



"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, April 16, '45.

TEXAS.—A gentleman direct from Texas, informs the editor of the Natchez Free Trader, that the Texian Congress will accept the annexation scheme almost unanimously.

THE LOSS OF A MAIL.—The New York Herald says: "We have received information that the entire mail which was made up in this city on the 2d of February, for Philadelphia, never reached that city. We know of some money that was in this mail, and we suppose that thousands of dollars were lost. This is the most extraordinary case of mail loss, or mail robbery, that has yet come to our notice. Will the department examine into the matter?"

A NORTH CAROLINA BOY.—We have just seen, says the Raleigh Register, one of the greatest natural curiosities of the day, viz: a child who will not be eight years of age until July next, and who weighs 177 pounds!—more than the celebrated Daniel Lambert weighed at the same age. He measures round the waist 45 inches—round the hips 47—the thighs 26—the knees 18—neck 17½—and his height is 4 feet 8½ inches!

WOODS ON FIRE.

Since the first of this month the woods in different parts of our county have been on fire, and the flames, fanned by very high winds, have spread with great rapidity, destroying in their course a large amount of young timber. In some parts, we understand, Farmers and Ironmasters find it very difficult to save their fences, wood, &c.

Our exchanges throughout the State, give notices of similar import.

A HINT TO PAPER MAKERS.—Letters are to be weighed under the new postage law, and paper-makers will accommodate the public very much by making their letter paper light. Will you be so good as to take this hint Mr. Papermaker?

INTERMARRIAGE TWO CENTURIES AGO.—Two hundred years ago, the vice of drunkenness was even more prevalent than it is now. In a discussion on the subject in the British Parliament, the Bishop of Salisbury stated that in one street in London a board was put up with the following inscription: "You may get drunk here for one penny—dead drunk for two-pence—and have clean straw for nothing!"

A young man applied for the benefit of the bankrupt act, and upon being asked how much he owed, he said he reckoned about \$500,000, as he saw they charged a man \$10 for kissing a married woman in Ohio, and if the price was as high here for kissing girls, he must be in deb. about half a million.

Avoid a man that's got much jaw. Remember the more a person talks the less he knows. It's your lean geese that's always cackling; not the fat ones. Recollect this, and avoid men that's got the gift of "gab," as you would those that have the gift of measles.

SINGULAR INTERMARRIAGE.—A Mr. Harwood had two daughters by the first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Coshick; this Coshick had a daughter by the first wife whom old Harwood married, and by her he had a son—therefore John Coshick's second wife could say as follows:—

My father is my son, and I'm my mother's mother; my sister is a daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother.

Gov. Pratt, (of Maryland) has designated the 27th of June next, as the day for the execution of Henry M'Curry, found guilty by the City Court of the murder of Paul Roux, of Georgia, while temporarily stopping in Baltimore.

A PRINTER'S LIBERALITY.—We hear it stated that a Boston Printer has placed Five Hundred dollars at the disposal of the Principal of the Otis School, for the Library for that institution.

WAGERY OF POLITICS.—A stout man is announced by the chairman, to address a political assemblage; he raises and commences:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens, are you all determined to support your candidates on Tuesday next?"

"Cries of "we are, we are!" Speaker, sitting down. "Then it will be useless for me to say any thing."

ORIGONS.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette, writing from Oregon, under date of July last, says that "beef is worth \$6 per hundred, lard \$4, pork \$12 50, and butter 20 cts. per pound, and cheese the same." He adds, however, that "the people of the Oregon country have the advantage over the producing states, viz: their stock are fed wholly by pasture. They range the whole winter and are never housed. There are acorns in abundance for the swine."

A company of emigrants, from Illinois and Iowa, purpose taking the line of march from Bloomington on the 7th inst., for Oregon. The marching distance from Missouri to the Oregon shore on the Pacific, through an insupportable country, is not less than 2000 miles, and an army could not well accomplish it in less than four months. The Rev. Ezra Fisher goes out with this company on a mission under the patronage of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Stop your ears while gossips and slanderers are speaking of others. Take your fingers away to listen to the voice of friendly admonition.

From the United States Gazette.

Texas and Disunion.

