at the newspaper," and another fire at Dutton's warehouse!"

"The deuce! He is in the look of it, apparently," replied Flint, without looking up from his employment. "My partner knew Dutton only by sight."

The following morning I received a note from Mrs. Rivers. She wished to see me immediately on a matter of great importance. I hastened to Mr. Dutton's, and found, on arriving there, that George Hamblin was in custody, and undergoing an examination, before two county magistrates, on the charge of having fired Mr. Dutton's premises. The chief evidence was, that Hamblin had been seen lurking about the place just before the flames broke out, and that near the window where an incendiary might have entered, were found portions of several lucifer matches, of a particular make, and corresponding, to a number, found in Hamblin's bed room. To this Hamblin replied, that he had come to the house by Mr. Dutton's invitation, but found nobody there. This, however, was vehemently denied by Mr. Dutton. He had made no appointment with Hamblin to meet him at his, Dutton's house. How should he, purposing as he did, to be in London at the time? With regard to the lucifer matches, Hamblin said he had purchased them of a musician, and that Mr. Dutton saw him do so. This also was denied. It was further proved that Hamblin, whenever drink, had often said he would ruin Dutton before he died. Finally, the magistrates, though with some hesitation, decided that there was sufficient evidence to warrant them in committing the prisoner for trial, and he was discharged, much to the rage and indignation of the prosecutor.

"Fortunately, Miss Rivers and I had a long private conference. She and the child had again slept at Elsworthy's, on the night of the fire, and Dutton is in London. "His excuse is," said Mrs. Rivers, "that he cannot permit us to sleep long unprotected by his presence." We both arrived at the same conclusion, and at last agreed upon what should be done, attempted rather, she said, without delay.

"Just before taking leave of Mr. Dutton, who was in an exceedingly excited state, I said: "By the bye, Dutton, you have promised to dine with me on some early day. Let it be next Tuesday. I shall bring one or two bachelor friends, and we can give you a snake down for the night."

"Next Tuesday?" said he quickly. "At what hour do you dine?"

"Seven. Not a half-minute later."

"Good! I will be with you." We then shook hands, and parted.

The dinner would have been without interest to me, had not a note seriously arrived from Mrs. Rivers, stating that she and Annie were again on a visit that night at Elsworthy's. This promised results.

James Dutton, soon rode into town, was punctual, and, as always of late, flurried, excited, nervous—not, in fact, it appeared to me, precisely in his right mind. The dinner passed off as dinners usually do, and the after proceedings went on very comfortably till about half-past nine o'clock, when Dutton's perturbation, increased perhaps by the considerable quantity of wine he had swallowed, not drunk, became, it was evident to everybody, almost uncontrollable. He—purposely, it seemed—sat down facing the clock, put his watch almost every minute, and addressed remarks addressed to him in the wildest manner. The decisive moment was, I saw, arrived, and at a gesture of mine, Elsworthy, who in my confidence, addressed Dutton.

"By the way, Dutton, about Mrs. Rivers and Annie. I forgot to tell you of it before."

The restless man was on his feet in an instant, and glaring with fiery eagerness at the speaker.

"What! what!" he cried, with explosive quickness, "what about Annie? Death and fury! speak, will you!"

"Don't alarm yourself, my good fellow. It's nothing of consequence. You brought Annie and her governess, about an hour before I started, to sleep at our house——"

"Yes—yes," gasped Dutton, white as death, and every fibre of his body shaking with terrible dread. "Yes—well, well, go on! Thunder and lightning! out with it, will you!"

"Unfortunately, two female cousins arrived soon after you went away, and I was obliged to escort Annie and Mrs. Rivers home again."

A wild shriek—yell is perhaps the more appropriate expression—burst from the conscience and fear-stricken man. Another instant and he had torn his watch from the fob, glanced at it with dilated eyes, dashed it on the table, and was rushing madly towards the door, vainly withstood by Elsworthy, who feared we had gone too far.

"Out of the way!" screamed the madman. "Let go, or I'll dash you to atoms!" Suiting the action to the threat, he hurled my brother-in-law against the wall with stunning force, and rushed on, shouting incoherently—"My horse! There is time yet! Tom Edwards, my horse!"

