DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

J. H. PENDLETON, } EDITORS.
OLIVER I. TAYLOR, }

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—WHEELING, VA:—

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Electors at Large.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON.
JOHN M. BOTTS.
Whig Electoral Ticket.
1st District—JOHN R. KILBY, of Nansemond.
2nd District—EDW. R. CHAMBERS, of Mecklenburg
3rd District—THOMAS S. FLOURNOY, of Halifax.
4th District—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.
5th District—ALEXANDER RIVES, of Albermarle.
6th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—JOSEPH SEGAR, of Elizabeth City.
8th District—ROBERT MAYO, of Westmoreland.
9th District—HENRY W. THOMAS, of Fairfax.
10th District—ALEX'R R. BOTELER, of Jefferson.
11th District—COL. J. B. BALDWIN, of Augusta.
12th District—JOHN ECHOLS, of Monroe.
13th District—WALTER PRESTON, of Washington.
14th District—JOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., of Wood.
15th District—T. M. GALLY, of Ohio.

THE TWO THIRDS RULE.

It is much to be regretted that the politicians of both parties do not pay more attention to the true principles of the two parties, and avoid thereby, much of the little and petty warfare which so pre-eminently distinguishes the Presidential canvass. While it is at all times proper to expose the inconsistencies of the candidates of both parties, and doubly proper to hold up Janus-faced efforts, no matter whence they come; still we regret, that the attention of the great body of the people is not more prominently invited to an examination of the cardinal points of difference presented by the platforms of the two parties, and to a fair and candid discussion of the principles therein set forth. Believing that it is to the interest of all, that such a course should be pursued, we shall attempt in a few short articles to pave the way at least, for such an examination as that proposed and ultimately elicit, from some more able pen than ours, a full and impartial examination into the principles of the two parties. We plant ourselves in *fact* where he Democracy do in *profession*. We prefer principles to men, if either are to be abandoned, but we have no hesitancy in saying, that in a country like ours, where statesmen are as numerous as in any place on the globe, there is, and there can be no *propriety*, far less necessity, in sacrificing either principles or men. We support then, principles and men, because we have them both. Indeed, nothing can be more disastrous in its ultimate effects upon the councils of our country than the unfortunate rule which our Democratic friends have introduced into their Presidential conventions.—High attainments, long services, and marked statesmanship now, so far from being recommendations, are absolutely injurious to their possessor. One who has been prominent before the people, enters the convention with his fast and fixed friends, men who have enlisted in his support from high convictions of his capacity and statesmanship, and is there met by a competitor equally able and qualified, and with a body of friends equally enthusiastic and devoted. Either may have a majority, neither two thirds. Both are snpported to the last by their friends, and by force of the two thirds rule, a new man, not obnoxious, because unknown, to the censure of either; is taken up and nominated, and thus it happens that old and tried public servants, when brought forward for the highest office, when in sight, as it were, of the goal towards which they have directed their footsteps from the first moments of their public career, which has prompted their powers, and stimulated their actions, which has been the beckoning beacon to a life of toil; are cast aside because they have labored too long and are known too well.

The tendency of such a course is too obvious to need explanation. The highest office in the gift of he people may safely be assumed as the goal towards which all our statesmen bend their steps in their political career. Heretofore he, who could make the most imposing appearance before the country, who had served longest and best, who had been ever ready to serve and serve with ability, in the leading ranks of statesmen and public servants; and who, by such services, was thus known to the whole people; was the man upon whom the voters of the land were invited to bestow their highest reward. Washington was twice called to the presidential post, after he had rivaled all human achievement in the magnitude, brilliancy and patriotism of his actions. The position could confer no honor upon him. He honored the nation by accepting its chief magistracy. The elder Adams had been the most noted of the early revolutionary agitators. He had played a most conspicuous and prominent part in all the Massachusetts difficulties preceding the great revolutionary struggle. He had bearded the Hutchinson's, baffled the crown officers and carried through the Mas,achusetts assembly measures, at open variance with the dictates of the Crown. He had been a member and a prominent member of the different sessions of the Continental Congress, anterior to the declaration of Independence, and so great was his zeal in that assembly for a direct and open declaration of Independence, even for years prior to 1776, that he was openly pointed at by men, pure and tried patriots afterwards, who then regarded him as dangerous, and too ardent for American freedom. Afterwards he was proven to have been then right.—In the Congress of 1776, he was first among the foremost for Independence, was one of the general committee to whom Mr. Lee's resolution for independence was referred, and one of the sub-committee of three appointed to draft the celebrated declaration, which alone would transmit the name of its author to all future ages. His services as minister to France, and in every capacity in which his country placed him, established his claims to the suffrages of the people.

Mr. Jefferson needs no recording pen to name the services on which he rested his claims to the high distinction. His services in the Virginia house of Burgesses, in the Continental Congress, as governor of Virginia, and in almost every civil capacity, stamp him as the prominent statesman of his time.

Mr. Madison was but little, if any, his inferior. Possessed of a deep, reflecting mind, capable of examining and elucidating in his closet every proposition which might be presented to him, we may safely say that as a statesman he never had his superior among his cotemporaries.

He was pre-eminently distinguished for his coolness and freedom from personal pique or motive; and to this quality are we chiefly indebted for some of the soundest state papers, which have ever eminated from the pen of an American. He was one of the two fathers of our federal Constitution, and deserves the greatest credit for the clearness and foresight of his project of union, laid before the American people, before the meeting of the Federal Convention. His pre-eminent claims to the highest honors, stand forth undisputed and acknowledged by all. James Monroe was one of the most prominent statesmen of his time. Though not so intellectual as the two Virginians of whom we have last spoken, yet he had served in various and in the highest civil posts with distinction, and to the satisfaction of all; and when the period approached for selecting a successor to Mr. Madison, Monroe occupied, in the estimation of the body of the American people, the position next to the high office to which he was almost unanimously called. Mr. Adams the younger, succeeded him, and no matter how much his political principles may be adverted to and opposed by some, no matter what may be the estimation in which he may be held, on account of his subsequent political course, yet none can deny to him the possession of high civil qualifications, and a prominency as a politician before the whole country, which might well justify his elevation to the honor conferred upon him.

