

Shoaling.—The little village of Test, in France, situated in the Bay of Biscay, from a place where mirth and contentment once reigned, has been changed into a scene of lamentation and woe. Seventy-eight of its hardy inhabitants embarked on the 28th of March last, in six fishing vessels, to pursue their ordinary occupation of fishing. A violent storm came on, against which they struggled for several days, but the boats at length foundered and every individual perished. Twelve of these unfortunate men were unmarried, and fifty-five were heads of families, who have left one hundred and sixty orphans.

It is predicted by some of the "knowing ones," that William IV. of England is the last king that she will ever own.

A convict in the New York state Prison, named Condict, made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to escape last week; it had well nigh succeeded.

The Emperor Charlemagne's Bible was sold at auction recently in London for fifteen lbs. sterling!

Paris is tranquil—a downright miracle; Holland looks warlike—another.

Pick up the fragments.—Married in Johnsville, (Ill.) Mr. Jno. F. Pick to Miss Lucretia Engauent.

Louisiana contains 31,000,000 acres of land; sixteen millions of which are unsurveyed.

It is always term-time in the court of conscience.

Speculation—a word that sometimes begins with its second letter.

Mr. Wm. Pearce, a respected citizen of Hamilton, (N. Y.) and a church member, committed suicide on the 31st ult.

Thos. Winteringer, charged with the murder of Jesse Christian in Wheeling, (Va.) was on the 28th ult. found guilty as indicted.

Great rejoicings took place in Baltimore on Saturday evening, on receipt of the news of the passage of the great internal improvement bill by the legislature of Maryland.

From October last to the present time 75,000 emigrants have arrived.

The court house and jail in Clinton county (N. Y.) were totally destroyed by fire on the 17th inst.

We find the following sentiments in the Sunday News, and their justness entitles them to all the currency which the Courier can give them.

It is an unquestionable truth that "party is the madness of many for the gain of the few."

"There never was," says the News, "a more correct observation. We only wish that the people generally could be convinced of its truth."

Brawling demagogues and selfish politicians would then be compelled to pursue some honest means of obtaining a livelihood, & the public would be relieved of a set of bloodsuckers, who batten upon the ignorance and passions of the people."

Phil. Saturday Cour.

From the Louisville Gazette.

STEAM BOAT—DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Below we give a letter from the clerk of the Rob Roy, detailing the consequences of the late disaster it met with on the 9th inst. a few miles above Columbia:

STEAM BOAT ROB ROY, Columbia, Ark. 16th June, 1836.

Gentlemen:—I regret that duty requires from us an expose of facts most appalling to the human feelings. The steamboat Rob Roy, H. Finden master, left New Orleans on Sunday the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock, bound for Louisville, and proceeded on her voyage, performing well, touching at the different points when business required, until Thursday evening, the 9th instant, at 6 o'clock, at a point four miles above this place (Columbia) one of the flues in the harbor boiler collapsed tearing from the boiler head at both ends, the steam and water rushed out carried every thing before it, fore and aft. To give a description of the suffering and destruction would be impossible.

Annexed you will find a list of names, and the condition of the wounded and dead.

The engineer on watch Mr. Thos. Brown, says, the water was above the upper cocks in each of the side boilers, which is evident from the manner the flues collapsed, being from the side, and not from top to bottom as is the case when caused by want of water. The engine had been stopped to oil the wrist and hip bilge pump. The time from making off and letting on steam, was not more than two minutes. The boat was run a shore as soon as practicable, and every possible exertion was used by the passengers, physicians of Columbia, and boats crew to relieve the sufferers.

At 3 o'clock the North America, Capt. Breiden, came alongside, and towed us to this place. The sufferers are all as comfortable as circumstances can render—in good houses, five doctors in attendance. The number now lost and dead, is 17. How many more will die we cannot say.

BOAT'S CREW.

Names. Residence. Remarks.

Levi Jackson, carp'r, Jeffersonville, dead.

Jno. Shane cabin boy Louisville do.

Jno. Lowndes deck hand Beaver slightly scald'd

Felix Davis fireman col. Jeffersonville dead

Chas. Lowd " Boston slightly

J. Fletcher " Virginia do.

Geo. Williams " col. Cincinnati lost

DECK PASSENGERS.