Tom Edwards was luckily at hand, and although mightily surprised at the sudden uproar, which he attributed to Mr. Dutton being in drink, mechanically assisted to saddle, bridle, and bring out the roan mare; and before I could reach the stables, Dutton's foot was in the stirrup. I shouted "stop," as loudly as I could, but the excited horseman did not heed, perhaps not hear me; and away he went, at a tremendous speed, hatless, and his long gray-tinted hair streaming in the wind. It was absolutely necessary to follow. I therefore directed Elsworthy's horse, a much swifter and more peaceful animal than Dutton's, to be brought out; and as soon as I got into the high country road, I too dashed along at a rate much too headlong to be altogether pleasant. The evening was clear and bright, and I now and then caught a distant sight of Dutton, who was going at a frantic pace across the country, and putting his horse at leaps that no man in his senses would have attempted. I kept the high road, and we had thus ridden about half an hour, perhaps, when a bright flame about a mile distant, as the crow flies, shot suddenly forth, strongly relieved against a mass of dark wood just beyond it. I knew it to be Dutton's house, even without the confirmation given by the frenzied shout which at the same moment arose on my left hand. It was from Dutton. His horse had been *stabed*, in an effort to clear a high fence, as he was hurrying desperately along on foot. I tried to make him hear me, or to reach him, but found I could do neither; his own wild cries and imprecations drowned my voice, and there were impassable fences between the high road and the fields across which he madly hasted.

The flames were swift this time, and defied the efforts of the servants and husbandmen who had come to the rescue, to stay, much less to quell them. Eagerly as I rode, Dutton arrived before the blazing pile at nearly the same moment as myself, and even as he fiercely struggled with two or three men, who strove by main force to prevent him from rushing into the flames, only to meet with certain death, the roof and floor of the building fell in with a sudden crash. He believed that all was over with the child, and again hurling forth the wild despairing cry I had twice before heard that evening, he fell down, as if smitten by lightning, upon the hard frosty road.

It was many days ere the unhappy, sinful man recovered his senses; many weeks before he was restored to his accustomed health. Very cautiously had the intelligence been communicated to him that Annie had not met the terrible fate, the image of which had incessantly pursued him through his fevered dreams. He was a deeply grateful, and, I believe, a penitent and altogether changed man.

He purchased, through my agency, a valuable farm in a distant county, in order to be out of the way, not only of Hamblin, on whom he settled two hundred a year, but of others, myself included, who knew or suspected him of the foul intention he had conceived against his son-in-law, and which, but for Mrs. Rivers, would, on the last occasion, have been, in all probability, successful, so cunningly had the evidences of circumstances been devised. "I have been," said James Dutton to me at the last interview I had with him, "all my life an overweening self-confident fool. At Romford, I boasted to you that my children should ally themselves with the landed gentry of the country, and see the result! The future, please God, shall find me in my duty—mindful only of that, and content, while so acting, with whatever shall befall me of mine fortune."

Dutton continues to prosper in the world; Hamblin died several years ago of delirium tremens; and Annie, I hear, *will*, in all probability, marry into the squiracrhy of the country. All this is not, perhaps, what is called poetical justice, but my experience has been with the actual, not the ideal world.

A favorite setter dog, belonging to the Hon. Henry Clay, it is said, followed him to Washington last winter, and on the death of his master kept close to his remains, but on reaching Philadelphia last Friday was chained up at the American House, and unfortunately was not allowed to follow his master. Mr. Clay's remains were taken on to Lexington. Since then he has been apparently much depressed, and is very fretful. It is proposed to send him on to Ashland.

DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 68 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING!
From and after this date the following rates of charges, payeuble at the office in cash, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged at one cent each day.
A liberal monthly account will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was larger when it was sold the month of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the sultriness of last and October 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1852

The List of Letters will appear in to-morrow's Crescent as usual.

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

New Orleans in Summer.

Now that we are in the midst of summer, and the city is comparatively quiet, we have leisure to reflect upon the condition of the large number of our citizens who have left us in search of pleasure and cool places at the North, and who are sweltering in the different fashionable watering places, while the permanent residents of NewOrleans are enjoying cool breezes and a most delightful atmosphere at home. The habit of going North, and remaining a great portion of the year seems to have become so fixed with a large share of our population, that the beauties of our own climate are entirely overlooked, and a far greater degree of heat is endured without a murmur than is ever experienced here. The custom is one which has ever proved a serious drawback to the fifty of NewOrleans, and one which, though still tenaciously adhered to, will at no distant day cease to be an imperial mandate of fashion. If there be any difference in the season, NewOrleans is more pleasant in summer than in winter, and we have no hesitation in saying that there is no Northern city which at this time enjoys a more genial and delightful atmosphere than we do. The temperature is regular, and while the heat in the middle of the day is not more, if it is even as excessive as it is at the North, our evenings are made pleasant by the pleasant breezes which come to us from the Gulf, and the sultry nights so oppressive and disagreeable in NewYork and Boston are here unknown.

