ing to him to withdraw it, that they might reply, he consented

Mr. Monroe then took the floor in reply, and after a speech of some length, appealing to the Southern members to disconnect this question from politics, that it was one of too much importance to be trifled with, involving in it the dissolution of the Union. he offered a resolution as a substitute for the one under consideration, which provided for the appointment of a select Committee, to whom all petitions on this subject should be referred, with directions to report thereon.

Mr. Granger then rose, and repudiated, in his usual eloquent, manly and impressive manner, the charges of the gentleman from South Carolina. He said that he was not, never was, and never would be an abolitionist but that he never would vote for a proposition that impaired the right of petition, which he considered would be a greater evil than the reception of these petitions.

Mr. Crabb opposed the remarks of Mr. Granger, stating that the Constitution gave the right to petition for grievances, but not for imaginary grievances which occurring in a portion of the country where the petitioners do not reside, they have no right to meddle with. He concluded by demanding the previous question.

The question was then 'shall the previous question be now put' which was decided in the negative: Ayes 72, noes 86.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, proceeded to address the House at some length, opposing the right to petition on this subject.

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, then took the floor, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, }
January 16, 1840. }

When I sent off my despatch to you by the cars this afternoon, Mr. Benton was in full career on his favorite subjects —*himself* and *his* doings! The principal purpose of his speech, to day, seemed to be to impress on the public that the notion of an *exclusive specie currency* was HIS own, and that all we have heard bout it was *his* thunder. To this end he read page after page of documentary testimony in the shape of Congressional reports, Senate journals, newspaper articles, &c. &c. &c. all going to show that Mr. Benton moved thus and so—Mr. Benton said this, and that, and the other —Mr. Benton contended, &c. &c.—Mr. Benton replied, &c. &c. &c.

We were entertained by this sort of thing for about an hour, during which the magniloquent subject of all this sublimated egoism had fairly succeeded in driving nearly every body out of the chamber.

The conversation which followed was of a very desultory character. Benton's amendment (the purport of which I stated) prevail'ed by a large majority; and then the Senate went into Executive session.

Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, will probably speak on the Sub-Treasury to morrow. If the new Senators do not provoke discussion, the bill will be passed without much debate in this branch.

Yesterday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Broughard, the late Solicitor of the Land Office, as Solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. Calhoun and his small corps get almost as many rubs in society, in a good humored manner, as they do from the public press in more severe fashion. A few days ago the "*honest* Nullifier" went up to a Western Whig, after he had made a spirited speech, and with uncommon suavity said, "Well, Mr. ———, I am glad to see you have come to my States Rights' ground." "Yes," was the quick and pungent reply; "but when I got there I found you had gone to the palace!"

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.
WASHINGTON, January 18, 3 p. m. 1840.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House of Representatives, there was another batch of explanations, connected with the subject of the public printing, and the charges brought, in the most arbitrary manner by the Globe against Mr. Mitchell, of New York.

The cutting remarks of this gentleman against those who have been the main instrument of bringing this matter before the public, which accompanied his ex explanation of the correspondence that had passed between him and General Green, called out from Mr. Fisher a reply this morning. But his speech amounted to a simple repetition of what he had said on the matter on Thursday, with the addition of a mere asseveration that the letter of *Mr.* Mitchell to Duff Green bore him out in all his remarks.

Mr. Mitchell made a triumphant answer, by reading Mr. Fisher's observations, which proved that what the latter had stated as his recollection of the letter did not appear in it at all!

Mr. Fisher said he did not pretend to state *the exact words* of Mr. Mitchell!

He had no right to undertake to give any account of it, after Mr. M. had said he would lay it before the House as soon as he could procure a copy.

GLOBE'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Graves called the attention of the House to a gross misrepresentation of his course, and charge of 'finesse' against him made by the editor of the Globe, in that paper of last evening. The official attempts to produce the impression that Mr. Graves withdrew his motion to reconsider, at a particular turn, with the design of preventing a renewal of the motion by any other person. This is wholly false, and was so attested by several gentlemen of the highest honor. The truth is, Mr. Graves withdrew his motion from a sentiment of courtesy to gentlemen who solicited him to do so, as not been impeached in any respect whatthey wished to speak on the question.

