The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

☞ On our first page will be found an article of some interest on the Island of Formosa, which has been lately spoken of as likely to be occupied by an American force.

On our fourth page is the commencement of "Familiar Life of Pennsylvania," by an author of high literary reputation, well qualified, from actual knowledge, to present lively, truthful, and interesting accounts of celebrities living and dead, with sketches of the habits, manners, customs, and interesting localities of and in the Keystone State, derived from actual observation during nearly thirty years. Reticent as we are to even have the appearance of praising any thing in our own journal, we are confident that our readers will thank us for such an article as this—fresh, racy, characteristic, and faithful.

POST OFFICE LIST OF LETTERS.

To-day we commence the gratuitous publication of the weekly list of uncalled-for letters in our Post-office, and intend publishing it regularly. We do so at some sacrifice of space and convenience, but it is literally *pro bono publico*, and we supply it as an important, and even interesting, portion of general information. In order that it may really be as useful as we believe it should be, we print it in clear and legible type, "which he who runs may read."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, which left Liverpool on the 12th instant, and arrived at Quebec yesterday, has brought four days later news. No additional intelligence from India had been received, but Consols had declined one-quarter per cent., being quoted at 90¾. The visit of NAPOLEON to Queen VICTORIA had resulted in an agreement between France and England to call on the Porte to annul the recent Moldavian Elections. Lord John Russell's Committee has reported that, under the Oaths Act, passed in the reign of WILLIAM IV., the Jews could *not* sit in Parliament without taking the usual oaths.

Owing to some trivial accident, the actual commencement of laying down the sub-Atlantic cable did *not commence from* Valentia until the 7th inst. The latest account was to the 10th inst., at which time three hundred miles had actually been laid, part of it at the depth of two miles. No difficulty whatever had presented itself, nor was anticipated. The regular rate of laying down the cable was five miles an hour. Constant communication, by the telegraph itself, was being made from the steam squadron to Valentia.

The usual summary of news will be found under our telegraphic head.

JOINING NEW PARTIES.

Within the last two years a great change has come over the face of the political waters. The death of the idolized chieftains of the old Whig party has left a fairer and freer play to great principles, which are too often subordinated before attachment to men and expedients. This, added to the settlement of certain exciting questions of a local or pecuniary character, has served to clear away the mists which have surrounded these primary duties incumbent upon all the citizens of a constitutional Government. It has left upon the arena of politics but one great party. Although we cannot sympathise with the regret entertained by many at the progress of these events, we fully share the gratification which these citizens must have felt that the door of this one great party stood wide open for their admission, and that they are welcomed into its ranks and taken by the hand with as much confidence as if they had grown up in support of its peculiar principles. There have not been wanting many, however, who have regarded this impressive exodus into the Democratic party with feelings of bitter indignation, and have indulged in criminations, which have doubtless served to keep others from performing the act of duty which they will at last be glad to perform. When an old-line Whig ranges himself under the Democratic flag he is often taunted with having "deserted" his faith; but if we inquire into the sincerity of this casuistry, we shall be alike instructed and amused.

There are two opposition organizations in this country. Nowhere do we behold the HENRY CLAY or DANIEL WEBSTER standards flying; nowhere is the time-honored and glorious name of Whig emblazoned upon party creeds. These two antagonisms to the constitutional party are that which calls itself "American," and that which calls itself "Republican;" the first a conglomerate compound which is constantly changing its form—and frankness compels us to add, almost constantly changing its name; the second, an aggregate of Abolition hatreds and fanaticisms. Is there anything in either of these to command the respect or arouse the enthusiasm of an old-line Whig? If we separate the elements of which each is composed, and apply the test furnished in the life-time of CLAY and WEBSTER, we shall find that the lustre which the patriotic services of these two men has shed around their respective names flowed chiefly from their high and courageous opposition to these very elements. If, therefore, the old-line Whig becomes a Republican, or an American, or a Democrat, his motives should not be challenged in either event for inconsistency or insincerity, and least of all can the Whig who has become an American, or the Whig who has become a Republican, upbraid him who has become a Democrat. There has been a change in every instance, and we are quite certain a conversion in the latter. Let us be content with things as they stand. Unjust and unscrupulous inquiry into motives only produces bad blood. Thousands and tens of thousands of men who have attached themselves to the Democratic party can find their warrant for such an act of patriotism in the record of their support of CLAY and WEBSTER. These leaders were in their day and time the very heroes in the struggle for the Union, and, let us not be ashamed to say it, the stout pillars upon which, in great part, the Constitution *itself* reposed. If they were living now, they would be where the most of their followers are. They would be against proscription of the foreign-born Catholic citizen. They would be *against sectionalism* in every form. They would be against secession, the worst shape of disunion after Abolitionism alone. They would be for allowing the people of Kansas to vote upon their own local institutions, and for asserting in distinct and positive terms that THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY SHOULD CONTROL. They would be against the invasion of Kansas by hordes from Missouri and Massachusetts. They would be for this Administration—for its calm, conservative and constitutional policy. *Looking* forward to the future, and beholding all good omens clustering around our example, they would not hesitate to say, as they have not hesitated to say before, that in order to secure to that future and to their children and children's children the blessings of free government to the remotest ages, they would repudiate old party names and remember only their duties first, last, and all the time, to the Constitution and to the Union.

