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TWAS IN THE MONTH OF MAY.

Twat in the merry month of May,
While lilies blushed behind the rash,
And hid us to the sloping plain,
When blithesome Lasses romp all day,
And laugh to see them drooping there;
That Kate and I strolled forth to view,
Sweet Nature wear her loveliest hue,
And pluck her grateful offerings fair,
That lent their fragrance to the air.

We sauntered down the shady lane,
And hid us to the sloping plain,
Where gaily sprang the timid hare,
Forth from his little grassy lair,
And oh! how lovely was the scene
Beneath that azure sky—serene;
How charmingly the meadow lay
With lovely flowers blooming gay.

There laughed the rose, on verdant bush,
While lilies blushed behind the rash,
And hid us to the sloping plain,
When blithesome Lasses romp all day,
From honey suckles growing near;
Now sang the Thrush on yonder tree
And now the Robin o'er the lee,
While loud the Mock-bird's notes were heard,
And louder still the lark's sweet strain.

The little brook meandering by,
Sent forth a feeble lullaby,
High wanting the Minnows leaped,
In the little stream from which we sipped;
And nought was there to break the spell,
While lingering in that woodland dell,
And many praises from Kate and I,
Went up to God who rules on high.

From the Raleigh Christian Sun.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, AND HIS CATHOLIC CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF HIS COUNTRY.

I have been for a number of years watching the movements of the leaders of Roman Catholicism in this country, and recently my attention has been directed to the course of the distinguished advocate of the MAN OF SIN, and the ingenious manner he has tried to throw a veil over the eyes of the people, to keep them from seeing the corruptions of the Catholic Church, and to cover up the dark and bloody deeds of Popes and Cardinals in years past.

He now comes before the public with a chapter on this country, and would have us believe, that Protestants are dependent upon Catholics for the freedom of this land.

He has studied rhetoric, and understands how to seize upon the isolated favorable points of his subject, for the purpose of carrying forward his priorities.

In his lecture a few evenings since he labored hard to prove, that under the constitution of the United States Roman Catholics were entitled to civil and religious liberty. Who ever disputed it? and what is the use to spend so much time to prove something that no person denies, and every school boy knows is true.

Under the same constitution the Jew can build his synagogue, the Turk his mosque, and the Persian erect his temple to the sun, and their children can aspire to the highest offices. No one disputes these facts. The Archbishop, cites, and connects, in one essential three remarkable and distinct events—1st. The support given by Isabella, Queen of Spain to Columbus. 2d. The erection of the cross by the latter on the Island of San Salvador. 3d. The resignation of the command of the army. These embrace a period of near 300 years. But let me ask what were the Catholics doing all this time? The Archbishop does not stop to tell us of the bloody wars and persecutions perpetrated by the Catholic Church.

He does not tell us that this period embraced the massacre of 70,000 Protestants in France, or the revocation of the edict of Nantes which ruined thousands of families, and drove them into desolate exile. It was during this period that the most infernal of human institutions, "the Inquisition," was in full blast and on the wheels of which were broken, the bones, spirits, and souls of its victims. It was during this period that the Catholic Spaniards, by their cruelties destroyed whole tribes of unoffending Indians in South America. It was during this period that Las Casas, a Catholic priest seeing the suffering and decimation of the Indians in the West India Islands, by the cruelties inflicted upon them, was the first to introduce African Slaves to supply their places, as being adapted to withstand the climate. Then again how was Columbus treated and rewarded by Catholic Spain for his services.

It was during this period that Protestants were burnt at the stake for conscience' sake in England, and other parts of Catholic Europe. It was during the reign of bloody Queen Mary a Catholic and granddaughter to Catholic Ferdinand of Aragon in Spain, that the most horrid persecutions prevailed in the pages of history.

She came to the throne of England in 1553, and reigned until 1558, five years, which comes in the period named by the Bishop. In her brief reign the historian tells us that 277 persons were burnt to death by the Catholic persecutions of this bigoted woman, besides thousands of others, who were punished by imprisonments, fines, confiscations.

"Among those who suffered were five Protestants, Bishops, twenty-one clergymen, eight lay gentlemen, eighty-four tradesmen, one hundred husbandmen, fifty-five women and four children." Cal is in France, which England had held for 200 years was lost in this

reign. If Queen Mary left any jewels, I would recommend that Archbishop Hughes should distribute them between the Pope, Emperor of Austria, Nicholas of Russia, and Louis Napoleon.

