

INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 9, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.

Canal Commissioner:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

Of York County.

Auditor General:

BARWIN PHELPS,

Of Armstrong County.

Surveyor General:

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,

Of Bradford County.

\$100 REWARD!

We are authorized by reliable gentlemen in this County, to offer a reward of \$100 for the discovery of the two little sons of Mr. Samuel Cox, of Union Township, Bedford County. This reward will be paid for the recovery of the children, dead or alive.

We hope this reward will stimulate some of the old hunters, in that desolate and almost impenetrable region, to use every effort in their power to restore these "babes in the woods" to their afflicted parents.

P. S. We stop the press to announce that the children were found yesterday, both dead. We have a letter from Mr. Griffith informing us of the fact.

RESIGNED.—We are sorry to announce the resignation of DAVID C. LONG, Esq., one of the County Commissioners, on Wednesday last. Mr. Long has made one of the best Commissioners we have ever had, and we regret that on account of private circumstances, he thought it his duty to resign.

APPOINTED.—H. J. BRUNER, Esq., of Cumberland Valley, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Commissioners' Office, caused by the resignation of Mr. LONG. Hon. John G. Hartley voted for Mr. Bruner, who is a Locofoco. We don't know how to take our friend Hartley, some say he is a "Know Nothing," and some say he isn't, and never was! "Fish, flesh or fowl," friend John! Eh? What are you now, and what were you last fall a year?

The Locofoco meeting on Monday night was a miserable failure. The Court room was not half full. It wasn't half as large as the American meeting on Tuesday night—although during all Tuesday afternoon and evening it was raining hard. Locofocism is dead and buried in good old Bedford County. Requiescat in pace.

THE LOST CHILDREN.

Up to the time of our going to press, the two little sons of Mr. Samuel Cox, of Union Township, who were lost in the Allegheny Mountain, on yesterday two weeks ago, have not yet been found. There were hundreds from Bedford, Cambria, Blair and Somerset Counties, all last and this week, engaged in the search. On Sunday last, it is estimated that there were at least two thousand persons on the search. There were about eighty out from this Borough at one time alone. The greatest feeling is manifested in that section, and, in fact, in every part of this county and the farmers are neglecting all their spring work to engage in the hunt. The determination of all appears to be, to find the poor little unfortunate ones, dead or alive. We sincerely condole with the afflicted parents in this heartrending affair—more sorrowful to them, than death to their little ones, under ordinary circumstances, would be. We would still advise the search to be continued, so long as there is the least prospect of finding them.

A HARD CASE.—The Petersburg Gazette, alluding to the difficulty experienced by the Locofocos in finding grounds for opposing Mr. Fillmore, remarks:

The truth is, Mr. Fillmore, we must confess, is rather a hard case. Almost any other man has some vulnerable point, personally or politically, which might be successfully assailed. But his exalted private character, his unyielding integrity, and his consistent, patriotic, and national course, while President of the United States, are familiar to the country, and the scurrilous and abusive mode of warfare usually resorted to by anti-Americanism will prove unavailing. The divines of Abolitionism won't do this time. It is a little too stale to be relished even by the unsuspecting and credulous portion of the party. The people at large will treat so unjust and groundless an imputation with the scorn and contempt it deserves.

The Locos also pretend to believe that Mr. Fillmore will not accept the nomination. Let them not say that flattering unctious to their souls, for as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow, Millard Fillmore will be the standard bearer of the American Party in the coming contest.

AMERICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to notice a very large and respectable meeting of the American party of Bedford County, convened in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was organized by the appointment of JOSEPH DULL, Esq., of Juniata Township, as President, and DAVID MILLER, Esq., of Harrison Tp., MOSES WISSEGARVER, Esq., of Bedford Tp., ROBERT GIBSON, Esq., of Bedford Borough, JOHN McILVAINE, of East Providence Tp., and THOMAS BLACKBURN of St. Clair Tp., were chosen Vice Presidents, and Geo. W. Haushalter, Esq., of East Providence, and Wm. Overacker, of Colerain, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, and also to appoint Congressional and Legislative conferees, and a County Committee for the ensuing year. The meeting was addressed by Hon. FR. JORDAN, in his usual forcible and eloquent manner. He reviewed the principles of the two parties, in a national point of view, and showed conclusively that it is the duty of all patriots to unite in advancing our patriotic cause. He also touched largely on State politics, and showed very clearly that the last Legislature was prodigal and extravagant in its expenditure of the treasure of the people. He was frequently and enthusiastically cheered throughout his entire speech, which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery. The meeting was very large and the Court House crowded notwithstanding it rained very hard all the time. All admit that it was a great deal larger than the Locofoco meeting of the night before.

