trained were upon the practigener of which I presume are correct. I should measured, and consequently had no hate, thought it might have been a week anneaty to combine a far thing. I write later—but could not found need his object was to be matter present, share fixed upon the exact since any itself by this need of the country present, share fixed upon the exact since uted by this ped of the conversation rest just where I found us and that the profesition undersheald neither be there are the conversation ended, proposition, both cancerdia. have stated.

have stated.

After the adjournment of the House on the same day, I mer with Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, on the way to our fodgungs, about where we passed the enclosure that surrounds the Capito we walked together about haif a pole, taking the pavement on the left alde of Pa. Avenue. The plants and which our conversation furned, I will our colling in rozether, Mr. Ba himan let me know that Mr. Markley had been talking with him, and had pressed him for a formation, on the subject of Cabinet simulationers, in the event of Gen. Jackson's election: Lasbon discovered from Mr. Buchahan's conversafion, that the proposition to humbad been varied from that made to me in the morning at least presented in another view. The information which seemed to be sought though Mr. Buchanan. wisan permance to be reised on, that Mr. Adams would not be continued in the State Department. We talked aabse bearings on the election. Lex Jackson would give no assurance as to other avail than to teach me how much wan would, or who, would not, be ap | Thad misunderstood him pointed, and that his friends could not ary any thing on the subject. Mr. Burhanan suggested that he thought the subject ought to be well considered - Phot an answer would be expected These I understood to be his apprehension -- if nothing was communicated on which Mr. Clay and his friends could rely, that Mr. Adams would have a manifest advantage over Gen eral Jackson in the contest; be that if elected Gen. Jackson would continue Mr. Adams in his (then) present office, and this would be turned to the account of the latter. On the other hand the election of Mr. Adams would be cessarily leave the Department of State vacants. And he insisted that the effect of these circumstances ought to be counteracied. That Gen. Jackson ought to toes lending new interest to the catasbe informed of these matters, and mentioned Mr. Eaton or myself as most suitable to make the communication to viction, that from all we see, and all him. I perceived and admirted the effect which these circumstances might decided, and that the destiny of the prehave no the event (if such means were to be used and regarded Jo I spoke of the supposition respecting Mr. Adams being continued in the State Department or his friends, so far as I knew. That a. in myself, I was so well apprised of election, all it was over, that I could ter believes to be the truth, and it there and with properlety lay the subject besture have but said then if he (Mr. B.) thought it indispensible, to go himself and tak with Jackson; the same delicaev which would prevent me, would not ly to him. I don't know whether Me Buchings had concluded to go, or not, when our conversation was broken off by our being joined by Mr. Clay, win had overtaken us. We walked tor ther but a short distance after this ane in the direct on toward my boarding house, (Mr. Fletcher's) having went beyond the cross street leading most directly there from the Capital.

My opinion of the character of the an wer which Gen. Jackson would give to such a communication if made to him, was formed from an acquaintance with the man, and his conduct during the canvass. And I felt willing, or rather vielded, that Mr. Buchanan, who was then, and has ever since been, his friend and eilicient supporter, should satisfy himself of the General's course, by a conversation with bing and I had but little curiosity to know what the r. sult of it was: nor has one word passed between Mr. Buchanan and myself amout it from that day to this that now remember. I was however told a few days after in very general terms, by Chainas Claiborne Esq. formerly a member of Congress from this State, and then at Washington, that Mr. Buch. anna had informed the General of some intriguing that was going on, and that usual character, as it was to the open so far as he could, he had put an end to it. From which I took it for granted that the conversation had taken place notwithstanding the certificate of Mr. and resulted as I anticipated. This is Drake, Mr.C. did not at first declare at the only definite overture coming within my knowledge, connected with the Preidential election, while it was pen- aloof, until his arrangements being made. ding before the House of Representa- they threw off all reserve, and avowed thes; and these are the material facts in their decision in favour of Mr. Adams. resard to the manner of its community. It has been buildly stated, that Mr. cation, to which I was gravy. Clay invited Gen. Jackson, by letter, to

These conversations, which I have a remaining the interest of the approaching Prevalental programs, and the remarks material program of the property of a large and the remarks material program of the line in the latter, is a literal extract and tells in the property of a letter writer are until from a current ropy of a letter writer are until from the contract of the latter of the literal property of the latter of the on weed to an the more by of having the same month, to which I find that he seeking so understood; and said that he is able satisfactorily to himself, to be how regard for Mr. Clayr but told the from covering data. There none that enword to see hir Eason about it. In the state of his conversation with flen. as from then, Jackson I could say ables me to state, the precise times nating. I did no hims what its in Precipt for the dates refered to be Mr.