Queen Elizabeth's glorious Protestant reign of 41 years from 1558 to 1602 did more for the civilization of man, than all the monarchs who had preceded her, from the fall of Greece and Rome to her coronation. The noble ancient British blood of the Tudors flowed in her veins. The support of the Reformation caused Catholic Spain to plot with the rest of Catholic Europe for her destruction. The Grand Armada was formed under a Catholic crusade against her throne. They called it the "Invincible Armada." The avowed object of Phillip King of Spain in fitting it out was the extension of the Catholic religion, and the extermination of the Reformation. This Grand Armada consisted of 130 large vessels of war, and was to be commanded by the Marquis of Santa Croce (Holy Cross). The Duke of Parma was to conduct the land force of 20,000 of whom were on board the fleet, and 34,000 were assembled in the Netherlands, ready to be transported to England. The God of battles sided with England's Protestant Queen, and the Spanish Armada, was fought and vanquished, almost in sight of Dover Cliffs. Forty of their largest vessels were either captured in the English channel, or afterwards wrecked on the coast of Ireland. The miserable remnant returned to Spain, a monument of its disastrous defeats. The Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots, who had disgraced her sex by her faithless vows to her husband, and her unwholesome amours, commended renewed Catholic conspiracies against Queen Elizabeth and her throne. When she fell into Elizabeth's power, Rodolph, an instrument of the Pope, with the Bishop of Ross, conspired with the Duke of Norfolk, to raise Mary to the English throne, but the scheme was discovered and suppressed. In 1556, we find John Ballard a Popish priest contented to kill Queen Elizabeth, and for this purpose he brought a young man and Catholic, by the name of Babbington, into his schemes. They succeeded in opening a correspondence with Mary who approved of their designs.

The whole conspiracy was revealed to Elizabeth, who ordered the trial of Mary, which resulted in the conviction and execution of this unhappy woman. For this act of Elizabeth, her whole reign and character has been held up by the Catholic authors in the blackest colors of abuse, defamation and misrepresentation, and it is continued down to the present day. Which was the most innocent person Lady Jane Grey, the beautiful and lovely bride of Dudley, the first victim of bloody Mary's reign; or Mary Queen of Scots, the faithful wife of Lord Darnley?

If the jewels of Catholic Queen Isabella were to be brought to the tomb of St. Vernon, we would also bring the glories of the Protestant Queen Elizabeth and her reign. We would bring the Reformation, the foundation of all modern progress. We would bring Raleigh, Shakespeare, and Bacon, whose memories will only end with the extinction of liberty, and the English language. We would call up the leaders of the Protestant England. We would call up the sons of Virginia and Massachusetts, Protestant Colonies of Protestant England, without whose united action of bravery, prudence, skill and perseverance our independence could never have been achieved. One contributed, her Washington, Jefferson, Lee, Morgan, and the other her Warrens, Handcocks, Adams, Franklin, &c. of Protestant faith or origin.

Virginia gave the author of the declaration of Independence, Massachusetts the first signer, and the first battle of the Revolution. The portion of our sacred constitution which separates forever church and state, was prepared and inserted by the same hands, who framed and promulgated the Declaration of Independence, nearly every member of the Convention who formed and adopted it, being Protestants, or of Protestant origin.

In the Committee which reported the Declaration of Independence, there sat together two Apostles of Liberty, Jefferson, and Adams, they both filled the office of President. They widely differed in political views, but being sincere, they remained personal friends, and corresponded through life.

They were spared to see the effects of the civil and religious liberty they had struggled to establish, and were greatly remembered by their countrymen. On the 4th July 1826 just half a century from the day Independence was declared, when the sun had risen, and the cannon belted forth from a thousand hills in commemoration of his honor, while the stars and stripes were floating in the breeze, these two aged patriots on the self-same day, and at the conclusion of the same half century of liberty, and before the going down of the sun thereof, were dead, gathered with their fathers amidst a nation's rejoicings, and followed by the sorrows of all. The Archbishop opposes the plans of our common schools, we tell him and all others, whether high church men or other sectaries, that the plan was born with the Declaration of Independence, and no American deserves the name, who would not defend the system with his life. What is it that, in Europe sustains absolutism and is the hope of tyrants everywhere? It is ignorance, not ignorant of dogmas taught by priestly schoolmasters, but ignorance of civil and religious liberty of the inalienable rights which God Almighty has given to the people, and of which Priestcraft and Kingcraft have denied them; still keeping them in hopeless bondage. What can be more deplorable than to see, as in continental Catholic Europe, children from infancy, bound over soul and body, and mind, for life to the con-

rol, keeping, and direction of the priest hood?

