

THE LOSS OF THE AMAZON!

INTERESTING INCIDENTS—NOBLE CONDUCT OF A YOUNG FEMALE PASSENGER—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The Royal Mail steam-boat Amazon from Southampton for the West Indies, took fire about sixty miles west of Scilly, and was entirely consumed, with the mails, officers, crew and passengers, except twenty-one persons, viz.: Mr. Vincent, a midshipman, seventeen of the crew, and two passengers, who succeeded in getting off in one of the boats, and were picked up after being by her twelve hours. The total number of persons on board is said to have been one hundred and fifty-five. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

The Amazon was on her first voyage, being the pioneer steamer of the new line recently projected between Southampton and the Isthmus of Panama, intended to convey the English mails from port to port, and also to touch at the Island of St. Thomas on her trips. She was built in a most superb manner, with spacious accommodations, and machinery designed to enable her to make the voyage in eighteen days, instead of consuming twenty-five days, the ordinary running time of the old English mail steamers now on that line. She went to sea on the 2d of January, amid the cheers of thousands who had assembled to witness her departure, and who little expected the final catastrophe which was so soon to follow. The mass of coal, 1133 tons, which she carried, took fire, it is said, from spontaneous combustion. She had on board £20,000 sterling in specie, and 500 bottles of quicksilver, valued at £5,150. This is one of the most deplorable catastrophes in the annals of ocean steam navigation. The foundering of the President with all on board, is the only case equally distressing; even then the number of passengers was not so great.

We take the following incidents of this terrible catastrophe from a letter in the London Times:

The steamer Grand Turk, Capt. Smith arrived here to-day, from Havre, bringing the majority of the survivors of the wreck of the Amazon, who were landed at Brest on the 5th inst.

Out of the twenty-five saved by the Dutch bark, twenty-one have been brought to Southampton. They consist of Mrs. Maclellan and child, and Miss Smith, passengers; Mr. Jacob Allen, (foreman of Messrs. Seward and Cabel), Mr. William Stone, (fourth engineer of the Amazon), and Michael Gould, (the second steward), the remaining fifteen being seamen, firemen, &c.

The whole of these unfortunate people who escaped, many of them in a state of semi-nudity, have evidently experienced great hardships since their providential deliverance from the burning ship, being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, with insufficient clothing to protect them from the cold, and from the heavy seas which constantly washed over them, nearly swamping their frail boats. For forty-eight hours they were tossed about, having no provisions or water to sustain their sinking spirits, and being almost left to despair of ever reaching a port in safety. Some of the men look very ill, and bear the appearance of having undergone much suffering and trials. When nearly ready to give up their painful and almost hopeless task at the oars the men were sustained and prompted to fresh efforts by the kind and cheering words of the ladies, whose painful situation, destitute of all comforts and necessities, it is almost impossible to appreciate.

The sufferers were received and treated at Brest with the utmost kindness, and hospitality, both by the French authorities and also by the British Consul and English residents. At Havre the English residents made a subscription to the amount of nearly £20 for their benefit, with which to supply their most pressing necessities.

The escape of Mrs. Maclellan was almost a miraculous one—she was twice separated from her child, an infant of tender age; yet the courage she displayed in recovering it, in the midst of the scenes of horror attending the rapid conflagration of the ship, show the enduring love of a mother, which no circumstances of danger to herself could cause her to forget. We regret to add that the husband of Mrs. Maclellan is among the fearful list of the missing by this terrible catastrophe. She, however, entertaining a firm conviction that Mr. Maclellan escaped in one of the boats which has yet to be accounted for, and we understand expresses an expectation that he may yet be heard of. Mrs. Maclellan is severely bruised, and her health is considerably shaken by the fearful sufferings through which she has passed. On landing at Southampton to-day, she was powerfully shocked. She was met by her brother-in-law, and left Southampton to join her relatives by the 7 o'clock train.

