THURSDAY MAY 31, 1849.

E. Walker upon "Universal Benevolence vs. the fall if Taylor was elected, and all that sort of thing; blood thirsty riots of New York and elsewhere," a writer in the Easton Whig & Journal acquainted which we have carefully perused, but do not discover the utility of publishing. Like all his writings upon the subject the centi so far as we can understand his meaning, are inexceptionable, though his sentences are so obscure to of reiders as apparently to excite derision where modificates as apparently to excue details and modiced at all; and were they ever so clear and pertment, are not calculated to effect any thing at the point for which they are designed. For instance, his preaching up the efficacy of "Universal Christian Benevolence" to suppress mob violence moline of military force, might do very well if all the riotous and rowdy rabble were as susceptible of right impressions as himself; but what think or care they for all such teachings, even if sounded in their ears amindst the din of an exciting row !-But how much more futile the idea of suppressing "mob (already past) of those rowdies in New York city, by merely publishing away up here in the inna papers, which would probably nover reach the eyes of one of those rioters, a homily about What a benevolent spirit mankind ought to be governed by! Not one of the city publishers would ever take the pains to read-much less to copy such a homily, as he suggests, knowing that a tomado of the north-west wind might as well be persuaded into a calm by a whisper, as the turbulent, mob be persuaded into gentleness by such preaching about the gospel spirit that ought to gov-

. With none but the kindest feelings for our ven erable friend, the writer, and the best wishes for the brevalence of the spirit he would inculcate we would respectfully suggest, if he deems it practicable to reach the cars and eyes of the multitude he wishes to influence, that it would be better to send it at once to the publishers of the leading city papers and urge it upon their notice. Friend Greeley of the Tribune is a philanthropist, and so doubtless are more of them. Send it to them.

More Improvement-New Mill, &c. We noticed in our paper last fall the successful eration of the new Foundry & Steam power Mane Shop, which is the third Steam Engine put up for machinery in our place within a few years. We also mentioned the new Steam Mill in progress of being built by Isaac L. Post & Co. We now have occasion to notice the complete and success ful operation of this latter enterprize. An extensive Grist and Saw Mill, driven by a splendid and powerful engine, is now so far completed as to give satisfactory pecimens of its work. The Saw Mill has been in operation for some time, and so much of the Grist Mill as to grind meal and chop for feed. Within a few days the machinery for the Flouring department has been put in operation. and we were this week presented with a beautiful specimen of the flour manufactured by the new mill. It should be stated for the information of these who would view the nice work of this Mill, that it was put up by and under the superintendance of Mr. Jenevian Balaway, Mill wright, assisted by inspection and speak for itself, we should think, without any special recommend.

Ballroad Celebration.

gathering. A meeting of the citizens was held last those of last year, are as follows viz: along the week, at which an ample Committee of Arrangeweek, at which an ample Committee of Arrange-two cents, and to Philadelphia three cents, less than minim was appointed, and the order of proceedings last year. The quantity going to New York, which are to open the ceremonies at sunrise. The first year. The navigation now being perfected at the Prein of Cars from New York will arrive at 10 out let at New Hope to connect with the Jersey canal, saves the boatmen over fifty miles, of diso'clock (starting from Binghamton probably at 9.) if which the Governor and Lieut Governor, and itself is a greater saying than the amount of the the President and Directors of the Company are expected, and who will be welcomed by a speech from Hon. Thomas Farrington, President of the day. Another salute of guns and ringing of bells-a grand Procession and a Dinner, are to follow among the preceedings. Besides the directors, officers, engineers &c. of the company, the editorial corps of the aty and along the line of the road and of the sale having been made by a Schuylkill dealer at a adjacent towns, are invited.

-The STEAMBOAT TOO.—The new Steamboat re. hills from that place was to start on its first upriver trip yesterday, and probably will try to reach Owego in time for the Railroad celebration. This will materially add to the interest of the occasion.

