John Latrap Jr

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THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-five cents per square.

POETRY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

In tone, style and sentiment, the following lines are indeed of rare and surpassing beauty.

"Who can separate hearts that have united, or divide waters that have met and mingled into one?

"Love never dies: where it does not exist, there it never has existed"

Think not, beloved, time can break
The spell around us cast;
Or absence from my bosom take
The memory of the past:
My love is not that silvery mist,
From summer blooms by sunbeams kiss'd,
Too fugitive to last—
A fadeless flower, it still retains
The brightness of its early strains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,
In tainted breast which glows;
All wild and thorny as the brier
Without its opening rose:
A gentler, holier love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows;
Nor yet has passion dared to breathe
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thee pale,
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,
And leave thee to the gale?
O no!—may all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail;
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,
To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile
Its twining tendril flings;
Though fled from thence be pleasures smile,
It yet the fonder clings;
As lonelier still becomes the place,
The warmer is its fond embrace;
More firm its verdant rings;
As if it lov'd its shade to rear
O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchang'd by gliding years;
Through Fortune's rise, or her decline,
In sunshine, or in tears;
And though between us oceans roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feel no jealous fears,
Confiding in a heart like thine,
Love's uncontaminated shrine!

To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,
The dearer far art thou;
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can I alter now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair—
More beautiful since grief is there,
Though somewhat pale thy brow.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress

[Public No. 12.]

AN ACT explanatory of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and Navy, and of the Continental Army, during the revolutionary war," approved thirtieth of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line and Navy, and of the Continental Army, during the revolutionary war," approved thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall not be construed to extend to any Land Warrants heretofore issued, which have been located, surveyed, or patented, on the lands reserved and set apart for the satisfaction of the Military Bounty Lands; due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line upon Continental establishment, or for the satisfaction of the Officers and Soldiers of the Continental Army.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled, "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the Land office," approved twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, be and the same is hereby continued in force for seven years, from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; and the proprietors of any location, survey, or patent, contemplated by the aforesaid section, may avail themselves of the provisions of the said section in the case therein enumerated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, March 31, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public No. 13.]

AN ACT to add a part of the Southern to the Northern District of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the country lying within the limits of Alabama, and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, shall be added to, and constitute a part of, the Northern Judicial District of Alabama, instead of the Southern District of said State, as now arranged.

Approved, March 31, 1832.

[Public No. 14]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For pay of the army and subsistence of officers, one million one hundred and twenty two thousand one hundred and forty six dollars.

For arrearages in the Pay Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For forage of officers, forty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For clothing for servants of officers, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred thousand dallars, two hundred and forty five thousand dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture in addition to material and clothing on hand, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For medical and hospital department, twenty thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of eight thousand dollars.

For various expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, viz: For fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks, repairing officers' quarters, barracks, store-houses and hospitals; for erecting temporary cantonments and gun-houses; for rent of quarters, store-houses, and land; for postage of letters on public service; for expenses of courts martial, including compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; for extra pay to soldiers employed on extra labor, under the acts of March second, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and for expenses of expresses, escorts, to paymasters, and other contingencies to Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage, and allowance for travel in lieu of transportation, and for per diem allowance to officers on topographical duty, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing, subsistence, ordinance, and of lead from the states, and for transportation of the army, and funds for pay of the army, including the several contingencies and items of expenditure at the several stations and garrisons, usually estimated under the head of transportation of the army, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at West Point, and their travelling expenses, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage for the military academy, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For reconstructing the out-buildings attached to West Point academy, and for improvements connected therewith, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For general repairs of Barracks, academies, Mess House, Officers' and Professors' Quarters, Store Houses, wharfs, carts, boats, fences, roads, paints, and other objects, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For renewal and repairs of fire-grates, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of Adjutants' and Quartermaster's Clerk, nine hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the Library, fourteen hundred dollars.

For Philosophical apparatus, seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For models for department of engineering, six hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, apparatus and contingencies, for the department of chemistry, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the academy, one thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, ten thousand dollars.

For the National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, seventy thousand dollars.

