The Daily Delta.

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THE DAILY DELTA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the *Bee*, we take pleasure in recommending the Acts of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 23 Beekman street, New York. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. That due the day before came through.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of HENRY CLAY will take place this day—the birth day of the illustrious patriot and statesman. It will be preceded by a grand procession composed of the military, and every prominent society and association in our city. The route of the procession, as indicated in the programme, is from Canal down Royal to St. Ann street, thence to Chartres, and up Chartres to Julia, thence to St. Charles street, and down St. Charles to Canal street. Arriving there, the procession will open on either side, and allow the Grand Lodge of Masons and the Masonic Order to pass through, and perform the beautiful and impressive ritual accompanying the laying of the corner-stone of the monument. This will be followed by an ode composed by DOMINICK ROUQUETTE, Esq., set to music by Mr. PAUVERT, of the French Orchestra, and sung by the artists of the French Theatre; after which, an address suitable to the occasion will be delivered by Judge MCCALEB.

We anticipate a glorious manifestation of public sentiment, such as has never been surpassed in New Orleans.

PIERCE AND BUCHANAN.

The war of the Buchannites and the Pierceites—the white and red roses—Lancaster and York—is raging with unmitigated fury. The organs on either side are, however, badly matched, for the *Pennsylvanian* is openly for BUCHANAN, and gives its pen full play; while the *Union*, as the quasi-defender of Mr. PIERCE, professes neutrality, and is sadly hampered by its positions. There is a vast deal of ill-blood breeding between the partisans of the two prominent aspirants, and should some soothing remedy be not speedily applied, the Cincinnati Convention will become the theatre of fierce brawls and unrelenting animosities.

The first outbreak was occasioned by a charge brought by the *Pennsylvanian* against the *Union*, of omitting certain proceedings of the Democracy, by omitting in their publication so much of a resolution as expressed the preference of the meeting for JAMES BUCHANAN, while the *Union* was continually inserting encomiums of Mr. PIERCE, and articles from other presses recommending his nomination. To this charge the *Union* responded, that it had published the proceedings referred to, as it received them, which might, or might not be true, but which the *Pennsylvanian* was perforce required by courtesy to accept as true. A suspension of hostilities followed for a brief season, when the Philadelphia organ of "OLD BUCK" appeared with an article in favor of BUCHANAN for the presidency, on the ground that he would be more acceptable to the Democrats of the North, with their Freesoil tendencies, than any other candidate could expect to be.

The *Union*, which had been nursing its wrath to keep it warm, exploded incontinently at this imperfect revelation, and forthwith pronounced it a calumny upon the Democratic party, and upon the fair fame of Mr. BUCHANAN. It says, in reference to the injudicious demonstration in his behalf in the *Pennsylvanian*:

"We freely confess that we have wholly misapprehended the character of this states man if he would for a moment consent to such a demoralization of the Democratic party as the policy of this article indicates. For the purpose of being made President. It is equally due to candor to say that if we believed he would hesitate to repudiate the position to which the *Pennsylvanian* seeks to assign him as a candidate, *we should consider his security the confidence of our party.*"

Now, whether this lurking menace alarmed the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, or whether they fancied that a first-rate opportunity was presented to them, of placing their favorite on ground as impregnable as that occupied by Mr. PIERCE, we cannot undertake to decide; but it is quite certain that close upon the heels of this declaration by the *Union*, came the publication of an extract from a private letter written by Mr. BUCHANAN about four months ago, in which he gives his unqualified sanction to the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and expresses an inflexible adherence to the existing settlement as the "only mode now left of putting down the fanatical and reckless spirit of Abolition at the North." Thus have the Buchanan men plucked from beneath Gen. PIERCE's feet the plank which sustained him. If the latter possessed one earthly merit recommended him to the Convention, it was his warm advocacy of the non-intervention principle of the KANSAS bill, and lo! just as the *Pennsylvanian* was striving to belog Mr. BUCHANAN's position on the same question, and the Pierceites were secretly rejoicing at the awkward and embarrassing position of his partisans, the astute Senator from Louisiana disappoints all their hopes, and converts their exultation into mourning, by proving that Mr. BUCHANAN is just as ardent an advocate of KANSAS as the President himself; while, as it to stultify and confound the *Union*, and teach it a bitter lesson for its ill concealed hostility towards Mr. BUCHANAN, that journal is selected as the medium through which the sentiments of the ex-Minister are made known to the nation. We can well imagine the effort it must have cost the *Union* to panegyrize the patriotic sentiments contained in that letter, and the mortification experienced by the President on reading in his well-believed sheet a declaration of sentiments very far identical with his own, and calculated with Machiavelian cunning to strip him of his prestige.