Our neighbor of the Locofoco organ, upon our giving place to the defence of Mr. Little by the Wyoming Democrat; from the attacks made upon him, and the infamous insinuations thrown out against his integrity on the most flimsy pretences, gies on in his usual extravagant strain to assert that the Register has thrown off a "professed neurality and enlisted for a full term of service in defence of his special paragon, Mr. Little, whom he struggles to uphold, bepraise, heroize," are Our renders know that we have never undertaken to "hepraise" or "heroize" Mr. Little, nor any thing of the kind, but have simply at the request of his personal friends here exposed the ruthless attacks whom him and the unjust imputations thrown outgrainst him among the citizens of this county, where there was no other medium through which he could be fairly lieard. Our neighbor is welcome to this excuse for backing out of any further tirade against him, if he can find no other pretence for "ccasing to do evil". But we are sorry our neighbor can never imagine any other than "sinister motives" for attacking or defending a man. He should not be so. prone to judge others by himself.

Que Locoloco neighbor asks with a pretendof air of confidence for the republication of his last graph says that the entire lattom of one of the trade against Mr. Little in the Register, on the and of "fair play," after having copied the de-Mr. I to which this is a rejoinder. A 90 bushely of tye in the wagon, were crossing." By very modest pretence this traly! Way don't be the nunsequent particulars it would seem that the first give both sides, by gublishing the articles in accident, though in reality serious by spilling so Little from the Wyoming Demowhen he line done that, then he may talk in rendered rather indicates for the want of a , conjuncture of calamities has made fearful havoc of making an unheard of falling out of the below of life and property, and thousands will hold in mournof Mr. L to be copied into the Register. # bride

The strike on the Lehigh

As some of the Locofoco pipers have under a ken to make a little political capital det of the leatmen on the Lehigh Canal by representing that they have oppressed by the control of the leatmen on the Lehigh Canal by representing that they have oppressed by the control of the leatmen on the Lehigh Canal by red. He is at the 25—15th 5 feet black representing that they have oppressed by the control of the leatmen of the leatmen of the lehigh Canal by red. He is at the 25—15th 5 feet black representing that they have oppressed by the control of the leatmen of the lehigh.

with the facts, gives the subjoined true statement of the case. Our readers are aware that enough boatmen combined together to stop work -- not only themselves, but to obstruct the passage of all others who were disposed to go on pencilly with their contracts, and that they have thus for some time completely blocked up the navigation of the Lehigh Canal from Matter Chunk to Easton, defying not only the owners of the Canal, but all the ivil authorities or the County and State. This they had just about as much right to do as the inborets on a man's farm would have, under some pretence of the stipulated pay not being high enough, to take passession of all his gates, bars, and avenues to his fields, and refuse either to harvest his crops according to orders themselves, or to suffer any one else to come in and save them from destruction. Yet there are Locofoco politicians reckless and debased enough to uphold the rioters in their law-defying course, and put forth as a justification of their conduct, the stale and stereotyped falsehoods concocted last fall, about the laborers and boatmen being promised higher wages, or threatened with starvation by the Lehigh Company, to control their votes. Nothing could be more palpably false to any one knowing any thing of that company, its officers, agents, and practices, than these pretences: "The President of the Company himself being a Locofoco, and the managers chiefly quiet Quakers who take no active part in politics, every une acquainted with the facts must see the idiculous fallacy of the humbug stery that they swore the laborers should vote for Taylor or starve. Still more ridiculous is the pretence bandled about that the Boatmen complained of promises of higher wages being falsified by the new administration: Every man knows that no Congress has been in session, and therefore no chance for any change in government policy has yet been had since Taylor took the helm. All the depression in the mining business still existing, is therefore under the still operationg measures of Polk's anti-protective system, even admitting as pretended that the low wages was an excuse for the boatmen to refuse

But the following statement of facts shows that since the disturbance commenced, the affair bac been thus seized upon by designing politicians for party effect, while there is not even the excuse of a reduction of wages in reality to urge in extenuation.

The late strike of the boatmen at this place, or the Lehigh canal, calls, for an examination into the cause thereof, so that our part of the country may not bear more than its proper share of censure, for an act that must be attended with more or less physical and moral suffering.

