

AWFUL TORNADO—NATCHEZ DESTROYED.

We copy the following painful intelligence of the destruction of Natchez, and other attending calamities, from the New Orleans Bee of the 9th inst., which was received at that city by the steamer Vicksburg, direct from the ill-fated spot.

The devoted city of Natchez was visited with one of the most awful and distressing calamities, which it has been our fate to witness. On Wednesday, about 2 o'clock P. M., a dark cloud made its appearance in the south west, preceded by a loud and continued roaring of the winds; as it came on swiftly and with the speed of the wind, it was met by another, which was waited from directly the opposite point of the compass. A description of the sublime spectacle which ensued, is beyond the power of language to convey. At the moment of the concussion, large masses of seeming white spray were precipitated to the earth, followed by a roaring of the wind as if old Eolus was there guiding and directing the storm. Houses were dismantled of their roofs, and then almost immediately levelled to the earth. The air was filled with bricks and large pieces of timber, and even large ox carts were uplifted and thrown hundreds of yards from their original position.

About sixty flat boats lying in port, were driven from the shore and sunk. The ferry boat plying between Natchez and the opposite shore, was capsized and sunk, and every one on board is supposed to have perished. The steambot Illinois was capsized and sunk—crew all lost. The steamer Prairie had her cabin entirely taken off; crew nearly all lost. The two hotels in the city were shook, one partly, the other entirely to the ground. Almost every house was more or less injured. It is impossible to tell how many were killed, as the streets were filled with large piles of timber, rendering them impassable, and the work of extracting the bodies from the fallen houses was not completed when the Vicksburg left; some fifteen or twenty bodies had been found. It was very difficult to find a landing, as every house under the Hill, except five or six, was blown down, and the river filled with floating fragments of houses and boats.

The tornado in leaving Natchez, followed the course of the river about eight miles down the coast. The court house in Vidalia was levelled to the ground, and the parish judge killed. The trees on the opposite side of the river, as well as those of Natchez Island, were all torn up by the roots or deprived of their branches. The damage done to the crops was very severe; some plantations were deprived of all their fences, and others had every cabin taken away by the storm.

PHENOMENA.—The Florida Herald has the following notice of some recent phenomena which have occurred in that peninsula.

Some of the ponds and lakes are drying up, or rather running off. About eighteen months since, we understand the water in Tuscawilla, a lake in Alachua county, ran off, and it is now completely dry. It was said by those who saw it, that there was a strong current running towards the centre, and it was described as similar to the emptying of a funnel.

Since then we have heard that the Orange lake is running off in a similar manner. A gentleman who saw it a few weeks since, informed us that about ten thousand acres had been completely drained. Not more than two feet water remained in the lake.

The theories in explanation of these phenomena are, that the obstructions in the subterranean streams, with which these lakes have communication, have from some cause become removed, and allow a free passage to the water; or that the crust of limestone has broken through and let off. The spot where the Orange Lake was running into, appeared newly broken.

A NEW INVENTION.—We live in an age when nothing—however contrary to the usual order of things, can excite surprise. The discovery that water and metals were inflammable, and could be made to elicit a flame like oil, or other combustible bodies, was curious enough; but what will the reader say to the erection of buildings which are to defy the potent effects of fire? Yet true it is, that Mr. John Levingston has made an experiment, intended to show that buildings may be preserved from the ravages of fire, by means that are simple and not expensive. An experiment to demonstrate this important fact was made. On Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Eastern Penitentiary, the inventor, with the approbation of the inspectors, had constructed at that place a house made of timber, the walls and ceilings of which are lathed and covered with the "Fire Preventive Plaster," about an inch in thickness. This, it is thought, will be sufficient to avert any common attack of fire; and below the surface floor he has placed an additional flooring, coated with the same kind of plaster. The shingles are nailed on thin boards, first covered with the plaster, which not only protects them from any external fire, but gives a great additional durability to the entire buildings. The inventor has employed the common white plaster on the interior for the sake of appearance, but thinks it will fall under the power of a great heat.—*Philad. Messenger.*