The terrible mortality which is supposed to prevail here in summer, is another bugbear which is generally credited at the North, and which actually frightens away large numbers of our citizens who have resided here during the winter seasons, nearly all their lives. To say that this impression, which is so general throughout the United States, is a bugbear, is but a mild refutation of the slander, and one which facts will sustain. While cholera and other fatal maladies are prevailing to a great extent in many of the Northern towns and cities, New Orleans, as our bills of mortality will show, is, from any general disease, and our sanitary condition will compare favorably with that of any city in the Union. Under these circumstances, we are at a loss to know why our city is dreaded as a charnal house in summer.

As we write, we are enjoying a delicious breeze which steals in through the windows, and which, we doubt not, would be most welcome to some of our wandering friends, who are vainly seeking comfort at northern watering places. If you wish to get cool and enjoy yourselves, come home. We know of no more delightful place than New Orleans.

HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE. By Ben Casseday, Esq., Louisville: Hull and Brother, Publishers.

We notice in our western exchanges that this interesting and valuable work, which has been looked for with so much avidity, is nearly through the press. The extracts from it which have been published, are extremely interesting, and, from our knowledge of its author, we anticipate no little pleasure in its perusal. Mr. Casseday enters upon the discharge of his duties, with a mind full of his subject. To him it has evidently been a "labor of love," and will add materially to his well established reputation as a graceful and polished writer. We know of but few men as capable as himself of doing ample justice to such a work. Born on the soil of his labors; associating daily with those whose names have been linked with the fortunes of the beautiful commercial emporium of Kentucky; familiar from boyhood with the tales and legends which have rendered that section of "*the dark and bloody ground*," more interesting, if possible, than any other, he brings to his task an industry and energy which will permit no details to escape him which can possibly add interest to his work.

From what we have learned regarding it, we gather that it is a consecutive history of Louisville—and merely a statistical detail—containing beside much other interesting matter, an account of its first settlement—thrilling adventures with the Indians—sketches of the lives of the early settlers—the full history of Mike Fink, and the most prominent pioneers—the history of barge and steamboat navigation—full and graphic descriptions of the great earthquakes of 1811—the settlement of Indian Island, with an account of the brief and romantic monarchy established therein, etc., etc. In fact, every thing of interest connected with the early history, rise and progress of the "Falls City."

We trust that the publishers will favor our city with an early supply of this work, for which we can promise a popularity commensurate with its high merits.

We are indebted to Mr. T. L. White, No. 68 Canal street, for his courtesy.

THE MAIL.—As an item of great importance, we announce that the Eastern Mail came through yesterday as late as due. An extra should have been issued.

Mrs. Howard, the talented actress, is about to leave St. Louis, to play an engagement at Bates's Theatre in Louisville.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY—*Mr. Crittenden*—The NewYork Herald publishes the following dispatch from Washington:

Mr. Bell having declined, as I telegraphed you on Sunday, (colonel Chambers, of Md., (for many years United States Senator) it is said, has been offered the Navy Department. I learn, from a source which ought to be well informed, that Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, is going to England in October, in place of Mr. Lawrence, who has resigned.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The House of Representatives on the 9th inst. took up the bill amendatory of the law passed March 3, 1851, to reduce and modify the rates of postage, and adopted the amendments of the Committee on the Postoffice. The bill as passed enacts a uniform mode in levying newspaper postage.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—*Mr.* Alexander Jones, of NewYork, has published a full history of the Magnetic Telegraph which contains many of the valuable suggestions and interesting facts. He thinks the project of connecting this country with all the cities of Europe by means of the telegraph, is perfectly feasible, by extending the lines to the Pacific, and thence north across Behring's Straits into Russia. This Strait is only thirty miles wide with an average depth of six fathoms water.

FLORIDA CROPS.—The Tallahassee Floridian says the crops in Middle Florida, of all kinds, are more than ordinarily promising.

AGROUND.—On the 8th inst., the steamer Tuscumbia was still aground at Hat Island.

DROUTH.—The streams in Minnesota are said to be nearly dry. The upper Mississippi is falling rapidly, and the St. Louis papers anticipate a season of very low water at that point.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier gives some further particulars of the terrible conflagration which commenced in Montreal on the 8th instant. It commenced at the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catharine streets, and advices up to Friday morning, the 10th, say it was still raging. Cornwall's Terrace, the Bishop's Church and Palace, the Market, Cattle Market, Hospital, Military Barracks, Donnegan's Hotel, the Hospital, Theatre, and Dalhousie Square comprising about three hundred buildings more, were all in ashes.

