



WRECK OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC—Great Loss of Life.

We have to record accounts of a disaster in the Long Island Sound, which recalls vividly to mind the fearful fate of the steamboat Lexington, and which, we have great fears, will even exceed in the destruction of life, the terrible record of that wreck.

The new and magnificent steamer Atlantic, Captain Dusan, was driven ashore at Fisher's Island, nearly opposite New London, on her way to this city, in the gale of Thursday, and on Friday morning went to pieces.

The loss of life, though the extent is yet unknown, must be very great, twenty-nine dead bodies having already been recovered, and this number, it is apprehended, will be greatly increased.

The following particulars were furnished by Mr. James Stetson, the second Captain of the steamer, published in an extra Herald:

The Atlantic left Ally's Point about half past 11 Wednesday night, with an unusually small number of passengers, numbering with the crew, officers and officers of the steamer, in all under one hundred persons. She got well under way, and while going finely, the steam pipe running into the steam chimney burst, rendering the engine entirely useless. At about the same time the wind chopped round suddenly from the N. E. to the N. W. and blew a hurricane.

The anchors were immediately hoisted over, at which the steamer rode through that night, which was very dark and stormy.

At daylight she was abreast of the New London light, drifting all the way toward the shore. The steam pipes were first cut away, next the pilot-house, and then the bulk-heads, so as to give the wind a clear sweep through the vessel, and render less surface to its attack.

The colors were hoisted half-mast, but on the Mobergan's attempting some measures to go to her assistance, were hauled down by orders of Capt. Dusan, who knew that her efforts would be ineffectual. Thus the steamer remained all day, till towards five in the afternoon of Thursday, the wind lulled, and hopes were raised that all danger was over; but not long after the wind shifted two points, and blew with more than previous violence.

The Atlantic gradually drifted nearer and nearer to the shore all Thursday night, and for two hours, from 2 till 4 o'clock on Friday morning, lay within a cable's length of the breakers, held by two anchors. At about half past four the stern touched, and both cables instantaneously parted, and she broached to, lying broadside to the shore, in a heavy surf.

The coast was bold and rocky inside of a razor reef; had she broached to the other way, so that her bow would have reached the breakers, perhaps not a life would have been saved; within five minutes of her striking, nothing was left of her entire but her engines. The freight had mostly been thrown overboard some time previous.

Capt. Dusan was last seen by our informant when the latter received orders from him to go forward, and at the proper moment let go the chains. At the time the Captain stood upon the after promenade deck, giving his orders as calmly, and with as little apparent emotion as if upon shore. All his efforts seemed to be for the preservation of his passengers—his own fate was joined with that of the vessel he commanded.

Mr. Stetson went forward with Mr. Kingdon first mate, Mr. Boyle, the clerk, and Chas. Christian, deck hand; the latter was lashed to a long rope, and lowered, so that a communication could be had with the shores; but the violence of the waves tore him from the line, and he himself was saved with great difficulty. The others mentioned were, when she struck, washed overboard, and all reached the land in safety.

It is impossible to arrive at a full list as yet, of the passengers saved and lost. There were in all on board, about 70 persons, of whom 30 were passengers from Boston. We give below the names as far as heard from.

Mr. Stetson, who, from all accounts, acted like a man from the beginning to the end of the trying scene, states that to every passenger was given one or as many life preservers as he might choose to take, and they were the means of saving many lives. By direction of Captain Dusan, planks were strongly lashed together and pointed out to the passengers. In a word, everything was done that could be done. The passengers, says Mr. S., acted nobly; there was no confusion, no selfish excitement; each one seemed to regard more the safety of his neighbor than of himself. He speaks in the strongest terms of their conduct.

Capt. Van Pelt, of the Mobergan, and Captain Williams of the Cleopatra, furnished every assistance that lay in their powers; clothes, provisions, every thing needed in fact, was given with an unparing hand. Mr. Tarbox, of Norwich, also lavished his hospitality upon each and every sufferer that he met; his kindness is most highly spoken of by many who were the subjects of it.

But one scene in the drama, our duty, though not our will, compels us to publish. While the hand of death was busy in this place of sorrow and disaster, the hand of man was engaged in robbing the victims of the storm. As the bodies were washed ashore, there were beings in human form who could with a callousness of heart almost incredible, stoop down and plunder them of every article of value to be found. The clothes of some were cut, and watches, money, jewelry, anything convertible to gold, was stolen. Did we not know this statement to be true, we should hardly dare to believe it.