Another flagrant misrepresentation started by the Government organ is that Mr. Graves called the non-commissioned members from New Jersey 'five loafers.' He never said any thing to give color to such a statement; and here the Globe's representations also are entirely untrue.

ABOLITION MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, &c.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution offered by Mr. Waddy Thompson of South Carolina:

'Upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave-trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching these subjects, the question of the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as made, and the question of its reception shall be laid upon the table without debate or further action of the House.'

Mr. Slade rose and made a long speech against the resolution, and in favor of the right of petition. The House was still in session when this package was closed.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Legislature of New Jersey, relative to the high handed measure of the House of Representatives in Congress, in denying to the state of New Jersey five-sixths of her lawful representatives in that body.

MESSAGE

[To the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.]

I herewith transmit a communication recently made to me from Washington, by five of the members of Congress from this State, announcing that they have been excluded from their seats in the House of Representatives, and in the most extraordinary manner. I present it to you with feelings of the most painful regret that an event should have occurred so calculated to disturb the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between this State and the federal legislatures.

By this violent proceeding, the authority of the State has been treated with contempt, and she is despoiled of one of her most precious constitutional rights.—Without indulging any expression of the natural feelings which the occasion is so well suited to inspire, and under a deep sense of the obligation of the Executive to communicate fully with the Legislature in a case which so intimately affected the interests of the people, & the reputation and sovereignty of the State, I commend the subject to your prompt and serious consideration.

By the Constitution of the United States, the power of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, the times, places, and manner, are expressly reserved to the States, until they are altered by a law of Congress. Accordingly, this State, in common with every other member of the Union, has made full provision on the subject. Our laws prescribe when and where the election shall be held, how the result shall be ascertained, and by whom the commissions shall be granted. This commission, under the seal of the State, gives to the holder a right, in the first instance, to be sworn and to take his seat as a member of the House. Thus far the power of the States *and the* State authorities are complete, and cannot be intercepted by any authority known to the Constitution. It was seen, however, by the framers of the Constitution, that cases might arise in which, from a non-compliance with the laws of the States, or by frauds in the elections, the person holding the commission would not, in justice and equity, be entided to the seat. The provision, therefore, was wisely made that each House of Congress shall have the right to judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its members. But you will observe that they must first become a *House* within the meaning of the Constitution. It could never have been intended that a body of individuals assembling at Washington at the time fixed for the meeting of Congress, before they are organized or are sworn, and before the necessary officers are chosen to preserve order, should be deemed a House of Representatives. When they become duly organized, and not before, the House is constituted 'the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.' It may then, on application of others claiming a better right investigate fully the title of any member to his seat. It is then competent to enquire into the elections, to receive evidence, send for persons and papers look into the returns, correct irregularities or frauds, and to do whatever else may be necessary to enable it to 'judge' whether the persons holding the commissions, or the claimants, have been duly elected by the people. By this course of proceeding, no State can be unrepresented, and any injustice or irregularity that may arise from the incorrect or irregular operation of the State laws, may be corrected.

It is no part of our complaints, therefore, that the House of Representatives should, when organized, investigate, and investigate thoroughly, the qualifications and pretensions of its members. That it possesses the power in its fullest extent, and has alone that power, has never been doubted or denied. But it is the attempt of an unorganized body of men to exercise this high prerogative without the forms of law, of which we complain and which act can be characterized only as a monstrous usurpation. It was by a summary proceeding of this sort, that New Jersey has been deprived of five-sixths of her representation in Congress. The title of the five Representatives who have been thus excluded, without a hearing, without investigation, and without even so much as the form of a trial, has ever, and they now stand clothed with precisely the same powers, and are entitled by the constitution and laws to equal privileges with the men by whose concurrence they have been excluded.—What other view can we take of this case than as an insult offered directly to the State whose commissions these gentlemen bear, and a violation of the constitution of the United States.