With no hopes, no aspirations, no knowledge, no correct ideas of just government, no appreciation of liberty, no just thoughts of mental or physical progress, beyond the pale or limits prescribed by the church, or the monarchy which it sustains. Give us the control of education of our children, and we can make the government what we please.

With millions of children in France under priestly tutelage, it becomes an easy matter for the church to prescribe the form of Government. Do Kings or prominent men rise above the prejudices of education, and strike for liberty? all the priests have to do to crush them is to alarm the people excommunicating the leaders, shut up the churches, refuse baptism burials and marriages, until the people become frantic, and finally kneel in submission to that power, which embued their minds in infancy, with its iron bound supremacy. Is this state of things ever to exist in these United States by Archbishop Hughes or his successors? Let the Catholics have the ascendancy, and the Archbishop or the control of the Government, and we should soon see the same bloody persecution against all who would not bow down and worship the beast, that has ever prevailed in Catholic countries. God save us from the power of the Pope, and the tender mercies of Archbishop Hughes.

ISAAC N. WALTER.
New York, March 24th 1852.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A TERRIBLE NARRATIVE.
The annexed account of the conviction and execution of a man on the basis of circumstantial evidence, is copied from a late volume of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.—The tragedy transpired more than a hundred years ago, and is now cited to warn courts and juries against relying too implicitly on circumstantial evidence.

In the year 1742, a case of a very remarkable nature occurred near Hull, England. A gentleman travelling to that place was stopped late in the evening about seven miles from the town by a single highwayman, and robbed of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different path at full speed, and the gentleman frightened but not injured, except in purse, pursued his journey. It was growing late, however, and being naturally much agitated by what had passed, he rode only two miles further and stopped at the Bell Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went to the kitchen to give directions about his supper, where he related to several persons present the fact of his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he travelled he always gave his gold a peculiar mark, and that every guinea taken from his purse was thus marked. Hence he hoped that the robber would be detected. Supper being ready he retired.

The gentleman had not long finished his supper, when Mr. Brunell came into the parlor where he was, and after the usual inquiry of landlords as to the guest's satisfaction with the meal, observed, "Sir, I understand that you have been robbed, but for hence, this evening?" "I have sir," was the reply.—"And your money was marked?" continued the landlord. "It was," said the traveller. "A circumstance has arisen," resumed Mr. Brunell, which leads me to think that I can point out the robber. Pray at what time were you stopped?" "It was just setting to be dark," replied the traveller. "The time confirms my suspicions," said the landlord; and then he informed the traveller that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very full of money, and so very extravagant, that he [the landlord] had been surprised at it, and had determined to part with him, his conduct being every way suspicious; that long before dark that night he had sent Jennings out to get a guinea changed for him; that the man had only come back since the arrival of the traveller, saying that he could not get change; and that, seeing Jennings to be in liquor, he had sent him off to bed, determined to discharge him in the morning.

Mr. Brunell continued to say, that when the guinea was brought back to him it was of the same one he had sent out for change, there being on the returned a mark, which he was very sure was not upon the other; but that he should probably have thought more of the matter. Jennings having frequently had gold in his pocket of late, had not the people in the kitchen told him what the traveller had related respecting the robbery, and the circumstance of the guinea being marked. He (Mr. Brunell) had not been present when this relation was made.

And unluckily, before he heard of it from the people in the kitchen, he had paid away the guinea to a man who lived at a distance, and now had gone home. The circumstance, however, said the landlord, in conclusion, struck me so very strongly, that I could not refrain, as an honest man, from coming and giving info to you of it."