I will only add, that when Mr. Clay asked for an investigation of his con-

of fo give, but their import was wha I bed the affine about to have been taken up ad traced to its origin, by a scruting more tikely to be effectual, in disclusing the extent and character of the transaction, suil the guilt or inquience of the persons implicated, that that which the present investigation affords Afternall, it must be admitted that pubtic opinion is the great arbiter have, and that is, or will be formed, upon the evipolate as I now regulact them. Upon it. I have no region to distrust it; nor who had been the decided opponent our colline in the thereby are to live in the medical property of the Adams.

direct it.

I have said, that in the conversation with Mr. Makley, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay, and I now say that I dol so with cutire sincerity. frue I was the personal and political friend of Gene Jackson, & had throughout the canvans, if not efficiently, at least, heartily, supported his election; yet it was known to many of my acquaintences both in Tennessee and at Washington, that fat least down to the period of that conversation) next to Gen. Jackson I should have prefered Mr. Clay boat these propositions, and their prob- for the Presidence. The mortifying change which my opi ion of that gentlepressed the fullest conviction, that Gen. man soon after u der ent, may be of no

J. C. ISACKS.

The Prespect before us .- The public prints have been crowded for several months with the Presidential election. The spirit of controversy seems to have respected neither sex nor character, the splendour of public service, nor the sanctity of private life. Letters have been forged and falsehoods of all descriptions have been circulated. A tone has been given to our public papers and to pri vate society, which all good men mu-: regret. We are not so visionary as to hope for any cessation of hostilities, un fil the ballot boxes have pronounced the decision-the contest, indeed, is l. ely to wax warmer as it approaches its ter minution; the desperation of the vanquished and the impeturity of the victrophe of the battle. Wet we do not hesitate to express our conscientious con that we hear, the hattle is substantially sent Administration is irrevocably seal

We may deceive ourselves; but we have attempted to form a dispassionate as whosly unauthorised by Gen. Jackson opinion on this interesting question. The pen which traces these hasry lines was never less moved by political prejuthe figureral's determination to remain dice or personal animosity than at the gilen open all subjects calculated to present moment. But it is bound to utfer the words of truth, or what the wor fore solemuly repeats the conviction, that the prospects of the Administration are gloomy and desperate beyond redemption. How can it be otherwise? In what other way can policial justice

The Administration has forfeit d the confidence of this people. would passover the history of its origin, and the selection of the Cabinet, if the state of the controversy would permit it, till I took leave and crossed the Ave- We have never celied upon these objections as the grounds of our own opposiare rather gaining than losing strength; and that notwithstanding all the unnecessary triumph with which Mr. Buchanan's letter has been hailed by the friends of the Administration, there is a cloud of doubts which the public interests and the reputation of Mr. Clay, require to be dispersed. Why will Mr. Clay suffer these suspicions to remain? How can be expect to attain the first distinctions in his country, unless he demands the most searching investigation which Congress will grant, or the public Lurnais will permit? Rumors have en affort and they are increasing in mber. Singly, they might not essen lly injure him; but combined, they quire a weight and importance, which

Mr. Clay cannot disregard. It is stated, that fun some weeks before the election by the H. of Representatives, Mr. Clay preserved a mysterion carriage, which was as foreign to his and unreserved course of the Representarives of many of the other States: that Washington his determination to vote for Mr. Adams; hat be and his friends held

had to choose between serving the upbecome Secretary of States—and rumor also says, as another declaration of Mr. Moore, that shortly after the accessing of Cangress, it Capplied to him, not to was at that Jime sunecessary, and that he could vote for either of the candidates, and justify himself upon hes rehe did, however, come out for Jackson notwithstanding Clay's request, and shtrined from Cook of Bluois, a similar engagement; but that some few days be fore the election, Cook stated that ad ams would be elected on the first by loand that the claims of the West would be satisfied in the person of Mr. City.

