

WELLSBORO' ADVERTISER.

Thursday, May 16, 1861.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Whig Electors of Tioga County are informed that a County Meeting will be held at the Court House, in Wellsborough, on Wednesday evening of the first week of May Court, for the purpose of selecting a Delegate to the Whig State Convention, to be held in Lancaster on the 24th day of June next. A general attendance is requested.

O. F. TAYLOR, JOHN JAMES, B. B. SMITH, A. J. MONROE, CHAS. C. AUSTIN, JOEL CULVER, County Standing Committee.

The New Postage Law.

Now is the time to Subscribe for the "Advertiser."

The new Postage Law will go into operation on the first day of July next, after which date the Advertiser will circulate in Tioga county FREE OF POSTAGE. This will reduce the price of the Advertiser—which is now the cheapest paper printed in the county—to mail subscribers, fifty cents per year. The mass of the people will have no excuse for longer remaining ignorant of the things transpiring weekly in their own neighborhood. As this law does not take effect until the 1st of July, we will give new subscribers an immediate benefit of it—we will deduct from the subscription price (payable in advance) the amount of postage chargeable on it, from the time of subscribing, till the new law takes effect. So and in your subscriptions at once, and get the benefit of your postage and the BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER in the county. Each of our present subscribers might as well procure us an additional one, by talking the matter up with their neighbors, and thus double our subscription list. After the 1st of July, as an inducement for our friends to interest themselves in the matter, we will send five copies of the Advertiser, to one address, for Six Dollars, and ten copies for Ten Dollars, provided that the money accompany the order. As this reform in the law has been brought about mainly by the determined efforts of the country press, it is no more than fair that subscribers should use some slight efforts to increase the circulation of the papers which have effected this reform, the benefits of which is reaped almost entirely by them.

To Subscribers.

We are under the necessity of raising a sum of money. We know of no way so proper and convenient to do it, as to ask those indebted to us to take payment during our coming May Court, either by calling, or sending by a neighbor who may attend Court. We dislike this to do, as we call it, but we are glad for money at present—our creditors are anxious for settlements, and we have nothing to satisfy them unless you assist us. Therefore, necessity—stern necessity, demands that our purse (which at present has not enough of the useful in it to make a jingle) be replenished, and that shortly, or we will be in the straits. Don't forget us! for we prefer voluntary payments in preference to presenting bills. Many persons owe us for near two years subscriptions. They are sure that our terms add a drained price when payment is not made within a year. All who pay up during the coming Court, will be credited the same as if they had paid in advance. We hope our request will be generally attended to.

WARM WEATHER is close upon us, and so are cooling drinks at Roy's Soda Fountain.

STAGE LINE TO TIOPA.—Messrs. Smith & Clark, who have for several weeks been running a line of stages between this place and Tioga, have put upon their line a new and splendid Concord wagon.

ANY person in want of Dry Goods, Crochery, Hardware, &c., can get them by calling at Judge Nichols' Store, where a fresh assortment has been received, and if we are to judge from the rush for them, they will not remain long. Go soon if you want any!

CLOTHING.—Convoye has just received a large and fashionable assortment of Ready-made Suits by Clothing, Cloths, &c., which, as the heat increases, can't help but go off fast. Who would wear a thick woolen coat in warm weather, when they can get a good cool one for ten or twelve billings?

NEW GOODS AT TIOPA.—By an advertisement in today's paper, it will be seen that T. L. Baldwin & Co. have received their Spring and Summer Goods, Groceries, &c. We wish our readers to bear in mind that they promise not to undersell any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania. Give them a call!

CHARLES M. OTTINGER, a clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, was, on the 29th ult., held to bail in the sum of \$4,000 to answer at Court the charge of robbing the mail.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We learn that the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, have selected Harrisburg for the place of holding the first Agricultural State Fair.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—The examination of testimony in the contested election case, at Danville, closed on the 28th ultimo. The Danville Democrat says the whole affair was somewhat of a farce, and that no facts of any consequence were elicited. Col. Wright will, therefore, come out as he did at the polls, last fall, at the "litt'le end of the horn."

