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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1857.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THE WORKING OF A GREAT PRINCIPLE

It was Senator DOUGLAS, we think, who subsequently to the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, made a tour through Illinois, declaring in his speeches that the measure was the very best means that could possibly have been devised for opening the South and West to the blessings of freedom. At the same time, the South was rejoicing in all directions at the adoption of the act which consecrated the precious principle of non-intervention. It is evident enough that this principle may be made to work in favor of the North as well as of the South, and that while the latter might, under its application, carry her institutions into Territories situated North of the line of the Missouri Compromise, the former might pour her surplus population into Territories South of that degree of latitude. The doctrine of non-intervention is indubitably sound and constitutional, yet it may well be doubted whether its practical enforcement has not proved more mischievous than beneficial to the slave States. Under it the North has occupied Nebraska, and left not a doubt that it will hereafter claim admission into the Union as a non-slaveholding State. The North has likewise striven for the ascendency in Kansas; and though the earnest and concentrated exertions of the South to plant slavery in that Territory might possibly have defeated the North in the final struggle, yet, with the powerful and direct encouragement of the administration and Gov. WALKER, there is little reason to hope for our success. It is true that this principle of non intervention has been differently construed by the two sections of the Union—the one confident of its strength and resources, insisting upon identifying it with Squatter sovereignty, while the other has invariably repudiated that doctrine as a false and fatal heresy. This most point still remains unsettled. Congress, at the last session, rather sided with the Northern interpretation in refusing to the Kansas bill a clause which permitted the actual bona fide settling persons to participate in the vote at elections, after it had been stricken out by the efforts of Senators BROWN, BENJAMIN and others. This provision gives enormous advantages to the Northern States, as it enables them to transport to Kansas whole cargoes of newly arrived immigrants who are a stranger of three months, invested with the right of suffrage. When it is remembered that the North possesses an overland surplus population, and can send three men into new Territory for every one dispatched by the South, the difficulties which the latter will encounter in transporting slavery thither may be properly appreciated.

Recent elections have occurred to us from an article in a recent number of the *New York Times* on the Missouri election, in respect with regard to emigration. The *Times* was a very vehement anti-slavery Kansas bill, and was one of those influential Northern presses which gave a powerful impulse to the organization of the Black Republican party. But notwithstanding that journal seems to take a different view of the subject, and to look upon the Kansas affair with a favorable complacency. Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN's semi-breed appointees, if not all Slaves in the end of the election, and adds, hoping that Kansas was "safe."

We hope are among the extraordinary features of Kansas Nebraska bill. It has given such an impulse to the old Northern and Western States, that the current emigration to the West Territories has filled up Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas with Northern settlers and land speculators, and is now the heavy surplus of free white Northerners over upon the cheaper and more fertile lands of Missouri. Thus, instead of making Missouri a slave State, the Kansas Nebraska bill is converting Missouri into a free State. The election of Mr. BLAIR as a certainty, has to be taken into the account of the severe on will of the people. Missouri in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery in the State, and if the slaveholders of the whole land of the African slave labor, it will be a very bitter pill to swallow.

Without dwelling on these things, the Missouri election, as among the estimate in favor of the Kansas Nebraska.

Who cared? Not the New York *Times* nor the other Northern papers and shortly after the election in Missouri was concerned to the country were of the country, and only in a few days to open issues. If the connection of the interest in opposition to the connection of the Kansas Nebraska bill, which was the main issue, in Missouri, was sufficiently strong to comprehend the bearing of the bill North and as well as Southward. Results are only proving that he was not far wrong in the interpretation of its consequences. So far as the North outnumbers the South, so far is permanent slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and the deeper and more extensive the conviction that would enforce to the benefit of the South and free labor. Kansas, if it prove an empty delusion, it will have to be.

BANK OF AMERICA. We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of the Bank of America, which has been established under the charter adopted by the Legislature for the purpose of the Bank of America during the present session. The charter adopted by the Legislature, and the Democratic candidate for Governor and Official Commissioner, are all practical printers.

Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Highly Important News—Temporary Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph—Later from India—Delhi Not Captured by the British—Later from Bombay and Madras.