For Arsenals, sixty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For an Arsenal in Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For the recruiting service, twenty four thousand nine hundred dollars in addition to an unexpended balance of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of nine thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the Third Auditor's office, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Second Auditor to close the accounts, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, allowing three months' gratuitous Pay to disbanded officers and soldiers, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to settle, adjust, and pay the claims of the militia called out by competent authority, or received into the service of the United States, by a General Officer of the United States' Army, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one and all charges and expenses incident to the service of said troops, agreeably to the provisions of the third section of an act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, approved twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, which provides for the payment of like expenses, and troops called out in one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven; and that the sum of fifty five thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars, be appropriated for the said object, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury.

Approved, April 5th, 1832.

[Public No. 15.]

AN ACT supplementary to the several laws for the sale of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, all the public lands of the United States, and when offered at private sale, may be purchased at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, half quarter sections, or quarter quarter sections; and in every case of a division of a half quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run east and west; and the corners and contents of quarter quarter sections, which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained as nearly as may be, in the manner, and on the principles, directed and prescribed by the second section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections, containing fewer or more than one hundred and sixty acres, shall, in like manner, as nearly as may be practicable, be subdivided into quarter quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots: And, *Provided*, also, That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half quarter section of land under this act, in quarter quarter sections, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, and in no case, unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement: And the person making application to make an entry under this act, shall file his and her affidavit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that he or she makes the entry in his or her own name, for his or her own benefit: and not in trust for another: *Provided*, further, That all actual settlers, being house keepers, upon the public lands, shall have the right of pre-emption to enter, within six months after the passage of this act, not exceeding the quantity of one half quarter section, under the provisions of this act to include his or their improvements, under such regulations as have been, or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: and in cases where two persons shall live upon the same quarter section, subject to be entered under the provisions of this act, each shall have the right to enter that quarter quarter section which includes his improvement.

Approved, 5th April, 1832.

[Public No. 16.]

AN ACT to authorize the Judges of the courts of the United States to take bail of the claimants of property seized, and perform other acts in vacation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in any cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, or other case of seizure, depending in any court of the United States, any Judge of the said court, in vacation, shall have the same power and authority to order any vessel, or cargo, or other property, to be delivered to the claimants, upon bail or bond, under the statute, as the case may be, or to be sold, when necessary, as the said court now has in term time; and to appoint appraisers, and exercise every other incidental power necessary to the complete execution of the authority herein granted; and the said recognizance of bail or bond, under such order, may be executed before the clerk, upon the party's producing the certificate of the collector of the district, of sufficiency of the security offered; and the same proceedings shall be had in case of said order to delivery, or of sale, as are now had in like cases when ordered in term time: *Provided*, That upon every such application, either for an order of delivery or of sale, the collector and the attorney of the district shall have reasonable notice in cases of the United States, and the party or counsel in all other cases.

Approved, April 5th, 1832.

[Public No. 17]

AN ACT providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Ordnance Department shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, and ten Captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to select from the Sergeants of the line of the Army, who shall have faithfully served eight years in the service, four years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer, as many ordnance Sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post; whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores, at the post under the direction of the commanding officer of the same, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and who shall receive for their services five dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act passed on the eighth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance Department:" and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace estalishment of the United States," passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as provides for one supernumerary Captain to each regiment of artillery, to perform ordnance duty and so much of the fourth section of the same act as merges the Ordnance Department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such number of Lieutenants as may be neccessary for the performance of the duties of the Ordnance Department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and enlisted men authorized by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed to, or which may hereafter be allowed Artillery officers.

Approved, April 5, 1832.

[Public No. 18.]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the United States District Court, at Staunton, in the western district of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the United States district court, in the western district of Virginia, heretofore held at Staunton, on Wednesday after the fourth Monday in April and September, in each year, be hereafter held at Staunton, on the first day of May, and the first day of October, in each year; and when those days, or either of them, fall on Sunday, the Court is to be held on the next succeeding day.

Approved, April 20th, 1832.

[Public No. 19.]

AN ACT authorizing the Governor of the the Territory of Arkansas to lease the Salt Springs, in said Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Salt Springs lying on the Washita river, on Little river, and on Saline creek, in said Territory of Arkansas, together with as many contiguous sections to each of said springs as shall be equal to one township, and every other salt spring which may be discovered in said Territory, with the section of one mile square which includes it, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be liable to be entered, located, or appropriated, for any other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor of said Territory shall be, and is hereby, authorized to let out or lease said springs, for a term not exceeding five years; and the rents and profits arising from said springs shall be applied, by the Legislature of said Territory, to the opening and improving such roads in said Territory, as said Legislature may direct, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Hot Springs in said Territory, together with four sections of land including said springs, as near the centre thereof as may be, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located, or appropriated, for any other purpose whatever.