Henry Snodgrass Park co. Ia. badly

Levi Hamblin Dearborn co. Ia. do.

Jno. O'Brien Ireland dead

Wm. Lynch Cincinnati do.

P. W. Banta Madison, Ia. do.

Michael Reagan Ireland do.

—Hentry Louisville, slightly

John Cavanaugh, Ireland, dead

Wm. Spears Pittsburgh badly

W. Southworth New York slightly

John Genard Ireland badly

E. Ford Boston, slightly

Richard Fulton Indiana, do.

Wm. Reagan, Scott co. Mo. badly

R. A. Braden Law'rence co. Tenn. do.

Mrs. Braden & 2 child'n, do. dead

W. McCreary, Scott co. Mo. slightly

Tilden Hogg, Randolph, badly

Sam. Vincent, Highland creek, lost

For names not known, lost

The Robinson is alongside and a thousand things to do. We will be ready to go ahead on one wheel or with three boilers by the

time the Splendid comes along, and she will likely assist us to the mouth of Ohio, from there we will try to dig along. We are very deep—nothing injured except the boiler of the boat; freight not injured. In great haste, B. W. MARTIN, clerk.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton, proceeded to consider the bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Mr. Nicholas moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report an organization precisely similar to that which was adopted for the peace establishment in 1815. A long and able discussion ensued. Mr. Calhoun called for a division of the question, so as to take the question first on the recommitment generally, and afterwards on the instructions. Mr. Benton protested against the recommitment. The question on the instructions then coming up, Mr. Clay said, that he thought it unnecessary to go into a general discussion of the necessity of increasing the army. No senator would hold himself committed by instructions, when the whole question of the policy of any increase shall come up for discussion. He smiled at the picture which had been drawn of our danger. One would have supposed that all at once a gallant nation of some millions had been suddenly precipitated on our frontier, instead of a few miserable Indians. He saw no necessity for any increase of the army. The question was then taken on the instructions, and decided as follows: YEAS—messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, King, of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Porter, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—18. NAYS—messrs. Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendershott, Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—15.

Louisville Journal.

The United States house of representatives continued in session from 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the 9th inst. to 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the next day. The National Intelligencer says, that this was absolutely without a precedent in our history if not in all the history of legislation. Many of the members, at the dead hour of the night, were dragged from their beds by the sergeant-at-arms to replenish the house and enable it to keep a quorum. The object of the majority in these very extraordinary proceedings was to force through the house the bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas, into the Union.

Lou. Jour.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.—The following correspondence has, at our request, been handed up for publication. The president of the United States, it appears, refuses to accept the proffered services of the Kentuckians for the suppression of the hostilities of the Indians.

This determination on the part of the executive is deserving of the severest reprobation. It comes from no motive of patriotism—from no consideration connected with the general welfare. A short time ago, the public authorities of Florida, casting their eyes abroad throughout the whole Union, and duly considering the experience and skill of the citizens of each state in Indian warfare, determined to repose their hopes upon Kentucky, and invoked her and her alone to furnish them with a volunteer regiment to aid them in their perils.

The Kentuckians, ever ready to rush to the battle-field when the safety of their brethren is at stake, chivalrously resolved to comply instantly with the invocation, but resolved on it, only to be mortified by a notification from president Jackson, that he has men enough, from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, and that the services of the Kentuckians, be the wishes of the people of Florida what they may, are not wanted and will not be accepted. The citizens of Kentucky have never been much in the habit of asking favors from the general government; they did think, however, that they might without presumption, solicit the privilege of fighting their country's enemies—but even this poor boon, it seems, is denied them.

We are requested by gen. Chambers to tender his warmest thanks to the many gallant spirits, who have made known to him their desire to accompany him in his expedition to Florida in the event of the acceptance to their services. He would have been proud and happy to lead such men to victory.

Louisville Journal.

Louisville, 2d June, 1836.

To the president of the United States:

Sir—Having noticed a request made by the governor of Florida, for 1200 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, and feeling a deep sympathy for the distressed and bleeding inhabitants of that territory, as also for those of the states of Alabama and Georgia, I have signified my willingness, through the public press, to take command of such a force, provided we should be received by the general government, and suitable arrangements made for our support, &c. I should therefore be pleased to learn from you whether the proposed measure meet your approbation, and if so, whether we can be received by the general government.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CHAMBERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 11, 1836.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the president has referred to this department your letter to him of the 2d inst. together with one from Mr. Penn on the subject of raising 1200 mounted men in Kentucky.