When the hot bloods of the South were anxious to intimidate the North by threats of disunion, a disunion which must have left them at the mercy of their slaves, or to the defence of their repudiated friends, we felt it a duty to place before our readers their blustering threats, that the extent of their folly in making such threats, or of their wickedness in proposing such ends might be fully understood; and the Executive of the Union found his hands strengthened in the legitimate exercise of the high duties of his station in reference to this evidence of treason, by the manly support of that party, in whose defeat he was elected, and whose members he treated with bitter injustice.

What is wrong in the South in regard to the rights, dignity, and integrity of the nation, cannot be right in the East; and that which is treason and rebellion in South Carolina, cannot deserve a much more moderate designation in New York, or Massachusetts. We, therefore, think it proper to give an extract of a letter, written by Judge William Jay, of New York, to Dr. H. J. Bowditch, of Boston, in reply to a question put by the latter to the former, "whether he (Judge Jay,) still held the same opinion in regard to the duties of the North, in case of the annexation of Texas."

Judge Jay answers, and shows what he considers the duties of the North, in reference to the annexation of Texas. He proceeds to state that the tariff of 1828 did not justify, either by its object or its form, the threats of disunion made by the South; but that the action of Congress, with reference to Texas, was, in object and in form, such a clear violation of the Constitution, as to justify a secession of the free from the slave States, and he proceeds:

"VI. Dissolution must take place, and the sooner the better.

"1. We are not bound to maintain the Union, for the sake of the slaves. The morals and happiness of our children and posterity ought to have more weight with us than the vain hope of liberating the slaves who are hereafter to people Texas, California, Yucatan, &c.

"2. It is far more probable that a continuance of our present connection will enslave the North, than that it will free the South.

"3. A secession will more easily be effected now, than when the relative strength of the South shall have been greatly augmented. Hereafter we shall be as serfs rebelling against their lords. Note, if the North please, we may dissolve the Union, without spilling a drop of blood—who will hazard the opinion that this may be done forty years hence?"

"4. How a dissolution is to be effected—how a new confederacy is to be formed—what States shall compose it—are questions which time alone can solve. Let us avoid as wholly unnecessary as inexcusable, any resort to physical force.

"5. The South has immolated the Constitution on the altar of slavery and was ready, if necessary, to offer up the Union itself to the same bloody fiend. Remember Mr. Rhetts' Texas with or without the Union." Remember the resolution passed at the mass meeting at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1844.

"If we are not permitted to bring Texas into our Union peacefully and legitimately, as now we may, then we solemnly announce to the world that we will dissolve the Union sooner than abandon Texas." This certainly has been a very general feeling among the slave holders, and we are thus warranted that the Union can only be maintained as an auxiliary to human bondage.

"VII. Present duties of the North.

"1. To regard the constitutional provisions relative to future slaves as utterly revoked and abolished.

"2. To punish every individual, whatever may be his office or condition, who may have any agency whatever in the apprehension or surrender of a fugitive.

"3. To punish every person, who, within our territory, may exercise by deed, mortgage, or otherwise, any authority over slave property.

"4. Whenever any of our colored citizens are imprisoned in the South on account of their complexion, to seize an adequate number of the citizens of the State committing the outrage, who may be found on our soil, and to hold them as hostages for the liberation and full compensation of said colored citizens.

"5. To petition Congress and the State Legislatures to take measures for the amicable dissolution of the Union.

Thus, sir, I have given you a brief outline of my views on this monstrous subject. I could have fortified my assertions by a numerous array of facts and quotations, but I have not time. On conversing with others, I have been surprised to find how many agree with me in opinion. From all I see and hear, I am convinced the late Congress has given the Union its death-blow. It may languish for a while, but its fate is sealed. I can make great allowances for the slaveholders. They have acted under the pressure of supposed pecuniary interest—in accordance, so far as relates to the maintenance of slavery, with the habits and principles of their ancestors, and for the most part with the teachings of their spiritual guides. But what can be said to extenuate the turpitude of our northern Democrats? To the judgment of history—of their own consciences, and of their God, I leave them.

I am, dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM JAY.

H. I. BOWDITCH, M. D.

The Hon. Mr. Jay speaks only for himself, we suppose, but as he is made to speak through a most respectable Whig paper, and as thousands hold opinions with him, as it regards the inexpediency and injustice of immediate annexation, we think proper to say, that so far as our knowledge extends, no real Whig thinks of proposing or aiding dissolution, as a remedy or a revenge. Wrong as the annexation may be, it cannot justify such a wrong; and the high minded and the pure Whigs of the middle and eastern States will be cautious how they bring upon themselves, or their principles, the odium of any proposition, that includes as a means or end, the dissolution of the union of these States.