We have no doubt the friends of PIERCE would have been delighted had Mr. BUCHANAN permitted a shadow of doubt to be thrown around his name, or silently accepted the ambiguous position marked out for him by the *Pennsylvanian*; since, in that event, he would have forfeited every claim upon the South, and would have found that secession prayed against him in solid phalanx at Cincinnati. But Senator SLIDELL was altogether too sharp for so puerile a blunder as this. He hastened, on behalf of his friend, to repudiate the position assigned to Mr. BUCHANAN, and in so doing accomplished a double object, for he bewitched his favorite, and damaged the prospects of a competitor. Mr. PIERCE with ten thousand Unions to back him, could not venture to measure weapons with our Louisiana strategist. He can out-general the whole crowd of petty politicians and smirking sycophants.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—It will be perceived by the call in our columns, that a MASS MEETING of the citizens of New Orleans favorable to the election of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, will be held on the Neutral Ground, Canal street, junction of Royal and St. Charles streets, this evening, at 5½ o'clock. The friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON number thousands in this city. They should certainly turn out, and by their presence give animation and enthusiasm to the meeting.

The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. CHAS. M. CONRAD, Judge JOHN MOORE, of the parish of St. Martin, CHARLES D. DREUX, Esq., and Col. ALLEN, of Pointe Coupée.

Citizens, and persons from the adjoining States are invited to meet at the City Hall at 9½ o'clock, to join in the procession for laying the corner-stone of the monument to HENRY CLAY.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—We are requested to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of this Company in another column, by which it will be seen that excursion trains will be run on Sundays at half the usual rates, leaving the city at 8 A. M., and returning by 6½ P. M.

According to a statement in *La Presse*, the military land forces of all the powers of Europe form an effective total of 4,162,714 men, of whom 2,561,262 belong to the six powers represented in the Congress of Paris. The naval forces of all the maritime States of Europe, according to the same authority, form a total of 2,042, ships, of which 660 are steam vessels, and an approximate tonnage of 50,000 guns. The six powers represented at the Congress have a united naval force of 1,319 vessels and 29,448 guns. They may speak, therefore, with a potential voice, when together they undertake to adjust the terms of peace for Europe.

The conference at Copenhagen upon the Sound Dues has been again adjourned, in order to gain time. The American government, it is alleged, has consented to prolong the obligation of the treaty existing between the United States and Denmark, which was about to expire on the 14th of April, for a further term of two months, on the express understanding that something will be done in the meantime towards the abolition of the Sound Dues.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

The steamship *Texas* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 5th instant, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the day of her departure, and from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst.—We have received a long letter from our correspondent at the capital, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to condense his information within the compass of a few lines.

Communications are resumed between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The capitulation of Puebla was effected without the agency of HANO Y TALAMAN. He was threatened by his own troops, and compelled to conceal himself in one of the convents. The mildness of the terms granted to the rebels had excited much discontent at Mexico, and murmurs became so general and loud, that COMONFORT was forced by public opinion to interpret the 4th article of the act of capitulation so as to deprive the officers among the insurgents of their grades in the army, and reduce them to the ranks. This politic measure restored universal confidence. Congress voted the President a resolution of thanks, the Municipal Council followed the example, and COMONFORT's popularity is now at its apex.

During the siege of Puebla the Conservatives of Mexico attempted to get up a revolution, as a diversion in favor of the insurgents. The plot was betrayed to the Governor of the District, Senor BAL, who, acting with marked promptitude and energy, arrested the ringleaders one hour before the anticipated outbreak. Several priests were prominent among the conspirators.

The clergy, it would seem, are the fomenters of the disturbances at Puebla and elsewhere. They have supplied the money and stirred up the *leperos* to rebellion. Our correspondent has much to say on this subject, and terminates by stating that COMONFORT has issued two decrees, which will punish this disaffected body by touching their pockets. These decrees place the ecclesiastical property of Puebla under government control, and its revenue will be appropriated to the reimbursement of the Republic for the expense of the campaign. The clergy of Puebla will suffer to the tune of some three millions of dollars. This measure has been received with marked approbation.

COMONFORT made an triumphant entry into Mexico on the 4th inst.

A rumor prevails that URAGA was shot without ceremony by the leader of the escort which was conducting him to ALVAREZ. Motives of retaliation for a similar act of inhumanity perpetrated by URAGA, are said to have occasioned this deed. We do not know whether the report is true, but certain it is that the name of URAGA seems to have passed into complete oblivion.