I am directed by the president to express to you his thanks for your patriotic offer, and to inform you that, should circumstances require it, it shall be accepted. This it is deemed inexpedient now to do, because it is believed that the force, for the raising of which in Geo. Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida, measures were some time since taken, will be more than sufficient to suppress the present hostilities of the Indians, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Very respectfully your most obdt. serv't.

LEW. CASS

GEO. W. CHAMBERS, Esq. Louisville, Ky.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Baltimore papers give further intelligence relative to the movements of the Creeks. The United States agent, col. J. B. Hogan, has been dismissed from his agency in the Creek nation. The removal of the Indians is to be a military operation, and to be effected with as little delay as possible. On the first inst. six companies of Artillery arrived in Augusta, Georgia, and took their line of march immediately for fort Mitchell. Four other companies of Artillery were looked for daily. The Marines were also expected to arrive soon. The following extract of a letter from gen. Scott, dated Savannah, May 22d, we find in the Richmond Enquirer. The editor of that paper says, that it was written with no view to publication—*Lou. Jour.*

"I have just landed here from St. Augustine, which place I left suddenly yesterday morning. On the night of the 20th, a letter reached me from the secretary of war, requiring me to hasten to the Creek country. The letter went by mistake with many others, to a small town (Newmansville) in the interior of Florida, 35 miles north of fort Drane. It was heard of accidentally, and an express sent, &c. Its date is April 15th. I go in the morning, by steam to Augusta, and thence, without delay, via Milledgeville, to the Creek nation. Thank God! here an enemy may be reached, perhaps 10,000 strong! Nothing is wanted but a sufficient force; and the Georgians and Alabamians are assembling. I may have every thing to create in regard to subsistence, and every thing to organize. So much the better—I like difficulties, and I hope to know how to conquer them. One of these difficulties is to conquer the prejudice excited against me by the publication of my letter of the 30th ult. in which I ask for 3000 good troops, and volunteers. Very well—I will, by the truth, conquer the Creeks too. I think the thing is in me—I feel so—it shall be done.

"Thank God again! I am nearly well. By the time I arrive at Augusta, I shall be able to ride 40, or march 30 miles a day on foot. Thank God! for a good constitution and a cheerful mind. Both shall be devoted to the country—body and soul.

"I have not a staff officer with me—save paymaster Kirby, and he is a good quartermaster-general. Inspector-general, and adjutant-general. I am also without money to establish despots of subsistence, &c. &c. Some regulars are coming from the north I could not take one from Florida."

Extract of a letter from capt. Page to general Gibson, dated

"Fort Mitchell, Ala. 26th May, 1836.

I have endeavored to watch the movements of the Indians for the last ten days. I have sent several runners to reconnoitre; by so doing, ascertained all their movements. There are three parties; one headed by Ne-he-mico, one by Ne-he-mathia, and the other by Jim Henry. The latter party have been endeavoring to cross the Chattahoochee river, to get to Florida. Fortunately, it has rained every day for the last eight days, and raised the river so that they cannot get over at present. General McDougald has arrived and assumed the command. he will start the troops at once. My object is to keep these rascals hemmed in till gen. Jessup arrives. If he was here at this time, I could get on my horse, and in 2 hours time show the camp of the hostile Indians, and call forth by name every leader. Jim Henry is very uneasy, is the reason he wants to make off. Ne-he-mico sent from his camp seven stage horses; this is paramount to a back out. This I stated in my communication before the war commenced would be his course, knowing his character—I sent to Ne-he-mathia the other day, to try and find out what his strength was, but he is too great a general for me, no information could be gained; his men are too well drilled to communicate any thing. He sent me word he would meet our troops at the Euchee swamp, or back of Mr. Cook's, on the old road. Fight was the word with him, and he intended to have one. Ne-he-mico, I said, wanted to back out; but it was no the case with him. I told him we were not prepared to meet him at either of these points at this time, but assured him if he would hold on for a short time, we would meet him on his own ground, and give him an opportunity for a fight. They are trembling at this time. It will never answer for these people, after they have ruined the whole country for 50 miles round, and murdered so many families, to be permitted to give up till they are whipped.

