Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, August 4, 1855.

Food Monopoly at Faneuil Hall Market—The Sewerage of Boston—Medical Missionary for the Nestorians—The Population of Boston—Mr. Willington—The Potato Rot—Dismissal of Catholic Teachers—Drunkards—New Proposition from the Temperance Men Relative to Trial by Jury—The Know Nothing State Council—Dissatisfied Democrats—The Democratic Nomination for Governor and the Maine Law—The Anti-Maine Law Movement.

Many people are coming to the conclusion, in Boston, that one reason why provisions are so high is to be found in the monopolizing character of the system pursued by the occupants of Faneuil Hall Market, who are neither more nor less than the enemies of the people, not a few of whom they cause to be half-starved. The market has entirely departed from its original character, and does now exactly what it was established to prevent others from doing. It was founded in order that it might secure the benefits of the retail system to our citizens, and now it has become a wholesale concern, and unites with certain country producers to get the control of all kinds of meats, fruits and vegetables. The plenteousness of the season has no effect on prices when men thus act. The idea of getting rid of the concern finds more and more favor, as people become convinced that the market is a nuisance. What we want is free trade, and before a great while we shall have it, unless we are fools.

An evening paper states that the sewerage of Boston amounts to seventy miles, and that it cost several millions of dollars. The present annual cost is from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars. Some of the sewers are so large as to admit of full grown men passing through them. Near tidewater enormous rats get into the sewers, and to defend themselves against whose attacks the explorers of these interesting regions arm themselves with clubs. Until 1823, the town or city government had nothing to do with making sewers. Citizens used to combine for their construction. The sewers are kept clean by the liberal use of Cochituate water, and this is one of the chief reasons why the general health of Boston is so good.

Among the passengers by the Canada, for Liverpool, were Dr. Abbe and wife, who are bound for the Nestorian country, in Kurdistan. Dr. Abbe is medical missionary of the American Board. He is a native of Boston, and Mrs. Abbe was formerly Miss Nye, of North Fairhaven. They will proceed to their destination via Constantinople and Trebizond, and will have a chance to get a look or two at the rough gentlemen who are settling the destinies of the world in Europe and Asia.

General Wilson has achieved what is considered a strong proof of notoriety; he has got into the shop windows—that is, he is looking out of them. His "picter," daguerreotyped by Whipple, has been lithographed, and is a very good likeness.

Mr. Willington, who has so long and ably edited the Charleston *Courier*, is spending the warm weather at Philips's Beach, in Lynn. He is suffering from cataracts, and will undergo an operation for their removal.

A large quantity of unclaimed goods was sold, by auction, at the Worcester railroad station house, on Thursday. The most important article, one of leather, and valued at $1,600, was marked "T. H. Pierce, New York."

The census of Boston, it is now said, will foot up 160,000, showing an increase of about 23,000 in five years.

Two Catholic female teachers of public schools in Lowell have been dismissed by the committee. Their chools are said to have been equal to any in that city.

The everlasting potatoe rot has made its appearance on some farms in the towns of Tisbury and Chilmark, on Martha's Vineyard.

The number of drunkards brought before our lowe courts continues to be as great as ever. The new law is at an absolute stand in Boston. The police seem to care very little about it. It is proposed, by some of its friends, that persons charged with violations of the law in Suffolk county shall be tried in some one of the neighboring counties, say Middlesex or Norfolk, or Essex. As a law already exists allowing convicts, charged with crimes committed in the State prison, to be tried in either Middlesex or Suffolk, they say that a precedent for the law they demand exists. But what would they say if it were proposed to have persons charged with violations of the fugitive slave law in Massachusetts tried in New York or Pennsylvania? They would then be very eloquent on the theme of juries of the vicinage.

The meeting of the Know Nothing State Council on the 7th, is not intended, as some seem to think it is, to nominate candidates for State officers. It is a [illegible]ar meeting of that body; but what gives it im[illegible] the fact that it can, and probably will, postpone [illegible] or to forward or to prevent the fu[illegible] do something en[illegible] for the Order is to be [illegible]sion plan. A new constitu[illegible] under [illegible] acted on—one that shall give it a [illegible], and tend to remove some of the scruples against joining it that have had weight with not a few minds. The Know Nothing nominations will not be made for some time to come. Last year they were not made until about October had about half expired, and it is not likely that they will be made at an earlier date this year.

Some vigorous and dissatisfied gentlemen in the democratic party are said to be engaged in a movement that will make some sport, if it shall be persevered in, and they carry out their threats. They are getting up petitions for the removal of General Peaslee, Mr. Andros, Mr. Adams Bailey, (deputy collector,) Mr. Crocker, Mr. F. Webster, and a host of occupants of lesser offices, on the ground that they are not proscriptive enough. The President and Secretary of the Treasury will be a little amused. I take it, when they shall receive these petitions. It is understood to be the intention of the petitioners to get their request endorsed by the democratic State convention, which will meet a month hence. Their attempt will make that body's proceedings lively and interesting; but that it will comply with their exceedingly modest request, I am not prepared to believe. If there were nothing else to be brought against the administration than the character of most of its appointments here, it would have nothing to fear from its opponents. The discontented gentlemen are out of office and wish to get into it, and hence their grumbling and threatened action, which, should it come, will have the merit of affording some gratuitous fun to our public.

