

## HORRID AFFAIR AT SEA-

Loss of the Ship William Brown  
From Liverpool to Philadelphia.

HAVRE, May 10, 1841.—The Louis Philippe, New York packet ship has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmes were in waiting, and immediately took to custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship Wm Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month for as yet I cannot give you precise dates for anything except that three men were taken from the Crescent which vessel had picked them up in their long boats. But a tale of horror is to be told about them. It appears, when the vessel struck, thirty three passengers, the mate and eight of the crew, took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew, and eleven passengers, took to the jolly boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after, the mate and crew determined (as they say, in order to lighten the boat) to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place.

There were two brothers and a sister of one family; the brothers were thrown over, and the sister jumped in after them! One fine boy prayed for a few minutes to say his prayers; they refused and hurled him into the sea at once! Some clung to the side of the boat, prayed for mercy, but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. One hour after this massacre, the Crescent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Crescent, the crew arrived in the Ville de Lyon; they are now under examination before the American Consul. The result I will not fail to communicate to you; but you may rely on what I have already stated. The jolly boat has not been heard of. The dates of the Ville de Lyon have been anticipated by the Acadia. The following additional particulars are given by Galigiani's Messenger. "The ship was of Philadelphia; her company consisted of 17 persons, and she had sixty five steerage passengers, nearly all Irish, with a full cargo on board. She had a rough passage out, and struck against a field of ice at nine P. M. when going under all sails, at the rate of ten knots an hour, in lat. 43 deg. 49 min. north, and long. 43 deg. 40 minutes west by account. She stove her larboard bow, and within two minutes struck another field of ice.

The ship soon began to fill, and the captain and crew got out the boats, which were cleared away at 11. At midnight the ship went down, and the thirty passengers who could not be taken into boat were drowned in her. They lay by each other till five A. M. when the captain in the cutter steered for Newfoundland. The longboat being very heavily laden with so many persons, 42 in all, could not be managed, and was obliged to steer to the south. At midnight she fell in with more ice, and the wind came on to blow hard, the boat began to leak badly, and shipped a good deal of water. Finding she was likely to sink, the mate consulted with the crew, and it was deemed necessary to throw overboard such of the passengers as were nearly dead. Sixteen were then thrown into the sea and perished; while the rest were nearly stiff with the extreme cold. Shortly after a ship hove in sight, and the captain who was up aloft looking out for the ice, saw the boat and stood for her at the imminent risk of his own safety. This proved to be the Crescent, and they were received with the greatest humanity and kindness on board. At that time ice was in sight on the surface of the Atlantic, as far as the eye could reach. Out of the passengers saved ten were women." The Havre Journal adds to this dreadful narrative, that the first passenger thrown overboard was a woman! Sisters and relations were afterwards thrown over; and a young boy who begged for a respite to say his prayers, was not allowed it, but was sent into the deep! This Journal adds, that the most serious rumors are afloat as to the cause and nature of this horrible catastrophe, which, however, cannot be cleared up until the Crescent, which is daily expected, arrives with the surviving passengers. The American Consul at Havre has interrogated the sailors of the Wm. Brown, brought by the Ville de Lyon, and has had them committed to prison.

At sea, on board the ship Crescent  
April 28, 1841.

Account of the loss of the ship William Brown, of Philadelphia, Captain Geo. L. Harris, which left Liverpool on the 13th of March, having seventeen of the ships crew, and 65 steerage passengers, freighted for Philadelphia.

"The passage was very rough, accompanied by squalls and loss of sails. On the night of the 10th of April, in lat. 48 36 N., and 43 39 W. long. making all sails in open sea, and running ten knots an hour, the larboard side of the vessel struck upon an iceberg, which stove her in. At ten minutes past nine we struck upon another. I then proposed to the captain to take in sail as quickly as possible, which we did; and sounding the gump, found two feet of water in the hold. On going below, I found that the vessel was rapidly making water. All

vands set to work to disengage the boats, and at eleven o'clock they were along side. I descended into the long boat, with eight of the crew and thirty-three of the passengers; the captain, lieutenant, a lady, and five sailors embarked in the jolly boat, and we fastened the boats together. At midnight the vessel sunk, carrying with her thirty-three persons. We remained alongside each other until five o'clock in the morning. Captain Harris then informed us of his intention of leaving us, and making the best of his way to Newfoundland, and advised me to do the same. My boat being full and heavy I could not manage it, to pursue that route was impossible. I therefore directed my course south. In the afternoon we fell in with a large quantity of ice. Throughout the night the wind blew with violence from the north in squalls, with rain and hail, and a very heavy sea. Finding that the boat was literally surrounded by small and large masses of ice that the water was gaining upon her, I thought it improbable she could hold out unless relieved of some of her weight. I then consulted the sailors, and we were all of opinion that it was necessary to throw overboard those who were nearly dead, until we had room enough to work the boat, and take to our oars.