Miss Smith, the other female passenger, had displayed a heroism and intrepidity throughout these painful scenes, which place her almost in the rank of a heroine. She is a very prepossessing young lady, and we understand took a passage by the Amazon to join a family in Porto Rico, with whom she had obtained the appointment of governess. Miss Smith states that, after having retired to rest on the eventful night she was aroused by a sudden noise and a cry of "Fire!" She rushed out of her berth in her night-dress, but was met by some gentleman, who conducted or carried her back to her cabin, enjoining her not to be alarmed, as the flames would soon be subdued. From the increasing confusion, she, however, thought it best to provide for her own safety, and accordingly obtained possession of a blanket and a petticoat, (snatching up the first articles at hand,) and rushed upon the deck. The appearance of matters there, it appears, impressed her with the conviction that Capt. Symons had lost all control over his crew, who were rapidly launching the boats and getting away from the ship as fast as they could.

Miss Smith, therefore, formed the resolve of saving her own life if possible, and set

about it with a coolness quite extraordinary. She put on her petticoat, enveloped herself in the blanket, and then making fast one end of a rope to some part of the bulwarks of the ship, and securing the other end to one of her arms, she threw herself overboard with the intention of getting into one of the boats, but if unsuccessful in this endeavor, to remain suspended as long as she could, and then to drop into the sea, preferring death by drowning, to the horrible alternative of perishing by fire. The flames were rapidly approaching the part of the vessel from which she was suspended, when Miss Smith, observing a favorable opportunity, threw herself into one of the boats that happened to pass near her, and which was getting away from the blazing wreck; she fell heavily on one of the seats or thwarts of the boat, and one of the seamen fell upon her, his chest being thereby severely bruised. She was, however, snatched from immediate death, but only to encounter the horrors and uncertainties of a stormy sea and a furious gale.

In all the trying scenes which followed, her firmness and courage never deserted her, in fact, on several occasions she took her place at the oars, and helped manfully by her bodily exertions to propel the boat. So destitute of clothing were the crew of the boat in which this young lady was a fellow-sufferer, and such an entire absence was there of anything with which to make a signal, that she was obliged to take off her petticoat, in order that it might be attached to an oar and hoisted as an emblem of distress to invite the attention of passing vessels.

A volume would have to be written to chronicle the incidents attending this appalling calamity, and the personal experience and observation of each survivor. To most of them it appeared as the operation of a frightful dream, but events passed before their minds, and impressions were formed with a horrible distinctness and rapidity, which a life-time will not obliterate.

The most conflicting statements are given, and the most contradictory opinions formed and advanced by the survivors, not only with reference to the primary cause of the conflagration on board the Amazon, but also in relation to several other points connected with the discipline of the ship, the efforts that were made to subdue the flames, and many other matters. To none of these statements do we feel at liberty to give publicity, more than to state that all accounts unite in bearing testimony to the gallant and self-sacrificing bravery of the unfortunate Captain Symons, whose orders, if implicitly obeyed by the crew, there is reason to think would have provided for the safety of a far greater number than those whose names are given as having actually survived.

Temperance Legislation.

There appears to be a *faux pas* in many of the States for legislating against the introduction or sale of intoxicating liquors. The stringent law now in force in Maine appears to have been so wholesome in its operations, as to attract the attention of the friends of temperance in all the Eastern States. An item yesterday in our paper informed us that one branch of the Legislature of Rhode Island had rejected the Maine law, which had been introduced into that body; but we see it stated that in the New York Legislature there are ascertained majorities in both branches in favor of even a more stringent law. Petitions urging the suppression of tippling houses, signed by 115,000 persons, have also been presented to the New York Assembly.

We also notice in the proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature that General Martin has introduced into the Senate a bill interdicting habitual drunkards. This bill proposes to place habitual drunkards in the same position, in regard to the management of their property and their family affairs, as that which the law assigns to minors. They are to have curators, with powers of administration; they are to be incapable of suing or being sued in their own names; they could not be members of a corporation, nor executors or administrators of an estate. Such would be the legal effects of interdiction. We have not seen the bill, and are not, therefore, able to say whether this interdiction is extended to political matters whether habitual drunkards are deprived of the right of suffrage, and of holding offices of honor, trust, or emolument. But we presume that, on the same principle the drunkard is prohibited from managing his own affairs, he should also be excluded from the administration of any public trust.