The movement to place Mr. Griswold at the head of the Massachusetts democracy is still going on, and bids fair to succeed. It is intended to put him up for the purpose of getting the support of the opponents of the liquor law, he having written a letter against that law, though if he were elected Governor he would humbug them as badly as they have been humbugged by others who endeavored to make it appear that they were "all right" on the question. A new democratic paper, just started in Springfield, states that Mr. Griswold did not vote for the liquor law of 1852, and that "the democratic wing of the coalition in the Senate of '52 voted unanimously against the law" with two exceptions. The man who would make such a statement as this must either be singularly indifferent to the truth, or singularly ignorant. The falsehood is based on a supposed difference between the law as it originally passed the Senate, and the law as it finally went into effect. Some democrats, in order that they might vote for a law that was imperatively demanded of them by their free soil allies, who had been in their turn coerced by a small but savage band of temperance fanatics, got up an amendment referring the law to the people. The law was based on principles utterly at war with those which are advocated by democrats and which the votes of the whole people could not have been made to harmonize with the democratic idea of self-government. The people have no more right to do what is wrong than the Legislature has. They are as much bound by the constitution and by principle as their representatives. To refer, therefore, a bad law to the people, as if they could legalize by their action that which is wrong in itself, is a piece of dishonesty and rank cowardice. The right of referring a law to the people is one thing, and the question of their voting for it making such law right is another thing. When the question came up in the Senate to order the bill to a third reading, which was the test question, if my memory is not at fault, every Senator but one was present, and voted—the absentee being Mr. Holloshe, of Hampden. There were thirty votes for the bill, and nine against it. Of these nine, seven were given by whigs, one by a free soiler, and one by a democrat; and the democrat was not Mr. Griswold, who voted for the bill, and also against certain amendments having for their object the rendering the law less harsh in its operations. That he voted for the bill because it contained the reference to the people clause, only proves him to have been as destitute of courage as he is of principle. If it were proper to pass such a law, there was no occasion to refer it to the people. If it were not proper to pass it, all the votes of all the people in the State would not have made its enactment right, constitutionally or morally. If the opponents of the Maine law choose to put up such a man for Governor, who voted away their rights because he wanted to get the free soil temperance votes when running for Congress, they would deserve to have a company of Neal Dow's guard to fire upon them with Minnie rifles. But they do not seem to think of nominating any such man. The idea of making a distinct nomination finds more favor in their eyes the more it is thought of. It is said that Mr. Lovejoy is ready to take their nomination, if they shall desire him to do so, and to stump the State, regularly discussing the Maine law, which is just the way to carry on the war. Hitherto the temperance men have had the talking all on their side, which has been a most decided advantage to them. It has been considered all but disgraceful for a person to say anything about the rights of men in connection with this subject. Whoever has ventured to say anything has been looked upon as an apologist for intemperance, or a defender of that vice, whereas the question does not relate to temperance and intemperance at all. It is purely a question of the right of a man to live without molestation so long as he shall do the duty of a good citizen. By placing the matter on the proper ground, Mr. Lovejoy will be sure to attract and command attention. His very boldness will help him and his cause. Men love that quality, even when they have no claims to it in their own persons. There will be no occasion to put up Mr. Griswold, or any other party hack, when the enemies of the liquor law have so much better a man of their own to place in nomination.

I frequently hear from Maine, and democrats from that State are all confident of the success of their party, the election of Judge Wells, and so forth. This would imply a very great revolution in the public mind, or else that the hunker whigs are about to serve Mr. Reed as the anti-slavery whigs served him last September. Then he was the candidate of the whole whig party—one-half of which deserted him, and went for Mr. Morrill. Now he is again the candidate of that party—what there is left of it—and his nominators act as if they all meant to vote for Judge Wells. Verily he must be incarnate—that reed shaken by the wind, mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. ALGOMA

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1855.

Know Nothings—Destruction of Crops by Grasshoppers—Operations of the Mint.

The Know Nothing Convention will meet early in August; and if that mysterious Order nominate a strong ticket, the Democratic party will be totally routed. The great struggle will be to secure the Legislature which is to elect a successor to Dr. Gwin in the U. S. Senate. Broderick's chances for that position are now considered better than those of any other man named. It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Gwin's chances are too remote to be taken into consideration. The Broderick party is avowedly anti-Pierce, and the repudiation of Gwin by the Convention, is equally a repudiation of the administration of Pierce.

