Subjoined, is a detail of the proceedings before the coroner's inquest, which was convened at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Hamblin, against whom a great excitement existed, in consequence of the fabulous reports which had been circulated as to the cause of the unhappy girl's death. The proceedings in the investigation will show that every aspersion which has been uttered against either Mr. Bloodgood or Mr. Hamblin, in connection with this unfortunate business, is utterly without foundation.

Shortly after the dissolution of poor Louisa was made known, her brother, Nelson H. Miller, to whose improper interference in her affairs her premature dissolution is without doubt mainly attributable, entered Hamblin's house, and in the presence of several gentlemen who were there, threatened that he should die within 24 hours. He left the house, and shortly after returned with a loaded pistol, which was wrested from him by the officers in attendance, and he was kept in custody until the termination, when he was conducted to prison, where he now remains.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Hamblin, the coroner, Ira B. Wheeler, esq. summoned a jury, and made a most full, thorough, and searching investigation of the causes of the death of this young lady.

The following facts came out in evidence: Miss Missouri's astonishing success alarmed her sister, Josephine Clifton, and she wrote to request that Miss M. might be taken from the stage for a short time, or forever. The wretched old mother determined to do this; Miss Missouri remonstrated, and the mother (as sworn to in the evidence) said she would make Missouri undergo 'the tortures of the damned,' if she refused to comply.

From this time, according to Miss Missouri's statements before death to witnesses under a solemn oath, the treatment of the depraved and desperate old woman toward her was of a most violent character. She threatened to shut her up in convent, or to send her somewhere into seclusion. She locked up all her clothes—forbade her real friends to see her; placed nothing but negroes from her own brothel, around her, and in short, virtually subjected her to a temporary confinement in house No. 34 Harrison street.

Miss Missouri's servant, then, by her own direction, went to one of the editors of the city, and told her story, with a view to have her case brought before the public. That gentleman properly and promptly laid the matter before the recorder, Robert L. Morris, Esq. He immediately issued a writ of habeas corpus, and sent a letter to justice Bloodgood, directing him to take the necessary steps to bring Miss Missouri before him the next morning.

Justice Bloodgood promptly complied with this and saw Miss Missouri that night. Next morning the young lady went voluntarily before the Recorder, at his office in the City Hall, and begged that his honer would choose a legal guardian for her.

Mr. Charles O'Connor was requested to act as her legal adviser, which he did. Mr. Bloodgood was sent for at her request, he came, and after much solicitation, he consented to become her guardian. The letters of guardianship were legally drawn out, and signed before the surrogate.

Mr. Bloodgood then placed her, at the large and respectable boarding house of Mr. Warner, corner of Crosby and Houston streets. Hither her mother and a half negro, and two or three other wretches, pursued the lovely but unfortunate lady, and threatened violence. They said she should die by their hands sooner than act again.

Mrs. Warner, alarmed for the quiet of her house, told Miss Missouri when she came home she must leave the house, or that she could not remain there. Driven to despair Miss Missouri, who was very nervous and sensitive, rushed out of the house and soon reached Mr. Hamblin's residence, he having been her tutor, and Mrs. Hamblin having been extremly kind to her.

She was soon after taken very ill, and continued so ill that she could not be removed with safety. Her family physician, Dr. Pennell, was sent for, together with Dr. Doane, and Dr. W. Francis. Under their care she soon became convalescent, but begged that her mother might be kept away from her.

The wretched woman, however, and her reckless associates, including the half negro, pursued her with a virulence that was truly appalling.—They concocted a virulent and venomous article respecting the poor persecuted girl, and published it in a folio sheet called the 'Polyanthos.' This article was kept from her sight for a long time; at last she saw it, and before she had read it half through, went into violent hysterics! and fell on the floor lifeless!!

She never recovered from that hour. According to the testimony of the witnesses *she sunk from that time*, and continued declining till she died!

The doctors all agreed that she died solely from inflammation of the brain, produced by great mental excitement.

The jury, during the examination, could scarcely restrain their indignation at the brutal conduct of Mrs. Miller and her myrmidons; and after deliberating a few minutes gave as their unanimous verdict, the following, viz:

That the deceased, Miss Missouri, came to her death by inflammation of the brain caused by great mental excitement, *induced jointly by the violent conduct of her mother and the publication of an abusive article in the Polyanthos!*'

Thus has God's judgment visited the wretched woman for her iniquitous course of life for many years, and prevented her from prostituting her own child, by taking the sweet girl to a better and brighter world.