It is possible that the offence of disunion may come; it is possible that the high-handed measures of a part of the South, and their insulting tone and conduct, may lead to such a terrible result, but woe to them by whom it comes. Let the whigs have no part nor lot in the measure. If driven by others to experience such dreaded and condemned results, let them not be chargeable with the initiation thereof. As citizens and men, they will understand how to mitigate to themselves the evils, and make firm and permanent as a substantive nation, that which may fall to them by a rupture or excision. They will know how to profit by the repudiation of the offending limb, but they will neither propose, nor sanction the operation.

Let us hear nothing of disunion, or rather of the

approval of disunion, by Whigs. If men whose votes sanctioned and secured annexation, see proper to talk about disunion, or those who think the United States made for them and their slaves, choose to threaten dissolution on account of revenue laws, upon them be the consequences. The Whigs, with a knowledge that the latter laws are wholesome and right, will stand by the Union; and with the consciousness that annexation was wrong, will still adhere to, and maintain the Union. Nothing shall drive them from their attachment to right. There is yet time to defeat annexation, but disunion has no remedy.

We ought to say that the Boston Atlas, in which we find Mr. Jay's letter, gives no sanction or approval to its statements.

Highly important for Texas.—Reception of the Annexation Resolutions—Great Rejoicing.

We have a supply of papers by a recent arrival from Texas up to the 25th ult., and we find they are filled with rejoicing at the passage of the annexation resolutions by the United States Congress. The citizens of both Galveston and Houston testified the liveliest joy immediately on the reception of the news, a fact which proves what the journals of that country have always asserted, that the people are strongly in favor of the project, however much the prominent politicians are opposed to it. It is from the latter that the only opposition to the measure is to be found. The vessels in the harbor at Galveston displayed the star-spangled Banner and the Lone Star in union from their masts; one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event, and an illumination of the city was agreed upon with the greatest unanimity. A public meeting was convened, at which Gen. Menac Hugt presided. A preamble and resolutions expressive of the joy of the people at the prospect of becoming once more citizens of the United States, were drawn up and passed without dissent from any person present.

A committee was appointed to address the inhabitants of Texas upon the great event, and every thing indicated a unanimity and fervor of popular sentiment in favor of Annexation, which we had scarcely anticipated from the rumors that had reached us of late from that country. It was also requested, by special resolution, for President Jones to call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people in respect to annexation. At Houston there was the same evidence of gratification. I was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm by the citizens that has never been exceeded. The news of the victorious battle of San Jacinto scarcely excited such general and enthusiastic rejoicing, the sound of the drum and other musical instruments, the roar of the cannon and the loud shouts of the multitude, resounding long after midnight. It is thought a favorable indication on the part of President Jones that he should have appointed the Hon. David S. Kaufman, an ardent friend of annexation, as Charge d'Affairs to the United States.

ROBERT AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—The Pottstown Tarriffite of the 1st inst., states than on Saturday evening Mr. Roderuff, the Tax Collector of North Coventry township, Chester county, was attacked on his way home, near the house of Mr. Hallman, in the county above mentioned, by two persons, who without form or ceremony commenced beating him with clubs. Mr. R. at this treatment, attempted to defend himself, whereupon he was stabbed by one of his assailants. He then resisted no longer, but gave himself up to his enemies, who rifled his pockets of about eighty dollars, and then immediately took their departure. It is supposed that the persons who are guilty of this crime, base, vile and wicked act, say the least of it, reside in the county, and were known to Mr. R., as each of them had a covering over his face, and spoke not a word during the transaction.

ROUT TO CHINA.—The Missouri Reporter says: "In a letter written by Mr. Jefferson, soon after the purchase of Louisiana, that distinguished statesman pointed out the practicability of a route to China over the Western prairies to the Pacific.—This magnificent idea, based on the remarkable forecast of that wonderful man, has been revamped repeatedly since by other persons and palmed off as original with themselves. That such a route will be established at some day not far distant, recent events authorize us to believe most sincerely."

