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## Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

THOMAS M. HOWE,

OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR FORTY SECOND, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,

HARMAR DENNY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE.

JAMES CAROTHERS,

OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,

FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

EDENEZER BOYLE, North Fayette.

FOR AUDITOR,

WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.


☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.


THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.—The National Intelligencer, in a semi-official article, puts to sleep the rumors which have lately been so industriously circulated from Washington, and published in the New York presses, of danger of war with Spain. It declares that the Government has no knowledge of any torture or death inflicted upon the Contoy prisoners, and that, from the just and amicable temper of the Spanish Minister near this Government, and the prudent advice which it may be presumed that he has given to the Captain General of Cuba—as well as from the unequivocal language addressed to him by our Secretary of State, through our Consul, Gen. Campbell—there is no reason to anticipate any harm to the men who embarked from the island of Contoy, and were captured by the Spanish cruisers and carried into Havana. These men (though the Creole marauders were recruited in part from among them) committed no act of hostility against Cuba, nor is there any sufficient proof that they designed any, but the contrary; and, therefore, though they had sailed from a foreign port, and not from the United States, when they were captured, yet, being known to be in part at least American citizens, it is the duty of our Government to extend its protection to them, and avert or punish any harm to life or limb.

The public may rest assured that the rights of American citizens will be strictly guarded by the Administration, and that there is no likelihood that Spain will embroil herself with this country.

THE NEW SLAVERY ORGAN.—A despatch to the N. Y. Tribune, announces the first number of the new pro Slavery organ at Washington. It is to be published Daily.

ELLWOOD FISHER, of Ohio, and—DE LEON, of South Carolina—both ultra Free Traders and so called "Democrats"—are the Editors. The Introductory reiterates the doctrines of the Southern Address—complains of the escape of slaves from their masters, through the aid or connivance of citizens of the Free States—of the proposed extinction of "the South" from the newly acquired Territories—hits at the "Factory Lords" of Boston and the "Merchant Princes" of New York—denies that Slavery is condemned by the Christian Religion or a genuine Philanthropy—talks of Gov. Seward renouncing the obligations of the Constitution—Garrison repudiating the Bible—Greeley contemning existing Society and battling for Socialism, &c. It concludes with the declaration that the South will consent to no settlement that is based on her implied inferiority to the North, morally, socially, and politically.

The subscription list, it is said, has only reached twenty five hundred. It will have but a sickly and short existence, and will, like the Nashville Convention, and all kindred efforts to weaken and overthrow the Union, only be remembered with abhorrence, as among the follies and crimes of the past.

"A SLANDER ON THE DEAD—The Washington Republic, the organ of the Taylor Cabinet, in the course of a long article defending the Galphin swindle, has the unblushing assurance to assert that Gen. Jackson would have sanctioned the validity of that iniquitous claim, if he had lived.—The impudence of this reckless assertion is only equalled by the bold and daring robberies of the treasury, committed by the party in power. The good old man of the Hermitage never was guilty of a dishonest or dishonorable act."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The Washington Republic publishes extracts from the report of a Select Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1836, of which the Hon. H. A. Wise was Chairman, and asserts that the extracts show the following to be facts:

"That Mr. Forsyth, while Secretary of State, and having a personal interest in the Galphin claim, applied in person to Gen. Gass, then Secretary of War, to examine the claim, and furnished means of forming, as he thought, a just opinion in regard to it; that Gen. Gass conferred with Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States, on the subject, who thought the claim a just one, but doubted whether it should not be paid by Georgia, and not by the United States; that on that ground Gen. Jackson refused to permit an article providing for its payment by the United States to be inserted in the treaty of New Echota, concluded with the Cherokee Indians, in 1835; that in that treaty there was, nevertheless, an article inserted providing for the payment of the claim out of the proper funds of the United States, provided the United States, or the State of Georgia, had derived benefit from the lands originally ceded by the Indians to secure the payment of the claim, and with the understanding that if the Senate disapproved of such article, it might be rejected without impairing any other provision of the treaty, or affecting the Indians in any manner whatever; and that the treaty, with that article in it, was submitted by Gen. Jackson to the Senate for the ratification of that body."