BILL JOHNSON, THE LAKE BUCCANEER—SCENES ON THE FRONTIER.

The Albany Argus of Saturday remarks that the condition of the frontier and the events that transpire daily, continue to excite the public attention and interest. What may be the farther designs of the marauders, who seek either to embroil the two governments, or to gratify their desire of revenge or their thirst for plunder, unless arrested by the strong arm of both governments, well and speedily put forth, may be gathered from the following facts, which the Argus says are derived from authentic sources.

Early in the spring a party of refugees made a lodgment on "The Thousand Islands," in the St. Lawrence. The leader of this gang is William Johnson—well known in all that region as Bill Johnson—and also as the leader in the recent destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. He is a Canadian by birth, is about 58 years of age, of a powerful frame, and of great fearlessness and energy of character. He has four sons, who partake to a considerable degree of the character of the father. He was employed as a spy in the American service during the last war; and in the course of it performed many bold and hazardous exploits. He had at his command a six oared barge, in which he roamed the lake and the river, intercepting despatches, attacking the small craft, seizing property, and harrassing the British settlements. On one occasion he intercepted despatches twice in one day at Presque Isle. On another, his boat having been driven on the British shore in a gale, and his crew captured, he eluded his pursuers for a fortnight, and finally made his escape in a bark canoe, crossing the lake (36 miles in width) alone in that frail vessel, and reached Sackett's Harbor in safety. Since the war he has resided at French Creek, in the double capacity of trader and smuggler. It is said that he boasts of having a force under his immediate command of 150 men; but this is probably an exaggeration, although he has undoubtedly more than those who were with him in the capture of the Sir Robert Peel, and could probably command, if necessary, a much greater number.

The principal rendezvous and headquarters of Johnson and his marauders, is at a fastness called Fort Wallace, on an island at the head of Wells' Island, and *within the British territory*. It is said to contain a fortification of much strength of position; little is known however, in relation to it, as Johnson refuses to let any one not belonging to the gang, visit it. He boasts much of its strength, and expresses the belief that with a dozen men he could defend it against the attack of two hundred. He has a second rendezvous on Abel's Island, immediately below Wells' Island and opposite Alexandria Bay. "The Thousand Island's" are said to number about seventeen hundred, and to vary in size from ten miles in length to a single rock a foot square. Wells' Island (from whence the attack was made on the Sir Robert Peel) is the largest of the groupe, and forms what is designated by the sailors the Upper Narrows—The passage bringing vessels within pistol shot of the island. They occupy more than twenty-five miles in the river which in some places is more than 10 miles wide. They are little else than rock, with occasional patches of fertile land. Their sides are in many parts perpendicular rocks, thirty feet in height, with abrupt shore, and great depth of water. They are generally covered with dense forests and thick underbrush; and the passages between them are narrow, winding and often rockey. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a place better formed by nature to afford a secure retreat for freebooters than this cluster of islands.

Johnson has several boats, every way adapted to his designs, one of which is forty feet in length, but of so light a construction as to be easily carried across the islands, and its speed is said to exceed that of the swiftest boats on the lake. Shortly after the destruction of the Sir Robt. Peel, he proceeded in this boat with a few of his men up the lake made a predatory incursion upon an island near the mouth of the Bay of Quinta, and plundered the inhabitants, returning on the night of the 8th inst. to the fastness of 'The Thousand Islands.' It is not known that he has been on the main land since burning of the S. R. P. He has had occasional interviews with some of our citizens since that event. but they have taken place on the water. He and those that attend him on these occasions are well armed. His own appearance with six pistols, a dirk and bowie knife in his belt, is sufficiently beligerent; and he has with him, it is said invariably, the colors the Sir R. P. He considers the destruction of that vessel as an act of piracy, and that his life has become thereby forfeited, and says he shall sell it at the dearest rate.

Such is the character of the Buccanneer of the Lake, sufficient surely, with the natural and ordinary progress of exaggeration, to be a subject of alarm to the border inhabitants—An alarm not altogether groundless, from the fact that the larger islands of this numerous group are inhabited by a lawless race of half banditti; who would scarcely scruple to join in nearly any enterprise for plunder, who have perhaps one hundred boats, and whose number has been enlarged considerably by refugee accessions. It is supposed that there are at least one thousand refugees and other persons on these islands, under the control and at the command of Johnson, and several thousands of refugees between Niagara and Ogdensburg.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FRIGHTFUL.

