# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

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☞ Advertisements are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a special time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ See 4th and 5th pages Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. &c. on third page.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.


See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.


The Sikhs.—The news of the late terrible repulse of the British in India, will naturally excite some curiosity respecting the singular people by which it was effected.

The Sikhs, or "disciples," as the term imports, are a sect, or distinct religious body, date from about the middle of the 15th century. At that time a Hindoo succeeded in beating down the barriers of caste among a number of his countrymen and uniting them with a body of Mahomedans under a creed formed from both religions. As one of the articles of the new faith was the maintainance of the poor by the community, they soon gathered strength of numbers, but were, for a considerable time, peaceful and inoffensive. Persecution, however, soon effected its usual work, in rendering them ferocious, bigoted and familical. At an early period of their history, their chief religious teacher greatly added to these formidable qualities, by enacting that every Sikh should, at all times, carry steel, be dressed in blue, and have the head shaved. Their military character and temper thus imparted, was not long in developing itself. The inoffensive religionists became formidable invaders and the immediate successor of the great Emperor Aurungzebe, had great difficulty in defending himself from their attacks. After various fortunes—at times seemingly extermintated—they, at length, became the acknowledged masters of the province of Lahore.

About 1805 began to rise into notice, the afterward celebrated Runjeet Singh, one of their chieftains, who by great talents and energy, gradually subdued all the other chiefs, and as during his long reign of about forty years, he cautiously avoided all collision with the British, he gradually consolidated a considerable state, organized a most efficient regular army, largely officered by Europeans, chiefly French, and disciplined and highly instructed in European tactics. At his death, his army became unmanageable, and, much against the wish of the neutral government, marched against the British, and fought with that power the great battles of Aliwal, Moodkee, and Sobraon, attending by their superior artillery the British batteries, and were only finally driven by that derier resort of the British in India, the sublom falling bayonet. At that period, the kingdom founded by Runjeet Singh, from a despised and long persecuted sect, numbering in all not about a half a million of souls, sent to the frontier 75,000 fighting men, and had in the field and in its arsenals 500 cannon, of unusually large calibre, and a sufficient number of well trained artillery men. The British, however, being most fully commanded, were victorious, and a peace was patched up which has again been broken by the Sikh army, contrary to the avowed wishes of the government, and a very serious blow given to the military prestige of the British in India. We do not indeed apprehend that it will lead presently to any political changes, for the Sikhs have no sympathy either among the Hindoo or Mahomedan population, who both regard them as infidels, and have a long account of mutual hate and contumely to settle with them. But it may serve to show even these that the native of India, when properly armed, disciplined and commanded is a match, on his own ground, for the hitherto invincible European.

The whole affords a singular and instructive lesson of how great an effort a small nation is capable when full of the spirit which should animate all invaded people.

The Fire.—The destruction by fire, on Wednesday night, of the Union Factory, owned by Messrs. Moorhead, Copeland & Co., was noticed in our columns yesterday morning. We have since learned, that the insurance on the Factory and stock amounted to $37,000, and that the whole loss is about $80,000—thus involving the proprietors in a loss of some $40,000, or upwards. The small amount of insurance existing is accounted for, from the fact, that since the excitement originated by the riots, and fomented and kept up by the course of the Pittsburgh Post, the insurance offices have declined to renew such risks, unless at ruinous rates.

Somewhat upwards of two hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by this calamity, without the least prospect of finding work of the same description, in this city or vicinity, as there is no hope that the Factory will ever be rebuilt. One of the "slave mills," as the pretended friends of the operatives call them, has thus for ever been blotted out of existence, with no probability of finding a successor in this generation. The enemies of Home Manufactures will doubtless rejoice at this; though as the fable of the Frogs has it, what is sport to them, is death to the operatives. If every cotton factory was burnt to the ground in this vicinity, we do not believe one of them would be rebuilt, owing chiefly, if not wholly, to the unjust and ungenerous spirit which has been manifested towards the proprietors of those establishments, and the determination evinced by the Locofoco party, of those who control its movements in this county, under the leadership of the Post, to harrass them by unwise and oppressive legislation.