Ex-Governor Foote, Bailie Peyton, and E. C. Marshall, are stumping the State, and expounding American principles. They have been received in the mountain towns with an enthusiasm which indicates that Know Nothingism has extended to the remotest parts of the State.

A movement has been set on foot to induce immigration to California, and a large sum of money has been subscribed to carry out that object. The increase of population during the last year has been very trifling, and the large real estate holders are becoming convinced that unless population is attracted here their property will soon be comparatively valueless.

The grasshoppers are committing great depredations in some parts of the State, devouring every green thing. Whole fields of corn and wheat have been destroyed, and the aggregate damage is almost incalculable.

Our mint is doing a large business. For the twenty-nine days ending Thursday evening, the deposits amounted to 163,217 ounces gold dust, and the coinage, principally in double eagles, $3,080,000. For the future there will be little gold dust exported. It will be sent forward in the shape of bars and coin. The miners having lost all confidence in the bankers, are depositing their earnings in the mint for safe keeping, and these deposits are accumulating rapidly. J.

Items from Kansas.

The *Squatter Sovereign* says:—We receive letters by nearly every mail asking our opinion as regards the security of slave property in Kansas Territory. We can truly answer that no territory in Uncle Sam's dominion can be found where the slave can be made more secure, or his work command a higher price. Kansas is adapted to slave labor, as all can testify who have experimented in the matter. Our slave population is gradually increasing by the arrival of emigrants and settlers from the slave States, who having an eye to making a fortune, have wisely concluded to secure a farm in kansas, and stock it well with valuable slaves. There are nearly one hundred slaves in this immediate neighborhood, and we have yet the first case of one's escaping to record. Situated as Missouri is, being surrounded by free States, we would advise the removal of negroes from the frontier counties to Kansas, where they are comparatively safe. Abolitionists too well know the character of the Kansas squatter to attempt to carry out the nefarious schemes of the under ground railroad companies.

The following is the protest of the free soil members of the Kansas Legislature:—

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kansas Territory, earnestly and emphatically protest against the action of this House in the adoption of the report of a majority of the Committee on Credentials, by which we are excluded from our seats, and disabled from the performance of a high public duty, imposed upon us by our constituents and the supreme law of the land.

We [illegible] against this action, because it is a gross and palpable violation of the organic act of the Territory, expelling from their seats persons declared by the Governor to have been duly elected, the only description of persons recognized by, or known to the organic act as members of the Legislature, and introducing persons of an entirely different description to fill their places, thus vitiating the legality of its existence, and depriving its enactments of any binding force or authority whatever.

We respectfully request, as an act of simple justice to us, by which our positions may be distinctly understood by the country and the world, that this our protest be entered upon the journals of this House.

Erastus D. Ladd, William Jesse,
Augustus Wrttles, A. J. Baker,
John Hutchinson.

The Leavenworth *Register* gives the following advice to emigrants:—

We hear of many persons who intend to come into our Territory the coming fall and winter, and many that intend coming next spring. We offer all good, law-abiding citizens an invitation to our Territory; there is land and room enough for all who wish to come.

We do not want fanatics, either from the North or South, East or West; we want business men with capital, farmers with cattle, horses and mules; enterprising young men, mechanics; especially brickmakers, plasterers, stone masons, coal heavers, iron masters, blacksmiths, in fact, all the branches of legitimate trade will find encouragement. Good citizens from East, West, North and South will be welcome among us; come from the South and bring your money, negroes, mules, and cattle; come from the North and come prepared with a hearty good will to take a hand in advancing the prosperity of Kansas; bring along your capital and machinery for manufacturing purposes; come from the East, (where the law is respected) and come prepared to live up to the principles of the Nebraska Kansas Bill: come prepared not to intermeddle with the affairs of your neighbors; come willing to abide by the laws and institutions made by the *ne populi*, and submit without a murmer to whatever cost may be given to the institution made by the people of Kansas.

Western people, upon that principle, will come; they are democratic enough to abide by, and live up to, whatever may be the settled principle or character of the institutions that may be adopted by the citizens of Kansas. The people are not as bad in Kansas as they have been represented to be; we are not without law and order and society here. Some foolish things have been said and done in Kansas, but that don't make it any the less a good country. Then, again, we say to all who wish to make a home in Kansas, now is the time to select it; the land is good, and timber may be had at such rates that it will not cost as much to make a farm in the prairie as it will in any timbered country; and when made in the prairie, you have a farm that is a farm—a farm that looks like and produces like a farm; and you then have no need to take the Lord's name in vain on account of roots and stumps—hence the purity of Christianity here over some other parts of the world.