This attempt to make sober men out of the habitual drunkards by legislation is but another phase of Eastern fanaticism. We are not surprised that the veteran of temperance, Edward C. Delavan, of New York, is opposed to such enactments. With his large experience in this great moral reform, we have no doubt that he sees in these movements the greatest obstacles to its general success. They will arouse a spirit of opposition to the cause that will reverse its wheels for years to come, and which will occasion its supporters everywhere to be looked upon with suspicion. Is it to be imagined that five thousand drinking shops in the city of New York, and perhaps as many more in New Orleans, in addition to those in the other cities and towns of these States, will be deprived of their gains by legislation? They will summon their hosts to the "alot-box," and at the elections there would not be temperance men enough elected to make the feeblest resistance to the large sort of license to these fountains of vice. Checks and restraints against this vice may have an ameliorating effect, but that strong agency which may be legitimately construed by an aggression on the rights of the community will not be quietly acquiesced in. The friends of temperance are treading on dangerous ground. Let them, instead of enacting impracticable laws, strike at the root of this fashionable vice, by laboring to correct public sentiment with regard to it. Public sentiment is the source of all law, and until that condemns this vice, the attempts to force men to abandon it will only bring it fresh allies, and strengthen its already too numerous hosts. — *South Carolinian.*

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

New York, Feb. 13.
The steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan, arrived at her dock at 12 o'clock, bringing San Francisco dates to the 17th of January, being fifteen days later advice from California. She brings 121 passengers, and \$7,000 gold dust on freight.
The Daniel Webster arrived at San Juan on the 30th of January. The steamer United States also arrived there on the same day, and left the following day for Chagres.
The Daniel Webster left San Juan on the 5th of February, at 2 P. M., bringing advices brought by the steamer Independence, which left San Francisco at 4 P. M. on the 17th January. The through passengers, therefore, of the Daniel Webster, have been but 26 days and 19 hours from San Francisco to New York.

The Daniel Webster passed on the 5th of February an English sloop of war, bound for San Juan.

The steamer Alabama, at San Juan, from New Orleans, had been condemned as unseaworthy.

The steamer Falcon was at San Juan waiting passengers.

The U. S. steam ship Saracoe sailed from San Juan for Chagres on the 27th January.

H. B. M. frigate Eclipse, sailed on a cruise to the island of St. Andrews on the 31st of January.

The propeller Arrogant sailed for Kingston on the 23d January.

San Juan was healthy and business dull, the market being overstocked with all kinds of goods.

The transit route is in excellent condition, and no passengers are waiting at San Juan for passage.

At San Juan de Nicaragua, on the night of the 4th of February, a destructive fire occurred, by which one third of the most populous section of the city was destroyed. Among the buildings burnt was the large hotel known as the United States, occupied by Messrs. S. Shepherd, Don Francisco Granias, and Pedro Pons; their damages, besides a large number of houses and stores, are very large. The city of Nicaragua is not supplied with fire engines, but Lieut. Armstrong and a detachment of men from the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, did good service with the ship's engine. Capt. Forde, of the English ship Express, was also present with his men, and it was chiefly through the exertions of these two forces that the fire was finally checked.

The large warehouse of De Forrest & Co. escaped. No loss of life occurred.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.

The shipment of gold from San Francisco by the mail steamer of the 16th, is as follows:

For New York \$986,556
For New Orleans 30,499
For London 233,387

The Golden Gate was advertised to leave San Francisco for Panama on the 21st of January.

The weather in California and around San Francisco has been delightful, with plenty of rain. There was only two nights on which the thermometer fell to the freezing point. Green peas are in bloom as well as wild and garden flowers.

The absorbing political question seems to be the election of U. S. Senator. The candidates talked off among the Democrats are Col. Weller, Gov. Smith, D. C. Broderick, Col. Henley, Judge Ralston, and Gen. Anderson. The Whigs as yet have named no one.

A new police for San Francisco has been organized, and George Casserty appointed captain and Capt. Hampton North his deputy.

The steamer Isthmus, from Panama arrived on the 16th.