JAMES WILSON, of Clearfield county, was robbed on the 23d ult., at a hotel in Lockport, near Lock Haven, where he was stopping, of about \$4,000. The thief—a man named Stewart—was arrested, had a hearing, and was committed. He however broke jail, and the next morning the money was found hid along the road a short distance below Lockport.

EVILS AND ITS EXPORTATION.—The exportation of specie from New York during the month of April amounted to \$3,483,182. Since the beginning of the present month, says the Philadelphia News of the 10th inst., the flow of coin to Europe has gone on with increased volume. The Asia, which sailed on Wednesday, took out \$870,000; the Humboldt, on Tuesday, took out \$856,031; and the Pacific, which is to leave for Liverpool to-morrow, has \$325,000 engaged—making a total of nearly two millions of dollars—a larger amount than was received from California by the Georgia.

The importations of foreign merchandise at New York for the month of April, amounted in value to \$10,339,883, while the exports of domestic and foreign goods and produce, amounted to \$4,947,660. With such a balance of more than five millions against us, in the business of one month, it may be easily seen why specie is exported to Europe.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The bill providing for the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in this Commonwealth, in suitable books to be furnished by the State for the Register's office in each county, passed both Houses of the Legislature, by large majorities, before the adjournment. It goes into operation on the 1st of July next. The bill provides that, whenever a marriage is celebrated, the officiating clergyman, magistrate, or clerk of the meeting, shall certify the fact to the register of the county. When a birth or death takes place, the physician, midwife, or coroner, shall, in like manner, certify the event to the register. In all cases the expense is to be paid by the county, and a fine imposed for the neglect to certify—wise provisions both, for without them the registration would be more or less incomplete. Duplicate copies of the register are to be forwarded to Harrisburg, and there kept, to provide against the originals being destroyed by fire or otherwise. With such a comprehensive system of registration, the descent of every man, woman, and child, in the State, for generations back, would, in time, come to be matter of record; and a thousand difficulties of proof, with ten thousand inducements to forge family records, such as now perplex, and frequently defeat justice, would vanish for ever from our Courts of law.

Electro-Magnetic Locomotive.

Scarcely has the excitement created by the discovery of one great scientific invention passed away before another and still greater is announced to us. Scarcely have we become a little acquainted with the mode of transmitting intelligence from one end of the country to the other with lightning speed by means of electricity, until we are informed that an engine has been constructed which is to be propelled with great force and speed by the same invisible agent. Prof. Page of Washington city, has recently experimented with his electro-magnetic locomotive, and was completely successful. The locomotive proceeded out from Washington as far as Bladensburg, a distance of five miles, in thirty-five minutes. This was the first experiment. Subsequently the locomotive attained the speed of 19 miles an hour.

The practicability of the application of electro-magnetism to the propulsion of rail-way trains is now fully demonstrated, and can be applied with so little expense that we would not be surprised if in a few years the present steam engines would be entirely superseded by Prof. Page's invention.

Bradford County.

The Whigs of this county held their County Meeting on the 7th instant, and appointed Allen McKean and Rogers Fowler delegates to the State Convention to be held in Lancaster on the 24th of June, and instructed them to support Wm. F. Johnston as the candidate for Governor. E. R. Myer, B. F. Powell and W. S. Robbins were chosen Senators and conferred to meet conferees from Susquehanna and Wyoming.

The Locofoco Convention, which met on the evening previous, is described as a rather slim affair—not over two-thirds of the township being represented. G. E. Mason and B. Laporte were chosen Representative delegates to the Reading Convention, and Edward Crindall recommended as Senatorial delegate to the same body. To the Judicial Convention, at Harrisburg, D. Wilmont and U. Mareur were selected, and Henry Gibbs recommended. A resolution instructing Governmental delegates to support William Bigler, was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 38 to 3! It is alleged by some, says the Argus, that this vote was the consequence of the North Branch Democrat having hoisted his name and taken him under its exclusive control; while others regard it differently, and think it intended as a rebuke for his strong Buchanan proclivities. Certain it is, the hunkers are very mad, and the barnburners in high spirits over the result.