It has also bee stated in the Ken tucky maps. that before the election communications were received from Wing good present for letters to be addressed to be White a Member. Concress, in privation him to vote ! The man the same was remarkable were hitting it the infermitting the incase of A. electron, C. would be made his Schemary of State that for

Rumors are also affort, that Mr C. during the pendency of the P esidential ele, tion wrote to one of the most sada ential gentlemen in Kentucky, request ing him to use his influence to prevent the Legislature from instructing the leand for upon the subject of the electron and gave as one reason that he wished to be left free to act, so that he might administer to the best advantage on his little effects at Washington.

The declarations of Mr. Tirmble in his Circular letter; those which have been imputed to him in his address at Lewis Court House; the assertion of Mr. Markley to Mr Buchanan, "that some of the friends of Mr. A, had already been holding out the idea, that in case he was elected, Mr. C. might probably be offer ed the situation of Secretary of State" -these too require to be explained away before the pople

In addition to these allegations, it would be right to explain how it is that Mr. C's declaration can be reconciled to Mr. Branch's published speech; and what is the character of the lette, which Mr. Webster showed to Mr. W Lanc, with the view of influencing his vote in favor of Mr A . That letter is said to have been corrected by Mr. A's own pon, and Mr. M'Lane indignantly turned foom it.

Such statements ought to be met for Mr. Clay's own sake. We hold them. nowever," as unnecessary to affect the decision of the pending controversy. Objections enough are to be found in the course of the present Administration, to determine us fate. We find them in the bold unconstitutional doctrines propagated by Mr Adams; in the sweeping tenets of Messas Clay and Rus ; in the failure of its diplomatic reasures, the loss of the West India trade, and the abortion of the Panama Mission; the appointments made, and money wasted, and undue expedients inplayed, to maintain the power which t has acquired; in the numerous stas of omission and commission, which have een from time to time arraigned before the public tribunals The " Signs of the Tone-" are too ominous to be oncealed; and we read in them the discomfiture of the Coalition.

We have from the great State of New York, the best an hanticated account of the str ngth of the opposition. G. vernor Clinton is decidedly opposed to the Administration; and his friends, and the distinguished members of the other party, are for once united under the same banners. The sou hern section of the State counts a strong majority against Mr. Adams; and " the Liob of the West" has manifested symptoms of hostility, which can scarcely be intstaken. From all the information we can obtain from the mis intelligent and best informed politicians of the State. we should estimate the vote of Gen. Jackson at from 20 to 25.

No man, who has any protensions to andour, now affects to doubt the vote of Phan-ylvania.-Meetings have been reld in Columbia, Adams, Cumberland Franklin, Perry, Berks, Chester, Mifhin. Alleghany, Washington, Northumberiand, Delaware, Tioga, Lyconning counties, which were unusally large, and which adopted resolutions in favor of Jackson, unanimously, with the ex ception of one or two at which there were a few dissenting voices. Mr. Mullay has lately withdrawn from the Huntingston Advocate, one of the few democratic papers in the State, opposed to Jackson; and in his valedictory admits "that the great mass of the citi zens of the State" are favorable to his election.-In fact, all candid men speak this language. One of the most intelligent politicians in Philadelphia (prefer-Mr. Adams) admitted that he would get the vote of the State by about 40,000 majority-and we have a letter of the administration, and in doing from another intelligent friend (also which, he stretches up, arms akimbo, preferring Adams to Jackson,) who snaps his weerish eyes, and assumes a gives his opinion that Philadelphia with go for Adams, but that the vote of the

morning." We think, from all we have wit-

State will be for Jackson "as certainly

Administration, and gives the strongest assurance, that two, if not three, of her so whemently in Ohio, that no man can venture to predict the result. The re-lections in Kentu, ky prove at least, that Messes. Adams and Clay are not ideathed in the affections of the West. file might vote for Clay-out she will not therefore vote for Admis. its fine, we consider the present as-

sec of the question as most eleculeday anfay rable to be kumini-tration-and amon We calculate its relative streng: a the Two Houses of Congress, o prospects are not at all improved. It ar les stand in the Schate as 20 agains of 22 for it - and in the House of the presentatives the changes in New York Vargeray Tennessee icentucky, & ave thrown out at least of of its irrentia -making the other party 4th stronger in has broughof the government. Ane Deposition, Will of course have their awa Speaker. We throw out these views at this

