The New Orleans Bee

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 1, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMUTH.

For State Treasurer.
J. N. HAWTHORN.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING,
of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education.
STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS.
WM. G. CAMPBELL.
Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS.
JAMES DRUMMOND.
ROBERT M. KEARNEY.
Third Representative District:
H. J. RANNEY.
GERARD STITH.
C. R. WHEAT.
JAMES H. WINGFIELD.
M. A. FOUTE.
SAMUEL HARBY.
Fourth Representative District:
C. M. EMERSON.
F. A. LUMSDEN.
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth Representative District:
J. B. DIONIS.
FREDERICK BUISSON.
ALPHONSE DAVID.
Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUFOUR.
LOUIS SURGI.
Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE STARK.
OSCAR DUNNET.
Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS.
P. L. MAILLOUX.
Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.
Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES.
S. W. THOMPSON.

SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FRERET.

CORONER.
JOHN YOUENS.

CLERKS OF COURT.
First Court—Alfred Hennen.
Second do—Thomas C. Reynes.
Third do—C. A. Labauve.
Fourth do—J. A. Stephens.
Fifth do—Samuel G. Rich.

ASSESSORS.
John Wolfe. **U. Chevalier.**
C. H. Fugot. **Isaac N. Phillips.**

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Ashow.
Second do.—Lafayette Guyot.
Third do.—C. A. Boutet.
Fourth do.—Samuel Golpin.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—E. U. Guirck.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Jonas.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William B. Hagan
Constable—Jules Delarue.
Fourth Justice—E. A. Michel.
Constable—John McFarland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Lavitte.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Sixth Justice—J. G. Morris.
Constable—J. H. Schoning.
Seventh Justice—C. L. Marshall.
Constable—James Hamilton.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

ALL SAINTS DAY.

This is ALL SAINTS DAY—and is consecrated to the Dead. Its celebration is peculiar to New Orleans, that is by no means the least holiness and beautiful of those ceremonies which confer a character so marked and distinct on the imposing creed of the Catholic Church. All Saints Day presents a simple and exquisitely pathetic occasion, arousing the purest and holiest feelings of all who are not insensible to the teachings of religion, and the impulses of common humanity. It is an awakener and promoter of feelings that we should never wilfully freeze. If viewed in a proper spirit of reverence and faith, the impression its observance creates will be found to be most healthful, kindly and virtuous. This pious rite which seems to renew the link between the living and the dead, and to freshen and revive the conception of immortal existence beyond the tomb, has not fallen into desuetude. While many of the primeval habits of the ancient population are fast disappearing before the swelling influx of a new race, who bring with them other habits and feelings, the annual solemnization of All Saints Day has not yet ceased. We trust it may continue unencroached upon by vulgar irreverence. We would not willingly see so beautiful a custom perish.

Can we conceive a more affecting reminiscence of those whom inexorable death has snatched away, than is exhibited in the annual visit to their tombs by surviving relatives. Here we perceive the lonely and desolate widow tracing her sad steps to the spot that covers all she holds dear, lighting her lamp, adjusting her symbols of mourning, keeping her vigil over the grave of departed love, and holding silent communion with the dead! By her side may be seen the bereaved daughter paying second tribute of filial grief over the mound of earth that conceals the mouldering relic of a once cherishing parent. The affianced, but unwedded bride, mourns her blighted love, and renews her vows of fidelity. The young girl who has yet known only the innocent and unfeigned tenderness of a sister's love, weeps over the new grave of a buried brother. The mother wends her way to this hallowed spot and beneath the stern decree that hath rendered her childless. The afflicted of all classes and conditions—for the community of grief levels all spurious distinctions—are brought together, here, to weep with crape—emblem of earthly sorrow—and flowers—types of a beauty and freshness beyond the grave.

Minglad with these holy purposes is the divine mission of charity. The occasion when softened and mourning hearts have nothing of the world's callousness about them is peculiarly appropriate to the claims of the suffering and wretched; their cry of distress falls upon sympathetic ears, and their wants are relieved—their sufferings are alleviated—their tears are dried—their sighs are hushed, and we may believe that many are praying for the happiness of the departed, and for consolation under the dispensation of Providence, where to mortals the hard judgment of poverty, sickness, by ways of life, seem the dispensation of a merciless creator.