What a state of things does this exhibit? Is it not worthy of the most serious reflection by every person who contemplates making Pittsburgh his permanent home, and looks to its future growth and prosperity, as the guarantee of his own success in life. Let capital and employment be banished from our avenue of industry and wealth, now long will it be before others reap the bitter fruits of such mischievous policy. Here, in the case of this Union Factory, is the capital produced weekly by some 250 persons suddenly destroyed, amounting say, to $1,200, which was weekly distributed through all the ramifications of society. The landlord, the mechanic, the merchant, the trader, the gardner, the farmer, all share, indirectly in this loss. One of their sources of livelihood and of prosperity has been cut off. The objector may say, that the fire is the cause. This is true, as to the destruction of the Factory, but what prevented the obtaining of adequate insurance, and what prevents the reinvestment of capital in such an enterprise? Not the fire, but the excitement and opposition fomented by the Post, which has rendered investment in such enterprises disagreeable and dangerous.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate*

William Pennington, of New Jersey, to be Governor of Minnesota.

William B. Scott, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

George M. Dewey, of Flint, Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Genesee, Michigan, in the place of Charles C. Hascall, whose term of office has expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Francis M. Gunnell, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, vice Alexander Robinson, deceased.

First Assistant Engineer Jesse Gay to be Chief Engineer in the Navy from the 21st of October, 1848, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Faron, jr.

Tornado.—A severe tornado, or whirlwind occurred on Tuesday night in Kentucky. It passed over the beautiful villages and Hardstown, and over the adjacent counties, prostrating and destroying nearly every thing in its course; tearing up trees, blowing down dwellings, and spreading general destruction in its course. The damage to property is said to have been terrible, and some lives were lost. The full particulars have not yet been ascertained.

City Post Master.—It will be seen, by reference to our telegraphic despatches, that a successor to Chambers McKibbin has at length been appointed, and that the important office of city Post Master has been conferred upon our worthy and distinguished citizen, Hon. Walter Forward.

Destructive Fire.—The Parker Mill, Rolling and Nail Factory, situated in Wareham, Massachusetts, was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, March 28, 1849.

With this, I send you page No. 4 of my letter of yesterday, without which it would make but a poor figure in your columns.

[The following is the missing page referred to:]

I am sure I shall not much surprise such of your intelligent readers, as have observed with reasonable closeness the course of this protocol affair, when I inform them that the proceedings in the Senate have brought out the fact that there had been before Polk left the White House, an angry and somewhat excited correspondence between our government and the Mexican Minister, Sr. de la Rosas, upon Polk's message to the House of Representatives, intimating to that body that the protocol was merely a diplomatic trick, intended to cajole and deceive the Mexican government into the ratification of a treaty, which they would otherwise have rejected, and by which our government was not to be bound. I shall refer to this more at length in my next."

In respect to the correspondence therein referred to as having taken place between the Mexican minister and this government relative to the protocol, I may say that the facts have been in my possession for some time, but that I have not been at liberty to refer to them, and would not now, but for frequent allusion having been made to them in the debate in secret session of the Senate upon Mr. Benton's resolution.

It appears that as soon as the official report of the Senate proceedings brought Mr. Polk's message upon the protocol to the knowledge of Mr. De la Rosas, that minister addressed a note to the Secretary of State, describing the circumstances under which the protocol was entered into, and affirming that the Mexican government considered it as much a part of the treaty as any other of its clauses or sections. No answer was returned to this communication, when, after waiting a suitable time, the Minister sent another despatch, in which he stated his apprehensions, from the silence of the American government after the very remarkable positions taken in the message, that an intention existed to disavow the binding obligation of the protocol and to deprive Mexico of the advantages and guaranties which her Executive had supposed that it secured. The paper drew from Mr. Buchanan an answer, in which he stated that the government of the United States would be guided by the construction set forth in the President's message. This, as every body will consider, is a virtual repudiation of the protocol, if it originally had any force or validity. The Mexican minister so understood it, and immediately filed a strong and decided protest.

The last letter of Mr. Buchanan, though specific dates are not given, is supposed to have been so long delayed, that the protest of the minister was not received by him until after the expiration of the administration of Mr. Polk, and consequently though he acted for some days longer, the further conduct of the affair devolved upon Mr. Clayton. Whether any further correspondence has taken place between the representatives of the two governments, I am not informed, but it is reasonable to infer that none such has taked place pending the proceedings in the Senate upon the same general subject. It is rumored that a message has been laid before the Senate containing important information relative to this protocol. It is likely, if this be true, that it comprises the correspondence which I have sketched above.

