

# COURIER.

Terre-Haute, Ind.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1833.

The Editor of the Courier is at present absent on business connected with the duties of his office. On his return, due notice will be taken of his "friend," the Editor of the "Free Press."

We understand, says the Richmond Enquirer, that Peter V. Daniel, Esq. has declined the appointment of Attorney General of the United States, which has been tendered to him by the President.

The reader will find in this paper, the proceedings of a public meeting, held in Evansville, on the 21st inst. at which it was resolved to instruct the Representative and Senator of that county to procure the passage of a law incorporating a company for the erection of a Rail Road from Evansville, on the Ohio river, to intersect the contemplated Canal, at or near the mouth of Tippecanoe river, on the Wabash. Would it not be wise to call a meeting of the citizens of Terre Haute, on this important subject, so intimately connected with the prosperity of this town, and the whole valley of the Wabash?

We insert to day, by request, the proceedings of a meeting of individuals, styled by themselves, "Democratic Republicans," held in this place on Saturday last.

With the motives of the gentlemen who composed that meeting, we have nothing to do—we did not attend, ourselves, and consequently have nothing but rumor upon which to form an opinion as to the object they have in view—all of them we are proud to number in the list of those we call our friends, but as faithful chroniclers of passing events, we feel ourselves compelled to say, that so far as we are enabled to judge, we can see no possible good that will result to our State, either at home or abroad, by removing our present Chief Magistrate, than whom, we have never had one more able or efficient, and substituting in his stead, an individual whom the people know nothing about, merely because he happens to agree in politics, with the dominant party for the time being.

Agreeably to previous notice given, the Democratic Republicans met at the court-house, in Terre-Haute, on Saturday the 23d day of Nov. to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 21st Monday of December next—J. B. JENCKS, Esq. was called to the chair, and Doct. E. V. BALL appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the contemplated Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 21st Monday in December next, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and that we urge the propriety of the State Convention, appointing Delegates to attend a National Convention at such time and place as the Democratic party of the Union may think proper.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all just and honorable measures in furthering the views of the Democratic party; and for the purpose of carrying the above views into effect, we do hereby appoint Wm. Wines and Ralph Wilson as Delegates to represent this meeting in the State Convention.

J. B. JENCKS, Chairman.  
E. V. BALL, Secretary.

Chief Justice Marshall.—Mr. John Bailey, Chairman of the Anti-Masonic Convention, addressed a note to the venerable J. Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, requesting his opinion on the Masonic Institution. The following is the concluding part of his reply:

"Although I attach no importance to the opinions I may entertain respecting Masonry, yet I ought not to refuse, on application, to disavow any expressions which may be ascribed to me, that I ever used. I have said that I always understood to his obligations as a citizen to the laws, but have never affirmed that there was any positive good or ill in the institution itself.

"The resolution also enquires 'whether, as the friend and nephew of Washington, I have in my possession or recollection, any knowledge of any acts of General Washington, or any documents written by him to masonic bodies approving of masonry?'"

The papers of General Washington were restored, many years past, to my lamented friend, his nephew, and are now, I believe, in the possession of Mr. Sparks. I do not recollect any document respecting masonry, nor do I recollect ever to have heard him utter a syllable on the subject. Such a document, however, not being of a character to make any impression at the subject, may have passed from my memory."

With great respect, I am, Sir, your obt. serv't.  
J. MARSHALL.

To JOHN BAILEY, Esq.

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Evansville and its vicinity, held in pursuance of public notice, on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1833—Wm. LEWIS was called to the chair and FRANCIS LEWIS appointed Secretary. Whereupon, the object of the meeting being explained, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative, be respectively instructed to use their best endeavors to obtain a Charter for the purpose of incorporating a company for the erection of a Rail Road from Evansville via Princeton, Vincennes, Terre Haute, and thence to connect with the contemplated Canal, at or near the mouth of Tippecanoe River.

Resolved, That while the citizens of Evansville and its vicinity will cheerfully acquiesce in any measure which the citizens of the Wabash and White River countries may adopt for the purpose of removing obstructions, or otherwise improving the navigation of those rivers, they at the same time solicit their co-operation in effecting the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative, be further instructed, to use their best endeavors for the passage of a memorial to Congress, praying the establishment of a Rail Road from Evansville, for the benefit of sick watermen, so that they may arrive at the place in indigent circumstances.