The following is the Report of the Committee: Resolved, That in Mass Meeting assembled, we hereby cordially endorse and ratify the American nominations for President and Vice President of these United States. That in Millard Fillmore we recognize the sound, patriotic and enlightened statesman, whose private character, and long record of public services, rendered to his native State and the Union, are without a blot; and in whom the people of the United States have the highest evidence of fitness for the Presidency in this: that he has been well tried and never found wanting. That in Andrew J. Donelson we have a candidate for Vice President whose early training, unquestioned integrity, and past public services, furnish ample assurance that he is worthy of the place for which his friends have put him in nomination.

Resolved, That we do not feel called upon at this time to reiterate our fidelity to the great and oft repeated principles of the American party; or to declare in detail the reasons for our utter hostility to the present national administration, which in its zeal to secure foreign influence and foreign votes has recklessly trampled upon the rights of native born citizens, and which has forgotten alike the precepts of our fathers, and the interests of our common country by its mad endeavors to force slavery into the free territories of the Union by the most flagrant violations of good faith, by fraud and by force.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in endorsing the official conduct of his excellency James Pollock, Governor of this Commonwealth, and of his official associates in the administration of State affairs. That their purity of purpose, integrity of action, economy of the public funds, and uniform regard for the honor and interest of the Keystone State, justly entitle them to the regard and confidence of every good citizen.

Resolved, That we regard the sale of the public works of the State, and especially of what is called the Main Line of the State improvements, as imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public morality and pecuniary advantage; and that our political adversaries in holding on to this never ceasing source of public indebtedness, and partisan favoritism and profligacy have so disregarded public sentiment, and the best interests of the State, as to falsify all their professions of economy and reform, and to justify expose them to the united opposition of all patriotic citizens.—That on these public works swarms of office holders are annually pensioned on the public treasury to eat out the substance of our taxpayers; large fortunes continue to be amassed in a few years by unscrupulous employees; and so far from there being any prospect of redress, the last Legislature voted down all offers for the lease or sale of these public works, increased the number of officers thereupon, raised the salaries thereof, created a new office at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, thus aggravating all the evils heretofore existing.

Resolved, That David Over, Wm. Ritchie and John McIlvaine be, and they are hereby appointed Congressional Conferees, to meet like conferees from the other counties in this Congressional district, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to put in nomination a suitable candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That Geo. W. Williams, Geo. D. Shack and Daniel Washbaugh be, and they are hereby appointed Representative Conferees to meet like conferees from the counties of Cambria and Fulton, to put in nomination suitable candidates for the Legislature; and that said conferees, together with the Congressional Conferees above named, have authority to appoint substitutes, in case of their sickness or inability to attend.

Resolved, That Francis Jordan, Henry Nicodemus, Peter H. Shires, B. F. Harry and John Taylor, be, and they are hereby appointed a County Committee, with the usual powers in like cases.

WISCONSIN.—The telegraph report that we published some three or four weeks ago to the effect that the American State Council of Wisconsin had repudiated the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson is contradicted, the report now being that Wisconsin has ratified the nominations of the American party, and that she will give them a hearty support in November. So note it.

Foreign Votes.

It is a startling fact that of the 1,707 administration votes given in Hartford, Connecticut, at the late State election, 1,100 of them were those of foreigners, chiefly Irishmen; and of the 2,300 votes of the same character given in New Haven, more than 1,500 were Irishmen, Germans, &c.

The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph noticing this fact, very appropriately remarks that—"Well might Mr. WALKER exclaim, as he did most eloquently, in the House a few days ago.