All Saints Day should be solemnized this year with unusual fervor. Desolating has been the late epidemic, and manifold the mourners it has made. Thousands have been stricken down, and the cemetery is thickened by their narrow resting places. How many hearts have been rent—and, how many hopes have been blasted, how many bosoms have been wrung with agony, by the remorseless fury of the recent pestilence. The dead are at rest, but the living have not yet ceased to lament their bereavement. Time has not yet exerted its benignant power. Let us hope that those who may visit the cemeteries to-day, will derive from the inspirations of religion and the soothing influence of prayer, a solace beyond earthly sources of consolation.

THE CHARGERT.—Mr. E. W. JOHNSON, one of the most elegant and forcible writers of the day, and a gentleman of extensive literary attainments, has taken charge of the political department of the *Crescent*. The interests of the Whig party in this city could not be entrusted to a more faithful Whig, or a more experienced and capable advocate of our cause.

WINTER POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—We perceive by an advertisement, that from and after the present date, November 1st, the Great Northern Mail will be closed at 3 P. M. after no paid letters, at 2½ P. M. for prepaid, and 3 P. M. for fully prepaid letters.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says: Last evening, we learned that the body of a negro woman had been found drowned in the river, near Lobdell's Store. From the description given, it is supposed to be the body of a woman who belonged to Mr. J. W. Maxwell, of this place, and who has, for the past two or three months been runaway.

☞ The particular attention of city and country dealers is called to the extensive sale of DRY GOODS, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at M. H. B. PEYTRAL'S auction room, No. 21 Bienville street.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at E. Peychaud & Co's auction room, No. 28 Old Levee, between Customs House and Bienville streets.

☞ There is no conciliating the Softs. An issue is raised between the governor and the national democrats. It is for them to an issue involving principles of great delicacy. We believe the latter are right. We hope so, and uphold their course, and do not doubt the acceptation of Judge Bronson as the nominee of their organization. We invite their members, and adjure the Softs to secession.

These oracularly concludes the Whig *Sentinel*—a journal which, ever since its establishment, has been striving, with fair ingenuity than success, to distinguish between the identity of General PIERCE and himself, and to hold up the President to contempt and reverence, while censuring his political advisers for acts which they could not possibly have accomplished without his assent. The *Sentinel* will in due season discover that the project of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, was a trifle compared with the hopeless labor of the achievement it proposes.

The *Sentinel* believes the National Democrats are right in the issue raised between them and the Government. We believe so too. Messrs. BRONSON and O'CONOR have unanswerably established the correctness of their position. As the Free-soilers, Barnburners, Soft Shells, or in whatsoever other name they may choose to be called, really voted for Mr. PIERCE last year, it might seem but generous and fair to forgive them their past iniquities. We presume the Democrats are willing to carry their charity to this extent. In the canons of ethics which govern the general conduct of mankind it is customary, when sinners profess repentance for their misdeeds, to require of them some practical evidence of contrition, and to all events to withhold from them the highest proofs of confidence, until experience shall have tested the sincerity of their reform. But the Free-soilers, even while sustaining Mr. PIERCE, abused, scoffed at and derided the Baltimore Platform. That precious contrivance of cheating politicians was spit upon just as fully by the *Evening Post* as by the N. Y. *Tribune*. The Barnburners went for the party in spite of the Platform.

The President's Inaugural promised leaders for the National Democracy, but these promises proved as frail as porcelain, for hardly one of Mr. PIERCE installed in office, are he not accused overlooking the claims of those who fought for the Union and the Compromise in the days of peril, and rewarding those who were foremost to belch forth their treason against the one, and their vindictive clamors against the other. This was not exactly the feast to which the National Democrats had been invited, and no marvel is it that they murmured. Now, it is undoubtedly true that the Free-soilers who assembled at Syracuse in September, did pass resolutions endorsing the Inaugural—but why did they wait to be flogged with official pap, before casting aside their malicious hostility to Slavery and the South. So sudden and suspicious a abnegation of long cherished and deep seated convictions may substantially be imputed to motives of self interest alone.

The difference between the two sections of the Democracy is simply this: the Nationals have never been treacherous to their political faith, or hostile to the Union; the Barnburners deserted Democracy in 1848, and defeated Cass. They returned to the fold in 1852, and on the strength of this recent resumption of political fellowship, demand and absolutely obtain the major part of the Executive patronage, and seek to control the politics of the Empire State.

The *Sentinel* argues upon plausible data in predicting the ultimate secession of the Nationals. They have every advantage on their side, save the President and his Cabinet, and powerful as these may be, they are not omnipotent. The Nationals are entrenched in their firmness, consistency and manly refusal to herd with traitors and tricksters. The attempt to punish their contumacy by displacing some of their most venerated champions, will only have the effect of rendering them infrangible, strengthening their organization and detaching their sympathies from the administration.