"Guns, Trumpets, blunderbusses, drums and Thunder!"

The Toronto Patriot of Friday last, thus introduces the proclamation of the Earl of Durham, respecting the outrage upon the Sir Robert Peel:

'We have been favored with the following proclamation in advance of the mail, just in time for our present impression. We give it with feelings of the most lively satisfaction. We recognize in it the old English point of honor, which, while it carefully eschews wrong, persists in enforcing right. Upper Canadians! You have now the SOLEMN PLEDGE OF ENGLAND for 'THE EMPLOYMENT OF EVERY MEANS AT THE DISPOSAL OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, TO SECURE YOUR PRESENT AND PERMANENT PROTECTION.' Now may you feel fortified, and boldly exclaim 'LET THEM COME IF THEY DARE.' Redress of your manifold wrongs is now formally demanded. THEY WILL NOT BE REDRESSED.—It comports not with the savage, barbaric pride of democracy to redress wrongs; for any thing good, it has a moral incapacity, but for evil it is powerful.

'How greatly it is to be deplored, that the steamers Sirius and Great Western cannot be apprised in time, to prevent their rushing into the claws of the ferocious eagle. As sure as death they will be nabbed in the port of New York.—There is indeed *one* circumstance which gives us a little glimmering of hope for their safety, which is, that Mr. Jaudon has not yet succeeded in transferring ALL the American stocks for 'SECURITIES,' as they call them. from American to English ownership. Were this grand and deep-laid scheme perfected, the mask would be instantly thrown off, and the Sirius and the Great Western would be seized, *and no mistake.*

'Canadians! gird up you loins for the struggle. You will soon be called on to contend in deadly strife, with a fierce, savage, treacherous and implacable foe. God will be with you, as he is ever with the just. You have had repeated manifestations of his vigilant superintendence of your concerns, to which you are chiefly indebted for your present safety.—Your courage and obedience to command have been exemplary, and when the hour of trial again comes as come it soon must, with a louder and more clamorous call, we fear not, but that every man will consider that he is England's champion, fighting the battle by which her ancient glory is either to be re-illuminated or obscured.'

We have some notion of running away, for surely there can be no enduring of such a state of things as we are to have before the dog-days are over, if what the editor of the Patriot says be true. And that he does speak the truth who can doubt from the deep toned piety of the last paragraph? But whither shall we fly? We can't go to Canada, because of the hostility of the Patriots.—And we won't go to Texas because of the people in general who live there.—We are therefore in a dilemma with dreadful long horns.

As to the suggestions touching the contemplated seizure of the Sirius and Great Western immediately after their return to this port, we are in a state of tribulation. Not on the score of the intention of the thing, or of its propriety. But our anxiety arises from the fact that we must have traitors among us, who are betraying our best concerted plans to the enemy. How else could he have been informed of the plot to seize those noble steamers! The fact is, they are fine ships; and as the Americans know nothing of the art and mystery of making steam-vessels, we had fondly supposed we might obtain a couple without cost. But the plot is blown, and it is all over with us! No doubt it was a disclosure of this project which sent her majesty's consul to Quebec on Saturday. It is supposed, also, that three steamers and sixteen pilot boats were despatched to sea by the vice consul, on Saturday evening, to warn the approaching steamers of their danger. Instead of coming into this port, therefore, it is expected they will run into the harbor of Teronto. Ah, wo the day! We can write no more.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1838.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An attempt was made this morning by Mr. Petrikin, under the direction of *the* party, to procure a reconsideration of the vote by which the House, on its part, fixed on the 9th as the day to adjourn.—This has a bearing upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, you will see. Mr. Jackson of Ga. went off to day, and the collar-people (who never go away, you know,) think that if they put off the question a few days the opposition majority may be frittered away. This will be no disappointment to me, if it happens. The Whigs have lost many a question just so.

A call of the house was ordered, on motion of Mr. Williams of N. C.—189 were found to be present.

Mr. Sherrod Williams hoped the rules would be suspended, and that then the House would lay the motion on the table. The rules were suspended, and Sherrod Williams moved the previous question, on reconsideration. And the House then determined *not* to reconsider.

Resolutions were then in order, & were presented by various members.