HALIFAX, August 26.—The Royal mail steamship *America*, Captain Wickman, from Liverpoolon the afternoon of the 15th, (Saturday) had arrived at this port, en route for Boston.

The *America* brings three days' later intelligence than the *Anglo-Saxon* or *North Star*. Her news is very important, especially as regards the telegraph cable.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, August 15, Noon.—Cotton closed last night without any market change.

The sales for the week foot up only 39,000 bales, of which 3500 were taken by speculators and 2500 bales by exporters.

Breadstuffs firm and advancing. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency, all qualities having slightly advanced.

Flour showed an advancing tendency at the close.

CORN.—All qualities have slightly declined—the market closing with a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS.—The market closed quiet, being generally unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols for Money closed at 90½ to 90¾—an advance.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Our advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.—Cotton shows an advancing tendency.

The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 bales, of which speculators probably took about 1000 bales.

Breadstuffs are buoyant. Provisions closed steady.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols show a further advance, and are quoted for money at 91.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Our advices from Havre show the market firmer. New Orleans *fers ordinaire* is quoted at 110 francs.

General News.

PARTING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—The great Atlantic Telegraph Cable parted when the Niagara was about five miles distant and thirty miles from the Irish coast, on the morning of the 11th inst.

The vessels are returning to England.

The Directors are not disheartened by this misfortune, but on the contrary are sanguine of final success.

They hold a meeting at London to-day to determine whether to proceed again immediately, or to wait until next summer.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The Indian mail has arrived, and contradicts the report that Delhi had been captured by the British.

The insurgents still hold the place on the 23rd of June.

There had been further mutinies among the troops, and the Bengal army is totally demoralized.

Advices from Bombay and Madras state that the troops of those places remain loyal, and it is believed that the crisis is past.

REPORTED FALL OF THE NEWS IN LONDON.

The news was received at Liverpool and London, and caused an advance in Consols (see money market.)

CHINA.

We have nothing important from China by this mail.

Trade was interrupted at the Northern ports.

MISSISSIPPIAN DEAD.

ANGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—A stranger named W. H. Smith, from Panola, Mississippi, died at the Cottage House, Columbia, S. C., to-day.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 26.—The Linda passed down at 10 this morning. The Adams left, and the Ocean arrived this morning.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—Our cotton quotations are as follows:

Orleans Fair 5¾d; Orleans Middling 5¼d; Mobile Fair 5¾d; Mobile Middling 5 3-16d; Uplands Fair 5¾d; Uplands Middling 5¼d.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat has advanced 2d. to 3d. Red is quoted at 8s. 3d to 8s. 9d; White 9s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. Flour is firmer. Western Canal 30s. 3d. to 32s. Ohio 32s. 6d.; Southern 30s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Bacon and Beef are quiet. Lard is quiet. There is a considerable advance in Tallow, with a large speculative inquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar dull. Rice quiet. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. 6d.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

When the cable parted there was a heavy swell and the Niagara was rolling at the rate of four knots an hour. The engineer, finding that the cable was washing out too fast, ordered the paying out machinery to be partially stopped. The *Cyclops* immediately returned to Valentia with Mr. Field, who returned to London with the Directors.

The other vessels were to remain on the spot as long as time to experiment before their return to England.

The company are considering the practicability of making another effort to lay the cable during the present season.

Experiments will be tried in that the work will be renewed in October.

INDIA.

The news of Delhi made several deeper at the Queen's Bank. Reports were replaced with great confidence.

Disturbances at Allahabad is crushed. The Sikhs at Cawnpore had been behaving well.

Rumors are afoot in the Bengal Presidency that the Sepoy ranks of the troops, and that the Sepoy regiments disarmed, and the Sepoy regiments, Sikhs, Goorkhas, Rajpoots, Mussulmans, and Hindoos, are reported to have risen.

The Sepoy ranks are a million of Hindoo to Indian the government.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has suspended the Constitution.

TURKEY.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople are to be recalled.

THE MORMON PARTY. MORE AND EXTENSIVE DEPREDATIONS REPORTED.

NEW YORK, August 24.—It is reported that the Indians have taken and that his Indian Commissioner Dodge.

Mr. Buchanan's Pennsylvania is reported to be Kansas. Also the Kansas Bank of Virginia. Also several others, names and particulars not yet known.