Of Andrew Jackson, we need not speak, his claims though purely military, were pre-eminent, but they are to nearly a part of our own day and generation, to need more than a reference. The "follower in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," was also a man of talent, of reputation as a statesman, and generally looked to throughout the country.

Harrison had been associated with the history of the country, for more than a quarter of a century; was twice brought forward by the people, for the high destination, and was the leading candidate, and *people's choice* in a convention in which Clay and Scott were his competitors. We need not illustrate further; all the candidates even, up to 1844, had been prominent men. Clay, Crawford and Jackson, were the competitors of Adams; Harrison and White, of Van Buren, and all the selections of candidates for the Presidential chair, were made in accordance with the *previously ascertained wishes* of the people. In 1844, the two thirds rule worked a change. Then for the first time, were the people told, that it was not for them to say who should be the nominee for President; then were they informed that the people's delegates, the wire working and place making politicians of the country, and *not the people* were to select the candidates; and then was presented to the people the option of "ratification, of usurped authority or defeat." No one of the popular assemblages had even suggested James K Polk, as a candidate; on the contrary, the people had spoken for others. Again has this course been pursued by the convention of one of the great parties of the country; again have the people had presented to them a candidate of whom most of them had never heard, and a candidate nominated without the sanction of a single assembly of the people, and in open violation of their declared and fully expressed preferences, if we may except a New Hampshire *intention*, which Gen. P., did not suffer to mature. Of the qualifications and claims of the candidate, we shall not now speak, it being the principle by which he was nominated, and its practical results to which we invite you attention, and in a future number, we shall attempt to show that the practical effect of the two thirds rule, no matter by which party adopted, will be to destroy first rate men, and to prevent rising American talent from expanding, and fully developing itself before the whole country.

The Platforms.

We publish to-day, and shall preserve in our columns until the Presidential election, the principles of the two principal political parties of the country. It is necessary, both for the appreciation and perpetuity of our system of government, that a full examination of political principles should be made by each voter for himself, and that each should institute a candid comparison of the principles of the two parties with each other and with the great platform of Union, known as the Federal Constitution. Each should determine for himself, first whether a measure proposed is constitutional, and then whether it is expedient, and called for by the exigencies and necessities of the country. If this be done, the majority will vote right and the influence, now so deleteriously exercised by clap-trap politicians and scheming demagogues, will be perverte dand destroyed; and the great body of the people will learn that the safest, the surest, and the most profitable method of enjoying and preserving their high privileges and unexampled freedom, is to examine, to understand and to act for themselves. We can show ourselves capable of self-government only by governing for ourselves and by suffering no motive, other than the desire of acting rightly, and no influence, other than that prompted by fully nnderstanding our principles, to govern and direct us in our political course. With this view, we lay before our readers the two Baltimore Platforms, and shall, as soon as our time will permit, offer such reflections upon them as may be suggested by a candid examination and comparison of their respective merits.

☞Owing to the delay of our exchange list, we will not be able, for some time, to present our readers with such an order of literary selections as we could wish; but hope, soon, to be able to comply with our promises in this respect.

All For Scott:

At a meeting of the Columbus Chippewa Club, on Friday evening last, an excellent speech was made by Mr. Jones of Circleville. The Journal says, that "after the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech, there was a loud cry for "Shields," "Shields." Thereupon, one of their citizens of that name came forward, and made an animating speech. He voted for Cass in 1848, but could not now support Gen. Franklin Pierce. He had seen and heard of nothing in the history of that man that could for a moment commend him to the support of any man who had a particle of regard for the Welfare of the West. He went for the gallant and glorious Scott, and the measures of policy which he advocated. Mr. Shields was repeatedly cheered while speaking. He will do much during the campaign."

Scott Celebrations.—The 14th of September next, being the anniversary of the entrance of Gen. Scott and the army under his command into the city of Mexico, will be celebrated by a grand mass meeting in Louisville, Kentucky. The 10th of September, being the anniversary of Perry's victory on lake Erie, will be celebrated by a mass convention of the friends of Gen. Scott in Pittsburgh.

☞A censns just taken shows the population of Detroit to number 26,648. In 1820 it was 1,422, in 1850 21,057; and if it increases in the rate it has since 1850, in 1860 Detroit will have a population of 50,000. The *Advertiser* thinks the increase unparalelled, but in this is mistaken. In 1850 Cleveland contained 17,000 people, in 1851 over 21,000, and now has over 25,000.

☞The Zanesville Aurora, the Democratic paper in Muskingum county, has changed hands,—Mr. Beard, the former proprietor, having sold out to R. W. P. Muse of Morgan county.

☞A Whig Ratification meeting was held at Austin, Texas, in the State Capitol, on the evening of the 14th ultimo, and was largely attended. The proceedings were quite animated and enthusiastic.

☞"Dawkter, Dawkter," said an exquisite the other day, "I want you to tell me what I can get to put intaw mawy head to make it roigh.." "It wants nothing but brains," said the gentleman of function.

☞In Arkansas it is conceded that Gen. Elias N. Conway, the Dirt Road candidate for Governor, has been elected by a small majority, over Gen. B. H. Smithson, the Railroad candidate.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of Northern New York.—The Grand Lodge, by an unanimone vote, have directed all official notices, &c., to be inserted in the *Golden Rule*, of New York city.

Ohio.—Hon. W. F. Hunter, in a letter to the *Cadi zRepublican*, denies that he is opposed to Gen. Scott's election. He intends to vote for Scott and Graham and will support them enthusiastically.