THE MISSING PACKETS.—There is scarcely the shadow of a hope lingering in any breast, that the long missing packets, United States, Normandie, and England, will ever return. They doubtless went down in the dreadful gale of December 11th. Every navigator who has spoken of it, describes it as terrific in the extreme. The last accounts is from the Francis Lord, Captain Gladden, which miraculously escaped destruction. The narrator prior to his description of the perils and suffering of the voyage, says the gale was most terrific, such as he never experienced, although a wafer of the deep for many years. The storm king on that dreadful day hurled to destruction, many a good tall ship, and gorged himself with human life.

SAFETY IN THUNDER STORMS.—People are often led to inquire what are the best means of safety during a thunder storm. If out of doors, we should avoid trees and elevated objects of every kind, and if the flash is instantly followed by the report, which indicates that the cloud is very near, a recumbent position is considered the safest. We should avoid rivers, ponds, and all streams of water, because water is a conductor, and on water in a boat, would be most prominent objects, and therefore most likely to be struck by lightning. If we are within doors, the middle of a large carpeted floor will be tolerably safe. We should avoid a chimney, for the iron part of the grate, the soot that often lines it, and the heated and clarified air it contains, are tolerably good conductors; and should on that account be avoided. It is never safe to sit near an open window because a draught of moist air is a good conductor; hence we should close the window on such occasions. In bed we are comparatively safe, for the feathers and blankets are bad conductors, and we are to a certain extent insulated in such a situation.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

TRIAL OF BOUGHTON ('Big Thunder') CONCLUDED—NO VERDICT.

Hudson, March 30, 1845.

The trial of Smith A. Boughton, or 'Big Thunder,' was concluded on Friday night, and on Saturday morning Mr. Jordan, counsel for the prisoner, commenced summing up. He spoke about five hours; and, in his able, argumentative and eloquent address to the jury, recapitulated the evidence which went to show that the Sheriff was robbed of his papers by arrangement, and that Big Thunder at Copake was not Dr. Boughton, convinced many who heard and no doubt several of the jurors, that the Sheriff was about as much to blame in the transaction as the prisoner, if not more.

The Attorney General, JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., summed up on the part of the prisoner, and spoke from 4 o'clock to 6, (the hour of recess) and from the assembling of the court at 7 o'clock until nearly 10 o'clock, P. M. Considerable interest was felt in Mr. Van Buren's maiden effort in the county of his birth, and the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity by the ladies and gentlemen of the city and surrounding towns. All were agreeably disappointed, as the speaker acquitted himself in a manner that did high credit to himself and the classical soil of old Columbia, that has furnished the State and the nation with so many great men.

The Judge (Parker) commenced his charge to the Jury about 10 o'clock P. M., which occupied about half an hour. The charge was an able one, and was well calculated to prepare the minds of the jury to convict the prisoner. The jury retired immediately after the charge by the judge, and did not agree on a verdict at nine o'clock this morning. In all probability they will not agree. I understand that eight of them stand out for conviction and four for acquittal. The four are residents of the 'infected districts.' The numerous other indictments against Boughton and Beldon, and the other 'Indian' anti-renters, have been laid over to the next term of the Circuit Court.

Yours,

P. S. The Court met this (Sunday) evening at 10 o'clock, and the jury came in and announced that they could not agree. The Judge called upon each juror separately, and every man expressed his conviction that if they were kept together for a year they would not be able to agree upon a verdict, and they were discharged. Eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Two were willing to agree either for acquittal or conviction.

Protest of Mexico Against Annexation.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post has procured from a member of the Diplomatic corps at Washington (to whom it was officially communicated) a copy of the formal Protest of Col. Almonte, Mexican Plenipotentiary, against the passage of the Texas Resolution. The following is the Post's translation. It will be seen that the reports that Almonte had used harsh language, threatened an appeal to the people of the United States, &c. were entirely unfounded:

[TRANSLATION.]

The undersigned, &c. &c. has the honor to address the Hon. John C. Calhoun, &c. &c. for the purpose of making known to him the profound regret with which he has seen that the General Congress of the Union has passed a law consenting to, and admitting into the American confederation the Mexican province of Texas.

The undersigned had flattered himself that in this question the good sense and sound opinions of the citizens most distinguished and experienced in the management of public affairs in this Republic would have prevailed in the deliberations of the legislative body, and of the Union, but unfortunately this has not been the case, and contrary to his hopes and most sincere wishes, he sees consummated by the American Government an act of aggression the most unjust which can be recalled in the annals of modern history, such as the spoliation of a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable part of her territory.