After giving the evidence on which this statement is founded, the Republic closes as follows:

"General Jackson, then, thought the Galphin claim a just one, but was of opinion that it ought not to be paid by the United States, but by Georgia. He went so far, however, as to send to the Senate a treaty, containing a provision for its payment out of the proper funds of the United States, provided it should appear that either the United States or Georgia had derived benefit from the lands originally assigned to secure its payment. Can any one doubt, then, that if Congress had, during his administration, passed such an act as that which was passed in 1818, and by which the United States assumed the liability of Georgia—can any one doubt, we say, that, under those circumstances, Gen. Jackson would have caused the whole amount, principal and interest, to be promptly paid? And being paid, and Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, receiving his portion of it, does [illegible] that a single word we'd have been [illegible] against the proceeding by the *Union*, [illegible] democratic newspaper, or Democ[illegible] of Congress? [illegible] port and proceedings of Mr. Wise's [illegible] published, and the facts laid be[illegible] did the editor of the Union, and [illegible] peases of his party, denounce the [illegible] r. Forsyth, in prosecuting this same [illegible] m, whilst Secretary of State, or the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in transmitting to the Senate a treaty containing a provision for its payment by the United States? Not at all. Their most virtuous and honest indignation was all reserved until the same claim should be paid under a Whig administration; and that, too, after Congress had assumed the liability of Georgia, and directed its payment."

Having given the whole statement of the Republic, with the exception of the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, on which it is founded, we leave the reader to judge whether the Republic has slandered the dead—or rather whether the Post has not slandered the Republic.

ACCIDENT.—A serious and fatal accident occurred near Clarksville, in this county, on Monday last, under the following circumstances: A son of Mr. B. Latimer, of Hickory township, called at the house of Rev. S. A. McLean, on Monday morning, with a two horse carriage, for the purpose of taking several ladies and children to church at Clarksville. Mrs. Latimer, her mother, Mrs. Lyon, and her daughter, a little girl about ten years old, Mrs. McLean, and several others, had got into the carriage. Soon after starting some of the harness gave way, the horses became unmanageable, and, in descending a hill at a turn of the road the carriage was upset, killing Mrs. Lyons instantly. Mrs. McLean had one of her legs broke, Mr. Latimer's little girl was seriously, and one or two others slightly injured.—*Mercer F[illegible].*

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

**President's Message upon New Mexico—votes in Senate and House on California—Census of California.**

An important message from the President was this day received by the Senate, relative to New Mexico, in answer to its resolution requesting the Executive to state whether he had given orders to the military officers stationed in New Mexico to resist or embarrass the efforts of the State of Texas to enforce her claim to jurisdiction, and to take possession of that province. The President says, in brief, that he had not given such orders, but that he considered that while the right of jurisdiction and the boundary remained in dispute between Texas and New Mexico, the right of possession acquired by the General Government by conquest and occupancy, should be maintained. He refers to the arrival at Santa Fe of a "certain Robt. Neighbore, styling himself Commissioner of the State of Texas," but does not attach any particular consequence to his mission, and says that he does not believe that Texas will succeed in acquiring any possession that will conflict with that of the United States. The meaning of this appears to be simply this. The United States have conquered this territory and hold it as the common property of the Union; Texas also claims it, but it is my duty to hold it as the trustee of the United States, until that dispute is settled, and I shall do it. Texas is making some effort to wheedle me out of the possession of it, but they will be fruitless, and while they are as harmless and as impotent as the sending so called Commissioners to assert the claim of Texas within the territory, I shall not consider them worthy of special notice.

This message is accompanied by important correspondence, from which it appears that some doubt has existed as to the location of the line by which, immediately after the peace, the late administration undertook to mark the southern limit of New Mexico. They assumed for this line the thirty second parallel of latitude, and supposed it crossed the Rio Grande, south of El Paso. It crosses fifteen miles north—Colonel Monroe writes that by the Mexican law of limits, the province of New Mexico was bounded south by an east and west line crossing the Rio Grande three miles north of El Paso, but, in as much as there lay to the south of that line several important towns and villages, within the prescribed limits of Texas, he directs the commanding officer of the district, to govern, control, and protect, these places under the system known as the "Kearney code," because, if they belong to Texas she was not discharging any of those duties towards them, and the necessity for some sort of government was manifest. The commanding officer says that Captain Howard and other Texans had taken possession of the salt Lakes in the vicinity of El Paso, in the name of Texas, and were selling the right to take the salt away, upon the pretence of their having been authorized to do so by the proper authorities of Texas.