The filibustering expedition of ZERMAN to Lower California creates some excitement. ZERMAN claims to be an American citizen, and his cause is warmly espoused by Mr. GARDNER. The affair may yet breed difficulties between the two countries.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *A. L. Shotwell* for late Louisville, Memphis and Natchez papers.

NOT SO EASILY DONE.—Some of the Southern Democratic papers give out that they expect to win an easy victory in the coming canvass for President. The New York *Daily Press*, (Democrat) don't coincide with them. Fillmore is not to be beaten easily, if at all.—The *News* says:

We deprecate the constant parrot-cry which some of our Democratic cotemporaries keep up, and the tone of mind of which is given by the Washington *Union* and other leading Pierce papers—that the election is sure to result in a Democratic triumph, and that it is therefore of little importance who our candidates may be. We hope the Democratic masses are not such cowards that their courage must be stirred by bragging, and we believe they do not need, like camp followers, to be assured of the chance of spoils before following their leaders in a campaign.—This continuous boasting effects very little.—Every same man knows that with Franklin Pierce renominated at Cincinnati, a certain overthrow would await our party: an overthrow more humiliating and complete, even, than that of 1852. All Democrats see—all who are not willfully blind—that we will have strong, popular, safe man; a man in whom the masses of the people can confide and rally, and who will be trusted as sincere to redeem the errors and follies of Pierce's misrule "policy" of exciting factious and treacherous projects, in our own opinion, more than we will need, in order to save the election, a man who can assure the electoral vote of New York and Pennsylvania, together with those of most of the Southern States. With such a man all will be right and safe; with the choice of New York, we can carry New York; but if we are to have a mere follower and emulator of the "spoils policy"—some weak and untrusted candidate—some tool of intrigue fastened upon us against our wishes, we may as well, and boast as we may, but the contest will be a desperate one, with all the opponents of the Cincinnati candidate hand-and-foot together upon our confused electoral tickets; and the issue may be doubtful, however we may desire to conceal apprehensions, even from ourselves.

The New York *Post* of Thursday evening says:

"The probable crop of cotton this season is exciting great interest and much betting on the amount of the yield. The point on which the betting turns is whether the crop will be 3,500,000 bales or not. The odds at present appear to be in favor that it will. A well known cotton operator arrived yesterday from mobile, and on meeting his brother dealers at a leading cotton broker's in Wall street, stated that no further receipts of any consequence would be expected from Mobile, and that prices must rise considerably. Immediately a bet of $500 was offered to him that the yield would be 3,500,000 bales and a half millions, which he accepted, and numerous other bets were also offered. Many thousand dollars are thus staked on the cotton yield. The dealers in this city seem to favor the highest amount stated. Numerous bets are also offered made on the price of cotton. Those who favor the lowest estimate of yield bet in favor of high prices. The market altogether appears very much excited. The certain failure of the crops in Europe, and the well-known short stocks in the hands of spinners, afford matter for much speculation. Many parties are buying speculatively for an advance.

A Boy Killed by Dogs.

On Saturday afternoon, March 31, says the *Cleveland Herald*, Ephraim Whitehead, a boy eight years old, son of R. Whitehead—a poor man, living near the Euclid Road—was sent by his parents into a wood lot adjoining the premises of Wm. Rogers, to pick up chips. At noon he had not returned, and search being made, he was found lying upon his face, almost lifeless, his clothes torn off and lying about in shreds, his neck, head, abdomen, and, in fact, nearly every part of his body, bitten and torn. Upon being asked if the dogs had done this, he said "yes;" he could utter no more and died in a few minutes.

The dogs referred to were, a dog belonging to Mr. Rogers, and a slut, part bloodhound, the ownership of which every body now denies. Mr. Rogers says the hound was brought from Cuba when a puppy, and was owned by Mr. Felix, formerly of this vicinity. Mr. Felix left for New York four months since, and, in compliance with request, she was left at the house of Mr. Rodgers. She has been known as a most ferocious animal. The dog of Mr. Rogers, in her company, "for killing the boy, was, we learn, a bull dog, and a "biting animal?" Both dogs have been killed.