I am anxious for the arrival of gen. Jessup, for I am sure many of these murderers and plunderers will endeavor to come forward and surrender. Several whom I know have been guilty of murder have sent me word it was their wish; but I sent them word I could not promise them protection knowing them to be murderers. I think the war will not be of long duration, if the Georgia militia will keep them from crossing the river, which I shall exert myself to have done.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JOHN PAGE.

Cap. Sup. Creeks.

Brig. gen. George Gibson,

Com'g gen. Subsistence.

CONGRESS.—In the senate, on Saturday the 11th, Mr. Lion offered a resolution calling for information on the subject of depredations committed on an individual by the Mexicans.

On motion of Mr. Ewing of Ohio, the senate took up the bill to change the mode of conducting the sales of public lands, and it was postponed till Wednesday, and made the special order for that day.

Mr. Crittenden moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen had been ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Crittenden stated his object to be to strike out the words "rafts, flats," so as to exempt them from the tax of twenty cents per month for each person employed in navigating such craft. After some observations from Mr. Davis and Mr. Porter, the motion to reconsider was agreed to. Mr. Crittenden explained that he desired to amend the bill in the manner he had indicated. He wished the navigators of the flat boats and rafts to have the benefit of the hospital fund; but he thought this small charity might be allowed them without imposing any tax. It was melancholy to see the decay of this mode of navigation. Time was when the flat boats moved in stately grandeur down the Ohio, the monarch of the stream; but now the few of this kind of craft left were glad to sink out of the way of the steamboats which had usurped their sovereignty. It was a melancholy illustration of the mode in which old things are giving place to new. Mr. Davis replied that the whole proceeds furnished by the west towards the fund last year, was \$4,000. The committee had been satisfied that some negligence existed. There were facts to prove that the collector at Louisville had received between 5,000 and \$6,000 for the fund, but had rendered no account whatever. How much further this intelligence had extended could not now be known. He was happy to say that the treasury department had in this case removed the collector, and appointed another in his room. Mr. Crittenden moved a proviso to attach the object he contemplated. Mr. Hendricks desired the adoption of the proviso, and did not feel disposed to vote for the bill unless something of the kind should be inserted. Mr. Linn wished to offer an amendment as soon as it should be in order. The proviso was then agreed to. Mr. Linn then moved his amendment, providing an appropriation for the erection of hospitals at such points in the west as the secretary of the treasury may indicate. Mr. Davis replied that only three hospitals had as yet been erected in the United States. Where there are no hospitals, there have been contracts with individuals for the purpose of taking care of any sick or disabled seamen which may require such care. He thought it might be desirable to increase the number of hospitals, but he was not now prepared to decide where they would be erected. He recommended the withdrawal of the amendment, and expressed a hope that a liberal sum might be voted in the appropriation bill for the purpose of putting up hospitals. The amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Clay concurred in the object of the senator from Missouri, believing that the Western waters had a strong claim on the liberality of the government. A liberal appropriation ought to be made, but as it was suggested that the object might be attained in another way, he would not press the proposition. The bill was reported as amended, and the amendment was concurred in. After some further conversation between Mr. Hendrick, Mr. Lion, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Davis, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Louisville Journal.

Among the many atrocities of Mr. Biddle's Monster, there is one, that throws all the rest into the shade. The horrible creature actually lets her notes command a premium of from two and a half to three per cent. in various parts of the Union!!! Is it that "Ratburglary?"—*Lou. Jour.*

Advertisement.—One great cause of the commercial prosperity of New York, is the practice prevalent among the merchants, of advertising their goods in the newspapers; an example which might be followed, with great advantage in any place.

Taken up

BY Silas W. Sever, living in Cotton township, Switzerland county, Ind., on the 1st day June 1836.

a Gray Mare colt,

with a strip on its face, no other mark or brands perceivable—supposed to be three year old, and appraised to twenty eight dollars, by John B and R. Ben Boyd, before me this 5th day of June.

June 9 1835. JOSEPH CULP, J. R.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having taken out letters to administration on the estate of MOSES CHAMBERLIN, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, and persons having claim against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, the estate is thought to be insolvent.

JAMES CHAMBERLIN, adm'r.

May 20.

BLANK DEEDS

for sale at this office.