"Sir, we need the inculcation of a stronger nationalism—a more jealous watchfulness of our institutions and privileges; a strong nationality is natural, its cultivation politic. Under the Roman republic this national sentiment, this jealousy of nationality bespoke itself in the various laws guarding Roman privileges from the intrusive grasp of foreigners and aliens. No alien, no stranger to the soil could hold one rood of that Roman mother earth. No stranger enjoyed even the most partial privilege, except through the solemn adoption of the august Senate. Rome was invincible in arms, public virtue, wisdom and policy, and produced individual character which Christianity has scarce surpassed until she spread herself out over Europe, Asia Africa and the islands of the sea," corrupting, diluting, and finally destroying her nationality, and the boasted title of "citizen of Rome" became a sneer and a reproach.

In Greece, nativity to the soul was in itself a patent of nobility. To the mothers and daughters of Greece alone belonged the golden grasshopper, the significant symbol of autochthonous descent. And in the sublime theory, divine in its grandeur, how intense is the nationalism! Nationality, the strongest instincts of human heart, was seized upon and used as the means of publishing to the nations the great variety of the universe, the power and unity of God.

"The wide-world over" he also said "whatever is cheap is little valued—that which is easily won rarely commands the strife of a noble soul." This is true to the letter, and it is one reason why we value our birthright so little that we are willing to share it in common with, or confer it upon all the felons and scoundrels of Europe alone, but of the whole world.

Mob and Riot in Erie!

On Saturday last our citizens were shocked by the intelligence, that a mob had collected in Erie on the previous night and destroyed the Constitution Printing Office, and committed other disgraceful outrages. It seems, from what we can learn, that a son of John H. Walker, Esq., met a brother named Cochran, (who had committed an aggravated assault and battery on his father, Mr. W., about a year ago, for which he was fined thirty dollars!) in or near the Constitution office last Friday, when they got into a fight. It is said Cochran got the worst of it. In the evening the old Court House bell was rung, a large crowd soon gathered, and Cochran addressed the mob in an excited manner, when they proceeded to the Constitution Printing Office, broke down the doors, carried out the presses, types, paper, in short all the contents of the buildings, including a Law Library belonging to Mr. Johnson, the editor, and piled them in front of the building and applied a torch to them!—All Mr. J.'s valuable papers—private and professional—were destroyed. Not satisfied with this, the mob literally cut down the building itself, a two storied frame, belonging to Mr. Johnson, leaving it a complete mass of ruins.

After this "glorious victory," the mob proceeded to the editor's house, and notwithstanding his wife had only been confined a few days before, stones were dashed in at the windows and the inmates terribly frightened by the yells of the crowd outside. The houses of Mr. Tracy, a prominent railroad man, and of John H. Walker, Esq., were next attacked, the shutters broken in and the glass shattered by balls fired into the rooms! The inmates escaped with their lives by a miracle.

During all these outrages, the Mayor, the Sheriff, and the Police were not to be found—not an effort was made by them to stay the wild fury of the mob. These shocking acts will create a thrill of indignation over the whole country. Whatever sympathy may have existed for the alleged wrongs of the Erieans, such wanton outrages will scatter it to the winds.—Crawford Democrat.

MEXICO.—The Steamship Texas arrived at New Orleans has brought Vera Cruz dates to the 22d ult. The whole country was in the unusual state of entire quietude. The Bishop of Puebla had refused to comply with the decree sequestrating the church property. The reason which he alleges in justification of this course is that the canons of the church are opposed to the execution of any such measure, and clearly intimates that excommunication and the thunders of the Vatican may be the consequence if the policy is pursued. Senor Casacola, the chief officer entrusted with the duty of enforcing the decree, not only protests against the act, but has thrown up his commission. Several notaries have been arrested for in-

subordination, on the ground that they refuse to assist the Government, and have expressed their determination to side with the clergy. The Government, however, was firm in its determination to carry the decree into effect, and it was believed would be supported by the great body of the people. The fugitive partisans of Maro in the States of Mexico and Michoacan had offered to place themselves at the disposal of the Government, if clemency would be extended to them. The rebellion had been entirely smothered in these States. The papers say nothing of the conditions of their submission. A doubtful rumor prevailed that very serious difficulties had arisen between the Mexican Government and nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps.