What adds intensity to this sad affair, is the fine character of the boy. He was not only favorite with his family, but with all, and was remarkable for his quick intellect and amiable disposition. The father is an estimable man, is poor, and has met with calamity after calamity, till his spirit has nigh broken, and the loss of this darling boy, by so frightful a death, has filled his cup of sorrow almost to overflowing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The town of Napoleon, Arkansas, was desolated by a severe fire, off the morning of the 26th. It commenced in a new and commodious storehouse, built by J. W. Cheatham & Co., at a cost of $5,000. The house was burned, and with it a large and excellent stock of groceries, wines, liquors, &c., with all their books, notes, &c., making the entire loss $20,000, upon which they had only $2,000 insurance. The storehouse of Col. A. C. Stuart, adjoining, was also burned—loss $1,700; a block of buildings belonging to Dr. J. C. Barris, and occupied by Mayson & Britt, Dr. McMillen, Dr. Mims and Dr. Barris, was also destroyed. Mayson & Britt were nearly covered by insurance. Dr. Mims's loss is about $2,000, and Dr. Barris' losses about $7,000. A house belonging to Dr. Knight, occupied by Birchard Mack, the house owned by Leavitt's heirs, and a tavern stand owned by Pierce B. Gracie, and the storehouse of Jackson, Smith & Co., were all consumed. Dr. Knight's loss is $4,500. Smith & Co. saved the most of their goods. The fire was caused by lightning.

An eminent English physician says:

"I have to lament the great increase amongst the female part of my practice, o the dolourous in the forehead, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear, induced, firmly believe, from the present absurd fashion of dressing the neck instead of the head. During the past month I have been in attendance upon five lovely girls with the dolourous in the forehead, and several others with similar complaints. It is a black and fearful loss bought of the present day should be done away with."

Rudolph Kornis, says the San Antonio (Texas) *Reporter*, has purchased a farm on the Medina, for which he paid $6,000. On this the *American Citizen* comments: "As this so various individual was, two years ago, represented in a moving condition, we must suppose that his purchase has found rather a profitable market. To this the Chicago *Democrat* replies: "That market." Mr. Cid, was a rich widow of this city, who died some time. And there was no Ingraham to rush to the rescue."

BUFFALO.—Yesterday Gov. Morehouse, of this Election, was robbed of over five hundred dollars, on the cars between N. Y. and Buffalo. The money was in a trunk in his state-room. This while he was at dinner the thief broke a panel in the door, and cut a hole in the state-room door, through which he reached in and took the trunk. The money was in bank bills, and the thief, if he knew the value of his booty, should be hanged. The operation was performed by one of which our friend the Sheriff has been in search for the last two weeks, and quietly passed through Canada.—[*Albany Argus*, 8th.

The following curious statement we give for what it is worth. As we do not know enough of Spiritualism to be enabled with any confidence to express an opinion of its truth, we leave the reader to judge of the credibility of the alleged revelations:

[From the Spiritual Telegraph, April 5th.]

Loss of the Steamship Pacific.

Full Particulars of the Disaster—The Day, the Hour, and the Manner—Statement of the Spirit of the Engineer—Communication from Mr. Samuel Blatchford—Extraordinary Manifestations of Spirits—Apparitions of Persons who were on board—Three Persons Escape from the Wreck, but are Subsequently Frozen to Death.

Though a great number of media, the spirits have predicted or affirmed the loss of the *Pacific*—and the fatal disaster, with its terrible details, has been represented with terrible distinctness, in presence of many witnesses. The subjoined account from Mr. S. W. Britton, a merchant of this city, embodying the results of several interviews with spirits on this subject, can hardly fail to awaken an interest in the mind of the serious reader:

MR. BRITTON'S STATEMENT.

On the evening of December 28, 1855, while the writer was engaged in conversation with several friends who had assembled in the rooms of S. W. Britton, at the Tremont House in this city, Mrs. Harriet Porter being also present, was employed at the time in making marks to passers over one of the editor's daughters, with a view to remove a neuralgic pain in the head. The writer was sitting near the parties, observing the movements of Mrs. P., when the latter suddenly turned round and said with a peculiar emphasis, "*You have asked for a test; I will now give you one:* THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC WILL BE WRECKED AND ALL ON BOARD WILL PERISH. *Put that in your pocket and keep it for a test.*" The spirit purported to be my son Edward, and on my enquiring for further particulars, he added, "I will tell you nothing more now; there will be an excitement on the subject and you will come to see me again. There will also be a report that she is safe, but it will prove to be false."

There were present on the occasion Mrs. S. B. Britton, Emma Frances Jay, E. Virginia Britton, Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Miss Vail, the medium and myself, any of whom will verify the truth of the foregoing statement. I have still in my possession the original memorandum, on the back of which is the following endorsement, made at the time the communication was received: "Spiritual prediction given through Mrs. Harriet Porter, December 28, 1855." Soon after the announcement respecting the loss of the *Pacific* was made, I communicated the same to the editor of the *Telegraph*, and to Mr. Charles Partridge. Subsequently, and before any apprehension of the loss of the *Pacific* had awakened, I mentioned the subject to many others, and exhibited the memorandum to some twenty persons, including several who had little or no confidence in the claims of Spiritualism. The names of the persons here referred to can be given if necessary.