There is a class of little busy-bodies in the world, who we think, would not like Kansas; here, when people quarrel they do it about some important matter, they don't waste their breath all day about sixpence; each one attends to his own business as much in our city, (and we thank God for it,) as in any part of the world we have ever seen. There is none of those little contemptible, professional bickerings, such as high minded gentlemen know so well how to loathe and despise; there is a degree of liberality among our citizens of all classes, and we feel proud of it. The opinions of men, if honestly expressed, are treated respectfully, whether they agree with those entertained by others upon any important question or not. We think all who mean well and come to Kansas expecting to find people intelligent and upright in their dealings, will be likely to fare well and be appreciated after they become acquainted and settle down among us. Then we say to all good citizens come on, and come prepared to live up to the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill and all will do well. To such as are otherwise disposed, we would say Kansas is a sickly country.

RAISING THE ATLANTIC.—Mr. Green, the submarine diver, has arrived in town, and is receiving by express a full equipment of sub-marine armor, which he intends to use in raising the Atlantic. Mr. Green has just returned from the Sandwich Islands, where he has had good success in finding treasures, which will enable him to undertake the task of raising the steamer Atlantic with his own means. He is confident he can succeed with his present apparatus, as he has been to the depth of 142 feet in salt water, and remained under one hour and a quarter.—*Buffalo Courier, Aug. 6*

Terrible Accident in Cincinnati.

FALLING OF THE STONE CORNICE OF THE NEW TRUST COMPANY BANK BUILDING—EIGHT MEN KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED—THE NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 8.]

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the greater part of a heavy stone cornice of the Trust Company's Bank building, on the corner of Main and Third streets, fell, killing seven men, who happened to be on the pavement below.

The following are the names of the persons killed:—Hudson B. Curtiss, superintendent of the building; Robert Cameron, contractor; John T. Chambers, Balser Waldan, Michael Donnehenn, James Gillan, and John Teinman.

The bodies were dug out from the ruins as speedily as possible, and laid on the pavement in front of the bank buildings, awaiting the arrival of the Coroner. While the mangled bodies remained there a number of females, who had relatives at work at the building, made their way through the crowd, and arriving at the dead bodies, lifted, with an expression of intense agony, the papers that had been hastily thrown over them, from the face of first one and then another.

On that very spot, covered hastily with newspapers, in the same manner, lay but a short time since the bodies of those who were killed by the giving way of the pavement from the weight of an iron safe.

Coroner Menzies, immediately on his arrival, had the dead removed to Chase's building, and from there they were delivered to their friends. They were so horribly mangled that it is impossible to describe fully their injuries.

Messrs. Cameron, Curtis and Waldon were sitting on a stone, or piece of timber, on the sidewalk, and engaged in conversation, at the time of the accident. The other three happened accidentally to be passing.

NOTICE OF THE DEAD.

H. B. Curtis, the superintendent of the building, lived on the west side of Elm street, near Seventh. He leaves a wife and three daughters, two of them grown. One of his daughters has been sick for sometime with consumption. She had been worse that morning, but as he left her after dinner, she said she felt that she should be better before he returned.

He was a man about 45 years of age—was a member of the Seventh street Congregational (Mr. Storrs') Church. Mr. Curtiss had lived in this city about twenty years—had been a partner of Mr. William Walter. He built the Roman Catholic Cathedral. At the time of his death he was a director of the House of Refuge. When his body was taken out of the ruins it was horribly mutilated, and was not for some time recognized. His skull was crushed and part of his brains remained in his hat.

Robert Cameron was a carpenter and master builder, and was contractor for the wood work of the building. He came to this city from Maryland about twenty-two years ago, and was one of our best builders. The House of Refuge was built by him, and he and his brother erected the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Fisher's,) on Fourth street. He lived on John street, north of Clark, and leaves a large family. He was about 47 years old. When first taken up he was still alive, and lived for three-fourths of an hour, but was unable to speak. There was a large wound in the left side of his head, and his left shoulder and breast were crushed.

John T. Chambers was also a carpenter and master builder, and lived on Ferry street. He leaves a wife and two daughters—one seven and the other nine years of age. The city buildings—the Eagle Engine house, the Pearl street market house, and the Western Engine house—were all built by him. Among other injuries we noticed that one side of his head was crushed and both his legs broken.

Mr. Chambers has recently repaired and put a new front to the building of Crafts J. Wright, on Fourth street, opposite the No. 3 Engine house. Some difficulty had arisen between him and Mr. Wright about the work, and he went down at that moment to get Mr. Curtis to act as an arbitrator in its adjustment.

Balser Waldon was of the firm of Waldon & Vance, proprietors of the steam saw mill and marine railway in Fulton. Mr. Waldon lived in Jamestown, Ky., where he had recently erected a fine house, and gathered around him many things to make life comfortable. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a large family. He was not dead when taken up and carried into E. M. Gregory & Co.'s banking house, but expired almost as soon as he arrived there.

Three men have been carried into that bank just in time to die, within the last year; one a laborer in the Trust Company Bank, who died from the effect of sunstroke, and the other one of the men injured by the breaking of the pavement in moving a safe, and to which we alluded above.