MEADE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

It always affords us gratification to notice any effort at advancing the great cause of Education, and we are pleased at being able to congratulate the citizens of this portion of the State upon the rapidly increasing facilities, which our age presents to all, for obtaining instruction. The public schools, as we learn, are in a highly prosperous condition, while the higher schools of the city have every reason to be satisfied with the encouragement extended to them. The facilities for acquiring a finished female education have rapidly advanced, in our vicinity, within the past few years and we have now in our midst every requisite therefor, which the most fastidious parent could desire. Though not personally acquainted with the plan and course of instruction pursued at the Wheeling Female Seminary, now under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Tolfourd, yet, from what we learn through others: young ladies, who fail to acquire a perfect education under his teaching and that of his assistants, have themselves only to blame for their failure. His school is finely situated, combining alike beauty and healthfulness of locality and offers every inducement to home parents to keep their daughters under their supervision, while they can at home acquire the most finished and perfect education, fitting them for their appropriate sphere.

There are various others female schools in our midst, of whose merits we cannot now speak; but will at a more convenient season. Our mind has been called to the consideration of this subject from having had placed before us a catalogue of the primary department of the Meade Collegiate Institute located in our sister town of Wellsburg. This department is under the charge of the Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins, who has but recently taken it under his supervision, but of whose qualifications for the work he has undertaken, all who know him speak most favorably. The next session of the primary department will commence on the 1st day of September next. It is the design of the trustees of the Meade Collegiate Institute to commence next spring the erection of the college buildings and it is, we learn, a cardinal principle with them not to go in debt, so that the friends of the Institute and of Education should at once come forward and contribute their part towards extending the means of acquiring education. Certainly no work of this kind can fail in a community as liberal and public spirited as ours. All are, or should be, fully impressed with the importance of education, and it is no less the priviledge than imperative duty of all good members of society to further every effort at extending the means of education. As members of a great republic, we are deeply interested in cementing the ties which unte us, and no means has as yet been proposed, which offers such sure promises of reward as that which would secure to every member of society a substantial and useful education. We are pleased to see a general desire, on the part of our public seats of learning, to make the cardinal principles of the Bible a part of their teaching, for, while we should regret to see sectarian teachings in our colleges and public schools, yet we are well persuaded that all teachers, no matter what may be their religious persuasion, can cordially unite in teaching to all, the great and cardinal truths of the Bible without necessarily becoming involved in the examination of the petty and trivial points of sectarian controversy, which too often absorb the "weightier matters of the law." The Bible, taken in *substance* not in *form*, should be taught and well taught in all our schools, and it is unfortunately true, that the controversial for formal parts of it are speedily enough imbibed by its readers without the aid of a teacher to direct them, certainly to controversy, oftentimes to error.

Stephen Norton's Pocket Piece.

Among the victims of the Henry Clay disaster, was Stephen Allen, Esq., an aged man of the purest character, formerly a Mayor of New York, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. In his pocket book was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy.

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands can't be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted,) within your income. When you retire to-bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation ; through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."

The Queen of England,—The *National Intelligencer* is publishing copious extracts from a very interesting series of "Family Letters from an American Lady in Europe." The writer thus speaks of the Queen, and her description is worth a hundred of those which are written more carefully for the public eye. She speaks of her Majesty as she saw her at the Opera:

"The Queen, Prince and attendants were in her comfortable box. She is, indeed, very plain; the face a very mottled red, as if from constant exposure to the weather, light eyes of not much intelligence, the chin so receding as to spoil the mouth; but then, she has soft brown hair, exquisite figure, shoulders of dazzling whiteness, the contour of the head classical; and her whole expression betokens what she undoubtedly is, a sweet, gentle lady. Her dress, of blue silk with a wreath of water lilies, is becoming. The Prince scarcely appeared in front of the box, for her Majesty keeps him close by her side and she does not allow herself to be often seen by the audience."

Novel Blasting.—The Edinburgh *News* of July 24th, describing a monster blast, says that an extraordinary blast or explosion of gunpowder, ignited by means of electricity, took place in Garuntully quarry, on Monday last. It was conducted and fired by Mr. James Gowans, of Edinburgh. Something more than half a ton of powder was used. There were thirteen simultaneous charges, shearing off, on a rough calculation, not less than 140,000 cubic feet of stone. This is the fourth explosion of the same kind that has taken place in this quarry, all of which have been most successful.

Cholera.—It is said the cholera is prevailing to some extents among the laborers on the Railroad in Cambden, Lorain county, Ohio. Two or three died with the disease last week.

To Reduce Solid Feet to Bushels.—Multiply the number of solid feet by 45 and divide the product by 56; the quotient will be the number of bushels.

Reason.—As one bushel contains 2150 2-5 inches, one solid foot is 45-56ths of a bushel.

This is a rule which, being of great practical utility and constant application, ought to be committed to memory.—*Exchange.*

☞ Helena, Arkansas, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Only two business houses were left. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Mass State Convention.—The Whig State Central Committee of Ohio have called a Mass Convention of the friends of Scott and Graham, to be held at Columbus, on the 8th day of September next. Eminent speakers have been invited.

☞ At the late festivities at Strasburg, Louis Napoleon danced with a young peasant girl—the demagogue!

NEWS BY MAIL.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

Further Particulars of the Collision...Passengers' Names...Steamer Cleveland gone to the Wreck.

We have gathered the following interesting particulars concerning the sinking of the steamer Atlantic. A dense fog prevailed at the time the propellor came in collision with the steamer. The passengers were all in bed, and the first mate was on duty. Immediately after the collision, which was very severe, a scene of the utmost confusion prevailed among the steerage and deck pessengers, a very large proportion of whom were Norwegian emigrants, and several, it is thought, in the terror and darkness that prevailed, jumped overboard at once. Capt. Petty, although seriously injured, endeavored with the assistance of his crew, to calm the fears of the passengers, assuring them that there was no immediate danger. The steamer kept on her course, the officers hoping to be able to reach a port, although the boat was leaking badly.

The water, however, gained on them, despite the efforts of the crew, and by the time they had proceeded about two miles from the spot where the collision took place, it was found that the boat was rapidly sinking, the fires in the room being extinguished by the water. A scene of terrible confusion ensued. The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, by their cries and terrors, added to the horror of the scene. The cabin passengers, and all who could be made to understand, were exhorted by the captain and officers to remain calm, and to provide themselves each with a chair, settee, or bed, all of which were patent life-preservers, and would buoy them up in the water. Numbers, however, unheeding, or not understanding the advice, rushed overboard to certain death. About half past two, amid the wild shrieks of the passengers, the steamer settled and sunk. The propellor, which had kept in the wake of the sinking boat, did all in her power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human beings who were now seen struggling in the water.