It is well known that it has been for years an object of desire, with moderate and intelligent Mexicans, as well as with the same classes in the United States, that a liberal commercial treaty should be formed between the two countries. It may be well imagined what an obstacle is thrown in the way of all negotiations to that end, by this dispute about the protocol, so disgraceful to our nation in its outset.

It is stated that Mr. Seward, for one Whig, has expressed his disagreement with Mr. Benton, in considering the protocol a part of the treaty, but I know not the authority for the report.

It seems that Hasnegan is to go abroad after all. He started for the west this morning, in order to set his house in order, previous to his embarcation. This is greatly to be regretted. Perhaps the commission could not be refused him, but the appointment might have been properly revoked by the appointment of a successor. He may be a very good representative of Polk democracy, though he will certainly make worse than a poor representative of this great republic abroad.

Mr. Webster's pose exculpating himself from any participation in the Sunday morning scene on this case, is said to have excited quite a sensation among the Senators who were present. Judge Mr. H. told me this morning that so strong and general was the feeling against Mr. Webster in the Senate, on account of that note, that if nominated Minister for England, he would be spotted, that is rejected. Of course that opinion proceeds from the zeal of an over zealous friend. But there are other circumstances in Mr. Webster's career, which account for his nice sense of decorum and propriety in such matters. When the accidental President persisted in appointing Mr. Profit to the Brazilian mission, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the more respectable of his friends, Mr. Webster could never be prevailed on to draw up his instructions, nor to sanction them by his signature. And yet the appointment of Mr. Profit was not half so reprehensible as that of Mr. Hannegan is, under all the circumstances attending it.

The surviving relict of Pokery, the Union, continues its ridiculous homilies against the proscription of the administration, when it is notorious that the patron of that concern made more removals in every one of the first hundred days of his administration than have yet been made in the whole 20 days, during which this has been in existence.—It lately had a long leading article, the evident drift and design of which was to keep in office Edmund Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office, though he was one of the Central Committee of Case electioneerers at the seat of government; one would think if there was one man in the nation who could be prompted by motives of delicacy, or even decency to resign at once upon the coming into office of Gen. Taylor, it would be Mr. Commissioner Burke.

The city is full of idle reports about cabinet meetings for the regulation of appointments, about removals from office by wholesale, &c., &c. I am told that some correspondents of northern papers have even had the assurance to state that the question of proscription or no proscription was directly put in a cabinet council, and that proscription was voted down by five to two, the President being in the majority. On a kindred stamp is the foolish story of Ewing having decided that all the offices in the bureaus transferred to his department were vacant. It is enough to say of such reports, that they are impudent fabrications and nothing more.

Junius.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, March 24, 1849.

The reception of the news by the Canada has given a little variety to conversation, and the first impression with the majority is, that it is unfavorable, an opinion, however, that is not well grounded, when the causes are examined which look so threatening. In the first place the croakers are alarmed at the movements of Russia, and predict a general European war—all the while forgetting that England and France are more than ever pacific, and that without their aid no political storm can be created that will reach us, guided as is our Government by men whose *every* act is prudence personified. Under a government that would abstain from all external quarrels, a state of war in Europe would probably do more to enrich us than a century since of peace. All our State and National Stocks would be absorbed, our ships obtain the carrying trade, and an impulse be given to manufactures that would make all tariffs a bye-league, so far as protection is concerned. England enriched herself in all these ways, by provoking wars among her neighbors, while she practised the arts of peace; and we can do the same, nor feel alarmed when the evils appear at hand, as now.

Upon our markets the news has been unfavorable. Cotton has receded ¼ cent, with sales of 1200 bales. Flour has fallen, though the foreign market has ceased to have any real influence upon it.—English prices would not warrant shipments at a cost here of $5 per barrel for flour, yet prices have receded here, upon the decline there, and good State Flour can be had at $5 25 to $5 37½ and favorite at $5 50. The day of high prices has gone, and the best informed men in the grain trade look to see flour sold in June at $4 50 the barrel. Our large production, before the short crop reduced prices to $4 62½ for a series of years, and a like result will now be seen again.