REMOVED CABINET CHANGES CONTRADICTION.—The Washington Republic, in noticing the statements published in some of the northern journals, that there were jealousies and ill-feeling growing up between President Fillmore and Mr. Webster, and that the resignation of the latter has been openly called for or talked about, adds further that it has been rumored in print that other Cabinet changes were in contemplation, in consequence of this state of feeling, and that Mr. Fillmore even took occasion to intimate to Mr. Webster, that he did not approve of his recent visit to the North, on the ground of its being a political tour. It has, however, been alleged, says the Republic, that Mr. Fillmore was disposed to recede from the Union platform, and is filtering in his Union policy. All of which rumors, and all others of similar impressions, says the Republic, not only entirely false in fact and in inference, but destitute of the least foundation in truth.

We learn from the Danville Democrat, that the proprietors of the Montour Rolling Mill have stopped business in consequence of a strike for higher wages by some of the hands employed. They find themselves unable to pay advanced wages under the present depressed state of the iron trade, and prefer letting the mill stand idle, to sinking money by keeping the wheels in motion. Several hundred persons have been thrown out of employment by this operation, and their families, in some instances, deprived of support. This is but another of the many illustrations of the beauties and workings of the British Tariff of 1846!

ONE OF THE FEW.—The Perry County Democrat of week before last, records the death of Mr. Richard Baker, a revolutionary soldier, who died at his residence near Landsburg, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years and three days. The deceased was born on the 5th day of April, 1749, in what is now Schuylkill county, but was then a part of Berks county. He was in the army of the Revolution, under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, and was a member of that noble band who crossed the Delaware, on the night of the 25th December, 1776, and was in the action which took place on the next day. He was also at the battle of Germantown, and in various other active scenes.

DISCOVERY OF A MASTADON.—We see by the Lewisburg Chronicle, that on the 26th ult., a Mr. Thomas Howard, of Kelly township, Union county, while digging a ditch near his dwelling, about three miles above Lewisburg, on the Buffalo creek, dug up the tusk of a mammoth or mastadon. The tusk is ten feet long, moderately curved, and is nine inches in diameter at one end, and four inches at the other. It was found about two feet below the surface of the ground.

Letter from Sam. Slick, Junior.

DEAR BAILLY: Your friend, the Eagle, seems to have a monopoly of the Telegraph from our village—Borough—that was-to-be. I consider all monopolies piggish, whether of Telegraphs or Post Offices, or in, or of Printing Offices, or any other matter or thing, in which the public are deeply interested.

Now there is your county-town folks, desirous of monopolizing a portion of our revenues, to pay for a town clock, because they have already gotten or taken the privilege of placing one in the steeple of the Court House. I think "Tioga" of the Eagle has been telling the Wellsborough people some truths that they would do well to heed. They had better pay for the clock themselves, as we do for ours, and so let the matter drop; or, if they can't do all that, let them send a subscription paper this way, and we'll give them a lift—in lumber "delivered at the Turn Out." I have no doubt that other parts of the county will do the like, "after their kind." "Millions for Charity—not a cent for tribute."

But I was speaking of monopolies, with other matters in view, when I commenced this writing. I wonder if any body has written the natural history of monopolizing, or if they are not too anomalous and unclassifiable to be written of at all in a scientific way. There is our Tioga post office, for example, had been so long the perquisite of Locofocoism, that her very fingers had grown fast to it. It had been hers in victory and in defeat. Her right to it had become Divine—so she, or some of her, seemed to believe. It was therefore a most daring and impious measure—that of taking it out of their hands—but, alas! the deed is done! Ye \* \* and little fishes! What a bold move on the part of Fillmore's Administration! The "no party man who reads the Tribune" has much to answer for, because, don't you see, being a no party man, he had no interest in public affairs, and no right to say a word about the post office to any body; more especially as he is also a "reader of the Tribune." You can't believe what an excitement was gotten up in this village, among one or two persons, when it was discovered that a "no party man" had "spoken in meeting!" However, as one excitement sometimes kills another, the temerity of the "no party man that reads the Tribune," has been quite forgotten, and all his notoriety absorbed in that of one, at least, of the "chief mourners." It was a sad parting, that of the Tioga post office, from under the protecting care of Locofocoism, had in its choice embodiment, the person of Albinus Hunt, Esquire; but Albinus is something of a philosopher, and won't take things hard when there's no use in it. His sometime deputy, however, (not the Judge,) being of a more "affectionate disposition," refuses to be comforted, and will probably never be "himself again." His case in reality leads the fictitious one of "Irish Johnny" to nothing. I wonder Incognito of the Eagle didn't report it instead of writing that foolish romance about the mail boy. "Irish Johnny" is now as happy as the Vicar of Bray—his "little ugly face" quite handsome with good humor, while that of the "chief mourner" aforesaid, though once fair to look upon, and still "bearing the register" of former triumphs, goes "clouded with scornful meaning" which my face should not wear for all the offices in the gift of Fillmore and the Silver Greys. There is a mystery in it!