Sometime after the occurrence of the circumstances already described, and when the arrival of the *Pacific* was beginning to be looked for, I again visited Mrs. Porter at her residence, 209 West 34th street. In the course of the interview the remark was made respecting the *Pacific*, whereupon Mrs. P., speaking with unusual earnestness, said: "THE PACIFIC IS LOST, and all on board have gone to their long homes."

At a still later date, the writer called on Mrs. P. early one Saturday evening, when the *Pacific* had been out thirty days and the *Atlantic* seventeen days from Liverpool. Our inquiries respecting the fate of the missing steamer were answered by the emphatic assurance that the *Pacific* was lost, but that the *Atlantic* was safe. At 10 o'clock the same evening the *Atlantic* arrived, and this verified the statement respecting her safety. The next morning the report was widely circulated and generally credited, that, for some cause, the *Pacific* had put into the river Shannon and was still safe. Before the report was contradicted I saw Mrs. Porter yet again; the spirit would positively retract nor modify what they had said respecting the loss of the steamer; but they were particular to remind me that they had, on the occasion of the first interview, predicted that such a report would obtain currency.

PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK.

Not many days had elapsed, when the writer of this again found himself at Mrs. Porter's table; the company on this occasion consisted of twelve persons. We had been seated but a short time, when the medium was entranced by a spirit who said his name was ——Faulkner; that he was punser on board the *Pacific*; had a brother in New York, who was a silversmith, etc. In reply to questions propounded by the writer and others, the following additional particulars were elicited:

When six days out, the *Pacific* struck an iceberg, at 11 o'clock on the evening of January 29th, and sunk in twenty-five minutes afterward. As the vessel sank, three persons escaped from the wreck and found a temporary resting place on one of the cabins, but were subsequently frozen to death. It was further alleged that there were forty-eight passengers on board—the number given in the report, at the time of the catastrophe, the ship was in lat. 40 degs. North; that the Captain was at fault in taking the course he did, his object being to make a quicker trip than the Florida, which was then on her first voyage. In the course of the evening—the medium being entranced—the heart-rending scene was graphically represented; the general consternation, the wild tumult, and the frantic prayers to God for deliverance, excited intense and solemn emotion in all who were present.

Since the utterance of the original prophecy respecting the loss of the *Pacific*, the writer has had at least a dozen interviews with the spirits through Mrs. Porter. On all occasions they have maintained a general consistency, and no important discrepancy thus far appears in their statements. Had the undersigned anticipated the publication of these facts, many additional corroborations might have been preserved; but they were not noted at the time they transpired, and I can not readily recall them at this time, with sufficient clearness to warrant a more circumstantial description. S. W. BRITTON.

APPARITION OF THE ENGINEER.

Similar representations of the loss of the *Pacific* have really been given through other channels, but we know of no other instance of a definite prophecy on this subject having been made so early as that of the 23d of December. Spirits from the doomed ship have purported to be present on numerous occasions, and in presence of many witnesses have given curious, interesting, and satisfactory proofs of their identity.

When the *Pacific* had been out some thirty days, Mrs. Porter was one day visited by a strange ladies, who, on entering her rooms, gave no intimation respecting the specific object for which they sought an interview. They had not been long seated at the table before the special purpose of their visit was made known by an intelligent, female spirit said, in substance, through Mrs. Porter, "I was an engineer on board the *Pacific*; am your brother; I was the main stay of the family; don't tell mother of this yet; the *Pacific* is lost, but I am here.—SAMUEL HAVENS." On the receipt of this communication, one of the ladies gave way to sudden and painful emotions. She acknowledged that she had a brother by that name on board the *Pacific*, and that he was employed in the capacity of an engineer.

The writer, some time since, while at the residence of Ward Cheney, Esq., in South Manchester, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Mettle, of Hartford, Miss Emma F. Jay, and others, being in the company, witnessed a manifestation of the presence of Spirits which may be briefly described in this connection. While all the persons present, including the family of Mr. Cheney, were seated around the dinner table, some one referred to the loss of the *Pacific*. When the writer suggested the propriety of changing the theme of conversation during the dinner hour, as the agitation of the subject would not only be likely to induce the presence of those who were lost with the steamer, but might lead to manifestations of an unpleasant nature.

In less than two minutes the writer distinctly perceived their entrance into the dining room, by a double shock, feeling which their presence immediately occasioned. Coming again into the sphere of their former earthly relations, seemed to revive the emotions which accompanied the last moments of their mortal life, and similar emotions were instantly awakened in those of our party who were most subject to spiritual influence. A shadow fell on the company; more than one smiling countenance was eclipsed, and there was a strange feeling of sadness in the heart, like the indefinite images of broken clouds which float above us at mid-day in the great ethereal sea. We experienced a mysterious sense of the presence of something impalpable. We could neither grasp the image, nor define its limits, but it was there, and we felt the chill and the shadow in the very atmosphere.