The Indian Chief, Anthony Cawa, who was arrested for being concerned in the outrages in South California, had been tried and shot at Old Town, San Diego.

A detachment of United States troops were about to march to the Colorado, under Major Heintzelman.

On Tuesday an injunction was laid by Judge Redman on the State officers who were about to remove the public archives from San Jose.

A man, named K. Q. Adams late from Philadelphia, was shot at Sacramento city on the 12th of January, by the mother of a young girl whom he had seduced. After the woman had fired a shot which took effect in her victim's side, she was about to repeat the fire when she was prevented by the bystanders. She was lying in a critical condition.

Great excitement exists at Downsville in consequence of the discovery of gold bearing quartz, in that vicinity. Six different veins have been turned up within ten days, the ore from which is said to be exceedingly rich.

A new daily paper called the Western American has been started at San Francisco, by Francis E. Peckett, J. B. Wall, Jas. W. Young, C. B. Hooker and Andrew Jurnside.

The trials of Capt. Watterman and his mate are still progressing on other indictments. The crew of the ship Challenge were to be put on trial for mutiny about the middle of January.

The extensive quicksilver works of Bolton, Barron & Co., are now running their furnaces, the largest of which yields 400 bottles per week.

A remarkable soda spring has been found near New Alameda.

The difficulty as to the State capitol is still continued, and is the cause of much discord. The Legislature had determined to meet at Sacramento, and assembled there for the first time on the 16th of January, and was welcomed with enthusiastic shouts by the people. The meeting of the Legislature there has given quite an impetus to business, which was more animated than it had been for many months.

The settlers' and miners' convention was in session at Sacramento, and resolutions inviting the State officers and members of the Legislature to seats had been laid on the table.

An affair of honor is referred to in the Marysville Herald, as having recently come off, the ex-Governor being one of the principals.

Business prospects in Marysville were good.

A piece of gold bearing quartz, weighing about six pounds, has been taken from the Kentucky Ridge, near New Town. It is supposed to contain about \$2,000 worth of gold of the richest kind.

The papers contain Gov. Bigler's Inaugural Address, and Lieut. Gov. Vardly's address, to the Senate. Gov. Bigler contends that the mines should be as free as air.

The steamer Gold Hunter was to leave for San Juan and Panama on the 17th January.

There were four deaths on board the steamer Isthmus: Wm. Collins, of Mauch Chuk, Pa; Jacob Free, of Hull county, Georgia; Joseph M. Ashurst, from Union county, and John Orr, of Illinois.

The ship Helen A. Miller, from Baltimore, arrived at San Francisco on the 14th of January.

The clipper ship Comet arrived out in 104 days.

The schr. Spray, from Chili, arrived January 11, reports that the ports of Valparaiso and Coquimbo, were blockaded by the Government forces.

Died at Los Angeles, Dr. J. Hereford, of St. Louis.

The Alta Californian says that the late Indian war in the Southern portion of the State has at length terminated. The Executive of the State has issued an order to General Gaines, commanding him to proceed immediately to San Diego, and disband the volunteer forces called in requisition by Gen. Deans.

The Southern mines are represented as in a flourishing condition, gold being found in the whole range of country. The quartz mines at Salt Springs are said to be the richest in the country.

Governor McDougal in his message, recommends the holding of a convention for amending the Constitution of the State.

The K. Q. Adams, previously referred to as having been shot for seducing a young girl, was married to her on Friday evening and shortly afterwards expired from the effects of his wound.

The following we clip from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier:

Col. Alexander Hamilton has made a publication, claiming Washington's Farewell Address, as the property of his father. The original, known as the Claypole copy, is in Washington's hand writing, &c. &c. It is alleged that this copy is from a draft furnished by Hamilton. The Colonel states that he is able to prove this statement. The only satisfactory evidence would be the production of the draft, said to have been copied by Washington and returned to Hamilton. The fact is, probably, that Washington, after making his draft, sent it to Hamilton for his emendation and suggestions, and that he adopted his corrections and additions.