CURIOUS RECOVERY OF MONEY.—Our readers may have noticed an advertisement in the Journal calling upon the man who left a sum of money in charge of one of the passengers on board the Massachusetts, to come and receive it. The circumstances were these. A gentleman of this city was met on board the boat by a sailor, who handed him a quantity of specie and requested him to take it. The gentleman asked what it meant. "I want to do what is right about it," said the sailor, "so take the money." The man declined, and suspecting that all was not right, asked the sailor to go to the Captain's office, to which he agreed. There happened to be no one in the office, and while they stood at the door the sailor disappeared, leaving the money. The most diligent search was made for him, both in the boat and in the cars at the landing, but without effect. The money was then counted in the presence of another of the passengers, and found to be 93 dollars in Mexican coin. The advertisement was put in the Journal the next day and soon after the owner of the money appeared, described it, and received it. He had just returned from a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and under the effect of liquor was subject to temporary derangement. In one of those fits he gave up the money. On his recovery he retained not the slightest recollection of the circumstance. He only knew that his money & his baggage was gone. The advertisement caught his eye and led to the recovery of his money, but his ledger he has obtained no clue to. He may have put it into dishonest hands. There are two morals to be deduced from this anecdote. In the first place never get drunk, especially if it makes you crazy; in the second, always read the Journal newspaper with attention, for you do not know what you may find there.—*Prov. Journal.*

A DREADFUL DEED.

The Lancaster Intelligencer records a dreadful deed as having been attempted near Dillerville, on Tuesday morning. A young woman named Major, was much alarmed at hearing some person walking in her room, and upon making a noise was told in German to be quiet. She at once discovered the person to be her stepfather who after opening the back door, made an attack upon her with a knife, inflicting a highly dangerous and nearly fatal wound in the neck. It extended along the upper side of the collar-bone, leaving the carotid artery pulsating on the surface, the thumb nearly severed from the hand, and several other wounds. He had secreted himself under her bed from 9 or 10 o'clock, until the hour spoken of, and had frequently threatened her life before because she would not comply with his wishes. Dr. Kerfoot was immediately called in, and dressed her wounds. She is still in danger.

DRUGGING.—The last Montreal Herald received says that a young rascal, the son of a highly respectable inhabitant of that city had purchased a quantity of laudanum at a druggist shop in the city, for the purpose of drugging his father and mother, the better to enable him to rob them of money. It appears that he had tried the same experiment before, putting it into the tea that had been made for the family supper, and making the whole family sick without, however, being able to accomplish his design.

On Thursday afternoon at four o'clock New York Legislature closed its session having set one hundred and twenty-seven days, and enacted three hundred and seventy laws; equal to three days for the whole period. What say our Loco Foco Legislators at Harrisburg to this dispatch of business?

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

Much has been said by the friends of Martin Van Buren, in praise of his liberality towards Mr. Mackenzie, since that patriot has been liberated from the "Rochester Bastille." How far Van Buren deserves praise for that, those who have witnessed the contempt with which he treated the petitions of sixty thousand citizens for the release of Mr. Mackenzie, can best judge. But perhaps his real motive and merit may be discovered in the fact, that Mr. Van Buren was unwilling to come before Mr. Wise's committee, which was raised for the purpose of inquiring into all the circumstances connected with the frontier disturbances. Mackenzie's imprisonment and the "backing out" of a certain high official personage who was connected with the Canadian revolt, would not do to be exposed just at this juncture! The release of Mackenzie at this time, we regarded as the most unqualified admission by Mr. Van Buren, of the injustice he has been guilty of heretofore, in relation to that distinguished friend of liberty.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American writes that on Monday last, the Senate confirmed the appointment of Churchill C. Cambreleng, of New York, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and of Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, as Postmaster General. The message was sent to the Senate at a quarter past 2 o'clock, and before half past 2, the appointments were confirmed.

Gen. Harrison's Pecuniary Affairs.

His Clerkship—his Habits—Change of the Story, &c.

