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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1850.

THE LOUISE CASE.—THE FREE TRADER, with becoming mystery, asserts that the finding of the indictments against Governor Quitman and Judge Smith, "is at its utmost assumption on the part of that body—the Grand Jury of Louisiana." As the results either of the Free Trader must have better than the public the evidence on which the Grand Jury acted, we, for ourselves, ought at once to yield our faith. We are inclined to think the best mode of repelling this infamous assumption will be for those gentlemen to stand their trial with the other equally respectable citizens who have been indicted. Gentlemen of high character in this State are in the same predicament; and the Delta intimates that no less a personage than a member of the Cabinet is implicated! It is the first duty of a good citizen to sustain the administration of the laws, be the penalty what it may. This denunciation of the tribunals of the land may suit the taste of public feelings in Mississippi, but it finds no sympathy in a State distinguished for its devotion to law and order. Can the editor of the Free Trader tell us the present value of Cuba stock? Common fame says there is a large quantity of it in the Natchez market.

KENDALL'S HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—The Albany Evening Journal says: "We met our friend G. W. Kendall, Esq., of the New Orleans Picayune, a few days since at the Astor House, and had the pleasure of looking at his forthcoming 'History of the Mexican War,' in sheets. It is indeed, as has been anticipated, a superb book. Its illustrations are magnificent."

THE COUNTRY LIBRARY EVENING.—The Complimentary Concert to Mr. Wyman, called forth a large audience last night at Lyceum Hall, and the entertainment of the evening was of the very gratifying character. Under cover of the musical enjoyment of the season, there was nothing that resembled a "show" in the whole performance; but a sprightliness and vivacity evinced, to dwell amid every thing musical. The performance by Mr. Wyman himself, the violin was superb. The "Carnival of Venice" received enthusiastic applause, and deservedly so, for the interesting way handled by the hand of a master, and melody emerged every string. Mr. Dulan, who made his bow in our city as a tenor, received a warm greeting (the "Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee" was sung with that exquisite pathos and skill which so peculiarly belongs to the subject of this gentleman. He was encored, and cheerfully responded to the call, a wishes of the audience. Mr. John's elocution upon the piano, was remarkably good, and Mr. Hewitt, of the Orleans, acquitted himself well.

The new instrument Forrest's Salons, or which Mr. Wyman performs, is really a wonderful affair—not the collection of levers and sticks of which it is composed, but the music which seems to dwell within them. The execution was original and literally rendered out of Pandemonium difficult part. Talking of Pandemonium and the pains we must say that we never witnessed a "good scene." Farewell to Gilbert—to all who manufacture wooden legs (very in our good cause) The sufferers age has come—pins, wood and cane tubes have passed the day!

THE FAVORITES.—"Good the Enough" was admirably performed last night. The report is general that Placide did not sing the verses, being out one of the old English Ballads. His company rendered their much better than the little Frenchman's voice that evening. Another winter we hope he will give more of his time to the legitimate Drama—neglect the dancing entertainment, and forgetting the dresses of the day assume.

THE NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The Baltimore American of the 17th says:

It is expected that the route to California through Nicaragua will be in operation some two months hence. The steamships Crescent City and Empire City are to run between New York and San Juan. The river San Juan and the lake Nicaragua are to be navigated by steamboats of light draft, to the town of Nicaragua, distant fourteen miles from the Pacific, which distance will be traversed on land by means of carriages. By the time that these arrangements are completed, the steamships New Orleans and Sarah Sands will connect with the Crescent City and Empire City on the Pacific, and run regularly on that ocean to San Francisco—thus making the trip. A transcontinental company between New York and California by that route. Four additional steamboats are intended to be placed on the Pacific side. This route, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific and California, will be about one thousand miles shorter than that by the Isthmus of Panama.

MCKEAN BUCHANAN.—The first appearance of Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia did not draw a very full house, so says the Philadelphia Sun, a paper, however, warm in his praise.

SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT—*Letter from Daniel Webster.*—The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, at Boston, seems to have been a brilliant affair. Edward Everett delivered the oration, which is said to have been one of his happiest efforts. It is published entire in the Boston papers. Mr. Everett commences by a comparison of the condition of things on the spot at this day and that presented on the 17th June, 1775. He gives a rapid sketch of the principal incidents of the battle, and alludes to the important influence produced by its result upon the revolutionary war. He briefly reviews the causes which led to the Declaration of Independence, and compares the ease with which the new governments were established here, with the disastrous experiments of other nations; shows that the ends of the revolution were not fully accomplished until the Union of the States was formed; that this Union, which is the source of all their prosperity, was the necessary result of their condition; and that, among other important considerations, its preservation is essential to the spread of the principles of peace. The orator refers to the great changes which are going on in human affairs, to the influence of our example on foreign nations, and closes with a patriotic exhortation to the people of this country to emulate the example of their sires.