Mr. WEBSTER'S SENTIMENTS.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier says: "Mr. Webster had a conversation in NewYork, on Thursday, with Mr. Tallmadge, in which he deprecated, it is said, the further use of his name in connection with the Presidency, and avowed himself for the whig ticket."

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.—Let not the hungry and the thirsty forget the shades to-day. A fine lunch will be spread at half-past ten o'clock.

Arrival of the Falcon.

The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Rogers, arrived last evening, from NewYork on the 4th and Key West the 11th instant. Lieut. Rogers reports that Capt. McGowan chartered the sloop Mary & William, and dispatched her to this port with twenty of the Philadelphia passengers and the mails on the 10th instant. Captain Rogers kept a look out for her during his passage over from Key West, but saw nothing of the sloop, being in hopes of falling in with her and bringing her into port. The remaining passengers of the Philadelphia, except eight, were left at Key West; the eight, with the Surgeon, remained on Sand Key. A passage was offered to all who wished to come to NewOrleans.

The following persons from the Philadelphia came on the Falcon: Mrs. Nelson and daughter, J. P. Catram, J. Hutchison, S. Thomas, T. T. Murphy, Jos. Waters, J. G. Waters, H. Harrill, C. O. Harrill, M. Murphy, J. J. Pall, about 130 were going to New York in the Philadelphia, and about fifteen not sufficiently recovered to leave will be taken off by the regular steamers touching at Key West. The Cholera has entirely disappeared for some days, the few cases were doing well.

The steamer Alabama arrived at Key West on the 10th inst. from this port. The Falcon brings the following amount of specie from the Philadelphia: Louisiana State Bank $53,743; Warnaken & Kirkhoff $3650; Adams & Co. $5945. Total $63,418.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—By arrivals at New Bedford, we have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to *May* 7. The sixth regiment had had a sharp encounter with a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were finally routed, with a large number killed. Andrea Bochnia, a leading Hottentot, has been indicted, and is to be tried, for high treason.

Gov. Cathcart had been thrown from his horse and badly injured, but was recovering, and intended to lead a force of 1000 men in the enemy's country.

Sandilki, the chief Kaffir rebel, had again sued for peace, but Governor Cathcart replied that he would make no peace with the Kaffirs this side of the river Kei, and there appears to be no doubt that it is the intention to drive the Kaffirs into Central Africa, and annex their lands to the English colony.

FROM LIBERIA.—Attempts had been made to revive the slave-trade at the Gallenas, and two Spaniards were on shore collecting slaves, which were sent to the Sherbo as fast as collected, in order to be shipped on board three vessels off the coast.

A treaty of Amity and Commerce had been concluded between Liberia and the French Republic.

The people of Cape Palmas are in earnest in their wishes for annexation to Liberia. The project is not favored by the Republic.

President Roberts took passage for Sierra Leone on the 8th of May, proposing to extend his visit to the Island of Madeira, on account of his health.

A company of merchants in Monrovia, have agreed upon a plan to import merchandise from England and the United States. One of the company is about going to the United States, and another to England to make the necessary arrangements.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The latest advices from St. Johns, Newfoundland, report the existence of strong party feelings. Gen. L. Marchant prorogued the Legislature with an insulting and ill-timed speech, which excited the sneers and derision of the audience. The press generally manifest great indignation, and his Excellency's effigy has been carried through the streets hanging by the neck, accompanied with the music of the Dead March.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Union publishes an extract from a letter from a member of Ellsworth's company, which left that city in *May* last for California. The letter was written in the Indian country near Fort Kearney. The train met several roving bands of Indians, but as the company made a pretty good show of rifles they were not molested. The reports of the dreadful ravages of cholera among the emigrants are confirmed, for two or three days in succession from fifteen to twenty newly made graves were passed.

A train in which were twenty-five persons, who started several days ahead of Ellsworth, were reported to be missing, and fears were entertained that they had been robbed and murdered by Indians.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The National Intelligencer which started the report that the French Minister, M. de Sartiges had been recalled, positively contradicts the rumor.

MORE RAILROAD LOANS IN EUROPE.—The Central Michigan Railroad Company have borrowed, at par, $500,000 on their bonds having twenty years to run, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, the interest and principal both payable in London, in sterling. These are favorable terms. The success of this negotiation has advanced its stock two per cent. The other loan made in London is for the Erie Railroad Company. Its amount is $2,500,000 on the bonds of the Company, having fifteen years to run, and bearing 6 per cent. interest; which, with the principal, is payable in sterling at London. This loan was taken at 97 to 98 per cent.