Our apprehensions were speedily realized, in a moment after we were made conscious of the presence of Spirits, our whole attention was powerfully influenced, and attempted to speak; but the utterance was broken and incoherent. The manifestations of the Spirits' departure was then graphically portrayed. The whole body was convulsed, and the obstructed and difficult respiration was accompanied with a gurgling sound as if a current of air was being forced by an irregular process through a narrow channel filled with water. At length the struggle was over, and vital motion seemed to be suspended. There was a momentary pause in the heart's action when the influence was gradually withdrawn.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton advanced yesterday ⅛ to ¼, with sales of 12,000 bales; Orleans Middling 11c.

THE INDIAN WAR.

St. Louis, April 11.—Gen. Harney has arranged terms of peace with the Indians of the West.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A destructive fire occurred to-day at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

EMBROYED'S SIZE.—We invite the attention of the public to the advertisement in our columns of the sale of the manager residence of the late Mr. Pomeroy, Jr., which will take place on Monday next, 14th inst., at the house of the deceased, in the city of Philadelphia, (Bay of St. Louis) between 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. The property to be sold comprises a very large and valuable collection of all the western bank of the Bay of St. Louis, having a front of 35 feet on the Bay, by a depth correspondingly deep. This valuable and desirable property will be sold at a sacrifice of twelve months. The particular property of the deceased, consisting of household furniture, carriage, stock, etc., will be sold at six months' credit. Persons desiring of more ample information are referred to the advertisement, and to the operators SMITH & BROTHER, in the 3d Ward, Orleans.—[*Mobile Register*, 8th.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Satisfied by a first sense of the respect due to an impartial and discriminating public mentiment, and having an abiding confidence in the justice of the judgement of my fellow-citizens upon all issues in which they are fairly appealed to pronounce upon, I here enter upon the fulfillment of a pledge recently published, to present a statement of the dealings between the Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company and Messrs. James Robb & Co., embracing every material fact necessary to arrive at a right and truthful understanding of the transactions of the past.

In a series of letters I recently addressed to Gov. Wickliffe, I carefully refrained from intruding details that any construction would interpret as intended to place myself in the position which the short-sightedness of heated personal enmity has placed me. While regarding the publication of Messrs. Harrison and others, and the motives that instigated it, as not meriting any notice at my hands, I am aware that it is due to you that I should make the statement which is here respectfully submitted.

The Legislature of Louisiana, at its session of 1852, appointed a joint committee to examine the affairs of the Great Northern and Opelousas Railroad Companies, and I extract from the report of this committee the following in answer to the interrogatories:

Mr. Buckner, as chairman, verbally reported that no bid had been made, or any proposition been received to purchase the whole or any portion of the bonds offered for sale.

On the 8th of June, the Board of Directors received a bid from Messrs. A. M. Nathan & Co., to purchase $600,000 of the real estate tax bonds, payable in 1867 and 1868, at 90 per cent. Document F contains their letter and the resolution of the Board of Directors accepting its terms.

The pecuniary condition of the Company at this period, besides many other considerations affecting its welfare and interests, suggested the necessity of a sale of its securities. Commissioners had been appointed to proceed to London to provide by negotiation for a large sum, in addition to its subscriptions, sufficient to construct the road to the Tennessee river, and in order to present its affairs in the most favorable aspect, it was necessary that it should be able to show that all its matured engagements had been met, but that means were secured to insure the prosecution of its works under existing contracts, and it will not be supposed that the exhibition of the affairs of any Company without these requisites, and endorsed with its banker for a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, would otherwise operate than to totally destroy all chance of success in obtaining the loan of capital in foreign markets.

These important considerations, coupled with the failure of the Company to receive any bid whatever for the real estate tax bonds authorized by the Financial Committee, called for aid from some quarter, and as there was every reasonable ground for concluding that no person or persons would take the responsibility of extending it to the Company on a scale commensurate with its wants, Messrs. A. M. Nathan & Co., under instructions from Messrs. James Robb & Co., to make the bid to purchase six hundred thousand dollars of the real estate bonds of the Company, which had been rejected by the Directors. These instructions were given by James Robb & Co., under the supposition that the purchase would be assumed by non-resident parties, with whom they had corresponded respecting the sale of the Company's securities, but no such assumption was realized. The purchase was declined by said parties, and the bonds left on the hands of Messrs. James Robb & Co.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the 31st October, 1853, they were informed of the foregoing, and the circumstances under which the bid of Messrs. Nathan & Co. had been made, and Messrs. James Robb & Co. offered the Board the privilege of cancelling the said receipt for the bonds on the payment of $1,000 by them, and upon which a committee was appointed to confer with Messrs. James Robb & Co., which resulted in the adoption of the agreement contained in document G., and the cancelling and surrender of $150,000 of the real estate tax bonds at 90 per cent., the price at which they had been sold.