A splendid public dinner was given afterwards. Among the letters from invited guests who could not be present, was the following from Mr. Webster:

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1850.

GENTLEMEN—You cannot doubt that it would afford me the highest pleasure to be at Charlestown on the 17th instant, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In addition to the great interest which the occasion itself would have, I should, I take it, be glad to have an opportunity of saying a few words to my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, now or will undoubtedly meet together on that day, for the last time, in a mass meeting. These words would be few; but they would express what I think to be the duty of every Massachusetts man and every true American in the duty of adhering to the country, and they would express from a heart full of anxiety, yet full of hope, for the future, but for the immediate future; and from a spirit resolute in the face of all perils, and confident of personal consequences, to have every thing to do with the Constitution, the laws, the peace of the Union, as it is, in order that they may be all enjoyed, whatever occurs, and in order that every family I pass, and every man I meet, may be, as I hope, North and South, united among the number of extreme favorites and the Christians of their country, and say the plague.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your civility and kindness, and remain with high respect,

Your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman, etc.

Bunker Hill Monument—May it crumble to the dust, before it shall look down upon a country dishonored, enslaved, and ruled, to the breaking up, by sacrilegious hands, of that Union which has secured to liberty, blessed its prosperity, and spread its glory and renown throughout the world.

GEN. WOOL is named as a democratic candidate for the Governorship of the State of New York.

PENSION CLAIMS.—The Baltimore Sun of the 19th gives the following:

We learn that an affair of an unusual character took place at the Antietam Iron Works, near Sharpsburg, in Washington county, Md., during last week. The facts, as they reach us from an authentic source, are as follows:

"A gentleman had created a portion of the Works, and in the course of his proceedings, had become in some manner involved by his contract; and on Wednesday last, a mortgage was made and recorded, to secure a Boston house who had advanced a considerable sum in the matter, one of the partners being present with a legal adviser from the city. On the strength of the mortgage, and a confession of judgement, the mortgagee, in company with the Sheriff, proceeded to the Works to make a levy on the property, when the hands employed, to the number of some two or three hundred, thinking it appears had not been paid off for some time, rose under great excitement, and, with serious threats against the parties, compelled them to desist from their purpose; and on their retiring to a house in the neighborhood, held them in durance until they telegraphed from Harper's Ferry to friends in Baltimore to send up funds to pay them off.

"And in conformity with this resolution, the parties were actually kept in durance from Wednesday evening until Friday evening, and that with full knowledge of the Sheriff of the county. The funds were sent up in compliance with the demands of the workmen, they were paid off, and the parties released."

VERY RIDICULOUS.—A dispatch from Washington, dated the 19th says:

Senator Benton appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, and made complaint of an attempted assassination by General Foote upon him, the said Benton, in the Senate Chamber.

A number of Senators were summoned to-day, to appear before the Grand Inquest, and testify in regard to the matter. The occasion which gave rise to this charge you are already familiar with.

A number of emancipated slaves from Maryland, on their way to Indiana, passed through Pittsburgh on the 20th.

Liberia and Its Destinies.

LIBERIA.—The New York State Colonization Society has resolved, in view of the need of men in Liberia, and the number of applicants seeking a passage thither, to furnish $1500 to aid the expedition of July 1st, by the Liberia Packet; and to forward $500 for securing the purchase of Gallinas River and territory, the location so notorious for slave trading.

The humanity of the Abolitionists to the Colonization Scheme is the strongest proof that their sympathy with the slave is the effect of bad passions. Once establish the Republic of Liberia on a firm basis and thousands of the free colored people would emigrate, and the number of emancipated slaves by greatly increased. Now, owners are unwilling to bestow the curse of freedom on slaves who must emigrate to a rigorous climate unvisited to them, while the supposed hardships of African life deter both master and slave from that refuge.

If the abolitionists would only expend their money in sending off to Liberia free people, or fairly emancipated slaves, they would much sooner accomplish their desired object—and that, too, in a manner not interfering with the rights or prejudices of the Southern States. At the same time, they would promote in the only effectual manner the suppression of the African slave trade. It is through the aid of the arts that the barbarian of Africa is to be dispelled. It is commerce.

"That softens human rock work into man."

When the ports of the slavers shall be converted into Liberian villages, and the inhabitants of the "bush" learn that the produce of human labor are made profitable, then the sale of human muscles,—then land not till then, will come the terrible traffic.

We have read lately with much interest, an unpretending little volume, by an officer of the American Navy, styled, "Journal of an African Cruiser." The statements of the author may be relied on for their fairness. He does not paint Liberia as a new Paradise, but represents it as possessing all the inconvenience of a new country. But surely the thousands of strong men who, in this country, though nominally free, are slaves morally, socially and politically, ought eagerly to seek a country which promises to them true freedom and equality.