Soon after the Eagle came to hand, with the communication of Incognito in its columns, several individuals got offended because the authorship of that article was attributed to them. Its unrecognition in some respects was so apparent, that none or but few in the village would like to be thought guilty of writing it. When at last the real author was discovered, the excitement subsided, for nobody was surprised.

Well, the post office under its new officer goes on like clock-work—much better than the town clock. Nobody grumbles any more. There never has been, among the great mass, any objection to the change. There is, not, nor has there been any mistrust of the perfect competency of Lewis Daggett, nor any misgivings as to the measures taken and arguments used to procure his appointment, by the "no party man" or any body else. In fact, tergiversation, if any, has been on the other side; as Incognito probably knows, and by this time suspects can be proved. I would not disparage Mr. Daggett's predecessor; but most certainly, "ability and integrity, and the convenience of the people" have not been disregarded in the change.

In respect to ordinary property, I have heard it said that long possession is "nine points of the law" but when an officer is in question, it is, in all reason, Point No Point. Yet this is all the point there is in Incognito's letter to the Eagle—if you take it minus the truth.

When I spoke of Locofocoism's Divine right, I had reference to the implied opinion, of a very small number, who carry their Democracy in their pockets. In this neighborhood they constitute a small band, called Conservatives, probably the same "fifteen or twenty" spoken of by Incognito, whom the removal of Mr. Hunt has "made strongly democratic." These "fifteen or twenty" were neither Whigs nor Free Soilers. If the Post Office was the price they set on their adherence to "Fillmore-and-Silver-Grayism," they prize themselves too cheap even for Cass men. I will believe better things of them, albeit, they have some faults. If their views, or rather intentions, have been changed by a change in the Post Office, so mote it be. They are the only folks living in these Diggins whose votes can be changed by any such motives. All the rest have heretofore preferred to vote and act upon higher principles, and I guess it would take several changes in a petty Post Office to throw them off the track much.

Yours, SAMUEL SLICK, JUNIOR. Tioga, May 8, 1851.

THE HEIRS OF DR. WENTWATER.—By E. L. BLANCHARD.—This is one of the most interesting and enchanting romances that has been published for many a day. The scene is laid in London in the year 1775, and the exciting events of that time are well worked up, and give an additional historic interest to the story. For a copy of the above work we are indebted to the gentlemanly publishers, Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, New York. Price 50 cents.

THE WHEAT CROP in this region never, at this season of the year, wote a more promising appearance. Our exchanges from all parts of the State concur in this.

ALL bar-rooms are now closed at Harrisburg, on Sunday, by the court.

Court House in Potter County.

The following communication, which was received too late for our last paper, we publish at the request of a number of citizens of Harrison township, Potter county:

HARRISON, Potter Co., Pa., May 2, 1851.

The scheme for the erection of a new Court House in Potter county, having met with the decided disapprobation of a very large majority of the inhabitants, and measures having been taken by the public officers to thwart their wishes, by hurrying through the Legislature, so as to preclude numerous protestations and remonstrances to the contrary, an act authorizing the County Commissioners to borrow \$15,000 for the above purpose, the people of several townships have met to express their sentiments in a more general and decided way. At a very large and enthusiastic meeting held in Harrison township, the following, among other resolutions, was by unanimous acclamation adopted:

"We hereby resolve and mutually pledge to each other our firm and unflinching support, That we will not pay any tax levied by the County Commissioners, hereafter to be collected from us, which has been expended in borrowed funds for building a Court House, or a Plank Road; and that we will resist to the last extremity, and by all means in our power, any effort to collect the same by law.