Mr. Brunell was duly thanked for his candid disclosure. There appeared from it the strongest reasons for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him, any other of the marked guineas should be found, and the gentleman could identify them, there would remain no doubt in the matter. It was now agreed to go up to his room. Jennings was fast asleep, his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became certainty; for the gentleman declared the purse and guineas to be identically those of which he had been robbed. Assistance was called, Jennings was awaked, dragged out of bed, and charged with the robbery. He denied it firmly; but

circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and the next day taken before a justice of the peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed the facts upon oath; and Jennings, having no proofs nothing but the mere assertions of innocence, which could not be credited, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

So strong seemed the case against him, that most of the man's friends advised him to plead guilty, and throw himself on the mercy of the court. This advice he rejected, and when arraigned, pleaded not guilty.—The prosecutor swore to the fact of the robbery; though as it was in a mask, he could not swear to the person of the prisoner, but thought him of the same stature nearly, as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, when they were produced in court, he swore—as to the purse, positively, and as to the marked guineas to be best of his belief; and he testified to their having been taken from the pocket of the prisoner.

The prisoner's master, Mr. Brunell, deposed as to the sending of Jennings for the change of a guinea, and to the waiter's having brought back to him a marked one; in the room of the one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the discovery of the purse and guineas on the prisoner. To consummate the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell had paid the guinea as mentioned, came forward and produced the coin, testifying at the same time that he had received it on the very evening of the robbery, from the prisoner's master, in payment of a debt; and the owner or prosecutor, on comparing it with the other nineteen, swore to its being to the best of his belief, one of the twenty marked guineas taken from him by the highwayman, and of which the other nineteen were found on Jennings.

The judge summoned up the evidence, pointing out all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury, convinced by the strong accumulation of circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in a verdict guilty. Jennings was executed some time afterwards at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence up to the very moment of his execution. Within a twelvemonth afterwards, Brunell, the master of Jennings, was himself taken up for a robbery committed on a guest in his house, and the fact being proved on trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged that he had been guilty of many highway robberies, but avowed himself to have committed the very one for which poor Jennings suffered.

The account which Brunell gave, was, that after having robbed the traveller, he had got home by a nearer way. That he found a man waiting for him, and to whom, not having enough of other money in his pocket, he gave away one of the twenty guineas which he had just obtained by the robbery. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, whilst Brunell, not knowing of his arrival, was in the stable, told his tale as before related in the article. The gentleman had scarcely left the kitchen before Brunell entered it and there, to his consternation, heard of the facts of the guineas being marked. He became dreadfully alarmed. The guinea which he had paid away, he dared not ask back again, and as the affair of the robbery as well as the circumstance of the marked guineas, would soon become publicly known, he saw nothing but detection, disgrace and death. In this dilemma the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings, occur red to him.—The state of intoxication in which Jennings was, gave him an opportunity of concealing the money in the waiter's pocket. The rest of the story the reader knows."

NEVER SAY DIE.
If you can't succeed at one business, try another. If you fail as a cobbler, enter yourself as a member of Congress, do anything but take to despair. When Monsieur Jollio presented his picture of "Moses crossing the Red Sea," the curate of the Louvre tried to kick it out of doors. Did that dishearten him? Not at all. He went home, added a little chromo yellow to it, gave it a new name, "Cesar crossing the Rubicon," and sold it in less than a month for the same curate for ten thousand francs. Here we see the advantage of "never giving up."

Had Monsieur Jollio been like most men, the insult he met with on first going to "the great National Gallery," would have resulted in a shilling's worth of Prussian acid. But he wasn't like most men; the consequence is, he has become a lion of the first magnitude. When similarly situated, then, go and do likewise.

From the Bible Society Record.
THE YOUNG INFIDEL.
The following sad account of a young man, who for a time attended the ministry of the Rev. Baptist Noel of London, illustrates the fearful consequences of breaking away from the influence of the gospel.

"The young man was the son of pious parents, and for several years was regular in his attendance at the house of God. At length he became acquainted with some young men of infidel principles. The more he associated with them the less pleased he was to listen to the Gospel. Ere long he absented himself wholly from the sanctuary. He then began to indulge in the pleasures of sin; and went to such lengths a criminal indulgence that he soon laid the foundation of a fatal illness. Three months after he had abandoned the house of God he was on the verge of the grave. Mr. Noel was then called to visit him. The dying man refused to converse with the man of God, but covered his head with the bedclothes. After several vain attempts to

enter into conversation with him about that Being before whom he was soon to stand in judgment, Mr. Noel offered a prayer for him, and was about to quit the apartment. Just as his hand was upon the latch of the door, the young man made an effort to sit up in bed, and asked Mr. Noel to stay a minute.—Mr. Noel returned to the bed-side. The sufferer's strength was well nigh exhausted. He whispered in the ear of Mr. Noel the appalling words, 'I'm lost.' He sunk down in the bed, drew the clothes over his head, and never spoke again."