DEATH OF A. H. LAMON.—We were loth to credit the dispatch announcing the decease of this estimable gentleman, but a private letter from West Baton Rouge confirms the melancholy intelligence. Our correspondent states that Mr. LAMON died on the morning of the 29th October, of the epidemic prevailing in that parish.

The death of Mr. LAMON creates a vacancy in the Whig State Ticket, which we apprehend it is now too late to fill, as it is quite impossible that the name of any candidate selected by the Central Committee can reach to supply Mr. LAMON's place, can reach the remote parts of the State in time for the election. We take it therefore that Mr. CARRIGAN will have the good fortune to run without a competitor.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday last PERRY S. WARFIELD, a lawyer of this city, and at one time an active politician, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had been deranged for several days, and had made more than one attempt upon himself, but had been prevented. By the advice of his physicians, Mr. WARFIELD was removed to the Maison de Santé, where in a moment of relaxed vigilance on the part of his guardians, he got possession of a knife, and committed the fatal deed. Mr. Warfield was about 35 years of age. He was a gentleman of some ability and had received a fine education.

GEORGIA.—The majority for Johnson in Georgia is 348—rather a slim preponderance in a vote of 97,000.

SMALL CHANGE.—It is stated that in order to relieve the scarcity of change, the Secretary of the Treasury has set apart two hundred thousand dollars of the new silver coin for New York; one hundred thousand for Boston, and fifty thousand for Baltimore, to be put in circulation in a few days. It will, probably, be obtainable in restricted sums, at the sub treasury, for gold coin.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Washington *Star*:

Accurate Work.—We hear that since the 20th of October last, the Post Office Department have distributed among the various postmasters of the country postage stamps and stamped envelopes to an aggregate amount of more than three millions and a half dollars. These stamps and envelopes are in denomination for one cent, three cents, and twelve cents. After taking an account of the balance on hand, it is found that those that have sent out are accounted for to within 180 dollars' worth or so.

Naval Officers, Ordered, Detached, &c.—Passed Midshipman Wm. P. Mercer, ordered to the steamer Princeton as sailing Master—Passed Midshipman Wm. P. Mercer, ordered to the Receiving Ship at Philadelphia. Boatswain Joseph Lewis, ordered to the steamer Princeton. Passed Midshipman Watson Smith, ordered to the steamer Fulton. Passed Assistant Surgeon Jeffers, detached from the Naval Hospital, at Pensacola, and before three months' leave. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Bishop has been ordered to that hospital in his stead.

The Hon. Caroll Spence, U. S. Minister to Constantinople, will probably very soon take passage in the U. S. steamer Saranac, at Norfolk, and shall then proceed direct for his post.

The Alleghanian endowed.—We learn that this steamer, which cost the government some million of dollars, has been found unfit for service, and will only be used hereafter as a store ship at the Navy Yard.

Clerks Appointed.—Henry C. Bailey, of New York, a temporary clerk in the Patent Office, has been transferred to the Pension Bureau, to fill a vacancy, and Mr. Joseph D. Girard, of South Carolina, has been appointed to the Patent Office clerkship, recently held by Mr. Bailey.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—On Saturday upwards 100 laborers for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad sailed from New York in the bark Edmartine for Galveston.

The Corn Exchange Association are about erecting a building suitable to be used for the purpose of a Corn Exchange. Counties Slip is spoken of, and they propose to raise $200,000 for the purpose.

Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, is in the city on a visit to the World's Fair.

The cost of cleaning the streets of the city, during the year ending October first, was $245,564 17.

Rev. Daniel Peterson, colored, who goes out on the first of next week to Liberia, as a missionary, preached his farewell discourse on Sunday evening, at the First American Congregational church, (colored) in Sixth street.

A man named Neil McCue, was killed on Saturday night, in Brooklyn, while in an altercation in the street. Wm. C. Moss, Richard Donovan and two or three others, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the affray.

The newly consecrated Bishop of North Carolina, Dr. Atkinson, delivered an interesting discourse on Sunday evening, at St. John the Evangelist's church, Bleecker street.

The police broke up another contemplated prize fight on 20th street, on Sunday, by arresting one of the parties.

There were 483 deaths in the city last week, being an increase of 90 over the previous week; died of consumption 73.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The printers of the city are making extensive arrangements for their grand Union Ball on the 23d of November.

James Morton, who was, last January, discharged from the penitentiary, where he served a term of seven years, was arrested Saturday, on the charge of obtaining goods to a large amount, under false pretences.