Intelligence of the failure of the Harbord Bank of Virginia is confirmed.

Gen. Cass is at Detroit. Gen. Cass, have failed, Hunter and Cass. New York papers have failed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—General Scott is here. He is with the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, and the military movements in Kansas and Utah.

MONEY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—There is no run on the Banks here. Third street has been crowded to-day, but there has been no great excitement.

Eastern exchange is nominally quoted at par to ¼ per cent. premium, but there are no buyers.

There have been large purchases of the Ohio Life and Trust, Life Insurance and Trust Company at 75 per cent.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Flour $5. Red Wheat sold at $1. White At 96. Whisky 22c.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Sales of Cotton 2500 bales. Flour—Sales 8,500 bls. $5.75. Ohio $5. Corn firm. Wheat heavy. Sugar and Coffee heavy.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALMOUTH.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The U. S. sloop of war *Falmouth* has arrived from Rio.

WESTERN NEWS—SANTA FE MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived. Col. Sumner has attacked a party of 400 Cheyennes, routing them, and killing nine of seven of them.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—J. J. Danforth, of Illinois, is appointed Purser of the United States Navy, vice Dobbin, resigned.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—The Virginia and Eva passed down at 7 to-day this evening.

Among the passengers by the *Arabia* at New York, was Madame Frezzolina, the celebrated soprano, engaged by Mr. Ullman for the Academy of Music.

NEW MODE OF EMBALMING.—Messrs. Nouel, Hier and Prevost, of Paris, have obtained a patent in this country for the following singular mode of preserving corpses: They first stop all the apertures, such as the mouth, nostrils, &c., with modeling wax, then place the corpse in a suitable attitude, and spread over the skin a layer of metallic salt, by preference pulverized nitrate of silver, which is very easily applied. The salt penetrates into the pores of the skin, and when a sufficient quantity of it has been applied to the body by means of a brush, the body is put into a vessel of sulphate of copper, and a galvanic current being established, the whole surface becomes covered with a deposit of copper, thus producing a metallic mummy.

A ROYAL HAIR DRESSER.—M. Isodore, the Queen's *coiffeur*, who receives £2,000 a year for dressing Her Majesty's hair twice a day, had gone to London in the morning, meaning to return to Windsor in time for toilette, but on arriving at the station was just five minutes too late, and saw the train depart without him. His horror was great, as he knew the want of punctuality would deprive him of his place; so he was obliged to take a special train; and the establishment, feeling the importance of his business, put on extra steam ..... in eighteen minutes.

THE REALITY OF THE RACES AGAIN.—We spoke, a few days ago, says the Philadelphia *Press*, of the unconquerable repugnance of the white race against all efforts to confer political and social equality upon the negro. The following paragraphs from the Madison (Wisconsin) *Argus*, of the 11th of August, show that what was predicted in our article of Iowa on this subject has transpired, and that Wisconsin will give the same proposition, shortly to be voted upon in that State, a still more emphatic rebuke:

Iowa Constitution—Negro Suffrage Overwhelmingly Defeated.—The new Constitution recently passed in Iowa has been adopted by a majority of probably 5,000 or 6,000. The vote was light, and strict party lines were not observed. The Republicans generally voted for it, as did many Democrats. It is a liberal and fair instrument. The principal objection to it was a clause in the bill of rights, which nullifies the Fugitive Slave law. But knowing it to be void, many national men voted for it notwithstanding.

From indications thus far, negro suffrage is overwhelmingly defeated. For instance, Scott county gave 322 majority for the Constitution, but 1,245 *against* negro suffrage. Jasper county gives 400 majority for the Constitution, but a salmon unanimous against negro suffrage. And so it is throughout the State.

This is an indication of Western sentiments upon this subject. It almost certainly declares the result on the same question in this State. There, as here, the Republican party accepted it as the issue—the Democrats openly avowed themselves against it. The result is completely satisfactory. Negroes cannot vote in the white West yet awhile.

Two Letters of Beranger.

