

readiness to start. The mate answered the Captain's inquiry in the affirmative. The officer having charge of the engine at the time said to be the second engineer proceeded to prepare for moving. Upon trying the steam-gauges, he found that they resisted pressure as much as if they were fixed in the boilers. Comprehending at once from this that the steam had risen to a height which threatened an immediate explosion, he called out to the mate to run towards the stern, adding that "hell's coming," or some expression of that kind. Before they had reached the stern, the apprehended catastrophe took place.

Captain Cannon affirms that there was so little steam in the boilers that he had ordered the engineer to get up steam to proceed to the lower deck to take in passengers. He believes that the explosion was caused by gunpowder, a barrel of which was carried aboard and taken down into the hold to be made into cartridges; to fire a salute when the boat left. He had given his consent to fire the cannon, and the mate and one of the hands went to a store to get powder. They presently returned, and the captain remarked, as they were going aboard, "what did you get a whole keg for, instead of a pound or two?" This is the last he saw of the mate and the hand. Shortly afterwards the explosion took place, and Capt. Cannon declares there were two reports—immediately following each other. He thinks the concussion and vacuum caused by the explosion of the gunpowder produced a collapse of the flues of all the boilers at the same time. He arrives at this conclusion from a knowledge of the low stage of the steam in the boilers, and the want of fuel in the furnaces, and from the fact of the large quantity of water ejected into the air, which, when it fell, was as cold as rain.—There are certainly some curious facts connected with this affair, which, we trust, will be thoroughly investigated. Captain Cannon says he courts the fullest inquiry. He is the heaviest sufferer by the disaster, having lost his all—the boat being owned half by himself, and half by the first clerk, Mr. McMachen. Captain Cannon thinks there were \$8000 in money aboard of her. Hearing that an affidavit had been made for his arrest, he surrendered himself yesterday evening, and will appear this morning to answer any charge that may be made against him. The first engineer, whose name was John Smith, Capt. Cannon thinks had gone to Lafayette. There were three other engineers aboard.

Singular Developments.

The New York Tribune yesterday, has a long account from a committee of citizens of Rochester, in relation to certain communications with departed spirits, which it seems has excited a good deal of attention in some parts of the western portion of New York, particularly Rochester and Auburn, where it was investigated by several committees. The whole story is very readable; but few, in this age of humbuggery of all sorts, will yield entire credence to it. Some, however, may, for there are many who are never satisfied with anything short of the marvellous, and never so happy and content as when they are well humbugged. The story is that certain sounds, like raps upon the floor of a house, have been heard in various places about Rochester and Auburn, and some other localities for about two years. This rapping, after being continued for a long time every night, was finally heard in the day time, and became intelligible after this wise (as related in the Tribune,) though the locality of the occurrence is not stated.—Phila. Daily News.

At length a little girl speaking to the spirit under the floor, said "Now do as I do," and snapped her finger three times. She was answered by three raps. On repeating it she found that it invariably repeated the number she made herself.—"Another person now said, "Now count ten," and it was done. "Now count the age of—" (one of the children. It was done correctly. Another was tried with like success. As it began to display signs of intelligence the family became alarmed, and the females all left the house at night. The neighbors were called in but there was no cessation of the sounds. The excitement became intense, and at one time, it is said, nearly or quite 300 persons assembled to discover from whence the sounds proceeded. The house was thoroughly examined from garret to cellar, but while the sounds continued, no one ever discovered the operator. At length it was discovered that every time a question was put that required an affirmative, a rap was heard—for a negative, no sound.

The question was put, "Are you a spirit?" The answer was by rapping—three raps. By this means they found that it purported to be the spirit of a man. Many expedients were resorted to by which to find out the name of the man whose spirit was making these manifestations.—At length a stranger asked, "if I will call the alphabet, beginning with A, will you rap when I come to the first letter of his name?" The answer was affirmative.—He then commenced "A, B, C," when he came to C, there was a rap. Again he went on, and it rapped H, and in that way he spelled out the name of CHARLES RASKE. As before stated, these sounds have from that time been heard in various families in that place, and the cities of Auburn and Rochester, and various places in the county, confined to this rapping of communication, but so that many very long sentences have been spelled out, and the spirit of one individual wishes to be taken to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by your neck, and then to be thrown down a well.