Resolved, That James Lewis, John Mitchell, John W. Lillenton, D. S. Lane, and R. M. Evans, be appointed a committee, to draft and forward a petition to our next Legislature, in behalf of the citizens of Evansville and its vicinity, in furtherance of the objects aforesaid.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editor of the Western Sun, the Vincennes Gazette, and the Wabash Courier, with a request that they give the same an insertion in their respective papers.

## FROM THE LOUISVILLE HERALD.

### EXECUTIVE USURPATIONS.

The power of the President of the United States, is becoming a subject of no little anxiety and alarm. There is no man, at all acquainted with its extent, who must not feel solicitude for the safety of our institutions. Heretofore, this power, being placed in the hands of honest, sober, and discreet men, has (through the mildness and wisdom with which it has been exercised) excited but little jealousy in the public mind. Indeed, its extent, or rather the excess to which it may be carried, seems never to have been brought fully into view, until it fell into the hands of this reckless and profligate administration. No one believed, until Jackson and his wicked counsellors rendered it no longer doubtful that the powers, legitimate or illegitimate, of the President of the United States, extended further than those of the King of England. But the problem has been so worked by the mischievous ingenuity of this administration that no man can longer doubt as to the *quod erat demonstrandum*.

What may not the President of the United States do in virtue of his office? The question is best answered by stating what he has done:

1. He has assumed and exercised the power of removing at his own will and pleasure all minor officers of the Federal Government in any way dependent upon or connected with the Executive Department, in order to make way for hungry partisans, or to appease vindictive passions. The long catalogue of heartless proscriptions bears ample testimony to the truth of this charge. The effect is, to make his will the paramount rule of conduct with all such who hold a public trust.

2. He has assumed and exercised the power of controlling the public press, by establishing a system of rewards and punishments among editors of papers, proscribing his opponents and promoting his partisans; thus squandering the public treasure, and perverting the public trusts to purposes altogether private and personal. The history of the Globe, and a hundred others, affords abundant proof of this charge. The effect is, to draw around him and his power a knot of mercenary hirelings, and to bend to his will the pillars of our liberty—a free and independent press.

3. He has assumed and exercised the power of settling the rules of social intercourse, and dictating the law to private association. The dissolution of his Cabinet without a solitary reason of a public nature, testifies amply to the truth of this charge. The effect is to make his will the standard of moral virtue and the rule of individual intercourse.

4. He has assumed and exercised the power of directing the most important elections of the people in the several States. His letter to Grundy, (to say nothing of the working of his hundred secret agents,) affords the strongest evidence of the truth of this charge. The effect is, to substitute his will for the free and unbought suffrages of the people, and whom they should choose as his successor; and has moreover, abused the patronage of his office to advance those ends. The public and published expressions of his wishes during the last election, and the more recent declarations in favor of Martin Van Buren, sufficiently attest the truth of this charge. The effect is to prostitute the Presidency into an electioneering machine,—to make his will the measure of gratification, and to convert our Government into something worse than a hereditary aristocracy.

5. He has assumed and exercised the power of putting at naught the authority of the other branches of the government, both legislative and judicial. His veto of the bank bill, (to go no further,) proves the truth of this charge: for in that message the principle is distinctly asserted, that though an act, in defiance of his negative, were passed by the constitutional majority of both Houses of Congress, and sanctioned by one court, that he would not be bound to give it effect, unless it pleased him. The effect is, to substitute his arbitrary will for the constitution of the country, and to trample under foot every limitation which has been placed by the people on his power. In other words, to make his ungovernable will the only measure of his ungovernable power.

6. He has assumed and exercised the power of directing the elections of corporate bodies; and virtually of appointing the officers. The threat that he would veto any appropriation made by Congress in aid of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, until the stockholders removed a meritorious man, and substituted a creature of his own; and the subsequent removal of C. Mercer without a solitary reason assign and the election of J. H. Eaton, utter destitute of every qualification, demonstrate the truth of this charge. The effect is, to make his will the supreme law in matters with which he may choose to intermeddle; and arbitrarily to apportion the emoluments and honors due only to service and experience, as rewards to his retainers and parasites.