[From the Phila. Daily Sun.]
TEHRIBLE DISASTER.
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Mr. Stetson leaves this afternoon for the scene of disaster. Though he, as most of the passengers saved, were much bruised by the floating timber, we are happy to state is not severely injured.

Officers and Passengers of the Boat Lost.—Captain Dusan of the Atlantic, Dr. Haaler of the

[From the New Orleans Picayune of the 31st inst.]
CAPTURE OF TAMPICO.
Preparations for its Retention.

By the arrival of the U. S. Steamer Mississippi, Com. Perry, at the S. W. Pass, news was received in the city yesterday of the capture of Tampico by the U. S. squadron on the 14th instant. We announced in yesterday morning's edition of the Picayune, the departure of the squadron from Anton Lizardo upon this expedition, and before the day was over, the success of the enterprise.

The fleet sailed under Com. Conner on the 11th and 12th insts. On the 14th, Com. Perry crossed the bar with the Spitfire, Vixen, Petrol, Bonita and Reeler, reinforced from the Cumberland, Misissippi, Princeton and St. Mary's. There was no opposition made to the American arms. The town was surrendered unconditionally, the garrison having been previously withdrawn.

The Mississippi sailed immediately for the Balize for troops to garrison the city. In coming hither Com. Perry touched at the Brazos, and despatched a lieutenant to Gen. Patterson's camp to obtain troops for the garrison. The Mississippi then came to the Balize for the same object. We learn from proper sources that about one hundred and fifty men, recruited for the 1st and 3d Infantry, will be despatched immediately for Tampico.

A detachment of these troops has already arrived; the remainder are expected to-day or tomorrow. Besides these, four companies of the new regiment of mounted riflemen, under Major Burbidge, will be sent to Tampico as soon as they arrive. They are hourly looked for.

Capt. Hezel, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been despatched to Baton Rouge for ordnance and munitions, and Capt. Bernard, of the Engineers, will repair directly to Tampico, to superintend the erecting and arming of the necessary defenses.

Although the city was taken without the loss of blood, it is manifest that it is not to be surrendered without a struggle before peace is declared. The town is now in possession of the marines and sailors of the fleet, who cannot be well spared from their ships. As soon as the place is sufficiently garrisoned by land forces, the squadron will proceed to other business. A change has come over the fleet and we doubt not of its future usefulness. Many of our naval officers regret that Tampico was surrendered without a blow.

It is well enough as it is. We incline to the opinion that the place will become of the utmost consequence to the intended operations upon the interior. The withdrawal of the Mexican garrison is evidence that Santa Anna is making preparations for a demonstration upon a large scale in the direction of San Luis Potosi or Saltillo—more probably at the former.

We append hereto a list of the officers of the Mississippi:

- Henry A Adams, Commander.
- John C Carter, First Lieutenant; Wm A Parker, Second do.; Henry P Robinson, Third do.; E C Anderson, Fourth acting do.; left at Point Isabel to communicate with the commanding officer at Matamoros.
- J Hogan Brown, Master; Henry Rogers, Acting Master—sent to United States with prizes.
- L W Minor, Surgeon; Washington Sherman, Assistant do.
- Lewis Warrington, Jr., Purser.
- Mark H Beecher, Prof of Mathematics.
- William Lewell, Jr., Chief Engineer.
- Alphonse Barber, Passed Midshipman; Edward Barrett, do., sent home in a prize; Francis Gregory, do.; Thos S Fillebrown, Midshipman; David A Cheever, do; Wm W Wilkinson, do; Daniel I. Braine, do.
- Daniel B Martin, First Assist Engineer; Jesse S Rutherford, 2d do.; Daniel Murphy, 2d do.; Josiah Hollander, 2d do; M M Thompson, 3d do.; James W King, 3d do.
- William Whitehead, Acting Boatswain.
- John Martin, Gunner.
- Joseph Cox, Carpenter.
- Wm F Perry, Captain's Clerk.
- George Hutchinson, Purser's Clerk.

ORDNANCE FOR TAMPICO.—We were gratified to learn that Gov. Johnson, as soon as he heard that the Mississippi had arrived at the Balize to procure men and munitions for the defence of Tampico, proffered for the use of the United States six 6 pound and three 9 pound brass pieces, together with 100 rounds of ball for each gun and 50 rounds of grape shot.