GEN. CASS.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. Cass, whilst at New York, on his way to Washington, to a number of gentlemen of that city in answer to an invitation to accept the honor of a public dinner. As it breathes a sentiment which at this time, more, perhaps, than at any other period of our history, should be inscribed upon every American heart, we ask no apology for giving it to our readers: GEN. CASS'S LETTER.

New York, Nov. 26, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, by the offer of a public dinner; and while I decline the invitation, which I trust you will excuse me for doing, I cannot withhold the expression of my feelings for such a testimonial of regard from the democracy of the great city. I shall cherish it with grateful recollection during life. I thank you also, for the favorable terms in which you have pleased to allude to my position and services.—These, I am very sensible, have few claims for consideration but such as they are derived from your kind partiality.—An emigrant to the West in early youth, the better portion of my life has been passed in that great contest with nature in which the forest has given away and an empire has arisen—already among the most magnificent creations of human industry and enterprise. Placed in a geographical position to exert a powerful influence upon the duration of this confederacy of republics; attached to the Union and the whole Union, and attached equally to the principles of freedom and to the constitution by which these are guarded and secured, should the time ever come—as I trust it will not—and come whence or why it may, whenever dissolution shall find advocates, and the hand of violence shall attempt to sever the bond that holds us together, the West will rise up as one man to stay a deed so fatal to the cause of liberty here and throughout the world—aye, and it will be stayed. Success can never hallow the effort. If we are not struck by judicial blindness, we shall hold on to the constitution with a tenacity defying time and accident, thanking the God of our fathers and our own God for political institutions which have secured to us a greater measure of national prosperity than it has ever been the lot of any people before us to enjoy.

We have but one danger to fear. As to military power and the general corruption of manners and morals—causes to which history attributes the fall of many republics in ancient and Modern days—I believe, if they are not the last, they are among the last of the evils we have to apprehend. Our future would be all the patriot could desire, if that future contained no other seeds of danger than these. The prophetic sagacity of Washington foresaw and foretold the true danger which threatens us; the danger of sectional interests and passions arraying one portion of the Union against another. A spirit of compromise was necessary to create this confederation, and it is equally necessary to preserve it in its integrity and efficiency.—When questions come deeply affecting the country, and dividing it by geographical lines, then comes the time of trial, which no true American can contemplate without anxiety. It is seldom that such issues can be presented when mutual forbearance is not dictated alike by duty and by wisdom. If one-half of a great country, abandoning all other differences of opinion is unanimous in its sentiments upon any measure of internal policy, locally affecting itself, its citizens should meet from their countrymen of the other section kindness and not denunciation; argument and not recrimination; and a desire to reconcile conflicting opinions, as harmoniously as is compatible with the nature of the controversy. No such views respecting their rights or their position can be so held by an extensive community without the existence of forcible considerations, which call for careful inquiry and for a wise as well as a kind decision. In this spirit should sectional questions be discussed; and if they are so, they will bring with them no danger, but will furnish additional motives for union, and will contribute powerfully to our strength and prosperity.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Campbell P. White, Henry M. Western, James C. Stoneall, C. S. Bogardus, C. W. Lawrence, Henry Nicol, U. D. French, John M. Bradhurst, J. W. Bell, Charles O'Connor, Edward C. West, Edward Strahn, esquires, and others.

For What is a Mother responsible.

She is responsible for the nursing and rearing of her progeny, for their physical constitution and growth, their exercise and proper sustenance in life. A child left to grow up deformed or mangled, is an object of maternal negligence. She is responsible for a child's habits, including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping, and general propriety of behaviour. A child deficient or untaught in these particulars, will prove a living monument of parental disregard; because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control her children in these matters. She is responsible for their department. She can make them modest or importunate, clownish or polite. The germ of all these things is in childhood, and a mother can suppress or bring them forth. She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say whether those who go forth from her fireside shall be imbued with sentiments of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevolence, morality; or of those of a contrary character, vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness, covetousness. These will be found

to be of the most natural growth—but on her is involved the daily, hourly task of weeding her little garden, of eradicating those odious productions, and planting the human heart with the lily, the rose and the amaranth, that fideless flower, the emblem of truth.