The Kensington Engine Company was, on Saturday, put out of service for six months, for rioting.

Judge Thompson, on Saturday, decided that a master from the penitentiary has no right on Sunday work of his apprentices, and that, both other, if a complaint is made, he will revoke the indentures of the apprentice.

The Second Regiment Germany Volunteers have received to give a grand military ball on Thanksgiving, by the Kossuth Troops, and was received with the most rapturous applause by a large audience.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

The New York Collectordship.

NEW YORK, Oct 31.

The merchants of this city have held a meeting to consider the subject of Judge Bronson's removal from the Collectorship of this port. The attendance was very large, and embraced many of the principal business men of the city.

Resolutions were passed disapproving of the conduct of Secretary Guthrie, and denouncing the removal of Judge Bronson on the grounds alleged.

Slave Labor Loan.

NEW YORK, Oct 31.

It is believed that four or five persons were burnt to death in the fire at Rogers' clothing establishment on Saturday night.

THE VICTIM OF ESCITEMENT.—A. Hart, publisher, has sent us through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, a copy of a volume of Mrs. Lee Hentz, containing sundry tales marked by her usual constructive skill and fine delineation of character.

MOBILE ITEMS.

The death by Fever in Mobile have declined to one or two per day.

The *Advertiser* of Sunday has the following:

DEATH FROM A FALL FROM A BUGGY.—We are pained to announce that our fellow-townsman, E. Hentzington, Esq., who was thrown from a buggy on Thursday evening last, died on Friday night from the effects of his injuries.

FIRE.—We inadvertently omitted to make mention in our yesterday's edition of the fire that occurred on Thursday night, in the rear of Van Epps' Horse Mansion. The kitchen was discovered to be on fire at about 11 o'clock, but the flames were soon extinguished by buckets of water, without the assistance of the engines.

LIVELIER.—Our wharves yesterday looked more business-like than we have seen them for a long time. No less than three boats left port, all with good cargoes—the Isabella for Galveston, the Sam Dale and the Belle Creole for Montgomery. The Sam Dale, Magnolia and Cuba, come up from their summer quarters, and the two latter are patiently awaiting their turn to drop in and put out for the "up river." In addition to those already mentioned, were to be seen from Dauphin street, the Fulton, Cliffton, Sarah, Mayser, Jenny Beslie, Empress, Orleans, Allen Glover, Col. Kinchen and the Bay boats, ready, no doubt to "pitch in" with the rest for their share of the fall trade. There are several other boats in the neighboring creeks and bayous, and they may be looked for at any moment.

THEY ARE COMING.—The Sallie Carson, Capt. Miller, arrived yesterday from Montgomery, with *one hundred and seven bales passengers*, and nine-hundred and sixty-seven bales of cotton. This is by far the largest passenger list that we have reported this season. We notice among the arrivals many familiar faces, and are glad to welcome them home again.

THE FEVER IN BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of Thursday says:

On Tuesday there were four deaths in town from Yellow Fever, and yesterday there was one new case. Taking these facts into consideration, together with the variable weather which has prevailed since the frost, our physicians and the Board of Health advise our citizens not to return to town. There is reason to conjecture that the atmosphere is still pestilential and therefore dangerous to those who have been absent. It is better to wait yet a little longer.

THE TEXAS DEBT.

The conclusions arrived at by Attorney General CUSHING in regard to the claims of the Texas creditors on the $5,000,000 reserved by the United States to meet such claims, are thus succinctly stated:

The claims to be released, then, are—

1 Bonds or certificates of stock, not all evidences of indebtedness, but bonds or certificates of stock. This excludes not only arrearages, if any, due for supplies or services, or any other unliquidated debt, but also the circulating notes of the 8th June, 1837.

Bonds and certificates of stock are especially known and expressed in the laws of Texas (by the authority of her first issue, and are clearly distinguished from those treasury notes, commonly called red backs, of the denomination of one dollar, and so on, and in rapid circulation, those dollars each, issued not released by the Government, and from all other evidences of indebtedness.

Indeed, the treasury notes in question, instead of being themselves certificates of stock, were convertible into certificates of stock, and there fore must have been things of a different character. And the word "bond" has an established legal meaning, which it is impossible to confound with "pecuniary notes."

The indebtedness to be released must be of bonds or certificates of stock. I conclude, therefore—

1. The issues under the act of June 7th, 1837, estimated as outs, ending on the 1st of July, 1850, principal and interest, $1,651,590.