The guns are ready to go on board ship—have been accepted, and will be immediately despatched to Tampico. This is a commendable act of the Executive of Louisiana. The necessity of erecting fortifications at Tampico with expedition is apparent; and the difference in the time required to bring ordnance from the nearest United States depot, and in shipping such as is ready for use at once, might be fatal to the occupation of that important point.

A DEAR PRESENT.—One of the Washington correspondents says that some weeks ago a Mr. Holbrook, a private mail agent, bought a huge cheese in Connecticut and sent it to Washington by the mail agent along the route as a present to Col. Cave Johnson. Some one, instead of sending it as the giver intended, mischievously clapped the cheese into the post office mail, with which conveyance it came safe to hand, with one hundred and twenty five dollars postage charged on it! Col. Johnson refused the present, and ordered "the cheese" to be taken back, so that it might be properly filed away in "the dead letter office."

THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, December 5, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, at his Office No. 100 Nassau Street, New York.
And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

PRINTING INN.—A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found an account of the terrible wreck of the Steamer Atlantic, on Fisher's Island. Also, the news of the capture of Tampico, by Commodore Perry.

We recommend the attention of our citizens to the advertisement of Mr. O. Conrad's cheap watch and jewelry store, in another column of to-day's paper. Mr. Conrad is represented by those who have traded with him, as a business man and gentleman of the most favorable kind. His establishment is well stocked, and prices unusually low, which makes it the interest of those in want of articles in his line to give him a trial.

We shall endeavor to lay before our readers, in our next paper, the annual message of President Polk. Congress meets on Monday next. It will be a short session—terminating on the 3d of March ensuing.

FARMER'S BANK OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—This institution is located at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county. The capital stock having all been subscribed to, an election for officers was held last week, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. George Rahn as President, and Joseph W. Calk, Esq., of Harrisburg, cashier. With prudent management, and from the high character of the gentlemen who have been elected officers of this Bank, it cannot fail to be a profitable investment to the stockholders.

A MONUMENT to the gallant Tennesseans who fell at Monterey is about to be erected by the people of Nashville. Wm Strickland, the able architect, has furnished a design, which will cost \$8,500. The whole height will be fifty feet. The names of the slain are to be inscribed upon the shaft, as well as upon the panels of the pedestal.

THE TOLLS ON THE OHIO CANAL this year, amount to more than one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars over the receipts of last year. Pretty well for Ohio.

PRIVATEERS.—The Spanish government has officially notified the U. S. Government that no Mexican privateers shall be permitted to fit out in any Spanish port.

THE CAMBRIDGE TELESCOPE, constructed at Munich, has arrived at New York. The amount of duty on the object of glass alone would have been under the new tariff \$3000 to \$4000.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Governor of North Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, advises an increase of the revenue to preserve the credit of the State, and recommends a new assessment of lands, which might soon raise the revenue from \$53,000 to \$100,000. He also advises a tax upon pleasure carriages and gold watches, in aid of the public revenue—and suggests the payment into the treasury for the use of the State of the debts now due the Literary Fund; the State, however, to pay out interest on the funds so collected to sustain the common schools, of which he recommends the appointment of a State Superintendent. The Governor takes the same view as Mr. Webster does of the Mexican war, pronouncing it "unauthorized and unconstitutional."

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.—Gov. Aiken last week sent his message to the Legislature, the substance of which is briefly as follows: The cotton crop is in fair proportion. The new tariff law is a great blessing. War with Mexico regretted, but pronounced necessary by the bad conduct of Mexico. The financial affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition. Its indebtedness during the last year has been materially reduced. The State Bank is upheld, and a reduction recommended in the general rates of interest. The construction of railroads is also strongly impressed upon the attention of the Legislature. The other topics of the message are of local interest, with the exception of the mention of the resignation of Senator McDuffie, upon whom a very high eulogium is pronounced.

COASTWISE COMMERCE.—The coastwise commerce of the United States has greatly increased within a short time. Vessels will enter and clear coastwise at the custom-houses for Oregon city, Columbia river, as also for San Francisco, Monterey and California, being voyages of as great extent as any foreign voyage, and employing the ablest seamen and navigators. A few years since a Northwest Coast or California Captain would scarcely have dreamed that his successors would have been classed as "coasters."

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Estimating the increase at three per cent. per annum on the census of 1840, the population of the United States will amount to 20,140,370, on the 1st of June, 1847.