Among the rest was one from Mr Blair's whitewashing committee, asking for persons and papers. Several motions to amend, &c. &c. were made eliciting debate, in which the Globe and all its filth were raked up and over once more—and then, after spending almost all the day till recess on this unworthy topic, (by the aid of the previous question,) the resolution prevailed, and the House took a recess.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

This body has been very busy to day, but its business has been general orders chiefly. Not generally interesting.

It is understood that an attempt will be made to get the Sub-Treasury Bill out of committee of the whole to day.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1838.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL DEFEATED!

The House of Representatives, true to the opinions, the wishes, the determinations of the people, has REJECTED, by a *direct vote*, the SUB-TREASURY BILL.—One hundred and twenty-five members out of two hundred and thirty-six have recorded their names decisively against the odious and pernicious measure;—giving us a majority of fourteen!

I can convey to your readers no idea of the joy, the exultation, the delight which the news of this triumph has been received and signalized throughout the city. We all 'breathe freer.'

That *soi-disant* Conservative Foster, of New York, intends to move a reconsideration of the vote to-morrow. It will be of no avail—except to furnish another proof of the weakness of the Sub-Treasury men. Mr. Foster will find it rather difficult to change fourteen votes.

I have not room now for comments, but simply ask the attention of your readers to a rapid sketch of the day's proceedings.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Immediately after the journal was read, that odd caricature from Pennsylvania, Petriken, moved to suspend the rules, setting apart this day for the reception of resolutions from the States in their order, for the purpose of submitting a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House on Saturday adopted a resolution, to terminate the present session on the second Monday in July. The House agreed to suspend the rules, but only with a view to defeat the object aimed at by those who got up the proposition.—Their purpose was to prolong the session until the third Monday in July (the 24th proximo:) and then stave off action on the Sub-Treasury Bill, in the hope of wearing out the patience of a sufficient number of its opponents, to render its passage secure. The previous question, however, was instantly sprung on the motion to reconsider; and it was rejected by a large majority, ayes 63, nays 145.

Thus the House has repeated its expression of its readiness and determination to adjourn on the 9th proximo.

The Speaker then proceed to call for resolutions. A great number were presented. I will notice the important ones as they successively come up.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

After the House had gone for nearly four hours in this business of presenting resolutions, calling the ayes and nays on them, &c. Mr. Bell rose and remarking that most of the resolutions were entirely unimportant, and could not be attended with any profitable result at the present session, moved that the Sub-Treasury Bill should be taken up. Those who were eager to stave off decisive action on the Sub-Treasury Bill attempted to put down this proposition by clamour. But it would not do. As the hour for taking the daily recess was near at hand, Mr. Bell modified his motion, so as to direct the bill to be taken up at half past three o'clock in the afternoon. Cambreleng seeing that a majority of the House were resolved to go into the consideration of the measure, made a virtue of necessity—he rose with some appearance of resentment—declared he had intended to make the same motion himself, and talked as if Mr. Bell had improperly usurped his functions. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Bell expressed a hope that members on both sides of the House would agree that the Bill should be reported from the Committee of the Whole this evening.

When the House re-assembled after the recess, the Bill was taken up in Committee, and Mr. Rhett of S. C. rose and spoke at great length in support of the measure. He commenced with an elaborate defence of himself, and the little *clique* to which he belongs—their consistency, disinterestedness, patriotism and their alliance with the Administration.—The Whigs, he said were opposed to the interests of the South; and in illustration of this he alleged that Mr. Adams had characterized Mr. Van Buren as 'a Northern man with Southern principles.'

Here Mr Cushman of N. H. was heard to say, 'That's true!'—meaning it to be true that Mr. Van Buren *is* a Northern man with Southern principles.

Mr. Adams rose to explain.—His statement was that the present Chief Magistrate was exhibited by his friends and supporters, and professed himself to be 'a Northern man with Southern principles.' He was elected on that ground.

Mr. Rhett said he would not look into the motives of the Executive It was enough for him that he acted on Republican principles(!) He would support the measures of the Government so long as they conformed to those principles(!)

He then broke out in the old song of the Whigs having supported all the profligate expenditures of the Administration—of their being associated with the Abolitionists &c. In this connection, he intimated that Mr. Prentiss of Missisippi, who had commented so strongly on the alliance of Mr. Calhoun and his friends with the Spoilsmen, was himself associated with those who were at war with the domestic institutions of the South.

