

county; and that an authentic copy of the resolutions relating to the Administration, and financial concerns of the General Government be furnished to our Representative in Congress, that the same may be presented by him to the House of Representatives. On Motion.

**Resolved.** That this Committee will meet again at the house of John Rhodes, in Danville, on the 1st day of the August Court.

**ABRAHAM YOUNG,**  
Chairman.

**EVAN O. JACKSON,** Secretary.

From the Cincinnati Whig—Extra.  
Cincinnati, April 25.

### MOST AWFUL STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT. LOSS OF 125 LIVES.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steam-boat accidents.

This afternoon about 6 o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat Moselle, Captain Peim, left the wharf of this city (full of passengers) for Louisville and St. Louis, and, with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the family were taken on board; and during the whole time of the detention the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The Moselle was a new brig boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off; and at the very moment her wheel made the first evolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart-rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. Heads flung, bodies and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and the dying. The boat, at the moment of the accident was about thirty feet from shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to flinders as far back as the gentlemen's cabin, and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float, with a strong current, down the river, at the same time getting farther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown on fire through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart-rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unharmed in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins, became panic struck, and with a fatality unaccountable, jumped into the river.—Being above the ordinary business parts of the city, there were no boats at hand except a few large and unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards.

We are told that one little boy on shore was seen clinging to a log, and, by the aid of some persons present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but whom the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one by one, almost within his reach. An infant child, belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck.

Doctor Wilson Hughes, of the United States Army, (and brother-in-law to our estimable fellow-citizen, W. H. Hughes, of the Pearl street house,) is doubtless among the slain, as he was known to have been on board, and some pieces of the military coat he had on were picked up among the fragments.

Mr. Powell, a highly respectable grocery merchant of Louisville, and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson McGrew, of this city, is also supposed to be lost, as he was on board, and no tidings have since been heard of him, notwithstanding the active inquiries of his friends.

We are unable, as yet, to particularize any other persons lost, as the boat sunk in about 15 minutes after the accident, leaving nothing to be seen but her chimneys and a small portion of her upper works, and also a scene of distress and confusion immediately ensued which altogether baffles description. Most of the sufferers are among the hands of the boat and the storage passengers.

It is supposed that there were about TWO HUNDRED PERSONS on board, of which number only from fifty to seventy-five are believed to have escaped, making the estimated loss of lives about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE! Oh! tale of woe.

The accident unquestionably occurred through sheer imprudence and carelessness. The captain of the boat was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city, and to overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville a short time before him. Dearly has he paid for his silly ambition. The clerk of the boat, we understand, escaped unhurt. These are all the particulars we have yet been able to learn. In tomorrow's Whig we shall be able to give the names of many others who have been lost or killed.

From the N. Orleans Com. Bulletin.  
TEXAS.

By the steam packet Columbia, from Galveston, we have received files of the Houston Telegraph to the date of March 31st. The district court was in session at Houston. Of its proceedings the Telegraph remarks: the decorum that has uniformly been observed, the cordiality, and even officiousness, which have been every where shown in sustaining the officers of justice in the discharge of their duties, the intelligence and respectability of the jurors, the decorous and gentlemanly deportment of the several attorneys engaged, and the ability, integrity, and decision, of the presiding judge, have combined to render this court one of the most august and interesting spectacles which our city has ever afforded.

On the 28th, at Houston, W. C. Quick and David Jones were executed for murder. The confession and dying speech of the former was forwarded to us, but there is no space for its publication. On the frontiers there was no disturbance except

an occasional skirmish between wandering bands of savages. A party of surveyors, from the head waters of the Guadalupe, report an engagement, in which a troop of Shawnees fought the Camanches, and put them to flight with the loss of either man killed.

By way of improving the currency, some ingenious persons have suggested, that the Government of Texas, instead of issuing promissory notes, should issue bills, each of which may be an immediate title to land, representing some specified portion, designated in advance, and numbered on a map prepared for the purpose. The scheme does not seem to take, and will scarcely be attempted.