Washington's letter to Patrick Henry, embodying some of the same views and sentiments as are contained in the Farewell Address, was of a date prior to the Address. Some of the ideas and phrases contained in the Address may be found in the writings of Governor Powmill, in regard to the prospects and future policy of America. Gov. Powmill was Governor, at different times, of the Colonies of South Carolina, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and went to England in 1762. There can be no doubt that the Address was, in substance, the production of Washington's mind.

CANINE REVENGE.—About ten days ago, Mr. J. Cooper, a young farmer in the neighborhood of Brechin, by some means offended his dog; and on his entering his bedroom in the evening, he was rather surprised to find his dog there, where he had never seen him before. He went up to him in a friendly manner, and patted him, but received no friendly acknowledgment in return. He thought little of it, however; but on turning his back, the brute sprang on him with fury, seizing him by the thigh. Mr. Cooper having no weapon, his only mode of defence was to attempt to subdue his opponent by forcing his hands down his throat. By this means he eventually succeeded in gaining the mastery, but at the expense of both hands being much injured. The savage brute paid the penalty with his life, and Mr. Cooper is doing well, although it must be some time before he regains the use of his hands.

Judge Carpenter, of Rome, has invented a means of preventing railroad trains from running off the track. This invention consists of a middle rail, placed in the centre of the track, and raised considerably above the two outer rails, and fastened to the same cross-ties. A saddle is attached to the engines and cars at both ends, which sets over the middle rail, with friction rollers to play on both sides of it, thereby preventing the cars from rocking or running off. Whenever there is a tendency to run off, these friction rollers play against the middle rail, and bring them back to their places again. It costs \$500 a mile and an adoption of it could be made to assist trains in ascending elevated planes.

NOTICE GIVEN.—The United States Government has given notice to that Great Britain of the withdrawal from the postal arrangement made by treaty some time ago. We require that, for its cancellation, one year's notice be given by either party. At the expiration of the time the treaty may be succeeded by an arrangement more just and equal than the present one, which throws the outward mails to the Canard line, by rendering the postage one half of the rate charged in England upon a letter by the Collins line.

A rencounter occurred near Georgetown, in this State, on the 5th inst., between a Mr. Cooper McCutchen, and Mr. John W. Sturges; the latter received several stabs in various parts of the body, which it is feared will be attended with the worst consequences. McCutchen had been arrested and lodged in the Williamsburg jail.

A serious accident occurred in Savannah on Friday last, at the place called White Bluff. Several children were playing under the hill, when a large portion, weighing several tons, caved in, burying them underneath. Two of the children were extricated by the others who escaped, without injury; but the third, an interesting child of the Rev. Benjamin Burroughs, was so deeply buried that when she was extricated, life was extinct.

Several attempts (and some successful) have been recently made in Charleston to dupe the merchants. Forged orders were written, purporting to be from such creditors who dealt with the merchants. The orders were always presented by negroes employed for the purpose, so that no clue has yet been found to arrest the forgers. These orders called for mackerel, smoked tongues, cheese, brandy, port wine, and other good things.

An attempt was made on two of the Banks to obtain money by forged checks; but these money keepers are hard to catch, and thus far, they have detected the forgery.

A man by the name of Samuel Gary was killed a few days ago at his residence above this, in Union county, N. C. The circumstances, as we learn, were as follows: Gary kept a tavern, or liquor shop, and several of his companions having drunk too freely with him, they engaged in a fracas, by which Gary received several stabs which caused his death.

At the election held in Charleston on the 12th inst., H. W. Conner, Esq., was re-elected President of the South Carolina Railroad Company.

The Hon. A. Burt is kept from his seat in Congress, at his residence in Abbeville, by severe indisposition.

The Savannah papers mention the death of the Hon. J. M. Berrien, which much to be regretted event occurred last week.

The members of the New York Bar are to present Mr. O'Connor, the counsel of Mrs. Forrest, with a handsome service of plate, for the ability in which he advocated her cause. It is said his services were gratuitous.

Jenny Lind formerly, Mrs. Goldsmith, left Boston with her husband on the afternoon after her marriage, for Northampton Mass., where they will reside. Jenny before her marriage, had her silver ware marked "O"—she was determined the newspapers should not know of her intended marriage to Mr. Goldsmith.

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For the Lancaster Ledger.