It is alleged that the bontmen cannot live at pri ces now paid them, which they say is five cents a ton less this year than last. Now the true state of the case as I understand it, is as follows, viz:

The boatmen having been detained at South Easton, for nearly a week from a breach in the Laston, for nearly a week, from a breach in the Delaware Canal, near Easton, the effect of this detention; was the congregation of speciment hundred boats at that place with their crews; some of these induced the others to strike for higher wages, and they proceeded to stop all the coal boats going either way, (except those from the Morris Canal,) until the coal boats. til they have amounted to perhaps seven hundred and demanded an additional price above what they had agreed for, as the condition of proceeding on with the coal, and delivering it up to the owners of To morrow (Friday, June 1st.) the opening of the with the coal, and delivering it up to the owners of New York & Eric Railroad to Owego is to be cele-boat and cargo. The principal points for the debrated at the latter place. "It will doubtless be a Bristol and at Philadelphia f-Instead of five cents great day for Owego, at which there will be a great on a ton less this year, the prices compared with published. A salute of guns and ringing of bells is usually very small, is tunicents less than last tance in the trip to and from New York, which of coal has to pay more toll. The reduction in the prices of hay, oats, and bread stuff this year, is greater than the reduction of freight to Bristol, hiladelphia, &c.

In regard to the statement, that the dealers are obtaining twenty-five cents a ton over last season's prices, they consider themselves fortunate in being le to sell at the same rates and no more; a large

less price than last year. What grounds these boatmen can have to com-The Stransoat 700.—The new Steamboat re. plain of to induce this trike even if they were not cantly built at Tunkhannock, as we learn by hand-under any agreement, cannot be conceived as their trips are made this season without delay, and at steady prices voluntarily agreed to by themselves, and all the circumstances considered, better rates than they have lad since the year of the flood in 1841, unless their object be to break their regular postracts with the intention, if possible, to corre an increase of their wages or freight,

THE POTTER PAPERS—Somebody has sent us a copy of each of the papers published at Condersport, Potter county, the Pioneer," now in its 6th year, and a Locofoco organ of the "regular" or "hunker" stamp, and the "Journal," a paper just entering upon its second year, which professes to be "Free Soil" democratic. Both liave attained a size and appearance quite as far advanced as any of our older counties could boast of at a date of their settlement comparatively as early as that of Potter at present. But we notice that the Pioneer has a long and doleful whining complaint of the disorganizing effect of the Journal upon the party decusing it of being an engine of the abolitionists designed for the destruction of the party; and strongly insinuates that John S. Mann, Esq., forerly of this county, is one of the main plotters of its downfall. With all this lugubrious stuff which seems to be the burden of the Pioneer, the Journal is a sprightly sheet, conducting its part of the controversy apparently in a calm, well tempered manner, and withal does not commit such outrages upon the "King's Roglish" as its rival

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE! The Harrisburg Tele orides across the Pennsylvania Canal at New Hope, lately fell out, while a four mule team with much grain into the casal through a broken bridge,

sell in his barn on the 8th inst, in a fit of melancholy-derangement.

Ashler Woodford, of Candor, N. Y., cut his own throat on the 23d inst. He was also in a melan-

Some mischievous scamps set fiire to a Railroad bridge near Owego, last week, which would have been destroyed but for a timely discovery.

A train of Cars non off the track of the Sarotoga Railroad lastiweek, and the engineer was killed and several others wounded. Some heartless scoundred throw a stone into the

passing railroad care, in Herkimer county, N. Y., one evening last week, with such violence as to break a lady's arm. Tom Hand, alias Shuster, has been sentenced to

years in the Penitentiary at Washington for the robbery of the Government Jewels. The death of Gen. Worth at San Antonio is confirmed. He was nowell for some days, and an

attack of the cholera carried him off.

Mr. Macready was so deeply pained at the bloodshed occasioned by the late riot on his account, that he has sent \$1000 to the Mayor of New York to be distributed among necessitous relatives of those who were killed.

A fire broke out in Washington city last Wednesday morning and destroyed a row of wood buildings. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Elder Dudley was hung at Haverhill, Mass. last Thursday, though protesting his innocence of the crime, which we believe was that of choking his wife to death while returning from a prayer meeting some months, ago. At any rate the law has caused him to be choked to death. Queer business

Washington Goode was hung also at Boston on Friday, protesting his innocence of the murder for which he was condemned

Hon. Daniel Duncan, late a member of Congress from Ohio died at Washington city on the 18th inst. one year ending May 1, was 9286, nearly half of

which were caused by Cholera within a few weeks. The loss by the late fire at Milwaukie is estimated at \$60,000. Some 8 or 10 buildings with their

It is rumored that snow fell at Chicago, on the 6th inst, to the depth of 3 feet. Rather too steep. Say 3 inches, and it may be believed.