The Sub Treasury is now getting to be looked upon as a great folly, entailing nothing but cost upon the country, without any benefit. The keeper of the public chest will soon have as little to do as King Alfonsin's treasurer, whose duty was learned in half a minute—"Tis but to hold a purse—there is nothing in it" Mr. Secretary Walker's estimates of the receipts up to the 30th June, 1849, will come out in an error, and short, full three millions, if no more; and with the greatest economy, General Taylor's Administration will soon be poor, and the Sub Treasury empty. The importations are over, and only $2,000,000 in New York—an amount that will neither alarm the banks nor give the government much trouble to expend.

A good deal of curiosity has been excited to learn the news from California, expected by the Northerner, from Chagres. Her captain has been ordered to proceed to Panama, and wait ten days, and then hurry home. Some houses are certain of receipts of coin, as their letters, via New Orleans, say it is waiting at Panama. The emigrating fever is not quite over, and one hundred and thirty eight passengers left on Thursday. One man, who only went to see his friend off, got so excited that he paid his passage and started without even saying good bye to any one ashore.

Mr. Chase, the owner of the ship Franklin, which was run ashore in Boston harbor, has been bound over for trial for barratry, and has engaged the most eminent counsel, among whom is Rufus Choate.—The case is a rare one, and the penalty rather severe.

The case of the Methodist Episcopal Church South vs. the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be first tested in the courts of New York, and is looked to with much interest by the profession here, who say that the arguments and the decision are to stand long on the record, to guide those who may have such perplexing business to settle. As the subject interests an important portion of the people of the United States, it will be most elaborately reported by the press in this city.

It is believed here that Thomas McElrath, Esq., of the Tribune, has purchased the country seat of R. S. Cassatt, Esq., at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.—The taste and wealth of Mr. Cassatt have made it one of the most desirable residences of that garden of Pennsylvania—the house costing above $19,000, with a corresponding liberality in its appurtenances of land. Mr. McElrath will spend the winters in New York, and the press retain one of its most able members.

C.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE STEETMSHIP CANADA.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN INDIA.

The following is taken from the London Chronicle of the 5th inst.

THE SANGUINARY BATTLE OF CHILIANWALA, BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1849.

The intelligence by the present mail is of greater interest and importance than any which has for years past been despatched from the shores of India. The most sanguinary conflict has taken place on the bank of the Jhelum, nearly on the spot which formed the battle field of Alexander and Porus, and though the British have come off victorious, their triumph has been purchased by a and effusion of blood, no fewer than 29 officers having been killed outright, and upwards of 2,500 men were slain or disabled. Amongst the officers who fell, were Brigadier J. Pennycuick and Lieut. Col. Brooks, of her Majesty's 24th foot, Major Ekins, Deputy Adjutant General; and other distinguished names. But the slaughter which occurred was perhaps on the worst feature of the engagement. One of the cavalry brigades was struck with a panic, and the unusual spectacle was presented of a regiment of British dragoons flying from a native foe. A Bengal cavalry corps (the 5th) fled in great disorder. Moreover, we lost six guns, only four of which could be recovered. The Sikhs were beaten from their positions before dusk, with frightful carnage, and with the loss of twelve guns, besides others which were spiked; but they soon rallied, and took up another position on the left bank of the river, firing a salute in the evening, as though claiming a victory. Disastrous intelligence was achieved on the 13th of January. Lord Gough had originally intended to await the fall of Moultan before encountering Sher Singh; but the delay in the capture of that fortress having proved greater than was anticipated, and there being rumors current that Dhuleep was on his way to join his son with large reinforcements, while long delay was evidently producing an injurious effect on the native mind, his lordship suddenly altered his determination, and on the 11th inst., inspected the troops, amounting to about 22,000 men, with 120 or 130 guns, and gave the order for a move in advance of their encampment, which was situated midway between the Jhelum and the Chenab. Whether the decision to attack the enemy was at all influenced by instructions from the Governor General, we are unaware; but it is known that Lord Dalhousie had recommended to Lord Dalhousie the tidings of the capture of the town of Moulton) arrived at the commander-in-chief's camp from Lahore, just previous to the march of the army, it is quite possible such may have been the case. The troops marched on the morning of the 12th from Dingher, in the direction of the Jhelum, and having halted here for the night, resumed their march next day, when they soon came in sight of the enemy. They were now directed to form and advance in order of battle. About 11 o'clock, a. m. the leading column came upon one of the enemy's outposts, in a "sore pull," and the heavy guns were ordered forward, and soon cleared this place, the enemy retreating with their artillery. The Sikh army occupied a long line, extending from their original position, called Moong, to a place bearing the name of Russool or Russoolnuggur (the place from which Major Lawrence, with his force, was driven in 1848), where the enemy's magazines were established, and near which was a narrow gorge, well adapted for retreat in case of disaster. Lord Gough had at first intended to throw all his strength upon it, and thus turn the enemy's flank, according to the plan usually adopted under such circumstances. In an evil hour, however, he abandoned this course. The Sikh position was seen to be strong; the Jhelum was in their rear with a well constructed bridge spanning its waters, and their centre was protected by field works on a rising ground. A Member of Parliament, who was present, tells us that Mr. H. told me this morning that so strong and general was the feeling against Mr. Webster in the Senate, on account of that note, that if nominated Minister for England, he would be spotted, that is rejected. Of course that opinion proceeds from the zeal of an over zealous friend. But there are other circumstances in Mr. Webster's career, which account for his nice sense of decorum and propriety in such matters. When the accidental President persisted in appointing Mr. Profit to the Brazilian mission, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the more respectable of his friends, Mr. Webster could never be prevailed on to draw up his instructions, nor to sanction them by his signature. And yet the appointment of Mr. Profit was not half so reprehensible as that of Mr. Hannegan is, under all the circumstances attending it.