NOMINATIONS.

There is this year to be nominated a candidate for the Senate, in the place of C. B. PENROSE, deceased. The nomination will be made by the delegates of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, on Tuesday evening after their election, which takes place on the 7th of September.

The delegates of the other wards of the old county meet on Thursday, September 10, at ten o'clock, at the county court-house, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, in the place of N. B. BROWNE, Esq., who declines being a candidate for renomination.

Mrs. Folsom, of Whitefield, about thirty-five years of age, had an operation performed, June 18 by which an ovarian tumor, weighing thirty-five pounds, was successfully removed. She is now fully recovered from the effects of the operation, and is fast regaining her health. The operation was performed by Dr. Walter Burnham, of Lowell, Mass.

LIBELS ON THE FAIR SEX.

The didactic essayist in *Harper's Magazine*, who declared, in *August*, that American gentlemen generally were ill-bred and impolite, and that "our countryman is too often known abroad by his high pretensions and low breeding"—drops down on the *American ladies* in the September number, (just issued,) and visits them with his censure and displeasure. He declares that "society generally has a right to more than it gets from our American women, and especially on the score of courtesy;" that "to be seen of all men is the *highest ambition* of our beauties, and they take care to spread their plumage before every eye;" that "our women, cunning as they may be in most arts, *want the art of pleasing*;" that "they not only have it not, but seem unwilling to acquire it;" that it shows itself "even in their chance intercourse with strangers, in a characteristic deficiency of graciousness of manner—that small return which every American gentleman has a right to expect for the gallantry he is so ready to proffer;" and that they "never give a smile of acknowledgment, or utter a simple thank-you, for the thousand favors" [the best seat and the first place] which they are "daily receiving from their gallant countrymen." He adds, "If what Livy says of woman be true—that she is more amiable abroad than at home—we should fear that American husbands *have not a very pleasant time of it at their own firesides*."

This is a pretty strong indictment. But this is not all. The essayist—who performs for *Harper* what "the heavy father" does for a lively comedy, relieving the gaiety by a little gentle dulness—actually says:

"This want of gracious acknowledgment of favors received in the ordinary intercourse of out-door life *can not* be excused on the score of modest reserve; for where does woman carry a *bolder air* in public than with us? Where does she *flaunt her charms so freely*? Where does her eye look *with a steadier gaze on man*? Where does her *voice sound louder*, and her *laugh ring more sonorously*? There is nothing, in fact, which our women are so deficient in as reserve. There is a publicity of bearing about them which reminds one more of the hotel than of home. You see their eyes roving at every change, however young in years, and can stand steadily the fire of a hundred eyes. Where a more timid bashfulness would not dare to show its face, they are as *unmoved as bronze*. If courage is to face an enemy was all that was required, there would be no difficulty, we should think, in recruiting an army of *bold-eyed Amazons* among our beauties, ready to return look for look with the most formidable gallants that were ever marshaled for mischief."

Then follow diatribes touching the "characteristic *daring* of our women;" their "certain *self-assurance*," and their "*prominence of manner*." Hard words, but not the worst; for this cruel *censor morum* takes care to add: "Whatever may be the cause, there is no doubt of the fact, that our female youth are more in the public eye, have *a bolder face, a looser tongue*, and *a freer air*, than used to be considered consistent with the character of a young gentlewoman."

The essayist, who evidently is a bachelor soured by a score of refusals, daintily reproves our *belles* for having *beaux* at an earlier age than young ladies in the Old World think of such things. "Long," says he, "before a girl in England or France dares to raise her eyes to the face of a newly-made acquaintance, in America, so rapid is her progress, that she probably will have secured him for an acknowledged lover." Think, he says, of the consequences to female virtue of such freedom of will on the part of our young ladies. "We may state, however, that the experience of the Old World is against its safety; and it is only in our own country where a girl is allowed to form intimacies with a score of ardent beaux who are not even speaking acquaintances with her parents."