Slowly and painfully modern enterprise is following the labyrinth of African geography, and, in the course of time, the mystery of the interior of that continent will be cleared up. It is scarcely possible that this immense continent is only one desert of burning sand, fringed with here and there a narrow skirt of cultivated soil. The earth was made for man, and it scarcely comports with the benevolence and wisdom of the Creator, that so large a portion of it should be unfit for the use of the master he has ordained. If the millions which the British Government has expended in vain attempts to suppress the slave trade, or to solve the recondite riddle of the North-west passage—if those had been expended in the exploration of the African Desert, the jurisdiction of cultivated intellect would have been extended, the stock of human knowledge enlarged, the amount of human comfort increased, and, not least, new and vast markets opened for cotton goods! Just think, giving, or rather selling, a shirt a piece to each of the Africans who *must* live there, (though we have not found them yet,) how that would increase the number of spindles and raise the price of cotton. Lowell spinners and Louisiana planters would reap the profits.

But seriously, it is through Liberia that Central Africa must be reached. Park, and Ledyard, and the Landers, and a host of others, *whites*, have fallen in the effort; but only to her own son will the dread Sphinx reveal the secret which for so many cycles of centuries she has kept within her own bosom. Only to her own child will she lift the veil which conceals her dread features. An African explorer must complete the work, which has defied all European courage and science.

Speaking of the African trade, it is proper to notice a series of extremely elaborate articles in the United Service Journal, written in favor of keeping up the African blockade. The writer examines the evidence, on which the committee reported against the continuance of the squadron, and concludes that this opinion is unsustained by that evidence. It is true that the trade has not been *suppressed*, but it has received a serious check; and the introduction of steamers in lieu of sail vessels and the destruction of the slave factories on the coast, together with encouragement to colonies of blacks, would break it up altogether. To withdraw the blockade, imperfect as it is, would revive the trade with more activity than ever. Within two years the number of slaves captured is 176, and that of negroes 15,462. The effect of the blockade has been to enhance the price of slaves in Cuba and the Brazils 300 and 400 per cent. above the old prices. The increased number of slaves imported, is attributed by many of the witnesses to the low rate of duties imposed on the sugar, the product of countries permitting the slave trade. The profits held out the inducement to procure the laborers at any hazard. By treaty, between Great Britain and Brazil and Spain, the African slave trade has been prohibited in their dominions for the last twenty years; and, yet they disregard all treaty stipulations. "On a full consideration of the subject, we are persuaded then, that setting the question of expense aside, a steam force on the coast of Africa would be the most effective; and, in selecting steamers, small speedy vessels should be made choice of, and those on the screw-propeller principle, more particularly. An extension of our African territory must have a beneficial influence in forwarding the great object we have in view. By extending our sway, generally, we may look most effectually to civilize the barbarian tribes with whom we should come in contact; and, pushing our missions and schools far into the interior, we should spread the light of the gospel in every direction. At the same time every mile of seaboard, over which our flag should wave, would become forthwith sealed to the operations of the slave dealer. The plan of African colonization has this great recommendation, moreover, that we would find both France and America ready to cooperate with us in the undertaking. Already has France established herself on the Gabon; and *the coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, is studded with American settlements, springing from the parent State at Liberia.* The more numerous these colonies, the quicker will be the spread of Christianity; it will work its way, as it were by a thousand rills, into the very heart of Africa."

FRENCH CLAIMS PRIOR TO 1800.—We transcribe the following memorial to Congress from a lady of Philadelphia, in relation to the French Claims, as a single specimen of the delayed justice which has so disgraced our national legislation.

Respectfully to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorialist, being one of the original claimants for indemnity in the French Spoliation Bill, takes the liberty of offering her humble appeal, with others deeply interested, to the honorable body who hold the matter of legal decision in their power, and who can by weight reasoning in the justice of our claims, and by lofty and humane effort, restore to the widow and the orphan those rights from which they have been kept through long tedious years, amounting to *half a century*, darkened by penury, sorrow, and almost hopeless disappointment. And it is a subject of some pain and reflection, that hundreds of the original claimants have gone down to the shades of death in poverty, whose hearts and hopes would have been gladdened and made exulting by a favorable decision of July honor and justice to our oppressed country.

I was in my humble station a few years ago by one of your honorable body, stating myself the only surviving daughter of Mr. Boudinot, of the firm of Irvine & Shoemaker, merchants, of Philadelphia, my father and partner died within one week, in the year 'go, of the yellow fever—at least it was within a short time of each other.