For these reasons the undersigned, in fulfillment of his instructions finds himself obliged to protest, as he does accordingly protest, in the most solemn manner in the name of his Government against the law passed on the 25th of last month, by the General Congress of the United States, and sanctioned on the first of the present month by the President of the said States, by which the province of Texas, an integral part of the Mexican territory is allowed to be admitted into the American Union.

The undersigned, in like manner, declares that the aforesaid law can in no manner invalidate the right which the Mexican nation possesses to recover the aforesaid province of Texas, of which she is now unjustly deprived, and which right she will sustain and enforce at all times, by whatever means are in her power.

The undersigned will say in conclusion to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, in order that he may be pleased to inform the President of the said States of the same, that in consequence of the law against which he has just protested, his mission to this Government is terminated from this day. Consequently the undersigned requests the Hon. Secretary of State to be pleased to send him his passports, as he has arranged to quit this city as soon as possible for New York.

The undersigned, &c. (Signed.) Washington, 6th March, 1845.

The Lost Treasure Ship.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Courier, writes that there has been letters received by the arrival of the ship Constitution, from those connected with the San Pedro expedition, who went out to the coast of the Spanish Main to raise the Spanish man-of-war San Pedro, sunk on the coast about fifty years ago, having on board about \$2,000,000 in specie bullion and other materials. They have succeeded in getting up an anchor, some brass cannon, and several dollars in silver. One of the dollars was imbedded in the timbers of the vessel about four inches, caused, as is presumed, by an explosion of magazine which sunk the ship. The stockholders are in high spirits, and refuse \$1000 per share for the stock which originally cost \$100.

A corpse recently disinterred at the Church of St. Berthier, Quebec, has been found to be petrified.

An oyster shell is exhibiting in Boston, which is recently from one of the South Pacific Islands.—It weighs 604 lbs. is 29¼ inches long, and is 20½ inches across.

Fearful Disaster!

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SWALLOW!

The Steamer Swallow, left Albany at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, with two or three other boats, to come directly through to New York. She had on board a large number of passengers, probably three hundred and fifty in all. When passing through the narrow channel at Athens, she ran upon a large rock, called "the Brig." The bow ran up so high that it was impossible to stand upon the deck. The keel broke, and the stern bent upwards, and still went down so much that in three minutes the two cabins were full of water. The scene among the passengers may be imagined. It was 9 o'clock in the evening, and very few of them were in their berths. The upper part of the boat soon took fire, which increased the alarm.

The evening was very dark, and the wind blowing fresh at the time the boat struck. Fortunately the Rochester, Capt. Crutenden, was but a few boat's length ahead, but by the time she succeeded in rounding to and reaching the swallow, the water was up to the top of the ladies' cabin.

The passengers were taken off by Capt. Crutenden, but so short was the interval from the time the Swallow struck till she went down, that it is impossible to say how many lives were lost.

The following letter contains full particulars of this fearful accident:

STEAMER ROCHESTER, Tuesday, 3 A. M.

My Dear Friend—You may value a few lines from an eye witness, descriptive of the terrible accident which befel the Swallow last evening. At about 8 o'clock, when going at a rapid rate, the boat struck on a small rock island abreast the town of Athens and city of Hudson. I was sitting in the upper saloon in conversation. At the first severe shock the passengers rushed below, but their fears were calmed for a moment by the outcry that we had only come in contact with a raft.

But our ears were speedily assailed by the appalling sounds of the rending of timbers, and the evident destruction of the boat; while the stern settled with frightful rapidity. Those who had "turned in," in the after cabin, had barely time to leap from their berths before the water was upon them. You can imagine the horrors of the scene at this moment, when more than three hundred souls were thus exposed in the midst of falling snow and almost utter darkness. As the water reached the boiler, a sheet of mingled steam, smoke and flame poured into the boat, illuminating the ghastly countenances with a sudden glare of vivid light, and completing the destruction. The conviction that the course of fire was to be added to our other imminent perils, fired the resolution of the stoutest hearts. But the rapid sinking of the boat extinguished the fires, and all was darkness again.