Mr. Prentiss instantly rose and disclaimed ever having charged the gentleman from South Carolina and his friends with abandoning their principles. But he did say that those who only a year ago proclaimed against the Administration *"War to the knife," and the knife to the hilt*, were in close alliance with it now! He did not say whether Mahomet had gone to the mountain or the mountain to Mahomet; but was certain that the antipodes had shaken hands, and either the Administration had gone over to the gentlemen and his friends, or *they* had gone over to the administration.

Mr. Prentiss protested against any attempt to implicate him as associated with those who are opposed to the South.—When ever the question should fairly arise, he would be found in the van contending for the domestic institutions and rights of that Section.

Mr. Rhett continued to speak till half past five o'clock, repeating principally the opinions and arguments of Mr. Calhoun, and others of the same school.

When he had finished, there was a general cry of *"question! question!"* No member rising to speak, the question was put on the pending motion of Mr. Garland of Va., to strike out the enacting clause; and being taken by tellers, was *carried*—Ayes 92—Noes 86.

The announcement of this result produced a great sensation in all parts of the hall. The Committee instantly rose, and reported the bill with the enacting clause struck out. As soon as the Speaker took the Chair, Mr. Sherrod Williams moved the Previous Question. Mr. Wise asked for a call of the House which was ordered. There was a goodly attendance of members; and after the the customary forms of shutting the doors of the Hall—calling over the list of absentees—receiving excuses—taking the vote by ayes and nays on suspending all further proceedings in the call—opening the doors and letting in the vagrants, there were found to be two hundred and thirty five members present.

The call for the Previous Question was sustained. This cuts off every thing in the shape of amendment: and the motion to strike out the enacting clause being of that character was cut off; and the main question was properly announced by the Speaker to be on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

This was decided in the negative.—Ayes 111. Nays 125. Majorty against the Bill 14!!!

When the vote was announced, there was a general burst of applause; and the House immediately adjourned.

THE SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate to day, a communication from the Secretary at War, with a report from the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, containing information as to the steps which have been taken by the Executive, for exchanging land South West of the river Missouri, for land owned by the Pottawatomies and other Indians.

Also, a communication from the Treasury Department, containing detailed statements of the accounts of those collectors, receivers and disbursers of the public money, who have been reported to Congress at its present session, as defaulters—of the accounts of the deficits respectively—of the credits obtained by such defaulters, with explanations why these credits were not allowed, &c. &c. &c.

The resolution from the House, designating the second Monday in July as the day of adjournment, was received and read. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, proposed that it should be taken up and disposed of at once. Mr. Buchanan expressed his concurrence in the motion. But Mr. Wright and Mr. Clay, of Ala., remonstrated strenuously against acting on it for the present. Their pretext for delay was that several Senators who wished to vote on the resolution were not in their seats. In accordance with their suggestions, the resolution was postponed till to-morrow. The object of this delay is to 'stave off' action on the Sub-Treasury Bill. The party have nothing to lose by protracting the discussion, and they indulge the hope of gaining much. The resolution however will be adopted to-morrow, despite of their manœuvres.

Mr. Nicholas, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing vessels bound to the ports of Mexico, and excluded from them, by blockade, to enter and secure their cargoes in the ports of the United States.

The greater part of this day's sitting was spent on private business.

D.

FROM FLORIDA.—Information reached Savannah on Wednesday, that the Indians had burnt two bridges on the Outhlacooche, and also Fort Drake abandoned by our troops. Gen. Taylor was expected with fifteen companies to proceed across the peninsula in the hope of encountering them.

The Charleston Mercury of the 19th inst. says that the Express rider from that city was stopped on his way to Columbia, on Sunday evening, the 17th inst. about forty miles from Charleston, by two white men—was taken from his horse and tied to a tree, while they opened the mail bag and searched the letters for money. As no money is ever forwarded by the Express mail, they were disappointed, and have risked their necks for nothing. The bag, with the letters, have since been found, and returned to the office, the letters all torn and mutilated.

Hydrophobia among Cattle.—The Paterson, N. J. Intelligencer, gives a melancholy account of the spread of this disease among the cattle of that neighborhood. It appears that a dog or dogs afflicted with hydrophobia, have bitten a large number of cattle which are in consequence dying.

A person, being asked what was meant by 'realities of life,' answered real estate real money, and a real good dinner.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE PULASKI.