Previous to my father's decease, he risked the bulk of his limited fortune in sending a cargo of suitable merchandise to the West Indies, and at the very time all produce was bringing the highest value in the market. It is needless to say the vessel was captured by the French, as this would be a natural supposition, since otherwise I should not appeal to your honorable body to be held in pitying considerations. My father, being a young beginner in the mercantile line, had with been ruined by this venture in speculative ambition, and I owned the loss of his little fortune on his death bed, being only old to leave his widow and orphan to struggle along in a cold, unfeeling world, under such limited provision. For many years have I, and a dear aged mother, looked forward with anxious hope and trembling solicitude, to the moment that would raise us above the stern realities of poverty, by obtaining possession of our just claims. But alas! she did not live to see the blessed favor, though she reached her 80th year—dying only a few months since; and now I only am left a solitary orphan, to humbly look up and appeal to those noble hearts who alone have the will and ability to do justice to the unfortunate in this all mom ntous matter. But I forseeing some the dark cloud of disappointment will roll back, and let the bright star of favorable decision, so long delayed, shine forth, to have been two prevalent in many a heart and sadly stricken heart. Then will we rejoice and bless those high, noble and patriotic minds, who have at last, in mercy, restored our rights, and kindly removed dishonorable reproach from our standard of national greatness and barren glory!

Yours, respectfully, MRS. RACHEL MAULE.

Residence, 501 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia.*

This memorial has been entrusted to the Hon. J. R. Chandler, who writes that he has great hope that the bill for the remuneration of the claimants for French spoliations prior to 1800, will become a law.

BALL AT HOLLYWOOD HOUSE.—A grand ball and supper was given at the Hollywood House, on Mobile Bay, on the evening of the 26th. The steamboat Farmer, with a fine band of music, left Mobile at 8 o'clock, landing passengers in time for the ball, and returning after supper. The excursion we understand, was a delightful one, and Freeman's reception of the party was in keeping with his ample ability to minister to their enjoyment.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS—*Important items.*—"X." of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 19th, says:

"Before any thing else is done, the soldiers of the war of 1812 will be provided with land warrants. It is nothing but just, that they who repelled foreign aggressions, should fare as well as those who aided in our conquests. The bill will undoubtedly pass both Houses, and—diminish the revenue *pro tanto*.

If the slavery bill is got out of the way, we shall have a substantial river and harbor bill, which will add some ten millions to our expenditures. Four millions less revenue, and ten millions additional expenditures, will require additional taxation, and we shall presently be obliged to look to the articles that can bear a higher duty, with a view to increased revenue. Coal and iron are among them certainly.

The Message of the President in regard to the Texan Commissioner at Santa Fe, has created quite a stir in the Senate. Texas is amply able to take care of herself, and will insist on her rights.—"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of War."

The Adjustment bill is now out of all danger in the House. If any one doubt it, let him watch the long faces of the free-soilers and a few of the impracticable southern ultras, and he will be satisfied that the Union is safe.

It is not true that Mr. Clay, as has been stated, immediately after the passage of the bill, will resign his seat in the Senate. If any resignations take place, it will be on the other end of the avenue. If any Senator resign, it must be Mr. Hale, whose occupation is gone forever. Other Senators terms expire on the 4th of March, 1851.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster will apply their energies to other topics which require adjustment, and which cannot be touched until the slavery question is disposed of. Among these are the tariff and the improvement in our rivers and harbors. They intend to settle them in the true spirit of compromise between the North and the South, instead of agitating the country by a panic.

Congressional.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 18th:

SENATE.—The adjustment bill was taken up, and the amendment pending, offered yesterday by Mr. Jefferson Davis, was rejected.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment providing that the right of suffrage should be enjoyed by foreigners declaring an intention to become citizens—rejected.

Mr. Underwood offered an amendment providing that in case Texas do not accept the terms offered, she may bring a suit against New Mexico in the U. S. Supreme Court, to decide the disputed title to territory.

Mr. Webster suggested that the President be authorized to direct the suit.

Mr. Clay proposed that either the President or Texas may have the question tested.

Mr. Underwood modified the amendment accordingly.

Mr. Rusk said this case was much altered in its character by the President's late message. The United States now claimed possession of the territory in dispute. He went on to argue that it was a fraudulent pretense on Texas, he hoped, would never submit to be dragged to the bar of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Badger advocated the amendment, showing that the title of Texas was not clear, and ought to be submitted to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Foote denied that the United States Court had jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Badger argued that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extended to this case.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Butler, Mr. Berrien and others.

Mr. Clay expressed a hope that the action on amendments would not be delayed beyond to-morrow. Amendments would embarrass the bill and thwart its progress.

Mr. Bergen gave notice of an amendment to restrict the number of representatives from California to one, and that one to be elected hereafter. Mr. B. would vote to obtain such amendments to the bill as would insure its passage, and not to thwart it.