INDIAN CUNNING.
A Spanish traveller met an Indian in the desert; both were on horseback. The Spaniard fearing that his horse, which was not one of the best, would not hold out to the end of his journey, asked the Indian, whose horse was strong and spirited, to exchange with him; this the Indian refused to do. The Spaniard therefore began to quarrel with him; from words they proceeded to blows; and the aggressor being well armed, proved too powerful for the native. So he seized the poor native's horse, and having mounted him, quickly pursued his journey.

The Indian closely followed him to the nearest town, and immediately complained to a justice. The Spaniard was summoned, to appear, and bring the horse with him. He, however, treated the rightful owner of the animal as an impostor, affirming that he had always had him in his possession, having brought him up from a colt.

There being no proof to the contrary, the justice was about to dismiss the parties, when the Indian cried out, "The horse is mine, and I'll prove it." He took off his blanket, and with it instantly covered the animal's head; then addressing the justice, "Since this man affirms that he has raised this horse from a colt, command him to tell in which of his eyes he is blind." The Spaniard, who would not seem to hesitate, instantly answered, "in the right eye." "He is neither blind in the right or the left," replied the Indian. The justice was so fully convinced by this ingenious and decisive proof, that he derided the Indian his horse, and the Spaniard to be punished as a robber.

LOST GOLD RECOVERED.
On Monday the trunk belonging to Mr. Merritt, of Nashville, containing \$12,000 in gold dust, lost on the Robert Rogers, was fished up from the bottom of the river. The gold was the total result of two or three year's hard labor in California, and the recovery of the trunk was certainly an extra piece of good luck.—Louisville Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
HALIFAX, May 11.
The steamer Canada has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 1st inst., and 50 passengers.—On the 28th ultimo, at 2 o'clock P. M., the steamer Atlantic ran aground, in a dense fog, inside the Salte, about a mile from Plover Allmore. She was gotten off in six hours, apparently uninjured and proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived at noon on Thursday. The Canada sailed at 6 P. M. on the 1st, and the Great Britain at 10 A. M. on the same day, with 160 passengers. The Canada passed the Africa, at midnight, going into Liverpool. She experienced head winds during most of her passage.

ENGLAND.
The Crystal Palace is to be pulled down immediately.
The Budget of the new Ministry proposes no new taxes. The estimated surplus for the year is £400,000.
A favorable change of wind has brought upwards of fifty vessels into Liverpool from the United States. Great reduction had been made on the freight of iron to New York—it had been reduced to 9s. 6d. a ton. Passengers rates were down to 23 5s. a £3 10s.

Advices from India states that another great battle had been fought between the English and natives.
Commercial advices were dull, but cotton was active and advancing.
From the Cape of Good Hope there is the usual account of skirmishes and push fights.
For Reports of Markets see Commercial Head.

Destruction of the Eagle street Theatre, by Fire.
BUFFALO, 11th May.
The Eagle street Theatre was burned down this morning. The fire broke out shortly after one o'clock, and the entire building, with its contents was consumed with great rapidity, nothing but the bare walls being left. The building was worth about \$20,000, and the loss of Messrs. Carr & Warren, the managers, could not be less than that sum. We have no account yet of the insurances.

Lola Montes danced last night to a crowded house, but was indifferently received. She objected to dance a second night according to engagement. She took her wardrobe home and lost nothing by the fire, at which she was present the whole time.

Fire in York County, Pa.—Distressing Result.
We learn that, about 12 o'clock on Friday night last, the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Hoke, in York county, Pa., about two miles from Hanover, on the road from Hanover to York, was entirely destroyed by fire, with its entire contents; and, melancholy to relate, two of his children, a little girl aged 7 years, and a boy aged 4, were consumed in the flames. The house was a frame building, and was half burnt down before the inmates discovered their danger, and the survivors barely escaped with their lives.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American, in his letter of the 8th instant, communicates the annexed unwelcome information:

"The last despatches received here from Governor Letcher, our Minister at Mexico, discourage any reasonable hope whatever that the Tehuantepec treaty, or any other arrangement contemplating a connection between the two oceans, in which American capital and enterprise may be embarked, can be consummated in the present state of prejudiced opinion in that country."