7. He has assumed and exercised the power of instituting foreign missions, and appointing officers, not only without the advice and consent of his constitutional advisers, but in direct opposition to their most solemn and repeated protests. The cases of the Turkish ministers, and of Samuel Gwin, leave no doubt as to the truth of this charge. The effect is, to bring into conflict, the rights and dignity of the Senate, and the pleasure of its members in submission to his will, and to make his will paramount to the sacred obligations of the constitution.

8. He has assumed and exercised the power of dismissing military and naval officers at pleasure; not only without the ordinary constitutional tribunals, but in defiance of their acquittals. The case of R. B. Ran-

dolph (not to mention others,) furnishes ample truth to this charge. The effect is, to bring into subjection to his will the whole of the naval and military power of the country; for it is manifest without the aid of the conclusive argument of 'PRESALE,' that if the commissioners of our military and naval officers depend entirely upon his will, the SWORD of the country is entirely in his own hands.

10. He has assumed and exercised the power of controlling the public treasure in his own way, regardless alike of the rights and wishes of congress, and the integrity and pleaded faith of the people. The case of the bank deposits is conclusive as to the truth of the charge. The effect is to get the PURSE as well as the SWORD in his own hands, and with them to establish the despotism of his own will, upon the ruins of the constitution and liberties of the country.

Among the rumors at Washington, we find the following in the Intelligencer.

There is a rumor in circulation, entitled to the respect of credit, that the Secretary of the Treasury has apprised the President that he finds he cannot get along with his administration of the Finances, now that the Treasury is deprived of the services of the Bank of the United States. It is even rumored that already the folly of the change in the Government deposits has become so apparent, that they are to be restored! Our readers will not understand us as vouching for the truth of these rumors, which come thick and fast one upon another. When we believe them, we shall plainly tell them so. For the present, we doubt whether the Treasury has yet had a taste of the quality of its new financial agents; it happening very fortunately for the Government that there are funds still in the Bank of the United States to be drawn upon. When the time comes for drawing on the pet banks, we shall see how they will bear it, and how the Secretary of the Treasury will get along with them.

We stated a few days since, that the Legislature of Rhode Island had declared the election of Mr. Robbins, to the United States Senate, null and void; and had elected in his place a man of the name of Porter, a person busy in the matter at issue. This extraordinary act needs some explanation. It is known, perhaps, that the little State of Rhode Island has no constitution; it contents itself with a charter from one of the Charleses of England. Some time since, the Legislature passed what was denominated "a perpetuation act;" which declared that if there was no election of State Senators, Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by the people, then those already in power should hold office until an election should be had. This situation of affairs occurred in 1833, and of course the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senate continued, while a new canvass was carried on; meantime a choice of a new constitution was made, and composed of Jackson men and Anti-masons, that the perpetuation act was illegal; (unconstitutional it could not be,) and of course that the election of Mr. Asher Robbins was null and void. The editor of the Providence city Gazette argues, with great correctness, that if the action of the perpetuated Legislature was of no effect in the choice of Mr. Robbins, it was of course equally a nullity in the choice of Judges. Wherefore, he cautions the Sheriff of Providence county against executing the sentence of the Judge against two criminals, ordered by that court to be put to death.

The madness of the spirit which actuates leading politicians, who have recently acquired power under the name of Jacksonism, has no parallel in history; hitherto, something has been offered as an excuse for a strange act; but now the bold and the most destructive means is achieved without a regard to a single consequence. The placing of a Jackson vote in the Senate of the United States is deemed an end sufficient to sanctify the most culpable means. All order—all precedent—all propriety is outraged; and it is scarcely probable that the act will receive a public censure.—U. S. Gazette.