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the field, and carried off the guns which had been spiked by our troops; all the wounded men found by the Sikhs were murdered, and the dead robbed and mutilated.

The following is from the Bombay Times:—

They now took up their quarters on the heights of Russool, watching the movements of Lord Gough's army at the distance of five miles, and in daily hopes of receiving an accession to their strength. Chuttur Singh had not as yet joined them. Some 10,000 Afghans were to the north of them, watching the turn of events. The 10,000 Sikh troops sent by Geelauh Singh, under Colonel Steinbach, to co-operate with us, were only waiting to see on which side victory should declare itself to attach themselves to the winning cause. The Commander-in-Chief seemed to have been at first utterly at a loss what to be done; at first an immediate retreat to Dingbee was spoken of, but as this would have been too unmistakeable an acknowledgment of uneasiness, he resolved at length to entrench himself where he was calling up Wheeler's brigade, of about 5,000 men, engaged in quelling disturbances in the Baree Doab, and summoning the 13th and 22d from Ramnugger, and her Majesty's 53d from Lahore; sending back in exchange, the regiments that were disabled Lord Gough, having ordered that no letters should be sent from camp until the despatches were in readiness, wrote a brief notification to the Governor General, stating that the troops under Shere Singh had been entirely defeated and driven back at every point, with the loss of many of their guns, and had relinquished all the positions in which they had been entrenched. The "ruse" was of no avail. For three days silence was successfully maintained, when such a host of letters from officers appeared in all the newspapers, bearing so obviously the stamp of the highest authority, that the despatches were then do not arrive, will take a very secondary place in the rank of documents. The baggage cattle had been under their burdens for more than thirty hours before sufficient leisure was found to attend to them. On the 17th two European Lancers who had been taken prisoners were returned to us, and the Sikh general of artillery, with his two sons and a couple of other men of note are said to have surrendered on the 19th. Lord Gifford and Sir H. Lawrence quitted the camp of Lord Gough for that of the Governor General, on the 18th. A field work had been thrown up on the right. Major Tucker was to succeed Major Ekins. The Sikhs are said to have lost 3,000 men killed, and 4,000 wounded—our casualties being rather less than a third of this. The enemy were busily engaged entrenching themselves: they are reported to be 60,000 strong.