By the Steam-boat from Norfolk, which arrived here this morning, several passengers, survivors from the wreck, have reached our city, and among them, to the great joy of his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, Major James P. Heath. From him and Mr. Couper, we gather the following particulars:

The steamer Pulaski left Charleston at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 o'clock at night the starboard boiler exploded, blowing off the wheel house and all the portion of the deck above the boiler, shattering the starboard side amid ship—the head of the boiler was forced out & rent on the top. From the larboard boiler having been uninjured, the starboard side was kept partially out of water—on rolling in a heavy sea she took in large quantities of water from the shattered side, and settled rapidly in the water. The settling continuing, the Ladies were transferred to the promenade deck, above their cabin. The water soon reached the promenade deck, and the boat broke in two parts, which a tremendous crash—upon this separation happening, the parts arose and floated for a few moments, but the stern part soon settled again, & a second separation took place, the promenade deck parting from the hull. The deck part canting over, precipitated the ladies and children, who had taken refuge upon it, into the ocean. This part of the boat then parted into several pieces, and many persons regained a position upon the floating fragments. The bow portion of the boat, together with the mast, which continued standing, floated, apparently 10 to 15 feet out of the water. The engine, boilers, and probably a portion of the centre of the boat sunk, when the boat first parted. All this occurred within 45 minutes after the explosion of the boiler.

The two small boats left the steamer within ten minutes after the explosion, and before the passengers had any determined idea of effecting their escape, otherwise both would have been sunk by the number that would have crowded into them. The boats remained about the wreck nearly 4 hours, and during that time picked up as many as could safely be carried. The sea was running very high at the time, with a fresh S knot breeze from S. E.

When the boats left the wreck, the ocean was strewed with fragments of the steamer, and the excrutiating wailings of the dying and those calling for aid was heard from every direction, at this time a very large proportion of the passengers must have been living—for as they had very generally retired to rest, it is not probable that many were killed by the explosion.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE PULASKI.

We have received a slip from the office of the Norfolk Herald dated June 24, 3 p. m. The steam packet South Carolina, Capt. Coffey had arrived at Norfolk, bringing the Charleston papers to Friday and reprints from the Courier and Mercury Offices, of the Wilmington Advertiser Extra, containing the latest intelligence respecting the wreck of the Pulaski. No more of the passengers had been discovered and the number saved remains as previously reported 59.—Several vessels have arrived at Charleston which passed by the wreck; each of which carefully examined it; but no bodies were found.

There are various rumors afloat, attaching blame to the Captain and Engineer of the Pulaski; one of which is, that the boat was running against time, to decide a bet; and another that she was forced on with dangerous haste, to fulfill a promise which the Captain had made to the passengers, to send them on by as early a line on reaching Baltimore, as those who had taken passage in the Georgia, the day before. We are happy to learn, however, from our Charleston papers, that Mr. Hibbert, the mate, a man of character and intelligence, has pledged himself that he was unaware of any such bet, and that the boat, at the time the explosion took place was not going beyond her regular speed, that of about 9½ knots an hour.—Mr. H. is himself an experienced Engineer, having been employed in that capacity in the Virginia, South Carolina and Pulaski; and would therefore, without doubt, have known if any extra speed had been put upon the boat. Nor can any blame rest upon the first Engineer, who was not in charge of the engine at that time, it being the watch of Mr. Cannon, the 2d Engineer.—There can be no doubt however that the loss of the Pulaski and the frightful sacrifice of human life was the result of gross negligence.

The first Engineer and firemen of the Pulaski who were saved, have arrived in the South Carolina.

Gen. Hamilton had engaged passage for himself and family in the Pulaski, but was most fortunately detained by urgent business.

The two boats left the wreck about 3 o'clock, A. M.—made land at 12, and reached the beach at 3 P. M. Mr. Hibbert then stopped until the boat with Mr. Couper came up, when he stated that his crew being exhausted were resolved to land, Mr. C. protested against this step as being fraught with imminent danger, and urged the propriety of keeping down the coast in the hope of finding some inlet, or meeting with relief. Mr. C. being over-ruled, the attempt was made to land through the breakers, which were setting with great violence as far as the eye could reach, Mr. Hibbert proposed to lead the way, that they might aid in saving the ladies and children, should they reach the shore in safety. In making the attempt to land he lost *five* of his number—the other boat then continued to lay off until near sun-set, the persons in her refusing to row any further, and insisting on landing, the attempt was made about sun-set—the *third* breaker or billow turned the boat completely

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