The fog was a sad hinderance to their efforts, but some two hundred and fifty were rescued from the lake, and taken by the propeller to Erie. A large number left at once on the Sultana for Cleveland. Others came down in the cars this morning. From the best information we can gain, we are led to believe some *three hundred lives* are lost.

Through the politeness of the gentlemen connected with the line to which the Atlantic belongs, we have received every assistance in gathering authentic particulars. The following is a list of the cabin and second-class passengers, as ticketed from the office here. The names alone are known, without initials, and the places named, are the cities in which the passengers procured their tickets; but it is not certain that in all cases they reside there.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Names.	*Where from.*	*Destination.*
Mr. Osborn and child	N. York,	Chicago.
" Reed	"	"
" Field and family of 3	"	"
" Frost	Boston,	"
" Calkins	Albany,	"
" Lake	"	"
" Fairbrother	"	"
" Bushnell & Brother	"	"
" Lawrence and family of 3,	Utica,	"
" Clark, family of 3, 1 child,	not known	"
" Russell	"	"
Mrs. Cornwell, sister of Elihu Burret,		"
Mr. Fisher	Canada,	"
" Shamber	N. York,	Waukegan
" Britton	"	"
" Stanley	not known,	Milwaukie.
Miss Myers	"	"
Mr. Carley and wife	Troy,	Detroit.
" Bissell	"	"
" Brown	"	"
" Le Fever	"	"
" Kirby	"	"
" Johnson & wife	not known,	"
" White and wife,	"	"
" Crippen	"	"
" Green	"	"
" Burch	"	"
" Montgomery and wife	"	"

The second class passengers, ticketed at the office were as follows:

For Chicago.—Mr. Hartley and wife, Albany; Toogood and wife, Troy; Mrs. Stevens, residence unknown.

For Milwaukie.—Mr. Marshall of Boston; Messrs. Hall, Graves and Colvin, residence not known.

For Sheboygan.—Mr. Turner, residence unknown.

For Detroit.—Mr. Wurts, wife and two children, Mr. Hammerman, Stewart, Bird and wife, Lucas and Hays.

How many of the above are lost, it is impossible at present to say, but it is thought that the loss of life has been principally confined to the poor emigrants, who, although life is, of course, as precious to them as to the wealthiest of our citizens, will leave fewer amongst us to lament their untimely deaths.

In addition to the above, there were on board Mr. A. E. Doggett, of Chicago, Mr. Walbridge, father of Mr. Wells Walbridge of this city, and Mr. John W. Murphy, Express Agent, all of whom were saved.

From Mr. Homan, M. C. Railroad office, we receive information that the following were the numbers of tickets issued from his office:

Steerage passengers, emigrants		217
Deck	do	51
Second Class	do	10
Cabin	do	48
		326

Aside from these, Mr. Homan thinks there may have been 125 persons on board, including the crew, about 450, reducing the probable loss to about 200. This, however, we fear is a little under the mark. The emigrants were Norwegians, who came through by Lake Ontario steamers from Quebec, and about 75 or 80 of them were left on the dock, the agent refusing them to go on board.—They now mourn the loss of their friends. There is reason to hope that many may yet be saved on the life preservers, with which the boat was well furnished.

Immediately after the news reached this city, the steamers Northern Indiana and Louisiana and propeller Princeton offered their services to go to the wreck—the Louisiana, which was fired up, immediately discharged her load for that purpose. The Company's boat, Cleveland, however, arrived from up the lake, and was instantly dispatched to the scene of the calamity. She saw nothing of the wreck on her down trip, owing to the prevailing fog.

Steamer Sultana, Aug. 20—4 P. M.

At a meeting of the passengers surviving the wreck of the ill-fated Steamer *Atlantic*, which, in consequence of a collision with the Steam Propeller *Ogdensburgh*, sunk on the night of the 19th inst., Mr. Aaron Rutton, of New York, was called to the Chair, and J. Taylor Wright, of Brooklyn, was chosen Secretary. The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due to Capt. R. Richardson, officers and crew of the Propeller *Ogdensburgh*, for their prompt assistance in rescuing us from a watery grave, and also for their kind attention to our wants while on board their boat.

Resolved, Thut we feel grateful, and are desirous of expressing our warmest thanks to Capt. G. W. Appleby, of the Steamer *Sultana*, for his kindness in taking us from the Propeller, and forwarding us to the port of our destination, and also to express our gratitude for the many attentions of himself, officers and crew, in administering to our wants and necessities during our passage to Detroit.

Resoived, That we feel deeply indebted and grateful to the passengers on board the Steamer *Sultana*, for their self-sacrificing exertions to render every assistance in their power to make us comfortable, in providing dry clothing and such articles of comforts as was at their command.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Captain Richardson, of the *Ogdensburgh*, and also to present a copy of the same to Captain Appleby, of the *Sultana*.

AARON SUTTON, Chairman.
J. Taylor Wright, Secretary.

