over \$50,000. The present capital of the Lancaster bank is \$408,900, having lately been increased.

PRESIDENT OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—We learn by the Philadelphia papers that the Directors of Girard College have unanimously elected our townsman, W. H. ALLEN, A. M., D. C., a Professor in Dickinson College, to the vacant Presidency of Girard College. Mr. Allen is a ripe scholar, a man of strict piety, and has had much experience as a teacher. We regret his loss as a citizen of our town, and Dickinson College will feel his absence at that institution. He will leave Carlisle with the good wishes of all.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of Saturday last, in speaking of Mr. Allen, says him the following well-merited compliment:

GIRARD COLLEGE.
We learn that at a meeting of the Directors of this institution, held last evening, W. H. Allen, A. M., D. C., a Professor in Dickinson College, Carlisle, was unanimously elected President of the Girard College for Orleans. The entire unanimity of sixteen Directors in the selection of Mr. Allen for this important post, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the President, and augurs well for the cordial co-operation of the Board in the discharge of duties more varied than expected to any similar office.

Professor Allen possesses a rare combination of qualities for such a station; having a mind of uncommon power and activity, thoroughly cultivated especially in the sciences, where his profound ability to impart knowledge will render him most serviceable in preparing youth to apply their powers understandingly. He has had many years experience in teaching, as instructor, principal, and president of a high school, and for many years a professor in the Girard College; and thus far has invariably commanded the respect and confidence of his associates, with the affection of the young. Many of the young men of this city can bear strong testimony to the high quality, and we may, therefore, reasonably hope that his moral mission will be successful.

HIS CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS.—The Union of yesterday furnishes the following list of candidates for offices at the disposal of the next House of Congress:—for Clerk, John W. Forney, Maj. B. B. French, Mr. Bennett, Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, and the Hon. Albert H. Smith, of Maine; Jesse E. Dow of Washington, and Dr. Newton Lane, of Louisville, for Sergeant at Arms; and Benj. F. Brown of Ohio, for Door-keeper.

The Washington Republic—the President's organ—is attacking the Whig correspondence of the Philadelphia North American—Mr. Clayton's organ. "When rogues fall out," &c.

The Washington letter writers are now contradicting the rumor which started, that Mr. Clay was about taking charge of the State Department. Still they insist that a dissolution and reformation of the Cabinet is inevitable.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, with a number of members of Congress, on their way to Washington, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday evening.

The Official returns of the special election for Congress in the Wheeling District, have been received by the Sheriff, and show that Hammond, Whig, has been elected by a majority of 66. What a pity the Democrats suffered division and apathy to give the Whigs a triumph.

General Cass delivered a lecture on the progressive, enlightening and Christianizing spirit of the age, at Buffalo, on Thursday last, and was listened to with deep attention by a very large audience.

BANK FRAUDS.

The excitement which at present pervades the whole community, in consequence of the numerous bank frauds and villainies which have been perpetrated within the last two years, ought to teach the people of Pennsylvania a lasting and a useful lesson. Scarcely had the people recovered from the shock occasioned by the failure of the Lewistown, Erie, and other rotten banks, when they were again startled at hearing of a still worse failure—that of the Susquehanna County Bank. This bank, under the oath of its cashier, Mr. St. John, reported to the Legislature that its circulation was then \$52,470, and its specie \$3,655. Yet, when the bank broke, it was found that its circulation was \$200,000, and its specie in the vaults twenty-five dollars! This institution of fraud has failed entirely, and its note holders are, in many instances, reduced to poverty and wretchedness. With these startling facts staring the people in the face, what course is it the duty of our Legislature to pursue? We know of no better plan to prevent fraud in banking than to adopt what is called "the Shank policy," that is to require the stockholders of all banks to be responsible, in their individual capacity, for the debts of the institution. This is the only plan, in our opinion, that can be adopted to secure the people. This policy has been bitterly assailed and opposed by our political opponents, but yet they have never been able to show that it is not the true and only policy. We cannot conceive why any honest man who has the welfare of the people at heart, can oppose a proposition so entirely just and salutary. Had the stockholders of the Susquehanna County Bank been individually liable for the debts of their institution, the people would not now be suffering from the loss of \$200,000 of their paper. Why then should any man oppose the "individual liability principle?" It will not do for the Federalists to make opposition to this principle merely because it is a Democratic measure. The people have paid too dearly, and have been robbed too long and too often. They will require a better excuse than this of our political opponents for opposing this truly wholesome reform. We hope, however, that even the Federalists will see the necessity of compelling stockholders to be responsible for the debts of their institutions, and join the Democrats in incorporating this provision into every new bank charter. In justice to the people this should be done.