ac-hill of which we firmly believe to ne correct-not for the purpose of expitation. For the sake of our counirr, we refince to believe steem to be tue. We rejoice at the idea, but the Administrate is is drawing forits close that we have no disposition to exact over it- friends. We feet at this moment no personal asperity; and as little as possible of patitical automistry. throw out these views, not so much to granty our feelings, as to make, what our good ministers call a "practical appreation of the remarks." It is to in ore the members of the Republican p rty, those especially who were tile ciends of Mr. Crawford, to indulge their hostility to ards each other, as little about men as they can; for, the ime is yet to come, when measures may demand their united efforts. Let Jack on or let Adams prevail, our country day need all our services .- We may have to rally under the banners of the Constitution; and to impress upon the Administration those great features, waich the fathers of the Republic de signed to establish .- Another practical application, and we have done! Viewing the Presidential ontest as we have described, we shall be less disposed to dwell upon it constantly. We may now and then make excursions into other themes-give our selections a fir tis more of the miscellaneous cast-& present as few topics for the more immediate consideration of Virginia.

There are thousands who could address her with more effect and to more ourpose-but we will venture to say, none, with a more divoted and affect tionate zeal to serve her .- Rich. Eng.

In these days of refinement in po litteal legerdenmin, when "all's fair in politics "one of the most common expehents resorted to for keeping the partizans of a waning cause in heact, is the publishing of extracts of letters, pur porting to have been wriften in various sections of the country, and pretending to represent the public sentiment, each letter writer taking care to make that sentiment square with his own notions of things:- when, in truth, it is oftener the case than otherwise, that such letters are the solitary expression of the sentiments of the individuals who write them;-or are written expressly for e fect abroad, by some political insolvent to whom " the people" are not going to intrust their sentiments; -and, not unfrequently, are fabricated at home and shamelessly palated upon the communny as the genuine" signs of the

Of this species of publications, we find one in the last Charlotte Journal written, as the editor savs, "in our of the upper counties" of this state; -as serting, that a large majority of the mem bers elected to the next Legislature, are friends of the national administration, and that, "on the whole, North-Carolina may, at least, be put down as one of the doubtful states" Now the fact is, that, so far from their being any truth in the above, every respectable politician in Western Carolinia, who has mingled much with the mass of the people, must reject the evidence of his senses if he does not believe Jackson will receive more than two thirds of the votes. of the people at the next election. No man who has any regard for his reputation, (not even the editor of the Journal hinself) would hazard under his name, his veracity on such sweeping assertions as are contained in the letter in question. Of our per sonal knowledge, we can falsify the as sertion that a "large majority" of the members of the next legislature, are the friends of the Administration.

" In connection with the above," the wonderfully self consequent air) that he has received eleven new subscribers in one week!-te eleven men telling as that the sun will rise to-morrow him, "we are not all Jackson men in his community!" Time: we should

belower will vote for Jackson; that he Jorend. This is powerful explaned coronity, I will andeavour to green will receive all the electural votes in indeed, on the authority of which to see the stray as much in detail as powerful in addition, the vote in the late Mr. doubtful states. Were we, like the edyou have already levent from Crawford's district; that there cannot exist the smallest possible doubt of every with vacity as to be induced to possible doubt of every vote from the Potoinac to Florida being extracts from every letter we receive, the Lake, and being somewhat doubt in her opper works, the thought in her opper works, the thought in her opper works, the thought in her owner, Major Frazer, from every letter we receive, the Lake, and being somewhat doubt in her opper works, the thought in her owner, Major Frazer, from every letter we receive.

I have formed a committee of the co expectation that Congress would elect Crawford's district; that there cannot show of the Cuariotte Internal, as inflated the largest on Lake Eric, and too be exist the smallest possible flower of every will expect to publish in fact, to enter the various harboard from every letter, we receive the Lake, and being impropriety of an agotisical a shisplay, might be caught in the rapids of electoral Districts will give him there facility or smithing this markets prac-support. And the cauditon is beiling, tice of the Journal.—West. Car.

> JACKSON IN NEW YORK. The first 4 them extincts is just of a letter from a waler of the lendstare, now in section in Allany, in the editor of the Freezina's Otse-ciounty Journal.
>
> Thereday, 8-Monder 13.

Thursday, N-Monder 13.

The two branches of the log dature met the day, and adjustment walkent during any business, he committees being angusted in preparing their, no resupon the different subjects committed to

them.