The Mexican fleet had disappeared from the Texan coast. Whether driven off by the fright they received from the steam engine of the Columbia, or by the dread of other enemies equally formidable, has not been revealed. Recent arrivals from Tampico, state that the blockading squadron had returned to that port and sailed thence for Vera Cruz. From this it would seem, that all the parade of this blockade was got up more for bravado than from any serious intention of shutting up an enemy's port. Perhaps the prime motive to this excursion was the hope of booty, of which a rich harvest might have been gathered from unarmed passengers, but for the rencontre with the Columbia.

Journal of Commerce of April 24.

**LAND HO!**—Yesterday was a proud day for New York. It witnessed the restoration of specie payments in less than twelve months from the time of suspension, and after one of the most fatal mercantile revolutions which ever happened. Such a recovery from such a wreck, the world never before saw. It is attributable, under the blessing of Heaven, to the energy, the sound intelligent good sense, and moral integrity of our citizens. The banks have resumed in the fullest sense of the term. They have also returned to the use of their own notes, which they now pay out as formality. The hearts of our citizens were filled with joy at this, as well they might be.

The arrival of two steam ships, also, from Europe, in such a manner as to remove all doubt about the entire feasibility of navigating the Atlantic in that manner, was a most important and most gratifying event. It brings us within ten to fifteen days of Europe, and gives us such increased certainty, as well as quickness, that a new era opens upon us. Take it all in all, we think a commercial community were seldom more happy than ours yesterday.

The Great Western came up in fine style, turned a circle around the Sirius, lying at anchor west of Castle Garden, and then proceeded up the East river to Judd's wharf. All her evolutions were performed with the facility of one of our smallest steamboats. Her voyage has been almost in a straight line across the Atlantic. The weather has been good, except that the wind has been ahead and the sea rough.

She has had so little motion that it has not been necessary to put battens on the tables, and only once has there been motion enough to upset cups and saucers. She took in six hundred tons of coal, of which perhaps two hundred remain. On hauling in at Judd's wharf, she was immediately covered with a swarm of boys and men, or rather would have been, had not a good deal of resolution been used to keep them off. Several thousand persons visited the Sirius at her anchorage yesterday. By these steam ships our merchants have received very late advices from all parts of Europe, from Trieste as late as March 27th.

From the Pennsylvania.

**More Specie.**—Can the United States Gazette tell us whether the apartments at Longwood are ready for the New York Banks at their promised St. Helena, and whether a modern Hudson Lowe is prepared to keep watch and ward over the victims of the new Waterloo? The arrivals of specie in New York are such that if the banks do not resume speedily, that desirable event will, in the words of the school-boy anecdote, "whistle itself." The Mediator, Quebec and Wellington packets to arrive at New York, have each a million on board already heard from, and the Journal of Commerce the following:—

Twenty thousand Mexican dollars were deposited on Saturday in one parcel. The coin recently from the Bank of England is depositing, and, in fact, there is nothing better can be done with coin of any sort, unless it be pillar dollars. Specie and bank notes are of even value, without resumption. In fact, we have got resumption the natural way, and we don't understand how we are to get rid of it.

Our banks, we believe, are ready to pay specie for their bills or for deposits, but whether they are or not, we are authorized to say that the Boston banks can have coin at par for New York funds, from the quantity just arrived, and so can Philadelphia. We will furnish them as many millions as they can give us checks for on any New York Bank. In fact specie is more plenty than any thing else. It is much more plenty than potatoes, and it would be very strange if an eastern bank should say it could not pay its notes in potatoes. We repeat it: if the banks can pay any thing, they can pay specie.

The cost of the State House at Raleigh, N. C. is estimated at \$400,000.