We have seen in several collar presser's insinuations that Mr. Clay's visit to the city, was a hostile movement on his part towards Mr. Webster, and was so considered by that statesman. Those who make assertions in the public prints know of the loftiness of character which distinguishes great men, long attached to nothing in common but a thirst for power, they acquire a habit of believing that truly great men are naturally jealous each other; and imagine that every person of similar attainments is of necessity a rival. They think there is no friendship but that founded on prospect of gain, and they know nothing of gratitude and the definition given by the Frenchman, viz: that "it is a lively sense of favors to come;" and of consequence they think that each exalted statesman must seek the destruction of his followers, and that all he must regard as open rebuke. Such men know nothing of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, whose flight is so high that they are not annoyed with the petty conflicts of the filthy birds of lower reach, who live in incessant squabble for garbage. U. S. Gazette.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says, "One of our worthy citizens, a mechanic, still occupies, in cross-street, the very same house in which he lived and was sitting by his fire, at the time the bell of the 'Old Brick' rang the alarm of the Boston Massacre, on the evening of the 5th of March, 1770; and that there are other families in that city, some of whose members are 80 or 90 years of age, who have always occupied where they now reside."

## Weekly Compend.

Gov. Marcy, of New York, has issued a Proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 5th day of December next, as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.

One of 1585 of the population of France is deaf and dumb; in Russia, one in 1548; in the United States, one in 1538.

A suit for seduction and breach of marriage contract, was brought by Miss Margaret Duckworth, before a late Court in Cumberland, Md. against a Mr. Brant. The jury returned a verdict for three hundred dollars damages in favor of the plaintiff.

The committee appointed by citizens of New York, to accompany Mr. Clay to Providence, have presented to Captain Bunker and Macey, of the steamboat President, a present of a suit of clothes, each, as a testimony of thanks to those officers for their attention to Mr. Clay, during the passage.

The arrival, at Paris, of Edward Livingston, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, to the Court of St. Cloud, is announced in the Paris papers of the 21st Sept.

The Scarlet Fever is extending its ravages in Kingston, N. C. There is scarcely a family in which the younger branches have not been attacked, and the obituary list contains a great number of deaths by that disease.

A convention of delegates from all the counties of Pennsylvania, north of the Alleghany river, will be held at Meadville, on the third Wednesday of the present month, for the purpose of devising the most efficient means to obtain an extension of the Pennsylvania Canal to the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie. Mercer, Erie, and Crawford Counties have already elected delegates.

The expediency of petitioning Congress to establish a National Road from Augusta, Me. to the Canada line, is undergoing discussion.

The assistant Postmaster at Camden, Me. has attached the property of Mr. Mitchell, the Postmaster at Portland, and bound him over for trial on a suit for \$10,000, for maliciously charging the Camden Postmaster with stealing from the mail.

An Everlasting Good Remedy.—A contemporary paper advertises a patent medicine, which, to be of any use, the advertiser says, must be applied internally and eternally.

A severe frost covered the country in the vicinity of Mobile, on the 22d inst. The Advertiser, of that city, apprehends that it extended to the sugar plantations in Louisiana, and done injury to the planters.

The Mechanics of Wilkesbarre have held a meeting and agreed to interpose their veto against the introduction of foreign articles of merchandise, which come within the scope of their own manufactures.

It is stated that the Government of Great Britain has granted 1000 pounds per annum, towards the support of the Methodist missionaries in Canada.

It is said that at this time there are but five students in William and Mary College—one apiece for the Professors.

The New York Constellation and Atlas, have been united, and hereafter will be published on one sheet.

Specie.—The following is the amount of specie exported during the last week from Boston, viz: For Padang, \$50,000; Sumatra, \$22,000; Calcutta, \$14,000; Persia, \$4,320. Total, \$90,320. All the above was in silver, except \$9,600 which was in gold shipped to Calcutta.

A man and his wife, named Richardson, died of the cholera last summer, in the vicinity of Troy, Ohio, and on opening a bed belonging to the deceased, which had been sold at auction for 50 cents, it was found to contain a gold watch, several valuable medals, and other jewelry, which had been stolen four years ago. This fellow was appropriately named.

A premium of five hundred dollars, has been offered for the discovery of a new method of regulating steamboats, so that they should be able to run at a constant speed, and demonstrate the necessity.

From a Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1833.  
I have read your article in the Intelligencer of yesterday, in relation to the difficulties under the new Bank arrangements. How far the rumor to which you refer has any foundation, I know not, but I incline to the opinion that, in a few weeks, if not now, it will be found to be a red herring.