"THE ONE MAN POWER."
Previous to the election of Gov. Johnston, the Federalists were constantly condemning, in bitter language, what they called the "one man power," or executive pardons. Johnston himself, in nearly all his speeches, denounced eloquently against the practice of granting pardons to criminals who had been found guilty of committing grave offences. But, it appears that a change has taken place in the Governor's views concerning the "one man power," for by a late publication in the Philadelphia Ledger, it appears that Gov. Johnston has pardoned more criminals, for the time he has been in office, than ever were pardoned in the same time by any of his predecessors. The indiscriminate manner in which the Governor is exercising this dangerous power in favor of all incorrigible offenders, is attracting the attention, and justly exciting the indignation of the citizens of Philadelphia, whose lives and property are rendered insecure by this prostitution of executive clemency. The Ledger utters the sentiments of that whole community in the following paragraph:

THE PARDONING POWER.—The table published yesterday in the Ledger of the number of pardons granted since the 1st of January, 1840, is a subject for grave reflection. It is difficult to conceive, when the character of the offenses is taken into consideration, what justifiable motive could have operated upon the Executive to have induced him to open the doors of the penitentiary and let loose so large a per cent of its worst offenders. There are no less than three perpetrators of rape, three of arson, five of murder and manslaughter, six of burglary, and three of riot, (all of the highest offences which can be committed against society) who have enjoyed the executive clemency and been pardoned out of the State and County prisons. We know not what proportion the number of pardons in the time mentioned bears to that of former Governors, nor is it material to the fact who has granted the greatest number. If it be wrong in one instance to let every convict out of prison before the expiration of his sentence, it is proportionally wrong to liberate a less number without some strong and justifying reason. The expensive machinery of criminal courts might as well be dispensed with if their judgments are to be set aside in this loose and irresponsible manner at the solicitation of none but the personal friends of the convicted.

BACKING OUT.
The Washington Republic—the exponent of Taylor for Federalist—a short time since ventured to make the following assertion:

President Taylor has never declared war against the Sub-Treasury, that we have heard. We are not aware that the Whig party desire to meddle with it.

We agree with the New York Globe, that it is perfectly immaterial whether the President himself has or has not "declared war against the Sub-Treasury." He never will have the privilege of signing a bill for its repeal. The Democracy of the country will take good care of that matter. Neither is the organ "aware that the Whig party desire to meddle with it." Of course not—especially when they possess no power to repeal the law, as they very promptly did, when they possessed temporary power under John Tyler. Hear what the New Haven Journal, a City Whig print, says in reference to the above statement, made by the Washington editor:

There has been one or two articles in the Washington Republic of late that are not a whit more sane, we will not second any such paltry twaddle and chicanery, even if from the President himself. What is the meaning of the above sentiment from the Republic? And what is the policy in obedience to which it is put forth? Why, the Republic in its zeal to carry the Whig party, desires the true Whig ground of the country, and attempts to paddle some water between the two great parties, to make opposition for shame on it! For shame on that downright perversion of Whig doctrine, and such in the eye of the whole nation.

Here we find one honest and candid Whig paper reiterating the true doctrine, without fear, and in contempt of the truckling Taylorites. It openly avows its hostility to the Independent Treasury, and with commendable courage takes the Administration and its leading paper deservedly to task for wishing to suppress the cardinal feature in the Federal-Whig creed. We like to discover such manliness; it shows a spirit of consistency and party uprightness highly creditable to the editor. He is honestly opposed to this Democratic measure, and knows that the Whigs are secretly of the same opinion; and he justly rebukes that portion of his party, who, in their zeal to conquer, "desert the true Whig ground of the country," and "paddle" between the two parties. It is a reprimand well deserved and rightly applied.

A SENSIBLE TRUSS.—A striking evidence of the wisdom of the settlers of Minnesota is offered by the action of the Legislature in passing a vote directing the Secretary to subscribe for all the newspapers published in the Territory, from the time of their commencement. These papers are to be bound yearly, and deposited in the library, as a valuable history of the times for future reference.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Blairsville Spectator says, that there are men at work on all the sections of the railroad from Johnsonstown towards Pittsburgh—20 miles—and that preparations are being made to increase the force now employed on the work, and push it rapidly to completion.