She is to a very considerable extent, responsible for the temper and disposition of her children. Constitutionally they may be violent, irritable, revengeful; but for the regulation and correction of these passions, a mother is responsible, and for the intellectual acquirements of her children; that is, she is bound to do what she can for this object. Schools, academies and colleges open their portals throughout the land, and every mother is under heavy responsibilities to know that her sons and daughters have all the benefits which these can afford, and which their circumstances permit them to enjoy.

She is responsible for their religious education. The beginning of all wisdom is the fear of God; and this every mother is capable, to a greater or less degree, of infusing into the minds of her offspring.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 7, 1849.

THE MESSAGE.—We expect to receive the President's Message, and if so will publish it in our next paper—and "nothing else."

By the Telegraphic dispatches, to be found in another column, it will be seen that the Democratic members of Congress, in their caucus held at the Capital last Saturday night, that our excellent friend, Col. J. W. FORNEY, of the Pennsylvania, has been selected as the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives. We hope to announce his election.

A DEAD BODY FOUND.

A dead body was found on last Saturday, on one of the branches of Deer creek, in this county, it is supposed to be the remains of Mrs. Conteret the aged French lady, who mysteriously disappeared from the residence of her son, in Covington township, last summer, and which circumstance was noticed in our paper at the time.

From Europe.

The British mail steamer Canada, arrived at New York on Saturday last, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 16th and 17th November.

The political news is not of particular importance. Mr. Rives, the American Minister to France, presented his credentials to, and was received by the French Government, on the 6th of November.

There is nothing in this arrival from Austria indicating a relaxation of the cruel persecutions of the Hungarians. On the contrary, the number of executions are rather on the increase.

It is not yet certain that Russia and Turkey will escape a collision. The British Minister, Sir Stratford Canning, had signified to the Sultan that the British Government was ready to form a defensive alliance with him in case the Russians made a hostile demonstration against Turkey, and despatches of a definite character were hourly expected at Constantinople from the Turkish Minister at St. Petersburg. A large British fleet was on the Turkish coast.

An Interesting Trial.

Baltimore, Nov. 12, 1849.

The trial of Mrs. Levin, wife of the Hon. Lewis C. Levin, on the charge of assaulting Mr. Henry Fite, was brought to a close last evening, and submitted to the court for decision, which was expected this morning, but has not yet been made public. The facts of the case, according to the testimony, are briefly as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. Levin have been residing for a year past at their country seat, a few miles from the city, having their children instructed by private tutors. The uncle of Mr. Henry Fite resided in the neighborhood, and in the course of the last summer he became acquainted with Miss Tomlinson Gist, the daughter of Mrs. Levin by her first marriage—a lady who is said to have a fortune of \$150,000 in her own right. A few weeks before the assault, Miss Gist stopped at the residence of Mr. Fite, whilst riding to the city, and asked the servant to hand her a bunch of flowers. She also obtained a copy of Flora's Dictionary, and after she reached home found between the pages a number of love sonnets and irksome sentences, written on a piece of paper, signed "Your lover, Henry," which were proved on the trial to have been written by a mischievous boy, and put in the book, unknown to Mr. Fite! The discovery of this paper, with certain rumors that were abroad of Mr. Fite having declared that he intended to marry Miss Gist, and take her money to pay debts, &c., which rumors, gave great offence to Mr. Levin's family. It was about this time that Mr. Fite passed the carriage of Mrs. Levin on the road, in his buggy, and having looked into her carriage, as she considered, in an impertinent manner, she ordered her footman to seize him and whip him. The servant going rather slow about it, she jumped out, seized him by the collar, and struck him three blows, at the same time ordering her servant to "chastise him," when he put his whip to his horse and escaped from the scene.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES.