Beranger was elected to the Constituent Assembly of France in 1848 as a representative of the district of the Seine. He received 204,471 votes, and was the eighth on the list, having received the next highest vote to the members of the provisional government. On the 8th of May he addressed to the President the following letter:

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: I have deemed it my duty to notify the electors of the department of the Seine, while offering the best reasons in excuse, that I could not accept the honor of sitting in the National Assembly.

Notwithstanding my profound gratitude for the large number of votes by which I have been called to that Assembly, I have not abandoned the idea, fully resolved on beforehand, of refusing a trust for which I am not prepared either by reflection or, by habit, to be very serious.

What I have not hitherto ventured to do, not wishing to be the cause of a new convocation of the electoral body, an invalidated election, which would have been a vexation inevitable, offers to me the possibility of doing, and I therefore, citizen President, place in your hands the trust which has been confided to me, and which will never entitle me, in my estimation, the sole glory of my life. Have the goodness, citizen President, to assure the National Assembly of my respect, which I experience in not being able to participate in the entirely democratic work which it will have the honor to accomplish.

Accept for that body and for yourself, citizen President, the homage of my most profound respect.

Your devoted fellow citizen,

BERANGER.

The Assembly unanimously refused to accept the resignation of Beranger. Notwithstanding which, a week afterward the representative returned to the charge. The new letter which he sent to the President is as follows:

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: If anything could cause me to regret my age, my failing health, and my legislative incapacity, it would be the letter which you have been so obliging as to write to me, and in which you announce to me that the National Assembly has refused my resignation with a refusal.

My election, and this act of the representatives of the people, will be the object of my eternal gratitude, for the very reason that they are somewhat above the feeble services which I may have been able to render in liberty. They prove how enviable are the rewards which will be henceforward reserved for those who, with greater talents, shall render more real services to our beloved country.

Happy in having been the occasion of this encouraging example, and convinced that this is the only use to which I could yet be applied, I again, with clasped hands, supplicate the National Assembly not to drag me from the obscurity of private life.

This is not the prayer of a philosopher, much less that of a Stoic, but it is the prayer of a rhymester, who would consider that he had outlived himself if he lost aught the turmoil of business, the independence of his song—the only benefit he has ever been ambitious of.

For the first time I look something of my country; that its worthy representatives will, therefore, not reject the petition which I present to them in renouncing, with clasped hands, and that they will be pleased to pardon the weakness of an old man who cannot conceal from himself how much honor he deprives himself of by separating himself from them.

While I am burdening you with the presentation of my very humble petition to the Assembly, receive, citizen President, the homage of my respectful devotedness.

Health and fraternity.

BERANGER.

The resignation of Beranger was accepted at the opening of the stormy session of the 15th of May.

WASHINGTON.—An old and highly respected subscriber, living in one of the interior parishes of this State, copies from the London *Monthly Magazine* for February, 1809, the following eulogium on the character of Washington, and requests us to publish it. It gives us pleasure to comply with his request:

Dead, on the December, at his residence in Virginia, the 68th year of his age, GEORGE WASHINGTON, late President of the United States of America. A man superior to all flattery, which arrogance or servility base invented for the decoration of hereditary rank. He was one who seemed to have been expressly formed by Providence for the mighty work of establishing the independence of a people, who may one day delight the philanthropist with the view of an great an assemblage of freemen as Europe now contains of slaves. His firm mind, adapted to all circumstances of fortune, equally incorruptible in the fluctuations of hope and the suggestion of despair, was ever steady by the grand principles of pure liberty and true country, and a religious attachment to moral duty.

He was one of those truly great men who can live of without pilegm, dispassionate without indifference—who, constantly intent upon all important ends, are little moved by the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the means which lead to it. In him even fame, glory, reputation were subordinate considerations to the successful performance of the highest task assigned him, and he could without impatience wait for that reward of public applause and gratitude, which never will be denied *for services beyond the power of estimate*. In his character was reflected all the qualities we have attributed to the ancient sages of antiquity—Fimbrem, Aristides, Camillus, Fabius, did not surpass him in fortitude, prudence, temperance, justice and integrity. No one ever more effectually united derative firmness with that jenity which flows from true heterodoxy. No one ever passed through the ordeal of power and influence more free from the remotest suspicion of selfish and ambitious designs.