Name of survivors from the wreck Atlantic received on Board the Steamer Sultana. Mr. Aaron Sutton, wife, two children and nurse, N. York, Mr. Josiah Taylor Wright, Brooklyn; Mr. S. G. Britton, Walpole N. H.; Abner C. Ellis, Sandwich; J. Rice, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas Taylor, wife and 4 children, Albany; Mrs. Emily B. Blackamore, Jericho, Vt.; Mr. J. J. Van Allen, Eaton Rapid, Mich., Mr. John A. Bird, Jersey; S. V. R. Groves, Hamburg, N. Y.; Mr. Amos Colvin; Alfred Clark, Burlington, Iowa; Eugene Marshall, North Bridgewater, Mass.; Samuel Marle, Detroit, Mich.; V. H. Burst, and D. C. Turner, Scriba, N. Y.; Wm. Noble, wife and child, Canada,; S. B. Crouch, wife and nephew, Carroll Co., Ill.; J. Russell and wife, Dutchess Co., N. York; A. E. Stewart, Howell Mich.; John Lucas, Isaac Lucas, Marshall, Mich.; Mrs. Runged, Montgomery N. Y.; Amos Calvin, North Hamburg, N. Y.; Geo. Farthing and wife, Laselle, Ill.; W. Frost, Galena, Ill.; Calvin W. Cochran, Canada.; Phœbe Ann Ellis, Alabama, N. Y.; J. Poogood and wife, Rensselear Co., N. Y.; A. Read, Farrington, Ill.; C. L. Peck, Rome, N. Y.; Geo. Fisher, New Fair, Vt.; H. W. Lasco, Detroit, Mich.; Jackson Paddock and wife, Oakland co., Mich.; Jacob H. Marsh and wife, Detroit, Mich.; Alexander Reakey; Detroit, Mich.; David Pomeroy, Detroit, Mich.; Peter Castella, Lalaham McCan, and Mary McCan, Haven Falls, N. York; G. E. Bushnell, Bushnellville, N. Y.; Synthia J. Stickney, Orleans co., Ill.; Isabel Thomson, Dane co., Wis.; Wm. Jewell and wife, Oneida, co., N. Y.; Thos. Myers, and Ellen L. Chapman, Monroe co. N. Y.; Catharine O'Niel, Ellen O'Neal, and Margaret O'Niel, West Troy; Mr. Burdrell, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John Thompson, Oxbridge, Mass.; H. E. Daggett, Chicago, Ill.; Marshall Campbell, Jersey Shore, Pa.; B. F. Field, wife and children, Tiverton, R. I.; J. J. Brown, G. L. S. Bissell, Mobile, Ala.; 139 emigrants. Total 147.

NAMES OF CREW.

C. Aikan, S. Kinkle, F. Becker, C. Hart, J. Shannon, L. Vigar, J. Canfield, W. McClaflin, J. Walker, M. O'Conner, J. Messell, N. Laflary, J. Farl, J. Bonner, J. R. Carrier, J. Templeton, W. Ogan, F. McGee.

Names of the Passengers Saved...Coroner's Inquest on the Dead.

Among the incidents which we have gathered, connected with the terrible catastrophe on the lake, are the following:

While the life-boat was being lowered, Captain Petty fell from the deck, striking his head against the boat and bounding into the water. He managed to reach the Propeller then some distance off, and the propeller was immediately headed towards the steamer. The Atlantic had sunk to the hurricane deck before the propellor or boats reached her, and the females were then taken off as fast as possible, and after them, the males.

The following were the circumstances attending the escape of Mr. Aaron D. Sutton, his wife and two young children. While Mr. S, was adjusting the life-preserver upon his wife, some one snatched his own, and left him to his personal exertions for safety. Being an expert swimmer, he took his children and jumped into the lake, his wife following. The life preserver buoyed up Mrs. Sutton, and Mr. S. kept his children afloat until all were rescued.

George Dana and his brother, and a man named Hagans, three hands belonging to the steamer, tore off the binacle, took out the compass and throwing the box into the water went in and clung around it. They were compelled for self preservation to kick from them the forms of the drowning men and women, many of whom clung to their legs. They were among the last taken out of the lake, and were picked up by their own boat in charge of their second mate. They found the dead body of a little girl about ten years old, with her arm around a plank and her head resting on it as tho' she was asleep. She had nothing save her under garment on and was quite dead. The body was taken to Erie, and is the one on which the Coroner's inquest has been held.

The last persons taken from the wreck were Mr. Givan, the Clerk, Mr. Huell, the 1st engineer, and a gentleman from Illinois, whose name is not known. These three were in the water clinging to ropes, and when the shrieks of the affrighted passengers were hushed in death, they heard for the first time the voice of a child who was also clinging to the ropes at some distance from them. The little fellow who was a boy of about seven years old, was saying, as if talking to himself, "Oh! I wish my papa was here to hold me up—I cannot hold on any longer, my hands are so tired.' The gentleman from Illinois, a fine, stout, middle aged man, immediately expressed his determination to save the noble little fellow or perish himself. He started down the rope, and reaching the child, seized him just at the moment he was about to sink. He held him for some time, and Mr. Givan, the Clerk endeavored to get to him to relieve him as he expressed a fear that his strength was failing. The noble little hero told his preserver to let him go if he was tired and take care of himself. At that moment the boat passed, loaded down to the very water's edge with passengers, and Mr. Givan hailing the mate, entreated him to save the boy at least. The mate succeeded in reaching the rope and taking the child from the arms of the true man who held him, placed him in the boat and he was saved. The next boat took off the Illinois gentleman and the rest. The boy it is thought was with his uncle, who was lost, and has parents in Massachusetts. He is now with his preserver probably in Cleveland.

Mrs. Miller and two other ladies saved from the wreck of the Atlantic, ascribe their safety to the prompt and fearless efforts of Mr. L. D. Crippen, of Michigan, in their behalf. Two of the ladies he rescued from the water, and the third was unable to escape from her State Room until, at the expense of severe wounds upon his hands and feet, he broke in the windows and aided her escape.

One young lady who was saved, jumped from the wreck into the water. She was drowning, when a powerful man, supposed to be an emigrant, who was evidently unable to swim, seized a piece of plank, and plunging overboard, made towards her and catching her by the hair, held her up above the water. He managed by immense exertions, to reach the side of the boat, having the young lady in one hand and the plank in the other. A rope was thrown to him, but he could not avail himself of it, and continued in the same position until some of the hands of the boat succeeded in reaching the female and pulling her on deck. By this time the poor fellow's strength was entirely exhausted, and he sank to rise no more.

The Porter of the boat got a bureau from the Captain's Cabin, which he emptied and cast into the lake. He jumped on it and got some 20 or 30 persons aboard, when telling them to stick to it and they would be saved, he swam for his life and got safely to the Propeller.