Mr. Foote moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow at 12 M. Agreed to.

The Senate went into Executive session for a few moments, and adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Mason, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Richardson in the Chair,) and took up for consideration the bill providing for the soldiers of the war of 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815, with Great Britain; the Indian wars of 1811; the (Florida) Seminole war of 1835 and 1836, and the war known as Gen. Wayne's, of 1792 to 1795—that have not heretofore been provided for.

The bill provides that all others than officers who have served six months in either of the above wars, and received an honorable discharge, shall be entitled, provided that they have not already received a pension of $50, to 80 acres of land, and those who served twelve months and over, 100 acres of land. No alienation of the right permitted before the issue of the patent.

Mr. McLane of Maryland inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order for the gentleman from the minority of the Committee on Public Lands (Mr. Alberston) to submit in Committee of the Whole the substitute of the said minority for the bill. He said unless it was so, it was his intention forthwith to move that the committee rise, with the view of having the bill of the minority of the committee referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The bill as it now stood was partial in its character.

It provided only for those who had performed six months service and upwards; and excluded all those cases, however meritorious, who performed less than six months service. It excluded all those noble, patriotic men, who defended Baltimore last war, and who contributed so much by their bravery to drive back the veteran soldiery of the enemy, who were prepared, if not successful, to sack and pillage that patriotic city.

It in fact excluded all those who were enrolled in the militia service throughout the State, who were prepared, as minute men, on a minute's notice, to march to the post of danger and peril. The fact is, some of the most meritorious and perilous service of the war of 1812 was performed by those who were but a few months—say weeks—in the service. They risked as much, much more in many cases, than those who were a year in the service. They met the enemy, and risked all in the hazards of its battle.

Mr. McLane said, so far as he was concerned, he preferred, if either class were to be preferred, that those who had actually fought and vanquished the enemy, should receive the bounty proposed, instead of those who had merely been enrolled in the service for six months. But he was ready and anxious to include all the militia, whatever might have been the period of their service. The bill of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Alberston) provided for all. He therefore moved that the committee rise, with the view of bringing that substitute before it, if it were necessary.

The Chair decided that the amendment of the minority of the committee would be in order, and that, therefore, there was no necessity for the committee rising.

A discuss on followed, in which Messrs. Cobb, Alberston, Evans of Md., Hubbard, Meade, Vinton, Sackett, McDonald, Bissell, Holmes, Moore, and Mason of Ky. took part, but without any action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

PROVISION FOR EMIGRANTS IN PHILADELPHIA A letter from Philadelphia says:

A few days ago I noticed the fact that the Emigrant Society of this city had determined to buy a lot on Smith's Island, and erect buildings thereon for the temporary accommodation of emigrants. In the meantime, while the subscription for that purpose is going on, the Society have agreed to lease the farm of Jasper Harding, of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, about four miles from Gloucester, whereon to employ destitute emigrants until they can find permanent situations. The buildings on Smith's Island are to consist of two boarding houses, with bathing and washing houses attached. One of these is for the better class of emigrants, and the other for the poorer. You will perceive that this Emigrant Society has no idea of being democratic in its arrangements. "Better class of emigrants" means those who are not as poor as Job's turkey; the others are the great unwashed class—the "cellar-door democracy" of the "old countries."

MR. WEBSTER.—"X." of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington under date of the 19th, says:

"Mr. Webster's speech on Monday, has produced an immense moral effect, which cannot be effaced from the Senate or the country. And it was delivered at a proper time, too.—on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill—when the great Senator from Massachusetts could not but feel his heart swell with pride at the memory of the departed heroes and patriots, "who shed their blood to make our country free." It was a fit time for the reiteration of national sentiments—for strengthening the covenant which had been sealed with New England blood. And Daniel Webster was the very man to speak on that occasion: he addressed himself not only to his contemporaries, but to the latest posterity that will draw inspiration from his classic efforts."

The Hudson River Rail-road is being pushed forward with great energy. Three-fourths of the line between Poughkeepsie and Albany have been placed under contract, and the remainder is to be given out forthwith.

Terrible Disaster on Lake Erie.

Further particulars of the Burning of the Steamboat G. P. Griffith—Upwards of Two Hundred Lives Lost.—We give the following particulars of the dreadful steamboat accident on Lake Erie, accounts of which, by telegraph we have already published.

[From the Buffalo Express, June 18.]

We learn from Cleveland that the steamer Griffith, Capt. Roby, which left here on Sunday morning last for Toledo, with over two hundred passengers, mostly emigrants, on board, was burned between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning to the water's edge, destroying the lives of some two hundred persons. She was within twenty miles of Cleveland when the fire originated. Capt. Roby and family, we regret to learn, are among the lost. The male steam on shore and reached Cleveland for assistance. He reports about thirty saved in all. We hope to have fuller particulars before we go to press. The Griffith was a new boat, of medium dimensions, and of excellent character with the traveling public. She had just been purchased by Capt. Roby, a worth officer, who had entered in command of her. This, we think, was his first trip, and it has proved of dreadful fatality to himself and an interesting family, all of whom fell victims to the fire or flood.

Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon we could obtain no further particulars, except that the propeller Delaware had been to the wreck, and that the probable loss of life would reach two hundred and sixty.

Franklin Heath, formerly of this city, was on board with his family. His brother, James Heath, of this city, last evening received a telegraphic dispatch from him, dated Ashtabula, Ohio, from which we make the following extract: "My wife and four children are drowned! Will be in Buffalo tomorrow morning. Have the bodies with me."

The boat was insured in this city for $27,775, as follows—In the Ætna Company, New York, $6000; North Western, $3000; Buffalo Mutual, $6000; Buffalo Merchants' Mutual, $3000; Lexington, $2500; Columbus, $2275.

By C. Spencer, of Ashtabula, who was a passenger on the Griffith, we learn the following: I saved myself by swimming ashore. There were three hundred passengers on board, and out of that number fifty only were saved. The steamer was about three-forths of a mile from shore when she was abandoned, and fifteen miles east of Cleveland. The fire was supposed to have originated from the boilers or the furnace.

The passengers were thick around the boat, and a great many that could not swim would hold on to others, and drown them as well as themselves. It was a sorrowful and heart-rending scene. The manner in which I got out of their way was by jumping about twenty feet into the water, and took directly out into the lake and then swam up a little distance to get out of the reach of others, and to prevent them pulling me down. I then swam for the shore.

There were about five thousand people on shore when I reached it, from Cleveland, Willoughby, Painesville and Fairport.

EARL, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Steamboat Troy just in, and we are indebted to the clerk for the following additional particulars:

Lost.—Capt. Roby, wife and daughter; Michael Juno, 3d engineer; Mr. Mann, wheelman; Tarley, 1st porter; William and Paulding, saloon keepers; wife and children of Wm. Tuscon; R. S. Parks, of Beaver, Pa.; C. Lemard, pantry man; Webster, waiter; Mrs. Wilkinson, and daughters of J. Champion.

In all about 250 lost—150 of whom were lying upon the beach near the scene of the disaster when the Troy left.

Known to be saved, about 40; among whom are Mr. Stebbins, the 1st engineer; the clerk, Wm. Tuscon, and Franklin Heath.

The Troy has nine dead bodies on board.

By a telegraphic dispatch to the Louisville Courier, we have the following additional particulars of the burning of the Griffith:

CINCINNATI, June 18.

By the cars I have some particulars of the burning of the steamer Griffith. The following account is copied from the Cleveland Democrat:

Death has visited us in a fearful form and with terrible effect. The steamer G. P. Griffith was consumed about daylight yesterday morning, and I fear some two hundred souls have perished by fire and water. When first the alarm was given the passengers were cool and collected, and it was thought could reach land, for which she was steering, but the steamer struck upon a sand bar half a mile from shore, and then panic reigned; the passengers, according to those who were saved, became wild with despair and plunged madly into the water, as if life was safe there; death also came to them amid the gurgling sounds of the watery waste, and by scores left their home on earth, for their home in heaven. The cause of the fire is unknown, but probably we can stipulate nothing. The passengers were all asleep, and all those who were saved know, is that about three o'clock, or near day-break, the alarm of fire was given, and shore was in sight, which it was thought could be reached, and all were quiet, but when the boat struck the bar, all hope of safety was converted into despair, and the evident death by fire was shunned to meet death amid the waste of waters. The passengers plunged into the lake and but few were saved. The number of souls on board is stated, steerage passengers, 236; cabin 45, and crew 25, making a total of 326.

R. G. Parks, of Rochester, Pa., was on board at the time, and is among the survivors. The account we have given, is as he related it to us. Mr. Parks was up at 4 A. M., and at that time the fire was burning near the rims of the chimneys. The boat was about three miles from land. The second mate ordered the boat to be headed for the shore, which was done, and when the boat grounded, the flames had not burst out in the forward part of the cabin, but immediately abaft the pilot house all was enveloped in flames. The command was then given for the passengers to save themselves, and many jumped overboard, both from the cabin and the lower deck, and in crowds of nearly twenty at a time. The Captain called to the men below to throw overboard all the wood which was on fire.

