G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, August 16, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect debts and receipt all bills or accounts either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The nomination of Mr. ST. MARTIN by the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District did not take us by surprise, for we knew long ago that such would be the result. The matter was settled weeks before the formality of a nomination was gone through with. In fact the only subject of astonishment was that Mr. ST. MARTIN failed to recieve a majority of the votes on the very first ballot.—Some of the delegates proved a little refractory, or perhaps thought it would look well to offer a show of opposition to the nominee. We do not think there ever was the slightest chance for either KENNEDY or DUNBAR.

The gentleman who has thus become the standard bearer of the Democracy in the First District, has considerable personal popularity—especially among the Creole population, and we, peradventure, prove a formidable antagonist to the Whigs select, whom they may.—We are well acquainted with the Locofoco candidate, and havn't a word to say against his party fealty, his uniform consistency, his standing as a gentleman and man of character and integrity. But it strikes us that these are other qualifications equally indispensible to the representation in Congress of a populous, intelligent District, like the First. Experience, ability, enlarged knowledge, familiarity with national affairs, and the power of addressing public bodies with facility, directness and point if not with eloquence and brilliancy, are quite as requisite as probity and party zeal. We do not imagine that the most zealous friends of the nominee will presume that he possesses all these qualifications, or that he is fully competent to grapple with the important questions which will come before the next Congress. The constituency of the First District are entitled to something more than a silent member.

If the Whigs suffer Mr. ST. MARTIN to be elected by default, they will richly deserve the contempt of the Locofoco party. We have heard the names of half a dozen Whigs mentioned, any one of whom would represent the District honorably and creditably, and some of whom we are satisfied, will consent to run, if nominated. The District never was a hopeless conquest, is close and doubtful at the worst. It gave Gen TAYLOR a majority in 1848, and it has only been lost, when the Whigs were too off-hand to try to carry it. We place upon record as our deliberate conviction, that there are Whigs in the District who can beat Mr. ST. MARTIN.

Nothing is but one way to accomplish this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, and that is, by means of a Whig District Convention, composed of delegates chosen in the several Wards of the First and Third Municipalities, and in the Parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard, who will come together, consult each other in a spirit of amity, and with a view to success, and select as the nominee a strong man, who will agree to run. With such a candidate there would be at least a sharp contest, and not a certain triumph. There is no Democracy in the State where personal standing and adventitious circumstances add immensely to the chances for electing or defeating candidates. Out of the city the political party consistency hangs loosely upon them, and they are greatly influenced by various extrinsic causes. These must of course be taken into consideration in effecting a choice. We hold to the maxim of always giving Locofocoism a fight. Even if in a decided minority, nothing keeps us together better and tends to strengthen us more, than uniting upon all occasions, and never succumbing until fairly discomfitted. We have seen the benefit of this course illustrated a thousand times. Locofocoism has carried Massachusetts, and Whiggery Pennsylvania more than once by maintaining their organization in the face of heavy majority, and boldly struggling for victory.

We say, therefore, let the District be Whig or Locofoco, let Mr. ST. MARTIN be powerful or feeble, our friends must start an opponent—the worthiest, the ablest the most popular they can find. Then at least we shall have the consolation of deserving success, if we cannot command it.

CURIOSITIES OF POLITICS.

The recent elections have presented two or three strange political results. First, there is the probable election of LAZARUS W. POWELL, Governor of Kentucky. A Locofoco Governor of Kentucky for the first time since the days of Jackson! Such an event seemed to be among the political impossibilities. Yet so it is. New Hampshire, however, once had a Whig Executive, and still was scarcely less astonishing. Second, the election of WHITE, a Whig, in a district in Alabama, which has always rolled up a democratic majority of thousands. Third, the defeat of MCGAUGHEY, Whig candidate for Congress, in the Vigo District in Indiana, where from 1,200 to 1,500 Whig majority is the usual calculation. These are political curiosities—they are not anomalies, because they are susceptible of explanation, but they show to what an extent party ties have been weakened by sectional and other questions.

THE WEATHER continues intensely and unfailerably hot. August seems suddenly to have leaped back into June. People are afraid to consult the thermometer now a days, feeling certain beforehand, that its outgivings will only convince them that they are getting gradually parboiled. We wonder whether the mercury will ever get below 90 degrees.