Mr. Waldon's body was horribly crushed from the breast down.

Michael Donnehenn was a laborer, and lived at No. 3 Baker street, between Vine and Walnut. He was not a married man, but leaves a mother, brother and sister. He was accidentally passing.

James Gillan came to the city the night previous, to see the Donnehenns, and was then visiting the curiosities and seeing the sights of Cincinnati, in company with Michael Donnehenn.

John Teinman, a laborer in the building; he was assistant to the stone cutter. He was on the projection when it fell, and is is supposed his weight started it. He fell from the top to the pavement, and was dreadfully mangled. He was taken to the hospital, and lived about three hours.

Wm. Grawson, a stone cutter, who resided on Richmond street, below Baymiller, a man of family.

THE WOUNDED.

J. V. Burton, of the firm of Burton & Conway, resident on Park street.

A German, whose name we did not procure, was severely injured, and taken away by his friends to some point unknown to us.

Dr. Schmidt, of the German *Republican* newspaper, was struck on the head by a small fragment of stone and slightly injured.

Mr. Ahlering, of the firm of Ahlering & Brummel, made a very narrow escape, and in the confusion lost his bank book, with which he was proceeding to make a deposit.

A boy in the employ of W. W. Cones & Co., bankers, was slightly hurt by a flying fragment of stone.

A boy was passing at the moment of the calamity, carrying a basket of glass. The basket and contents were found crushed amid the stones, but though diligent search was made, nothing could be learned regarding the boy, and it is presumed that by some miraculous means he escaped.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, August 8.]

Curtis, Cameron and Walden, were conversing on the sidewalk at the moment they met their death. Donheen and Gillan were passing along the sidewalk. A brother of Donheen was on the opposite side of Third street, and saw his relative and friend, Gillen, crushed. They saw the mass of stone descending, and strove to make their escape, but the ruin was too swift. Tynmann, who died at the hospital, was engaged on the cornice, and was the only person who fell with the wreck. The two men engaged at the derrick, planted on the police, escaped by falling back. He lived for half an hour after the catastrophe, but was insensible, and did not speak. All of the dead, with the exception of Cameron and Tynmann, were instantly killed; so sudden was this calamity that they could not have had the slightest consciousness of its coming.

The noise and shock of the masonry when it fell was tremendous. The broad heavy stones were shivered into hundreds of fragments each, and there was not any portion of the cornice, however small, but what was broken.

As the bodies of the massacred men were dragged from the debris, they presented a most fearful and sickening spectacle, several of them resembling shapeless heaps of dusty rags, through which blood, brains, entrails and broken bones oozed and protruded. During the afternoon a large stone was to be seen in front of the building smeared with brains, which was partially veiled by a quantity of hair. Cameron and Walden were but slightly mutilated in the face, but the heads of two or three were crushed out of all manner of shape.

The bodies of three of the victims were at first removed to the west side of Main street, just above Third, and there covered with newspapers, which were lifted when persons would press forward to see if they could recognize a friend. These bodies had been dreadfully mutilated. One man's foot had been battered, and his legs crushed flat. The face of another had been mashed on one side, while the other side was shockingly distorted.

The scenes when the children, wives, mothers and other relations of the unfortunate men, recognized in the bloody and dusty vestiges of humanity before them, all that remained of those so short a time before in the full vigor of manhood, and with whose fortunes was bound up all that was hopeful in this world, were heartrending beyond all power of description.

Dr. Menzies, Coroner, was soon on the ground, and instructed the Constable to pick a jury of builders—a very suitable idea. The bodies, extended on the sidewalk, were moved to the first story of Chase's building, on Third street, where the first session of the Coroner's inquest was held. Most of the victims were so woefully mutilated that it was impossible to wash and dress them, and they were placed in coffins in the clothes they wore when the ruin fell.

The extent of mutilation of some of the persons may be judged from the fact that the liver of one was separated from the body, and carried to the Coroner's office in a hat! The description of the dead on the battle ground before Sebastopol gives a very correct idea of the scenes on Third and Main streets yesterday. During the afternoon thousands of persons visited the place of disaster, and the most intense feeling was manifested.

The town is filled with stories of marvellous escapes. The corner is so public a one that it is a great wonder that so few were killed by the accident. The narrowest escape we heard of was that of Dr. Schmidt, of the German *Republicon*. He was passing on that side of the street, and had just reached the point where the cornice fell, when an acquaintance across the way arrested his attention, and he raised his hand to touch his hat, stopping an instant in doing so. At that moment a brick struck his raised hand. Had he been one step farther on, he would no doubt have been killed.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN PORTSMOUTH.—A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing from Portsmouth, August 3, gives the following list of persons who have died of the fever within a few days past:—

Robert Webb, of Petersburg; Elizabeth Glenn, daughter of Alexander Glenn; Mrs. Caleb Cushing; Solomon Brilequet, J. A. McFaddin, Mrs. Conner, —— Lyons, Mark Wall, John Flood, Mrs. Amelia Jones, (at Alex. Godwin's) Patrick Cooke and wife; Mrs. Noland, mother of Ellen, who lived with Mrs. Pegram; Michael Dernigan, John Tierney, a boy who lived with Dr. Williamson; Zoar T. Grant, Virginia King, John Herald, Patrick O'Connor, Patrick Flaherty and wife, Briend Flaherty, Hugh O'Rourke, Patrick Leyle, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, George Marshall, Gunner, U. S. Navy; Joshua A. Grimes, police officer; J. C. Dowling. Making a total of forty-two since the fever first appeared.