The weather became worse, it was almost impossible to keep the boat afloat and disengage it from ice. At daybreak we were still surrounded by icebergs. On counting the passengers sixteen were missing, and the rest were in a desperate state and almost stiff with cold. At six o'clock in the morning we perceived to the westward a sail steering an easterly course. We exerted every effort to approach it. The captain being aloft in order to steer his ship through the ice, saw our boat, and notwithstanding the danger to his own ship made sail for us. On Thursday morning at seven o'clock, we were alongside of her, and before she had received us all on board, was struck by the ice which stove the boat. We, however, succeeded in saving her. Banks and Islands of ice were in sight as far as the eye could reach. I then ascertained that it was the Crescent of Portsmouth, (New Hampshire,) Capt G. F. Ball bound from New York to Havre. We met the kindest reception on board, and assistance in the way of food and clothing were lavished upon us.

"Signed by the crew saved in the boat and two passengers: Francis Rhodes, mate; Lemarchal, steward; H. Murray, cook; James Patrick, and James Black, passengers; Joseph Stretton, Alexander Williams, Charles Smith, James Norton, Isaac Freeman, and Wm Miller, seamen.

"The above is a correct statement of the loss of the Wm Brown, which I have been able to learn from the mate and passengers. Signed.

S. J. BALL, Captain of the Crescent."

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown into the sea, fourteen were men and two women; of the seventeen saved fifteen are women and two are men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not to tear him from his wife. The mate told the men not to separate man and wife if it were possible to help it. He fell into the bottom of the boat and was therefore saved. A boy twelve years old was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and favoured by the darkness of the night, crouched under the bows and was saved. A young woman with her infant at the breast succeeded in getting into the boat with her husband; they are among the survivors. One family of the name of Leyden, (sixteen in all) sunk with the vessel; another name Corr—father, mother and five children—sunk at the same time; the little boy who was thrown from the boat was one of that family. He had not a soul left belonging to him. The tales which the survivors relate are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers were examined by the British and American consuls, and the impression is that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard was of imperious necessity; but it is to be hoped that the two Consuls will give publicity to the examination, in order that the public mind may be satisfied on this point.

From the Germantown Telegraph.  
**The Ship William Brown—An Incident.**

The melancholy details of the loss of this ship, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, will be found in the opposite page of this paper. Among the passengers saved and carried into Havre, are the names of Jean Edgar, Susan Edgar, Isabella Edgar, Margaret Edgar, and Jane Johnson Edgar—mother and four daughters, who were bound for Germantown, where the paternal head of the family had preceded them, and whence he had sent for them to meet him—For the last two or three weeks, the non-arrival of the vessels made him apprehensive that all was not right; and as the time still expanded without bringing any intelligence of her coming, and alarm beginning to be expressed by the papers of her safety, he was placed in an agonising state of suspense.—A few days more, and he read the account of her loss—of the many souls buried in the ocean with her, of the inhuman murder of sixteen more, cast head long from the boat by the mate and some of the crew; and of the supposed destruction of the Captain with several of the passengers, in another boat,—all conspir-

ed to overwhelm him, for a time, with unmitigated grief: But a hope—the faintest possible gleam though it were—whispered him that all might still not be lost; and that one or two of his beloved family—perhaps the wife of his early love—might still be preserved for him. What then was his joy, on subsequently discovering, that his entire family—his wife and four daughters—were all among the saved and had been safely landed, though with the loss of their little all, at Havre, in France.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.  
**Attempted Burglary by the Police officers.**

Messrs. Rockwell and Greenough, Police officers of the Second Municipality, were yesterday morning brought up before Recorder Baldwin, and charged with attempting to rob the Treasurer's office of the Second Municipality. Their examination will take place this morning, when it is hoped the other delinquent, who made his escape, will be captured.