When the name of Gen. Harrison was first presented to the consideration of his countrymen, in an unembarrassed contest for the Presidency, his 'obscure clerkship' or 'log cabin,' and his farmers beverage of 'hard cider,' constituted, for a while, the jibe and the jeer of the Treasury fed dependents at Washington and their dupes and echoes, elsewhere. It was soon discovered, however, that it was at least unprofitable to pull longer at that string, and the second edition of the scribbles which started it was set to a different tune. He is now charged with growing princely rich out of the profits of his 'obscure clerkship,' which amounts according to the statements of these voracious gentlemen to something like \$8,000 per annum. There is about as much truth in the latter charge as there was manliness or republicanism in the first, to demonstrate which we are kindly furnished with the following extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison himself, to a gentleman in this place—written not in relation to this charge, but to excuse the delay of his correspondence with his friend. The letter dated at North Bend, on the 13th February last, and the extract as follows:

"I have actually, from necessity, been obliged to give up the correspondence with many of my best friends. Having giving up my office to my son in law, which (from the creation of the new circuit, with similar civil jurisdiction) affords to him only a decent support, it became necessary, to raise the families of three deceased sons and one living solely dependent upon me, and pay the interest of some \$10,000 of debt, to make the greatest personal exertions which my farm afforded. I accordingly made contracts for supplying large quantities of stone and lime, and burning three millions of brick, for the use of tunnel of a canal which is being made through my land.—Throughout the summer and autumn, I was employed almost daily, from early dawn until night in this business. Every moment of my time was occupied in the attempt to keep up my correspondence, but it was in vain. Many other letters, I assure you, besides yours, of the same period, remain unanswered to this day."

But the last shape which the charge of Gen. Harrison's poverty has assumed is this, "That a man who has not taken better care of his individual interests, is not a safe depository of that of the public." Promising that such an assumption would be fatal to the memory of Jefferson, Monroe, and indeed, to most of the distinguished patriots of every age and country, we have been placed in the possession of the causes of the present embarrassments of Gen. Harrison. They not only do away this new objection of his enemies, but are so eminently honorable to the persecuted patriot and his manly spirit, that we have obtained permission to copy them from a letter written to his friend, in this place by one of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of Cincinnati. He writes:

"John C. Symmes Harrison eldest son of Gen. Harrison, was receiver of the public moneys, at Vincennes, during the late war. Capt. Prince then a disbursing officer of the United States, in good standing, applied to him to cash a check on the government for \$5,000, alleging that the money was necessary for the public service, received the check and advanced the money. The check was forwarded to the treasury department, and protested, on the ground that Prince was not authorized to draw. Prince afterwards proved insolvent, and young Harrison was unable to meet the claim of the government. The matter remained in that situation until Gen. Harrison was recalled from Begota, when, for the purpose of relieving his son and his securities, he voluntarily assumed the whole debt, amounting with interest to about \$9,000. This son had married the only daughter of Gen. Pike, who fell, during the late war, at the head of his troops, in an attack on one of the British forts in Canada. Some years after, Mr. Harrison died, leaving no property, but leaving a helpless widow, the only child of Gen. Pike and six children. From the time of his death the General has supported and still supports the family—raising and educating all the children. It is generally thought, that in consideration of the character, services and fate of the gallant Gen. Pike, the nation ought to have done what they have left Gen. Harrison to do.

Another fact worthy of notice is, that Maj. Randolph, one of the aids-de-camp of Harrison on the expedition to Tippecanoe, fell in the desperate battle fought at that place, leaving a widow wholly destitute of the means of support and an infant daughter, born after his father had gone on the expedition. Gen. Harrison, after his return from the battle, adopted the infant, educated and supported her, until she recently married the Secretary of State, the State of Indiana."

It is thus shown that his strict integrity in the public service, added to a high and delicate sense of personal honor and his unbounded benevolence have kept him comparatively poor and in debt. If the effects of these characteristics turn his country from his support we have mistaken their manly character. No real soldier or soldier's son, will admit the ungrateful appeal.—*Missouri Times.*



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.
Huntingdon, May 27, 1840.

Democratic Antislavery CANDIDATES.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!
A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

A sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHIN PLASTER brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs, menters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—*L. Gazette*

Electoral Ticket.