2. Outstanding issues, as above, under the acts of November 18, 1836; May 15, 1838; January 22, 1839; and January 14, 1840, $2,362,908.

3. Outstanding issues of certificates of stock of ten per cent. consolidated fund, by the act of February 5th, 1840, $1,629,836.

4. Outstanding issues of eight per cent. bonds under the act of February 5th, 1840, $1,472,908.

These particular sums amount, in all, to $7,236,356 on the 1st of July, 1850; to which is to be added the interest accrued on the whole, in the period since that time, and similitude of a common bank bill. I am unable to regard this paper as either bonds or certificates of stock.

AFRICANIZING CUBA.

The Washington *Union* of the 25th again refers to the rumors of a British treaty for the introduction of the apprentice system into Cuba. It says:

The remarks made on this subject by us, some days ago, have attracted much notice and provoked some criticism. We have abundant cause to be gratified at the disposition of our contemporaries to be gratified at the evidence of a prevalence of the true American spirit in regard to the interference of Great Britain with the slavery question in Cuba. We do not advert to the subject now for the purpose of enlarging upon the views already presented, or of entering into any controversy with those who, we yet hesitate to believe that Great Britain has embarked in so unjustifiable a crusade against our institutions. We intend soon to return to this subject; but at present we desire only to inform our and other contemporaries who doubt the fact stated by us, that we have since received additional and stronger evidence from Havana, which places the matter, in our mind, beyond any reasonable doubt. We are so well satisfied that arrangements are actually in train for embarking largely in the importation of African negroes, with the consent and under the sanction of Spain, France and England, that we venture to predict that the whole scheme will be openly avowed and made public, so soon as the British and French fleets are so arranged and stationed in the neighborhood of Cuba as to make the avowal safe. This is our opinion from the information we have from Havana, and we state it only to give assurance that we are neither air filibustering nor dealing in idle rumors.

A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.—The New York Sun offers a prize of one thousand dollars to any inventor who will construct the mechanical means by which the paper, as prepared for printing, shall be supplied or "fed" to the press now in operation in its printing vaults—"Hoe's Last Fast"—at a continuous rate of not less than 8,000 sheets per hour. It also offers ten thousand dollars for the patent right and sole and exclusive use of the invention. It says:

"Our present mammoth press is capable of throwing off impressions at the rate of 15,000 copies per hour, but human hands cannot supply the sheets to be printed at that rate. The most expert "feeders" cannot exceed from 2000 to 2500 sheets per hour, continuously; so that on our mammoth eight cylinder press the number of impressions, per hour, attainable by the present mode of feeding, is from 16,000 to 20,000. Could we have the sheets fed to each cylinder, at the rate of 2000 per hour, we would have an impression of 64,000 per hour, and be able to print an edition of 120,000 in 5 hours."

☞ A London paper gives an account of the good luck and gratitude of a common sailor, upon unexpectedly coming into possession of a fortune of £40,000. He belonged to her majesty's ship Leander, and during the sitting of the vessel, and since his return to that port, Jack was frequently an inmate of that excellent establishment, the Devonport Sailors' Home, and, being not less wary and than other of his class, Lieutenant Barnard, the master, had frequent occasion to place the sailor under restrictions as to his expenditure, and this saved him from the waste of his hard earnings, for which, in his reasonable moments, he was always thankful. On hearing of his good fortune, Jack proceeded to his friend at the Home, announced the fact, and solicited Lieutenant Barnard to become his future guide and the protector of his money, offering him, at the same time, the command of a yacht, which it was his determination to keep, with a salary of £500 a year. The Lieutenant hesitated, but, on Jack's earnestly urging his request, at last consented, stating, at the same time, that he should be quite content with the proffered income, if it were guaranteed for three years. A bargain was at once struck, a proper brought, and a bond entered into that agreement might assume a legal form, and Lieutenant Barnard left with his sailor friend for Leith.

ANOTHER COMET.—According to an English paper, another Comet is taking a tour through the heavens, within the scope of our earthly vision. It was discovered at Berlin, on the 11th of September, and on the 18th of October was visible to the eye. It is said equalled in brightness a star of the fourth magnitude, and its orbit could be traced about one degree. It had a rapid Southerly motion.

A NEW DRAMA.—The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday last, says:

"The new drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Freedom at the North and service at the South. Illustrating the real history of a fugitive who twenty of living free to serve agency abolition bigots returned voluntarily to slavery, was produced for the first time in the theatre last evening, by the Kashaf Troupe, and was received with the most rapturous applause by a large audience."