March 5th, 1850, the Secretary writes to Colonel Monroe disapproving of his orders to Captain Van Horne to extend his military jurisdiction to the narrow strip in dispute, and tells him to fall back upon the previous orders.

On the 15th of April Colonel Monroe forwards to the Secretary of War a letter from Neighbore, to him. Monroe In this letter Neighbore notifies the Governor that he has seen notices placarded about the streets in Spanish and English, recommending a meeting to be held to take the subject of a State Government into consideration, and to petition Colonel Monroe, as military Governor, to issue a call for a Convention. Neighbore protests against this movement, and hopes the Colonel will lend it no countenance. He argues the claim of Texas, and having given his reasons, protests against this or any other proceeding which shall weaken the claim of Texas. Colonel Monroe made no reply, but sends the document to Washington for further instructions.

The compromise bill is making progress in the Senate, and will certainly pass that body. The final question is likely to be taken on Thursday next, as upon that day it has been agreed that the Senate will adjourn over to Monday next. Soule's amendment providing that either of the territories named in this bill, shall be admitted as States, when prepared for admission, whether allowing or excluding slavery in its Constitution, was adopted—ayes 28, noes 12. This is an indication of the strength of the bill.

In the House also an important vote was taken, Mr. Wentworth moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to move to instruct the Committee of the Whole to report to the House *instanter*, with out further amendment, the bill for the admission of California. This would have been a very summary proceeding, but it was sanctioned by the votes of 121 members against 77, showing a majority for California, uncontested with other questions of *forty four*. But there was nothing quite so summary done in the House, and it will take two thirds, the motion did not succeed

I learn that on Saturday last, the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, appointed Henry C. Johnson, Esq., of Sacramento City, to take the Census of California, under the act which confers the power upon the President to appoint persons for this purpose in the unorganized territories of the United States, with the power of Marshals. Mr. Johnson is a staunch Whig. He is instructed to appoint his assistants from among the residents of California, acquainted with the manners of the people, and the character of the country. JUNIUS.

## THE GREAT CALAMITY!!

### BURNING OF THE STEAMER G. P. GRIFFITH.

We glean the following additional facts in relation to the horrible destruction of life on Lake Erie, from the Cleveland Herald, of Tuesday evening:

**Incidents on the Griffith—Funeral ceremonies of some of the lost.**

Richard Mann, of Sandusky, second wheelsman, stood at the wheel until the pilot house was so enveloped in flames, and was then so badly burned as to be unable to save himself. Such noble self devotion is rare and the man capable of it is a hero.

John Catchester, head waiter, left his wife in the pantry, to get some clothes for her, but when he returned she was gone. He sprang overboard and after being five or ten minutes in the water, secured the yawl which had broken loose from the boat and he was on fire. This fire he extinguished and in the boat saved six or seven persons.—His wife who had been thrown overboard by Capt. Roby, clung to the wheel and was saved. Both are at the American.

Twenty nine bodies were brought to this city on the Diamond, and at three o'clock this afternoon, fifteen were interred with funeral rites.—On the Public Square, numbers of our citizens assembled, and after remarks by Rev. Mr. Day, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Nevin, the remains were borne to the cemetery.

THE AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.

A party of thirty one English emigrants, principally from Cambridgeshire, were passengers on the Griffith. Most of them were intending to settle in Medina county, where they have relatives and friends. But three of the party survive.—Robert Hall, himself saved, lost his mother, wife, two sons, two daughters, two brothers, and two sisters—ten in all. Wm. Waters, himself saved, lost his wife and son. Joseph Money, a lad was saved. His father, mother, and two sisters lost. The following entire families were lost—Thomas Rhodes, wife, two sons, and three daughters.—William Walker, wife, and son. William Taylor, wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Mr. Waters, his own hair scorched by the relentless flames, was parted from his wife and child by the suffocating smoke on deck, and saw them no more. Other families leapt into the lake together, and found a common grave locked in each others arms. The scene is too harrowing for comment.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

WILLOUGHBY, June 17, 1850.