It appears that the robbery has been for a long time contemplated by the accused, and that all the circumstances connected with the scheme came to Captain Harper's knowledge shortly after the rascals had concocted the villainy, and he only waited the development of the plan to take them in the act.—On Saturday he was led to believe that on that night the attempt would be made. He accordingly requested the aid of Lieut. Winters, and with him lay down in the square in front of the Municipality Hall, and soon perceived Greenough and Rockwell, with the other confederate in close confab. It was arranged that Greenough and the other should pick the lock, or rather unhook it, for they were provided with a key made from the mould of the original one, and with an axe to break open the safe, and had every thing on their persons which plainly indicated their intentions. During this, Rockwell was to get the watchman who guarded the house out of the way. The honest Dutchman, however, could not so quickly be persuaded. He was informed by R. that there were some loafers out of the way a little distance, but he was back again before they could effect their purpose, and when coming towards the door they were attempting to unlock, Rockwell would whistle a peculiar tune, as had been planned between them. At last Rockwell persuaded the watchman that there was a most extraordinary horse of surpassing dimensions and beauty to be seen, which he said had just arrived in the city. This bait took, and they went to the named place, but behold no horse met their view. They returned, and the next attempt was to get him to go into the square to pick up some young urchins who might be sleeping there. They went and found Capt. Harper and Winters lying flat on the ground. Here a loafer exclaimed the Dutchman, and poked Capt. Harper a little with his wand of office, as a hint to be moving to the watch house. Rockwell said never mind their sleeping, leave them there—unfortunately for the ends of justice, however, Rockwell stooped down and saw his valiant Captain on the ground, who finding he was recognized, sprang up and seized the thief. Greenough and the other accomplice ran off immediately—Greenough was found at his home, where he said he had been all the evening, the other whose name will be given in due time, is not yet arrested.

### A SINGULAR TOWN.

A correspondent in the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, in noticing the census, says: "In the juvenile department I find 287 unmarried ladies between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and 405 between the ages of ten and sixteen. To counterbalance that, we have but 48 young men of a marriageable age; but ten out of that number are in a situation that would justify their taking the responsibility; five out of that number have determined to lead a life of single blessedness, and the remaining five are not worth having."

SINGULAR CASE OF SUICIDE AND CONSCIENTIOUS DISCHARGE OF DEBT.—Daniel Leonard, says the N. O. Crescent, committed suicide on Saturday last, at the corner of Market and Pecanier streets, by taking laudanum. Domestic difficulties weighed heavy on his heart, and to lighten the leaden load of cares which crushed his very spirit to the earth, he flew to the destroyer of all that is bright and beautiful in this world, strong drink.—Then came the harrowing course of remorse, (for his troubles were of his own causing,) life became a sorrow to him, and the cup of bitterness could only be emptied in the grave. Some days ago he was brought before the Recorder for drunkenness; but in consideration of his general good behavior, he was fined only \$1.37. The clerk led the poor fellow off upon his parole d'honneur, after paying one dollar, which was all the change he had about him. A day before his death he sent the three bits due upon his jail fees, and the Recording functionaries had scarcely done wondering at the honesty of the vagrant, before they were called upon to note his death.

It is said that young SEMMES, charged with the murder of Professor DAVIS of the University of Virginia, is fast sinking, through consumption, and that it is very doubtful whether he will ever be brought to trial.



## THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon June, 16, 1841.

**Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN BANKS, OF BERKS COUNTY.**

### Previous Pardons.

We learn that another previous pardon has been granted to a man, charged with stealing a horse. He was lodged in the jail of Westmoreland county—released on bail, and quietly walked off. Before the court—of course before his trial—a pardon was granted by Mr. Porter.

This is a new way we have got of doing business in the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the peace in this State. Twice has this unheard of power been used to release those charged with crime; and we have seen it more than once repeated, that Charley Pray, is now selling liquor by the small glass (the Court having refused to give him license) with a pardon from the Governor in his pocket, to be used when he shall be returned for keeping a tippling house.

We can only say, that if the CONVICTED FELONS who inhabit the cells of our penitentiary, from the MURDERER to the petty thief, are to be turned out upon society, and the scores of villains already loose in society, are to be allowed to pick the peoples' pockets—steal their horses and commit any crime, and carry, as their protection, a previous pardon. We think it is nearly time for them to use their own strong arms when the strong arm of the Law is manacled by its sworn Executor.