OUR POSITION.—Having received assurances from a source entitled to confidence, that Mr. Fillmore will accept the nomination which has been tendered him, on terms entirely safe and satisfactory to the South and just to every portion of the Union, we this morning run up to our masthead his name and that of Mr. Donelson, the latter having already signified his acceptance.—We take this step upon our own responsibility, and without a suggestion from any quarter, our information being such as to leave us no longer in doubt as to the course which Mr. Fillmore will pursue. We are satisfied moreover that the ticket presented is acceptable, not only to the American party, but to conservative men, irrespective of party, whether at the South or the North. We shall give hereafter the reasons which have influenced us to this step. For the present we would say we do not support Mr. Fillmore merely as the nominee of an American Convention, nor yet as an old Whig of the Clay and Webster school but upon the broad and all sufficient ground of his tried and true ability, his unflinching honesty of purpose, and his devotion to the Constitution and the Union, as shown and illustrated by his past model administration.—Saxton's Republican.

Latest from Mexico.

From our New Orleans exchanges, up to the evening of the 15th, we obtain further information concerning the state of affairs in Mexico.

The close of the Revolution.

The news from Mexico informs us of the close of the late revolution in that country. President Comonfort has been triumphant at Puebla, where the rebel army had surrendered at discretion, and where the rebel generals, chiefs and officers have been reduced to the ranks as private soldiers.—Whether this decree will be practically carried out may be doubted; but from the public honors showered on the President on his return to the capital, on the 24 inst, it is evident that the blow struck at the privileges of the military, has been received with universal favor. We may expect a large number of those rebel officers soon to visit our city, as it is said some fifty of them have been exiled.

But the most important decree is that of the 31st of March, dated at Puebla, in which the clergy are accused of having taken part in the revolution and the ecclesiastical property of that Diocese, amounting to thirty or forty millions of dollars, is seized to pay the expenses and damages of the war and to pension the widows, orphans and wounded. This is the first blow struck directly at the church property, and as such is one of the most important acts ever recorded in the history of Mexico.

The different States of that Republic seem to be quiet at present. How long this repose may continue is uncertain.

From the Amer. Banner and Defender.

"Americans are Cowards and sons of Cowards." Some weeks ago, we called for the data in connection with this expression, used by the Boston Pilot towards the American people. Our Boston "SHUFFLER" furnished us the evidence shortly after but we now notice that Br. Farwell, of the Boston Patriot, gives the extract, verbatim. Here it is.

If the party of burglars so rampant in the city of Penn., and in the city of Rip Van Winkle, possessed as much brains collectively as a Choctaw Senate, when by their council fire, they could hear that their very existence as a nation depends on the Irish population of this country.

It becomes any American to taunt Irishmen on the score of bravery. Native courage is commodity that abets yet to be proved to exist. The flag of America is not yet seventy years old, and thrice NATIVE sons of America have deserted it. Therefore we advise these COWARDS, and SONS OF COWARDS, to boast moderately. As shop-keepers, they are excellent as merchants, enterprising and persevering, as assured, they have no equals in the world 'as soldiers, every native ought to belong to the Peace Society!"

CAMPBELL AND STRYCHNINE.—The beneficial effects of campbor, as an antidote to strychnine, are illustrated in a case reported by Dr. Tewksbury, of Portland, Maine. It appears that a boy was seized with convulsions, and it was ascertained that he had just eaten a biscuit, picked up at the door of an eating house, that was made for the purpose of killing rats, and contained about one and a half grains of strychnine. The boy's spasms were so severe that im-

mediate death was inevitable, though all the usual remedies were resorted to. Campbor could not be introduced into the stomach on account of the continued lockjaw. Accordingly strong injections of campbor were used, and the body immersed in a hot camphor bath, and in a few hours the boy was comparatively well.

THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE.—After viewing the many persons talked for Presidential candidates, the Palmer (Mass.) Journal closes as follows:

"In looking over the list of proposed candidates, we see none that we should prefer to the nominee of the American party—Millard Fillmore. For soundness of principles, correctness of example, and purity of political character, none can be pointed out who will excel him. Should he accept the nomination tendered him, declaring himself in favor of true Americanism, it will not be inconsistent with the principles we profess, to give him our support."

