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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, December 9th.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

SOMETHING MORE ON AN INTEREST-ING SUBJECT.

These pestilent Know-Nothings have a hard destiny to endure. They are denounced by the Northern abolitionists as supporters of slavery, and by Southern presses as propagandists of anti slavery. The N. Y. *Tribune* chides in with the New Orleans *Courier*, the anathemas of the Boston *Atlas* are echoed by the Richmond *Enquirer*. Then again they are said to be neither more nor less than Whigs in disguise, and yet they not only carry States in which the Whig party never had the ghost of a chance, but beat the Whigs themselves in States in which the latter had inveterately been in the ascendency. The ingenious gentlemen who, in their ignorance and terror of the American party, are laboring with so much earnestness to misrepresent and revile it, do not appear conscious of the amusing contradictions of which they are guilty. How can this party be exclusively for and against slavery, when it has its strength equally in the North and South, and when its fundamental doctrines do not touch that question at all? How can it consist entirely of Whigs when it elects Democrats to office just as frequently as Whigs—witness New Orleans, Baltimore and Massachusetts. And yet again we are told that this new party is infected with religious intolerance, and that it hates and persecutes Catholicism; yet in the face of these bold assertions we are called upon to chronicle the election of Catholics in this city, chosen by the Know Nothings, against Protestant candidates.

In good sooth, the systematic attempt to traduce and distort the tenets of the American party, is but a shallow and a senseless device. It might do on the eve of an exciting Presidential canvass, if played too late for exposure, since we all know that falsehood will travel a thousand leagues, while truth is putting on his boots. But it was feebly now, is almost exhausted, and will ere long sink and perish among the thousand worthless slanders of the age. It is admitted that these charges are idiotic and so wantonly alleged, are never still ably refuted, because as far as we are enabled to judge, the Know Nothings seem to be perfectly impregnable to assaults upon paper. They let their deeds speak for them, and pay no regard whatever to the torrents of abuse with which they are constantly assailed. But as one fact is worth more than a thousand theories, so the policy of the Know-Nothings as indicated by their conduct, outweighs all the terrible accusations brought against them by a partisan press and a horde of interested office hunters. We assume no more knowledge of this order than is accessible to every outsider, but we profess to make an impartial use of our senses. We have no prejudices to stand in the way of truth, and no motives of interest to induce us to shut out eyes to its revelations. In any case for instance simple enough to believe that if this order held the slightest affinity to the anti slavery fanatics of the North, it would number thousands upon thousands of adherents in the South? That it would establish itself firmly in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas and Alabama? That it would continue to achieve victories in every political contest in which it chooses to exhibit its strength? Or that it would maintain the formidable position it now occupies throughout the every holding portion of the confederacy? In the manner may we ask, if this order were nothing better than a rehash of the Whig party, would it not forfeit the confidence and support of the vast mass of Democrats who have every where contributed to its efficiency and its success? Say that the Whigs have always evinced a proclivity towards Nativeism; Heaven knows that among the most prominent demagogues the same tendency has been observable in the power of the American party in Philadelphia, and in different other districts which swarm with mechanics and laborers—men who are operatives of politics side with the Democrats. In Baltimore at the recent election, the heaviest democratic wards gave the largest majorities against them. In New Orleans it is notorious that many of the leading democrats were on the head of the first native organization ever started.

Let us, once for all, as our brother of the Mobile *Register* wisely says, judge of this tree by its fruits. If the American party will only in a manner worthy of the party of our government, if it will substitute a pervading sentiment of honesty and patriotism in place of placing in office men now in minates parties, if it will arrest the corruption, preserve the purity of the ballot box, drive backstabbing and venal office seekers into obscurity, teach us to love and cherish our own country and her matchless institutions, put down the wretched circle of the Ami and Ami, of every man who counts Ami and Ami, of every man who is a disunionist, fraud and wickedness—if it will do these things, who it may send the wild parts to Coventry, and the democratic party to the Rivers, let us see it it pleases. We shall not regret the fate of either for the nonce.

HEBREW WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—We mentioned a few days ago that the Israelites of our city, unwilling to add to the already heavy burthen of existing charitable institutions, had hit a meaning for the purpose of organizing an association and establishing an Asylum devoted to receive, shelter and maintain in the indigent and destitute of the "chosen people." This noble and philanthropic design has been steadily pursued. It will be seen by the official communication in another column, that a Committee of twenty one members has been selected, with authority to take charge of the entire matter. That the subscriptions of all benevolent and kindly disposed persons are respectfully solicited, and that as soon as the sum of $10,000 shall have been subscribed, a charter will be secured and the society permanently organized.