Extracts from Proceedings of Nov. 5, 1855.

DOCUMENT G.

"Mr. Pinckard, on chairman of a special committee, presented the following report, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

"We, the undersigned committee, appointed to confer with Messrs. James Robb & Co., and receive from them a proposition to furnish the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company with money for their use, would respectfully recommend the acceptance of their proposition attached, embracing the annexed statement as a basis of the amount agreed to be furnished.

(Signed) GEO. H. PINCKARD, W. R. CONVERSE, CHARLES PAINE, } Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1853.

"GENTLEMEN—We are informed by Messrs. R. Wilson, Hallett & Co., of Liverpool, that freight engagements have been made by them for the shipment of 4,000 tons of railroad iron, on account of the Company, which the Great Northern Railroad Company, purchased under our guarantee, and for the cost of which settlement will have to be made with us in all this month. As the amount will be considerably in excess of the available cash means of the company and the payment cause one: THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC WILL BE WRECKED AND ALL ON BOARD WILL PERISH. *Put that in your pocket and keep it for a test.*" The spirit purported to be my son Edward, and on my enquiring for further particulars, he added, "I will tell you nothing more now; there will be an excitement on the subject and you will come to see me again. There will also be a report that she is safe, but it will prove to be false."

There were present on the occasion Mrs. S. B. Britton, Emma Frances Jay, E. Virginia Britton, Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Miss Vail, the medium and myself, any of whom will verify the truth of the foregoing statement. I have still in my possession the original memorandum, on the back of which is the following endorsement, made at the time the communication was received: "Spiritual prediction given through Mrs. Harriet Porter, December 28, 1855." Soon after the announcement respecting the loss of the *Pacific* was made, I communicated the same to the editor of the *Telegraph*, and to Mr. Charles Partridge. Subsequently, and before any apprehension of the loss of the *Pacific* had awakened, I mentioned the subject to many others, and exhibited the memorandum to some twenty persons, including several who had little or no confidence in the claims of Spiritualism. The names of the persons here referred to can be given if necessary.

Sometime after the occurrence of the circumstances already described, and when the arrival of the *Pacific* was beginning to be looked for, I again visited Mrs. Porter at her residence, 209 West 34th street. In the course of the interview the remark was made respecting the *Pacific*, whereupon Mrs. P., speaking with unusual earnestness, said: "THE PACIFIC IS LOST, and all on board have gone to their long homes."

At a still later date, the writer called on Mrs. P. early one Saturday evening, when the *Pacific* had been out thirty days and the *Atlantic* seventeen days from Liverpool. Our inquiries respecting the fate of the missing steamer were answered by the emphatic assurance that the *Pacific* was lost, but that the *Atlantic* was safe. At 10 o'clock the same evening the *Atlantic* arrived, and this verified the statement respecting her safety. The next morning the report was widely circulated and generally credited, that, for some cause, the *Pacific* had put into the river Shannon and was still safe. Before the report was contradicted I saw Mrs. Porter yet again; the spirit would positively retract nor modify what they had said respecting the loss of the steamer; but they were particular to remind me that they had, on the occasion of the first interview, predicted that such a report would obtain currency.

PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK.

Not many days had elapsed, when the writer of this again found himself at Mrs. Porter's table; the company on this occasion consisted of twelve persons. We had been seated but a short time, when the medium was entranced by a spirit who said his name was ——Faulkner; that he was punser on board the *Pacific*; had a brother in New York, who was a silversmith, etc. In reply to questions propounded by the writer and others, the following additional particulars were elicited:

When six days out, the *Pacific* struck an iceberg, at 11 o'clock on the evening of January 29th, and sunk in twenty-five minutes afterward. As the vessel sank, three persons escaped from the wreck and found a temporary resting place on one of the cabins, but were subsequently frozen to death. It was further alleged that there were forty-eight passengers on board—the number given in the report, at the time of the catastrophe, the ship was in lat. 40 degs. North; that the Captain was at fault in taking the course he did, his object being to make a quicker trip than the Florida, which was then on her first voyage. In the course of the evening—the medium being entranced—the heart-rending scene was graphically represented; the general consternation, the wild tumult, and the frantic prayers to God for deliverance, excited intense and solemn emotion in all who were present.