THE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

The following account of the destructive fire in Louisville, we extract from the Democrat of that city of the 31st inst.:

One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in Louisville for many years, broke out yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, in the engine house of the Louisville Manufactory of Woolen Winter & Fielding, on Fifth street, between Main and Water. The fire originated in the cellar, which was filled with straw, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was first discovered about half past 11 o'clock, on Thursday night. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and partially subdued the flames, when, thinking that there were no further danger to be apprehended, took their respective homes. In about two hours afterwards the bells were sounded the second time, when it was discovered that the fire had again broke out. For a while, it was thought that the building would be saved, but the flames spread very rapidly, and in a short time the building was entirely destroyed, and two other houses, which lay in the direction of Main street, engaged as warehouses by the Louisville Rolling Mill Company, were on fire. The flames had spread to the Main Street hardway that the efforts of the firemen to subdue them were vain, there not in less than half an hour all the buildings on Fifth street, between Winter & Fieldings and the Louisville Journal office, were destroyed.—The first building on Main street to take fire was the store and tinware establishment of C B Cooper & Co., adjoining the Journal office, which was soon destroyed. The flames communicated to the Journal office, which was also consumed. The fire then crossed up Main street and laid in ruins the large wholesale drug and paint establishment of Wilson, Starbird & Smith. The wholesale clothing establishment of Sol. Hart & Co., in the extensive store and tin ware establishment of A A Barker & Co., the wholesale clothing store of Kahn & Wolf, the tobacco warehouse of Edward Holliday, the wholesale fancy and variety store of Bach & Herzog, and the establishment of Tashea & Mulling, dealers in fancy goods, &c., at the corner of Bullitt and Main streets, at which point the onward progress of the devouring element was checked by the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen.

The total loss is estimated at about $120,000, of which $120,000 were insured. Most of the losers were covered in some degree by insurance. The individual loss will not, therefore, be so heavily felt.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 31.

SNOW STORM.—Early this morning it commenced to rain, which subsequently changed to snow, mingled with rain and hail, melting as it fell, except on the roofs of houses, which were covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The trees on Chesnut and other streets and in the public squares, though some of them partially green, are bending with snow. The atmosphere was quite cold, and the day altogether would have done no discredit to mid winter.

DETROIT, Oct 30.

THE FIRES IN THE WOODS NEAR DETROIT.—The fires in the woods and marshes continue to rage without cessation. There was a slight sprinkling of rain last day, but not enough to do good, and the sky is again clear. Families are coming into the city hourly, having been burnt out of their farms.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct 24.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Cooper Hotel in this place, formerly the residence of J. Fenimore Cooper, was destroyed by fire last night. Only a portion of the furniture was saved.—The building was insured for $33,000. The fire was communicated by an incendiary.

BOSTON, Oct 24.

THE CHOLERA SHIP SARADAMOCE.—The Port Physician reports that the ship Saganda, hence, from Gottenberg, is entirely free from cholera. The passengers have been removed to Deer Island, and are reported to have suffered for want of proper food.

BURNING OF A MAIL CAR.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* gives the following particulars of the recent loss of a portion of the Eastern Mail, while on its way westward, by the burning of a car which accidentally took fire between Cleveland and Cincinnati:

"The car on which the late mail was burned was a common freight car, open only at the sides. When it was found to be on fire, it being on the night and the train in rapid motion, there was no way of communicating the fact to the conductor of the engineer, except by the cry of "fire," and the shaking of the cars and machinery in this case rendered that mode ineffectual. Five miles the train sped on its fiery way amid the darkness of the night, until the flames bursting out, lit up the scene around and the discovery was made by the brakeman. It did not want but a few minutes with a fire kindled in the mail, however, (there were several sacks of letters in the car,) fanned by such a breeze as the speed of the train would naturally make, to intimate the whole contents to a blazing heat. When the train was finally stopped the flame from the burning car were some twenty feet high, lighting up the country for miles around. The flames occupied the side portion, and there was no express except through the ends, which were scattered in as soon as they could be, and what was left unburnt was cut off and out extinguished as soon as possible. Of the baggage, out of some sixty trunks, scarcely a whole one was found. The mail was in similar into. Not a mail bag, either lock or canvas, was found worth repairing. Of their contents, some escaped the fire, and of the burned remnants have been saved, such now as will, in the Cleveland Post office, the orders of the Department, be sent on to the post of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other Southern offices. It came mostly from New York city, and included a very heavy foreign mail brought by the Atlantic, and all the other portions of the New York matter consists of bills of goods, invoices, notes, drafts, acceptances, &c., the usual business papers of the trade of commerce. Why, at this season of the year compose the larger portion of its mails West."