Polities begin to become the subject of conversation, and I find that all local considerations are merged in the great general question; "Who shall be the next P. cadent?" Old Hackors studies—I are my outcome, and the knowing owns are that more their two-thirds of the members of ch thouses are his decided and a I have no sufit has such is the fact, and from the best discustion I can ob an, there is good reason to believe that there is a constant accession to his standard in all parts of the State, particularly rom the old republican family.

From the Afbany Argus of Sept. 17.

"S gas "-The Silem (Wachington counts). Register states that all the delegates except two, the amended the late comblem convention in the fourth Senate district were in favor of Gen-Jack on: The Sencea Repusions states that of the 15 delegates that attended the late republican. avention in that county; 12 were for General

A newting of republican citizens from the differrent towns in the county of Tirgs, N. York, friendly to the election of Geu. Jackson to the providency, was hold in the village of Owego, in the 7th, just of which Danus Bently, Esq. v. Chairman, and Joel Pali agine, Jr. Esq. decretary. The meetin appointed the first or , as the time and place of holding the educty convention for county nominations, see and passed a resolution "corollally approving of the nomination of Gen. Jackson for the presidency."

At a numerous meeting of the electors of the surth ward of the city of Albony friendly to the election of Cen. Andrew Jackson to the office of President of the United States, epovened pursuant to notice, at the Jackson Hotel, on Forday exening, Sept. 14th, 1827, William May-ell, was called to the chair, and Daniel P. Marshall we schosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained. Philip Phelps, John W. Hyde and Samuel S. Windl, were appointed a committee

previous resultainus expressive at the sense of the meeting. Whereup in the committee (havame, which were missimously adopted:
Rev fred. As the sense of this meeting, that

the right of the people to choose and dismuss their p ditical agents at pleasure, is the very Resolved, That the circumstances attending

the last election aff rd strong presumptive evidence that John Quincy Adams, the present that office agonast the wishes of the people, by means of a coali can between him and Mr. Clay, the result, as we believe, of a corrupt bacquin between the high contracting parties.

Resolved, That the invasion of the sacred re-

rests of domestic life, whence to draw elecinneering topics, is a shane-less violation of all the common notions of deemey entertained among civilized men, and that it has its origin exclusively with the friends of Messrs. Adams

Resolved. That while we entertain undiminshed confidence in the atriotism and integraty Can Andrew Inches all honorable means in our power to seeme his elevation to the chief magistracy of the Union ceause we believe that the republican simplicity of his life and education emmently qualify him to preside over the destinies of a republican

Resolved. That the important and unequalled services condered in behalf a our commo try by General Jackson, at a momentous period of the late glorious war, claim, and will receive no less a remuneration than the first hest gift in the power of a free and grateful people to be-

Resolved. That while we disclaim all local or According to the west dischain all local or sectional prejudices or feelings, as unworthy of Americans, we, networtheless, believe that the clamor about southern or sectional influence comes with an ill grace from eastern politicians, when the fact is well known that Ma sachusetes, when the fact is well give that has assume the formation of the government, has furnished no less than two Presidents, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries of State, three Secretaries of War, one Secretary of the Nays, and has now a numerous train of dependents upon

he administration.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the present administration of the general government, nuclei which an implicient minister to the Court of St. James was appointed, whereby our trade with he British West Indies has been lost, our agent at the court of Don Pedro insulted with impounty in heroic and able commander has been driver from his country; new offices have been created to feed political dependents; and whose sole obect has been to perpetuate its power, not having a due regard to the interest of the country.

Governor Clinton - In papers out of this state, we observe some ver erroneous speculations on the political opinions and course of Gov. Chinton, with regard to the position which he internals to occupy on the momenous question now agitated by the two great political parties in this country. But it is perfectly well inderstood that he is openly and decidedly opposed to the present ad-ministration. We have no hesitation in stating, from a conversation yesterday with a gen-tleman, who is a friend of Mr. Adams, and also in habits of particular intimacy with Goy, Cinton, as well as from a similar conversation with another, on which the most implicit reliance may be placed, that tinv. Clinton is, as he always has been, a won and decided friend of General Jackson. NY Ev. Post.

Passage of Ninguea by the Schooner

Michigan.