Dangerous they, may not be to female *morals*, he says, but injurious this youthful freedom certainly is to female *manners*. "Yes," says he, "it *emboldens the front*, it *opens wide the eye*, raises *loud the voice*, and gives an air of *reckless daring* to our youthful beauties, in whom every man—not excepting the rake—who has taste enough to admire the semblance, even if he care not for the reality, of virtue, would wish to find the blush, the gentle look, the soft speech, and the retired bearing of *modesty*."

The morals of our females, he says, may be good, but their manners are bad. Their conversation, he assures us, is "nothing but gossip and the commonplaces of female fashion," with which a man is "bored to death." Why is a splenetic, self-sufficient cynic should have *written* all these libels—for such they are—may be easily enough accounted for. But we are utterly at a loss to know on what grounds *Harper's Magazine* has adopted them. If our young ladies were only a quarter as bold-faced, loose-tongued, daring, ungracious, flaunting, loud-voiced, bronzed, bold-eyed, Amazonian, as the magazinist declares them to be, they would *rise en masse, rush to Franklin square* on the impulse of the moment, bear away with them, from Harper's stately edifice, their doomed assailant, and, giving him a new holiday suit of tar and feathers, turn him adrift with a contemptuous smile. But as they are *not* what their assailant calls them, they will be content to smile at him, and dispense with any further vengeance.

In the two articles on the question "Are we a polite people?" the writer has repeatedly referred to his Old World experience and predictions. What a pity, if the women of England and France so greatly deserves his greatest eulogies, that he did not remain with them. In those countries, old bachelorship is more kindly entreated than in this,—we assume, from internal evidence, the condition of the man. Had he remained abroad, his absence would scarcely have been missed or lamented.

We have taken the trouble of giving a summary of his charges against the American ladies. On their part, we deny them. The proof now rests with *Harper*. We calmly await it on the part of our fair clients. Let it come.

NEPOTISM.

The distinguishing trait of all Governments, not deriving their powers directly from the people, *is to be found in the fact that they* seem to exist for the purpose, not merely of maintaining the few at the expense of the many, but for the purpose of quartering upon the public revenues and the public offices certain titled families, who claim to be honored and ennobled by their ancestors or their monarchs. The list of these aristocratic paupers and stipendiaries for each of the leading powers of Europe would startle our uninitiated simplicity, and suggest to more than one mind a doubt as to the sanity of those who submit to such things without taking the law into their own strong hands. Nepotism, as popularly understood, is undue attachment to relations by those in power; technically the word means fondness for nephews, or, as WEBSTER expresses it, favoritism shown to nephews and other relations. ADDISON tells us that it was to this humor of nepotism that Rome owed its splendor and magnificence, for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures, statues, and the like ornaments, had not the riches of the people, at several times, fallen into the hands of many different families and particular persons.

In this country, where every man can aspire to position, there is a natural jealousy of this evil of nepotism, and nothing goes so far to damage a public man in the estimation of his constituents as the fact that he concentrates upon his own relatives and connexions the patronage in his gift. And it is by this jealousy that we are protected from the abuse of the confidence reposed in our representatives and executives, and that by this time the practice has not extended further. There are, indeed, many cases which could be pointed out in which nepotism has been allowed to prevail over distinguished merit and recognised *ability*. So many expedients can be resorted to at our great Federal and State capitals, that it would be expecting miracles if they did not sometimes succeed. The present Chief Magistrate of the United States has always been hostile to the encouragement of this habit, as indeed has nearly every one of his illustrious predecessors. Regarding themselves as trustees of the *whole* people, they have, it is probable, carried opposition to family favoritism so far as, in some cases, to do injustice to those who have deserved consideration, not because of their relationship, but on account of their sacrifices and services to the country in time of peace and war.

It is curious to observe how the people, in certain cases, unwittingly encourage some of the very practices against which they would be the first to protest if favored by their delegates or representatives. In the very last Congress there were no less than three brothers (the brothers WASHBURNE) sitting in the House of Representatives, from the respective States of Maine, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and these gentlemen, Republicans as they were, seemed to be so much attached to the example set by the voters, that they succeeded in securing an office for a fourth brother. It is only a few years ago that the Hon. HENRY DODGE and his son sat side by side in the Senate of the United States, the one as a representative of WISCONSIN, and the other as the representative of IOWA. Not long ago the two distinguished brothers INGERSOLL, one a democrat and the other a whig, were members at the same time of the House of Representatives, chosen from the city and county of Philadelphia. In all these cases, however, the parties honored by the popular confidence were eminently deserving of it.