From the Daily News.

Caucus Nominations in Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—P. M.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus this evening, Hon. James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, in the chair.

The following named gentlemen were nominated, to be balloted for on the organization of the Houses.

For Speaker—Hon. Howell Cobbe, of Ga. (Clerk—John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania.)

Sergeant-at-arms—Nowton Lane. Doorkeeper—B. F. Brown, of Ohio. Postmaster—J. M. Johnston, of Virginia.

The Whig members also met in caucus and—after nominating the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, adjourned over to Monday morning, to complete their nominations.

Supposed murder of Dr. George Parkman.—Arrest of Professor Webster.—Great excitement. BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Last evening the mutilated remains of a body supposed to be those of Dr. Parkman, were found under the Medical College where, he was last seen alive. At 11 o'clock, Professor Webster, of the College, was arrested upon suspicion of having committed the murder, and was lodged in jail. When arrested he displayed the greatest agitation. The whole affair is about to undergo a rigid investigation.—The evidence is believed to be wholly of a circumstantial character.

A subsequent despatch says that Dr. Parkman's remains are reported to have been found in the Medical College, in Dr. Webster's private room, mostly burned.—Dr. W. is now confined in the Levee street jail.

[ANOTHER DISPATCH.]

Saturday Night.—The excitement in the city growing out of the arrest of Professor Webster, charged with the murder of Dr. Parkman, is very great. About the furnace of the accused have been found a jaw-bone, some buttons, and some gold. The discovery of the remains was first made by Mr. Littlefield, a porter in the college, who broke through a brick wall into the private vault, to which none but Mr. Webster had access. The friends of the latter are confident of his innocence of the crime, but the evidence is thought sufficiently strong to hold him for trial provided the remains can be identified. The excitement prevailing to a very late hour, the authorities have found it necessary to order out the military to prevent a popular outbreak.

FARTHER DISCLOSURES.

BOSTON, Sunday Afternoon.

Further disclosures have been made to-day, relating to the supposed murder of Dr. Parkman, but nothing positive has been added to fasten the charge of murder upon Professor Webster.

In the Professor's laboratory a chest has been found, the bottom which contained further remains of a mutilated body. The whole of the body, with the exception of the head, feet and arms, have been recovered, and the fragments are being put together in their true position.

The inquest will commence on Wednesday next. The police assert that they have further information against the accused, which will not be divulged until the sitting of the coroner's inquest.

From the peculiar shape of the limbs after they had been put together, there is but little doubt that they belonged to Parkman.

The accused, this morning, is very quiet and composed.

The military were out last night, but no disturbance took place.

Where they learn it.—"I don't see where my children learn such things," is one of the most common phrases in a mother's vocabulary. A little incident, which we happened to be an eye witness to, may perhaps help to solve the enigma. We smiled a little at the time, but we have thought, a good deal of it since, and we trust not without profit.

"Bub," screamed out a little bright-eyed girl, somewhat under six years of age, to a youngster who was seated on the curbstone making hasty padding of the mud in the gutter: "Bub, you good-for-nothing little scamp, you come right into the house this minute, or I'll beat you till the skin comes off."

"Why, Angelina, Angelina, dear, what do you mean? where did you learn such talk?" exclaimed her mother, in a wondering tone, as she stood on the steps curtsying to a friend.

Angelina looked up very innocently, and answered—"why mother you see you are playing, and he is my little boy, and I am scolding him, just as you did me this morning, that's all."

Slacking.—The Lawrence (Mass.) Courier states, that the almost lifeless body of Benjamin Webber, an intemperate man, of about 50 years of age, belonging to Haverhill, was found in Lawrence, near the road leading to north Andover, on Tuesday morning last. He was lifted into a wagon, and brought to town; but was no corpse before arriving. He had laid out in the terrific storm of that night, and perished. Two empty rum-jugs were found with him.