Wm. J. Latta, Chairman. James Martin, Secretary.

We notice that large meetings have also been held in the townships of Genesee, Sharon, Clara, and Ulysses, in opposition to the project of borrowing money for building a Court House.

License Law of 1795.

The following section in the license law of 1795 has never been repealed, but it might as well be for it is never enforced:

SECTION 2. All persons who are found drinking and tipping in ale houses, taverns, or other public houses or places, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or any part thereof, shall for every offence, forfeit and pay one shilling and sixpence to any constable that shall demand the same; to the use of the poor; and all constables are hereby empowered, and by virtue of either office required to search public houses and places suspected to entertain such tipplers, and then when found, quietly to disperse, and in case of refusal, to bring the persons so refusing before the next Justice of the Peace who may commit such offenders to the stocks or bind them to their good behavior as to him shall seem requisite. And the keepers of such ale houses or places, as shall countenance or tolerate any such practices being convicted thereof, by the view of a single magistrate, his own confession, or the proof of one or more credible witnesses, shall for every offence forfeit or pay ten shillings, to be recovered as and for the uses above said.

Another Discovery.

Mr. Paine, who claims to have invented a method of producing light and heat by the combustion of water, not satisfied with this discovery, has hit upon a cheaper and more abundant fuel. The Worcester Spy says:

Although the patent of the Hydro Electric Light has been secured, Mr. P. has not renounced his investigations, and at last has discovered a process of catalyzing the oxygen of the atmosphere, and rendering it highly luminiferous at a mere nominal expense, without the cost of machinery, or any other apparatus than an air receiver, capable of holding common air. We have it in operation in our office, examined it minutely, catalyzed the oxygen, and read by the light so produced, which is equal, if not superior, to the best gas turned in the cities. The flame is peculiarly bright and brilliant, burns with a clear, steady light, is entirely innoxious, and during the half hour that we watched its operation, we could see no consumption of the catalyzing material. The whole apparatus which we saw, could not have cost more than a couple of dollars, and it is capable of furnishing all the light needed for the illumination of an ordinary sized room.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY WING CONVENTION.—This body, which met at the Court House on the 22d ult., to elect delegates to the State Convention, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we witness with pride and hail as an omen of good to our beloved country, the general favor which is expressed in all parts of the Union for Gen. Scott as the next President. Long have we venerated his name; long have we cherished the proud recollections of his hard earned fame, his many virtues, and his eminent services, and we hope, with millions of our countrymen, that we may have an approbation of his course by giving him our votes for President in 1852.

MOUNT VERNON.—It is said that Mr. Washington, proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, was asked by President Fillmore, the price at which the United States Government could purchase Mount Vernon, for a Military Asylum, and that the reply was, that for two hundred acres around the mansion, he would ask two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. W. remarked that the offer of two hundred thousand dollars had been made by private individuals, and that, of course, he would expect the government to pay.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have designated the 26th day of May, for holding elections in the second, fourth and seventh congressional districts of that State. As the plurality law will then be in force, there must be a choice.

In Lancaster county, in every case where proof is made to the court of landlords selling liquor to drunken men, or minors, or of their tolerating gambling of any kind on their premises, their license is taken from them. A very good rule, which we would like to see adopted everywhere.

AN OLD BIBLE.—Among the effects of David Gruff, of Earl township, Lancaster county, lately deceased, was a German Bible, in good condition, printed in 1531, by C. Froeschauer, in Zurich, Switzerland.

From the Harrisburg American.

Election Frauds—Reed & Kneass. Hon. R. Kneass, and William B. Reed were candidates at the last election, for the office of District Attorney of the city and county of Philadelphia. Mr. Kneass was returned as elected by a majority of eighty-five votes. On a complaint of certain electors, alleging that Mr. Kneass was unduly and fraudulently elected, his election was contested before the Court of Common Pleas—King, Kelly and Campbell, were the Judges on the bench.

The returns of three election districts were impugned as erroneous and fraudulent, to wit: the borough of West Philadelphia, the Eastern precinct of the District of Penn., and the Second Ward of Moyamensing.