DECLINING.
WASHINGTON, May 10.

A rich scene was witnessed at our Navy Yard this evening. Com. Ballard issued an order that all the little dinner baskets and buckets carried by the workmen should be hereafter searched by the watchmen before leaving the yard. Respectful remonstrances were made by the workmen to this, and the commodore responded in insulting language, and in a very unbecoming manner. No recent losses have been charged, nor complaints, upon any ground, made against the workmen; hence their opposition to the measure.

At bell-ringing, this evening, upwards of 500 of the mechanics approached the gates as usual, in excellent order; those having buckets were required to yield obedience to the order; but, with only two or three exceptions, in a calm, determined and dignified manner, they refused, declaring that they were American freemen, and nothing but due process of law could induce a compliance on their part. The utmost decorum was preserved throughout the whole affair. Many of the workmen have expressed a determination to appeal to the Secretary and the President. Our citizens generally justify and applaud the independence manifested by the mechanics, and the transaction has occasioned considerable excitement.

Election of a Connecticut U. S. Senator.
NEW HAVEN, May 11.
The election in the House of Delegates for a United States Senator for Connecticut took place to-day, and resulted as follows: Isaac Toucey, Democrat, 124; Roger S. Baldwin, Whig, 84—scattering, 10. Mr. Toucey was formerly Governor of the State, and was also, at one time attorney general of the United States.

KOSSUTH.
BOSTON, May 10.
M. Kossuth, it is said, realized about \$2,000 by his excursion on Thursday. The Lynn people bought about \$600 worth of his bonds, and at Salem it is estimated that he sold \$1,400 worth of them. He made speeches in both cities, and also visited the town of Danvers.

The Boston Traveller of Friday states that "M. Kossuth is so much exhausted by his efforts for the past two or three days that it will be physically impossible for him to fulfill his engagements in Lexington and Concord until next week."

A few weeks ago a singular phenomenon occurred on the mountain of Tobet, in Silesia. At its apex there is a chapel. Towards mid-day, on the day of the phenomenon, a report as of thunder was heard, and the summit of the mountain became suddenly enveloped in smoke. On the smoke clearing away it appeared rent, and the chapel, with a large number of persons, had been engulfed. How many perished has not yet been ascertained.

RIO JANEIRO, April 12.
The weather continues very hot, and dry and consequently the yellow fever is making fearful havoc, particularly on board of the shipping. No vessel can remain in this bay while the present state of things exists, more than five days without getting the fever on board—consequently there are not, and in fact there have not been for weeks, any of our naval ships in this port. They are mostly at Montevideo.

Some of the American ships have suffered most severely and I have known of several that could not muster hands sufficient to get out of the harbor. The American ship Victor sailed for New Orleans about a fortnight since, with only two men able to do duty. Many others have been here, as it were, entirely deserted. The Swedish brig Dolphin has lost three consecutive cables within the past two months, and the birth is now vacant.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.
A Springfield, Ill., correspondent of the Tribune says:—In Illinois the Whig delegates are unanimous for Scott. In Iowa, the Whig delegation stands two for Scott and two for Fillmore. In Wisconsin, the Whig delegation stands four for Scott and one for Fillmore.

Horrible Shipwreck and Noble Conduct.
On the 29th March last, the Portuguese steamer "Porto" was wrecked on Oporto Bar, and every soul except seven sailors lost. She had a full ship's company and was crowded with passengers. There were many wealthy and distinguished men on board, and some having their families. A Mr. Allen, a wealthy merchant of Oporto, having on board two beautiful daughters, offered \$15,000 to be saved, but there was no help. The shore was lined with the friends of the sufferers, at only fifty feet distance, within speaking distance, who stood in agony and saw all sweep away and not able to afford relief.

No boat was able to rescue the wreck, nor could they get a line ashore, for that coast is not provided with means of rescue as is the American coast. A rich merchant on the shore offered \$1,000 for each life that could be saved without distinction of persons. This was noble and praiseworthy. This melancholy disaster has caused great distress and excitement.