Approved, April 20, 1832.

[Public No 20.]

AN ACT making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-nine thousand and seventy-five dollars be appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, to the several following objects specifically, namely:

For the payment of the permanent annuity to the Chippewa, Ottewa, and Pottawatamie Indians, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the expense of salt for the same tribes, according to the treaty with them, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the payment of the annuity to the Winnebagoes, eight thousand dollars.

For tobacco and salt for the same tribe, four hundred and twenty five dollars.

For the support of blacksmiths' shops, iron, and steel, three thousand dollars.

For the purchase of oxen, cart, and services of a man, at the portage of Ouisconson and Fox river, according to treaty, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the transportation and other expenses of the annuities aforesaid, one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be further appropriated, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, namely:

For the payment of the missionary property, held by the Baptist denomination, at the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, as valued by agents appointed for that purpose in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of St. Joseph's of twentieth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For the payment of the claims of the Cherokees for improvements abandoned under the treaty of eighth July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the convention of twenty-seventh February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, four thousand five hundred and sixty eight dollars.

Approved, April 20, 1832.

[Public No. 21.]

AN ACT providing for the postponement of the trial of certain cases now pending in the Superior Courts of Arkansas Territory, and for withholding from sale or entry certain lands in said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Arkansas be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to postpone until after the expiration of the next session of the Supreme Court of the United States, all further proceedings in any case which has been tried, or now is pending for trial, in the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, upon which Bills of review have been filled in said Superior Court on the part of the United States, under the provisions of an act, passed May the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for further extending the powers of the judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, under the act of the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes," *Provided*, However, that nothing in this act shall be applicable to any of the aforesaid cases now pending for trial on appeals in the Supreme Court of the United States: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall prejudice the rights of any of the parties: *Provided, also*, That no extra compensation shall be allowed said Judges until after the termination of the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States, after which the Judges shall proceed to dispose of said cases under the provisions of said acts, and then be allowed the additional compensation from said time, until the cases are disposed of, or tried by the said Courts of Arkansas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause all the lands, the titles to which are involved in, or dependent upon the trial of said bills of review, which are claimed by purchasers after the rendition of the original judgment, to be withheld from sale until the further order of Congress.

Approved, April 20th, 1832.

New York, May 5.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

Rarely does it fall to our lot to record a more afflictive and unexpected calamity, than on the present occasion. At a quarter before six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the large new structure, belonging to Phelps & Peck, on the corner of Cliff and Fulton streets, and occupied as counting rooms and a warehouse for the very extensive business of that firm, suddenly fell in with a startling and tremendous crash, causing the foundations of the buildings in the whole neighborhood to tremble.—The edifice was of brick, six stories high, resting upon a granite basement of upright blocks or pilasters, of the description ordinarily in use. The building occupied about 100 feet on Cliff street, and 75 upon Fulton.—Two thirds of the pile, comprising the whole front upon Cliff, and say fifty feet upon Fulton street, were severed perpendicularly from top to bottom, and fell at once into a heap of broken ruins. So sudden was he giving away, and the fall, that a gentleman, who was at the instant passing on the opposite side, in Cliff street, saw the granite blocks as it were start out from the wall. He supposed it to be an optical illusion occasioned by the glancing of the eye; but in the same instant, looking upward, the whole edifice was simultaneously tumbling down, and his agility alone enabled him to escape.

The whole building to the topmost loft, was filled with goods of great weight and intrinsic value. The lower stories were stored iron and tin, and the three upper lofts crammed to their utmost capacity, with cotton. The loss of property, independent of the building, will be very great. But this loss weighs as the dust only in the balance, in comparison with the loss of life which is at this moment wringing so many bosoms with anguish, and the unspeakable agonies of the mangled though not lifeless bodies, that have been taken from the ruins. The number of lives lost by this distressing event, is not yet known. At the time of its occurrence, we were on the way to meet a Committee, of which Mr. Phelps was one. He had left his counting room a short time before, and was at the moment of the catastrophe in attendance at the monthly meeting of the Board of Public Schools. The other partner, Mr. Peck, is in the country.