The latest news from the camp of the army of the Punjaub is thus given by one of our correspondents, in a letter received this morning—

The mound taken by our troops on the 13th, has been entrenched to the village of Chilliani, on the left, and to our camp on the right. Entrenchments for two regiments, right and left, and a battery in the center, have been thrown up on our right, facing the north. Four lances, who went out on the 4.5th, in search of the wounded, were surprised by the enemy. Two of them escaped, but the other two were made prisoners, and taken to the presence of Shere Singh, who treated them well, and sent them back on the 19th, with a vakeel to Lord Gough. Terms were proposed by Shere Singh, which, however, could not be listened to. The Commander-in-Chief reviewed the troops on the 19th, and in riding down the line, expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of the troops in the action of the 13th. The wounded are doing well, and no case has been heard of likely to terminate fatally. Hahn Bux, who commanded the artillery at Peshawur, escaped from the camp of Shere Singh, accompanied by his son; and a few other artillerymen are said to have reached the British camp. The weather has changed for the better. The rains and cold weather which prevailed after the action of the 13th, had a most depressing effect on the spirits of the Sepoys, who were scarcely able to cook their food. The weather is now delightful, with every prospect of its continuing.

### Particulars of the Loss of the Floridian.

From depositions of the survivors, taken by the authorities of the port of Harwick, is gathered an authentic detail of the circumstances attending the ship's loss. Their names are Henry Hill, Ephraim Stock-bridge, (men of color,) and William Fry.

The Floridian was an American built ship, 500 tons measurement, and about 11 years old. With the exception of one or two seamen, most of the hands had served in the ship under the command of Whitmore, who had been trading all his life between Antwerp and New York. She was chartered for the conveyance of emigrants by M. Segaiers, of Antwerp, and prior to her departure was fully equipped for the voyage. They sailed from Flushing about four o'clock on Tuesday last, having dropped down the river on the previous Sunday. The exact number of passengers on board was 160, of whom there were at the time of sailing, between 20 and 30 married women, and from 15 to 20 children, several being infants at the breast. There were eight cabin passengers persons of much respectability; and the remainder, forming the larger portion of the emigrants, were farmers and single young men of different grades and trades. They were all natives of Germany, and some of the superior passengers had a considerable amount of property about them. The crew, with Captain Whitmore, who had his wife on board, amounted to fourteen, the names of whom were William Yeley, chief officer, (or New London), a swede name not known, second officer; James Wilson, steward; Richard Perdi and cook; Charles Barrett, Thomas Tillman, Peter Bairs, Edward Woody, Charles Thomas,—Ballwin, John Dutch, and the above mentioned survivors.

The weather, when the Floridian put to sea, was every thing that could be desired; it was quite clear, and the wind was fair for the Downs. Another ship kept company with her—the Duke Doyle, Captain Lunn, bound to Havana. (This vessel was lost on the Long Sands three hours after the Floridian had struck.) The wind continued fair until about 12 o'clock at night, when it veered round to the south-west, with symptoms of bad weather. As the morning of Wednesday advanced, the wind rose alarmingly, and the sea ran very high. At two o'clock, A. M. Captain Whitmore, (who had charge of the watch from twelve till four,) sighted, as he observed at the time, the South Foreland light; and when the chief officer came up to relieve him, and take charge of the next watch, he ordered "about ship," and gave instructions to the chief officer to stand off the English coast until six o'clock, when all hands were called on deck, and the vessel got round to her former tack. At this period there was a heavy fall of snow and rain, and the gale of wind rapidly increased, and the sea running tremendously high, the fore and mizen top-sails were taken in and the foresail reefed. At twelve the main topsail was taken in, and the ship hove-to with her head to the north-west by west. That course was continued.

On the second mate, who had charge of the watch from eight to twelve, was then relieved by the chief mate. The snow and rain kept falling, and the weather did not moderate in the slightest degree. At about a quarter past three o'clock the ship struck a shoal, but so lightly that many of the crew were scarcely aware of the circumstance. Harry Hill was at the wheel, the second mate was in charge of the watch at the moment, the chief mate having got him to take charge while he went below to rake to his "Consul Pilot directory." "All hands about ship," was instantly called, but almost instantly afterward the ship again struck with a force that startled every soul on board, and the vessel trembled with the shock. The terrified emigrants instantly rushed on deck, and, run about in frantic confusion. The ship continued striking the shoal, and Captain Whitmore finding by sounding the pumps, that she had broken, signalled a lark, (which afterwards proved to be the Doyle,) about three miles off, for assistance. The shrieks of the emigrants, rushing about and crowding the decks, completely paralyzed the ship's crew. Captain Whitmore ordered the men to force them to go below in order that some means of escape might be prepared for them, but it was in vain, for, as the mate Hill states, "what could thirteen seamen do with one hundred and sixty frantic passengers?"—The captain finding, by the broken fragments that were coming up on each side that the vessel was breaking up, directed the boats to be launched.—His intention was to take the passengers, to the bark lying off. Two men, named Charles Barrett and John Tillman, got into the first boat lowered, to bale out the water she had shipped. The passengers, however, got hold of her, and were hauling the boat alongside to jump in, but Barret, apprehensive of her being stove in, cut away the painter and the boat drifted astern.