This proceeding is materially aggravated by the fact that the House is engaged in the transaction of business which deeply concerns the people of New Jersey, the same as if they were fully represented. A large appropriation of the public moneys has already been made without regard to the claims of this state to a voice on the subject. With the same propriety, the Representatives from the other states, who have conspired to exclude New Jersey thus from her proper participation in the business of the House may go on without her consent to appropriate the public revenues, alienate her title (sealed with the best blood of the revolution) in the public domain, or involve us in all the consequences of a disastrous system of finance. As a precedent, it is fraught with the greatest mischief; and if the positions which have been assumed are to prevail, the very first principle and the only security of representative government will have been subverted. It will then always be in the power of a minority to rule, since the mere act of questioning the title of members deprives them of their seats. It is believed that the case is without a parallel in the history of legislation. I may venture to say that no example of the kind can be found in the history of any State Legislature, in the usages of Congress or British Parliament.

The case is not at all affected by the well known fact, always understood and recognised, that there is a grave question as to five of the seats from New Jersey, to be settled ultimately by Congress — There are two returns from townships which under the laws of the State, could not be counted by the state officers. Whether they are such as should be counted by Congress (which has very different powers over them from officers acting under the positive directions of the statute of the state) is a question for the House to settle. There is still another and a more important question remaining, growing out of frauds alleged to have been committed, not by mistake or oversight, but by a systematic plan to allow aliens not naturalized, the privileges of voting. As to one of the disputed townships, we are not left to conjecture on this point, for you well remember that the fact was clearly ascertained by an open examination before the Legislature last year. I pretend not to know, and if I did, should think myself not warranted in expressing any opinion as to which of the two parties claiming the election, will appear, on a full and fair examination, entitled to the seat; and have no other desire than that justice should be done. But all this has no just bearing on the case before us. It can afford no ground of justification for this violent *ex parte* proceeding in which the case was prejudged, and the state left with but a single Representative on the floor of Congress.

What were the pretexts for the act? The claimants produce a certificate from the Secretary of the State, of certain returns and returns by which it would appear, that if the *returns from two townships* in the State which were rejected returns, and never forwarded to the Governor, had been counted, there would be a majority of votes for the claimants. This certificate possesses no authority whatever. It does not relate to any paper or record belonging to the office of the Secretary of the State, and was issued without the authority of law. It might as well have certified a private letter or a column of a newspaper. In the absence of a more convenient plan of deposit, it has been customary for the Governor to lodge executive papers in the Secretary's office for safe keeping, and that practice was followed in the present instance. But they form no part of the files or records of his office.

Is it alleged that any law of the State was violated in the manner of awarding the certificates? There is your statute book, and by it the Governor and Council are directed to make up the result from the Clerk's returns, and from them, alone, and the commissions were awarded after a careful estimate of all the returns from all the Clerks in the State.

Without a violation of the law and of my official oath, without passing by the advice of the Council, and disregarding the unvarying practice under the law from its enactment, no other course could have been adopted. I take my stand by the side of the law of the land; and amid the storms of party, seek no other security than an approving conscience and a firm conviction of having faithfully discharged my duty. But I have the further satisfaction to know, that my judgment has been fully confirmed by you, gentlemen, & by the people of the State. But suppose it were otherwise. Do you hold your Executive responsible for his acts to the Congress of the United States? This would be new doctrine for an independent State. I am alone responsible for my public acts let me say, to the Legislature, and the people of my own State, and I deny all rights to pass upon them officially by any other earthly power. Whether, therefore the decision in granting the certificates was right or wrong, Congress, at all events, is bound to receive the credentials thus furnished, as the mandates of the State to them that they admit her Representatives to their seats' until others can show a better title.

I have thus presented to you my views of this case. I find in it no palliating circumstances: nothing but a most unprovoked violation of our rights as a state and impeachment of our character as a people. What action you may think proper to take upon it must be left to the judgment and sound discretion. As the immediate representatives of the people, you best know their feelings and their wishes. If there be not a deep and settled feeling of injury in the minds of the people, I have not properly appreciated their character. It is not among the least alarming features of the case, that the question has always been carried against the rights of the people of New Jersey by a party vote. I trust, gentleman, you will vindicate the abused honor and violated rights of the state, in firm and manly tones. That you will enter your solemn protest before the country, against the usurped powers of Congress, and call upon them even now to reconsider and reverse an act which can only tend to alienate the feelings of a state among the most devoted to the Union. I would now and forever deny the power of Congress to bind this state by her acts, while she denies us a representation in that body. There will be but one feeling with your sister states.