The wife of David More in Philadelphia, lately gave birth to four boys, fine nealthy looking fellows too it is said. That is three More than was probably expected, and rather more than credible.

SPECIAL COURT. -- A Special Court is to be held ere next week for the trial of some land suits in which Hon. George W. Woodward is to preside. The following is the list of Jurors drawn for the

Auburn—Powel G. Birch Bridgewater-Roswell Kingsley, James Shaw

urelius Williams. Brooklyn—Francis Fish, B. S. Saunders. Choconut—Archio Stanley.
Clifford—Solomon Bolton, J.-T. Langdon, Mahlor
C. Stewart, John Stephens, Charles M. West.
Forest Lake—Hiram Allen, Thomas C. Howe.

Franklin—Rufus Tuttle, Gibson—Naaman F. Claffin, Alonzo P. Kinney Fitch Ressegue, Willard Walker. Harford-Lorge T. Farrar. Herrick-Almon Spoor.

Jackson-John Olin. Jessup R. S. Birchard, Robert Griffis, Austin B. Lathrop, David C. Sherman. Lenox—Orrin T. Kinney, Halloway Robinson. Middletown—Cyrus Babcock New-Milford—Arphaxed Buel Rush—David P. West

Silver Lake-James Gage. Springville + Asa Carling, Ashael B. Pritchard, Samuel T. Piatt.
Thompson—John Jenkins.

SUIGIDE OF A MURDEREE .- A letter to the Alb. Evening Journal dated Little Falls, May 7th; says: In your paper two or three days ago, you published a telegraphic notice from this place, of the murder of Mrs. Neeley, of Fairfield, on Saturday last. Robert B. Dickey, her son in-law perpetrated

the murder by putting prussic acid into a tea pot from which Mrs. Neeley drank cold tea, Dickey was arrested, and on Monday last his examination was commenced at Fairfield. The examination was not finished on that day, and be escaped from the officer on Monday night. During the past night the citizens of Fairfield became suspicious that Dickey was secreted in a house in that vicinity and a vigorous search was instituted. He was found concealed under the floor of a woodhouse, and before the officer could reach him Dickey out his own throat with a pen knife, and he now lies dead at Fairfield. Our Coroner has gone up this morning to hold an inquest.

Yours, etc. ANOTHER SUICIDE OF A MURDERER. -Some of our readers may recollect the conviction of a Dr. Coolidge in Maine, some time since of the murder of a man named Mathews whom he owed; and of his being brought out by Flint, a student who detected him in the act of concealing the murder.-By the following from Boston, it seems that after fruitless attempt to fix the crime on Flint and to

Dr. Coolidge, the murderer of Mathews, commited suicide in the Maine Penitentiary in consequence of having been detected in a plot with a prisoner. who was about to be liberated, to kill Flint, his former student. Flint was to be lured to a certain place, where he was to be killed in such a manner as would lead to the impression that he had committed micide. A bottle was to be placed near containing poison, and a letter confessing himself the murderer of Mathews. The warden found on the prisoner the letter with the details of the ptot, and at once shut Coolidge up. Shortly after, on going to the cell, Coolidge was found upon the floor expiringuand died shortly after. The latter expected; if the plot proved successful, that he would be liberated. He had promised to pay his accomplice \$1,000 for murdering Flint

The first fortnight of this month will long be remembered as a period thronged with disastrous svents: the great Biot in New York, the destruction by fire of the greater part of Watertown, the conflagration at St. Louis, the wreck of the Steamful remembrance the month of May 1849.

Regarder gives compiled accounts and address sinking the Steamer So. \
bright mentioned liast week left every mentioned liast every left every left every liast every left every left every liast every left every lef the Loupe

o'clock, the pilot at the wheel saw a schooner, (the bearing down upon the steamer at a rapid rate and in such a position that there was imminent

danger of a comision. He immediately stopped the engine, and haifing the helmsman of the schooner gave him an appropriate direction for keeping the vessel from coming in contact.