A meeting of the survivors was held in the Sesston rooms of the Presbyterian Church at Erie, last evening, when the following, among other resolutions. were adopted:

Resolved, That we would call the attention of the public in particular to the insufficiency of the so called Life Preservers, which are totally useless, which was too bitterly proved to some of the unfortunates who trusted themselves to their fancied security.

Resolved, That we express our indignation at the gross misconduct of the owners of the steamboat Atlantic, in not providing proper facilities to afford the passengers on board the means of saving their lives. We consider that the want of a sufficient number of boats to hold the passengers in an unanticipated contingency like the present, and the want of other loose materials to be a wanton tampering with human life, and that the owners of the unfortunate boat should be held up to the public as men who have cast aside these considerations from indifference to the lives placed in their charge:

A meeting of the citizens of Erie was afterwards called, at which much feeling was manifested, and the following resolutions were passed:

1st. Resolved, that the loss of the steamer ATLANTIC, on the night of the 20th August is a calamity of such an overwhelming and heart-rending character, that the voice of an outraged public is inadequate to its expression, and that as citizens of Erie, we desire that the proper authorities at once proceed to arrest all the officers and men who are found within the county, who were employed upon the ATLANTIC or the propeller OGDENSBURG, that the case of the collision may be correctly ascertained.

2d. Resolved, That the prosecuting attorney of this county, be requested to take immediate measures to obtain such evidence as may be desired from the passengers now in town.

3d. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the officers and owners of the stermer ATLANTIC are highly censurable for not having provided sufficient means of relief in case of accident, and in overloading the boat with passengers and freight.

4th. Resolved, That in our opinion the life preservers attached to the stools on Wall's boats, by the late calamity, were found utterly inadequate and totally useless, and that the india rubber life preservers on that occasion performed good service; and that the travelling public can place confidence in a well made article.

An inquest was also held in Erie last evening, on the body of a little girl, name unknown, picked up in the Lake, when the following evidence was given:

DEGRASS MCNELL, sworn.—I am first mate of Propeller OGDENSBURG. I commenced my watch at midnight. About half-past one, saw the steamer, she had a red light aloft, and two white lights below. We had two lights at the cross-trees, and another signal light in front of the wheel house.—when I first saw her, she was probably three miles distant. We were steering for the Welland Canal, and I judged from her course that we should pass half a mile north of her. Upon nearing her, she appeared to have changed her course, and to be making across our bows. I now ordered our engines to be stopped. This was about ten minutes before the collision. Seeing that we were likely to strike together, I ordered the engine to back and the wheel to be put down hard a starboard—I shouted as loud as I could—our whistle was out of order. In about two minutes we struck—the bow of our vessel striking her between the gangway, and the wheel house, on the larboard side. I did not see or hear any person on board the steamer, when we struck—we had nearly stopped—the ATLANTIC was under full headway—after ascertaining that our vessel would not sink, we went to her relief, although we did not see any signal of distress or hear her bell ring, but upon nearing, we heard the cries of persons on board and in the water, we came up to her in about an hour, her lights had disappeared and her bow was under water—her stern was in sight and all three of the decks.

We came alongside and took off all the persons who had remained on her till now, our boats were engaged in picking up those in the water—we afterwards made a circle of a mile in circumference, around the wreck, keeping the boats inside the circle, and we think we got on board all the living persons in the water and on the Steamer.

We took probably 200 off the steamer, and 100 from the lake. The Atlantic remained in the same position when we left her.

Question by Juror—If you had given the order to the man at the wheel five minutes sooner, would the collision have taken place?

Answer—It undoubtedly would not.

As we are anxious to draw out every particular connected with affair, we give the following statement of James Carney, the second mate of the Atlantic, which we have procured from his own words:

I was second mate of the Atlantic on the night of the collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, the 19th inst. It was my watch on deck, the weather was smoky from the time of leaving. I saw Long Point light two miles, and think I could have seen a steamer's light one mile. Fifteen minutes after leaving Long Point light, which we passed at two o'clock, made propeller light nearly a point on our larboard bow. We were steering S. W. by W., our usual course, when I saw propelle which was very dim; I put the wheel kept her off W. S. W. In two minute propeller struck us twenty feet forward on our larboard side. I saw no signal and blue on propeller until after she st Heard the engine bell of the propeller time.

As soon as we were struck, I gave the the wheelsman to steer her for the shore was within four miles. I then ran down main deck to see if I could discover the ext the injury, and returned immediately to the deck. Mr. Blodgett, the 1st mate, was then pilot house. I told him she was sinking, and ordered me to run below and see if she was filli I then went into the steerage, which was forwa and found no water on her floors, but could get up the hatches to look below. I then return to the fire hole and saw the water rushing in, torrents, carrying with it, coal, ashes, &c.

I then went to listing her with passengers freight to the starboard, in hopes to relieve leak, but found it impossible, as she was fast s tling forward. I then returned to the hurric deck, and heard Capt. Petty giving orders to th congregated there to keep quiet. Orders w then given to get the two boats which were on hurricane deck, and also the working boat. steamer settled gradually, and I should judge was all of twenty minutes before the water ca up to the hurricane deck. I should think it at least half an hour after we were struck, bef the propeller came within hailing distance. the propeller, when we first saw her, put her wh 'a port,' we should have cleared her.

JAMES CARNEY

The schooner Dewitt Clinton from Erie repo having found a large amount of valuable prope belonging to the Atlantic.

The steamer Clinton reached the wreck yest day morning, and saw the last part of her hurrica deck disappear. She is now entirely under wat

At a meeting of the survivors, held on the pro peller Ogdensburg Friday morning, Aug. 20, 185 Hon. David S. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo, in the chair, and Richard M. Smith, of Pen N. Y., acting as Secretary, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and the same are hereby tendered to Capt. Rob Richardson of the propeller Ogdensburg, a gallant officers and crew, for their presence and self-sacrificing efforts in rescuing us fro late perilous situation, from the wreck of the ted Atlantic, to whom, under God, we ow preservation from a watery grave.