The Captain remained on the upper deck near his state rooms and forward of the wheel-house, until after all the passengers jumped overboard. He threw the barber's wife, his mother, wife and child, into the lake, and then plunged in himself. He remained for a time on the surface of the water, when with his wife in his arms, they both sank together. Not a female or child survived of fifteen were saved, with the exception of the barber's wife. There were at least 250 emigrants on board, chiefly from England and Germany. The number of those saved was about 40. Mr. Parks was on the wheel, he could not swim, and while three scores floated around him, shrieking wildly, 'Save me!' 'Save me!' he could do nothing, and felt it e giving up, but with a few others, he held on and the struggle was soon over, when all was quiet, save the sound of the waters as they beat against the charred hull of the steamer.

This was the first trip Capt. Roby had made. The people on shore did all they could to relieve the sufferers. The scene on the lake shore was melancholy in the extreme—150 dead bodies were strewed along it, which boats had gathered up. Five or six were found clasped together in the firmest grasp.

A long trench was dug, in which the poor emigrants were laid and buried. "Bury my child here," said a lone heart; "Lay my wife there," huskily spoke a bereaved husband. Babes, children, men and women, from Ireland, England and Germany, were buried together under the same sod, near the spot where their lives were so suddenly taken.

The Mayor of the city, a number of the Council, and about one hundred citizens, chartered the steamer Diamond, and left at a quarter past 3 P. M., for the scene of the disaster yesterday, with the necessary materials, etc., to make coffins and bury the dead.

The Griffith was one of the Toledo and Buffalo packets, and was owned by Roby & Studdefer, and was nearly new.

We left the ground at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the disaster, and the number of bodies then found was 154. The trench, in which 94 bodies were buried, was forty feet long and six feet wide; 4 bodies were brought to Cleveland—6 taken to Buffalo, and 10 were buried in the country.

The whole number saved was 40, and 154 bodies have been recovered, leaving upwards of 131 yet to be found.

Those who were saved were mostly foreigners out of an English colony; of 34 bound for Madison county, Ohio, only three were saved.

CANADA.—A dispatch from Toronto, of the 18th, to the N. Y. papers says:

"Last night, in the legislative assembly, Mr. Boulton introduced resolutions for amending the constitution, by separating the executive and legislative powers, extending the elective principle, and assimilating the whole system of government to the American model. The House was counted out for want of a quorum."

FROM VENEZUELA.—The New York Tribune has the following: "*Maracaibo, May* 21.—Business is dull. Coffee is selling at $84, with but few transactions, and a moderate stock. Cocoa is scarce at 6½ to 6¾. The bark Irma is loading for Philadelphia and will sail in about eight days. No other vessels in port; but a number are daily expected."

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The President of the United States, upon his visit to Newport this summer, is, it is said, to be the guest of Prescott Hall, U. S. District Attorney, who has a pleasant location near that fashionable watering place.

The sum of $154 50 has been contributed by the Choctaw Indians in aid of the fund of the American Colonization Soc.

Professor Webster's family remain in and observe the strictest retirement.

The execution of Foote, who was to have been hung in Connecticut, has been postponed to the 2d day of October.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Mr. Clayton's Troubles—Cuba, Hayti, and St. Domingo—The Adjustment Bill—Mr. Clay—The Texan Questions, etc.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1850.

Mr. Clayton is certainly a star Secretary. Since he came into office he has given us frequent little flurries, in turn with France, England, Portugal, Spain, Hayti, to say nothing of some demonstrations in regard to Austria, etc. But, if he has the luck to get into squabbles, he has great facility in getting out of them. He has fortunately avoided all the difficulties apprehended from the Cuban invasion, and the Rey abduction, and the punishment of the Cantoy prisoners. What is the next scene in the bill of the play? Some say that Hayti is next to become the subject of some peremptory demands, enforced at the cannon's mouth.

English abolitionists, it is said, are intriguing for the purpose of aiding the blacks to conquer the Spanish Dominicans, and that they will then buy Cuba from Spain and make a black empire, by abolishing slavery.

Another idea is, that Spain will take part with the Dominicans, and conquer Faustin I., and bring St. Domingo under the Spanish Captain-generalship of Cuba. Another plan is, for adventurers from the United States to aid the Dominicans, expel or subject the blacks, divide the lands among them, and then propose annexation to the United States, or unite with Cuba and declare and establish their independence.

Every one seems to admit that the dominion of the blacks or that of the whites is to be exclusively established in St. Domingo. The amount of the claims of citizens of the United States on Hayti, for depredations on our commerce in former times, was originally about $1,500,000. Faustin I. is poor, they say, and very avaricious, and that he will not pay without compulsion. Hayti is indebted to France for indemnities, under a treaty made with Charles X., to a large amount, and may, one of these days, be called upon to pay it.

Mr. Clay seems also in despair of obtaining a decision upon the adjustment bill. He looks jaded, and begins to show impatience. Two days have been wasted in fruitless discussion of amendments, and half a score of amendments are threatened. How, then, are all the amendments to be disposed of by to-morrow, before the recess of the Senate. Mr. Clay has hoped that the Senate would come to a final vote on the bill on Thursday next, so that the country could know its fate.