From what we know of the zeal, activity, and perseverance of the estimable gentlemen composing this Committee, and from our experience of the unstinted liberality of the Hebrews of this city, we feel entirely convinced that the excellent object will be successfully consummated. The Israelites of our city, taken as a case, are not more remarkable for their intelligence and high and honorable bearing, than for their untiring exertions in the cause of true charity. The Asylum now in contemplation will be another to the many evidences they have given of these distinguishing and laudable characteristics. The project has our warmest wishes for its complete fulfillment.

FIRE JEWELRY, WATCHES.—The well known establishment of Cy Rabor, No. 12 Royal street, has been reopened, and is now supplied with a magnificent assortment of watches, chains, diamonds, fine jewelry, silver and plated ware and other articles appertaining to his line of business. As the Holidays are fast approaching, those who desire to purchase rich and beautiful gifts, would do well to pay a visit to Mr. Rabor and inspect his stock.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that J. M. Sixsen & Co. have opened an office at No. 184 St. Charles street, for the sale of their valuable and well known Sewing Machines. They are prepared to fill orders for the single or double machine, and solicit a careful inspection of the working of their instruments. We have spoken so frequently of the economy, cheapness, expedition and convenience of these labor-saving contrivances, that it is only necessary to state where they can be obtained, to ensure the attention of planters and families.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The drama of "Esmeralda or the Hunchback of Notre Dame" is to be performed at the St. Charles Theatre to-night, together with the new burlesque of "Assail," for the benefit of Miss Louisa Howard. The fair beneficiary will appear in both performances.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The "Norma" of Bellini will be performed at this Theatre to-night, with Mme Laget Plasterre, Mme Baille-Pretti, and Mr Delaie, in the cast. The great success which this opera met on its former representation, will undoubtedly draw a crowded house.

SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—The Campbells present another excellent bill to-night, full of burlesque dance, vocal and instrumental music. This is one of the most popular places of resort in the city.

DAN RICE'S.—At Dan Rice's to night Mr. J. P. Addams is to have a benefit, on which occasion Mr. Addams will appear as *Rolla* in Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla. Miss Crampton is to personate *Elvira* in the same play. Mr Addams will also appear in one of his Yankee characters. The Misses Dearing will also appear in several graceful dances. We hope to see a good house.

ORLEANS BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.—We acknowledge the reception of an invitation to be present at a banquet to be given to-morrow afternoon at the Orleans Ballroom by the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, under the command of the veteran Major L. Gally, in commemoration of its anniversary and patron, Lieut Barbe.

BALLOON ASCENSION FROM THE PLACE D'ARMES.—As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, Mons J. A. Boudrias will make a balloon ascension from the Place D'Armes (Congo Square) to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He balloon is, we understand, of immense size, and he has been for some time past making preparations on an extensive scale, for the occasion. A fine band of music is engaged and will be in attendance. The spectacle will undoubtedly be a grand one, and we expect to see a large multitude drawn to witness it.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The telegraph has already mentioned the nomination of HENRY A. WISE—the man who in 1840 uttered the memorable war cry "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union"—as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. The first day's proceedings of the Convention are thus given in a despatch to the Louisville *Courier* of the 2nd inst.:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—The Democratic State Convention met in Staunton—Col. Geo. Hayler, Chairman, W. F. Eichie and Robt. W. Hughes, Secretaries. A committee of one from each district was appointed to nominate permanent officers. They reported Oscar M. Crutchfield, of Spotsylvania, President, and 13 vice presidents—the secretaries as above. Confusion ensued upon a motion to go into nomination for governor. After a long debate upon the rules as to the casting vote, Mr. Shackleford moved the convention would not make nominations for Governor and Lieut. Governor, unless the candidates receive votes sufficient to represent a majority of the whole Democratic vote of the State. Mr. Gurnett offered a substitute that they shall require a majority of the votes cast to nominate candidates for Governor and Attorney-General, which was adopted.

This is considered a triumph for the Wise party, it being the strongest in the convention. Exciting times are expected. Efforts will probably be made to further amend, by adopting the two-thirds rule. The Democratic vote in the convention is 67,600. The whole Democratic vote of the State is 70,000.

A little bird whispers in our ear, that HENRY A. WISE will be the hardest pushed man that ever ran for office, and that his famous letter against the Know-Nothings will lose him thousands of votes among his own party.

A STRANGER'S BURIAL.—On Tuesday last, says the Bayou *Sara Ledger*, we had another instance of the good feelings of the Masons towards each other. Mr. W. A. Spencer came here a stranger, was taken sick, and the Brethren ministered to his every want, and, finally, when the vital spark had fled, they buried him with all the honors of the craft.—We mention the above as honorable to the craft, and deserving of imitation.

LOUISIANA FEMLICES.—This fine company give a military and civic ball to night at the Armory Hall, Camp street, and have courteously sent us tickets of invitation. If possible we shall attend.

WM. DARBY was hung on the 1st inst., at Buffalo, for the murder of his wife.