A Free Fight.

The following apologue, from the Savannah News, in illustration of the "popular question," is amusing, and was apparently written at the time it was written. But since the Lion has "got his tail up" and bushes on though he intended to "pitch in," the Bar seems to be taking the "back tracks."

"Once thar was a Bar tuck a fancy that he would like to eat a gang of Turkies, so he set to work to pick a quarrel with the head gobbler of the flock, and succeeded to his delectable satisfaction. The gobbler 'lowed it wasn't none of his business, and said he wouldn't be dictated to, nor go for the Bar's benefit no how. The Bar said he didn't want to have an disturbance and he hoped the Turkies wouldn't oblige him to ring none of their noses; but they must do as he wanted 'em to, or he'd make 'em see sights. The Turkey said he was within so do what was right and that he had never done nothing elsewhat he would be ashamed to have his own roosts before he would allow the Bar or any body else to interfere with his concerns.

About this time some one called out Lion and a Rooster. They tell it wouldn't do for them to let the Bar eat the Turkeys, or the next thing they'd be taking an axe to the kitchen into them. So the Lion ax'd, "is this a free fight?" and the Bar told him "it are." He said he was imposed on by the Turkey, and if they thought he was right they might join him. The Rooster, crowing out, old hoss," ses the Lion, "and count me in." Presently the Rooster jined the Lion, and bristled up on the side of the Turkies. What, then, the Bar, not minding neither of 'em a feather, jist jumps right slap over into the turkey-pen, and opened his mouth wide enough to swallow the whole party. The Lion backed himself up in the corner, and dropping his tail between his legs ax'd the Bar if it was a free fight? and the Bar told him, "yes, it are." "Well," says the Lion, "Count me out!"

What became of the Turkies no body don't know yet;—but if the Bar didn't eat 'em up, and kinnard, it was because he found 'em tougher than he thought they was.

The Lion and the Rooster made a terrible to do about the circumstance, but they took mighty good care to keep out of the reach of the Bar.

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote used to be related by the Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of New Hampshire, and it is said to have occurred at Portsmouth:

There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts, assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the court finding a poor man accused of theft, and without counsel, said to a wag of a lawyer, who was present, "Mr. ——, please withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and give him such counsel as may be best for his defence." The lawyer and client withdrew, and in fifteen minutes the lawyer returned into court alone. "Where is the prisoner?" asked the court. "He has gone; your honor told me to give him the best advice I could for his interest, and as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at once."

EXPERIMENTS ON ALLIGATORS.—The Boston Medical Journal, of the 20th inst., says:

Dr. Marshall Hall, now in Boston, intends shortly to proceed to New Orleans, for the express purpose of witnessing the important experiments of Drs. Cogswell and Dowler, on alligators. It is contemplated to go to the region where these monsters abound, there to report them for scientific inquiries at a distance. A verification by Dr. Hall of the observations made by those bold experimenters, will give additional interest to the subject. Physiology opens a great field for contemplation. Let it have been the acquisitions of medical science, the nervous system still lurks further explorations, since the problem of life continues to elude their grasp. Who can demonstrate which is it? If the great reptiles of the Mississippi are to be the instrumentalities for bringing to light the hidden secret under the knives of our learned friends, it will be a proud circumstance for our age and country.

SHIPWRECK.—The ship Delia Maria, Millchick, arrived at this port yesterday from New York, reports that on the 22d instant, at 10 A. M., in eleven fathoms water, the breakers on Point of Frying Pan Shoal bearing N. N. W. distance six miles, fell in with the wreck of a handsome brigantine, with "Clifton of Portland," on her stern. Here the ship lay, with her first officer and four men on board, who found it to be bound to Boston, from Cuba, with bamboos wrecked off her forward deck, and a deck load of timber, and a large quantity of sugar, in the hold. Found on one of the bamboos a black Spaniard, a boy, a dog, and a cat. Took off a bag of flour, and 2 barrels of pork, and brought in the boats boom. Her boat was gone, and she had lost a long new rope, besides sundries. Supposed from appearances, she had been there three weeks, or the first time in the theatre has ever shown in the heat. Left the wreck at 11 A. M. in S. S. W. On the night of the 20th, the wind was heavy from the Northwest.—*Charleston Mercury.*

City Intelligence.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—A Spanish man, who has been arrested on the following affidavit, was yesterday, before Justice Bonneau, charged with the murder of a Spaniard:

I, McCheky being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that from information received, I am led to believe that some time in the month of August, 1853, while the steamer R. M. Jones was lying at the port of New Orleans, on Fifth street, between Main and Water, the fire originated in the cellar, which was filled with straw, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was first discovered about half past 11 o'clock, on Thursday night. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and partially subdued the flames, when, thinking that there were no further danger to be apprehended, took their respective homes. In about two hours afterwards the bells were sounded the second time, when it was discovered that the fire had again broke out. For a while, it was thought that the building would be saved, but the flames spread very rapidly, and in a short time the building was entirely destroyed, and two other houses, which lay in the direction of Main street, engaged as warehouses by the Louisville Rolling Mill Company, were on fire. The flames had spread to the Main hardway that the efforts of the firemen to subdue them were vain, there not in less than half an hour all the buildings on Fifth street, between Winter & Fieldings and the Louisville Journal office, were destroyed.—The first building on Main street to take fire was the store and tinware establishment of C B Cooper & Co., adjoining the Journal office, which was soon destroyed. The flames communicated to the Journal office, which was also consumed. The fire then crossed up Main street and laid in ruins the large wholesale drug and paint establishment of Wilson, Starbird & Smith. The wholesale clothing establishment of Sol. Hart & Co., in the extensive store and tin ware establishment of A A Barker & Co., the wholesale clothing store of Kahn & Wolf, the tobacco warehouse of Edward Holliday, the wholesale fancy and variety Store of Bach & Herzog, and the establishment of Tashea & Mulling, dealers in fancy goods, &c., at the corner of Bullitt and Main streets, at which point the onward progress of the devouring element was checked by the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen.

The total loss is estimated at about $120,000, of which $120,000 were insured. Most of the losers were covered in some degree by insurance. The individual loss will not, therefore, be so heavily felt.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 24.

SNOW STORM.—Early this morning it commenced to rain, which subsequently changed to snow, mingled with rain and hail, melting as it fell, except on the roofs of houses, which were covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The trees on Chesnut and other streets and in the public squares, though some of them partially green, are bending with snow. The atmosphere was quite cold, and the day altogether would have done no discredit to mid winter.

DETROIT, Oct 30.

THE FIRES IN THE WOODS NEAR DETROIT.—The fires in the woods and marshes continue to rage without cessation. There was a slight sprinkling of rain last day, but not enough to do good, and the sky is again clear. Families are coming into the city hourly, having been burnt out of their farms.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct 24.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Cooper Hotel in this place, formerly the residence of J. Fenimore Cooper, was destroyed by fire last night. Only a portion of the furniture was saved.—The building was insured for $33,000. The fire was communicated by an incendiary.

THE CHOLERA SHIP SARADAMOCE.—The Port Physician reports that the ship Saganda, hence, from Gottenberg, is entirely free from cholera. The passengers have been removed to Deer Island, and are reported to have suffered for want of proper food.

BURNING OF A MAIL CAR.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* gives the following particulars of the recent loss of a portion of the Eastern Mail, while on its way westward, by the burning of a car which accidentally took fire between Cleveland and Cincinnati:

"The car on which the late mail was burned was a common freight car, open only at the sides. When it was found to be on fire, it being on the night and the train in rapid motion, there was no way of communicating the fact to the conductor of the engineer, except by the cry of "fire," and the shaking of the cars and machinery in this case rendered that mode ineffectual. Five miles the train sped on its fiery way amid the darkness of the night, until the flames bursting out, lit up the scene around and the discovery was made by the brakeman. It did not want but a few minutes with a fire kindled in the mail, (there were several sacks of letters in the car,) fanned by such a breeze as the speed of the train would naturally make, to intimate the whole contents to a blazing heat. When the train was finally stopped the flame from the burning car were some twenty feet high, lighting up the country for miles around. The flames occupied the side portion, and there was no express except through the ends, which were scattered in as soon as they could be, and what was left unburnt was cut off and out extinguished as soon as possible. Of the baggage, out of some sixty trunks, scarcely a whole one was found. The mail was in similar into. Not a mail bag, either lock or canvas, was found worth repairing. Of their contents, some escaped the fire, and of the burned remnants have been saved, such now as will, in the Cleveland Post office, the orders of the Department, be sent on to the post of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other Southern offices. It came mostly from New York city, and included a very heavy foreign mail brought by the Atlantic, and all the other portions of the New York matter consists of bills of goods, invoices, notes, drafts, acceptances, &c., the usual business papers of the trade of commerce. Why, at this season of the year compose the larger portion of its mails West."

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