An objection to an evil may sometimes be carried to ridiculous extremes. Thus, let us suppose that six brothers, each eminent in his own vocation, the one a leading inventor or mechanic, the other a great soldier, the third a distinguished lawyer, the fourth a profound statesman, the fifth an eminent artist, and so on, should aspire to office at the hands of the people, or to appointment at the hands of the Executive; *it would assuredly* be most unjust if any one should suffer because of his relation to the others, inasmuch as all would be eagerly sought for if they were strangers instead of relatives. Nepotism, as we understand it, is the appointment of persons to office only because they are members of certain families or connected with certain leading men. A custom equally pernicious is the fastening upon the body politic the unworthy descendants of worthy ancestors—brokers upon the *glories* of heroic fathers or grandfathers—men who, in their own persons, have neither the ability nor the character to make them acceptable or qualified for elevated position. In a country like ours there is always a large class of men disappointed because they cannot obtain office themselves, and others independent enough to do without office, but who are disposed to criticize and condemn somewhat too freely, perhaps, the doings of the men they assist to elect, and hence it is right and proper that the utmost care should be taken to leave no door open for the encouragement of those examples which reflect so much discredit upon Governments in which *great families wield the whole vast power of* the throne, and farm away millions and millions of money which should be dispensed among the masses to promote their comfort, or distributed so as to keep the peace with other nations. Fortunately for us and for our posterity, public office in this country is not paid at the extravagant rates it commands in the Old World. Ambition can be gratified only by the exhibition of rare personal gifts or uncommon intellectual advantages, and he who reaches the dazzling heights of fame often finds that the fulfilment of his dreams leaves him loaded down with a weight of public duties, and often with a burden of private debts. It is this which *so elevates all the branches of labor* and o trade. It is this which promotes disinterested ness among the great body of our citizens, so far as public station is concerned; and it is this, we regret to say, that sometimes retains in the ranks of active professional and commercial life great intellects which, if properly compensated, might be transferred to the halls of legislation and to the executive department of the Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1857.

I learn from a gentleman just from Tennessee, that Governor Johnson will be one of the United States Senators to be elected by the next Legislature of that State, and that the other will be either Governor J. C. Jones, Hon. Geo. W. Jones, General Pillow, Mr. Ewing, or Mr. Nicholson. Both will be Democrats and supporters of the Administration.

It is not true that General Walker, of Nicaragua, was in this city *as stated in the despatch of the* Associated Press. At the time mentioned he left Augusta, Georgia, for his home in Nashville. Lookridge and others are in western Texas, where, it is said, they are collecting men and money for another invasion of Central America.

Spruce M. Beard, nominated by the Democracy of New Mexico as delegate to Congress, is the same gentleman who was sent by the Republic of Texas to Santa Fe as judge of that district, and who went there in the face of many threatening perils.

Next Monday is the limit of the time within which proposals may be received for the construction of the sloop of war authorized by the last Congress. As yet, the board to examine the models and offers has not been selected, nor has it been fixed by the Department by what rule its members shall be guided in their choice. There is competition amongst the ship-building cities for the work. I hope it will go to Philadelphia.

The name of Mr. Riggs, of Connecticut, was sent in to the President to-day to fill the vacant lieutenantcy in the marine corps. This young man deserves the place because of his gallantry as a private soldier during the war with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1857.

For the last few days there has been an unusual number of visitors in Washington city. The hotels present the same lively excitement that is to be witnessed during the week immediately preceding the commencement of a new Congress. The inquiry naturally suggests itself, why are so many of our honorables now in the Federal Metropolis? We should judge from the regularity with which they visit the White House, and the Departments, that they had business of pressing importance, and which would admit of no delay. Of the members of Congress a larger portion are from New York.

Your editorial on Mr. Keitt's recent Sulphur Spring letter has created quite a sensation here, and is universally approved by all whom I have heard speak on the subject. There was great demand for the paper in which it was, after the supply had been exhausted. Mr. Keitt has done himself no credit, but the Administration much good, by this demonstration. He has allowed his passions and his prejudices, to say nothing of his anxiety to be the Senator from South Carolina, so completely to get the better of his judgment, that all his rhetorical fulminations rebound upon himself, and in looking over the list of killed and wounded we find the record to consist of the name of the Hon. Mr. Keitt alone.