The first Territorial Legislature of Minnesota closed a laborious session of sixty days on the first instant.—Some important laws were passed, and among others a bill to elect a commission of three individuals to prepare a code of laws in the recess, to be reported to the next session of the Assembly.

incorporate the "Historical Society of Minnesota." They intend to preserve their history as they go along, and who know what untrodden fields of historic and antiquarian research may be found in that northern, and to us new region.

They also propose to memorialize the next Congress relative to the purchase of the Sioux lands west of the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony; for an appropriation to construct a military road from Fort Snelling to the mouth of the Sioux river, on the Missouri; and to construct a road from Point Douglas, to the St. Louis river.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1849.

The Jury in the case of Mrs. Lewis G. Levin and James M. Makin, indicted for an assault and battery on Henry J. Fite rendered a verdict of guilty. The former was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300, and the latter a fine of \$10 and the costs of prosecution.

TENDERNESS—This is a word which is full of meaning and often applied to the conscience—for instance, such and such persons have tender consciences, but in no instance can it be applied with so much force as to a mad's pocket—teach him that his pocket will suffer in any way and you touch the tender spot at once, and C. L. Jones who has the Mammoth store in Lewistown, Millin county Pa., is constantly saving money for cash buyers of goods—he really sells goods at such prices that he will pay the expense of travelling one hundred miles to purchase even a small amount of goods, and by reference to his advertisement in this paper, of his goods, and the prices, it can readily be shown to any reasoning man, woman or even child—the manner in which he does business enables him to sell lower than all other Merchants—having no risk to run offered it or trade he can sell at the smallest conceivable profits. And again—Jones buys his goods for Cash of the importers and manufacturers, in Philadelphia, and by this means alone saves a large profit which he gives to the benefit of his customers. Therefore, all those persons who want as much as twenty or thirty dollars worth of goods should go to Lewistown and buy of Jones, and they will certainly be the gainer thereby. His establishment occupies 5 Rooms; and is certainly the largest concern between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Let those facts be duly considered they will act on the tender place—the pocket.

MARRIED—on the 11th of October, by Rev. P. P. Lane, Mr. ELIAS RUSH, jr., to Miss GRACE MICHAELS, both of Brady township.

On the 12th of October, by the same, Mr. HENRY RUFFNER, to Miss CATHERINE BUTTENBAUGH, both of Cherry Tree.

On the 20th instant, by the same, Mr. JOHN WESTON, of Cherry Tree, to Miss SARAH NUGENT, of Duncansville, Blair county.

On the 22d instant, by the same, Mr. Wm. FITZPATRICK, of Curwensville, to Miss LOUISA SHAFER, of Brady township.

On the 24th of November, by S. C. Thompson esq., Dr. JOHN DORRIS, to Miss CLARISSA HOWE, both of Morris township.

On the 26th of Nov., by Rev. P. McAnally, Mr. A. I. SOUTHAIR of Clearfield, to Miss EMILY ADAMS of Boggs tp.

Prices of Flour and Grain. The following statement will show the prices of Flour and Grain at the several places mentioned in our latest dates.

Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	
Philadelphia.	95 00	1 05	60	30
New York.	4 75	1 10	62	28 1/2
Boston.	5 00	1 10	60	35
Baltimore.	4 65	1 05	55	27 1/2
Pittsburg.	3 65	70	40	25
Clearfield.	6 00			27 1/2

STOP YOUR COUGH, IT LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

THOMPSON'S Compound Syrup of Tur and Wood's Naphtha. Is the most certain and reliable remedy known for the cure of all complaints of the THROAT, LUNGS, Otititis, Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Side, and Rheumatism from Phlegm, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Give it a trial, and you will acknowledge it has no equal.

Prepared and sold by AGNEW & DICKSON, corner of FIFTH and SEBUCE streets, Philadelphia.

AXE FACTORY.

THE subscriber, having leased the AXE Factory of L. B. Carver, near Clearfield, respectfully announces to the people of Clearfield and the adjoining counties that he has the pleasure and advantage to supply all orders for axes, hatchets, and other iron tools, by the first quality of iron, and at the lowest prices.