NEW BANKS—DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We find in the Harrisburg papers the following list of applications for new Banks, and reciter of old ones, that is intended to be made at the approaching session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Kennington Bank, Philadelphia, (additional capital),	\$50,000
Carlisle Deposit Bank, Carlisle, Pa.	200,000
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Easton, (renewal),	200,000
Miners' Bank, Pottsville, (additional capital),	200,000
Amherst Bank, Tamuqua, (renewal),	200,000
Mechanics' Bank, Pottsville, (renewal),	200,000
City Bank, Philadelphia,	500,000
Dauphin Bank, Harrisburg,	200,000
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Allentown, Pa.,	150,000
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, (renewal),	200,000
Southwark Bank, Philadelphia, (additional capital),	150,000
Central Bank, Erie,	300,000
Wellsville Bank, Wellsville,	150,000
Central Bank, Harrisburg,	500,000
Bank of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, (renewal),	300,000
West Branch Bank, Williamsport, (renewal),	250,000
Spring Garden Bank, Philadelphia,	200,000
Blair County Bank,	200,000
Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburg,	200,000
Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg, (renewal),	200,000
Schuykill Bank, Philadelphia, (renewal),	200,000

Making in all an increase to the present Banking Capital of the State of \$4,350,000.

In calling attention to this matter, we ask—Is there any necessity for this enormous increase of banking capital? Is there not a sufficient capital of banking for the legitimate operations of trade? Will the people be benefited if the banking capital of our State is increased?

These are questions that every member of our State Legislature, (which will soon assemble), should put to himself before he makes up his mind to vote for an increase of banking capital. We assert boldly that the banking facilities of this State are already too great. To use the language of Bicknell's Reporter, "we trust our Legislators will exercise equal vigilance in scrutinizing the claims upon which these applications are founded, and when the need of increased capital is not clearly established refuse to grant the asked for charters. The present system of Banking in this State is unsafe, and needs a radical change. There is no security against corruption and rascality when dishonest men creep into the direction and management of moneyed institutions. The public have no protection against loss from the explosion of fraudulent corporations. We hope to see the coming Legislature take up the matter with the determination to provide a remedy for this evil, either by making Stockholders personally liable for the debts of the Institutions, or by basing the issue of Bank Notes on the security of State or Government Stocks pledged with the State Treasury at a rate much below their market value—but the best remedy will be a deaf ear to all applications."

OLD DUCK'S INTEREST IN THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.
DUNGAN F. KEMBLE, Esq., the late candidate for Governor of Louisiana, concluded a recent speech with the following anecdote:

A friend of his, had been speaking a few days ago to Gen. Taylor at Washington. In the course of conversation, the General asked him, "if the political prospects of Louisiana were any way cheering?" "Cannot be more so," replied his friend. The old man's eye brightened, his face became illuminated, as it were, as he exclaimed, "Oh, glorious! Oh, glorious Louisiana! You were the first to fly to my aid on the Rio Grande. You will be the last to desert me."

What a pity it is (remarks the Baltimore Republic), that the Democracy of Louisiana, from a sense of duty, were compelled to spoil this patriotic little tale. But they could not help it, it had to be done. Gen. Taylor was elected President by an overwhelming vote, but before the first meeting of Congress under his administration, a change seems to have come over the country, as suddenly as it was unexpected. What has caused this?

What has caused this? Bad conduct, of course. Gen. Taylor did go into the Presidency by a flattering vote, but he has falsified his former professions, and deceived the people. The people in turn have rebuked him.

MR. LEVIN, the lady of the Hon. Lewis C. Levin, has been found guilty of an assault and battery upon a young gentleman of Maryland, and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars. The assault consisted in striking him several blows with a horse whip, for having as she alleges insulted her while travelling on the public highway in her carriage.

MR. T. P. ST. JOHN who was Cashier of the Susquehanna Bank, has been bailed out of prison at Annapolis.