I hear from the best authority that the Secretary of War will, this evening, despatch a special messenger to the army for Utah. I have good reason to believe that this messenger is sent thither to see that the mails for the officers and men are regularly delivered, as it is well known that Brigham Young and his confederates are in the habit of interfering and tampering with the United States mails, and making bold arrangements to suit themselves. X. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In a very few nights the promenade concerts here will terminate. Far greater novelties than of a wholly different character, will take their place. The attendance continues large and fashionable, and as the vocalists are first-class, we dare say that the popularity of the concerts will continue unabated to the close.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—To an immensely crowded house, on Saturday evening, Mr. Davenport played the character of *Richard III.*, well supported by Mr. Wheatley and a capital cast. Mr. Davenport was most successful, and the last act was particularly effective. This evening, "The Lady of Lyons" will be performed, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport taking the leading characters, with Mr. Thayer as *Colonel Damas*. The farce of "P. P," in which Mr. Wheatley will appear as *Mr. Splasher*, will also be played.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The juvenile comedians prolong their stay for three nights longer. To-night they perform "Ben Bolt," and the farce of "Our Mary Ann."

SANDFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—The great feature of this evening will be a *travestie of the opera of* "La Traviata," expressly written for this house, by Mr. Harrington, and reported to be highly amusing. Various other attractions are also announced.

CHRISTIE & WOODS.—This effective company took the city by storm, and have continued in possession. They fully merit their reputation, and continue to draw large houses. This evening the able manager (Mr. Olwyn) presents an entirely new series of performances.

Another Shocking Tragedy.

[From the Albany Knickerbocker of 21st inst.]

Portage City was the scene of a bloody tragedy a few evenings since. A man, named Wm Reynolds, formerly of Albany, was one of a firm who lately purchased the lands and water-power formerly owned by Nelson McNeil. The land was a tract of thirty-three acres on the Military Reservation, which was bought by *McNeil a few years* ago, when the reservation was sold by the Government.

The same tract was claimed by John DuBay, under some dubious or extinct Indian title. Lately Mr. Reynolds has been building a house on the tract, to be occupied by the head man in the mill. The frame was erected but not covered. Within a few hours DuBay went to the frame, which is a small one, and cut it down. About sundown the next evening Reynolds went there and commenced putting up the frame again. DuBay came out and ordered him off. Some loud words passed between them, Reynolds ceasing work and standing by a pile of logs near the frame. DuBay then went to his house, about ten rods distant, and got his gun—a heavy double-barreled fowling piece, loaded with buck shot.

He returned to the frame, recommenced the conversation, and highly excited, deliberately raised his gun, and took aim, two or three times, before firing; and then shot Reynolds through the heart! Reynolds fell and expired instantly. DuBay then coolly returned to his house and commenced eating supper. The assassin was arrested and taken to jail. Reynolds left Albany in 1850. He once kept a grocery in the vicinity of the Little Basin.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FLEET.

NOTHING LATER FROM INDIA.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

CONSOLS 90 1-8@90 1-4.

QUEBEC, August 22.—The Canadian screw-steamship Anglo-Saxon arrived at this port this (Sunday) morning. *She left Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M., on* Wednesday, the 12th inst.

The route of the Anglo Saxon was too far north of the line selected for the Atlantic cable to lead to any expectation of her falling in with the telegraph cable fleet. Her officers report much thick weather, and constant head-winds through the whole passage.

Owing to an accident on shore, connected with the landing of the cable, the telegraph expedition did not finally sail from Valentia, Ireland, until the evening of Friday, the 7th inst. The latest report from Valentia is dated August 10, 4 o'clock P. M., as follows:

The work of laying down the Atlantic cable is going on as satisfactorily as the best friends of the great enterprise could desire. Up to the present time about three hundred miles of the cable have been laid. The depth of the water into which it is now being submerged is nearly two miles. The laying of the cable from the shallow to the deep water was effected without difficulty. The signals from on board the steamer Niagara are everything that an electrician could desire. The steamers are heading west, with a moderately fair breeze, and the cable is being run out from on board the Niagara, at the rate of about five miles per hour, and messages are being constantly received on shore. The following is the latest dash from on board the Niagara:

All well on board, moderate westerly wind. All more and more trustful of complete success.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York on Saturday, August 1st, arrived off Southampton on Tuesday, the 11th, but our despatch does not state the exact hour. Her passage, however, is called nine days and thirteen hours, mean time.

The Collins steamer Atlantic, which sailed from New York at the same time as the Vanderbilt, (12 o'clock M., Aug. 1st,) arrived at Liverpool at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the 11th.

The steamship City of Washington sailed from Liverpool for New York as soon as the 12th inst.; also the steamer General Williams, in place of the screw-steamer Khersonese, (taken up by the Government for India,) was advertised to leave on the same afternoon for St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax and Portland.