*Editors of Cleveland Herald:*

I herewith enclose all the particulars which have fallen under my observation in relation to the crew and passengers of the steamer G. P. Griffith, which was burned a short distance above the Chagrin river, Monday morning, about sunrise.

Some of our citizens early discovered an unusual smoke upon the Lake opposite our village, and hastened to the spot. The alarm spread rapidly, and in a very short time almost the entire population of our village was on the ground, anxious to render every assistance to the living, and every respect to the dead. All the boats within reach were soon in use, to rescue the dead from watery sepulchres, and thus restore many to their friends, and give the rest a tomb in their mother earth. A committee was appointed for the purpose of examining the effects of the dead, ascertaining, as far as possible, their names, and giving burial to those not claimed by friends, or otherwise disposed of. The committee consisted of the following named gentlemen:

J. Reed, T. Warren, J. Carroll, S. Wilson, N. Taylor, D. Scranton, J. White, A. Hurd, A. Holmes, W. A. Hollison, W. Hall, S. Miller, P. McCauley, O. Harrington, L. M. Lilly, S. Worden, E. Jones, R. Perkins, J. Humphrey, Geo. Stiff, D Albert, Dr. St John, E. Everett, Samuel Wilson, Chairman, A. F. Sharpe, Sec'y.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST AND SENT to Buffalo on the steamer Troy:

Clarissa Heth, aged 28 years; Francis Heth, aged 8 years; Helen Heth, aged 6 years, 6 months. Franklin Heth, the husband and father of the above named family was saved. He was a resident of New York City, and on a journey to visit his wife's friends in Indiana.

Wm. Tillman, bar keeper, Buffalo.
Maxim Juno, 2nd Engineer, Buffalo.
Lawrence Dana, 1st Porter, Buffalo.
Christine Hond [illegible]

Wm. Tillman had a gold watch and chain which was delivered to the clerk of steamer Troy.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS AND CREW

Taken on board the scow Sylph of Fairport and taken to Cleveland:

Capt. C. C. Roby, wife and daughter.
Mrs. Wilkinson, mother of Mrs. Roby.
Mr. Palmer, of the Telegraph, Toledo.
Richardson Mann, wheelsman, Sandusky.
1st cook, a negro.
A negro, name not known.
Charley, deck hand.
Theodore Gilman, deck hand, Buffalo.
Dan, waiter, Buffalo.
Hugh McLain, fireman, Buffalo.
Frederick Foller, deck hand, Buffalo.
A lady and four daughters, going to Cleveland to join her husband who had preceded her some two years from England.
A woman and child, name not known, going to Sandusky. Husband in Cincinnati.
Peeby, deck hand.
Alice Champion.
Passenger, name not known, with $16 in money
A young lady, passenger, name not known.
A man, passenger, name not known.
Thomas Hooper, wife and child, from Glocester England, (3 children not found)
Edward Tinker and wife.
Lucinda Wheeler.
Edith Wheeler.
Priscilla Wheeler.
Leonard Wheeler, saved.
The above named family of Wheelers were going to Illinois to reside. The father remained behind, in Mercer County, Penn.

NAMES AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS.

