The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

The Brother Jonathan Disaster—Details of the Terrible Affair.

The San Francisco papers, received here on Saturday, give some details of the terrible disaster to the Brother Jonathan, on the Pacific coast. The following, from the *Bulletin*, gives the latest particulars:

"As everything relating to the sad affair is of absorbing interest to the public, we subjoin the statement of Quartermaster Yates, as follows:

"We had returned seven or eight miles toward Crescent City, and were eight miles due west of Point of St. George, when, without wearing, the steamer struck with full force upon a sharp ledge, which, at the lowest ebb, projected about a yard above the surface. The bottom of the steamer went to pieces with a crash. In three minutes, says the wheelman, the large fragments of the bottom and a part of the rudder were alongside. There were no frantic acts among the passengers, though they, as well as the officers, must have had a full sense of their awful peril. Capt. DeWolf ordered one of the larger boats lowered, and filled with fifty passengers, under the first mate. None of the rescued saw her till she was floating bottom upward. The captain now ordered the second mate to launch a boat, already nearly filled with female cabin passengers, among whom was Mrs. Gen. Wright. The boat was lowered, but before the seaman had time to man her the steamer careened and upset her, throwing all on board into the water. The mate (Mr. Campbell) drew up much of the ladies as he could reach from the steamer's chains, where he held on.

"It was now fifteen minutes since the collision, and the steamer was fast breaking in pieces. The third mate, Mr. Patterson, who was saloon when the crash came, now lowered his small boat and hurried on board five women and three children, who were nearest at hand. Ten of the crew leaped after him, including two wheelmen, steerage steward, and two firemen. The load was large for the boat, and she dipped incessantly, but the strong arms and coolness of the mate brought her twelve miles to Crescent harbor. Two guns were fired just after the boat left the steamer, and she disappeared under the billows some fifteen minutes later. Captain De Wolf, General Wright, Mr. Lord (Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger), and Mr. Nisbet were on deck when last seen by the rescued crew. There were two boats on the lower third mate left, but, owing to the terrible violence of the sea, it is not probable that either of them could have been launched. Thirty-three bodies had been picked up, and more were coming ashore every day. Most of the bodies had been identified, among which were Nisbet, Parrish, Pollock, Dyer, and Perkins, and others I do not recollect."

Mrs. Grinder, the Poisoner.

INQUEST ON MRS. CARUTHERS' BODY—SHE REMAINS BY HER VICTIM TILL DEATH—ANTIMONY AND ARSENIC FOUND IN THE REMAINS—VERDICT.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, Saturday.]

It is a somewhat significant circumstance in the history of Mrs. Grinder's case, that since she has been confined to prison she does not trust her sister alone in her cell at nights, and has requested that she have the company of another female prisoner. Notwithstanding this exhibition of weakness, she is still in proclaiming her innocence, and claiming that her present difficulty is a misfortune, and that she will come out clear in fair trial on earth, but she will have justice at a bar where no jurors are required to render verdicts. The following inquest testimony will be read by friends of Mrs. Caruthers with pleasure, as it is remarkably pointed and clear:

Last evening the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Caruthers, at the Mayor's office, the following gentlemen constituting the jury: William M. Hartzell, Henry A. Weaver, Wm. H. Devore, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Herries, John Beesley.

TESTIMONY OF DR. FRANKLIN IRISH.

Was physician in family of Mrs. Caruthers; she died on the 1st of August; she was sick from the 27th June till the end of the month; she left years ago and went into the country to her father's (Newcastle); returned about the 10th of July and again came under my care; her symptoms of cholera morbus, vomiting, purging, and great physical debility; she complained of burning in stomach, thirst, &c., almost incessantly; the vomiting appeared to have seen her in spasms; towards the last there appeared to be considerable spasmodic affection; she had great mental depression, symptomatic of being under the influence of metallic poison; this was of so *decided* a character that I called the attention of her friends to the fact; I saw Mrs. Grinder about her very much; was at her house a great deal; nearly always in the house when I was there; did not hear Mrs. Grinder give any opinion as to what was wrong; expressed myself in her hearing as I have here; she said something about impure water being used, and I supposed there might be something in this; I could not explain her disease on any known diagnosis of a natural cause.

TESTIMONY OF ANN SULLIVAN.

Am sixteen years of age; lived with Mrs. Grinder nearly six weeks; worked at her washing on Mrs. Caruthers; she was always in there nearly; I think she cooked for her and got her things to eat; she gave her medicines; she lived next door to Mrs. Caruthers; never heard Mrs. Grinder say what was the matter with her; I went out to get drugs for Mrs. Grinder often; she would send me for them; I got them at Brown's, corner of Federal and Anderson streets, and Kelly's, corner of Federal and Laycock streets; she never sent me for tartar emetic several times; I don't know what the drugs were got for; she sent me often; she told me the tartar emetic was to rub her side; never heard Mrs. Grinder complain of having anything the matter; never saw her rub her side with the tartar emetic; never saw tartar emetic in the family at all in any way; sometimes I got it once a week, sometimes twice a week; sometimes a dime's worth; and sometimes twenty cent's worth; staid with Mrs. Grinder till she was arrested.

DR. IRISH RECALLED.

Tartar emetic is certain and active poison, given in doses of sufficient quantity; from the thirty-second part to half of a grain would be an ordinary dose; three to five grains would cause death; it is not an expensive medicine; twenty cents would get enough to kill a grown person.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CARUTHERS.

Am the husband of the deceased; she died on the 1st of August; I know Mrs. Grinder; she was the principal attendant in administering medicine, food, and drink; she was with her in my absence almost constantly; deceased got better and worse at intervals; I have