They cannot but see in this act towards New Jersey, what may be their own fate whenever, for party purposes, the like action towards them shall seem expedient. They should be called on to declare their opinions on the powers now for the first time asserted on the floor of Congress. While I am satisfied that, consulting the wounded feelings of the people, you cannot reprobate, in too strong terms, the whole of this proceeding as unconstitutional, illegal and void. I would still desire that you may be led in to no violent or indiscreet action. The people of New Jersey are friends to their country, and will abide by her fortunes for weal or for woe. I would see you take counsel from your patriotism as well as from your feelings. Knowing that it is always more noble to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and in the hope that the day will yet come when our public councils will be guided by men who will regard the Congress, the laws, the rights of the states, the peace and harmony of their country.

WM. PENNINGTON.
Trenton, January 15, 1840.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visiter

ARNOLD'S ESCAPE.

Mr. EBENEZER CHASE was a private in the New Hampshire militia, which relieved the Pennsylvania line at West Point in 1781, when those troops, being veteran, were wanted elsewhere. Mr. C. with several others, being off duty, was on the shore of the Hudson when Arnold deserted. When Gen. Washington assigned him the command of West Point, he left his own house and his possessions. A temporary hut was erected on the east shore for the accommodation of the four oarsmen who managed the barge. On the morning of his desertion, Gen. Arnold rode down to the shore, from his head quarters at Robinson's farm, very fast, as was his custom—threw the reins to his attendant, and ordered the barge to be manned. He then directed his course to and the Point; but on reaching the middle of the river, the boat was observed to take a course down stream, and move very swiftly through the water.

The explanation was afterwards made by the boatmen. He hoisted a flag of truce and told them to pull for the Vulture sloop of war, which lay below, saying that he had some business with her captain, and promised if they would row him down to her as soon as possible, to give them a guinea and a gallon of rum each. On nearing the Vulture, and being within range of her guns, Arnold opened his plan saying, 'I have served the ungrateful scoundrels long enough' and declared if they would go with him they should have double pay and be made sergeants in the British service. One of the men replied that the d—l a murderer stood fighting on both sides.' 'Then,' said the General, you are prisoners'

When they came along side the sloop of war, Arnold ascended the deck, and was received by the mariners with presented arms. He then ordered his men to come on board as prisoners of war. One of them who had been their spokesman just before, said it was a shabby trick, as they had toiled to their utmost strength to get the boat along, now to refuse the promised reward, and make them prisoners to boot? The English captain heard their murmurs, and stepping forward observed 'Sir, Arnold I command this ship, and while I walk the quarter deck no such transaction shall take place. I know the meaning of my words, sir, and will meet them as one.' Then addressing the men, he continued —'My good fellows, I respect your principles and fidelity to your country, although you are enemies to your King. You shall have liberty to go or stay as you please.—Here,' taking them from his purse, 'are four guineas: steward put up four gallons of rum for these men.' The boatmen thanked the gallant and generous sailor, and returned in safety to head quarters to report their proceedings to Gen. Washington, who had just arrived in camp.—Arnold, chagrined and enraged, retired without uttering a word, to the cabin of the sloop of war.

This statement was made by Mr. Chase about a fortnight before his death in 1831. He also stated that he saw Major Andre going to execution riding in the centre of a troop of light horse.

Arnold, before his escape, had received information that John Anderson' the name with which he had filled Andre's pass, was taken. The information was sent by the unfortunate person himself. This determined his purpose for sudden flight. He was afterwards distinguished for the lavetercy with which he carried on his predatory warfare against the property of his fellow countrymen. After the war he went to England where, although he received the countenance of the British government, his *good fellowship* was his unsuccessful plan against the

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the British officers. The unfeeling wretch called upon the widowed mother and sister of his unfortunate victim (Andre.) The servant announced to them the name Gen. Arnold; and they immediately returned a message that they did not desire to see him.