DEPARTURE OF U. S. TROOPS.—Eight companies of the 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, numbering 700 men, under the command of Lt. Col. Bonneville, embarked at New York, on the 8th inst., in the steamer Ohio, for California. Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Collins, and Mrs. Slaughter whose husbands are officers of the regiment, sailed with them. The other two companies of the Regiment under the command of Major Kains, will leave in the U. S. storeship Fredonia, to sail around the Horn, as soon as they are filled up to the number of 84 each.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Bainbridge, commander Manning, arrived at Monrovia on the 14th May, from a cruise to the leeward, and the U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, commander Lardner, on the 24th of April, from the windward.

The United States frigate Cumberland, commander Stringham, arrived at Gibraltar, on the 8th of June, in twenty-one days from Boston, and sailed on the 10th for the Mediterranean.

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.—A convention of spiritualists assembled at Cleveland on the 8th instant, but from some cause, no eminent member of the new school who had been invited was present. A Mr. Finney, who pretended to be under the control of the spirits, (the kind is not mentioned,) delivered an address of mingled English and Choctaw, attacking all the religious creeds of the day. Some of the female mediums, whenever any strong sentiment was uttered, responded vigorously in Choctaw, and gave the affair considerable spirit. No investigations were allowed. This is evidently a great country.

PROGRESS OF MR. CLAY'S REMAINS.—The remains of Mr. Clay arrived at Buffalo on the evening of the 6th, and were escorted by a large torch-light procession to the wharf, amid the firing of minute guns, the tolling of bells, etc. The body arrived at Cleveland on the steamer Buckeye State, at noon on the 7th, and was met at the wharf by committees from Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Kentucky. The whole city was hung in mourning, bells tolled, and every mark of respect shown.

A MAYOR ARRESTED.—The Mobile Tribune makes the following announcement: "The Hon. Joseph Semwell, Mayor of the city, was arrested yesterday on the charge of being accessory to the shooting, some days ago, of Mr. Sheriff Hutchison, by Jerry Sullivan. He gave the required security for his appearance before the City Court now in session.

THE CHOLERA AT JACKSON, MISSOURI.—A letter from Jackson, Mo., dated the 29th ult., says that up to that time 49 citizens of that town had died of cholera. Among the victims to the disease is Dr. Dennison, who had been treating it with great success, but was attacked himself while returning from a visit to a patient, and was found lying under a tree nearly dead.

A COLLAPSE.—Mons. Poitin, who was to make a balloon ascension at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 5th inst., met with a mishap which spoiled the whole affair. The balloon, after being loosed from its moorings, was carried over by the wind and came in contact with the eaves of a house, by which the fabric was split from top to bottom. It is said that ten thousand persons assembled to witness the ascent, and their disappointment was immense.

A FAILURE.—At Wilmington, Del., on the 5th instant, a Mr. Passey made an attempt to go up with a balloon, but it was a clear case of no go. He was too heavy, and the balloon refused to budge. The crowd became indignant, and threatened violence, when Capt. J. P. Robinson, of Wilmington, volunteered to make the ascension. He was lashed to the balloon with cords and went up, dangling in the air. He descended about three miles from the place, uninjured.

A MOTLEY ASSEMBLAGE.—At South Abington, Mass., on the 5th instant, a large number of the young people from the adjacent towns had assembled in a large grove, with the intention of celebrating the national anniversary, by feasting, dancing, singing, and love-making, when, all of a sudden—lo! and behold—down came several car loads of black and white abolitionists from Boston, who landed, and, after paying their compliments to the village lads and lasses, organized a meeting by appointing a negro to the office of chairman. Edward Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Abbey Kelly, and others, then went to work, demolished the constitution, killed off Daniel Webster, Kossuth, and a large number of other distinguished individuals, without the least show of mercy. Edward Quincy said that the Fourth of July, '76, was a glorious idea, but that it was a great humbug now, and that we would have been much better off under the British sceptre.

HUNGARY.—A letter from Vienna, of the 14th instant, says:

"Gorgey's revelations have done the work of time in removing the scales from the eyes of many devout believers in Kossuth. Certain indiscretions of his, in England and America which argue personal vanity and a love of applause rather than a love of country, had already come to the knowledge of the people at home; consequently, where faith was weak, it has been destroyed altogether; where strong, it has been shaken. Gorgey's work, though a forbidden book, has found its way into the country, through reviews or otherwise, and the reaction in his favor is manifest in Hungary. It is generally believed there that he has been sent to the fortress of Kufstein, to atone for having written so freely. I have made inquiries on the subject, and am assured that there is not a word of truth in the rumor. On the contrary, Gorgey is still a prisoner at large in Klagenfurth, and nothing has happened to him on account of his book."