The *Express* also learns that Mr. C. H. Heinitsh, a druggist who had retired from business; Mrs. C. L. Cocke, wife of the former postmaster of Portsmouth; Master John Pendleton and Mr. Alexander Godwin, died on Saturday. Dr. B. C. Spratley, a young physician of much promise, was sick with the fever at last accounts.

The family of Mr. Alexander Godwin has been most mournfully bereaved. When the disease first appeared at Gosport the family consisted of Mr. G., his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Glenn and her husband, his son Frederic, Mrs. Irewrey, her sister, and Mrs. Jones, a cousin. All the family have died except Mrs. Godwin, who at last accounts was not expected to survive. The panic, it is said, is general. Over four hundred men have left the Navy Yard; and all modes of conveyance from the town are crowded daily. The stores are closing, and in a few days, without a decline of the disease, no business will be transacted.

Political Intelligence.

Hon. J. Scott Harrison, son of the hero of Tippecanoe, declines the honor of being a candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio. He writes the following letter:—

BROADWAY HOTEL, CINCINNATI, Aug. 5, 1855.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, held on the evening of the 2d inst., I perceive my name was favorably presented to the consideration of the people of Ohio as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the State. I have also observed movements of a similar character in other counties, and desire through this communication to respond to each of these meetings.

I trust, sir, I duly appreciate the honor proposed, and will ever cherish with grateful recollections the kind partiality which has so manifestly governed the action of my friends. But, sir, I must be allowed to decline the honor which is tendered me. I cannot consistently, with trusts already assumed, suffer my name to be used in any connection that will at all infringe upon the duties I owe the people of the Second Congressional district of Ohio. I shall therefore remain at a post which has been assigned me in the national Legislature—always defending, with unabated zeal, the rights of my constituents, whenevor assailed by executive or legislative aggression. At the same time not forgetting the duty I owe our common country as a national representative, in doing what I may to arrest every attempt to shatter the ties that bind our glorious confederacy.

Allow me again, sir, to express to you, and through you to my fellow citizens composing the meeting of the 2d inst., my sincere thanks for the honor they have done me, and to indulge the hope that whoever may be called to preside over the councils of our State, he may be a man free from sectional prejudices—a national, Union-loving man—a man who, in times of excitement like these, can forget that there is a North or a South, and remember only how gloriously and patriotically the blood of each mingled in harmonious union in cementing the rampart of American freedom. J. S. HARRISON.

Gen. Quitman has accepted the democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth district of Mississippi. The following is his letter of acceptance:—

MONMOUTH, July 27, 1855.

I have to acknowlege the receipt of your note of yesterday, advising me that the Democratic Convention of this district has nominated me a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

The complimentary and confiding manner in which a nomination for this important office is tendered to me by the delegates of the democracy of this district, awakens my gratitude, and demands the devotion of all my powers to merit the high confidence thus reposed in me. Never in the history of our country was the position for which you have presented me more important and responsible. In the next Congress will assuredly be agitated questions upon which the destiny of the South, and perhaps the continuance of our whole fabric of government, will depend; and it may be that in the midst of the excitement, which such questions must engender, the country may be further disturbed, by the happening of the contingency of the election of the President devolving on the House of Representatives. In view of such a future, the people of every district, in the slaveholding States especially, should select to represent them in Congress, discreet, but firm, uncompromising, incorruptible men whose interests as well as sentiments on these questions are identified with their own. At such a time, too, it is the duty of every citizen, however humble may be his estimate of his own qualifications, or however great the sacrifice of personal comforts or private interests to to take such position in public affairs as may be assigned him. I shall not shrink from mine, and conformably to the expectations held out in my letter read in the Convention, I accept the nomination thus generously tendered to me by the democratic party of this district. J. A. QUITMAN.

The Liberty Party State Convention is noticed to meet at Utica on the 21st day of September. They utterly reject fusion for the spoils.

The Rochester *Union* states, that notwithstanding much effort was made, the republican meeting at Rochester on Saturday evening last, to make the preliminary arrangements for fusion, was an entire failure. Not a democrat, or scarcely anybody else, responded to the call.

The Collision on the Delaware.

EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.—CORONERS' INQUEST

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, August 9.]