The steamship North Star, from Havre via Southampton, was also appointed to sail for New York on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

The Cunard mail steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

Lord John Russell had reported from the Parliamentary Oaths Committee, that the Jews could not be admitted as members of Parliament, under the existing act *for the modification of oaths.*

Lord Palmerston explained to the House of Commons the difficulties with France, with regard to the Moldavian elections, and stated that it had been decided in conference at Paris, to recommend the Sultan to annul the late elections.

Lord Palmerston also stated that there had been differences between the English and French Governments relative to the Principalities—not as to their union, but simply as to the regularity of the elections. There was good reason to believe that Austria would concur with the decision arrived at between the French and English Governments, and that the Sultan, seeing that there was nothing in the measures recommended that would compromise his dignity or independence, would adopt their views, and declare the elections void.

Lord Palmerston said there was no ground to apprehend any estrangement between France and England on account of the Moldavian difficulties.

A spirited debate had taken place in Parliament in regard to affairs in India. Lord Palmerston stated that thirty thousand troops had been sent out, and that active recruiting was going on. Mr. D'Israeli expressed the opinion that the campaign for this year was lost.

The Emperor and Empress of France had returned safely to Paris.

John Bright had been returned to Parliament from Birmingham without opposition.

The continental news is generally devoid of interest.

The trial of Spollen for the murder of Mr. Little, of Dublin, resulted in his acquital.

FRANCE:

The French news is of little interest. The journals unanimously support the attitude assumed by the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

A despatch from Vienna states that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia have concurred, in notes couched in precisely similar terms, in the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte, and the approaching departure from Constantinople.

The Russian Ambassador struck his flag on the 6th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times says* that the pending difficulties in regard to Moldavia will be submitted for solution to a conference of the representatives of the various Powers interested.

The News from India.

Later Indian news was momentarily expected when the Anglo-Saxon sailed.

LITERATURE OF A SLAVER.

The schooner Jupiter, under American colors, was seized ti the Bight of Benim, Africa, on the 15th of June, and condemned. She had seventy slaves on board, and there were many more awaiting shipment on the beach. The captain threw the Jupiter's papers overboard.

SPAIN.

Late Madrid journals state that the Government are informed that certain inhabitants of Cuba have framed a project for assisting the filibusters in a *coup de main*, but that no anxiety was felt as to the result.

The rumored suspension of negotiations between Spain and Mexico still lacked confirmation.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, August 11.—COTTON—There has been a firmer feeling in the market for the last three days, but without any material change in prices. The sales on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, aggregate 17,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators, and 1,000 the same quantity for export. The market closed with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed dull, the previous quotations being barely maintained. For Flour there was little inquiry, and the market closed weak. The quotations are—Western Canal, 30s@30s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s@32s; Ohio, 34s@35s.

Wheat has experienced a decline on the inferior qualities of 1d@2d. Red is quoted at 8s@8s 4d; White, 8s 3d@8s 9d—closing with a tendency downward.

Corn closed dull and weak, the previous quotations being barely maintained. Yellow and mixed are each quoted at 36s@36s 3d; white is nominally 40s.

The weather is unsettled.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Provisions shows no decided change in any article. Pork is steady at former prices. Beef firm. Lard firm at previous quotations. Retail sales were made at 70s@71s. Tallow has advanced a trifle on all qualities. *Butchers sells at 61s.* Bacon steady.

Coffee firm in price. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Rice dull. Ashes—Pot and Pearl Ashes quiet at unchanged prices. Rosin firm, no Turpentine reported.

LONDON, August 11.—Breadstuffs, steady, but quiet. *Sugar heavy. Coffee quiet.* Tea slow of sale, at unaltered prices. Tallow firm.

WOOL.—The auction sales of this article are progressing with spirit, at firm prices, and with a strong export competition.

MONEY MARKET very active at full rates. Consols closed to-day at 89¾@90 for money, and 90¼ for account.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, August 12—1 o'clock, P.M.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report cotton, breadstuffs and provisions very quiet and unchanged in price.

The departure of steamship General Williams for St. Johns and Portland has been postponed until to-morrow.

LONDON, Wednesday noon, August 12.—(*By telegraph to Liverpool*)—Consols are at 90⅛ to 90¼.

EXPLOSION AT DUPONT'S POWDER MILLS.

Three Men Killed, and others Seriously Injured.

WILMINGTON, August 23.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible explosion occurred at Dupont's powder mills, on the Brandywine. Mr. Alexis I. Dupont, assisted by seven workmen, was removing a large and heavy box from a building which had been used since the year 1812 as a powder-house; the box accidentally came in contact with the wall, and fire was produced by the friction.