The life boat, capable of containing about twenty persons, was then launched, Captain Whitmore directing the men to stand by so as to prevent too many getting into her. He was the first to comply with the intention of assisting his wife into the boat; the emigrants, however, conceiving that it was his intention to abandon them and the vessel, rushed headlong over the quarter deck into the boat. It was instantly filled, she was capsized, and all were drowned; the Captain had the chief mate who had gone to assist the passengers into the boat, disappearing with the rest. Mrs. Whitmore, who had been unable from the pressure to get in, was on the quarter deck, and witnessed the fate of her husband. As the boat went down, a fearful scream rent the air. The sea was lashing the ship on all sides. The water had burst up her hatches, and her cargo of boxes, cases, &c., was lashed about the decks in all directions, breaking many of the passengers' legs, who, as they fell, were by the next sea washed overboard and lost. As a last resource, it was resolved to cut away the main and mizen mast. The ship had heeled over on one side, and it was hoped it would be the means of saving her, but no axes could be found. The rigging was separated, with an idea that the masts, not having the necessary stay, would go over; but they held on for half an hour afterwards when the ship went in two, and the main and mizzen masts, "going by the board," fell with a loud crash. Many of the emigrants were crushed to death by their fall, and others were knocked overboard.—Hill, Harry, Stokebridge, with another seaman named Dawes, and four or five passengers, had taken to the foreringging. Previously they had placed several women and children under the forecastle and in the cook house, so as to prevent their being crushed to death by the heavy floating masses on deck. The emigrants huddled together on the poop. Those in the forecastle, cook and roundhouse, were speedily drowned by the sea sweeping them overboard. For some time Mrs. Whitmore was observed in the centre of the group of unfortunate creatures on the poop. She had her hands crossed on her bosom, and with her head raised to heaven, appeared to be in deep prayer. Some were in a kneeling position earnestly praying, while others were shouting for help to the bark at a distance.

Their fate was speedily sealed—a terrible sea rolled on to the wreck, and at one swoop carried the entire poop overboard. At least from 80 to 120 unhappy creatures were upon it, and for a moment or so it floated like a raft. The next sea or so, however, turned over, and the living mass was struggling in the agonies of death. Several managed to regain the wreck, out were eventually washed away and perished. Some thirty or forty, among whom were several women could be observed clinging to the floating portions of the cargo as they were washed out. At length from exhaustion, they sank and were drowned. Before night had set in, the wreck had broken in two, and the part which remained was the bow and foremast, to which the survivors and others clung.

The then survivors, about 12 in number, continued in the rigging of the foremost, which, with the forepart of the vessel, was all that remained of the wreck, the whole of the night, enduring the greatest suffering. There was no moderation in the violence of the weather. The sea kept breaking over them, and the cold, being most intense, rendered their condition the most painful. When Thursday morning broke, it was discovered that six of the poor fellows had died in the course of the night. They had been frozen to death, and their bodies were dangling in the rigging. They could see vessels passing at a distance, but they were too far off for the crews to observe their situation. Thursday night and the greater portion of Friday passed away, yet no help came. Only four now remained, three sailors and one passenger; the other two were frozen to death in the course of the preceding day and night. The sufferings of the surviving poor fellows continued frightful in the extreme, and their feelings and horror may be readily imagined when they found the third night setting in and death likely to overtake them, as in the case of their wretched companions. About seven o'clock, however, great was their joy at perceiving the approach of a vessel, which proved to be her Majesty's revenue cutter Petrel. The crew belonging to her, by the direction of the commanding officer, lowered their boat, and pushed off to the spot, the heaving surf beating round the wreck in such a manner as to render the running of the cutter along side dangerous. After considerable difficulties the poor fellows were got off and taken on board the revenue cruiser, when every thing was done for their comfort. They were in a deplorable state of exhaustion, and partly bereft of their senses. Their hands and feet were severely frost bitten, and how they escaped with their lives appears most remarkable.