The bodies of two victims of the recent collision, mentioned yesterday as having been taken to Fort Mifflin, were those of Robert Ramsey, who kept a liquor store at the corner of South and Vernon streets, and Charles Flint the colored man who was acting on board the steamboat McDonald as baggage master, during the excursion. The body of Charles G. Hudson had been previously found, and after an inquest held at Chester, was brought by his friends to this city for interment. The body of Mark Warne, also a victim to the sad calamity, was found floating above Fort Mifflin, on Tuesday evening, and was brought up to the city by Coroner Delavan, along with those of Mr. Ramsey and Charles Flint, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon them and entering into an investigation with regard to the collison.

Mr. Warne was the brother-in-law of Mr. Walters, of the Chester County *Republican*, and was employed in his office, being a printer by profession. His face was much mutilated, having apparently been struck by one of the timbers, and most probably he was lifeless before reaching the water.

A jury was announced by the coroner, and after viewing the three bodies commenced their duties by holding a session at the Union street station-house. The first witness examined was Mr. G. S. Walters, of Chester. He testified that in company with the deceased, he went on board the steamboat General McDonald, on Saturday evening last; we were there joined by Mr. Winslow, of Chester, the freight agent of the railroad company; the boat left the wharf at ten minutes after 8 o'clock, and proceeded along quietly; when passing the light opposite Fort Miffin I went into the engine room to see how the engine was working; I judged that the engine was making about 17 revolutions per minute; afterwards I went to the forward part of the deck and found it very dark and raining; I was then separated from my company and sought them in the barber shop; I was there about a minute before the crash took place; it came as quick as lightning, affording no opportunity to escape; I was thrown through a partition into the bulk head, and against the wheel, the timbers flying in every direction, and amidst them I fell into the water; I was rendered unconscious, but on recovering my senses, found myself below the surface; I struggled to reach the surface, one arm being disabled, and came up among the wreck; after being in the water for some ten minutes, I noticed a white board, and reaching it, found Mr. Coverdale on the other end, crying out for help. In about five minutes a boat from the schooner Maria G. Hall, Captain Spencer, picked us both up, and took us on board of that vessel. (The witness made a diagram, showing the location of the barber shop upon the deck of the steamboat, the position occupied by his friends in the barber shop, and also the situation of the schooners. He thought there must have been fifteen persons in the room, and believes himself and Mr. Coverdale to be all that escaped.) There was no light upon the schooner with which the steamboat came in collision, at 11 o'clock, when the moon rose. The captain says there was a light before the collision. The accident occurred, I supposed, about five minutes after 9 o'clock, judging from the fact that Mr. Coverdale's watch stopped at that time. I noticed Captain Barr and the pilot on board the boat, shortly after she started. I was acquainted with the river pilot, and felt safe, knowing his character for carefulness and skill in his calling. The schooners Pease and Hall were about sixty yards apart, and the course of the steamboat was between them. There was no appearance of fog, but the night was so extremely dark that I did not notice Mr. Coverdale at the other end of the board on which I supported myself, until I heard his voice crying out for help.

There being no other witnesses present, the jury adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Coroner Delavan requests the attendance of persons acquainted with any material facts relative to the collision, at the session of the jury, to be held this afternoon.

Up to the present time there have been eight bodies recovered, including all that were previously known to be missing. The names are as follows:—John G. Eshleman, of Lancaster; Albion R. Winslow and Mark Warne, of Chester; Chas. Hutchinson, Richard Ramsay, Chas. G. Hudson, Mr. Douglass and Charles Flint (colored), all of this city.

There is said to have been great complaint among the citizens of Chester, in consequence of the inefficiency of the person deputed to hold inquests upon the bodies taken thither. No attempt was made to inquire "how and by what means" the deceased came to their deaths, in most of the cases the person finding the body being the only person examined.

The valuables found upon the bodies of Messrs. Warne and Ramsey were handed to Coroner Delavan, and by him transferred to the relations of the deceased.

Personal Intelligence.

Gov. Clark left Albany on the 7th inst., to spend a few days at his home in Canandaigua. He stopped a short time at Auburn.

Dr. H. J. M. Cate, of Northampton, has been appointed surgeon in the Russian army. He has not yet decided to accept the appointment. The compensation, we understand, is $1,000 per year ssiary, with rations, all expenses paid and $500 outfit.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Herald* of the 28th ult says:—By a recent act of legislation, it is provided that Reeder in future shall be addressed as Squire Reeder, and not as Gov. Reeder, as has heretofore been the custom, with a large number of our citizens. Every violation of this act will be promptly fined not less than three or more than five dollars. It would be well for our citizens to observe strictly the respect due Squire Reeder. We understand that a good number of our legislators have been fined under this act, and been made to "fork over" their V's.