**A Great Movement.**—The New York Legislature closed its session on the 18th instant; having, on the very eve of adjournment, passed the bill, granting Banking privileges to any number of citizens possessed of a capital of not less than one hundred thousand dollars. We regard it as the boldest—the very longest stride in the work of Reform, and hold it as a measure which outweighs the acts of any legislature that has assembled for years. After the comptroller of the State shall be satisfied as to the amount of capital, he shall demand security, as follows:—Fifty thousand dollars worth of State stock, drawing an interest of 5 per cent., or a lesser amount, drawing as much interest, shall be deposited with him, with fifty thousand dollars in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered productive Real Estate, worth, exclusive of buildings, at least double the amount. He shall, then, after these shall have been properly secured, pay over to the depositors, \$100,000 in Bank Notes, of such denominations as shall be desired. In order to restrict an excess of paper, each bank will be compelled to keep on hand twelve and a-half per cent. of its issues, in specie. If its notes are not paid on demand, in specie, the comptroller shall proceed to arrest its operations, and sell all its security, in order that its issues may be redeemed. It is a bold, but it will prove a successful, attempt.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

Some of the Banks of this city commenced paying out their notes on Friday and Saturday last. This morning they are doing so very generally, and although the resolution for a resumption of specie payments is not yet formally in force, still specie can be obtained, if wanted, from any of them. The banks have all resolved to resume on the 9th of May, and we rather suspect that they intend to do so on Monday next, albeit not authorized thus to speak. We are told that the Boston Banks were paying specie on Saturday. At all events, the contentions of our citizens are as much brighter than they were ten days ago, as the skies are brighter than they were last Wednesday.—Com. Advertiser.

### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of the Governor relative to the improvement bill, partakes strongly of the character of all the state papers which have emanated from the present Executive and his advisers. The same disposition to evade responsibility by endeavoring to throw it upon the legislature—the same inconsistency between executive action and executive opinion—the same disposition to court the popular breeze, by signing a bill to gain favor with its friends, and then stating objections to appease the feelings of its opponents—the same desire to appear to be on both sides of an important question—the same intent to blind and delude the people by sophistry and hair-splitting, which have so peculiarly characterized the administration of Joseph Ritner, peep forth in every paragraph of this message.

We regret that the want of room compels us to omit for the present, a review of a document so unworthy the chief magistrate of an honest and enlightened people. We shall, however, refer to it hereafter, with a determination not only to expose the dictatorial spirit and its glaring inconsistencies, but to place the subject in such a light, supported by facts which dare not be denied, as must satisfy every honest mind that an administration which has squandered seven or eight millions of the people's money—which has scattered to the four winds of heaven the State's quota of the Surplus revenue, and the bonus derived from the banks, without bringing into use a single additional mile of the internal improvements, has no claim to be considered economical or friendly to a proper and judicious system of internal improvement.—Penna. Rep.

Last year Ritner vetoed a bill for the improvement of the State which had passed both branches of our legislature, and the annals have not ceased ever since to exalt their Governor for it as a paragon of wisdom and saviour of the state. This year the legislature passed a similar bill, containing several new improvements, which if finished will run the state debt up to more than forty millions, and the Governor has APPROVED OF AND SIGNED THE SAME. In what a quandary does this vacillating policy of Ritner throw his adherents! Can the passage of a bill which last year according to their doctrine, would have ruined the state, be now good policy? If the governor was right last year, can he be now right? Was the introduction into the bill of an item amounting to upwards of 200,000 dollars appropriated to an entirely useless railroad to his friend Stevens' Ironworks, under the title of Gettysburg Railroad, the bait by which he was caught, not daring to oppose the interests of his dictator, although poor Pennsylvania will have to pay three or four millions for this Don Quixotical improvement? Or was he not at liberty to veto a bill by which he is authorized to borrow 800,000 dollars of Bidle's worthless paper, for fear of offending the king of rag-baron? More anon.

Easton Sentinel.

**DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.**—A lad six years of age, son of Mr. Isaac Waterbury of Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., died of hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a rabid dog thirty-five days before the disease made its appearance, after which he lingered four days.

From the National Intelligencer.  
THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We are happy to perceive, at length, a gleam of light, through the gloom and mist which have hovered over the relations between the United States and Mexico.

The danger of immediate hostile demonstrations on either side has passed away. Upon this change in the prospect before us, we have a right to congratulate our readers.

A message was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives from the president of the United States, transmitting a report, in partial compliance with a resolution of that body, calling for such further information as the President might be disposed to communicate, from our relations with Mexico. The documents which make part of this report being in the hands of the committee on foreign relations we cannot now obtain a copy to publish them at large. We have glanced an eye over them, however, and we learn from them that a direct proposition has been made by the government of Mexico to refer the differences between that republic and the United States to the arbitration of a third power, and that the offer has been accepted by the President of the United States.