- JOHN A. SHULZE, 7 Sen'to'l
- JOSEPH RITNER, 7 Selectors
- 1st District LEVIE PASSMORE,
- 2d do CADWALLADER EVANS,
- 3d do CHARLES WATERS,
- 4th do JON. GILLINGHAM,
- 5th do AMOS ELLMAKER,
- 6th do JOHN K. ZELLIN,
- 7th do DAVID POTT'S,
- 8th do ROBERT STINSON,
- 9th do WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
- 10th do J. JENKINS ROSS,
- 11th do PETER FILBERT,
- 12th do JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
- 13th do JOHN HARPER,
- 14th do WILLIAM MELVAINE,
- 15th do JOHN DICKSON,
- 16th do JOHN M'KEEHAN,
- 17th do JOHN REED,
- 18th do NATHAN BEACH,
- 19th do NER MIDDLESWORTH,
- 20th do GEORGE WALKER,
- 21st do BERNARD CONNELLY,
- 22d do GEN. JOSEPH MARBLE,
- 23d do JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
- 24th do JOSEPH HENDERSON,
- 25th do HARMAR DENNY,
- 26th do JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
- 27th do JAMES MONTGOMERY,
- 28th do JOHN DICK.

Russian Minister.

Another name has been added to the long list of partisans, who have received their eighteen thousand dollars of plunder in the shape of salary and outfit, as Minister to Russia.

Since the commencement of Jackson's administration until the present day, this mission has been kept to pay the political demagogues, that have been expunged from their places by the people. So soon as their party madness and folly have rendered them unavailable before the people, that minute are they appointed to Russia. Their \$9000 salary, and \$9000 outfit, are drawn from the National Treasury, and straightway they start to the court of the Autocrat. A few days, or perhaps a few weeks are spent in seeing what is to be seen; when back they come, and another one takes his place; at a like expense to the people.

Churchill C. Cambreleng, has lately been appointed by the President to take the plunder, and start for Russia; and we suppose return as soon as possible, to make room for some other hungry rat, that has been driven by the people from the public granary. Cambreleng has for years been deemed a kind of saint, in the calendar of the plunder party; but his "little brief authority" made him perform such fantastic tricks, that the people told him his services were no longer needed; and now for services he is allowed \$18,000.

It is not a little strange, that a party which professes such unbounded love for the people, should become notorious for placing such men as are rejected by the people, again in office, even in defiance of that "unfailing corrective of all abuses?" They are all love for the people's rights—yet at Washington and Harrisburg, the same party makes its offices of men who could not be elected to any thing by the voice of the people, unless it might be to some thing where the "honors were easy." Is it not so, fellow freemen? and can you call it Democracy?

Hon. John Forsyth.

The Van Buren papers seem to be mightily pleased with the letter of Mr. Forsyth, requesting his name to be used no longer as a candidate for Vice President. In order to show our readers what

the honorable gentleman really does think, we publish the following extract; and we ask every thinking man if he does withdraw his name, because he would not think it any honor to obtain the office unless the party nominated him; and does he not in fact say that, "under the present state of things, no friend of the Administration can hope for an election by the people?" He says further, that, if he cannot be the chosen candidate of the people, he does not desire to be elevated to the office.

Now we contend that Mr. Forsyth contends that it was the duty of their convention that they felt confident of success, to have nominated a candidate for Vice President; because it can be no gratification or honor to the man who shall get in any other way. He, as an honorable man, "desires public station on no other terms." If his notions of honor be right, no other man should desire it on other terms. It follows then, as a natural inference, that Mr. Forsyth is satisfied that his party cannot succeed—or that if the convention believed it could, it was their duty to have nominated a man.

If the course of Mr. Forsyth is right, as their party papers say it is—withdraw his name without any allusion to the other candidates. Then it is equally the duty of all their candidates to withdraw their names—because they can none of them hope for an election by the people, and upon any other terms it could not be gratifying.

The Locos seem satisfied with it, and certainly we are. The cool strain of irony used by Mr. Forsyth toward the Convention, tells them very plainly, that their refusal to give their party a candidate for the Vice Presidency, implies a dread uncertainty of their success. But, in order that all may read, and draw their own inferences, we say read the extract. Here it is.

"According to the present state of things, no friend of the Administration can hope for an election by the people. The more fortunate can be thrown into high enough on the electoral poll to secure the chance of being chosen by the Senate. Whoever succeeds, then, will occupy his place with the perfect knowledge that he owes his elevation to the partiality of a fragment of his own party, and holds it against the decision of a majority of his fellow-citizens.