In less than five minutes, by the blessing of God, the stern rested on the bottom, the water being above the windows of the aft saloon state rooms. Several females were drawn out of state rooms by dashing in the windows; two almost exhausted—one very aged, and now lying on board this boat in a precarious situation—were taken from the ladies' cabin by cutting through the floor. They had sustained themselves on settees, with only a few inches of breathing room for their faces.

The bow had been forced high and dry upon the rock, and the boat, split open amidships, was left rising almost perpendicularly upward, covered with anxious beings clinging to the bulwarks. The remainder of the passengers were sadly grouped on the forward upper deck, many bewailing the absence of dear companions and actuated by the most dreadful apprehensions for their fate.

By this time the alarm had been thoroughly communicated to the shore on either side. The bells of the churches began to ring, and the river was soon covered with torches, waving in the fleet of boats that put off to our assistance: while the Rochester, which had found it difficult to get to us, and the Express, which had now come up, were gradually approaching alongside. The sound of the bells pealing on the air, the shouts of those in the boat, the light of the waving torches, and the wailing grief of many on the wreck, constituted features of a most impressive scene.

In the course of an hour all were taken off who remained in the Rochester, the past seeming like a terrible dream. I am approaching the city. It can scarcely be but that several are lost. Many leaped immediately overboard in that frenzy of mind which precluded the power of self-preservation in the water. The doors of most of the state rooms were so sprung at once as to be immovable, and examinations will probably discover the dead within some of them. I can scarcely hope otherwise.

The boat is a complete wreck. It was a mournful sight as we cast off from her side. The captain behaved nobly—calming fears, and making his voice heard every where in advice, with the most thorough judgment and self-possession. The baggage is almost all deep under water, and will be recovered only in a damaged state.

Our hearty thanks are due to the officers of the Rochester and Express, for their prompt assistance, and untiring assiduity to save every thing that hand could be laid on.

Friends in the Rochester tell me that the yell of a gong, as they described it, which came to their ears from the sinking boat, was of a character never to be forgotten.

Yours, truly, HENRY HARRINGTON.

N. B.—The apprehensions of loss of life which I have expressed above, are fully realized. Several females were seen to be washed off by the water, as it rose above the guards, and all, it is thought, could not have escaped from the cabin. Several on board our boat have nothing but their night dresses.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER TO THE SWALLOW.

We glean some additional particulars from the New York papers of last evening. Instead of there being three lives lost, there are seven, at least, and probably many more. Six bodies of females were taken from the wreck on Tuesday, and the following recognized—Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. and Miss Wood, and Mrs. Colton, of Troy, whose husband came down on hearing the news of the disaster, and was present when the body of his wife was discovered.

A Mr. Gibson, who was on board with his wife, had so far looked for her in vain. A gentleman of Albany, was at the wreck also, in search of his two sisters.

A rumor prevails that a young lady, a niece of Joseph C. Heart, Esq., of Troy expired with fright, after safely reaching the shore.

The chambermaid of the boat says she was the last who left the ladies' cabin, and at that time all the ladies had left it. Mr. Earnest, of Cooperstown, a passenger, was sitting near the ladies' cabin when the boat struck. He went aft and the word was given out, "all safe!" and all rushed forward in one confused mass. Again the word was given "go aft," and the passengers moved from the bow on the boat, but were arrested by flames issuing from the furnace rooms, near the boilers, which happily prevented many from obeying the order, as those who were forward were all saved.

The tide ebbs and flows into the boat, and the water, even at low tide, being at considerable depth it is difficult to grapple for their bodies.

Some who jumped overboard had a very narrow escape. Miss Cornelia Platt, a young lady of De-

troit, who was on her way to New York, under the charge of Mr. C. H. Hicks, of that city, left the boat on a settee, and was taken up a short distance below, nearly exhausted. Mr. Hicks, when he went over, had his overcoat on, but finding that he could not do anything with it on, and it requiring great exertion to keep the settee up straight, he succeeded in getting it off—the coat was found nearly five miles below; in one of the pockets was a draft for a considerable amount.

A gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing \$1500 in gold, jumped overboard with the bag upon his arm, but soon was obliged to let it go. He was only saved by having fortunately grasped a narrow strip of board, as he jumped.—Close after him came another man, claiming the board, with curses and imprecations. As he struck out from the boat he almost immediately went down, grasping the possessor of the board by the foot.—He however released himself with great difficulty, and was saved.