We hail with pleasure the advent of the Lancaster Ledger. It comes to us from no party or clique, promising to devote its energies firmly and zealously "to those matters which serve to promote the happiness and welfare of our people." For this purpose we can all co-operate, and in this doing, we do not make ourselves less a "Carollian," nor do we assume to be the "Standard" for others.

In expressing our devotion to the welfare and happiness of our people, we do not forget our allegiance to the State, and our duty as citizens thereof; but it is a principle of human nature that what comes near home affects us most; and it is this, which our lamented Calhoun, in his essay on Government, justly observes, makes the necessity for government.

A Press within our midst, properly conducted and judiciously managed, must necessarily contribute to our convenience; to the development of our mental resources; to the representation of the rights of the District, and will assist materially in calling forth the energies of our people in every department of the business of life.

We have sometimes felt the want of a paper willing and ready to do justice to our District. When unjustly provoked we have been denied justice. We can now say—"Strike not your gony locks at us."

To sustain such a paper, it is our duty to place our shoulders to the wheel, and in the language of Tank, put in our wild horses, (Two Dollar bills) and give a substantial evidence of support. McC.

EVADING THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. Some genius devices are adopted in Maine to evade the stringent liquor law of that State. A few days ago a coffin, at first supposed to contain the remains of some deceased person was carried through the streets in Portland but the suspicions of the police being excited, it was opened, and lo! it was found to be full of bottles of whiskey, which were immediately confiscated. It is said a wag who saw the operation remarked that, contrary to the usual course of things, the coffin contained not the body but the spirit.

FITS ABSTRACTION AND ABSENCE.—The Yankee Notion says: "There is a man in Philadelphia so subject to fits of abstraction, that if you were to meet him in a crowd, he would probably abstract your watch from your pocket, and make off with it. He would then be seized with such a fit of absence, that you might look after him for a month, and he would never give you a chance of finding him."

CHILD DESERTED.—We learn that an infant white child, apparently about a week old was found on Friday, night last about 7 o'clock by a negro man near the Poor House, in Mazyck-st. It was wrapped up in flannel and had on a few articles of clothing, to which was attached a note signed "A Mother," which stated that she desperately alone compelled her to adopt the course of abandoning her offspring, and that she hoped it would fall into the hands of some benevolent persons, who would bring it up in a proper manner, and that to the care of God and them she consigned it. The negro took the child to the guard house, and related the circumstance to the captain who sent for the chairman of the orphan house, who immediately had the infant conveyed to that institution, where it now remains.—*Chas. Cour.*

ANOTHER GOLD EXCITEMENT.—The St. Louis Republican contains a despatch from Parkville, Mo., which states that the town was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of a band of Delaware Indians from a hunting expedition. They brought with them a quantity of gold dust, which has proved to be finer than California gold. The Indian from whom the dust was procured says that it was obtained on this side of the mountains, about 700 miles from Parkville. He refused a thousand dollars from one of the citizens to show him the place.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH. We take the following remarks from the Albany (Geo.) Patriot, whose editor recently paid a visit to these cities:

"The business of Charleston is increasing as may be seen by the receipts of her railroad for the past year, and by the increase of her foreign importations. The Charleston and Hamburg railroad is now one of the best roads in the Southern States. Its receipts the past year exceeded a million of dollars, and after paying a dividend of 7 per cent on its stock, and the interest on its liabilities, \$183,000 were carried to the reserved fund.

"The comparative prosperity of Savannah is even greater than Charleston, as is shown by her increase of trade and capital, and the increased value of real estate in and around the city.

"Charleston and Savannah, though rival cities in trade, are a mutual benefit to each, to extend the facilities for trade, and render their markets attractive to the people of the interior and the west, and thus they secure trade which would otherwise find a more northern market. These cities have but recently commenced a career of prosperity, to which, if they shall wisely continue their efforts, we can see no reason for a limit. The trade of the vast west is just opening upon them, and they may secure its advantages.

"A brighter day was just opening upon the South, which we see evidenced, not only in our principle cities, but in every part of the interior, and in every department of industry."