I have no doubt that, upon a vote, if one would be forced, there would be a majority of three or four for the bill; but the bill has lukewarm friends, as well as open opponents, all of whom are willing that action upon it shall be procrastinated. Verily, the previous question is a valuable parliamentary instrument. The House expects to hear from the Senate next week, and know their decision. Should they continue to delay sanction, the House will make a serious effort to pass through the California bill by itself. That Southern and bad temper will produce, in July, scenes of excitement and disorder.

The Texan question is again the burthen of discussion in the Senate. There is but one way to settle it without difficulty—pass the adjustment bill, and let Texas accept the terms offered to her.

YOURS, etc., ION.

The Forrest and Willis Affair.

The following card appears in the New York Herald of the 19th:

A CARD FROM ANDREW STEVENS.

To the Editor of the Herald—

SIR: In the Tribune of this morning, Mr. N. P. Willis has made a perverted statement of the affair of Monday evening, the 17th inst., which resulted in the severe castigation inflicted upon him by Mr. Forrest. In this statement I am referred to in a manner which requires a public correction. After dinner, on the 17th, I walked out with Mr. Forrest and another friend. As is our common practice, we strolled into the Washington Parade Ground, to pitch and toss for twenty cents. After walking about some fifteen minutes or more, Mr. Willis was observed coming up the walk from the south-west corner of the square. Mr. Forrest immediately left us, without saying a word, and moved from the gravel walk, upon the raised part above, and allowed Willis to approach, when he (Forrest) stepped quickly in front and behind, as fairly stated by Mr. Willis, of him, from four to six feet, and stopped, looking him steadily in the eye; and, shaking his fist in Willis's face, made use of some expressions which I could not hear, from the distance where I stood. Willis made a movement with his hand toward his breast, as if to draw a weapon, when Forrest promptly knocked him down with his fist, and, as he rose, he (Forrest) placed his foot upon his neck, and his knee upon his person with a blow or cause at least twenty blows over his back, shoulders and legs, accompanied with rapidity and vigor. Many attempted to intercede, but Mr. Forrest replied, in a loud tone of voice: "Gentlemen, this is the cause of my wife; do not interfere;" and immediately all interference was withdrawn, until the arrival of the police, when Forrest, with the same tone, exclaiming and exclaiming, "help, help!" "save me, save me!" police, police, take him off!" Forrest was finally removed by the officers, who walked to the police office. He there stated to us, as well to the magistrate as to Willis: "I did this act;" "I told you, sir, (to Willis) the last time we met, that if you ever spoke to me again to interfere with my domestic affairs, I would hold you personally responsible, and I have done it." These words, he (Forrest) said, were addressed to Willis, on the occasion referred to, and "I have chastised him," which Willis did not deny. They were then both bound over to keep the peace, Mr. Forrest being granted a warrant against Willis, for striking the first blow, and Willis for assault. This is a plain statement of the case, as it actually occurred. The publication of the Tribune, as well as Mr. Willis' most unfair attempts to shape the impression that I was prime to Willis when Forrest attacked him, and that some one beside Mr. F. struck him. That is unqualifiedly false. I was not within one hundred feet of the place of the parties when the affray commenced, nor did I utter one word, nor do any act, but look on, until the parties were both in the police office, and then only to correct Mr. Willis's misstatement, as it seems he cared not upon the occasion, or just his pen to paper, without a total disregard to truth. Yours, very respectfully,

NEW YORK, June 18, 1850. ANDREW STEVENS.

The Herald also acknowledges the annexed note from Mr. Willis, and adds:

"We have lived too long in the world, and encountered too many heroes of all kinds, to be much afraid of any thing in the shape of man, woman, or devil."

N. P. WILLIS TO J. G. BENNETT.

I notice in the day's Herald a wholesome lesson on me, and I now give you fair notice, that if you ever again allude to me, save in such a manner as may be unobjectionable, I will endeavor to make a mouthful of your life. I have too long submitted to this unprovoked impudence, and has determined to put an end to it. YOURS, etc., N. P. WILLIS.

To J. G. BENNETT.

DECISION IN AN ANTI-RENT CASE.—In the last Circuit Court, held at Monticello, Sullivan county, by Judge Parker, an action was brought by John Hunter against Neil Benson and Ira Porter, for the recovery of lands in Neversink for non-payment of rent. Plaintiff produced his title and showed that he had held the premises for forty years. Also, that Benson had paid him rent on several occasions. Defendants averred that Plaintiff was not the owner, and proposed to controvert his title. The Judge decided that the fact of so long possession was sufficient to warrant Plaintiff's title, and that any attempt to dispr