An explosion immediately followed, burning all hands in a shocking manner. Mr. Dupont leaped into the race, and the others made every effort to extinguish the fire on their clothes, which they succeeded in doing with the assistance of Mr. Dupont.

Mr. Dupont then hastened to see if the press roof had caught fire, and as he approached a terrible explosion took place, shattering the building to atoms. By the flying fragments Mr. Dupont had his right thigh fractured and three of his ribs broken, while one of his lungs was perforated. He was found among the ruins, and when taken up, gave directions to the persons present to hasten and extinguish the flames.

SUNDAY, 5 o'clock P. M.—Mr. Dupont, Anthony Dougherty, and Edward Hurst, the foreman, are dead; Louis Vache is mortally wounded. John McClafferty and George Fisher are injured, but not fatally. The rest escaped unhurt.

Battle between the Apache Indians and the U. S. Troops.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Col. Roberts, who has just arrived from New Mexico, reports that a battle had been fought between the Apache Indians and the United States troops, under the command of Colonel Miles, on Gila River. Twenty-five of the Indians were killed, and upwards of thirty wounded. Lieutenants Stein and Davis and nine privates were wounded. Colonel Miles recovered a large amount of property from the Indians, which they had stolen from settlers.

Iowa Republican Convention—Nomination of Officers.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The Iowa Republican State Convention met at Iowa City on the 19th inst., and nominated General R. P. Lowe for Governor, and Oran Faville, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Reported Failure of Blanchard, Sherman, & Co., of Boston.

BOSTON, August 22.—The reported failure of Messrs. Blanchard, Sherman, & Co., in consequence of the suspension of another firm, has proven unfounded.

The Sub-Marine Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Aug. 22.—The weather is pleasant with light westerly winds.

The Submarine Telegraph fleet is confidently expected to arrive at Trinity Bay as early as Tuesday next, if the undertaking be successful.

Terrible Hurricane at Woodland, Wisconsin—Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A terrible hurricane passed over Woodland, Wisconsin, last evening, destroying every house in the place Mr. Fox, station agent, was run over and instantly killed, while endeavoring to stop a train of freight cars which the wind had set in motion. The telegraph lines were prostrated, and the railroad track considerably damaged.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The recent report that the United States frigate Roanoke will be cut in two is untrue. No opinion has yet been given by the Board of Constructors, either individually or collectively.

THE CITY.

Funeral of a Fireman.—Mr. William C. Wilkinson, one of the oldest and most active members of the Fire Department, was interred yesterday, the Vigilant Engine Company, Franklin Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Washington Blues, following his remains to the grave. Mr. W. was well known as the architect of the Firemen's Block in the Washington Monument, as well as of the monument of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, which is to be dedicated to-day. Personally and professionally he was highly esteemed.

Serious Charge.—On Saturday afternoon, before Alderman Enue, complaint was made against Randall H. Borden and Jane Borden, on the oath of Anna Hinkle, who charges them with keeping a disorderly bawdy house at the southeast corner of Ninth and Willow streets. The complainant is quite a respectable young female, and was engaged at the house of the accused as a domestic. She had not been on the premises more than three days, she alleges, before the most infamous course of conduct was manifested towards her. The prisoners were committed, in default of $800 bail each, to answer at court.

The Agricultural Exhibition.—Powelton is now nearly enclosed, and the arrangements for the Annual Fair of the Agricultural Society are being consummated rapidly.

The Oldest Printer.—On Saturday the remains of Henry Cooper, who died in this city, in the 92d year of his age, were consigned to the tomb. Mr. Cooper was in all probability the oldest printer in the city. His death was hastened by a fall, the effects of which he did not recover from. Nearly forty years ago he was poisoned by eating a plate of oysters in which there was an infusion of arsenic. Mr. Cooper was a pressman, in the days in which he performed the manual labor. He was a man of small stature and delicate constitution, but of strictly temperate habits, and we do not think he ever used tobacco. Although not much known, and in humble life, he was highly respected by all who knew him.

Arrest of Disorderly Women.—The residents and frequenters of the vicinity of Washington Square have frequently been annoyed by the loose characters who frame to time to time resort thither, using indecent language and behaving otherwise in such a manner as to render it extremely disagreeable for one to pass there. The authorities, however, have determined to abate the nuisance, and on Saturday afternoon commenced the good work by arresting about a dozen lowd women who were loitering about and behaving in the manner spoken of. Alderman Enue committed the party to Moyamensing for thirty days as vagrants.

Military Funeral.—The National Guards, Captain Lyle, paraded yesterday afternoon to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of Mr. Charles G. Allen, one of their oldest members. The United States Cornet Band accompanied the corps, and along the route performed a number of impressive airs in an artistic manner. The interment took place at the Mechanics' Cemetery. The Diligent Hose Company also attended Mr. Allen's funeral in citizens' dress.