Unfortunately this was either unheard or unregarded, and in a few seconds the suffing vessel come down on the steamer with tremendous force, strik-ing her near the forward gangway, tearing away guards and planks, and completely burying the bowsprit of the echooner in the forward cabin of the steamer and converting her, in a briefer spacehof time than it takes to record the fact, into a sinking

Wreck.
The first alarm beyond the concussion, was from the erreaming of the passengers in the ladies cab-in. The passengers below, if they all escaped, reached the deck in a most wonderful manner, for they had less than ten minutes to ascend the stairs,

before the liver cabin filled:
From the main deck, it is believed most of the passengers succeeded in reaching the promenade or saloon deck—though Mr. Henry Burden, who was on the main deck and knew the boat was linble to go rapidly in very deep water, floated off from this situation on an empty box, on which he remained in imminent danger, twenty minutes, un-til he was subsequently picked up by one of the

small bonts.
Soon after this the water was found to be nearly. a feet deep by the floor of the upper saloon. Pre-vious to which, however, many passengers had es-caped—some with little or no clothing beyond their night apparely to the schooner which was lying tiguous to the steamer on the right or west side of the boat. A large number still remained in the saloon, not aware of the schooner, in a state of frenzer, and expecting every moment to go to the bot-tom with the sinking steamer, in fifty or sixty feet water. At this juncture it was fortunately found, from some cause or other, the boat sank very slowprobably awing to the light boxes buoyed under the upper deck-else more than one hundred souls would inevitably have gone down to the bot-

It is difficult even for an eve witness, and one who was in the deepest peril, to depict the scene before him. A mother with her infant in her arms, leaped into the water, and was rescued with the greatest difficulty, and it is believed the child was lost. Lattle children shivering in their night garb The total number of deaths in New Orleans for their hands for their children—husbands calling for their wives and wives for their husbands and other impulses of nature giving vent to their abarni

And fearful among these cries was the faint screaming-all but death agonies-arising from the of the upper salon directly over the ladies Cabin and when there was but three inches between the water and the ceiling a lady was extricated from that cabin and her life saved! Another voice was heard, but it was faint, and soon was heard no more. One of the colored servants dropped to the floor and swung his legs around into the water, but it was too late. No other person escaped. It is feared that more than one person perished in this

While one young lady was escaping in her night clothes, through water up to her waist, she discovered a little infant floating upon the surface of the water, apparently crying for her aid. She dropped her satchel and all her clothing, and while bearing it to the upper dode, hereoft all but realmented, sho improved, with another a gentleman to save the child, which was delivered in safety to its half-fren-

zied mother. When the water reached the furnace fires, explo sions, caused by its rush upon the burning coals, occurred, which forced out the punel work upon the deck, and added still more to the confusion of the

Shortly afterward, the steamer Rip Van Winkle, Captain S. Schnyler, bound up to Albany, and about two miles beyond the Empire, came along tion, the Empire taken in tow and carried to the are reduced from opulence to beggary. even with the water.

was light. There were many small boats from Newburgh, by which those who jumped overboard were picked up. The citizens of Newburgh treated the halfup. The citizens of Newburgh treated the man-naked passengers who reached there with every

Several ladies went into fits when carried ashore terror and cold the causes. Some female passengers came ashore rolled up in blankets; others in their night clothes; most persons lost their baggage. One gentleman on the dock took off his es and gave them to a lady who was barefoot, while all united in similar attentions.

The passengers who reached the deck of the schooner, seeing the white locks of an old gentleman in the wind (for he had no hat, cont, vest, or shoes,) called out, "save that old gentleman and lady;" and they were accordingly rescued.

It is not known how many, if any gentlemen were drowned in the lower cabins. About 150 in all were there and none of those who escaped had time to save more than they had upon them.— Those who were in bed and asleep wore awakened by the noise and screams and barely escaped with their lives. The Captain's office was buried so quickly that

the books, papers, passengers' lists and money were not recovered In the clothing recovered several sums of mone

in specie and bank notes have been found Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. Prime and huly of Balston were on board. They got aboard the schr. Neah Brown. Mrs. P. thought every body might have been saved if they had got upon the promenade

Mr. Burden, of Troy, who saved himself on a box, says that nothing was done in the exigency by the boat officers as it ought to have been! And that not a life would have been lost if the vessel had been steamed to Newburgh wharf, a quarter of a sacrifice his life, Coolidge has finally taken his mile, which might have been done in three minutes. Instead of that the engineer opened the val ves, in the fright, and let the steam off.