### Laughable!

Some Loco Foco paper attempts to prove that Jonathan Roberts, the present collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was the author of a story of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, which was of so gross a character as to cause her premature death. It then goes on and argues the point that Roberts is a supporter of Banks; and then, in the name of all patriotism appeals to the honest voters, to know, whether they will vote for any man that is supported by such a bad man as Roberts.

Now, we should think the argument a tolerable good one, provided they argue both sides of the question. Ask them if they would not rather vote for a man who had pardoned a SCORE OF FELONS to get their influence? Ask them if they would not prefer supporting a man whose conduct has been, not only suspected, but proven, to deserve the punishment, without the pardon that was measured out to T. W. Dyott? When you have done this, then ask them if they can see any difference in advocating a rogue and trying to elect him, or, nearly voting for a good man who may have some rogues for his supporters.

Is it not a little laughable to hear men using an argument like that against Mr. Roberts; or, in other words, 'throwing stones, when their own house is of such very thin glass.'

### The Banks.

Many of the Banks have accepted the provisions of the late revenue Bill; and have commenced the issue of small notes. We understand however that a very considerable number of the Banks will not agree to take any part of the loan, they consequently remain subject to all the penal enactments of former Legislatures against Banks.

We have always been disposed to extend as far as possible a helping hand to the banking institutions of our country, but we feel constrained to say that we believe it to be the duty of every man, to enforce the law against such of the Banks as do not comply with the late Law.

This law was passed for the benefit of the people—to bring them out of the difficulties, which to a certain extent have originated with the Banks; is it reasonable to suppose that the Banks must bear no burden, to assist the people? Must every enactment be for their benefit, and the profit of the stock holders? We opine not; and for one will use our feeble endeavors to teach these objecting institu-

tions, that they were created to benefit not to injure the people.

Unanimity of action among the Banks was the surest method to re-establish that confidence in the Banking institutions, which has so long pressed so heavily upon them. If a portion of them are determined, not only to keep up the strife against themselves, and by an implied censure attempt to injure the popularity and destroy the usefulness of the late law—We cannot blame the people, if they use all lawful means to bring them to their senses.

Had all the Banks accepted of the law, none could doubt its utility, therefore if the conduct of a part brings discredit on those Banks, which do accept, we incline to the opinion, that they are the dangerous institutions, and that the people should unite with the others and assist in removing them from the body politic; and we fearlessly express our hope, that the accepting Banks may regain the confidence of the people; and that the non-accepting ones may become the victims of their own fool hardiness.

### Good Doctrines.

Our Loco Foco friends have sent a groan upon every breeze, for the removals from office, under the present Administration. Some of their papers keep a standing head, called the "Guillotine," under which they record every removal that comes to their knowledge; and they then make their structures on the outrageous practice of removing old leeches from office.

When people are so anxious to impress upon the minds of the people, that they look at such acts as anti-republican, it would be well if they would examine their own previous conduct, and ascertain if they have not themselves not only held, but practiced the direct opposite.

At any rate, we think that we have a case in point. So long ago as 1829, Amos Kendall was appointed Fourth Auditor, and a committee addressed him a letter, to which he made the following reply:

FRANKLIN MILLS, (Ohio,) Sept. 9, '29.

"To reform measures, there must be a change of men. Without a change of men, fraud cannot be punished; delinquencies cannot be detected; unlawful allowances cannot be stopped; improper modes of doing business, and irregular practices in office can never be corrected. Do not all offices belong to the People? What right have the incumbents to them more than others? No wrong is done to the man who is removed, for he is deprived of no right. It is the duty of the President, and all others to whom the People have entrusted the power, to remove their subordinates whenever they believe the public interest requires it. So fascinating is power, and so corrupting the long possession of office, that I believe the chances for a pure administration would be much greater, were a limit of eight or ten years prescribed, beyond which no man should be competent to hold any of the subordinate offices at Washington. It is the policy of office-holders to create an impression that their offices are private rights; that they are wronged when they are removed; that they have a right to demand the reasons of their removal; and have them formally set forth. When the people assent to a doctrine like this, you may bid farewell to all hope of reform, however great may be the abuses of our Government. We shall have Clerks, Auditors, Comptrollers, Registers, Treasurers and Secretaries for life—bad customs will never be corrected; erroneous principles will forever prevail; precedents will take the place of laws; the official corps at Washington will govern the Union, and if we do not have Presidents for life, we shall have entailed upon us forever, a succession from one office to another, preserving the unity of the official phalanx, and perpetuating all their opinions and abuses. In my opinion, the People have more cause to fear too few removals than too many.