There was a manifest error in the returns of West Philadelphia, which reduced the majority of Mr. Kneass to thirty-five votes. We extract from the opinion delivered by Judge King, a statement showing the number of illegal votes returned in Eastern Penn. and Moyamensing:

The following statement exhibits the aggregate corrections of the returns of the district under investigation. The result shows that on the second Tuesday in October last, Wm. B. Reed was duly elected District Attorney for the county of Philadelphia.

Table with columns: Return for Mr. Kneass, Deduct for illegal votes after No. 906, Also deduct the deficiency between 94 returned for Mr. Reed, and 133 allowed for on proof, Leave true vote for Kneass, Eastern Penn., By returns from this district Mr. Kneass has, Deduct difference between 26 allowed Mr. Reed on said return, and 75 votes proved, Leave Mr. Kneass' vote here, RECAPITULATION, Deducted from Mr. Kneass' vote by the reformation of second Ward, Moyamensing, By reformation in east Penn., Add error against Mr. Reed in West Philadelphia, From this deduct the majority returned by the General Board for Mr. Kneass, Errors in N. Liberties, S. Garden and Kensington, Leaving a majority to Mr. Reed of.

After a long and laborious trial the opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge King, on the 3d inst., and the allegations of the electors were fully sustained by the opinion. Judge Kelly concurred in the opinion delivered by the President Judge. Judge Kelly moreover stated that he believed Mr. Reed was entitled to even a larger returned vote than the opinion of the President allowed him. Judge Campbell, who is a candidate for a nomination on the Bench of the Supreme Court, dissented from the other Judges.

It appears that the illegal votes polled were entered on the lists kept by the clerks in the names of persons not to be found on the Assessor's lists, of persons unknown in the districts, of persons who were proved to have been dead years ago, and of persons who had emigrated from the State, or left the country. Gentlemen of undoubted respectability appeared before Court, and swore that they had voted for Mr. Reed, and these votes were never returned by the election officers. These men have exhibited a total disregard of their oaths, and of the most sacred obligations of good citizens.

It has been the habit of the opposition to continually charge election frauds and bribery at elections on the Whigs. They charged fraud on the Whigs in 1840. They alleged that Gov. Johnston was fraudulently elected, and all may remember Judge Champney's visit to Schuylkill county after the election in 1848 for the purpose of discovering and exposing the tremendous frauds in the coal regions. Unluckily for them, the cry of fraud against the Whigs raised at almost every election, by opposition leaders and journals, has never been sustained by proof; and it has generally been nothing more nor less than a political stratagem, intended to direct popular attention to the Whigs, while they themselves import votes, manufacture certificates of naturalization, and perform the miracle of resuscitating the dead.

In this trial there can be no unfairness, nor partiality. These frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated in Democratic districts, and their effort was to place a Democrat in one of the most important offices in Pennsylvania. After a fair, full, laborious investigation, before three Democratic Judges, it is decided by them that their own party friends have disregarded their oaths, have perpetrated frauds, and desecrated the sanctity of the ballot-box.

The President, Judge King, stated at the close of the trial that the Court would issue a decree declaring the certificate of Mr. Kneass invalid, and installing Mr. Reed in the office of District Attorney for the County and City.

THE CHILD OF MRS. WHITE.—We learn that there is strong reason to believe that the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. White, who were murdered by the Incarillas, a band of the Apache Indians, near the settlements of New Mexico, in the fall of 1849, is still living; and that, with the negro servant girl, taken at the same time, she is now held in captivity by some of the Indians of that territory. We learn, also, that hopes are yet entertained that the measures adopted by the ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the governor, under instructions from the Indian Department, authorizing a reward of \$1000, to be paid out of the money appropriated by Congress for her ransom, will effect her restoration and return to her friends and relatives.

A TICKLEH SITUATION.—Having your throat shaved by a drunken barber.

Dreadful Loss of Life.

Burning of the Steamboat Webster. Vicksburg, May 3. The steamboat Webster, Captain Samuel Reno, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was burned to the water's edge, at the head of Island Eighty-six, one hundred miles above Vicksburg.