To have passed uninjured through such a career of glory and usefulness is so high and rare a blessing that regret for his loss will probably, in those minds warmed by a sense of exalted virtues, be sunk in the satisfaction of seeing *another illustrious name placed beyond all danger of human infamy*.

WACO.—The *Cinon*, of the 20th inst., says: The State Department has been informed by Thos. Savage, Vice-Consul General of the United States at Havana, that the brig *Florence*, of Camden, Maine, S. F. Pickett, master, and owned by Duncan Nash and others, sailed from Manzanillo (Cuba) on the 29th of June last, laden with sugar, molasses, palm leaf, cedar, granadillo wood and cigars, bound to New York, and on the 26 of July struck and grounded upon the east point of the isle of Pines, where she was abandoned, and sold here subsequently at public auction. She was purchased for account of Mr. Joseph Morrison, an American citizen and merchant of New York city. The crew, consisting of six persons, exclusive of the master, arrived at Havana in a destitute condition, and were cared for by the Vice-Consul General.

TEA-TASTING.—A New York correspondent gives the following particulars of the effects of tea tasting and snuffing upon the constitutions of those engaged in the business:

The death of a famous tea broker in this city lately calls to mind the curious nature of his business. I wonder if any of your readers at the West know that their fashionable tea is the choice of the herb which cheers, but not inebriates, is the cause of the establishment of a profession called "tea-tasting"—which is as certain death to a man as the continued practice of opium-eating. The success of the tea broker or taster depends upon the trained acuteness of his nose and palate, his experience in the wants of the American market and a keen business tact. If he has these qualities in high cultivation, he may make from $20,000 to $40,000 per annum while he lives, and die of ulceration of the lungs.

He overhauls a cargo of tea, classifies it and determines the value of each sort. In doing this he first took up a chest of the leaf and the general cleanliness of it. He next takes a quantity of the herb in his hand, and breathing his warm breath on it, smells the fragrance. In doing this, he draws into his lungs a quantity of irritating and stimulating dust, which is by no means wholesome. Then, sitting down at the table in his office—on which is a long row of little porcelain cups and a pot of hot water—he draws the tea and tastes the infusion. In this way he classifies the different sorts, to the minutest shade, marks the different prices, and is then ready to compare his work with the invoice. The skill of these tasters is fairly marvelous, but the effect of the business on their health is, as I have said, ruinous. They grow lean, nervous and consumptive."

The New York *Post*, in referring to the immense sale of Dr. Kane's last expedition, said, fearing the result of the sale, he offered to sell his entire interest to his publishers for $6,000, but the latter declined. This is not exactly the truth. The doctor sent the publishers if he could realize $6,000 from the sale. The publishers told him they would guarantee that amount whether it sold or not, as they felt satisfied they could realize for him $6,000. They have made over that for him by the sale.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A dispatch from Dubuque, of the 12th, says:

Quite an excitement was created here this morning by the attempt on the part of Mr. Mulkeen, the prosecuting attorney, to shoot Mr. Dorr, the editor of the *Express and Herald*, on account of the latter refusing to make a retraction of certain offensive remarks which appeared in an article published on Saturday. Mr. Mulkeen fired twice, neither shot taking effect.

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—*A Young Woman Throws Herself Before a Locomotive and is Killed.*—A frightful suicide was committed between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, on the Germantown railroad, above its junction with Broad street. The train which left Chestnut Hill at fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock was passing along near the spot named, when a female, apparently about 18 years of age, was observed walking upon the track towards the city, a short distance ahead of the train. The engineer blew his whistle, but the girl, instead of getting out of the road, kept on her way, merely turning around and looking at the approaching engine. When too late to stop the engine, and when the engine was within a short distance of her, she covered her eyes with her hands and threw herself across the rail. The train came thundering on, leaving over her body tearing every shred of clothing from it and severing the trunk almost in two. The back part of her head was also torn off.

The train was stopped as soon as possible and the remains of the deceased were gathered together by the road side. The girl had been rather meanly clad, but her hands were soft and delicate, as though unused to toil. Those who saw the body describe her as very beautiful. She had black hair and long, dark eyelashes. The girl was unknown; it is stated that she was seen about the spot where she destroyed herself for some time before the event, and appeared to be on the look-out for a passing train.