In behalf of the meeting.

D. S. WALBRIDGE, Ch.

E. M. Smith, Sec'y

The Fishery Question.

The New York Herald of Sunday contai following news by the Atlantic:

Mr. J. Macgregor, formerly President Board of Trade, publishes a letter in the Dai News and other metropolitan papers, stron favor of an amicable adjustment of the question. On the same subject, the Daily News the 9th says, in its remarks on the money "as regards one of the points that has to sensibly in favor of the bears, viz: The Am Fishery dispute, we are in a position to state the best authority, that in the present posi the affairs there is not the slightest ground fear that any interruption of our friendly re with the United States will ensue."

The London Times of the 9th has a leade favor of the British claim. The Morning Herald, (government organ) has the following, which may be regarded as semi-official:—

In reference to a question which natur at this moment, absorbs the public attention in England and in the United States, the facts as follows: "Her Majesty's government have made no new claims on the United States, and have with drawn no concessions made to that governm.— No renewal of the long-vexed question resting the bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord Aber deen's concession of 1845 respecting that arm the sea, (guarded as it was by his Lordship, by as sertion of our rights over the whole bay) remains where it was. The disputed interpretation the technical terms of the treaty of 1818 remain where it was. All that has been done by the government, is to strengthen our squadron on the coasts of New foundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunsw. to defend a right which the United States do and never did dispute, namely that of retaining exclu sively in our possession the water within three miles of our own shores from the encroachments both the French and American fishermen; and the Amer ican vessel, the Coral, alluded to, was seized with in a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squad ron is now no larger than the French one the same coast. Our right is that which demands the respect of all nations of the globe—one acknowl edged by international law; and for many years our successive governments have neglected to pro tect their fellow subjects as France and the United States always protect theirs, both in the channel, we can only be g ent Ministers for repairing their

We shall return to this subject, here and across the Atlantic the most grossly misinformed and mis

The Steamb

A letter from Washington

"The Committee on Co daily to hear propositions subject of the steamboat safe owners all oppose any propo them to use a patented art have also wished to abstain of any life-boat or life-prese

"Several descriptions of life are recommended to the Com mittee are determined requ shall be provided with two them a metallic boat.

"Stanton's floats and girders are w d on the Committee; they can be applied t and they will prevent it from being capsized even into pieces. They are made of India rubber they will not melt when exposed to a moderate degree of heat. But this is, like Frances' fe se cured by patents. It is no valid objection the use of an article that it is patented, because patents are granted for useful improvements.

Texas Debt.

A majority of the Finance Committee the Senate, has agreed to report an appropriation of 8,000,000, three per cent stock, redeemable 20 years, to pay the creditors of Texas. about the amount of debt for which the United States is deemed to be held responsible—about being loaned to Texas upon the pledge Custom House duties, &c.

It will be recollected, that in the Ta ions Texas Boundary Bill, five millions 6 p stock were reserved to pay these debts, Texas has so '*scaled*' that the creditors will accept.

These eight millions 3 per cent, in the 6 per cent is calculated, will only cost United States a quarter of a million more, ar charge the Texas debt altogether.—*N. Y. Exe*

Price of Railroad Iron

The N. Y. Express says the price of rail Iron in England, has gone up from $21 to ton. This adds also under our advalorem tariff dol lars per ton to the duty, thus increasing protec tion when it is least essential, and diminishing it, when it is most needed by the hard dr manu facturers.

So low has been the price of railroad iron, for three or four years past, that all the works for the manufacture of it in the country, have abandoned. Within a few weeks, one or of the works in the United States, encourage the ad vancing prices, have commenced operations, giv ing employment to a large number of workmen.

Within the last three years, nearly 400 tons of railroad iron, worth over nineteen millions of dollars, have been imported into the United States from England.

Conspiracy Discovered in It

A letter from Rome gives some detail the re cent arrests of members of the revolutionary com mittee, residing in Lombardy, Tuscany and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian con sul, at Genoa, hearing of the death of person, a Lombard by birth, went to place seals on his prop erty, when it was found that the deceased was one of the pay masters of the conspiracy. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discov ered—being by means of silk handkerchiefs, the colors of which disappeared by chemical washing, the writing being brought out by the same opera tion. In consequence of this discovery, various ar rests have taken place at Fonara, and other places in the Roman States.

Order of United American Mech—The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics commenced its annual ses Phila delphia, on Thursday. Delegates sent from New York, Pennsylvania, New Dela ware, Maryland, and Missouri, following named gentlemen were elected officers ensu ing year, viz: Councillor, Benj. P. J.; Vice Councillor, H. H. K. Elliot, eta ry, J. D. Bayne, of Pa.; T an, of Pa.; Marshal, M. B. L ect- or, J. G. Wilmot, of Md. son, of N. J.

War About Guano!— telligence to the effect has been established on vent American vessels orders to stop them at all have left the United Sta fuss may grow out of gua

We shall take the liberty even for we have no idea that nonsense, and entertaining such ideas, will ever vote for any other atic candidates. It seems well to show how these men talk other reason for putting these pi ons on recr a national contain which men.

☞ G. B. Banks a sensible colored man of Syra cuse, appeals to his colored friends to consider can didly the subject of emigration, and offers strong reasons in favor of colonizing on the Western coast of Africa.

☞ The corner stone of the court house at Cin cinnati was laid on Wednesday, with the usual ceremonies.

☞ Numbers of vessels and many passengers, have lately been leaving New York port for the gold diggings of Australia.

☞ Tom Thumb, the littlest man in the world, lives in the largest house in Bridgeport, Conn. It is splendidly furnished.

☞ The jewelry store of Jas. Jones, at Savan nah, Ga., was robbed on Wednesday night, of $7,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

☞ Hon. Mr. Borland, the valorous Locofoco Senator from Ark., has been indicted at Washing ton, for assault and battery on Mr. Kinney.

☞ Ladies in several townships are training, pre paratory to competing for the Equestrian prize at the Fair to be held at Warren, Ohio, on the 9th proximo.