LATE FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.—The Indians are becoming desperate on the Santa Fe route. The St. Louis papers state a train of government wagons, nineteen in number, ten days out from Leavenworth, for Santa Fe, were seized by a party of Pawnee Indians, wagons, teams, stores, &c., while the men were at dinner, and taken off. Some of the wagons the Indians broke up—the rest they started off with. All but two of the men accompanying the train immediately started to overtake a train two days ahead of them—the remaining two men returned to the Fort, and made the statement of which this is in accordance.

LEGAL.—Judge Parker of the Circuit Court, at Troy, in a replevin suit brought by some Boston merchants against a firm in Troy, decided that an innocent purchaser of goods from a person who had obtained them by false pretences, could hold them; that the person who had been thus defrauded, could not reclaim them after they had passed into the hands of a third person innocent of the fraud. The distinction drawn between this case, and one where goods are obtained by theft, is, that in the former case the owner voluntarily parts with the possession of them, and in the latter case he does not. This decision may be looked upon as being very important.

HELP TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—A large meeting of the citizens was held last evening at the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, for the purpose of devising means to give aid to the volunteers about to depart to Mexico to fight the battles of their country. Frederick Steever, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. Sossall and Thos. B. Town appointed Secretaries. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Col. John J. McCahey, Capt. Steel, Col. R. M. Lee and Andrew Miller. A series of resolutions were adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee, of which the Mayor and the Recorder of the city were to compose, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. It was suggested that the committee sit daily, in Independence Hall, to receive the contributions of the citizens. A subscription paper was presented to the meeting, headed by the Chairman, by Andrew Miller, and others, for sums varying from fifty to twenty, ten and five dollars, and in less than ten minutes nearly three hundred dollars were subscribed and part paid into the hands of the officers. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, and a spirit was manifested which augurs well for the comfort of the Philadelphia volunteers of the war. The exertions of the committee are to continue even after the departure of the troops and until their return.—Phila. Ledger.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIGHT GUARD.—This spirited company, commanded by Capt. John Bennett, which was one of the first to volunteer for the war with Mexico, under the last requisition, paraded yesterday afternoon in their new United States fatigue uniform. They made a full and handsome display, and presented quite a soldierlike appearance. They halted for a short time at the Washington House, Chestnut st., where the Hon. Daniel Webster made a brief and complimentary address to them. In the evening they appeared in their neat uniforms at the Ball given by the Company at the new Odd Fellows' Hall, in Sixth street. They deserve much praise for the zeal and alacrity displayed by them in answering the call of their country, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves in Mexico.—Phila. Ledger.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—Adjutant General Bowman left Harrisburg yesterday morning for Philadelphia, for the purpose of inspecting the volunteer companies which have offered their services in that city for the Mexican war, preparatory to their rendezvousing at Pittsburg. The number of companies expected to taken from the city will be six, and the other four will be taken from the country, making in all ten companies, and completing the requisition upon Pennsylvania. The troops will be placed under marching orders by Monday next, so as to enable them to reach Pittsburg at the earliest day possible, to be mustered into the United States service. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Gen. Bowman for the promptness with which he has discharged his duty as Adjutant General of the State. From the moment he received his orders from Governor SHUNK, he has been unceasing in his labors to comply with the requisition of the President. Upon this, as upon all other occasions, Pennsylvania will be found among the first to sustain the National Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war.—Dem. Union.

IRELAND.—Nearly nine hundred thousand families in Ireland are engaged and supported by a agriculture. The annual product of its soil is estimated to be worth one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, and there is of this exported to the value of sixty millions of dollars. Thus we can see at a glance what the people of that beautiful, but ill-fated island have lost by the failure of two harvests.

A NOVEL CASE.—The Russian Emperor decided a remarkable law suit recently. It appears that a wealthy Russian General obtained the consent of a beautiful daughter of a Polish nobleman, to unite in marriage with him; and unknown to the lady, the ceremony was performed by an officer, disguised as a priest. They lived together for two years, when she was informed by her husband of the deception, and finally discarded by him. She sought in vain for redress in all the courts, when finally her case came before the Emperor, who decided that the marriage was illegal, but in consequence of the deception of the pretended husband, he ordered his dismissal from the Army, with the loss of his salary and his office, without having any claim to another appointment. His whole property was given to the lady whom he so wretchedly deceived, and he is not permitted even to marry again.