The fire was first discovered and the alarm given about 3 o'clock, and almost instantly afterwards the boat was enveloped in flames.

The pilot, Mr. Buckman, to whom great credit is due, having charge of the wheel, immediately endeavored to run the boat ashore. He was in part successful; but the flames finally drove him from his post, and the boat being unmanageable, floated again into deep water, thus depriving the passengers and crew of the first and last hope of safety.

At the first alarm a scene ensued which it is impossible to describe, and mingled as it was with the burning boat, from which the flames were spouting in all directions, became terrible in the extreme. Many rushed into the flames, while others crowded to the side of the boat, clinging convulsively to the guards, until driven away by the fire, and compelled to throw themselves into the current.

It was with difficulty that any of the females could be saved, many of them being separated from their husbands and friends. About twelve or fifteen of the passengers jumped from the boat, and with difficulty saved their lives by clinging to the snags until relieved by the yawl of the vessel, and skiffs from the shore.

As soon as the fearful truth was known by the inhabitants of the shore, three or four boats were quickly rowed to the scene of disaster, and succeeded in saving the lives of several persons who were clinging to the sides of the boat, and to the snags in the river. They were taken on board of the store boat Grey Eagle, Captain J. L. Case, who did all that could be done to afford an asylum to the few women and children who were saved.

The number of passengers and hands on board the Webster was about one hundred, of whom only about sixty can be found, the rest are supposed to have perished with the boat.

The steamer New Orleans, bound for New Orleans from St. Louis, hove in sight about an hour after the accident, and stopped and took, most kindly, on board all the survivors, and rendered all other assistance that could be desired.

The boat, papers, and money, were all lost.

Strange Coincidence.

We have been informed by a friend in Philadelphia of a remarkable circumstance which recently took place in that city. A young lady of a wealthy family was devotedly attached to a gentleman who loved her in return sincerely and disinterestedly. The lady's mother was bitterly averse to the continued attentions of the lover and finally forbade him to enter the house. Thus repulsed, he was obliged to meet his betrothed—for such she was—in a clandestine manner. They were accustomed to meet in Ronaldson's cemetery, doubtless to talk of their hopes for the future and to exchange vows of fidelity while walking in that beautiful spot. This was discovered, and the mother in order to stop further communication, with a cruelty that needs no comment, kept her daughter strictly closeted. Previous to this the latter had made an agreement to meet her lover in the cemetery on the 23d of April, three weeks hence, by which time she expected to make definite arrangements for the future, and if it was necessary, to elope. Poor creature, she never saw him again! Between two and three weeks after her close confinement to her room, she died, and singular to say, was buried on Wednesday, the 23d of April! The cause of her death is unknown, but as there are various modes of terminating life, there is said to be room for harsh conjectures. However, we may say, that we have reason to believe the matter will not bear close investigation, and terminate favorably to all parties. Suffice it to add, that in her delirium the unfortunate girl requested the name of her betrothed to be engraved on her tombstone, since she was married to him by the best affections of the heart, if not by a formal ceremony. The lover is, as might be expected, almost distracted, and was utterly incapacitated to attend the funeral.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Wealth of Showmen. An exchange paper says, two millions six hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been made by showmen in the last ten years, making an average for each of one hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars.

The following is a list of what each man has made, commencing with P. T. Barnum the richest showman in the world, he having made in the last eight years over \$800,000; Jenny Lind is worth \$500,000, notwithstanding she has given over half a million in charity; Moses Kimball, of the Boston Museum, \$300,000; Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, \$350,000; Burton, \$125,000; Blitz, the magician, \$50,000; Hamblin of N. Y. Bowery Theatre, \$70,000; Gen. Welsh, the great Circus man, \$60,000; Wyman, the prince of Magicians and Necromancers, \$35,000; General Tom Thumb, Barnum's great dwarf, \$75,000; J. E. Owens, the comedian and proprietor of the Baltimore Museum, \$35,000; Herr Alexander, the juggler and artist, \$25,000; Banvard, the proprietor of the Mississippi Panorama, \$75,000; Wm. Niblo, the celebrated garden proprietor of New York, is worth \$150,000, notwithstanding his serious loss by fire, &c.

He who has not bread to spare should not keep a dog.