V.

RHODE ISLAND AND THE NAVY

In a lecture recently delivered by the Hon. Tristram Burgess, on the subject of the battle between the American and British fleets on Lake Erie, during the last war, there are some interesting historical details, proving conclusively that the project of a NATIONAL fleet was first suggested to her sister States by Rhode Island.

It appears that in August 1775, the General Assembly of Rhode Island adopted resolutions, expressing their conviction that the building and equipping of an American fleet as soon as possible, would greatly and essentially conduce to the preservation of the lives, liberty and property of the good people of these colonies and instructing their delegates, in the ensuing Congress to use their influence for building, at the Continental expense, 'a fleet of sufficient force, for the protection of these colonies, and for employing them in such a manner & places as will most annoy our enemies and contribute to the common defence of these Colonies.'

Congress came together in the ensuing September, and it appears from the Journal, that on the 3rd of October, one of the delegates from Rhode Island laid before the National Legislature a part of the instructions. Acting upon the suggestion, Congress took the subject under consideration in November, and on the 22nd December, the Committee for engaging armed vessels, reported that they had engaged four, viz: the Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Captain; the Alfred Dudley, Saltonstall, Captain; the Andrew Doria, James Biddle, Captain, the Cabott, John Burroughs Hopkins, Captain That they had appointed Esek Hopkins, Commodore of the fleet. That they had appointed John Paul Jones, Rhodes Arnold, Hayseld Harker, Jonathan Pitcher; and —— Stansbury, first Lieutenants, and Benjamin Seabury, Joseph Olney Elisha Weaver, Thomas Weaver, and —— M'Dougal, second Lieutenants.

This, Mr Burgess observes, is the first American fleet which ever hoisted sail to the winds of heaven. Rhode Island furnished two of the ships;—also Commodore of the fleet; two of the Captains; three of the first, and four of the second Lieutenants; and in all probability, most, if not all the officers and men for at least two of the ships.

This report was received and established, and now Commodore Hopkins, with the fleet under his command, was ordered to proceed to the Bahama Islands and capture the warlike stores of Great Britain deposited at New Providence, and then to cruise on the coast of the Carolinas, and intercept the British vessels found in those waters.

The first of these orders was fulfilled to the letter. For the Commodore loaded his fleet with those stores; and was obliged to impress one of the colonial vessels to aid in bringing away the captured cannon and munitions of war. It is believed he sailed from the United Colonies early in February, 1776, for on the 31 of March, of that year, he captured the fort at New Providence.

After this success, his fleet being deeply laden with stores so highly important to the Colonies, he, to secure these valuable stores, returned directly, and unloaded them at New London.

Such is the account given us of our earliest national maritime expedition.—We have certainly no reason to be ashamed of it.

The ranks in this little Navy above Captain were Admiral Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, & Commodore. Esek Hopkins, of North Providence, was the *first and only American who ever wore the title of Admiral in an American fleet.*

Commodore Perry was a native of Rhode Island.—When he departed for Lake Erie, he took with him from Newport, 149 men & 3 boys, all of whom were volunteers, and in the incredibly short space of ninety days after the first blow was struck, there were constructed six vessels; the Lawrence, of twenty guns —two long twelves, and eighteen 24 pound carronades; the Ariel, of four guns 18's and 24's; the Scorpion, of two guns, 32's the Porcupine, of one gun, a thirty-two; and the Tigress, of one gun, a thirty-two.

During the same time, they repaired and made ediment the Caledonia, of three guns, 24's and 32's; the Somers of two guns, 32's the Tuppe, of one gun, thirty two, and the Ohio, of like force sailed to the battle.

Our fighting fleet mounted in all 54 guns: the British, 64. It was the *first fleet right ever fought in battle line by the American navy*, and resulted, as is well known, in the capture of the enemy's fleet.

For the notice from whence we derived the foregoing details we are indebted to the *New York Journal of Commerce.*

APPALLING CALAMITY.

STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON *Destroyed by fire on Unearly Two Hundred Lives Lost!*

The New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday evening 15th inst., contains the following distressing account.