Buried on the shore, in Willoughby Township:
A woman—foreigner, blue calico dress.
A woman—German, striped cotton dress, found on her person a gold brooch.
A woman, striped cotton dress, corset marked L. F.
An English woman, checked cotton dress, and a pocket book containing money.
An English woman, black and white calico dress.
An English girl, corset marked M. S., had on a green calico dress.
An elderly woman, blue cotton dress, a belt containing money.
A woman, gold ear rings, corset marked H. H.
A German girl, 10 years of age.
An English woman, Suction or Atmospheric Suction dress, 11 sovereigns, corset marked W. H., age 69.
A woman going to Roscoe, Ohio, corset marked E. S., had on a plaid worsted dress.
A young woman aged 25.
Katharine Bent, saved from Armstead, Germany.
Father and brother lost.
A German girl, aged five years.
An old German woman.
A child dressed in striped purple calico, initials marked on its clothes H. S.
Two flaxen haired girls, supposed to be sisters, ages 6 and 8 years.
A German woman 25 years of age.
An English woman 30 years of age, had a large English watch.
Louisa Taylor, Cambridgeshire, England, had a letter to be left with William Burnswick, Bloomfield, Medina co. Ohio.
Two German girls, 11 years of age.
Pierce Hill, an Irishman, had the child.
An American, blue jacket green pantaloons and 5 franc pieces in his pocket.
An Englishman aged 30.
A mulatto aged 30
A German aged 45.
A German aged 20.
An Englishman aged 22
A man aged 30.
A young man aged 18, no clothes
An Englishman aged 30
An Englishman aged 25
A negro, cook
German, aged 20
An American—pocket book containing forty dollars in gold.
Mr. Donald, going to Chillicothe, O.
A man, aged 40.
Boy, aged 12
An Englishman 18 years of age—purse containing four 50 pieces.
A German, aged 30
A German girl, aged 10.
A German 25
A Englishwoman aged 22, name supposed to be Taylor, had one sovereign, five half do., and eight 5f pieces.
Two girls 10 years of age.
A boy 4 years of age.
A German woman, 30 years of age.
Nine children, ages from one to ten years.
An elderly German woman—had on her person 2 tickets, one for Mr. J. A. Wheeler for Cleveland to Cincinnati to St Louis, one for Mr. C. Singer Cleveland to St Louis, and one for Mr. J. Wattield shipped from A Allen, to Eddy & Holliday, Cleveland.
A woman, had on a plaid gingham dress and $13 in money.
A German boy, aged 12
A German woman, a green alapeha dress containing red stripes—purse of money
John A. Northly, an Englishman forty years of age.
An English woman
Thomas Rhodes and wife, and children and one boy, Thomas Rhodes, wife and two children, Pickeso, England. Mrs. J. P. Barnes, of Willoughby, has taken the surviving boy

There are some other names not mentioned which I cannot obtain to night. 24 woman, 47 men, 25 children were buried on the Lake shore, near where the sad disaster happened. One hundred and forty one have been found at the dead. Of the living I have not been able to ascertain, probably about 30. It is believed that there are many more bodies will be recovered. As many as are I will report.

The heart sickens at a description of this melancholy event. Old age, ripe manhood, blooming youth, and smiling infancy, are partakers of this sad catastrophe

Yours Respectfully,

A. T. SHARPE

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

We are indebted to Dr. Wm. Maroney, of Washta, Louisiana, for a copy of a letter to his family, describing the heart rending events of Monday morning. Dr. M. is an intelligent, cool, and intrepid gentleman, who owes his escape from the midst of death, under Providence, to his presence of mind and deliberate movements in the great peril.

We may observe that Dr. M. had gone down to Erie on Saturday, and fortunately left his wife at the Weddell House in this city

CLEVELAND, O., June 17, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—About 7 o'clock, Sunday evening, I got on board the Griffith, at Erie. There were on board a great number of deck or steerage passengers, emigrants, said to be 250. In the cabin there were about 40 or 45, of these perhaps about 12 were ladies. The crew, so the clerk told me, consisted of about 30 persons. This morning the boat took fire about the chimneys, or, as I was told at the time, "she was on fire in the pipes. I was asleep, but was awoke by the rushing of the hands overhead, on the hurricane deck, I suppose they were endeavoring to extinguish the flames. A gentleman who slept in the berth under me jumped up and said there was something wrong. I told him no, that we must be near Cleveland, and the noise was owing to the men preparing for land. My friend ran out on the guard and instantly returned telling me "the boat was on fire." I got out pretty rapidly, pulled on my pants, and took a small valise I had in my hand, with the expectation of getting into some of the boats; indeed at the time we were so near land I had not very little apprehension of danger. I didn't suppose at this time we were over a mile from shore, perhaps not so much. Of course there was much confusion—men who had wives and children were in an awful state. There was no one on board I knew, or, indeed, that I had ever seen before, consequently felt less embarrassed than I otherwise might. As I have said, I did not at first perceive the terrible danger which was so rapidly approaching.