AMOS KENDALL."

This then seems to have been the views of the Loco Foco leaders, when they felt desirous to have the "Guillotine" applied to those who stood between themselves and office.

Then, they considered that there was more danger to the people from too few removals, than too many. Now, they are at all times and places heaping their denunciations upon the present administration, because they have sent adrift some of the old harpies, who plundered the nation for years.

Our own opinion coincides with honest Amos. Nor will we agree that President Tyler and his Cabinet have performed a part of their duty, until they fill the places of all these "red mouthed" bawling Loco Focos with honest men.

Too long tenure of office, makes the officer a sovereign, instead of the servant, of the people; as Peter Brush says, he gets "sassy," and the people are forced to bow to his imperial nod. Whereas, if they know that in all probability their houses will be required of them, they will keep

their houses in order, and will be afraid to steal much, for fear that they will be removed before they get their booty hid. "Tum's our sentiments."

### Complimentary to the People

We see going the rounds of the Loco Foco prints, an article relative to the name of our Candidate for the Governorial chair. His name is Banks, and there very intelligent editors are endeavoring to make it appear, that a considerable portion of the citizens of this State do not know but what they are voting to elect the banking institutions to the chair, instead of a man by the name of Banks. Was there ever any thing so insulting to the people? Endeavor to make them think there is any connection between the man and the institutions! Indeed! we hesitate not to say, that such disgraceful assaults upon the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, will be met with indignant scorn.

### Repeal of the Sub Treasury.

Mr. Van Buren staked his success upon the popularity of the Sub Treasury, at the last election. He fell! and that fall sealed the doom of this iniquitous Bill. The people pronounced their censure of its provisions in a voice too loud to be misunderstood.

The congress of the people, have avowed their intentions of repealing the measure and providing some other means to collect, disburse, and secure the public Treasury; and we are happy in being thus early enabled to state that the Senate of the United States repealed the Law by a vote of 38 to 16.

### Graham's Magazine.

We have received the June No. of this popular, and interesting periodical. It comes to us, as usual, in the finest dress possible, and ornamented with a jewel of an engraving, "The Island of the Fay"—there is also a plate of the Fashions. It is a little astonishing, that more of our citizens do not subscribe for it.

### Littell's Museum.

The June No. of this valuable publication has come to hand, and is filled as usual with the wheat of the Foreign Magazines, winnowed from the chaff. We look upon this, as one of the most valuable Literary and Scientific publications in our country. The price may be apparently high (\$6 per annum), but we think it among the cheapest.

### A MISERABLE SWINDLER.

A fellow named Harwarth, advertised to exhibit the picture of "Death on the Pale Horse" some time since at St. Louis, for the benefit of the widow of young Kimball, the fireman who was accidentally killed at the late lamentable fire in that city. After getting the money into his hands, he absconded with the widow's mite. The finger of scorn should be pointed at the villain all over the land.

Twenty-five hundred dollars reward is offered by the New Orleans Insurance Companies for the arrest of a negro named Sam, who is charged with firing the store of H. Beach & Co. on the night of the 22d April, by which two men were burnt to death in the premises, and property exceeding one hundred thousand dollars was destroyed before the fire was extinguished. The slave is a mulatto, of about 40 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, slim visage.

From the St. Louis Bulletin, June 2.

### Sentence of the Murderers.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, the four blacks, convicted of the recent murder and arson in this city, were brought into Court to receive their sentence.—They stood up in front of the criminal box. They were all asked by the Judge if they had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon them. Madison answered, "I have nothing to say myself;" the others simply inclined their heads but said nothing.—The Judge then proceeded to read the sentence, condemning them to be hung on Friday, the 9th day of July.

Madison did not appear to be affected in the slightest degree; Brown betrayed considerable emotion; Harrick appeared perfectly indifferent; Seward was greatly affected, standing with his hands clasped and his eyes closed.

A REFORM.—It is said that a new rule is about to be introduced into Congress, to the effect that no member who is absent when his name is called, shall be entitled to \$3 for that day.—Penna. Inquirer.

The Mission to England has, it is said, been tendered to the Hon. John Sergeant of this city.—Phil. Inq.

We have a rumor, probably incorrect, that Mr. Clay will resign his seat in the U. S. Senate at the close of the extra session.—Phila. Inquirer.