THE ACCIDENT AT STATEN ISLAND.—It has already been announced by telegraph that a terrible accident occurred at one of the Staten Island ferry landings, on the 5th inst. The NewYork papers which came yesterday contain full particulars.

It appears the steamer Hunchback, one of the Staten Island ferry boats, had just arrived at Vanderbilt's wharf, with about 1500 passengers, and that 300 persons, who were standing on the wharf, waiting for a passage to New York, insisted upon passing on to the floating bridge attached to which the boats stop, that they might reach the end of the wharf, and threatened to break down the gate unless it was raised. It was finally raised, and the crowd passed on to the float.

This float was about 20 feet long and 12 to 15 feet wide, and was sustained by chain-pulleys, designed to raise or lower the bridge at different states of the tide, to accommodate the boats landing at it. When the throng discharged itself upon the float, already sufficiently loaded, the chain gave way and precipitated the larger proportion of those upon the bridge into the water. Some accounts say 100, and some say not less than 200, went in.

A few were immediately taken out, many of them more or less injured. The pit was completely filled up with the bodies piled upon each other, men, women and children, all struggling for life, and tortured by the weight resting upon their bodies or limbs. The shrieks and groans from the victims below were hardly more appalling than that which came from the bosoms of parents and brothers and sisters and children on the wharf, agonized with doubt lest some of their own circle were among the perishing.

Seventeen dead bodies had been recovered, and it is thought a still larger number lost their lives. Mr. Greene, one of the editors of the Herald, and his sister, were among those who were precipitated into the water. Miss G. was taken out insensible, but by prompt measures was fortunately restored. Mr. G. was considerably bruised, but not seriously injured.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FIFTH.—The number of accidents attending the celebrations on the 5th in the Northern cities is unprecedented, and a large portion of them were the result of gross carelessness. At NewYork, during Sunday and Monday, there were no less than twenty-five fires in the city, originating generally from fire-crackers. The loss in any one case was not serious. A large number of accidents also occurred. A boy named Wm. Moore, in firing at a fence, killed a daughter of Mrs. Ledwith, aged six years. James H. Barclay was shot in the arm with wadding while walking up Broadway with his wife. Edward Moore, a sailor, was seriously injured by the explosion of a cannon, and Edward Lloyd and Philip Lannon, by the discharge of pistols. A young man named Jones had his arm torn from his body, and Thomas Warrington lost a hand by the bursting of a pistol. A large number of other accidents, not of a very serious nature, occurred; and several riots and rows are recorded among the doings of the day. At Exeter, N. H., a cannon exploded, wounding four men, two of whom were not expected to survive. George Snovill was killed near Boston by the explosion of an anvil which he was firing. At Hennikor, N. H., George R. Davis was killed instantly by the explosion of a cannon.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The Massachusetts Freesoil Convention assembled at Worcester on the 6th inst. Report has it that 3000 persons were present. A long series of resolutions were adopted, approving of the National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh; declaring Mr. Hale the first, and Senator Chase the second choice for the Presidency; adopting Kossuth's intervention doctrines; in favor of internal improvements by Congress; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and an immediate repeal of the fugitive slave law; denouncing slavery, and the democratic and whig parties; declaring the freesoil party as the party of the Union, constitutional law, of freedom and progress, and opposed to sectionalism, secession or disunion. Letters were read from a large number of leading abolitionists at Washington and elsewhere, denouncing the whig and democratic platforms, and recommending a third ticket.

DETERMINED TO KILL HIM.—We mentioned some time since that Mr. Leagus, of Baltimore, shot at and severely wounded a young man named Creamer, who had seduced his daughter. A few days since Mr. L., being a short distance in the country with his family, encountered Creamer again. He ran into a house, procured a loaded gun, which he leveled at Mr. C., and was in the act of firing, when a lady rushed up to him and threw up the piece in time to prevent the fatal consequences which would have followed. It appears that if Mr. Creamer wishes to prolong his life, he had better change his residence.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—The St. Louis Union says that the belief in the immaterial character of these manifestations is gaining ground so rapidly in that city that ridicule has ceased to be the proper mode of dealing with the delusion. The Union thinks it time that searching investigations should be made by scientific men, in order that the true source of the rappings may be discovered. A lecture is to be delivered in St. Louis by Mr. Bland, at which the Misses Fox will be present in order to have their claims thoroughly tested.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Our northern exchanges are mostly made up of descriptions of the celebrations of the 5th—the accidents, incidents, etc. The display in most of the northern cities was on a grand scale. The St. Tammany Society of NewYork, had a spirited celebration. An oration was delivered by John C. Mather, Esq., John Van Buren made an eloquent and happy speech, and was followed by Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, Col. Crockett, (a son of David Crockett,) of Tennessee, Senator Downs, of Louisiana, and Mr. Wells, of New Hampshire.