GOV. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, arrived in St. Louis on the 15th inst., on his way to this State. The last number of the Minnesota Chronicle contains the report of an act of the territorial legislature, providing for the selection of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the territory. His reasons for so doing is that the bill does not restrict, in any manner, of the duration of the sessions of the commissioners of the amount of expenditure they will occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A letter from the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, published in the New Orleans Delta, dated Sep. 30, speaks of much difficulty in organizing his department, owing to the frequent change of clerks and the absence of public store hands. He estimated the duties at \$9,500,000 for the present fiscal year.

We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin, that the total amount of California Gold received at Philadelphia up to the present time is about \$9,100,000, and that the whole amount now at the Mint will be coined in about three weeks.

"AFFAIRS OF HONOR," even among the "fancy," are becoming the "thing" it appears. The brother of Yankee Sullivan and Dutch Charley fought a duel at Hoboken last Monday. The distance was ten paces. Shots were exchanged. The hall of Sullivan just touched the ear of Charley, and Charley's bullet struck the ear of Sullivan. Here the ladies intervened, and the matter was brought to an amicable understanding.

A TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—A man named Bowen, residing in the neighborhood of Danville, Va., was killed a few days ago in an attempt to resist with fire-arms the officers of the law who had been directed to take him into custody for attempting to kill his wife, by shooting at her with a rifle through a window at the residence of his father-in-law. He confronted them in the yard of his house; fired with a rifle at one of the sheriff's party; advanced on them with a revolver, when a volley of pistols and musketry brought him to the ground.

MORE FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Among the pupils attending the lectures at the Medical College, recently opened at Syracuse, N. Y., are Mrs. Glosson of the Glen Haven Water Cure, Mrs. Davis of Mt. Morris, and Miss Mary M. Taylor, of Buffalo.

THE NEXT STATE TREASURER.

Mr. Bratton.—A number of gentlemen have been named in connection with this office, either of whom would, no doubt, perform the duties with credit to himself and beneficially to the Commonwealth. We will permit me to say a few words in behalf of one who has been long and favorably known to the Democracy of Pennsylvania—Col. ASA DIMOCK, of Susquehanna county. Col. Dimock—without desiring to disparage the claims and qualifications of any—is just the man suited to fill that responsible office. His experience in the financial affairs of the State eminently qualify him for the discharge of the duties of State Treasurer, whilst his inflexible honesty would be a sure guaranty that in his hands the public money would find a safe depository. No broken banks would be propped up by him at the expense of the State, thus aiding in still further defrauding the people, as is the case now with the Erie Bank, an exploded concern, which has again been blown into operation, backed by the present State Treasurer, in directing public officers to receive its notes in payment of public dues. In short Col. Dimock is an honest man, a faithful and competent officer, and if elected to the office in question, would, I doubt not, render universal satisfaction.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.
By the arrival of the steamer Caledonia, at Boston, on Sunday last, we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. Cotton has advanced somewhat, and the money market was steady. In a political point of view we find little of interest. France is calm; there is a prospect of the Pope returning soon to Rome; the Spanish capital is astir with the rumors of court intrigues and intended changes of Ministry; and Turkey bristles with arms and exhibits an energy of military preparation, scarcely expected of her in the period of her unmitigated decadence, as if distrustful of the pacific professions of the Russian Magog; while that extraordinary incarnation—or phantom—of human power, after an exhibition of real weakness or timidity, at which civilization ought to feel delighted, vindicates his pride by protesting, in an "energetic note," against the "hostile attitude" of England, and the right side "arrogates to herself" to interfere between herself and his intended victim on the Bosphorus. Foad Effendi, the Turkish envoy, has been informed by Count Nesselrode that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees shall be located in the interior of Candia, or on such other point of the Turkish territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under surveillance.

If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England, they may be permitted to do so. The Czar will take no notice of their departure, notwithstanding the danger that may attend them, whether in France or England.

There can be no doubt but that the refugees will busy themselves in preparing for a new revolution.

ALL FOR LOVE.—Alfred F. Haig, a youth of Baltimore, about 20 years of age, was found suspended by the neck in his bed room on Tuesday. He was a clerk in the fringe establishment of his brother, James M. Haig, in Baltimore street, and left the store at 11 o'clock, to deliver a package of goods, apparently in his usual good spirits. About a half an hour afterwards, his sister, who was sitting at the house of Mr. Haig, in Lombard street, heard some one enter, and go up stairs, and presuming it was one of her brothers, she did not see who it was. About ten minutes after she heard a chair fall, and immediately ran up stairs to see who it was, when she found the room door locked, and could get no answer. The door was finally broken open, and she was found suspended by a Manila rope, evidently procured for the purpose, dead beyond recovery. A piece of rope with a noose on the end of it, was found in the room broken, indicating that he had made two attempts before succeeding, using the rope double the last time. Rumor assigns as the cause of the deed, a hopeless and unrequited love for a lady in the upper walks of life, who occasionally visited the store to purchase goods.