The passengers on the train were much horrified at the tragical occurrence.

After some delay, it was determined to leave the body under care of a guard, near the road side, in hopes it could be recognized. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A QUEER MAN.—A letter in the Baltimore *American* gives the following of a "rare bird:"

A rara avis in terris in the shape of a debt, or with a most tenacious honesty has turned up. In the year 1819, a young judge in this city became indebted to a citizen, and considered it necessary for him to ask the indulgence of his creditor, and many of them were accordingly granted. In 1824 the following year he obtained a discharge from his debts under the State insolvent law. Shortly afterwards he left the city for Cayuga, where he obtained employment for a white one dollar per day. He then got into employment with the inventor of a patent plow, and slowly toiled his way up to $1 per diem, finally establishing himself in Ohio. Here, during the past year, in the way of business he acquired some $3,000, which nevertheless he, by consent, with which he at once started for New York, to seek out his old creditors. He, however, found none living.

On calling at the residence of that gentleman and inquiring of him if he recollected a young man by the name of Joseph Hedgeway, a joiner in Iolo, the creditor, who is now about eighty years of age, replied: "I have some recollection of the boy; and I believe he owed me something when he left the city, but I don't remember how much." Mr. Hedgeway, who is now seventy-four years old, then said: "I was that boy; and I have now come to pay you double the amount of that debt to which you refer." He then took from his pocket a roll and unrolled a list of his old debts, amounting in the aggregate to about $5,000, varying in sums from $3 50 to $724. In liquidation of the latter indebtedness, he handed over to the astonished creditor the sum of $448, to the son of another creditor he paid $220 in discharge of a debt he had inherited, and offering to liquidate the last amount Mr. Hedgeway refused to an executor, whereupon he replied, "I owed it to the father of the deceased, and am legally discharged from the debt, besides your father released me, and a debt of 47 years standing must be outlawed." Thus the law of conscience, and if any of his creditors are living, I pay to their children the respective amounts of my indebtedness." It was perhaps and still further the singularity of this antique honesty to remember that Hedgeway is still poor, what little property he has in Ohio being under mortgage.

One of the most appalling accidents which ever occurred in the English town, happened lately in Shrewsbury, and to make the matter, if possible, still more dreadful from complicity and rejoicing. A second edition of Lewis's brilliant musical band, in conjunction with the annual exhibition of the Shropshire Horticultural Society, had drawn together visitors on the "Island of Poplars," which is a lovely islet of the Severn, whose distance from the town is about 100 feet, and the depth of the river about 10 feet. At the time arm some rural Nerjes had constructed a temporary bridge of a few boards, and the people, to the number of 20,000 persons are calculated to have passed during the day. Still this floating gangway was amply secure for the purpose, and, although no accident occurred until evening, when some thoughtless young men commenced rocking the bridge, which suddenly capsized, precipitating over 2 score of unfortunate people into the water—the greater portion of whom were unfortunately females. Every exertion was promptly made for their rescue, and many with partial success. The mournful array of splendidly dressed corpses which lined the banks of the Severn, awaiting the last rites and ceremony of a coroner's inquest, shall long be remembered by the present generation, and will occupy a prominent position among the dismal annals of the ancient town of Shrewsbury.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.—A Convention of delegates of the American party elected by ballot from the various city wards and agers, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices in the parish which are to be filled at the approaching election, met last night in the hall in the lower room of the Old recorder's office, on Carondelet street, when the Convention comprised the following gentlemen, viz:

1st Ward—W. Fitzhugh, Ambrose Pratt, sr., J. Schreiber, A. Parker, W. W. Boharty, Alfred Kearny.

2d Ward—Wm. Thomson, Thomas Hunt, Jas. Jones, Jr., N. P. Lyle, J. F. Vinot, Jary Fournier, Thomas Curry, L. Tuxe, and C. T. Nash.

3d Ward—Jas. Jones, Jr., and Jas. Jones.

4th Ward—W. F. Bickham, J. Kutredge, J. R. Bourgny, J. Steamer.

5th Ward—Jas. Bolt, Gust. Force, W. Ashby, J. Pub c, L. Cou ceille.