Interesting from Central America.

DESERTION OF COL. SCHLESSINGER.—BLOODY BATTLE BETWEEN WALKER AND THE COSTA RICANS.

The steamer Orizaba has arrived at New York with San Juan dates to the 21st. The defeat of Col. Schlessinger at Santa Rosa is confirmed. About 70 of his men are reported missing. During his trial before the court martial and while on parole he deserted, and it is supposed went over to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them before the battle!

On the 7th inst. the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with a force of 2,000 men and on the 11th Gen. Walker attacked them. After a fight of seventeen hours he was obliged to abandon the city for want of ammunition. The loss of the Costa Ricans is said to be six hundred killed and a large number wounded. Walker's loss is set down at between fifty and sixty killed and about 80 wounded and missing. Among the killed is Col. Marchado, the commander of the native forces.

The El Nicaraguense, Walker's organ, claims this affair as a glorious victory. It was said that the Costa Ricans had taken possession of Virgin Bay and fired indiscriminately on every person they saw there, killing eight or ten Americans in the employ of the Transit Company.

On the 10th inst. Lieut. Green, with fifteen men, had an encounter with about 200 Costa Ricans, killing 27 and dispersing the rest, whilst the American loss was only one killed and two wounded.

It was reported that Walker intended to attack the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay about the 25th, having 1,000 Americans and 1,200 natives under his command. With the exception of a few prominent men in the former legitimate party, the Nicaraguans acted with Walker.

The States of Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala are said to be in favor of peace and will not invade Nicaragua. They received the commissions from Nicaragua in friendly spirit and had discontinued the enlistment of troops and disbanded some of their new levies.

An intercepted correspondence between the British government and Costa Rica, in which the former agreed to contribute two thousand stand of arms to the latter, caused much excitement among the Americans composing Walker's army. A number of Minnie rifles were captured from the Costa Ricans at Rivas, and several Englishmen and Frenchmen were observed in the army. The letter making this offer of arms or muskets is from the foreign office of Great Britain to E. Wallerstein, the Consul General of Costa Rica. There are several other letters, one of which was from Mr. Molony, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, informing his government of recent letters received from the governments of Great Britain and France, in which great sympathy is felt for the General American States in general. Another informs the government of Costa Rica that an English fleet will be immediately sent to the Pacific coast of Costa Rica.

The British frigate Eurydice was the only vessel at San Juan, Her boats were constantly on duty watching the movements of the Americans. The American passengers who came down the river were prohibited by them from going on shore.

An official bulletin, issued by Gen. Mora, declared that all filibusters taken with arms in their hands would be put to death; but that all who had not used arms against Costa Rica, and gave themselves up to the officers of the Costa Rican army, would be pardoned. Appended to this paper was a list of seventeen of Col. Schlessinger's party who were taken and shot. They were mostly Irishmen and Germans, only two were Americans.

Affidavits in respect to the indiscriminate slaughter of American citizens at Virgin Bay and the destruction of the property of the Transit Company by the Costa Ricans having been made, Mr. Wheeler addressed a strong protest to Gen. Mora, not only against such conduct, but against such conduct, but against the threat to drive Americans from Costa Rica and Nicaragua; and unless explained and atoned for decided measures on the part of the U. S. government were threatened by Mr. Wheeler.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The battle is represented to have been severe and desperate. A letter says:

"Walker could not have had in the field a force exceeding six or seven hundred men. He acted during the entire action with the greatest coolness—exhibiting no fears as to the result."

The following is a list of Walker's killed and wounded:

Killed.—Lieut. Morgan, Aid-de-Camp to the General; Captains Houston and Clinton.

Wounded.—Capt. Cook; Lieut. Gist; Lieut. Jones, and Sergeant Sarsfield.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

Killed.—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Kellet, Privates John Brindley, J. M. Jennings, J. H. Lane, Wm. Gould, Geo. M. Dickerson.

Wounded.—Privates Joseph Springer, C. M. Terry, (wounded accidentally on the return march.) 1st Lieut. Jas. C. Jamerson, Private Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams.

FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

Killed.—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lyons,—Rorrer, Bradley, Stone, Sergeant Wm. Mcarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates, Captain Harrell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, Whites, Barstow, Knox, Logan, Le Clerc, Steiner, Dart, Davidson, Barr, Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurtry, Duncan, Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, DeLaney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hurnsban, Townsend, Nitty, Winechester.

Wounded.—Sergeant A. Pittman; privates S. Kipp, George Cook, T. Lane, Lieuts. Leonard, Porter, Ayers; Corporal Chandler; privates Ashbro, H. Hodgson, M. Captain Cayce, Lieut. Latimer; privates Wolf, Banker; Sergeant Hutchings private Bulger, Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan; privates J. Miller, Brimer, Jones; Sergeants Dunning, Halliday; privates Barus, Farney, Williams, Langsdale, Cody, Litt, Miller; Jones, James, Sna fire, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dohlan, Furguson.

Missing.—A. Du Jan, L. Pache; privates Augustus, Jackson, Gleason, Geary, Gilligan, Henry, Wilson, Moony, Gray, Cody.

Killed.—Privates Eldridge, Malholland; Sergeant Stock; privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Esste, Edwards.

Wounded.—Privates Howell, Leslie, Lockwood, Sergeant Meator, Second Lieut. Anderson, Corporal Whiting.

Missing.—Corporal Rodon; privates Strawhouse, Jeandrew, Hackley, Reeves.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

Killed.—Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieut. W. Winters, private Scott.

Wounded.—Sergeants Cornif, Evelyn; privates Laney, Barry, McPard, Howard.

El Nicaraguense of April 19th has the following:

The brutality of the Costa Ricans after the fight has never been surpassed in modern warfare. General Walker, on his departure from Rivas, was compelled to leave a portion of his wounded (they had been declared mortally wounded by the surgeons) in one of the churches. These men were butchered by the Costa Ricans in the most cold blooded manner. The Costa Ricans admit 450 wounded in battle. On the 13th inst. a courier reached Granada from Rivas, who stated that the enemy had thrown many of the dead bodies into wells, but were not able to dispose of one third killed in the battle, and that the atmosphere had become so infected from their decomposition that the cholera broke out on the 15th in its most violent character. Many of the Costa Ricans had died, others were suffering from the disease, and the troops were leaving the city terror stricken. Gen. Mora, it was reported, was one of the victims of cholera.

The Americans murdered by the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay were Michel Lang, P. Malone, T. Walsh, Thomas Haugan and Thomas Loyd, New York, and in the service of the Transit Company; Mr. Wilson, of Easton, Pa., in the service of a hotel; a boy from New York, name unknown; A. Lad, from California, owner of a saw mill; and a Mr. Kenan, from Pennsylvania. Michael Rathford, of Jersey city, and Charles Hatchery, of Pa., were wounded. It was this outrage that induced Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, to protest against it in the name of the United States. The parties massacred, he declares, had nothing to do with the filibusters, and he adds that the outrage must be atoned for, or the United States will certainly vindicate its honor.

Philip Egan Toothly was also taken prisoner and condemned at the same time, but his punishment was changed to imprisonment because he was the correspondent of the N. Orleans Crescent.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

NEARLY TWO BLOCKS OF HOUSES IN THE HEART OF THE CITY DESTROYED.

Loss Estimated at \$1,000,000.

ONE FIREMAN KILLED—ANOTHER MORTALLY STABBED.

A most destructive fire broke out in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock. It commenced in Messrs. Jessup & Moore's paper warehouse, in North street, below Sixth, and spread rapidly, before a furious northwest gale, to Commerce street, and thence through to Market street, consuming also all the buildings on the eastern side of Sixth street, from North to Marke-

street. We gather the following particulars from the Enquirer of Thursday:

At about a quarter past one o'clock the interior of the walls of Messrs. Jessup & Moore's store fell in with a tremendous crash. It is reported that several persons were badly injured.

The flames then extended into Commerce street, destroying the packing-box manufactory of Mr. Supple, and also several adjoining buildings, Messrs. C. C. Davis, and Mooney & Co., looking glass manufacturers, were among the sufferers on Commerce street.