Extract of a letter, dated Buffalo, Sept. 9th. I was in hopes that I should have got back to this town form the Niagara Falls last evening in time to have dropped you a line respecting the fate editor of the Journal publishes the fact, of the schooner Michigan, but owing to (as another evidence of the popularity the delay in getting away, waiting for our passengers and some derangement of the machinery of the steam loat, and a head wind, we did not arrive until one o'clock this morning.

As the exhibition vesterday was of a novel character, and has excited much more interest than any person could have anticipated when it was first men- consisted of a Buffalo from the Lock guess they were not "all" Jackson men, tioned, you will doubtless be anxious mountains, two hears from Green be

you have already learnt from the w and also of the fate of county swift coiling waters, and carried a

the proprietors of the large pe houses at the Falls, on both smear river, and of stages and steam made up a purse to purchase the school, aware test they would be report the company, which the exhibitional attract; and in this calculations were not decreased. they were not decrined.

For several days previous to the pa

the stages came trawded as well as the

canal boats, so much so that it was difficult to find a conveyance to pe Fails; & such was the interest, that the descent was the only topic of conve-sation amongst all classes. On Priday night the 7sh, waggons filled with com try people rattied through this toungil night; and on Saturday morning Buffet itself seemed to be moving in his towards the grand point of attraction. Co accommodate those who could not find a passage in carriages, five slean, boars had adverrised to leave here of Saturday morning and great numbers there this conveyance; they were me Henry Clay, William Pena, Pieneer, Niagara, and Chippewa, being all the steam boats on Lake Erie, except de Superior. The Chippewa was apointed o low down the pirate schooner, (asshe was termed.) the Michigan, which were vice she performed. I took my passa ? on board this boat, and we got underway before the others passed through the basin at Black Rock, and about mile below the Rock took in tow the vessel destined to make the dreaded plung.. As soon as we got underway, he scene became interesting. The sun shone in full splendoor, the water of Ene were placid, there being scarce-ly a ruffle upon its surface, and a fiw moles astern of us, four steamers crowded with passengers and with bands of music on board, were plowing their way down the rapids of Niagara. Our little boat towed the Michigan as far as Yallanding on the British shore, within hree onles of the Falls, were sheanchored; and at this place the Chippera landed her passengers, as well as a Witham Penn, end they were conveyed from thence to the Falls in vehicles of all descriptions .- The three others and boats landed their passengers on the

Three o'clock was the hour appointed to weigh anchor on board the Muhigan - the task of towing her line Yale's landing to the rapids, and a limb hazardous one it was, was entrusted to Capt. R ugh, the oldest Captain on the lake. With a yawl boat and five oarsmen, of sout hearts & strong arms, the dd Captain got the schooner under way, and towed her to within one quarer of a mile of the first rapid, and within a half a mile of the tremendums precipice, as near as they dare approach, and cutting her adrift, she passed maestically on, while the parsmen of the yawl had to pull for their lives to effect heir own safety. Indeed such were the fears of the bands, as I have understood, that on approaching near the rapids they cut the tow line before they had eceived orders from their commander.

And now we approach the interesting

American side

noments of the exhibition. The high grounds on both sides of the America and British shores were lined with perple, having a full view of the rapids and he approach of the vessel, and nowit was that a thousand fears and expecations were includged, as the Michigan inguided by human agency, approached read on, the hist rapid or descent, and apparently keeping the very course that he most skilful navigator would have sursued, baving an American cosuge flying from her bowsprit and the British jack displayed at her stern. She past ed the first rapid unhart, still head of making a plunge, shipping a sea and rising from it in beautiful style, and in her descent over the second her masis went by the board, at the same moneot affording those who have never witness ed a shipwreck, a specimen of the sudden destruction of the spars of a ship at sea in case of a wreck. Expectation for her fate was now at the highest; she swung round and presented her broadside to the dashing and foaming waters, and after remaining stationary a moment or two, was by its force, swung round, tern foremost, and having passed to the third rapid, she bilged but carried her hall apparently whole, between Grass Island & the British shore to de Horse Shoe, over which she was carried stern foremast, and launched into the abyss below. In her fall, she was dash ed into ten thousand piecies. I went below the Pails immediately after the descent, and the river exhibited a sile gular appearance from the thousands of floating fragments, there being scarcely to be seen any two boards hailed to gether, and many of her timbers were broken into twenty pieces. Such wa the eagerness of the multitude present to procure a piece of her, that before sumet a great part of her was carried

I believe I have already informed you of the animals on board. The