FAVORABLE OUTBREAK AT VALPARAISO.—A letter received in Baltimore, dated Valparaiso, June 20, from a gentleman connected with the American consulate, says:

"The election for President of the Republic of Chile began yesterday. They vote by ballot to day and to-morrow will end the contest. It is expected a revolution will be the consequence of the defeat of Cruz, the people's candidate. All are frightened, and everything is at a low ebb, wears the aspect of Sunday. We have concerted signals with our men-of-war, for the use of Savannah and Raman, in case of their assistance being required to protect American and American property."

[From the Republic.]

Commercial Restriction Removed.

We understand that the Hon. E. Joy Morris, our Chargé d'Affaires at Naples, has succeeded in having a very burdensome tax on our commerce removed, with which it had for a long time been encumbered. American vessels making direct voyages from the United States to the port of Naples have a tonnage duty of four Neapolitan ducats to pay, and those stopping at intermediate ports, on their way to the Neapolitan port, have hitherto been charged forty grains per ton. Our Charge has, after some official negotiation, induced the Neapolitan government to abolish this excessive duty, and to reduce the tonnage rates for indirect voyages to the same scale exacted for direct voyages. To show the amount saved, we may refer to the first instance which has occurred under the new arrangement. In this case the bark Joshua Maurian arrived at Naples with a cargo of tobacco, part of which had been landed at Leghorn, and was charged forty grains tonnage. The Charge thereupon opened the negotiation, and requested permission for the owners to depose the duty subject to the result. The excess over and above four grains, consequently, had to be refunded, and a saving was thus effected to her owners of 254 ducats. Instead, it may be safely be said that the repeal of this law saves to every American vessel which arrives at the port of Naples, after having touched by the way, from $250 to $350; and the effect must be such as may be to develope our intercourse with the two Sicilies, by enabling our vessels to compete with ease for the valuable produce of the Neapolitan kingdom to make up profitable freights for trading on the way without encountering a tax of $250 or $300, or being obliged to go in ballast or with uneasible cargoes.

Mr. Morris deserves great credit for this and other successful movements which he has made in behalf of American commerce since his appointment to the Neapolitan mission.

BURNING OF STEAMER CHINGAROBA.

The fine steamer *Chingarora*, Capt. Broadwell, whilst on the point of departure yesterday morning at half past 10 o'clock, for Biloxi, caught fire, and notwithstanding every effort to quench the flames, the boat was consumed to the water's edge. A large number of passengers had already embarked on board the *Chingarora*, but they all escaped uninjured, and managed, with one or two exceptions, to save their baggage.

The *Chingarora* was a very beautiful and fast sailing boat, and deservedly a favorite with the travelling public, by whom the loss will be severely felt. Her cost was originally, we believe, $55,000, and she is insured at various offices in this city for $42,000.

KENTUCKY.—We presume that POWELL is elected Governor, though it is not certain. In 13 counties he gains 986 votes over CRITTENDEN's vote in 1848. There are 100 counties in the State and a similar ratio of gain would leave him about 1000 behind, as CRITTENDEN's majority was over 8500. THOMPSON (W) is undoubtedly elected Lieutenant Governor. Lynn Boyd, (D) is elected to Congress from the First District; Ben. Edwards Grey, (Ind. W.) in the Second District, by a large majority; Presley Ewing, (W) in the Third District, by 500 majority; Wm. T. Wade, (W) in the Fourth District, without opposition; J. W. Stone, (D) in the Fifth District, by 100 to 200 majority over Hill; Addison White, (W) in the Sixth District; Humphrey Marshall, (W) in the Seventh District, by 130 majority; John C. Breckinridge, (D) in the Eighth District by 536 majority; J. C. Mason, (D) in the Ninth District; R. H. Stanton, (D) in the Tenth District.

The Whigs will have large majorities in both branches of the next Legislature.

Page is elected Auditor of Public Accounts, without opposition; Wintersmith, Treasurer, by a large majority; Harlan, Attorney General; McCurdy, Register of the Land Office; Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and we think Haggard stands the best chance for President of the Board of Internal Improvements. We believe they are all Whigs. CASSIUS M. CLAY's vote for Governor will not be large—possibly from 1000 to 2000.

INDIANA.—The returns from Indiana are exceedingly indefinite. All that seems certain is that MR. Gaughey (W.) has been beaten in the Vigo district, which is usually Whig by 1100 majority; and that Parker (W.) has beaten the late Free Soil member, Julian—a result that we heartily rejoice at.

ALABAMA.—It is settled that 5 Union men and 2 quasi-secessionists are elected to Congress. Both branches of the Legislature will contain Union majorities. Southern Rights is effectually demolished in Alabama.