From accounts received from Brightlingsea, a small fishing village near Wivenhoe, we hear that a Colchester vessel lost five hands in a fruitable attempt to rescue some of the sufferers. The noble fellows saw the quarterdeck carried away with the emigrants on it. They immediately pushed off in their boat with a view of saving some of the drowning creatures, but had scarcely got a few strokes when a heavy sea caught their craft, upset it, and the whole of the poor fellows met with a watery grave.

It has been ascertained that the vessel got on the outside of the Long Sands; they are of the same description as the Goodwin. The revenue cutters which have since arrived, report that not a vestige of the wreck remains. As yet none of the bodies have been brought ashore; a great number have been seen floating; most of them being naked, leads to the presumption that they had been previously picked up and stripped of their clothing. Many of the wreckers were seen in the vicinity of the wreck, after the survivors had been taken off; and with the exception of some of the cargo that has been landed at Ramsgate and Margate, no other portion has been reported to the customs.

The only emigrants saved, Wilhelm Niero, having partly recovered his senses—the mind of the poor fellow being deranged, when rescued, by the horrible suffering he endured with the rigging of the wreck—was enabled to make the following statement to Mr. Oppenheim, the interpreter to Lloyd's agent of the port, who handed it to the reporter. "As far as I recollect, we sailed with about 160 of my countrymen, all emigrants from Antwerp, on the 25th of February, in the Floridian, for New York; and stood out to sea from Flushing Roads on the 27th. We had very rough weather, a succession of severe gales, and the greater part of the emigrants were down below sick.

Suddenly, on the evening of the 28th, about five o'clock, we experienced a tremendous shock, and a general cry was heard—The ship's on shore—we are all lost!" I, and almost every one of the passengers, rushed upon deck, when a scene of the greatest horror and confusion ensued. The ship continued striking on the sand very heavily, for a short time, when she broke up in three pieces. A terrible and heart-rending cry which I shall never forget, was uttered by all, and the distress and screams of women and children who were on board, near by over powered me in my efforts to effect my own preservation. I was quite bewildered, and indeed I can scarcely remember what then took place, for my senses were almost gone. I can recollect that the greater part of the unfortunate victims were crowded on the after deck, whence unhappily I had the misfortune to see them washed away. They all met with a watery grave. The sea that broke over us was terrible.

I was left, with five others, the forepart of the ship, with a piece of mast standing. We got up in the rigging, where I kept as long as I could. My suffering were very severe from the intense cold, and a sail, which was continually blowing about my head, seriously bruised me. I managed to get higher into the rigging, and I saw four of my fellow-creatures fall the following morning. I supposed that they had died from the cold. There were now only four of us left and we continued in the rigging. All Thursday night and Friday, we had given up our lives as lost, when about five o'clock on Friday evening, we perceived a boat making towards us. It had put off from the Petrel revenue cutter, and by the humane and praise worthy efforts of the crew we were providentially saved.—We were taken on board the Petrel, and landed us in Harwich harbour. I have been since lodged and fed by the kind assistance of Mr. Bulmer, Lloyd's agent and Prussian consul; but I am still suffering much from the exposure to cold, from not having tasted any food nor had any rest for three days and three nights."

The poor fellow continues under the protection of the vice-consul, and has received every medical and other necessary attention.

In Rheumatism, B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient is a form of great service. From the statement of Mr. Bodenhamer the reader can draw his own inferences. Facts are conclusive and cannot be gainsayed:

Pulaski, Tenn., April 14th, 1848.

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"Economy is Wealth," and if Mr Shields had but been persuaded by the above motto, he might have saved money and himself much physical suffering; but read the following letter, dated April 16th, 1848:—

Mr Wm. Shields, a respectable farmer of this vicinity, was taken ill; called in a Doctor who bled him for Dyspepsia for one year, but he still got worse. Then discharged his Doctor and paid him thirty dollars. He then got a