FANCY GROCERIES AND FRENCH LIQUORS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs A. TARBOUT & CO., corner of Royal and St. Louis streets. They have just opened a magnificent store, and have secured a full and choice assortment of family groceries and delicacies of all kinds. The public are invited to call and examine their stock, which in point of variety and fineness, is unsurpassed.

BIG HUNTING.—Two weeks since, says the Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer, a party of four of our citizens went about fifteen miles from town to take a camp hunt. They were out two nights, during which time they succeeded in slaughtering seventeen deer, beside some smaller game. In the week following, the same party again sallied forth to the hunting grounds, remained one night, and killed fifteen.

A FATHER CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS DAUGHTER.—Alfred Artis, of Shelby county, Ohio, was tried last week, and convicted of murder in the first degree. The charge against him was, that about a year ago he caused the death of his own daughter, quite a young girl, murdering her by the slow process of starvation, exposure and the most disgusting and fiendish cruelties. Another daughter, older than she deceased, was witness against him.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN SALEM, ALA.—The Russell *Register* of the 1st, contains an account of a most destructive conflagration which occured in Salem, Russell county, Ala., on the 29th ult., by which the entire business part of that thriving place was destroyed. We are glad to learn that no injury was sustained in life or limb.

The following is a list of the sufferers, as derived from a private letter to the above paper:

Jamb B Reese, $3000 to $4000; J D Adair, $4500; Wilson & Bethle, $4500; Drs McCoy & Craig, $600 to $1000; Dr Bethle, $800; Dr Appleby, $1000; M D Lock, $3000; T F Murphy, $1500; R J Stewart, $1500; L F McCoy, $4000; Maj Dawson, $600; D W Gerald, $2500; I Adair, $1500; estate of.....Cain, $800.

A Side Issue of the Great Torpedo Case.—The famous Wagner Torpedo Case can hardly have escaped the recollection of our readers, with the circumstance of the arrest of Mr. Drury, of Astoria, on suspicion of being concerned in the matter; his subsequent trial and acquittal. Mr. George Wilkes, the editor of the *National Police Gazette*, it will also be remembered, was the main cause of Mr. Drury's arrest, and under his direction mainly it was that Mr. Drury's premises were searched,—the results of which was an exposure to the public eye of some little mechanical ingenuity in Mr. Drury would have preferred to remain private. In consequence of this search, by which Mr. Drury alleges he has many valuable family relics, etc., he some time since instituted a suit in the Queens's County Circuit Court against Mr. Wilkes, and the others concerned with him in the matter, laying his damages at a very heavy amount. On Monday (as we have already announced) the case was concluded, resulting in an award of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES to Mr. Drury. Mr. Wilkes, on whom the larger portion of the penalty, we suppose, will fall, is now, we believe, in California, and although said to be wealthy, it is not likely he has any property here which can be levied upon to satisfy the judgment, as the suit was instituted before he left. It may not therefore be too great a risk on one's reputation as a prophet, to predict that FORTY CENTS of the damages awarded against Mr. Wilkes will never be recovered. The adroit manner in which Mr. Wilkes in the early stage of the excitement resulting upon this torpedo business, succeeded in eluding the officers,—who, by the by, it strikes us, were not particularly anxious to get hold of him,—would naturally lead one to suppose that he has also made ample provision for this case.—*N. Y. Express.*

MOBILE ITEMS.—We take the following from the *Register* of Thursday:

RESCUING.—Two gentlemen, between whom a misunderstanding has for some time existed, fought a duel yesterday forenoon near the corner of Dauphin and Royal streets. After some words hatches were drawn and before the parties could be separated, one of them received two or three bayonet wounds, but we are glad to learn, not dangerous wounds. It is much to be regretted that difficulties between gentlemen cannot be adjusted by gentler means than appeal to arms.

STABBED.—A man named Benjamin Lanquette was stabbed by one Patrick Mackin, yesterday afternoon, at the office of George A. Cleveland, Esq., Justice of the Peace. It appears that some days since the wife of Mackin had entered a complaint against Lanquette for having committed an assault and battery upon her; and yesterday morning the parties continued, and yesterday morning the parties appeared at the justice's court and, after an examination, Lanquette was required to give bond for his appearance at the City Court to answer the charge, but while Mr. Cleveland was drawing up the bail bond, Mackin, the complainant's husband, entered the office and stabbed Lanquette in the shoulder with a dirk, inflicting a severe, but not mortal wound. Mackin was committed to the grand house to await an examination before the Mayor.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A despatch from Portsmouth of the 1st inst., says:

On the grand track of the railway, when near Thompson's mills, in the town of Starks, the snow plough got off the track and stopped the train. At that moment the down freight train ran into it, smashed the cars badly and injuring 8 or 10 passengers severely. Two passenger cars took fire and were consumed. Mr Corsee, the Superintendent, happened on the scene of disaster with some surgeons in a special train.