I ran my mate on the starboard guard throwing the lead, and directing the pilot how to hold her. The mate looked so perfectly cool, I thought we must be pretty safe. The engine was still working, and we appeared to be nearing the shore rapidly. I asked him what was to be done, he said nothing. The engine then stopped, but as the boat had a good deal of way on her, she continued to approach the shore. This all occurred in, I should think, from three to five minutes.—The flames were now raging in all the mid-ship part of the vessel. I saw now the thing was out; boats were to be seen, having, as I afterwards learned, been all burnt up. I looked about me for an instant, and tried to make up my mind what was best to be done. I determined I would run out on the bow or stem alongside of the bowsprit. I did so, and held on by the irons and chains about that part. By this time a good many had, imprudently as I thought, jumped overboard. The boat was still making considerable headway, and of course all who went over and could not strike out vigorously, must have passed under the wheel.—I held on, hoping she would strike in shoal water, (I then thought she did not draw over six feet of water [illegible] understood afterwards she drew about 7½) I kept my eye on the ripple as the water broke on the stem, I saw she was losing motion enough, and all hope of her striking before the flames swallowed all up, was now gone. By this time, there were any number of people overboard; as for the scene on board, it would be idle for me to attempt to convey any idea of it. The danger was so imminent, so overwhelming, that many, I think, were fairly stupified with terror. It certainly appeared to me that the passengers were more quiet, or at least that there was not such a horrible uproar as might have been expected. It may be, however, I was too much occupied with thoughts for my own escape, to judge well of what was going on so near me; remember, however, I made scribing or rather attempting to describe an event, all of which transpired in a few, a very few minutes.—In fact, from the time I got out of my bed till I took the water, I don't think that over 7 or 8 minutes had elapsed. Well, I now, with the view of letting myself into the water as easily as possible, got down to the lower deck, still keeping on the outside of the steamer, directly under the bowsprit. I remained there for some time, perhaps a minute or more, still vainly hoping she would strike.

The water around the bows was now a mass of human beings, men, women and children hopelessly struggling for life. The boat was moving, but barely moving towards land, as I had no hope of being able to swim more than a few rods, I determined to let her carry me as far as possible.—She soon however stopped, or at least the motion was scarcely perceptible. On the forward part or bows of the lower deck the mass of people was immense; all crowded close forward, some actually plunging over, others throwing over their wives and children and rapidly following them to almost certain death. I still held on, and tried to form some estimate of the distance to land, and conjectured it might be about three or four hundred yards. I now felt that my chance of escape was extremely slight. In the multitude wildly struggling in the water all around, I did not see a single one, but myself, who had any idea of swimming. I now saw that I could not retain my position much longer, the flames were rushing forward at a fearful rate, in a few seconds perhaps the terrified multitude now densely crowded on deck and inside of the bows, would be driven over me and probably carry me with them to the bottom. Something occurred on board, what it was I did not perceive, but at any rate for an instant the attention or at least the looks of these people were directed backward or towards the after part of the boat, at the same time I observed the water immediately under me pretty clear, those who a few seconds before struggled there, having mostly sunk; a few had swam off. I seized the favorable moment and dropped over. I went under but found no bottom; I swam a little ways before rising, probably not more than six or seven yards, I then made a few strokes as rapidly as possible so as to get clear of all others. I was apprehensive some one would lay hold of me, in which case I knew that with me all was over.

Fortunately I got off clear. I was in hopes some boat might pick me up, or that I might get hold of something that would enable me to float. Any relief of this kind I soon saw was hopeless, and my only chance that of swimming to the land, appeared to me to be in reality no chance at all, but as I could do no better, I struck out as well as I could. The Lake was alive on all sides with men swimming—some swam well and strongly, and were soon safe; many, however, sunk. I did my best, but everything failed me; I let my feet down in hopes I might touch the bottom, but could not. The effort of getting to the surface and striking out again exhausted me very much. I was panting terribly—legs and arms would work no longer, all I could do was to paddle a little with my hands. Every minute or oftener I would go under. I watched as well as I could to see if any of those around me could touch bottom. I could see some one trying almost all the time, but as yet none succeeded. When I was about to sink for the last time, I made one minute more would have been utterly impossible—indeed, for some minutes I had been as much under water as above it—at this critical moment I saw a man somewhat in advance of me standing on the bottom. I immediately straightened up and reached the sand with head and neck clear. It was with the greatest difficulty that I reached the beach, then but a few rods distant. However, I got out and lay for some time on the sand so completely exhausted that it was with the utmost difficulty I could breathe. At this time some six or seven persons had reached the beach. I saw nothing more until all were safe.