FRANCONIA'S PILLS.—Acrimonious Humors are the cause and only Cause of all Pain and Distress in the Body.—Pain is the warning given by nature that there are acrimonious humors in the body. No man ever had an affection of the bowels, or an affection of the heart, but it was produced by the presence upon those parts of Acrimonious Humors. So with Rheumatism—the Acrimonious Humors have settled upon the muscles, membranes, the bowels, aggravated in most cases by the

FRANCONIA'S PILLS.—It has been stated that for a number of days preceding the 19th of October, rain fell in torrents in many parts of France, and particularly in the valley of the Loire. On the afternoon of that day, the river and its tributaries began to rise, and in the course of a few hours, the inundation was most awful. Property to the extent of millions of francs was destroyed—thousands of cattle perished—and hundreds of human lives were lost. Whole hamlets were swept away, and several villages were completely submerged. The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas says, "that the large cities of Nantes and Blois—of Tours, Orleans and Nevers, were in many parts of them, under water, and such injury was done to property, that millions of dollars cannot repair it; and such a loss of life was there that all the valley is in mourning. A diligence with eleven passengers, ten men and one woman, left Tours on its way to Paris. It was obliged to cross the Loire. The people on the bridge, who were watching the rapid rise of the river, warned them not to proceed, as the causeway beyond was already under water, but an inspector, one of the passengers, said that he had come over that very piece of road two hours before and it was perfectly safe—and he called on the driver to proceed. They went on, and in three minutes the horses stood still, where they could neither turn nor go on. The passengers leaped the diligence to a tree by a small rope, and waited for help. Seven men in a boat attempted to reach them, but failed, and were obliged to fasten their boat to a tree, and remain in it all night. Soon the lady in the coupe cried out that she was drowning, and called upon those on the top to get her out. The conductor and driver let down a rope, which a priest also in the coupe, fastened around her body. The attempt to hoist her up capized the diligence and broke the rope by which it was fastened to the tree. She, with the conductor and driver was drowned. Before this, a man had cut one of the horses loose and got upon his back, with a young man behind him, and attempted to reach the shore, but the horse fell and both the men were thrown into the stream—the younger was drowned—the elder seized the top of a tree, which he established himself till morning. Meanwhile the diligence broken from its moorings, began to drift down the stream. The priest who was in the coupe, now made an attempt to get on the top, and, at the same moment, was seized around the legs by a young man who was overboard. It was the work of a moment in the struggle the young man lost his hold, and sunk. The carriage had now reached the centre of the roaring and impetuous Loire, and the poor wretches who clung to it gave up the hope—but just at that moment, and after the had floated eight hundred yards down the current, an eddy drew them out of the main stream and they soon lodged between two large trees. They spent the night in that horrible position and were rescued the next day, after losing six of the thirteen who started from Tours upon the coach. In another instance, a diligence was similarly overtaken by the waters, but the driver managed to swim ashore, went a mile after a boat, in which he could get no one to venture with him, and returning alone, he saved the whole company, as if by a miracle.

DEEDS OF WONDERFUL COURAGE and HUMANITY were performed. One man saved eighty persons from drowning, but at last fell by accident from his boat, that he had just filled from an undated village, and though those whom he saved made every possible effort to recover him, he was swept away, and lost.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOWELS of Certain head-ache, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow swarthy complexion, &c. are the usual symptoms of Liver Complaint.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove the above complaints, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause not only of all disorders of the Liver but of every malady incident to man. A single cent box will in all cases give relief, and persistence will in almost every case drive every particle of disease from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bile and putrid humors, and therefore are a certain cure for cholera, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the bowels.

The popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has proved a strong bait to unprincipled men, who, instigated by the hope of gain, attempt to palm off a spurious article on the unsuspecting public. To detect the wicked designs of unprincipled men, we have procured new labels, and the Signature of Wm. Wright will be found written with a pen on the top label of each box. None is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.

Remember, the only original and genuine DIETETIC VEGETABLE PILLS have the writer's signature of Wm. Wright on the top of each box.

Agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in Sunbury, HENRY MASSER. For other agencies see advertisement in another column.

BRANDBLITH'S PILLS.—Acrimonious Humors are the cause and only Cause of all Pain and Distress in the Body.—Pain is the warning given by nature that there are acrimonious humors in the body. No man ever had an affection of the bowels, or an affection of the heart, but it was produced by the presence upon those parts of Acrimonious Humors. So with Rheumatism—the Acrimonious Humors have settled upon the muscles, membranes, the bowels, aggravated in most cases by the