The number of booksellers and publishers in Germany, including Bohemia, is 2,651. The greatest number are at Berlin, 129; Leipzig, 145; Vienna, 52; Stuttgart, 50; Frankfurt, 36. A century ago there were only 31 booksellers and publishers at Leipzig, and 6 at Berlin, and only 350 in all Germany.

There are 5,488 physicians in Prussia, or one for each 3,000 of population.

A NEW ROUTE TO CHARLESTON.—WELL

of the number who think that every now and then opened for Commercial intercourse between the different portions of our country adds another element to progress in wealth and another cement to that unity and brotherhood of feeling so necessary to the maintenance of our political union. We cannot therefore but rejoice at the strong feeling which has been manifested, both in Tennessee and South Carolina, and one may add in North Alabama, for a direct communication with Charleston, by means of a new and unobstructed Railroad communication. The route proposed passes from Charleston, through Columbia and Anderson, down either the valley of the Little Tennessee or Hiwassee rivers, and thence to Cleveland, or some other point on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

A great stimulus has been given to this enterprise by the refusal of the Legislature of Georgia to allow a connexion between the Georgia and South Carolina Roads at Augusta.

Tennessee feels aggrieved, that her trade should be attempted to be secured to Savannah by the imposition of what she considers to be an unjust barrier to free commercial intercourse with Charleston. South Carolina being no longer a hope of making the long desired connexion has set about providing ingress and egress to and from her coast beyond the limits of the Legislative control of Georgia.

The only matter of wonder is, that Charleston should, for so long a time, have closed her eyes to the importance of this independent route, while vainly seeking an impossible connexion through a State at all times opposed to the establishment of mutual and reciprocal relations with her.

The proposed Railroad is not only entirely feasible, but by connecting it at the proper point on the road from Chattanooga to Charleston.

This Road would, in any event, command the larger portion of the trade of East Tennessee, and we may add also the trade of Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Memphis and Charleston Roads.

If the action of the Georgia Legislature, which we are bound to believe was in accordance likewise with the will of the people of the State, brings about the building of this new road, that body will have conferred upon Charleston, Tennessee and Alabama, a boon far more valuable than would have been the privilege of a connexion at Augusta.

We hope soon to witness some positive tangible demonstration in the matter, and first of all, the impulse should come from Charleston. As far as we have been able to judge, from our intercourse with citizens of this portion of the country, and from all other sources, the people are with Charleston in feeling, so far as concerns untrammelled free intercourse, and she may rely on being heartily seconded in any effort she may make having free trade and unobstructed commerce between the States. — *Chas. Cour.*

A GOOD ONE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun relates the following story:

"The freshest story of the season runs thus: Last night as the passengers from the cars were rushing into one of our principle hotels, a man attired as a traveller, announced himself as a newly elected member of Congress from some of the far off States. He was soon surrounded by the friends of a certain candidate for the clerkship, and his vote solicited. The stranger intimated that "he thought pretty well of that gentleman from whom he had heard of him, but as he had just arrived, could not say anything positive until he had changed his dress and refreshed himself." Besides, "his funds were out, and as he could not draw his mileage until to-morrow, he must seek some friend to help him, and that \$50 would answer for the present." The arrangement was quickly made to put the member into funds, and \$50 were handed to him—but on the following day, behold! the assumed member was amongst the missing, and has not been heard of since."

INDIAN CENSUS.—Efforts have been made for a year or two past, by the Government, to obtain a census of the Indian population now inhabiting the United States. By the accounts received from the census agents and information derived from other sources, it is ascertained that the entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country amounts to 438,000. Of this number, 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 33,331 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 13,000 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

VIOLENT DEATH.—We learn that James W. Segars, of this District, was found, on last Thursday, near the house of one Daniel John, in a state of insensibility, and died a short time after he was found on different portions of his body upon a post mortem examination. We learn further that there had been a difficulty between Segars and John some time last spring. We will give further particulars when ascertained.

The Columbia States Rights Republican mentions the death of the Rev. F. W. Leppard, of Lexington.

"Mr. Leppard was a pious and distinguished member of the Lutheran Church, of great usefulness, and universally esteemed for his many virtues."