☞ We learn from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* that Colonel ROBERT C. NICHOLAS has been appointed by Gov. WALKER, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the State, *vice* ALEX. DIMITRY, resigned.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *America*, for Liverpool, sailed from Boston on Wednesday week, with $50,000 in specie and 35 passengers.

The United States mail steamer *Atlantic* sailed from New York on Wednesday week, at noon for Liverpool. She took over $100,000 in specie and 80 passengers. Among the latter were J. Merrefield, Esq. and Mrs. Noyes, four children and nurse, of Baltimore. Speaking of despatch in unloading and loading the Atlantic, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Almost superhuman exertions were necessary in order to fit the Atlantic for her outward passage at the time appointed. During the 18 hours intervening between 12 o'clock on Monday morning, no less than 750 tons of freight were discharged, and an outfit of 1000 tons of coal received. Last evening, another cargo had been housed, and the vessel equipped, ready for sea. Notwithstanding the pressure of business, we are happy to learn that the labor on the Sabbath was scrupulously abstained from.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The National Intelligencer contains a letter to the editors of that paper from the venerable William Darby, in which, after alluding to the rapid progress of Western emigration, he makes the following calculations on the probable population of the country one generation hence:

The organized States and Territories on the eastern region of the United States embrace an aggregate area so near one million two hundred thousand square miles that this aggregate area may be adopted without much departure from reality. Assuming the entire domain at three millions of square miles, leaves yet for the slender organized sections and the spaces unorganized of the great Western or Pacific region an area comprising one million eight hundred thousand square miles. The actual population of the whole of the United States territory may be assumed at 24,000,000, or twenty to the square mile on the Eastern or Atlantic region. A similar distributive population on the whole domain, from ocean to ocean, would give an aggregate of sixty millions—a number which, on strict mathematical analysis on recorded data, afforded by actual progressive numbers, will be reached by 1884, or thirty-three years from the present time, as may be seen by the annexed tabular statement. In the National Intelligencer, No. 9,994, (1845) may be found a centenal census table, calculated by me, extending from 1790 to 1901, founded on the census of 1790, and constructed on an annual increment of three per cent per annum. The population in 1850, by the census amounted to 23,260,731; by my table the population was given at 23,138,004; difference 122 730; excess in favor of the census. Adopting my tabular numbers at every fifth year to 1885, the population will stand thus:

1850	23,138,004
1855	26,923,893
1860	31,603,345
1865	35,838,921
1870	40,617,708
1875	47,987,099
1880	54,586,795
1885	63,291,353

The sixty millions alluded to above, allowing the increment of three per cent will, we see, be reached as already stated; and then, with the same rate of increment on the movement and ratio of increase, if taken at three per cent per annum, duplicates in about twenty-four years; therefore, if no serious disturbance be allowed to interfere with the order of things, the aggregate population of the United States at the close of the current century must exceed 100,000,000.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that Adams & Co. received by the last arrival of the Pacific, two of these machines for extinguishing fire. They are about the size of an ordinary coal scuttle, made of sheet iron composed of a number of cylindrical cases within one another, weighing about 30 pounds, and easily handled by any person. The means of destroying flame is by the production of a gaseous vapor, although anti-combustive, yet not anti-respiratory, which is poured out upon the fire. The real cause of the fire being extinguished is not by creating a new atmosphere, but the Pennsylvanian believes by reducing the temperature of the flame to a point at which it cannot exist; this is accomplished by a chemical combination of substances within the machine, which are brought in contact when wanted by means of a simple spring, which creates the vapor, and this is introduced to the flame through the spout of the machine by the person holding it. Each machine will give 1,200 cubic feet of gas.

This discovery was made by Mr. Phillips, of London, who was first led to prosecute his researches by observing that the vapor which issued from a volcano, during an eruption, extinguished flame the moment it came in contact with it.

PASSENGERS.—The steamship Winfield Scott, Captain Coolliard, left this port for New York this morning, at 9 o'clock, with the following passengers:

Jas Turner and lady; W Carrington, lady and two children; M Turan, lady and daughter; Wm Bond and lady; Miss Sa rine and two children; Mrs S B Walker, four children and servant; S Lividus, lady and son; N S Pomroy, lady, three children and servant; Mr Simpson, lady and child; Mrs Boyd, two children and nurse; Capt Jas Pulleton, lady and daughter; J H Chapman and lady; Mrs E Vanderver, Mrs A Kennedy, Mrs H Hersey, Mrs E Ferrel and child, Miss McDowell, Miss Clarkson, Miss Hoey, Judge Brewerhoff, J B Bond, E L Gould, Wm H Freeman, A M Jetaire, Chas Danks, Capt W H Talbot, S S Smith, T S Poindexter, Jas Carmer, Jas Crosthe, A Montague, John R Hitchcock, S Harmon, A Stewart, C T Jeter, J M Lee, D Bagnedey and lady, C A Laird, J L Chapman, D S B Bonnel, J Schuyler, John Hoey, A Cunningham, Mrs Lucas, Lt La Hormedge, A Brother, Miss Pulleton, Paul E Walker M L Shelton, G Hay, S Pike, S Trumbor, S T Bunchon, J Davies, G C Wisinger, G Dunnport, H P Beckner, A G Wolcot, Capt Haire, M Jordan, W W Crane, J Brannan Mr Brown and negroes, Jas Carty Capt Dalton, Wm R Conover, V Martin, L K Warkinson, J Taylor, Thos C Anderson and friend, Master Wykoff, A W Cooper, L Utter, H Lowy, Chas Foster, Dr Brockbinnah, S J Cockburn, W Walsh, Mr Cleaz, Mr Schmidt, John Gray, W Hinchman, J R Bennett, C S Cutter, E Bigelow, L Bates, Mr Barber, Mr Gold, L W Bonnell, Stephen Lovatron, G C Beasley, Mr Orchard.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO VIRGINIA.—The Charleston, Va., Free Press states that Tuesday last was a day of joyous excitement in that town and vicinity, consequent upon the anticipated visit of President FILLMORE and the Hon. Messrs. CONRAD and STUART, of his Cabinet. We copy the following account of the reception of the President at various points on his route from the Free Press:

The Mayor of Harper's Ferry, accompanied by other members of the corporation, left for the Point of Rocks to escort the President of the United States, who had left Washington in the the earliest train. On arrival at the Ferry, amid the discharge of cannon, the Executive was met by a deputation from Charlestown, as an escort to our County Seat, and to make known the facilities of reaching the Shannondale Springs in the afternoon.

The President, accompanied by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, together with Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, were very courteously received by Major Symington, and Major Huger, and shown through the Armory and over the public grounds at Harper's Ferry. The time for the departure of the special train approaching, the distinguished gentlemen were proffered a handsome collation which had been prepared by the liberal officer about withdrawing from the post, as also a dinner by the citizens, but the arrangements already made prevented the acceptance, and amid the discharge of cannon, under the escort of a committee, the train shot off amid the shouts of the populace.

On arriving at Charlestown, which was earlier than expected by the citizens, (who were chiefly engaged at their meals) the sound of the whistle caused a large assemblage near the Depot—and as the carriage drew up and received the President and his company, three cheers were given for him and for the Secretaries respectively—and the cortege drew up at Sappington's Hotel, where, without alighting, the President received the salutations of many citizens, and exchanged nods with the little boys, who seemed to think that he might return when they could not get as near to him as the width of the pavement. The baggage collected, the whole moved off at a sober pace to the Springs, where hundreds were already assembled from the surrounding country, and where in a short time the President and those who had not already dined, sat down to a fine dinner amid the strains of music.

After dinner, the ladies were introduced to the President and his suite. In the evening, the ball at the Springs was numerously attended. The scene was all gaiety.

On Wednesday morning, the President was waited upon by a committee of thirty gentlemen of the town of Winchester, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, President of the Common Council, and others having been appointed by the Civil Authorities of the town to wait on him at Shannondale. They were received by the President and his Secretaries in the Ladies Parlour. The room was filled with Ladies, and the passages and windows thronged with gentlemen. The Chairman of the Committee, WILLIAM L. CLARKE, Esq., addressed the President substantially in the following terms:—

Mr President and Gentlemen of the Cabinet:

I am deputed by a Committee appointed by the civil authorities of the town of Winchester to communicate to you the resolutions of invitation and welcome to their town. In performing this grateful office, I take pleasure in saying that these resolutions are a full reflection of the public sentiment. The citizens of Winchester will hail with patriotic pride your presence, sir, among them, as the Chief Magistrate of this great republic, with that of your cabinet officers. They will evince to you and them their high admiration and regard! And in proffering to you, sir, and to them, the hospitalities of their homes, they only anticipate a sentiment which will rise up to meet you, wherever you may be pleased to travel through this ancient and venerable Commonwealth.