**The Struggle.**—Nothing more clearly illustrates the beauty and effectiveness of the principle of state sovereignty in advancing the prosperity of our confederacy, than the competition, for example, now in vigorous action between several great rival States for the great prize of the western trade. Had it not been for this struggle the phlegm of the German population of the Key Stone State would never have been roused to the achievement of those stupendous works of internal improvement, which will be to her a monument as enduring as her own mountains. Maryland also, having both Pennsylvania and New York to contend with, has made efforts still more heroic, and nearly we fear, exhausted herself by the immense outlay she has made to accomplish, by canal and rail road, a great thoroughfare from the West to Baltimore. Virginia, too is waking partially from her long slumbers in the dreamy reverie of partisan politics. The Empire State itself, who led the way, foreseeing the storm that has been roused has set again all her canvases to the mast, and we doubt not the last enactments of our legislature will give such new impulses to our public works, that the state will be borne triumphantly beyond all her competitors.

**Melancholy Event.**—During the thunder storm on Saturday afternoon last, the house of Mr. Charles Seebold, editor of the Anti Masonic Star, in New Berlin, was struck with lightning, and a young lady, the sister of Mrs. Seebold, aged 15 years, killed. The particulars, as briefly stated to us are these. The deceased, in company with two others, was descending the stairs, when the lightning struck the chimney of the house; all three were prostrated by the shock. Two of them, by the immediate application of medical aid, were resuscitated—the other expired almost instantly, having been severely bruised and mangled by the fluid, on the head and different parts of the body. The deceased whose melancholy fate we are now called upon to record, was a most amiable and pious young lady, esteemed and beloved by all who knew her. She has been attached to the Sabbath school in New Berlin from its commencement, and during the past year recited upwards of 600 pages of Scripture. The funeral was attended on Monday, by an unusual large concourse of people. The congregation was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Garmond, and the members of the Sabbath School, to which the deceased belonged, by the Rev. Mr. Mar; and so deeply impressive and solemn were the exercises, on this mournful occasion, that, although commenced at 1, they were protracted until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Lewisburg Standard.

The co-ordinate branch of the mother government of England, in Canada, is meeting out to the Patriots a bitter portion. The leading participants in the late struggle, which feeble as it was, partook of all the spirit, if not the success, of our own revolution, have been hurried into eternity without any thing more than a false trial—a flagrant mockery of justice—and a deliberate insult and outrage upon the feelings of the majority of the people resident in the Canada. The laws of England, as applicable to colonial Government, as we know, are radically defective. The ministers of justice and legislation in Canada—the one immediately dependent on the crown, the other impotent and subservient to the first—have shown, if we may cite a late act, that they know how to play into the hands of their masters. The proximity of free institutions, and their naturally consequent "wholesome contagion," has done much to give vigor to the arm of the Canada patriot. If the reign of Victoria had not been disgraced, on the very threshold, by the execution of those who contended against the abuse of law, some hope might be entertained by the royalists that the flame would die away. As it is, even that has been dispelled: And we predict that no power on earth will now restrain the Canada from becoming equally free with their neighbors. The blood of the innocent cries out from the ground.

Agriculture is necessary to the prosperity of a powerful nation—indeed the cultivation of the soil may be considered the first great source of happiness and wealth.—Manufacturers will closely follow, and perhaps keep pace with it: Trade and commerce are concomitant with it—and it will always be found that a well cultivated country is necessarily great and opulent.

The Mercer Luminary of Wednesday says:

"A man by the name of Woods, was bro't to this place on Thursday last, and lodged in jail, for stabbing a man named Warner, near New Bedford, in this county. It appears that the parties, who are brothers-in-law, had some disagreement about the price of a wagon; and Woods, taking an axe in his hand, started towards the shop where it was for the purpose of destroying it. The other started after, but had proceeded only a short distance, when Woods turned around and stabbed him in the side with a large jack knife. We understand that the recovery of Warner is considered doubtful."