Others, however, speak of Capt. Tupper and Pilot, as deporting themselves well during the terrible catastrophe, and making every proper exertion to save the passengers. The total number of bedies recovered from the

wreck and the river, up to Tuesday night last, was 18. A list of 228 persons saved is published, and it is not probable that there are a dozen bodies yet

in the water.

A Coroner's jury was summoned at Newburgh, upon three of the bodies—the first taken from the wreck-and their verdict censures the pilot of the Empire, attributing the collision to his neglect, carelessness, or want of judgment. Mr. Smith, the pilot, was therenjon arrested, and public opinion, we learn, fully justifies the authorities in thus holding him to answer for his apparently reckles conduct.

A number of boiles having been taken to Fish kill, a Coroner's jury was empannelled there, on Monday, and was still in session at our last dates, determined to investigate thoroughly all the cir-

constances of the disaster.
On Fuesday, a number of barges and boats were alongside, the sunken steamer, with the view of raising her—an operation which, it was thought, would occupy some days. It is believed that ser-

The New York Tr e gives the following affecting incident of the a wreak of the ill-fated Empire. It is affirmed to be strictly correct

After the Empire was struck, and while sinking, two mothers snatched what they supposed to be their own infants, and rushed upon deck, and in their fright threw themselves into the water. One of the devoted parents held the child to her bosom, and both were saved; while the other sustained there until it bicathed its last, yet still holding on to the body until she was rescued. The sustained of the mothers may be imagined, when they prise of the mothers may be imagined, when they discovered that in the confusion attending their escape they had each taken the other's child. And while the poor woman who had supposed that her child was lost, pressed to her boson her own bibbe, the other was frantic with grief to find too, late that she had preserved another's child and lost her dwin. som, and both were saved; while the other susta

Proscription N Proscription 1

The contemptable cry of proscription, indulged n so freely by the whining hypocritical crew of Locofoco office-holders, is very effectually answered in an able article in the National Whig of the 18th inst, from which we make the following extract:

To the editor of the National Whig. It is quite amusing to look back to the tim when the Locofodo party first came into power and observe the grounds on which the leading members of that party in Congress sustained the most sweep-ing political proscription which has ever been known in this country. In the debate on the Post Office investigation on the 7th February, 1831, Mr. Garnov thus justified, in the Senate, the removal of more than five hundred Postmasters at that

"Let us now see," said he, "whether there be not unquestionable causes of romoval which may properly have produced as great a result as this
If a Postmaster should commit any depredation on the mail, he surely ought to be removed. Should a Postmasfer violate the secrecy of correspondence which some men have done, the Postmaster Gen erabought not to be deterred from removing him by the cry of proscription. The same fate should await all delinquents in paying their due; likewise those who fail to render their accounts, or who abuse the franking privilege. Frudulent exactions of postages concealing or detaining letters, newspapers or pamphlets, constitute just causes of removal; habits of intemperance disqualifying a man for the office of Postmaster; insulting or unaccommodating deportment to persons having business at the office; habitual carelessness or inattention to the duties of the station, constitute just causes of removed; incompetency, refusing to comply with the standing regulations of the Department, employing assistants of bad character, the commission of crimes, a dissolute course of life, such conduct used callenhand to destroy public confidence in the office, these fare just causes of removal. The remote residence of the Postmaster from the office, the reful sal to give bonds when required, being engaged in pursuits of disqualifying character, such as will ause long periods of absence from the office has ing too considerable a correspondence for the post med in a mail contract, the inconvenient location of the office, all these render removals proper, and vet the Postmaster General cannot act upon such of " Proscription !" and men should, in some instan ces, be removed, to obtain the services of those better It has happened under every Administration; it has happened under this; and will occur under evsome improper removals and appointments will -(See Congressional Debates, 1830-31 vol. 7, p. 113.)

Could the present Postmaster General possibly sird a better defender than Mr. Grundy, the Jack son Democratic Chairman of the Post-office Committee of the Senate?

The St. Louis Fire.

A dispatch from St. Louis says, the dreadful efment, the passen- | fects of the disastrons conflagration of Friday night gers were speedily taken from their perilens posi- are now beginning to be fully realized. Hundreds flats, where she still lies—the stern caught upon our citizens whose dwellings, escaped the ravages the flat, and the bow floating—promenade deck of the flathes, have provided with a liberal hand even with the water.