DEATH OF A GIRL.—The Germantown Telegraph says: "Hannah McDonald, aged 14 or 15, daughter of James McDonald, came to a shocking death on Wednesday morning last, in the woolen mill of Jacob Mehl, Esq., of this borough. She was attending to a picker in a room by herself, and the picker becoming foul, she took her hand; instead of an implement provided for that purpose, to clean it out, when the hand was caught by it, and the arm drawn in up to the shoulder, stripping the flesh almost entirely off, and breaking the arm in several places. She made no outcry, and was not discovered for some time after, when she was found lying upon the floor. She complained of little pain, and related all the particulars of the accident. She died in four hours after. This is a sad warning to operatives in factories, many of whom, from their constant attendance among machinery, see no danger, and become careless in working among it."

THE STEAMER PRINCETON.—This vessel, to which a melancholy celebrity was attached, in consequence of the terrible explosion on board of her, which killed several members of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, has been demoted at the Charleston (Mass.) Navy Yard, and is built in Philadelphia, under the direction of Commodore Stockton, and launched on the 7th of September, 1843. A short time after, she was purchased by the U. S. Government, and Commodore Stockton was appointed her command. The original cost of the Princeton was about \$60,000. Since her purchase she has been in constant service. The cause of her early decay, is attributed to the bad quality of the timber used in her construction. It was estimated that at least \$48,000 would be required to repair her. This sum being four fifths the cost of a new vessel, she was condemned and ordered to be taken to pieces.

A MAN SHOT.—Mrs. Rennick, wife of Mr. H. Rennick, of Saline county, Mo., lately shot a man by the name of Carroll. During a temporary absence of Mr. Rennick, Carroll made overtures of a dishonorable character to Mrs. R. She communicated the affair to her husband, who told her if Carroll persisted in his overtures to shoot him—and for this purpose loaded a pistol and gave it to his wife. Shortly afterwards Carroll renewed his overtures. The lady attempted to go up stairs, and as she ascended Carroll caught her, and made an attempt to detain her. She got the pistol and shot him. He died in about 15 minutes. Rennick and wife were taken before a justice and examined, and were promptly discharged.

THE FOWL BREEDERS of Yanketown held their convention at Boston on Thursday and Friday last. The Chronotype says:

"Such a crowing has not been heard in these quarters, as the lords of the bantam harem set up, on being brought into a sort of amphitheatre under a great tent, with each a fowl wife or two, to look at each other and be looked at, some 500 or 600 of them. Hon. Dan'l Webster has a fine pair of wild geese in the show. There were majestic cocks and hens that have lately been imported from the Celestial Empire, and the island of Java."

DEATH OF PAZMIE.—In the District Court of Pittsburg a few days since, Catharine Johnston received \$1000 damages of James W. Reynolds for a breach of marriage promise.

VERMILION STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

In our last we published a brief telegraphic despatch of the dreadful explosion of the steamboat Louisiana, at New Orleans, on the evening of the 15th instant, as she was about starting from her wharf for St. Louis. Since then we have received particulars of this most disastrous accident. The boilers of the Louisiana burst with a tremendous explosion, the concussion being so great that it shook the houses to their foundation for many square distant. The Louisiana, says the Picayune of the 16th, was lying along side the steamer Boston, at just arrived from Louisville, coming in from her starboard side. The upper works of these two boats are a complete wreck, their chimneys having been carried away, and their cabins stove in and shattered in some places to atoms. The violence of the shock operating on the boilers was tremendous. A part of one of them, a mass of considerable size, was hurled with inconceivable force on the lower. It cut a mule in two, killed a horse and the driver of a dray to which they were attached instantaneously. Another massive portion of the same, twelve feet long, and of immense weight, was blown to the corner of Canal and Front streets, a distance of 200 yards, prostrating three large iron pillars which supported a wooden awning which stood before the coffee house there. Before coming in contact with the iron pillars, the fragment of the boiler cut through several bales of cotton which lay in its passage, scattering the staple through the air as though it had been run through a cotton gin.