The Lexington left New York for Stonington on Monday, 3 o'clock, P. M., having, it is believed, about one hundred and fifty passengers. A large quantity of cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore and all the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats—at such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway and immediately swamped. The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, is described as most appalling.

Captain Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger on board, from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the Firemen he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island shore, until 11 o'clock this morning, when he was taken up by the sloop merchant, of Southport.

His companion in the meantime had been released by death from his sufferings. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman and the Pilot of the boat. Both were nearly insensible. It is surprising that any should have survived the exposure. There is too much reason to fear that the three are the ONLY survivors. It is, however, possible, that others may have been saved.

The boat drifted up the Sound with the tide, and was off this harbor about midnight. Capt. H. states that she sank at three o'clock, as he marked the time by his watch.

The efforts which last night were made in this vacinity and at Southport, to go in aid of the sufferers proved, owing to the ice in the harbors, and to other untoward circumstances, entirely unavailing.

We learn that a boat which succeeded in getting out of Southport harbour after reaching the middle of the Sound was compelled to return.

The account which we have given of this awful catastrophe, is exceedingly imperfect. It may be well imagined that our informent is hardly in a situation to furnish many details.

[From the Republican Farmer.]
BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 16th.

STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON BURNT —ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Our citizens were alarmed on Monday evening, by the appearance of a great light at some distance west, on the Sound which was generally believed to be a steamboat on fire. Nothing conclusive, however, was heard in regard to it till the arrival of our boat from New York on Tuesday afternoon, which brought the melancholy intelligence that the light was occasioned by the conflagration of the steamboat Lexington, which was entirely destroyed, and that all on board except three perished. One of the survivors, Capt. Hilliard, of Norwich, this State, whom we have seen and conversed with, came on here in the boat.

The Lexington left New York at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Stonington. About half past 7 o'clock, when off Eaton's Neck, L. I., the wood work, casings, &c., about the flues, was discovered to be on fire.

An alarm was immediately given, and all efforts to subdue the flames proving unavailing, the pilot headed the boat directly for Long Island shore. In about 15 minutes it was found the tiller ropes were burnt in two, and the boat consequently unmanageable.

The engine, however; kept in operation, under a heavy head of steam. The three small boats were got out with all possible haste, but they swamped soon after they struck the water, in consequence of the speed at which the steamer was going towards the shore.

A life-boat, which was aboard, was also launched, but by some means was in a few minutes unfortunately lost. No relief, therefore, was obtained from either of the boats.

When the Lexington had got within about two miles of the shore, her engine suddenly stopped. All hopes of escape to those on board, except by clinging to such articles of freight as would sustain them, were cut off.

The freight of the Lexington consisted principally of cotton, on which some of the passengers tried to save themselves, but none succeeded except Captain Hilliard and a fellow passenger, both of whom got astride of a cotton bale on which they kept together till 6 o'clock in the morning, when the strength of Captain Hilliard's companion failed him, and he fell off and was drowned.

Capt. H. continued upon his bale of cotton till 11 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, when he was taken off by a sloop which went out from Southport, having been thus exposed about 15 hours. Two others clinging to a fragment of the boat, were also rescued by this sloop—one the engineer, the other a fireman of the unfortunate boat.

The bodies of two others, one a colored woman, were likewise taken from a part of the wreck, on which they had perished with cold.

The number on board, Captain H. thinks, was not less than 175 of which 150 were passengers, out of which, he believes himself to be the only one saved Among the number, were five or six women, and two or three children.

The scene on board was awful beyond description. The fire being midway of the boat, cut off all communication from one end to the other. The passengers crowded together in the bow and stern, moaning and bewailing their fate, till compelled to cast themselves into the watery deep, to escape the flames.

The boat drifted with the tide, and sank at 3 o'clock of our harbor.

A slip from our correspondent of the Norfolk Herald, attached to the paper of Friday, says—"We announce with deep regret the sudden demise last evening, of DON ANTONIO POMAR, Spanish Consul for this port. Up to this moment of his decease he was to all appearance enjoying his usual good health, when he fell dead on the floor in his lodging room from a stroke of apolexy."—American.

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