The small stemmer Mason was along side and many articles were rescued by her. Electronic field the suffering neighbors; but still many-are structions of the Legislature, appeals in a recent many articles were rescued by her. Electronic field comfortable shelter for their families. The suffering among the poorer classes is heart pressing his determination, should the decision by rending. Families are divided and scattered all

over the city.

When the fire was discovered on bound the White Cloud, it spread with such rapidity that it was in-possible to check it, and the Edward Bates, lying longside, was soon in flames. The moorings of both boats were immediately cut, and an attempt made to get them into the river, but the heat was so intense that it was found impossible to manage them, and they swung round among the other boats, setting them on fire. The hoats were all so. jammed together that they could not be got out in strong Southern feelings of his constituents. With time to save them from the flames. The fire com-imunicated to the piles of merchandise along the we honor "Old Buction" for his sturdy indepentime to save them from the flames. The fire comlevee, and from these to the stores and warehouses fronting on the lovee. Every possible human effort was made to stay the flames. Houses were blown up and torn down, and after hours of uncea-sing toil the fire was confined to its boundaries.

A Sensible Locofoco.

The Muskogee Democrat does not join in the captious and pecvish spirit of some of the organs n relation to removals from office. The editor in a late number, speaks in this strain:

"We cannot join in the hue and cry of proscription now raised against Gen. Taylor on account of removals from office. So far, we have not seen the panifestation of any proscriptive spirit. But if it to keep the peace in the meantime. It has been were so-if the members of Gen. Taylor's cabinet have erected the political guillotine and commence the work of decapitation, what of it! Do the of fice holders under the late administration possess iny hereditary, claim upon the stations they have so long filled! Have they any right to expect dif-ferent treatment than dismissal?"

How much more mealy is this language than the rhining, hypocritical cant of the Union, the Pennsylvanian, the Keystone, and some other newspa-

THE CHOLERA Several cases of Cholera Inve courred in the region of the Five Points in New York—the filthiest part of the city. The disease thus far, appears to be confined to that locality; yet as a measure of precaution, the authorities have caused the streets to be cleaned, and have taken other measures for freeing the city generally of ev-

ey description of filth On Tuesday of last week, eight cases of Cholera were reported in Philadelphia, and three in Balti-

The Western papers continue to chronicle the progress and ravages of the Cholera. It extends from Cincinnati down to New Orleans, but it is chiefly confined to those employed or travelling on the boats, and to such as live in densely populated and uncleanly parts of the cities and towns a

The gold dollar is said to have made its appear mee, but most of the printers wish to feel them before they can judge if they are not too small, they being less than half a dime in size.

to be in circulation, but of this too the printer We should add, however, that both species of lutre are very much admired by all who have obtained them Loidisbuig Chronicle. As in same fix."

Mate Convention Canal Committee, beld in Harris

ac in the premies: Resolved, That the friends of the Nat State administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requi to meet in the several cities and to meet in the adveral cities and counties. State, and select delegates equal in number to representatives in the State Legislature, who meet in convention at the court house in I burg, at 11 o'clock a m, on Thursday ide 16t of August next, for the purpose of selecting did not convention at the county of the County or business is the interest of the County of the quire. [By order of the Commit GEO. ERETY, Chairman of HERITON 2011116

Late from California.

The Tribune has news from San Risneise 31st March, brought by an officer of the U. The report of the extreme richness of the region is fully confirmed by our informant, we expectations were fir acceded by the reality has in his possession a lump of the precious r

reighing twenty-one ounces troy.

The U. S. Mail steamer California still lay at Francisco, but the prospect of her getting of bein long had much increased. She had on board he captain, mate, an engineer and two or the had and it was anticipated that with the help of pe sons at Sau Francisco desirous to come sufficient number of men to navigate her soon be made up.

She had on board \$200,000 in gold shippe

be brought to the United States.

Several meetings had been held in San Fran color the purpose of opposing the introduction slavery into the country, with a view to put greater profit the labor of the Indians. It appears that throughout the immense cited of the placers you cannot find a foot of ground with our gold, and there are spots where from each or die (batea) full of earth the adventurer washes on

a pound of precions ore.

From San Francisco to San Jose, by land, in twenty leagues; thence to the quickelver in now working by Mr. Forbes, it is four leagues;

to the placers sixty leagues more.