The news spread like wildfire, and our citizens rushed from all directions to the scene of the disaster. Already on our arrival, a number of bodies, in every conceivable state of mutilation, had been dragged from the wreck, which was surrounded by the dense crowd that had assembled. Hacks and furniture carts were sent for, and the wounded were conveyed to the hospitals. The night of the 16th, the mangled bodies which strewn the levee on all sides, and the shrieks of the dying, were appalling. Suffice it to say that death was revealed there under almost every fragment of appalling horror. The Louisiana sank about ten minutes after the explosion, and it is supposed many who went on board to assist the wounded were carried down with her.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the Louisiana, was standing on the hurricane deck at the time the wheel house when the explosion took place, and escaped. He distinctly saw the faces and arms of several ladies and gentlemen vainly struggling to free themselves from the falling planks and timbers. They were carried down with the boat when she sank. He succeeded in saving a little negro boy. About twenty persons were standing on the bow of the boat when she went down, most of whom were present on the appearance of the wreck. A portion of the stern of the ladies' cabin of the steamer, is still out of water.

On board the Storm the destruction of life was also terrible. Mrs. Moody, the wife of the first mate, was standing on the guard opposite the ladies' cabin, and was instantly killed. The captain received a severe contusion in the head, but was not dangerously wounded. About twelve or fifteen persons were killed and a large number wounded, some of whom will probably not recover.

The fragments of iron and blocks of wood, which were sent with the rapidity of lightning from the ill-fated Louisiana, carried death and destruction in all directions. Men were killed at the distance of two hundred yards. Legs, arms, and trunks were scattered over the levee.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th furnishes a list of the sufferers. That paper says—"Fifty-three bodies have been recovered, but the full loss of life will never be known. Many must have been blown into the river from the Louisiana and the adjoining levee and were drowned. We think it probable that from 150 to 200 persons have perished by this truly distressing accident. The scene of the disaster was a sight never to be forgotten by our citizens, some called there by curiosity, but many in anxious search of their friends and relatives. The ill-fated boat entirely disappeared. The Boston and the Storm, a steamer on board the Louisiana at the time, were blown from the Louisiana into the pilot house of the Storm. Of course he was instantly killed. In three distinct instances bodies of the victims in descending, struck the wharves with such force as to break through the heavy plankings. One of the ho chains of the Louisiana was thrown into Natchez alley, where it demolished a sign. Hundreds of minor incidents occurred in all parts of the levee.

A gang of hands with a diving bell are still actively at work over the sunken wreck, for the purpose of recovering, if possible, the remaining bodies. The number of passengers on board the Louisiana at the time of the explosion was about 85, the crew numbered about 20, and there is every reason to believe that many other persons were on board, bidding adieu to friends or transacting business.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American seems to have the freedom of the General Post-office, as well as that of the Secretary of State. In a letter, dated 14th inst., he says:

The public will be gratified to know that the Post-Master General intends recommending a reduction of postage, and the establishment of a uniform rate of five cents. This measure of reform has long been needed, and can now be adopted, if the majorities in Congress are disposed to second the popular and judicious suggestion of Mr. Collier. Indeed, if his views could be fully carried out, postmasters, as they are, upon a careful examination of the whole system, the cents would be the rate fixed by law. And this reduction is entirely practicable, if Congress will relieve private correspondence from the enormous and unjust tax which is now imposed upon it, for the transportation of the correspondence and documents of the Department and members of Congress. It may be asked with propriety, why should this imposition be levied upon one branch of the public service more than another? Why should the expenses of Custom-houses, Land-offices, &c., be liquidated from the general Treasury and the Post-office, which, of all others, is entitled to peculiar exemption, from the nature of its functions, be made to bear these onerous burthens? The policy of the age is in favor of the diffusion of knowledge in the cheapest and most expeditious manner, and the Member of Congress who opposes himself to this policy, will be visited with the indignation which followed the passage of the old Compensation Bill.