To which the President, in substance, replied:

I accept, sir, with the expression of thanks, for myself and my official associates here these kind expressions of sentiment from the town of Winchester. It will afford a great pleasure to visit your ancient town and mingle with its citizens. It is well known as long the residence of Washington, and as the spot where repose the ashes of one of the heroes of the Revolution. I allude to Gen. Morgan. It was my desire, sir, to have passed through your State without any public manifestation, further than to mingle with your citizens and exchange with them kind civilities. We seek relief from the cares of official station, and for that purpose, sir, we visit your gushing fountains of health, and your surpassing scenery.

I have only again, sir, to return to you and to the committee, and to the citizens, for myself and those associated here with me, our thanks and kind wishes.

The address of Mr. Clarke was delivered in his usual impressive manner, and the reply of the President in a calm and dignified style, amidst the outbursts of enthusiastic applause.

After dinner the Presidential party returned to Charlestown to take the special train that had been furnished to convey them up the valley and stopped a short time at the hospitable residence of Andrew Hunter, Esq., where they were introduced to many ladies, who had not been able to visit the Springs, as well as to many of our citizens who had been debarred the pleasure of an introduction which hundreds had express a desire to realise.

They then took the cars for Winchester amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the people, with many good wishes for their safety.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF NEW ORLEANS.—We find the following in the New Orleans correspondence of the Baton Rouge Advocate:

In regard to the religious features of the city we have something decidedly interesting, and as I have never seen it in print, perhaps it may be new to your readers. The number of members in the Presbyterian Churches, amounts to 1,000. The Episcopalians 644. The Methodist 918 whites and 1,500 blacks. The Congregationalists (Clapp) number 272. The Baptists 100 whites and 500 blacks. The Christians also reach 100. Mr. Kornbeil, the Secretary of the Jewish Synagogue, informs me that they number 2,500 contributing members, and that there were 3,000 in the city. The Lutherans number 200. In conversation with his reverence, Archbishop Blanc, he informed me that they count 65 000 nominal members, and 9,000 actual communicants.

From this it appears that the Protestants swell their numbers to 4,228 actual professors. The Jews 3,000, and the Catholics 65,000. Churches: Catholic 17; Episcopalian 6; Presbyterian 7; Lutherans 3; Methodist 9; Congregationalists 1; Jews 3; Baptists 1; Christians 1.

THE FAMILY OPPOSED TO NEWSPAPERS.—The man that don't take his county paper was in town yesterday. He brought his whole family in a two horse wagon. He said he knew that General Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamschatkans" has taken Cuba, and if no where they have taken it. He had sold his corn for twenty-five cents—the price being thirty-one—but on going to deposit the money, they told him it was mostly counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, and these some sharper had "run on him" for half dimes! His old lady smoked a "cob pipe" and would not believe that anything a few could be used. One of the boys went to a blacksmith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and the other mistook the market house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat-hook, he piously took a seat on a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer, whom he took to be the preacher. He left before "the meetin' was ou," and had no great opinion of the "sermint."

One of the girls took a set of "sead onions" to the post office to trade for a letter. She had a baby, which she carried in a "sugar-trough," stopping at times to rock it on the sidewalk.—When it cried, she stuffed its mouth with an old stocking and sang "Barbara Allen." The oldest boy had sold two "coon skins" and was on a "bust." When last seen, he had called for a glass of "sody and water," and stood soaking gingerbread and making wry faces. The shop keeper, mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But "he'd learn tell of sody and water, and was bound to give a fair trial, puke or no puke." Some "town fellers" came in and called for a lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our "soaped" friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was "opposed to internal improvements," and he thought "larnin was a wicked invention, cultervated nothin' but vanity and wexation." None of his family ever learned to read, but one boy, and he "teached school awhile, and then went to studying divinity."

AN ADMIRER OF TALENT.—The following is related by the *Morning Herald*, apropos of the visit of M'lle Rachel to Manchester, England. We translate from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

At the moment the French Tragedienne was descending from her carriage to enter the hotel, a letter in the following words was handed to her:

"Mademoiselle: I am an Englishman, enthusiastic, a poet and an admirer of your marvellous talent. But I have but one pound sterling left, and I fear that you will not play before four days. This would condemn me to die without having heard you, and I am capable of living through spite. And, I want to die the day after to-morrow.

"Play, then, to-morrow, Mademoiselle, and I will be able to go to applaud you. Here, in effect, is the way I will appropriate my last piece of gold:

1st. Two days' nourishment,	10f. 00
2d. A seat in the pit,	7 00
3d. A bouquet to throw at your feet,	3 00
4th A phial of poison,	5 50
Total,	25f. 50c

It is said that M'lle Rachel immediately announced *Andromaque*.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.