Mr. Thomas H. Goddard, the book-keeper, and Mr. Josiah Stokes, the confidential Clerk, were in the counting room on the second floor engaged in writing at their desks, at the time of the fall; and Mr. Alfred K. Seymour, another clerk, was in the counting room on the first floor. All three were whelmed in the ruins, and crushed to death. Mr. Pitkin, also a clerk, was standing at the front door on Cliff-street and saved himself by jumping on one side at the moment he heard the cracking, and running across the street. Mr. O Neal, of Utica, customer, was ascending the first flight of stairs at the moment, and as it were by a miracle escaped with only a few slight bruises, having worked his way out of the ruins about fifteen minutes after the walls fell in. A cartman, named Barney Jackson, who was in the ruins, but was fortunately rescued in about two hours with only a broken arm, and a few bruises. His horse was killed, as was also one belonging to the corporation, which was standing in the street.

It is impossible even yet to give an accurate account of this melancholy occurrence, in all its particulars. One or the other of our firm was at the scene of the calamity most of the night; and we have spent several hours there this morning; but such is still the confusion, and so great the unremoved piles of ruins, that the extent of suffering and death is not yet ascertained.

Of the laborers at work in the store, three were taken out alive before nine o'clock, one of whom it was reported died in a few minutes, and the other two (colored men) were taken in the first instance into Mr. Simonson's Druggist shop, on the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, and were kindly attended to. One of them was found to be very badly injured, his head being deeply cut and covered with blood, and one of his shoulders dislocated, besides other wounds, some of which appeared to be internal. His case is believed to be extremely critical. The other was not so badly hurt, his wounds being principally confined to a hand and arm, which were a good deal cut and bruised. The shoulder of the former was restored to its proper place by Dr. S. and such other relief afforded as could be rendered at the moment, after which they were sent to the hospital. We understand they are brothers-in-law, and reside in Delaney street.

Barney Jackson, mentioned above, was carried into a neighboring house, where his wounds were examined by Dr. Carroll. He had supposed his arm was broken in two places, but it was found on examination that such was not the fact. His head and face were apparently much bruised, but it is believed, that with proper attention he will soon recover. He was carried home to his friends in Delaney-street. He must have remained under the ruins more than two hours, and remarked that during this time he considered himself, in effect, a dead man.

About half past 12 o'clock the hand of Mr. Stokes was seen projecting from beneath the ruins, and grasping the pen with which he had been writing: it will be many hours before he can be removed; the body from the weight on it must have been entirely crushed.

A colored man was taken out about one o'clock, and carried to the house of Alderman Harper, opposite, and about six o'clock this morning was sent to the hospital dreadfully mangled. As near as we could ascertain, he is named Thomas Hawkes. We saw the dead body of another colored man taken from the ruins at 9 o'clock this morning.

The gentleman who have thus been so suddenly cut off, were highly esteemed and beloved. Mr. Goddard is well known as the author of his system of book-keeping. Mr Stokes, was a young gentleman of great worth, son of our excellent fellow citizen, Mr. Thos. Stokes, and the confidential clerk of Mr. Phelps. Mr. Seymour has been in the employ of Phelps & Peck for five years, and was deservedly esteemed; he was from the neighborhood of Utica.

At two o'clock this morning, the bodies of two laborers were extricated from the ruins—one of them was found in a sitting position, near the front, lifeless—he is said to be a foreigner, named Pearsall; from the appearance of the corpse it was supposed that he lived some time after the building fell.

In Cliff street, the second door from Phelps & Peck's, a gentleman was confined to his sick bed, very low, who had not for some time been able to assist himself in moving, yet the fright was so great that he jumped from his bed and stood erect on the chamber floor.

In the great anxiety to get to those who were underneath the ruins, several persons were injured by the falling of bales of cotton, and other goods. About 9 o'clock, John Hunter, a watchman, received the force of a large bale on his breast, which deprived him of the ability of speaking for some time. He, however, finally was able to speak, and when we saw him last, a physician was with him, who thought him not dangerously injured.

The moment news of the catastrophe was received at the City Hall, Mr. Justice Wyman sent a strong corps of the police, to preserve order; and prevent the destruction of property. Alderman Sharpe of the Second Ward, and Alderman Stevens of the Third, were likewise promptly on the ground, and were indefatigable in their labors until a very late hour.