From the best estimates at which we have been enabled to arrive, there were on board the Swallow, at the time of the accident, not far from three hundred souls. Ninety-four were rescued by the Rochester, about forty by the Express, and a number of others, (how many we could not learn,) went up to Albany on the Utica and Robert J. Stevens.

A "SUCKER" OFFICE SEEKER.—A correspondent at Washington furnishes the Knickerbocker with the following laughable sketch:

"Dichens might draw some laughable caricatures from the live specimens of office hunters now on hand here. The new President has just advised them all to go home and leave their papers behind them, and such a scattering you never saw! One fellow came here from Illinois, who was introduced to a wag, who he was told, had great influence at court, and who, although destitute of any such pretensions, kept up the delusion for the sake of the joke.

The sucker addressed the man of influence something on this wise: "Now, stranger, look at them papers. Their names is the fust in our town.—There's Deacon Stiles; there's a plouser a chan in all the country; and there's John Rogers, our shoe maker; he made them boots, and a better pair never tramped over these diggins. You wouldn't think them soles had walked three hundred miles of Hoosier mud, but they have though they are sound yet. Everybody in our town knows John Rogers; just you go to Illinois and ask him about me, you'll find out how I stand. Then you ask Jim Tierier, our constable, what I did for the party; he'll tell you I was a screamer at the polls. Now I've come all the way from Illinois, and on foot too, most of the way to see if I can have justice. They wanted me to take a town office at home, but I must have something that pays beforehand; such as them charges as they call 'em. I hain't got but seven dollars left, and can't tell you me one of them charges, will ye? 'Twill the old man how 't is—he'll do it. Fact is, he must; I've aint the office; d—d if I haint."

THE COTTON TRADE AND CULTURE.—The Boston Post, alluding to the extensive production of cotton, says that the great staple will be still further increased by the acquisition of Texas. The Able Senator from Arkansas—Mr. Ashley—said in a speech in the Senate, at its late session, after alluding to the tide of emigration which was pouring into Texas through his State, "Five years would not pass away before Texas would be able to grow cotton enough to supply the whole world. Why, little Arkansas, with her population of 125,000, possessed cotton enough to supply two such worlds." This little State alone could produce double the quantity of all the cotton now raised in the United States. To accomplish this would require but four millions of acres, and the State had from ten to fifteen millions of good land for the production of cotton." If that article is worth but six cents now, such an addition to the productive power would reduce its value to a very low point. The annual report of Mr. Ellsworth estimates 872,207,000 lbs. of cotton to have been grown last year.

A Serious Fire at Towanda.

A destructive fire occurred at Towanda, Pa., on Monday before last, which destroyed several very valuable buildings on the northwest corner of the public square. The fire broke out in the Eagle Hotel, which was entirely consumed, together with all the buildings on the North and South to the value of \$16,000. The whole square West of Main street, and between Poplar and State, is one heap of ruins. The buildings were mostly frame, the larger portion of the property belonged to the Towanda bank. Messrs. C. L. Ward and J. Elliott also suffered severely.

A Suicide.

We learn that Frederick E. Daily, Esq., who has lately been appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, for York county Pa., committed suicide on Monday, by hanging himself, under the following singular circumstances. On bringing in first indictment to the Court a small error was discovered and of which he was informed by the Judge, when such was his mortification, that he went home, and was discovered a short time after suspended by the neck, entirely dead. Mr. Bailey was highly respected by all who knew him, and his death has thrown gloom over the entire neighborhood.

An Awful Suicide.

Charles J. Cone, a Journeyman hatter in Danbury, Ct., was found dead in the shop in the morning, sitting upright in a chair. A piece of opium was taken from his stomach as large as a walnut. He had evidently been suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. A manuscript was found in his possession filled with horrible and impious ravings. But the direct agency in producing this dreadful result stands out by his own confession, in letters of fire: "This is the cause of drink—ever since my last spree I have been in trouble and cannot work."

GREAT FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

A fire occurred in Pittsburg last week, which destroyed about one third of the city. Passengers in the Packets report that twenty-four squares of buildings have been reduced to ashes. The fire commenced near the Monongahela Bridge, and the most commercial and manufacturing portion of the city is destroyed. We have not received a paper from Pittsburg since the occurrence of the fire, and therefore cannot give further particulars at present.

Character is a phoenix which can expire but once—from it's ashes there is no resurrection.

Religion is a man bringing to his Maker the fruits of his heart.