The two factories at Arkwright, R. I., standing about one hundred feet apart were both set on fire on Monday night. One was totally destroyed and partially. The incendiary cut the bell rope and climbed up one to let the water out of the canal. The buildings were owned by the heirs of James B. Wolf. The machinery belonged to Crawford Allen and others. The loss was insured for $18,000 in the Providence Co. Loss fully covered.

Telegraphic Items.

DETROIT, August 6th.

About midnight on Wednesday last, the propeller Monticello, bound down, and the propeller Manhattan, bound up, came in collision off Whitefish Point. The Manhattan was struck on the starboard, forward of the smoke pipe, and sunk to her upper deck in a few moments after. No lives were lost. The passengers and crew were taken off by the Monticello, and the Manhattan towed to the source of the St. Mary's River. There is no insurance on the vessel. The Monticello was uninjured.

PROVIDENCE, August 6th.

Last night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in this place, destroying property to the amount of 60 to $70,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the carpenter shop of Moulton & Ingraham, and the stables of Lewis Thayer, on Hill street. The former loss $5,000 to $10,000—insured for $1,000. The tannery establishment of Cleveland & Brothers—loss, $3,000 to $5,000; partially insured. An old building adjoining the Canal market, owned by Jacob Sengrave, loss $2,000. A house belonging to Mrs Salisbury, loss $1,500.

Across the canal on Charles street, the damage was very great. The tanning establishment of R. W. Bush was damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. Two buildings owned and occupied by the Providence Canal Bleaching Co., were nearly destroyed. Several other buildings, mostly dwellings, were partially injured, and many families lost their furniture by removal and water.—Several serious accidents occurred. A member of an engine company was badly, if not fatally injured; and it was rumored that another man was killed.

The fire broke out on Mill street, in the north part of the city. The carpenter's shop of Messrs. Moulton & Ingraham was the first building burnt. Their loss is $6,000, upon which they have an insurance of $1,000. The stable of Lewis Thayer was burnt next, with the hay and grain it contained. No insurance. The horses and carriages were saved.

The flames then consumed Messrs. Cleveland & Brother's tanning establishment. Loss, $3,000. Insurance for $1,500. A large building owned by Jacob T. Seagrave was nearly destroyed. Loss, $1,500. The large building occupied as calendering and packing rooms by the Canal Bleaching Company was almost totally consumed. Loss heavy, and partly insured. The building next below, owned by Messrs. Metcalf & Son, was seriously damaged. Several small buildings were totally consumed.

A great many workmen lost their tools, and five or six families were turned out into the streets houseless. The buildings were mostly of wood.

COLUMBUS, (O.,) August 6.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The democratic State Convention assembled to-day. The attendance was very full. It was organized at 10 o'clock in the morning by the appointment of Wm. Seymour as chairman, and Chas. L. Fuller as secretary.

A committee of 21 was appointed to select officers for a permanent organization; also, a committee of 21 to report resolutions.

The convention then took a recess until two p. m.

Afternoon Session.—The convention met at 6 o'clock, and was permanently organized.

Reuben Wood, Cuyahoga, was nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor by acclamation.

Wm. Medill was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The following nominations were made for judges of the supreme court: P. Reanler, B. Caldwell, John A. Corwine, T. W. Bartley, A. G. Thurman.

THE ABSQUATULATOR AT NEWARK, N. J.—*The Injured Woman.*—The Newark *Advertiser* says that every effort was made on Wednesday morning to ascertain the whereabouts of the girl Margaret Garrity, who killed Drum, her former lover, on Monday night, while walking with his newly-married wife; but without the slightest success, and it is to be apprehended that she has executed her threat of self-destruction. There is everywhere a strong popular feeling in her favor. But it is evident that, for the good order and peace of society, individual wrong must be submitted to, unless redressed by law. A correspondent sends the Advertiser the following, in relation to the circumstances under which she probably committed the deed:—

I saw the girl repeatedly during last week, and spoke with two hours before the commission of the act. She was a pretty, brilliant eyed, sprightly girl, her face bearing the impress of simplicity, rather than of any disposition to be a participant in a scene of death.

Margaret had been led to believe the deceased for two years past. During all this time she had looked forward to her union with one who had worn her affections and who had been married no more than a few days before the Atlantic—the companion of her childhood.