A southern bank had a demand for 100,000 dollars in specie on the Bank of America, in this city. The Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, was in debt this sum, and the Bank of America called for the amount. The Girard Bank, through the assistance of the Treasury Department, called for the draft was given on Wednesday last to the Branch. The Cashier replied, that he would pay it in specie, if demanded, but that the local Banks were largely in debt, he would require the specie from them for the purpose. The consequence was, the "siller," remained untouched, and the Bank of America was left in statu quo, so far as their metallic capital was concerned.

During the week the Manhattan Bank made a call upon a local Bank for specie. The pet banks as you appropriately term them, will squeeze the Government to call for the funds which they are now collecting. Be assured, a storm in the money market is gathering. The rate of exchange I refer to local exchanges. He would be a good financier who could prophesy, with tolerable accuracy, the effect three months hence.

We had, last night, or rather this morning, a bad fire in Walker street. One house burnt to the ground, and several others injured.

About 10 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the lower hall of Holt's spacious hotel. The floor was taken up. It was laid on stone, and was found, from the fire below, to be nearly red hot. No material damage was sustained; but if it had happened in the night, from the great number of lodgers in the house, some lives would probably have been lost.

## ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Augusta, (Geo.) Chronicle says.—"It is stated by a gentleman just arrived in this city, from Alabama, that 400 of the Alabama soldiers were armed and encamped at the Pole Cat Springs, waiting the approach of the U. States troops, which (consisting of 150 men) had moved on towards that place, with the determination to expel them by force."

The Mobile Commercial Advertiser of a late date, (October 25,) furnishes the following much more satisfactory information:

"The report from a Columbus paper, that the troops from Fort Mitchell were to march immediately to expel the whites from the Creek territory, cannot be well founded. The troops are directed to aid the Marshal in his duties, and that officer has given public notice that the settlers will not be disturbed before the 15th of January. In the mean time we cannot but indulge the hope that the difficulties may, in some manner, be adjusted."

The notorious Mrs. Trollope was recently brought before the Bow Street police, and fined twenty-one shillings, for an assault on one of her servant girls. What would she have said had a lady of this country been taken before a magistrate for such an offence.

## FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

### RAIL-ROAD DISASTER.

We regret to state that a serious accident occurred yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the Camden and Albany rail-road. A train of three cars—the two first loaded with passengers, and the third containing baggage, were proceeding towards Philadelphia, between Hightstown and Spotsford, when one of the axles of the forward car (B) broke, and the (A) which was next in the rear, dashing against the former was thrown from the rails and upset, by which accident a passenger in the 2d car, Mr. J. C. Steadman, silver-smith, of Raleigh, N. C. was instantly killed, and fifteen others wounded, five or six of them severely. Among the wounded are Mr. C. Vanderbilt, and a Mrs. Bartlett and child—the child and one man, it is feared, mortally. The whole number of passengers in the second car was 25, including John Quincy Adams, who escaped unhurt, as did all those in the forward car.

### FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZ.

#### THE MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

We gather from the statements already published, that Mr. Lex, or Rex, of New Lebanon, probably of Ohio, was shockingly mangled, so much so that he could not be removed. Mrs. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C. her sister, and two children, were injured. Miss Bartlett had her arm fractured. Mrs. Bartlett is the lady of Lt. Bartlett U. S. N. They are at Congress Hall, in this city. The Rev. Mr. West, of Washington, D. C. had his leg broken; he is at the house of the Rev. Mr. Tyng. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, had his leg injured, though not broken, as at first supposed. He is at St. Louis Hotel.

Mr. Stedman, the gentleman who was killed, is said to have continued rational to the last. He gave directions with regard to his family, and the disposition of his property. He expressed his wish to die in Philadelphia, but when he found his final moments approaching, he prepared to meet his fate with tranquil resignation.

Hon. John Quincy Adams was among the passengers in the foremost car. He escaped without injury. A child had some of its bones dangerously fractured, and is not expected to survive. A Mr. Devous, of this city, was injured, though not dangerously. Capt. Vanderbilt, of the New Brunswick steam boat, was badly wounded in the back, and a gentleman near him had both his legs fractured.

It is probable that an investigation of this sad occurrence will be made, and the particulars formally reported. The speed of the train at the time was certainly unwarrantable, as was evinced by the inability of the engineer to stop the locomotive at once. Accidents of this kind are always liable to misrepresentation, but we hope it will be found that this disaster arose from no undue competition.