Every one I have since met with, appears surprised that so few are saved. Now, taking all the circumstances into account, I don't see how anything else could have been expected. Let us recollect that the fire was sudden, little or no alarm was given until too late, nor do I believe at all don't think that even the bell was rung.

Most of those who jumped over before the boat stopped, unless expert swimmers, must have been either drowned, or killed by passing under the wheel. Many must have perished in this way.—To every man who had either a wife or child with him, there was hardly any chance of escape. All such were irrevocably doomed. All they could do was to plunge over and drown together. I believe but one man so situated escaped. As the steerage passengers were mostly emigrants and in families, it is easy to see how frightful the destruction must have been. Many persons who might perhaps have escaped, by going into the water with all their clothes, many were taken out with heavy boots and shoes on. Again, the situation of the fire, by confining all—at least those who got to the forward part of the boat—to a very little space around the bows, left but very little chance for any one to do any thing. The immense mass of steerage passengers in this position, when I went over, must have pressed pretty much all together. They looked so utterly helpless that for them there was evidently no hope whatever. Those who could swim, unless perfectly cool, had almost as little chance of escape as those who could not. The immense number of people in the water rendered it almost impossible for any one to get clear. That I succeeded in doing so, was, I suppose, owing principally to accident, and somewhat, perhaps, to my going under at first. On the whole, after taking all the principal facts into consideration, I cannot see how it could be expected, that many could have escaped.

As I have said, almost all who went over before the boat stopped, perished by passing under the wheel. After the boat stopped, the time was so short, not more than two or three minutes, that but few could get clear of the struggling and drowning mass. Yours, WM. MARONCHY.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

Samuel McCost, Second Mate, says the man at the wheel informed him that the boat was on fire on the upper deck. We then examined, and found it to be on fire on the under side of the main deck. He called to the first mate, and they examined and tried to put it out. The fire increased so fast we had to desist.

Mr. Evans, First Mate: I was called by the 2nd Mate, saying the boat was on fire. We found the fire was between the pipes and water jackets. I then assisted in trying to put out the fire, but we found it of impossible to master it. The boat was then headed for the shore; it struck the bar about twenty rods from shore, and the dames instantly spread all over the boat. The fire got so that the boat was not on fire before that. We always supposed the boat to be well, (or well as any boat on the lake,) secured against fire.

Mr. Stebbins, First Engineer, says: I was on duty. It was my watch attending to the engine. I had just oiled it. I did not discover the fire until the Second Mate gave the alarm. I then discovered the fire to be under the deck, (main deck I suppose,) by looking through the auger holes. It then appeared to be one sheet of fire on the under side. We got the hose in operation in less than five minutes. It did not seem to gain more than ten minutes before the fire drove them away. I am part owner in the boat, and believe that she was well secured from fire. I can hardly imagine how she took fire; but it is my impression that the fire caught at or near the bulk head, near the freight hold. Suppose that there were 250 passengers and 26 hands. The boats were prepared to lower, but there was not time to lower them. The boat was still in motion, because he thought they would be swamped and made useless; but when the time had arrived for lowering the boats, the fire had increased so fast, that they could not get to them.

We, the undersigned, jurors empanneled and sworn on the 17th day of June, in the year 1850 in the township of Willoughby, in the county of Lake, by Samuel Brown, Coroner of the aforesaid county, to inquire and true presentment make, and in what manner a number of persons, whose bodies were found in and on the shore of Lake Erie in the north west corner of the aforesaid township, and on the 17th day of June, in the year 1850, came to their death. After having heard the evidence, and examined ninety seven bodies, we do find that the deceased came to their death by drowning, by jumping off from the steamboat G. P. Griffith, when on fire.

Given under our hands at the time and place of said inquisition, above mentioned.

H. A. SHARP,
NATHAN CORNING,
CLINTON PARKER,
J. H. BOYCE,
RANSON STORMS.

### Texas and New Mexico.

Our correspondent, "Junius," gives a synopsis of a Message from the President, and a correspondence in relation to the attempt of Texas to extend her jurisdiction over New Mexico. The following is the Message, and the only portion of the correspondence yet published in the Washington papers:

MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1850.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I have received a copy of the resolution of the Senate on the 11th June instant, requesting me "to inform the Senate whether any orders have been issued to any military officer or officers at Santa Fe, to hold possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass, or prevent the exercise of her jurisdiction over that country—and to furnish the Senate with copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the War Department and the military stationed at Santa Fe since the date of my last communication to the Senate on that subject."