A SAM PATCH LEAP.—On the 5th instant, an emulator of the fame and fate of Sam Patch, jumped from the High Bridge (over Harlem River, NewYork) into the water below—a distance of 105 feet—greatly to the entertainment of several hundred persons, who had been attracted thither to witness the feat. He was apparently uninjured, and swam ashore.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—A dispatch from Philadelphia dated the 7th says: The Native American party are firing a salute of 100 guns to-night, in honor of the nominations of Webster and Washington. Mr. Webster passed through the city this afternoon, and the nomination was tendered him. It is reported that he said he would stand the fire.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.—On the 6th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Chippewa, the citizens of Concord held a large and enthusiastic meeting, although but one day's notice had been given, to ratify the nomination of Gen. Scott. Eloquent addresses were delivered by a large number of distinguished gentlemen.

A RELIC OF PAST DATE.—In the Hall of Independence, in Philadelphia, a settee has been placed by a citizen, which was made out of the pew of General Washington, in Christ Church, in that city. The back has been painted red, white and blue. In the centre are the following words—"Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and Bishop White, sat on this bench."

ROW AT A WEDDING PARTY.—A large wedding party gathered at a house in Roosevelt street, NewYork, on Monday evening, the 5th inst., when a portion of them attempted to prevent the marriage. A desperate row ensued, during which James Lynch and Patrick Loverty were dangerously stabbed. Four arrests were made.

ANOTHER INCREDIBLE ATTEMPT.—An attempt was made at an early hour on the morning of the 8th inst., to set fire to the cabinet shop of G. W. Conn, in Savannah. The villains seem determined to burn that city down, and it is singular that none of them have as yet been detected.

EXPLOSION.—A cannon which was being fired in Pine street, St. Louis, on the 5th, exploded, one of the pieces going through a door of Bates' Theatre and another entering the Empire Saloon adjoining. A gentleman in the latter place narrowly escaped being hit.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—Her majesty the Queen has disapproved the liquor law passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, on the Maine pattern, on the ground that its provisions are a violation of the liberty of the subject.

RAILWAY BRIDGE BURNED.—The new bridge of the New Haven and NewLondon Railway Company, near New London, was entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 5th inst., after the passage of an excursion train to NewLondon.

MURDER IN PITTSBURGH.—On the 6th inst. Saml Mitchell, formerly a turnkey in the county prison of Pittsburgh, while walking along Water street, was attacked by three men and stabbed to the heart. Two arrests have been made.

BRIG URIAH.—At Pensacola on Friday last, the brig Nebo, of Baltimore, Capt. Parrott, was capsized during a gale. She had just taken out her ballast, and was ready to load with lumber. She will probably be raised.

"MORRAIN."—This disease is prevailing to a great extent among the cattle in the vicinity of Memphis, and they are dying off by scores. Some planters have lost as many as seventy head in a few days.

THE RED WEEVIL.—The Ohio Statesman says that this insect is making sad havoc among the wheat fields in that vicinity. In some instances, entire fields have been destroyed.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The 7th Regiment of the New York National Guard, on the evening of the 5th instant, proceeded to NewHaven, where it was to go into encampment for a week.

IMMIGRANTS AT ST. LOUIS.—The number of immigrants landed at quarantine at St. Louis, during the year ending on the 30th ult., was 17,706, of which number 69 were buried on the island.

FIGHT AT HOBOKEN.—A serious fight occurred at Hoboken, opposite NewYork, on the 9th instant, between two parties of white and colored waiters. One of the latter was killed.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA.—The steamer Niagara sailed from Boston on the 7th inst., with seventy passengers and $25,000 in specie.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—Martin Van Buren, in a letter to the NewYork Tammany Society, on the occasion of their celebration on the 5th, comes out for Pierce and King.

Further News by the Canada.

ENGLAND.