Among the notabilities at Saratoga Springs are Gov. Seymour, Judge Grier, of the U. S. Supreme Court; Judges Roosevelt, Morris and Dean, of the Supreme Court, of this State; Mayor Wood; Almonte, the Minister from Mexico; Postmaster Fowler; Dean Richmond, of Buffalo; Daniel Ullmann, of New York; Mr. Conrad, of New Orleans, the late Secretary of War; Gen. Webb, Col. Vanderbilt, Col. Munroe, and a host too numerous to mention.

ARRIVALS.

At the Irving House—Col. C. G. Shaw, Ohio; Hon. J. R. Franklin, Maryland; A. C. Southall, Washington; D. Boyd, Philadelphia; E. L. Ives, Chicago; O. M. Buswick, Rochester; E. G. Payne, St. Louis; G. G. Bates, Gen. Vandebburg, N. Y.; Major Lansing, Mo.; J. Roberts, U. S. A.

At the Smithsonian House—Hon. R. L. Smith, Texas; Geo. Robinson, Va.; Henry Longstreet, Boston; Rev. H. Smith; Geo. Gerning, Cincinnati, O.; Capt. Hamilton, Royal Navy; Dr. R. Murray, Va.; L. A. Bunker, Westchester; J. H. Ware, Texas; Thos. Lemon, New Orleans; Robert Sykes, St. Louis; M. Hopewell, N. C.; L. Lands, Illinois.

From Richmond, Petersburg and Old Point, in the steamship Jamestown—M. Cohen, M. West, A. L. Scott, J. C. Warnes, E. Moore, J. Hunter, Ed. Bullock, A. H. Pratt, A. D. Peck, T. D. Clark, E. Morse, C. Dudley, lady and two children, A. McKeever, lady and two children, H. H. Hall, L. Rowe, P. W. Hopkins, J. P. Tyneson, W. M. Crane, Mrs. M. A. Hall and two children, Mr. M. Knapp, Mrs. S. Knapp, Mrs. T. Stanley, Mrs. A. Julien, Mrs. J. Redfield, Mrs. A. J. Pool, O. W. Williams, T. J. Nottingham, Mrs. W. B. M. Hyde and three children, and 27 in steerage.

From Liverpool, in ship Neptune—Mr Harrison and lady, Mr Skaup and lady, Mr Massey and child, Miss Weeks, Mr Smith, two Misses Smith, Mrs Weeks, child and servant, N Flatbush.

From New Orleans, in ship Louisiana—Dr De Gray.

From Savannah, in brig Stag Hound—Messrs Pease Le Roch, S M Bernander, and Mr Faris, of Richmond, Va.

From Nuevitas, in brig Wm B Nash—F Antigo.

"THE POWDER MILL EXPLOSION ID DELAWARE—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—The editor of the Wilmington *Republican* visited Mr. Garesche's powder mill on Friday last, soon after the explosion, and thus describes the scene:—The drying and packing house, in which there had been several tons of powder, first exploded and were razed to their very foundations, scarcely one stone having been left on another; some eight or ten willow and maple trees, which stood within a circuit of thirty yards, were torn up by the roots, and withered and blackened pieces of timber scattered in all directions over the field, and the fruit shaken from many of the trees. The concussion was so great, indeed, as to damage every building in the yard and to cause the lower mill towards New Castle, some two or three hundred yards distant, to explode, and add to the terrible calamity. The windows in the mansion house were all shattered, and every building on the premises sustained more or less injury. Indeed, it is a miracle that the destruction was not greater, as the magazine, or building where the powder was stored, was partly unroofed, and the walls and roofs of the other mills were shattered, and the liability to explosion must have been imminent. Nearly everything in the vicinity bore witness to the dreadful catastrophe and presented a forlorn and desolate appearance.

Speaking of the three Frenchmen who lost their lives in the drying house, he says:—

Their bodies were so shockingly blackened and mutilated that they could not be distinguished one from the other—one of them, which was driven several yards and forced under the roots of a tree, presented a most horrid spectacle. The head was mashed flat, but little of the face was to be seen, the arms carried away, the bowls torn out, the legs shrivelled up, and the mutilation so great that it could scarcely be recognized as being a human body or the fragments of one. A lad named John Pugh, son of Alexander Pugh, was also killed. He had gone into the yard on horseback, and being near the mill when the explosion occurred, received several wounds in the face, the bone of the lower part of one of his arms was completely taken out, and other injuries sustained. The horse on which he was riding, and another near by, were killed. A piece of paper and tinder were picked up on Graving Banks, some two miles distant, and fragments were found scattered around the neighborhood. Mr. John A. Garesche had left the mill but a few minutes before the explosion, and consequently had a most narrow escape.

Stock Sales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—Reported by Keen & Taylor.—*First Board.*—$2,500 Schuyl Nav 6's, '82, 79½; 1,000 City 6's, K S O, 93¾; 5,000 Union Canal 6's, b5, 65½; 2,000 Alleghany Co 6's