The fire crossed into Sixth street, and the wire cage manufactory of Mr. James P. Fennel, at the corner of Sixth and Farmer streets, took fire.

2 A. M.—The fire has extended south to Market street. The large building occupied by Messrs. Wilcox & Co., No. 229, as a straw bonnet manufactory, is entirely destroyed. The Merchants' Eating Saloon has in a great measure shared the same fate.

The elegant warehouse of Messrs. Caleb Cope & Co., and that adjoining on the westward, on Market street, was a mass of fire. Soon afterwards the front walls, with the floors, and their heavy stocks of valuable goods, fell inward with a fearful crash, driving an immense volume of flames across the full width of Market street, and setting fire to the market house roof and stall, immediately adjacent. Several persons who had stationed themselves upon the roof and on the lower side of the street, (which is at least sixty feet wide,) made very narrow escapes from the devouring element.

An instance of daring tenacity was exhibited by several firemen, who ascended the cupola of the hotel the fire was at its hottest determined to save the valuable clock which ornaments that structure. It strikes the one quarter hours, and is the only one of the kind, we believe in the City.

Never has it been our lot to witness a spectacle of more terrific grandeur. The air was filled with dense flying clouds, which caught up and reflected the light of the conflagration, until the vast space occupied by the central part of the city was fully illuminated, and the smallest print could be read with ease many squares from the site of disaster. The State House, Girard Bank, Jayne's Buildings, the Exchange, and in fact every prominent point, was bathed in the unvaried glare.

The stores in Market street consumed were occupied as follows: Messrs. Bagley, Woodward & Co., grocers; Wilcox, Rodgers & Fedley, straw goods, Lewick, Raisen & Co., boots and shoes; Fairbanks' patent scales warehouse; Wm. A. Eversly's office; a new store building by Caleb Cope; Wm. W. Knight's hardware store; Fellers & Pennock's leather store; Wickersham & Son's, iron rolling.

On Sixth street the sufferers are F. H. Shoemaker, tailor; J. W. Williams, stationer; C. C. Shoemaker, tailor; E. M. Hollingsworth, stationer; George Bruder's shoe store; Dr. T. Cooke, druggist; John Buer, pianos; J. D. Williams carver; J. M. Kelly, tailor; Henry Zennet, tinman; Pennybacker Flynn, grocers; Robt McKimley conveyancer; Fisher & Brother, publishers; M. C. Peterman's hotel; Bertram & Co., perfumery; Wallborn & Co., furnishing store; R. C. Wright & Co., clothing; S. B. Moore, trimmings; Mrs. Harrington, sugars; Robert Clark, Stoves.

Most of the Houses on Sixth street were also occupied in part as dwellings and very little furniture was saved.

The Commerce street sufferers are C. C. Davis, paper store; John Tenck & Sons' grocers' cooper shop; Myener & Supple's box makers; Samuel Croft, coppermith.

On Ninth street the store of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, were the fire commenced and five adjoining buildings were consumed.

John R. Groff, a fireman, and one of the Mexican volunteers, was killed by the falling of the walls at the fire. Two or three other persons are missing, and supposed to have been crushed.

The new store belonging to Caleb Cope had been leased to Messrs. Truitt & brothers, who had some \$25,000 worth of hardware stored in it. The building was valued at \$75,000.—On St. James street, west of Sixth street a number of small dwellings, a German tavern, and a large school house belonging to the Society of Friends were destroyed.

During the fire James Bartley, a member of the Franklin Hose Company, was stabbed in an affray with the Moyamensing Hose. The latter company had been out of service several years, but was called out by the chief engineer. Bartley is not expected to survive.

P. S.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, extra, of yesterday afternoon, says that forty stores and dwellings were consumed, and it estimates the loss at over \$1,000,000. Many of the stores were of great value. The Bulletin says:

Every building on the north side of Market street, from the unfinished iron structure at No. 219, to Sixth street, is in ruins, and most of the houses on the east side of Sixth street to North street are down. The western ends of North and Commerce streets are in ruins, while ugly gaps "are made in the blocks south and west of this" "blocks" described. The Bulletin also states that burning flakes fell, at an early hour yesterday morning, upon the roof of the silk and fancy goods establishment of Messrs. John Kunkel