She had permitted herself to become "enciente" by him, thus committing to his honor and manhood the sacred pledge may those who regarded dearer than life. The wedding day was fixed for last Sabbath—her clothing were prepared—she had everywhere given notice of her intention to be married, and she knew that if the unions were consummated, the story of her shame would soon be evident. And he, who here again recorded, that to the honor of the Irish people, that virtue is held in high estimation by them, and consequently few cases occur of its loss. At this period, it is to be hoped that the affections of her betrothed were given to another, and came frantic with disappointment, shame and the disgrace that stared her in the face, waylaid her betrothed on Monday evening, and charged him with infidelity. He confessed it. She called up her love for him—the protestations of affection which she had received—she told him of her condition. He coolly replied that he would never marry her.

Growing desperate, she urged her pleas the more earnestly. She told him of the declarations of her betrothed and of promises they would never see her face again unless his wife—the good character that he knew she had uniformly borne—the disgrace that must now attend her children, if he persisted in his boon—she no longer asked for love, but pleaded that he would marry her and relieve her from disgrace, and legitimize her offspring; she would then consent to eternal separation. This he answered by cruel mockings. She now said that she *would die*—the last forlorn refuge of oppressed woman—that she would drown herself; he said that he cared not how soon she did so! She now spoke of her death-bed repentance, of her former lover hated her, and how terribly was her love scorned. From the moment of receiving that last answer, she determined not to go to eternity *alone*.

QUEER PHENOMENON.—The Winnsboro, S. C., Register of Friday says:—"In this neighborhood, we understand, the good people were witnesses, on Thursday, the 17th inst., of a rather unusual phenomenon. About 4 o'clock in the evening, a large cloud arose in the south, covering, perhaps, sixty degrees in the visible horizon. This, of course, under the circumstances, was watched with the great anxiety.—After increasing in density and size, for about an hour, it seemed to move up with rapidity, having all the appearance of one from which an abundant rain was descending. This, however, proved not to be the case, for in a few minutes the whole face of nature was covered with a deep blue smoke, extending, as far as yet ascertained, over an area of 18 or 20 miles square. So thick, indeed, was it, that the vision was much interrupted, and trees and houses only half a mile off, were entirely lost to view. When the smoke disappeared, which was in about an hour, the cloud had evaporated or wasted away."

City Intelligence.

☞ Last night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out at Algiers, opposite Bienville street. We have not been able to learn any particulars of the disaster, but from this side of the river several houses appeared to have been burned down.

Information is wanted at the Mayor's office, where he will hear something to his advantage, of Patrick Penion or Paulon, a native of Ireland, who left Canada for New Orleans in 1837. It is supposed that he is employed on one of the Railroads here.

THE WHARFAGE LAW.—Judge Debree of the Fourth District Court has delivered his opinion in the case of Municipality No. One vs steamboat Brilliant and others, in which the former claims 50 for wharfage under the old ordinance of the General Council. Defendants resisted the payment, alleging that the ordinance of the 19th of June, 1851, was repealed by the subsequent adopting. Judge Debree has decided the latter ordinance to be unconstitutional, inasmuch as it impairs the only obligation existing from contracts entered into between the Municipality and other parties, and because it conflicts with the laws of the State. The old ordinance is therefore declared to be in full force, and in conformity with the laws and constitution of the State. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

DISCHARGED.—C. G. Parris, who was arrested in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having, a few days since, stolen $25 out of the trunk of C. M. Ray, at a Boarding House, on the Levee, was examined yesterday before acting Recorder Newthorn, and discharged, as no evidence was offered to substantiate the accusation.

TO BE EXAMINED.—Alderman Etter has consented to grant a new examination to Sarah Conner, Fox, and Theodore Freeman, charged with the bornation of perjury. He has been induced to do so on the ground, that the counsel for defence over that they have some important testimony which was not produced on the occasion of the first examination.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John O'Brien, a native of Ireland, aged 32 years, who died suddenly on board of the steamer Gipsy. Verdict: "Death from Congestion of the Brain."

Also on the body of Rudolph Hosofin, aged 22 years, a native of Germany, who was found in a dying condition in St. Ann street, and expired while being conveyed in a litter to the Hospital. Verdict: "Death from Apoplexy."

APPLICATION FOR HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED.—George English, who alleges that he was unjustly imprisoned by order of Acting Recorder Pelay, was brought upon an Habeas Corpus before Judge Lea, on a writ of habeas corpus. Whenever being examined it was proven that the conduct of English justified the charge of vagrancy, and he was the return accordingly.