**A mother and daughter destroyed by fire.**—The Louisville Journal contains the particulars of a most distressing accident which occurred on the evening of the 13th ult. at the house of Thomas J. Pickett, Esq. of Mason county, Kentucky. "Mr. P's mother-in-law, Mrs. Campbell, was sitting alone in her room, when her dress caught fire and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Her daughter, Miss Campbell, flew to her aid, but in her efforts to aid her mother, the flames were communicated to her own dress. Mr. Pickett and young Mr. Campbell heard their screams and hastened to the scene, but the sufferers were so shockingly burned that they survived only a few hours. They were preparing to go to Wisconsin, and just bid adieu to their friends, when they were thus suddenly summoned to bid adieu to the world."

**The Wheat Crop.**—The Terre Haute (Indiana) Courier of the 12th ult. says— "We have recently conversed with several of our best Farmers, and with other gentlemen residing at a distance, and all concur in saying that the wheat crop was never more promising in the Wabash valley.—The fields are represented as being very numerous, and their present appearance give token of an overflowing abundance."

**The United States Navy.**—The number of our national vessels is fifty-five, rated as follows—One (the Pennsylvania,) is rated at 120 guns, seven at 80, four at 74, one at 54, fourteen at 44, two at 32, eleven at 20, three at 18, six at 10; the remaining seven are under 10 guns. There are 50 captains in the navy, 49 masters commandant, 270 lieutenants, 49 surgeons, 24 passed assistant surgeons, 33 assistant surgeons, 45 pursers, 9 chaplains, 181 passed midshipmen, 274 midshipmen, 27 sailing masters, 25 boatswains, 25 carpenters, and 24 sail-makers. The marine Corps comprises 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 19 first lieutenants and 20 second do.

The act of female intemperity which we mentioned some few days ago, as having been performed by a lady of Kentucky, in saving a gentleman from a watery grave, appears to have been followed by a testimony of gratitude on his part, which proves that he was a "right gallant man," and worthy the effort which the lady made in his behalf. The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer thus relates the story.

**Romantic.**—A few weeks since we noticed the accidental drowning of four men in the Licking river, and the preservation of another, named Jones by the heroic conduct of a Mrs. Lee, who plunged into the stream, and succeeded in rescuing him from the foie of his fellows. Mr. Jones, we learn, is a young man of fortune and accomplishments, and immediately after the event, he made inquiries respecting the preserver of his life, and ascertaining that she was a young widow, he offered his hand in marriage, which was accepted, and the parties were joined in wedlock the next Sunday—three days after the first meeting in the waters. Mrs. Lee, now Mrs. Jones, can congratulate herself upon having fished for a husband with the most entire success, and from the most laudable motives.

The North East Boundary Question.

In the London Morning Post, of April 6, there is an interesting state paper, being a despatch from Lord Palmerston, the foreign minister, to Mr. Fox, the British envoy at Washington. It recapitulates all the proceedings that have taken place on the North-eastern boundary question, cites the award of the King of the Netherlands, expresses the readiness of the British ministry to join with this country in sending out a commission to make local surveys on which to ground a conventional line; but he declines doing any thing at all, unless the State of Maine be a party to the survey and settlement. The N. Y. Express says:—This presents the question in a new light, and an important one, for by our constitution the federal government alone is authorized to "make treaties and establish the limits of the U. States. The despatch is too long to publish; it is dated the 19th November, 1837."

**A real friend to the coloured race.**—It was stated at the anniversary of the Mississippi Colonization Society held at Natchez on the 4th March, that Captain Isaac Ross of that state, had bequeathed to the American Colonization Society his entire estate estimated at 400,000 dollars. His will emancipates all his slaves, amounting to 170, and provides for their removal and settlement in the society's Colonies.

**American Mechanics.**—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a distinguished machine making house in New England has just received a liberal order from a large paper manufacturer near Manchester—for several paper-making machines of American construction. This tells well for Yankee ingenuity.

We learn from Bicknell's Reporter that there are one hundred and fifty-six mills in Lancaster county, and that these consume annually something like 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is all raised in the same county.