"Withhold the sustaining power of the public approbation, and the honor and emoluments of public office in all free countries, and particularly in this, are but poor recompenses for the labor performed, the responsibility incurred, and the gross misrepresentations inevitable encountered in fulfilling its duties. During a large, and not unsuccessful public career, I have never yet been placed in a situation to doubt that the position I occupied was agreeable to the wishes of the great majority of those to whom belonged the right of control. I desire public station on no other terms. Without denying to the Union party in Georgia, or to any other portion of my fellow-citizens, the right to use my name, if, in their opinion, it will be beneficial to the public, it will not be further mixed up in this contest, if my wishes are respected. While the contest continues, it would be a source of vexation to me, and what would be considered a successful result, if attainable, would afford me no personal gratification.

JOHN FORSYTH."

Col. Croghan's Letter.

There is hardly a Loco Foco paper in this or any other State, that is not incessantly alluding to Col. Croghan, as the individual to whom all honor and praise was due, and at the same time misrepresenting the circumstances, that it may appear that the old companion of Mad Anthony was a coward. And it is the same in conversation. Even American citizens will attempt to snatch from his brow, the well earned and still green chaplet of laurels he has won since the day of toil and of blood. Oh, shame where is thy blush! Can they find no other means to elevate the man of their party (not their choice) than to attempt to destroy the character and reputation of a man, of whom their idol, R. M. Johnson, said "The history of the West is his history—he has been in more battles than any other General and never lost a victory." They cannot. And with an ingratitude, that should make demons blush, they are trying to blot out his fair fame from the records of our country.

We had supposed that almost every American was acquainted with the facts as stated by Col. Croghan himself. But the continued reiteration of it by our opponents, would seem to imply, that they thought that there were some that they could still delude with their falsehood, and we have therefore determined to publish the letter of Col. Croghan, that they may see that even Col. Croghan pro-

nounces them wilful, and deliberate, and ungrateful liars. But read the letter.

"Lower Sandusky, August 27, 1813.

"I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct relative to this affair. His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public service entitles him at least to common justice. This affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been lately misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool dispassionate reflection to convince them of its propriety. The measures recently adopted by him so far from being an error, are the clearest proofs of his sound judgment and his noble and able generalship.

It is stated also, that upon my representation of my ability to maintain the post, the Gen. altered his determination to abandon it. This is incorrect. No such representations were ever made; and the last order I received from the General was precisely the same as first given, viz: "That if I discovered the approach of a large British force by water (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery) time enough to effect retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity." It would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire no flattery WHICH ARE BESTOWED UPON ME AT THE EXPENSE OF GENERAL HARRISON. I have at all times enjoyed his confidence so far as my rank in the army entitled me to it, and on proper occasions received his warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice, and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feeling and acrimonious dislike; and as long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done,) to make the wisest arrangements and the most judicious disposition which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits and which on no occasion has been withheld.

"Your friend,
"GEORGE CROGHAN,
"Maj. 17th Infantry, comd'g Lower Sandusky."

The Legislature.

This body of the wise men of our country are still holding forth at Harrisburg. Yet nothing of importance to the people, is done. They are jangling away and talking about this and that, but succeed with nothing—except drawing their pay. They have no difficulty in getting their pay, while hundreds of the contractors, and laborers are suffering for the money owed them by the State.

These, too, are the glorious days of Porter and reform. The State is truly bankrupt in fortune and in fame. She has an experienced hand at the helm, to steer through difficulties; and if he cannot steal a march on the creditors, it must be because he has forgotten.

The speaker has issued a proclamation (contrary to our expectations) for elections to be held in Susquehanna and Chester. The mere issuing of the paper was what we had not believed he would do, because he found the result might be as disastrous as it was in Bedford. It appears that the speaker is more cunning than we took him to be. The elections are called on the 15th June, at least, alter the time when they should adjourn sine die; and Mr. Speaker thinks that there will be no likelihood of their being called together again, that the Harrison men will not trouble themselves about the election, and they will, consequently, elect their men. We trust, however, that the friends of old Tip will be awake, and give them a second Bedford defeat.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Things to be avoided by all Decent People.

If you would avoid smut, never wrestle with a shinney sweep.

Never kick a puppy who is too contemptible and insignificant to deserve notice, because you thereby give him consequence, which makes him feel at liberty to yelp at you, to let the world know what a compliment has been paid him.

Never associate with, or reply to the silly observations of, a blackguard or a drunkard, because the world will not be apt to make so broad a distinction as you ought to preserve between yourself and him. A man is known by the company he keeps.

Never notice a low, filthy article, in a