A friend who was present at the above accident, has furnished us with the following list of the persons injured:

Mr. James C. Stedman, of Raleigh, N. C. a jeweller, killed instantly. The only words he spoke were, "Oh my poor wife and children." Had a considerable sum of money in his possession.

Mr. Wells, Lebanon, Pa. both legs and both arms broken, also injured in the head. Not expected to recover.

Rev. John West, Newport, R. I. one leg broken, and injured in the head, back and shoulders.

Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, seriously injured in the thigh.

Mr. King, Newport, R. I. badly hurt in the back, head, and shoulders.

Dr. —, of Phillipsburgh, ribs broken and head injured, but was able to assist in dressing the wounds of his fellow sufferers.

Mr. Simon Dreyfous, of Philadelphia, injured in the back and head, not seriously.

Miss Whitehead, of Newport, R. I. one arm broken, and the head and face considerably bruised.

In her limbs, Mrs. Bartlett's infant child was seriously injured—not expected to recover.

The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions that Mrs. Bartlett and child, of Washington, and Mr. Charles of St. Louis, who were among those severely injured by the accident on the Amboy Rail Road, are so far recovered as to be out of danger.

### FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS BULLETIN.

#### LOSS OF THE STEAMERS BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARTIN.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

By the steamer Black Hawk, we learn that the steamers St. Martin and N. Brunswick, were consumed by fire, the former on the 31st and the latter on the 27th, and lives were lost on board the steam boat St. Martin. We are indebted to Captain Harlshorn, for the following extracts from his log book:

Extract from the log book of the steamer Black Hawk, P. S. Harlshorn, master, from Cincinnati.

Oct. 29th, 5 o'clock P. M. fell in with the wreck of the steam boat New Brunswick, with a full cargo, at the foot of Island 98; took on board one of her crew, from whom we learnt she took fire on the 28th, at 4 o'clock p. m. and was entirely consumed. No lives were lost, every thing belonging to the boat was entirely destroyed.

Further Extracts.—Loss of the steamer St. Martin. Oct. 31st, came in along side of the wreck of the St. Martin, about 2 miles above Donaldsonville—rendered all assistance possible to those who were saved. The St. Martin was from Bayou Sarah, bound to this place; had on board 500 bales cotton and 90 hds. sugar. She was discovered to be on fire at 12 o'clock (noon) and melancholy to relate, about 30 or 40 lives were lost. Of the number now collected are Capt. Cash, the Clerk, 2d mate, 2 cooks, the chamber maid; 2d steward and 5 firemen—of Passengers as far as can be ascertained Capt. Sengstack, N. N. Morse Esq. of New Orleans and servant, Mr. Allen, Mr. Wilks, of Bayou Sarah, and Lady, name unknown, and 3 slaves.—It is said by several of the Passengers that she had on board about \$50,000, belonging to some of the Banks in Orleans, which is lost.

### JOHN W. OWENS.

Clerk of the Steamer Black Hawk.

This sad disaster occurred from a parcel of moss taking fire, which was al-fusion.

The moment the alarm was given, there was a general rush to get into the small means of escape cut off. Mr. John F. Miller and Mr. Meimond, of this place, with several other gentlemen, swam a-lady, by getting upon a bale of cotton and floating down the river until taken off by a person from the shore. There were 80 persons on board, crew and passengers.

From a passenger we learn, that the scene was heartrending to the extreme. In fact he was, when we saw him, unable to state particulars. We hope to be able on our next publication, to give the names of the passengers that were lost.

### ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn from Capt. Boggs, of the Free Trader, from Florence, that the steamboat Illinois, Capt. Bell, on her way from St. Louis to this place, has met with one of those accidents so common to our steam-boats. A few days since—the day not precisely known—one of her boilers collapsed, and an explosion took place by which twenty eight persons were scalded to death and lost overboard. Capt. Boggs has furnished us with the following list of the dead and wounded. The accident took place in the Mississippi, about five miles above the Mouth of the Ohio:

James Trotter, cabin passenger, dead.  
Mr. Jones, deck do badly scalded  
S. Somerville, deck do slightly do  
L. D. Garrison, deck do do do  
S. M. Gray, deck do badly do  
P. Hendrickson, deck do do do  
J. McKnight, cabin do do do  
D. A. Fullerton, deck do do do  
Wm. Harrington, do do do do  
Mr. Harrington & child, deck, badly do  
Mrs. Hendrickson and three children, dead  
H. Patterson badly scalded  
James Emerson, dead  
Mrs. Wolford, scalded  
Thomas Archer do do do  
D. Decker, a girl, lost overboard  
John Gibson, badly scalded,  
Thomas Alexander, do do  
Ambrose Garrett, dead  
Mr. McGary's three children, dead  
Two other men lost overboard.