ASSAULT, &c.—Complaints were made yesterday before Recorder Genois against patrick Gleason for assaulting, striking and kicking Reuben de Mun; against James Palmeter for assaulting Geo. Johnson, and against H. Schaer for striking Isaac Emanuel. None of these cases have been examined.

ARRESTED.—Chas. Joseph Simon requests us to state, that in addition to the charge preferred by him against Joseph Daywood for having feloniously opened his iron box and stolen private papers, he also assumes him of having taken copies of some of those letters for the purpose of injuring him, and also with having surreptiously obtained a letter addressed to him through the post office, with the intention of divulging the secrecy of his affairs.

PARTIALLY EXAMINED.—J. Kennedy was brought up yesterday for examination before Aldermen Hawthorne, on the charge of having on the night of the 5th instant, broken into the premises of O. Mercier, barber at the corner of Commercial Alley and St. Charles street, and stolen goods and money to the amount of $20. Kennedy was suspected of being concerned in the robbery from the fact of having been formerly employed in the shop, and that the theft could not have been accomplished but by one who was thoroughly familiar with the premises. The accused denies the charge, and was remanded to await another investigation.

SUN STROKE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, who was found in a moribund condition in Hospital street, and who died whilst being conveyed to the Hospital. Verdict, "death from a sun stroke."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 15, 1851.

All business transactions are now narrowed down within the smallest compass, and nothing has occurred during the past week to disturb the existing monotony. Under these circumstances, a detailed review of the market is almost superfluous, conveying, as it only can do, the information that little or nothing is doing. It is consistency, however, to know that the health of the city is most excellent, and that in view of this blessing, we may anticipate an earlier opening of the business season than usual.

The weather for some few days past, has been intensely warm, the thermometer ranging at midday above 90°. The river is falling fast.

COTTON—Arrived since the 8th instant, 644 bales, including 146 bales new crop. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 4,701 bales; Havre, 675; Vera Cruz, 308; New York, 13 bales; together, 5,696 bales; making a reduction in stock of 4,848 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day a stock of 16,066 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850	bales	16,618
Arrived last week	644	
Arrived previously	204,248	204,892
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Exported last week	5,696	
Exported previously	979,242	985,138
Stock on hand and on shipboard		16,066

The Cotton market has maintained a very quiet appearance during the past week, the daily sales having barely averaged 300 bales, and the total transactions of the week 2,000, including 550 to-day. Prices have continued to tend in favor of buyers, and our quotations are again altered to conform to the partial decline. The sales of the week comprise 63 bales, in various lots, at a range of 6@ 8¼c @ lb. for Middling to Middling Fair. The receipts of new crop this week amount to 118 bales, and the entire arrivals thus far to 179 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	3¾@ 4¾
Ordinary	4¾@ 5¾
Middling	6¾@ 7
Good Middling	7¼@ 7½
Middling Fair	8¼@ 8¾
Fair	9—@—
Fully Fair	—@—
Good Fair	—@—
Good and Fine	nominal.

SUGAR—The advance noticed in our last has been firmly sustained, but the transactions have been limited in consequence of the small stock remaining on hand. About 300 hhds. have been sold during the week. We quote Inferior, 4¾@5c; Common, 5¼@5½c; Fair 6¼@7c; Prime and Choice 8¼@8½c @ lb.

MOLASSES—The business of the past week has been restricted to small sales of rebelled, at 19@20c @ gallon.

FLOUR—The light supplies accompanied by a good demand, have led to a further advance in the Flour market since our last. The transactions of the week sum up 9,000 bbls., at $4 06@$4 25c for Ohio, and common rosebud; at $4 25@$4 75; $4@$5 12c for St. Louis, and $5 62½@$6 50c for extra brands.

GRAIN—The Corn market has been very dull since our last, and prices have given way 7 cents @ bushel. Sales of 2,000 bushels Western Corn, in sacks, at 70@72c for inferior, 70@69c for mixed, and 71@72c for good to prime lots of white and yellow, and 500 bushels sold on a long credit at 70@74c @ bushel for St. Louis. The market is bare of Wheat. We quote sales of Bran at 65c @ 70c.

PORK—A further advance has taken place since our last, and we notice sales of 200 bbls. uninspected Mess at $18 50@$19; 300 do. at $18 75; 300 prime do, at $15 75; 75 do. at $16, and $15 50 in prices. Dealers now demand $16 50 at retail, and $14 50@ $15 50 @ bbl. for Prime.

BACON—The market has continued to stiffen, caused by the light arrivals