Dedication of a Monument.—The beautiful monument designed for the lot of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, will be dedicated this afternoon, in appropriate and interesting manner. The occasion will be marked by a general parade of the department, for which the best bands in the city have been engaged. The display promises to be both brilliant and imposing. The following has been determined upon as the order of the procession.

The companies will meet on the south side of Arch street, at ½ o'clock, as follows:

First Division.—George Murgitroy, Marshal.—Northern Liberty Hose, Hibernia Engine, Perseverance Hose, Rescue Hook and Ladder, Northern Liberty Engine, Southwark Hose, Franklin Hook and Ladder, between Third and Fifth streets.

Second Division.—Thomas Dallas, Marshal.—Vigilant Engine Company, Washington Hose, Hand-in-Hand Engine, Hibernia Hose, Assistance Engine, William Penn Hose, Diligent Engine, Pennsylvania Hose, between Fifth and Seventh streets.

Third Division.—Andrew J. Baker, Marshal.—Washington Engine, Lafayette Hose, Friendship Engine, Marion Hose, Columbia Engine, Schuylkill Hose, Philadelphia Engine, Franklin Hose, between Seventh and Ninth streets.

Fourth Division.—John Webb, Marshal.—Wecacoe Engine, Vigilant Hose, Good Will Engine, Spring Garden Hose, Diamond Engine, Northern Liberties Hose, Union Engine, Cohocksink Hose, between Ninth and Eleventh streets.

Fifth Division.—Charles F. Crap, Marshal.—Globe Engine, Fairmount Engine, West Philadelphia Engine, Mechanic Engine, Liberty Engine, Independence Engine, Spring Garden Engine, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets.

The Chief Marshal has power to place companies in a position in this line that have not been reported to the Secretary of Committee of Arrangements of Northern Liberty Hose Company.

After the line is formed the route adopted by the Convention will be adopted. Countermarch in Arch street, up Arch to Tenth, down Tenth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, down Walnut to Second, up Second to Coates, out Coates to Ridge avenue, out Ridge avenue to Islington lane, thence to Odd Fellows' Cemetery. After the ceremony take up line of march through Islington lane to Ridge avenue, down Ridge avenue to Vine, down Vine to Franklin Square, and there dismiss.

The dedicatory address will be delivered by Charles M. Neal, Esq., and well, no doubt, prove an eloquent effort. The other exercises will be not less entertaining.

Hospital Cases.—On Saturday, a man, named William James, aged sixty-three years, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in consequence of injuries received by being jammed by a cart at Twenty-first and Vine streets.

Wm. Donlin, aged *thirty-one years, was also* admitted into the same institution, he having been badly burned by the premature discharge of a blast of powder, on Friday, near Norristown.

A young man named Wm J. McFee fell from the third-story window of his residence, in a small street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, below Fitzwater, about three o'clock yesterday morning, while walking in his sleep, causing a compound fracture of his ankle. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon, between three *and four o'clock, a man named James Monroe* hung himself up; but a few blocks off he met Mr. John E. King, an intimate friend, who asked what was the matter. Nimms said he had shot a man, or killed a man, and was going to give himself up. He then briefly related the circumstances, and Mr. King advised him to go home, as his wife was in feeble health. After some demur Nimms consented, and Mr. King walked with him to his house, No. 852 Houston street. On the way Mr. King told him that possibly the man was not killed, and he had better say nothing about it to alarm his wife. They went in, and immediately despatched a messenger to ascertain the extent of Wagstaff's injuries, and then seated themselves on the sofa to await his return. In the meantime a large crowd collected in Broadway.

The police were soon on the ground, and officers were despatched in various directions to arrest Nimms, who was supposed to have fled. Sergeant Williamson and Officer Williams, of the 14th precinct, proceeded at once to Nimms' house and rang the bell. Mrs. Nimms came to the door, and Mr. King came immediately behind her, thinking it was their messenger returning. The officers entered immediately and arrested King, supposing him to be Nimms. Mrs. Nimms immediately fainted, and went into a succession of hysteric fits. Mr. Nimms went with the officers willingly, saying that he had done nothing except in defence. During the night his wife and sister visited him at the station-house. He is a young man of respectable appearance and well connected. He has been assistant librarian of the City Library, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. He is an amateur actor of considerable ability, but does not rely upon that profession for a livelihood. The body of Wagstaff was removed to the Fourteenth precinct station-house, where it still remains. He has a wife residing in Eighth avenue. He was a strong athletic man, somewhat given to strong