We are pleased to learn this. Let Congress pass an act establishing a uniform rate of five cents postage, and a free transmission of newspapers from offices of publication to subscribers residing within thirty miles of said office, and the people will be satisfied.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Henry Bachelor, aged 25 years, died a horrible death in Philadelphia, on Saturday, of hydrophobia. He was bitten by his dog on the 7th of October, and was seized with the horrible malady on Wednesday last. The Ledger says:

On Saturday evening chloroform was administered by the advice of Dr. DuRoi, which had a sensible effect in diminishing his sufferings, though it did not avert the fatal termination of the disease. He died about 11 o'clock. Bachelor was sensible of his approaching fate, and attributed it to the hydrophobia. During the intervals between the spasms, he cautioned those around his bed not to put their hands near his mouth, for fear he should bite them. So great was his dread of the malady, that he begged the physician to bleed him to death.

ANOTHER CUBA ROMAN.—The Spanish paper in New York gives a rumor that the Spanish Government has sent a commission of six to inquire into the condition of Cuba, and with power, if they find it expedient, to sell the Island to the United States.

A Sad Picture of Hungary.

A letter from Berlin gives this picture of unfortunate Hungary:

"The aspect of Hungary is said to fill the traveler with sadness. On every side the eye rests on the blackened and ruined walls of burnt villages, heaps of rubbish which mark the sites of destroyed castles or farm houses, and, not unfrequently, on the blackened skeleton of one of the many victims of war or famine. In the south, many villages built of wood have entirely disappeared, a desolate tract covered with ashes and skeletons remains on the spot where once stood thousands of happy homes. Members of long dispersed families, brethren and sisters, husbands and wives, who have not seen each other for many months, sometimes meet for the first time in visits to these scenes."

A Gallant Soldier.
At the funeral honors paid to Worth, Duncan and Gates, John Van Buren delivered an oration, in which he related the following anecdote of the former:

While Gen. Scott was under charges by order of Gen. Jackson, and a court of inquiry was investigating his conduct in Florida, a party of gentlemen met in this city, and after dinner the conversation turned upon the subject of Scott's services. Worth, indignant at the proceeding, was describing the part which Scott took in the battle of Niagara. He said that Scott's brigade were advancing towards Gen. Biddle's position, under the cover of a wood, from which they were to take the open field; Scott had already had one horse shot under him, and as the column were deploying, his second horse fell, and he became entangled under it. The column wavered, and Worth, then his youngest aid, rushing to his assistance, dismounted and rendered him his horse, saying, "General, you mount, the column falls, and I take the responsibility of myself which distinguishes him on such occasions, begged the surgeon to repair to the quarter whence the sound proceeded, and, as he said, 'poor Worth, who must be dying.' Instead of this, as Worth was in the cry of agony proceeded from my faithful dying charger, who had managed to drag himself upon three legs to the edge of my tent, where he had lain down to die." Pausing for a moment, while there was hardly a dry eye in the company, he added—"I beg your pardon, gentlemen; I find that in defending General Scott, I have been incidentally led to describe my own services."

IMPROVED IRON.—During the sessions of the Iron Convention, held at Pittsburgh a few days since, specimens of iron, manufactured by a new process, and converted into hoop iron, round and square rods, horse shoe nails, &c., were exhibited. These were bent in every imaginable way to test the toughness and malleability of the article. Of the process the Philadelphia Gazette says:

This iron is manufactured in New Jersey, by a process discovered by Mr. M. Salsol, and patented. It is made from the ore, by a single process, with anthracite and bituminous coal. The process is as follows: The furnace has three combined chambers, one above the other, and all actuated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for desulfurizing the ore—impurities, such as sulphur, &c., being carried off at a low temperature; the middle chamber for fluxing and working; and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or squeezer. The time, two hours.

Iron, by this process, can be made much cheaper than on the old plan. We should think it would be admirable for the production of railroad iron.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT, at its recent session, appropriated \$500 to procure a block or blocks of marble, of granite, for the Washington Monument, now in process of construction in the City of Washington.

THREE MEN were arrested at Danville, for robbing a pedlar of \$4,000 worth of jewelry. One of the captured men attempted to cut his own throat, the goods being found upon him.

SEIZURE.—The collector at Buffalo has seized the Canadian steamer Emerald, for a violation of the revenue laws.

ERRORS IN THE FIELD.—We observe in the list of candidates for election to the Legislature of Massachusetts, the names of five Editors.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—At Denopola, Ala., a few days ago, several little boys, under 9 years of age, got possession of a