Some sickness prevails at the mines, owing to
the resumption of mining operations during the
rainy season. The disease appears on the conges tive fever.
Large parties are organizing to go up to il

mines as soon as the rains have ceased, and the weather moderated. Not the slightest falling a is observed in the productiveness of the gold mi New and rich placers are found by the edventu

in every direction.

At ney is very plenty. Between two and the millions of dollars of coin, recently arrived for Mexico to purchase gold dust, which has cons quently risen in value, commanding affect, to since and a half dellars per ounce.

Mechanics and laboring men generally, get her thirteen to eighteen dollars per day, for a direction of tenhours.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN CAS Capital of Lower Canada. After that Kingston became headquarters of the United Province nor t is Montreal In 1792 Ningsta was selected t the Capital of Upper Canada. Torontoffsucceded to that honor, which it held till the Union Man treal, being at the head of tide water, was finally chosen for the seat of Government, and it is an admirable location. The Tories however, have uga on the citizens to acts of violence and barbarty and now, to embarrass the authorities they m and carry an address for a removal of the Canital and carry an address for a removal of the Capual to Toronto and Quebec in reality to Toronto where the Sherwoods Robinsons, Boulton and Blake, H. J. Boulton, Merritt, Price and H. Sherwoods, Robinsons, Baldwa, Blake, H. J. Boulton, Merritt, Price and H. Sherwoods wood, were among the Ayes. Papineau, Prince MacNab, Gugy and Viger, were opposed to a re-moral. MacNab asserted that Mackenzie's friendhad raised a riot at Toronto in 1834, to force him (McK.) into the Assembly—had all but taken po-session of the House, had stopped its proceeding. and threatened to turn the Legislature out of doors Sir Allan is mistaken: there was no riot in 1834. or any other year by the Reformers.

COL BESTON AND FREE Sort -Col Benton instructed, at the last session of the Missouri Legislature to oppose the Wilmot Proviso whenever in high come up in the Senate of the United States The Colonel refused to obey; and from these in dverse to him, to resign his seat in the Senate and thus give them an opportunity of electing a Sena-tor whose views are more in accordance with their own on this delicate and important question. We liope the question will be settled by the admission of New Mexico and California as sovereign. States, before the people of Missouri will be called upon to elect another Legislature. This mode of settling the question, in advance, would doubtless inset the course of Calonel Benton guite for well as free the views of Colonel Benton quite as well, if not better, than hazarding a doubtful conflict with the dence on this question. Ha. Telegraph.

Pittsburgh, May 25: A difficulty took place in the German Presbyte rian Church at the commencement of the services vesterday morning. Much confusion prevailed, when Mr. Demter rose and told the minister, the Riv. Mr. Rocheler, that he was usurping his place. hild that lie must immediately leave the premises. Mr. Himmer and others interfered for the purpose offrestoring quiet; but the altercation grew fiercer and a general fight ensued in which both men and women belonging to the congregation participated, which resulted in the arrest and binding over Himmer and Demler for their appearance at Court and deemed prodent by the authorities to lock up the church until the difficulty is finally settled: It sp pears that there is a division among the members of the church, and that this distractiff scene over instead in the attempt of the misority to keep passession of the keys of the church against others. pressed will of the majority

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF GREE nat Worm—(says the New York Express of Thesday) fell upon his family this morning, as they read to in the newspapers, with a frightful suddenness. It was altogether unexpected; as he had escaped all the perils and diseases of the Mexican War, it was hoped there was a lease of life for him, during the succeeding peace. But the death Mexico met him in Texas General Worth ha left in this city, at school, two interesting young His wife is in Patterson, N. J. 2017 his Patterson, N. J.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. - A strong writer, who t is presumed, was a married man and wore his own pantalons, says: soul and chief of empire. He who results to live without woman, and that woman who results to live without man, are enemies to the communist in which they dwell, injurious to themselves, destruc tive to the world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth." That will do

roe, but most of the printers wish to feel them efore they can judge if they are not too small, hey being less than half a dime in size.

The new issues of old-relief notes are also said of which was much longer than the other of the printer of the control of t not of the same length!"

"I really don't know sir, but what bottome me the meet is, that the pair down stairs are in the The state of the s