☞ Michael McNamara, a contracter on the Cin cinnati and Zanesville Railroad, lately disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

☞ The steamship Franklin from Havre, at New York, brought a cargo valued at $200,000. French silks and gewgaws make up the assortment.

☞ Last week seventeen head of beef cattle frightened by the locomotive whistle near Akron, Ohio, jumped down the river bank, where it is 60 feet high, and were killed.

☞ Marshal Cram, the Whig candidate for Con gress in the 2d district of Maine, has declined.

☞ The Whigs of Huntington, Pa., have nomi nated Dr. John McCollough for Congress.

☞ Eggs from China, put up in pickle have been imported to San Francisco.

☞ Why is there always a strong draught under the door, and through the crevices on each side? Because cold air rushes from the hall to supply the void in the room caused by the escape of warm air up the chimney, etc.

☞ Why does water melt salt? Because very minute particles of water insinuate themselves into the pores of the salt by capillary attraction, and force the crystals apart from each other.

☞ It is said that the cotton crop of South Caro lina will be injured a great deal this season by the catterpillars.

☞ A rumer was current in Paris that France and England would call a meeting of the Maritime pow ers, against aggression from the United States.

☞ In the town of Conway, Mass., there are now living eleven men, the aggregate of whose ages a mounts to *nine hundred and thirty-three years*.

☞ A Tobacconist in Washington wants a loafer to sit on a box in front of his door as a sign. He must be industrious and willing to change his at titude now and then.

☞ Deaths in Washington during the month of July, 136.

☞ A Bloomer was in constant attendance at the Freesoil Convention at Pittsburgh.

☞ The heart is the pendulum that ticks the hour of life.

☞ The statistics estimate the value of the cheese annually produced in this country at $10,318,000.

☞ They have no old maids in France; those who don't drown themselves adopt the title of madame and pass for widows.

☞ The Queen of Spain attended a bull fight, on the 4th ult., at which fourteen bulls were killed.

☞ Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit, why there would be such difficulty in passing them.

☞ There is some truth in the preamble of Tem perance Societies, which says: "And whereas the use of intoxicating liquor is injurious to our *stand ing*, we do," &c., &c.

☞ Wm. McClester, a young man about twenty-one years of age, living near Findley, Ohio, com mitted suicide, a few days ago, by cutting his throat with a razor, in a fit of insanity.

☞ It is estimated that $10,000,000 worth of milk, ive of the chalk and water with which it is diluted, is sold every year in the cities

at Paducah, held

with the one just nam in general."—*Buffalo Woo*

's Guide.—This work i owledge, presented in a sim ions details of the best pract pted to general use in this cou of the American editor. The d it very attractive reading. In the English and American husbandry, for wh mple materials, he may obtain many val reasing the product of his own acres. us given by the perusal of such writings tant as their more immediate purposes. ibune.

elegantly printed on thick white paper, fro reotype plates, and is neatly bound in various styles.

TERMS:

Muslin,..........................$6
Sheep,..........................
Roanoke or Imitation Morocco,......6
Paper covers (in 4 parts,)...........6
be sent by mail, in paper covers, free
llowing rates:—
more than 500 miles

crops in $0

☞ A Scott pole, length, was raised last Saturday corner of Race and Canal streets, Cincinnati.

☞ Fourteen slaves of Mrs. Pendleton, of Wash ington county Md., who absconded a few days ago, and made tracks for Pennsylvania, have been cap tured and committed to jail at Harrisburg.

☞ An editor, in puffing a city hotel, says that a new tooth-brush has been supplied for the wash room, attached to a strong chain, so that the public can always be accommodated in that respect.

☞ A letter from Posen Prussia, states that 1800 had died (out of a population of 12,000) from chol era. A fire had also lately consumed eighty hous es, and the greatest distress prevailed in the city.

☞ The flour mill of Mr. Henderson, at Carlisle Pa., was consumed by fire on the 16th. A store house adjoining, containihg from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of grain, was also consumed. Loss estima ted at $25,000. Partly insured.

☞ A couple of weeks since, a little girl nam Hardy, residing in Morgan co., Va., was bitten by a rattle snake, and died almost instantly. She was sitting on the fence pealing bark from the rails, and uncovering a hole, the snake sprang out and her on the neck, the teeth, it is supposed, pen trating the jugular vein.

Submarine Telegraph.—A London letter to the New Yorg Courier, says that the submarine tel graph between Scotland and Ireland is complete and will be in operation very shortly; and the wire for the continental lines between Dover and Os tend, and Harwich and Holland are being prep ed. That between Holland and Howth has be broken to pieces and destroyed, it seems that the wire was only three-quarters of an inch in dia ter.

What Raps!—The Commissioner appointed the United States District Court, to ascertain much the property of the Rappite Community t Economy is worth, reports among that wealthy sociation $510,000 in specie, locked up in its vaults for these fifteen years.

Suicide.—Mrs. Roberts, a respectable and mable lady of Pensacola, Leak county, Mississ i, deliberately hung herself, on the night of the 0th ult., in a fit of temporary insanity. Her h and was on a visit at a distance and there was ne in the house but her children, who awoke he morning and found her hanging to one of the fters.

A Grand Design.—A project for providi very body with a piano on easy terms, has be arted in New York. The plan is on the prin e of the building associations. Each member ys three dollars per month, or five if a piano sired immediately, till the whole amount is pa ss monthly than the rent of a piano would be d at the end of four years it is expected all the mbers will be supplied, out of the funds so cre , with pianos, ranging from $250 to 500.

Health of Sandusky.—The Board of Health re rts two cases of cholera on the 14th, and three of ious diarrhœa. The interments from August to August 13th inclusive, were fifty-four. Of se 36 were reported as cholera and 18 of other eases. The Register of Saturday afternoon s, "the sickness seems to have abated." Among recent deaths of cholera we notice Mr. Freder Tallmade, at Springfield, formerly book-keep the Townsend House, and Mrs. Adams, at ningham, wife of Mr. H. S. Adams, of Ken-