It is reported that the steamboat Bonnets O'Blue, on her way from N. Orleans to Nashville, has been scinged and sunk.

### FROM THE NATCHES STANDARD.

#### THE ARRIVAL.

We announced in our paper of Oct. 26, the arrival at this port, of the British barque Mary, from Liverpool, loaded principally with salt. We understand that a great proportion of her inward cargo is sold, and that nearly all of her outward is engaged. She will leave here about the 26th of November, for Liverpool. It was a happy coincidence.—The arrival of the British vessel, Mary from the very port to which our American ship was about to sail.

#### THE DEPARTURE.

The ship St. Louis sailed from this port on Saturday evening last, with a full cargo of cotton for Liverpool. On her leaving the port, salutes were exchanged between the citizens of Natchez and the captain and crew of the Mary. The St. Louis was towed down by the "Walk-in-the-Water." The sight was as novel as it was interesting. The steamboat was heavily loaded with cotton bales, which gave the appearance of a floating battery. She took twenty-seven hundred bales of cotton on board. A speedy arrival of the St. Louis at Liverpool, and a prosperous termination of her enterprise is most heartily desired by all friends to the agricultural and commercial interests of Mississippi.

The local banks find it difficult to pay the balance due the Bank of the United States. And even one of the new favorites of "the Government" notwithstanding that it has been constituted one of the keepers of the public treasure, found it inconvenient to pay its debt a day or two ago, and the consequence was, it was obliged to these. The Girard Bank owed the United States Bank a balance of two hundred thousand dollars, for which payment was requested. The Girard Bank prayed for delay, but the U. States due, and declined the request. In this dilemma, Bank had recourse to a draft from the Treasury Department, of 500,000 dollars—which it seems to have prepared and procured for the emergency,—of course leaving a balance in its own favor of three hundred thousand dollars—which the mother Bank paid. The fact here to be noticed is this. By an illegal removal of the deposits, "the government" already finds itself compelled to resort to another illegal act to sustain the credit of its new deposit banks. So that the public money is now "being" used—not for the legitimate purpose of the government—but to enable the favorite local Banks to meet their engagements! Congress will have a searching operation" to perform.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The following notice confirms the information of the unhappy condition of the Post Office Establishment:

### LYNCHBURG, Nov. 4.

#### NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

We have received information that the Post Office Department has determined to deprive Lynchburg of its daily mail. The reason for this determination, we learn, is that the Department finds itself unable to meet its expenditures by its current income and is therefore compelled either to lessen the mail facilities now enjoyed by certain portions of the country, or to apply to Congress for an appropriation from the Treasury; and it has determined very wisely, we think, upon the former course. At a time when the national coffers are overflowing with money, and it seems to puzzle our statesmen to find proper objects on which to expend the surplus revenue, it seems strange that the benefits of the mail establishment are to be abridged, upon a plea of want of funds. A remonstrance against the contemplated change will be handed to our citizens to-day for signature.—Virginia.

We doubt whether this reduction of mail facilities is exactly the remedy for the exhaustion under which the Post Office treasury is suffering. It reminds one of the proverb of shutting the stable door after the horse is gone. Undoubtedly, as the Virginian suggests, the Government is able to make good the deficiency, and unquestionably will do it as soon as the amount is ascertained, whether it be a hundred thousand or a million of dollars.—It will only be paying so much for the cost of an experiment in the way of Reform.—Contractors with the Government for carrying the mails have the faith of the Government not to be made or allowed to suffer from a defalcation in the revenue of any department of the Government. The mails must continue to be regularly carried, whether the admitted deficiency of revenue be great or small.—Not. Ind.

A fire recently occurred at Norfolk, Va. which destroyed eighteen houses. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.