The lovers of scandal have had a highly seasoned dish set before them this week, in the trial of a libel suit brought by the notorious Dr. Achilli against the no less celebrated Dr. Newman. The former is an apostate from Romanism, and the latter from Protestantism. Achilli was charged with many acts of seduction and debauchery; time and place being proven to by his alleged victims. He, on the other hand, made oath that he never saw any of the women in his life. A remarkable feature in the case was the introduction in the evidence of copies of proceedings against Achilli before the Inquisition, it being the first time since the Reformation that the records of that tribunal had been introduced into English courts of law. The pleadings on both sides were noticeable for ability; and after three days of intense interest on the part of the public, the jury brought in a verdict of libel proven on charge the 16th. (a point of slight importance,) and not proven on all the extraordinary charges above alluded to."

In a few days the new screw schooner Isabel, which has been fitted out by Lady Franklin, assisted by the Geographical Society, and placed under the command of Capt. Inglesfield, will sail on another search for Sir John Franklin, through Jones and Smith Sound, Baffin's Bay.

Lord Derby has announced that a treasury order is about to be issued, prohibiting the mixture of sacchary with coffee, but permitting the sale of sacchary separately.

At a meeting of Buenos Ayrean bondholders, resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the faith of the republic, and suggesting the advisement to avail itself of the guano found off the coast of Patagonia, as a source of revenue to liquidate her debt.

On Monday afternoon the new Cunard steamer Arabia, originally the Persia, was launched from R. Steele Sons's building yard at Greenock. She is 2,402 tons burden, with engines of the side lever class, of 800 horse power, but working up to 1000.

The ship Windermere had arrived from Hobart Town, Australia, with 2,200 lbs in gold. She brings no later news. The Government had chartered the American ship Theodorus, at Liverpool, to carry emigrants to Australia.

Messrs. Dixon Walne & Co.'s liabilities are estimated at £200,000, chiefly in the Baltic trade.

The Porte of Salonica, has bringing forward J. C. Bruce, a younger brother of Lord Elgin, for Parliament.

Maile. Wagner has made up her quarrel with Mr. Lumley, the manager of the Italian opera, and has left England.

It is said that the Pacha of Egypt had arrived in London from Paris.

FRANCE.

The Legislature still continues to rebel against the President's dictations, and the funds have been affected in consequence.

No mention is made of a sea fight having taken place off Para, as reported recently in some American papers.

The Emperor of Brazil has invited sixty Sisters of Charity to minister in the Brazilian hospitals. A number of the Sisters had were about to embark for Rio.

Letters from Toulouse represent the crops to have been much damaged in that district by a storm of hail, which occurred on the 18th ult.

The inundation heretofore reported still continued, and several bridges had been swept away in Saone.

Two hundred and fifty more political prisoners had arrived at Havre for shipment to the colonies. The firs detachment arrived at Cayenne on the 10th May.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Diet have been summoned to assemble on the 5th of July.

PRUSSIA.

The meeting of the Zollverein Congress was held on Monday, the 31st. No material progress has been made since breaking off negotiations with Austria. It is already stated that Austria has abandoned her demands.

ALGERIA.

A dispatch from Constantinople to Paris announces that the recent insurrection had been put down, and the Arabs had sued for peace.

TURKEY.

Rumors are prevalent of an attempt being made by the Russian party to oust the ministers.

INDIA.

The East India mail arrived at Marseilles.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste brings Bombay dated to the 23d of May, but nothing later from Rangoon. The troops would probably remain there until the rainy season was over, when, if the war was not ended, additional force would be sent. Nisam is said to have ceded part of his territory to the British, in payment of his debts.

An extensive secret organization of Thugs had been discovered in Punjaub. Five hundred arrests had been made, and 120 now in prison, have confessed their numerous murders.

Congressional.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, July 6, 1852.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report by the Secretary of State, upon the subject of a classification of the clerks in the Department.

Also a report by the Secretary of the Treasury of the sums paid for printing and binding for that department since 1840.

Mr. Pratt presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, urging upon Congress to make compensation to the representatives of Baron de Kalb, for the services of their ancestor.

Mr. Clemens gave notice of a joint resolution for the election of a public printer.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, referring to a select committee the charges filed against the commissioner to run the Mexican boundary was taken up.

Mr. W. then addressed the Senate in defence of his conduct while commissioner, and in reply to a speech by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, on March, 1851, in the Senate.

The subject was then postponed.

After passing several private bills the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Houston, it was resolved that until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock, A. M.

And it was further resolved that all debate on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Bill shall cease tomorrow, at 12 o'clock.

The House took up the bill granting the right of way and a donation of the public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in Alabama; and laid it upon the table—yeas 80 nays 37.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads, reported back, with amendments, the bill to amend the act to reduce and modify the rates of postage, approved March, 1851; and its further consideration was postponed until Thursday next.

Several other reports were made; one of which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of