In order to call the assistance of the Hook and Ladder Companies; the bells rang an alarm of fire. The several companies hastened to the spot, and worked with great diligence, not unaccompanied with danger for many hours. They were directed by Mr. Gulick, the Chief Engineer, assisted by Mr. Wenman, the late Engineer. These gentlemen are both entitled to great praise for their exertions. During the night, the inabitants in the neighborhood illuminated their windows, which, with the torches of the engines, afforded sufficient light to the gentlemen who were removing the goods, &c. Wearied out by the labors they had wrought, further efforts were discontinued shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, but were resumed again at an early hour—the Mayor in person directing the Police.

The crowds of people collecting to view this scene of destruction, which we confess our inability adequately to describe, have been very great. There were probably ten thousand people crowded into the several streets leading to the spot, before seven o'clock last evening; and there could not have been less than that number at 8 o'clock this morning.

It is mentioned as a remarkable providence that Mr. Phelps having left his counting-room but a short time before the accident, that this is the second instance within a year, that the same merciful interposition has preserved his valuable life. He had been prevented last year from getting on board the steam-boat Gen. Jackson, at Peekskill, on his return to the city, a few hours before her unfortunate explosion, only by the urgent and unusual solicitations of the Captain of a sloop, who at length prevailed on him to take a passage on board his vessel.

It is said also to be worthy of remark, that a meeting of a number of our most valuable citizens, which was to have been held at Mr. Phelps counting room, commencing about an hour previous to the disaster, failed of being held, in consequence of the non-attendance of several of the gentlemen invited. Had it been held as appointed, it would probably have continued until the fall of the building.

The cause of this painful disaster is apparent to all who visit the ruins. The building was erected in the winter, and there was little cohesion of brick and mortar. There is now generally used. In this vast structure their were neither party walls, as in so great a building there should have been, nor anchors, as the irons for connecting the materials, and adding strength to the building, are called. Worst of all, the beams of the mass that has fallen, were not morticed into the timbers of the section that remains; and there appears to have been a complete breaking off, exactly as if the foundation of a part of the building had given way, and there was no connecting fixtures between the two portions of the edifice, by which the whole strength should have been united. The consequence was, that the building has yielded to the pressure of the enormous weight of iron, tin, wire, cotton and other goods stored within it—the balanne not being evenly preserved. The store had been occupied only three or four weeks, and it is evident that the laws of gravitation have only preserved it so long. Any considerable disarrangement of the equilibrium, would have produced the same result at an earlier day.

☞ Mr. Goddard, one of the deceased, was a most estimable and worthy man. He was industrious, but poor.—He has left a numerous and excellent family, in narrow circumstances.

POSTSCRIPT.—Half past 11 o'clock.—We have just returned from the scene of death. The body of poor Goddard has been taken out—his head doubled over upon the breast. The body of young Seymour is seen, but not yet removed.

The dead bodies of three black men have been taken out during the morning.

One o'clock.—The body of Mr. Stokes is seen; but it will be some hours before the rubbish can be removed from it.

The roof of the superb three story dwelling adjoining, is destroyed.

A slip from our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, dated May 6, 1½ P M. gives the following list of the persons in the store of Messrs. Phelps and Peck, at the time of its destruction:

Messrs. B. Stokes and J. W. Pitkin, Clerks, saved.

Josiah Stokes, of N. Y., chief Clerk, aged 23 dead.

Thomas H. Goddard, of N. Y., Brooklyn, clerk, dead.

Alfred Seymour, of Westmoreland, N. Y., aged 21.

J. Brower, of the firm of J. & W. Brower, Tin Plate Workers, of Mappingers' Creek, near Fishkil, N. Y.

James Patterson, a porter, severely wounded, since dead.

—— Barney, a Cartman, recovering.

Peter, a colored man, since dead,

making as far as ascertained, two saved, one wounded, and nine dead.

Three other colored men, all laborers, saved.

To-day (Sunday) many people are actively engaged about the ruins, removing all of the wreck that can with safety be touched.

All the clerks of Messrs. Phelps & Peck, and all directly connected with their establishment are now accounted for—but it is feared that several persons are still buried in the ruins—the report gains strength that a lady passing the street at the time, is lost—that a merchant from Connecticut, and a Captain of a Charleston packet, both in the store at the moment, are lost, as well as several laborers.

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