6th Ward—Wm. Jones, Jas. Donovan, F. W. Dupleix, Jas. Jones at Laurel.

7th Ward—F. Baron Bouffontaine, J. Brunelle, Chas. Fagot.

8th Ward—Baron Bouffontaine, J. Brunelle, Chas. Fagot.

9th Ward—Jas. Jones, Jas. Donovan, Jas. Jones, Jr., at Laurel and Magnolia.

10 Ward—John B. Hoch, D. S. Demser, and Auguste C. Hicks.

11th Ward—Leonard Adams, John M. Burke and Jas. Jones.

12th Ward—John B. Hoch, D. S. Demser, and Auguste C. Hicks.

Alyers—Rouse and Anderson.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—James Ryan was called to arraigned and the charge preferred against him, was that on the 15th inst., on the charge of having in the dwelling house of the premises of Mr. John Murphy, on Jackson street, he did wounded and cut, and assaulted and dangerously wounded and Murphy with the intent to kill. The prisoner was committed for three weeks to the Charity Hospital as a critical condition.

Mrs. Murphy and wife were held for examination, on the 15th prox., on the charge of having in their possession a knife, with which Ryan was stabbed. Bailey to the order of John McMahon, to appear and testify was bound. Bail $300 each.

Patrick Ryan was arraigned, on the 12th prox., on the charge of having appropriated to her own use the sum of $10, which had been placed in her hands for sale by Joseph Hedgeway.

Wm. Grubb was arraigned and held to bail to answer to the charge of having dangerously wounded a man named James Forgey, on the 8th inst. Grubb knew if disappears was considerably injured by the blow, and the case was continued until the 8th proximo. Bail, $500.

Patrick Lennon was discharged and committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having, a few days ago, violently assaulted and beaten Mary Ann Bryant, a mulatto.

Gustave Laffercadence, lately a police officer of the Second District, was arraigned and held to answer, on the 15th prox., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The accused is charged with having obtained $40 from Simon D. Wadsworth, to whom he was already owing $20, under the pretense that he was employed as a sergeant of the Metropolitan Vigilance Band. He gave Wadsworth an order for $60, and stated that that was the amount of his salary for the month of July. When the order was presented, it was discovered that Laffercadence had never been employed as a police officer, and had no salary.

Fernando Gonzales was committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of selling liquor without license, at the corner of Franklin and Canal streets. Gonzales was caught in the act by two policemen, who had taken up in the premises for the purpose of entrapping him.

Moses Frisch was sent to the Workhouse for six months. He was arrested at a house on Race street, into which he had entered, it is thought, with intent to commit a felony.

RECORDER FARRE'S COURT.—E. F. Kerker, charged with grossly cutting and abusing Garrett Crane, yesterday gave bail in $300 to be in the peace. Kerker was charged with assaulting and beating Mary Ann Brown, and gave bail in $500 to appear for examination.

Juliette Montagnac, charged with insulting Michel Wagner, gave bail in $300 to appear for examination.

Mrs. Hellen was examined on the charge of having, several weeks ago, assaulted and beat Mrs. Lafay, in the house of her house on Robertson street, and the charge having been proved, she was committed or trial before the First District Court under bond of $500.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Mrs. Pepe and Mrs. Louis, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame on Good street, and insulting a lady who was passing, were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Augustus Hopp was sent to prison, in default of bail, to answer to the charge of having in his possession a stolen watch.

Mrs. J. L. Jones was bound over in $500 to answer to the charge of harboring a runaway slave.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read this:

CLAYSVIT, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1857.

Dr. C. W. BARRICK, No. 8 Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Inter Sir*: The speed I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism, that I was so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured of your agents at the Cincinnati Medical Hall, a bottle of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published, that others may know what sufferers similarly affected may have the benefit of my experience.

JULIAN SPRINGER.

LANDING ex ship Arlington, from Bordeaux—
100 cases of good ordinary claret;
300 baskets of ex-ot ot;
40 dozen of genuine old green cognac;
50 boxes of Bordeaux;
50 do do do;
50 do do do;
2 do do do;
2 do do do;
2 do do do;
For sale by
GRATIAA, COURMAGERE & CO,
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Sunday Morning, August 23, 1857.

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