In reply to that resolution, I state that no such orders have been given. I herewith present to the Senate copies of all the correspondence referred to in the resolution. All other orders relating to the subject matter of the resolution have been heretofore communicated to the Senate.

I have already, in a former message, referred to the fact that the boundary between Texas and New Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that information has been recently received, that a certain Robert S. Neighbours, styling himself commissioner of the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe with a view of organizing counties in that district under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it as a question of title, have to observe that the possession of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has tous gone was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States, and in my opinion ought so to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile, I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

Among the letters accompanying the message was the following:

(COPY.)

SANTA FE, April 15, 1850.

SIR: Having seen during the day notices posted up, both in Spanish and English inviting the citizens of this place to convene on Saturday next, "to take into consideration the propriety of making a State movement, and to petition you as the head of this Government to call a convention, &c," I deem it my duty, as commissioner of Texas, sent here to effect an organization under her laws of the portion of her territory, to call your attention to the fact, as well as to the 3d section, 4th article of the Constitution of the United States.

I deem it the more necessary thus solemnly to protest against any countenance or aid being given to this movement by the present head of this Government, in consequence of the published orders which have emanated from the War Department, and the result of an interview had between us a few days since. The government which I have the honor to represent has declared her determination to maintain inviolate all the territory within her boundaries—such boundaries as were guaranteed to her by the compact of union; and I would take this opportunity to refer you to the 2d section of the Joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," and preamble of the constitution of the State of Texas, by which the terms of said "Joint Resolutions are accepted. And also the Joint Resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union," approved 29th December, 1845. All of which, in my opinion, would be violated by a consummation of the objects of said State movement. And further to state, that I now most solemnly protest against any movements in favor of State cause, until Texas has extended her jurisdiction over this portion of her territory, or until the will of the State of Texas can be known in this matter, as guaranteed to her by the enactments referred to above.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. NEIGHBOURS,
Commissioner State of Texas.

To Col. J. MONROE,
Commanding 9th Military Division, U. S. A., Santa Fe.


LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

129 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,

Have just received large additions to their

SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c

Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.

may2-dawly

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

Office—No. 61 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transits vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

ap30-3d

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddon, F. H. Eaton.

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Scald of the Foot and Ankle Cured.

MR. KIRK—I am desirous of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle; upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald; but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it at first, the application was painful, but in a very short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the time of the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum, in burns, from which I am a frequent sufferer owning to my business about the engine. I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

(Signed) J M COE, Engineer,

Sharpsburgh, Allegheny Co.

Pittsburgh, April, 1850.

Bor sale by Keyser & McDowell, 110 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st, D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Doughan, Allegheny; also by the proprietor,

R. M. KER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

ap27

PERRY'S Market st DR. D. BURT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between

ea11-d1yrs

GREENWOOD GARDENS.

Tuts retreat is now at the height of its beauty—Welton & Co's. living horses will remain a few days, affording fine amusement. Strawberries are now ripe and served up fresh from the vines. Ice creams and other refreshments in abundance. The steamer Hope leaves the Pittsburgh landing at half an hour ahead of each hour, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M. for 5 cents. Tickets of admission to the gardens 15 cents, redeemable for the same amount in refreshments—Free admission for children accompanied by their parents—also to select parties. Season tickets furnished by applying to the proprietor. Closed on Sunday. J. McKAIN.

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co. } Pittsburgh, June 15, 1850.

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the ninth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 20th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $5 per share, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC—The following from an agent, shows the demand which this medicine created wherever it was introduced—

Marysville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 10th, 1849.

J. Kidd & Co—Your traveling agent was with me last summer, a quantity of Dr M'Lane's Pills and Worm Specific, to sell on commission. The Worm Specific is also sold, and I should be glad to procure more, as it sells very readily, and has a very salutary effect in expelling worms. If you can forward me some, or send me an order to call on your agent in Buffalo, (L. S. Reynolds,) I think it will meet with a rapid sale.

W H AINSWORTH

☞ For sale by J. KI