Since the utterance of the original prophecy respecting the loss of the *Pacific*, the writer has had at least a dozen interviews with the spirits through Mrs. Porter. On all occasions they have maintained a general consistency, and no important discrepancy thus far appears in their statements. Had the undersigned anticipated the publication of these facts, many additional corroborations might have been preserved; but they were not noted at the time they transpired, and I can not readily recall them at this time, with sufficient clearness to warrant a more circumstantial description. S. W. BRITTON.

APPARITION OF THE ENGINEER.

Similar representations of the loss of the *Pacific* have really been given through other channels, but we know of no other instance of a definite prophecy on this subject having been made so early as that of the 23d of December. Spirits from the doomed ship have purported to be present on numerous occasions, and in presence of many witnesses have given curious, interesting, and satisfactory proofs of their identity.

When the *Pacific* had been out some thirty days, Mrs. Porter was one day visited by a strange ladies, who, on entering her rooms, gave no intimation respecting the specific object for which they sought an interview. They had not been long seated at the table before the special purpose of their visit was made known by an intelligent, female spirit said, in substance, through Mrs. Porter, "I was an engineer on board the *Pacific*; am your brother; I was the main stay of the family; don't tell mother of this yet; the *Pacific* is lost, but I am here.—SAMUEL HAVENS." On the receipt of this communication, one of the ladies gave way to sudden and painful emotions. She acknowledged that she had a brother by that name on board the *Pacific*, and that he was employed in the capacity of an engineer.

The writer, some time since, while at the residence of Ward Cheney, Esq., in South Manchester, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Mettle, of Hartford, Miss Emma F. Jay, and others, being in the company, witnessed a manifestation of the presence of Spirits which may be briefly described in this connection. While all the persons present, including the family of Mr. Cheney, were seated around the dinner table, some one referred to the loss of the *Pacific*. When the writer suggested the propriety of changing the theme of conversation during the dinner hour, as the agitation of the subject would not only be likely to induce the presence of those who were lost with the steamer, but might lead to manifestations of an unpleasant nature.

In less than two minutes the writer distinctly perceived their entrance into the dining room, by a double shock, feeling which their presence immediately occasioned. Coming again into the sphere of their former earthly relations, seemed to revive the emotions which accompanied the last moments of their mortal life, and similar emotions were instantly awakened in those of our party who were most subject to spiritual influence. A shadow fell on the company; more than one smiling countenance was eclipsed, and there was a strange feeling of sadness in the heart, like the indefinite images of broken clouds which float above us at mid-day in the great ethereal sea. We experienced a mysterious sense of the presence of something impalpable. We could neither grasp the image, nor define its limits, but it was there, and we felt the chill and the shadow in the very atmosphere.

Our apprehensions were speedily realized, in a moment after we were made conscious of the presence of Spirits, our whole attention was powerfully influenced, and attempted to speak; but the utterance was broken and incoherent. The manifestations of the Spirits' departure was then graphically portrayed. The whole body was convulsed, and the obstructed and difficult respiration was accompanied with a gurgling sound as if a current of air was being forced by an irregular process through a narrow channel filled with water. At length the struggle was over, and vital motion seemed to be suspended. There was a momentary pause in the heart's action when the influence was gradually withdrawn.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Satisfied by a just sense of the respect due to an impartial and discriminating public mentiment, and having an abiding confidence in the justice of the judgement of my fellow-citizens upon all issues in which they are fairly appealed to pronounce upon, I here enter upon the fulfillment of a pledge recently published, to present a statement of the dealings between the Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company and Messrs. James Robb & Co., embracing every material fact necessary to arrive at a right and truthful understanding of the transactions of the past.

In a series of letters I recently addressed to Gov. Wickliffe, I carefully refrained from intruding details that any construction would interpret as intended to place myself in the position which the short-sightedness of heated personal enmity has placed me. While regarding the publication of Messrs. Harrison and others, and the motives that instigated it, as not meriting any notice at my hands, I am aware that it is due to you that I should make the statement which is here respectfully submitted.

The Legislature of Louisiana, at its session of 1852, appointed a joint committee to examine the affairs of the Great Northern and Opelousas Railroad Companies, and I extract from the report of this committee the following in answer to the interrogatories:

"*You have asked for a test; I will now give you one:* THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC WILL BE WRECKED AND ALL ON BOARD WILL PERISH. *Put that in your pocket and keep it for a test.*" The spirit purported to be my son Edward, and on my enquiring for further particulars, he added, "I will tell you nothing more now; there will be an excitement on the subject and you will come to see me again. There will also be a report that she is safe, but it will prove to be false."

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