TRIAL OF ONE OF THE WARD JURORS FOR PERJURY.—The regular term of the Hardin Circuit Court is now progressing in Elizabethtown. Thos. M. Yates, one of the infamous jurors who granted the verdict of *not guilty* in the Wood case, is up on trial for perjury. He was indicted by the grand jury, along with some several others of his precious confederates. On Wednesday evening but seven jurymen had been obtained to sit in trial.—*Louisville Cour.*

TROPICAL COTTON.—Our readers are generally aware that the cotton plant in the West Indies and other tropical regions, grows into a tree and is perennial. Many of the varieties now cultivated in the United States probably originated from seed brought from South America, the West Indies, &c. The "Dean Cotton," recently introduced into this State, and promising the most satisfactory results as to staple and product, is believed to have been introduced from South America. In thus transplanting, the character of the plant is of course essentially changed, becoming here an annual and producing a different staple. We have before us a proof of this fact. A gentleman of this city obtained last year from Cuba a small quantity of cotton seed. He planted a portion, which grew rapidly, and only from having been cropped down by a horse, the plants would have been much taller than any cultivated on our best lands. They afterwards, however, grew off finely, and up to the present time have continued green and vigorous and latterly covered with a profusion of blooms. Not a boll has yet matured, but notwithstanding the two or three severe frosts we have had of late, blos some continue to open. The shape of the leaf and color of the flower are quite different from those of the Petit Gulf and other kinds usually cultivated. A valuable sort may yet be originated from these seeds.—*Mobile Tribune.*

CALDERON DE LA BARCA.—We are pained to learn from a source in which we place every confidence, that though the mob did not rack the residence of this gentleman, (who we so greatly esteemed and relieved when in Washington) during the late revolutionary season in Mexico, the terrible change of the Spanish Government drove him from Spain, practically an exile. Very recently he was in Paris, with his family, and was in exceedingly straightened circumstances, having been deprived by the chances of the revolution, of nearly all his available means. This news will cost a gloom over many a home in Spain, and we expect to see a large multitude drawn to witness it.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Ohio Silver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—The weather here is clear and cold. There is now hardly four feet of water in the canal.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The river here has fallen five inches, and is full of floating ice. Pork sold today at $7 50@.. Green hams are quoted at 6½@6¾ cents per pound.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—Evening.—The weather still remains very clear and cold. The steamer Fanny Bullitt has arrived from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The river has fallen six inches. Flour is firm at $6 50@$6 62. Hogs are quoted at $4 50@4 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Of Green Meats, there have been sales of Shoulders at—@—, and Sides at 6½c. Hams are quoted at 6½c. 1,000 kegs of Prime Lard have been sold at 9 ₱ ℔. Mess Pork is held at $18. Whiskey, 28c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Noon.—Our Cotton Market is very dull and the sales are of trifling moment. The market for Ohio Flour is firm at $6 44 @ $7 19½.

There is no change to note in our general markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, P. M.—Our Cotton Market is in a dull and declining state. Middling Orleans we quote at 8½@8¾ cents; Mess Pork has declined and is now quoted at $19 62½@$19 75, while prime sells at $18 37½@18 50; Lard is firm at 10¾ cents for barrels.

Our money market is very stringent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamship Union, now overdue at New York from Havre and Southampton, had not arrived at that port up to the hour of closing of the telegraph last evening.

☞ The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, in his discourses on the 1st inst., said that he had received many honors during his lifetime, but his arrangement on Wednesday was the highest honor he had yet received from his fellow-men.

BLOODY FIGHT AT CAIRO.

Six or eight persons shot—Wharf boat burned by the mob—The town defied by a negro—His self-emancipation by Arms.

We learn from Capt. Batchelor, as well as from several of his passengers, who were witnesses of the bloody scene, the following particulars of a fearful tragedy, enacted at the town of Cairo, the mouth of the Ohio. The character who performed such desperate deeds was a free negro, well known in this city, of the name of Joe Spencer. He had established a sort of floating hotel at that point, was a sharp fellow at every game, and, as the sequel proves, was afraid of nothing human, and in his last moments—surrounded by an infuriated mob armed with death-dealing guns, cut off from all chances of escape, alone out in the river, on a shaving boat, with the red hot fire hissing and wreathing around him, and completely encircled by a living flame—he defied and denounced his enemies in the most daring way, and with the direct imprecations on his lips, and armed with all his weapons—a rifle, shot gun and revolver—he plunged into the river, and disappeared forever.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE CAIRO TRAGEDY.

A negro by the name of Joe Spencer, who kept a hotel on board of the wharf-boat at Cairo, was sued for sixty dollars. When the officers went to serve a summons on him he swore he wouldn't go, and said there were not men enough in the place to take him. He finally, by a good deal of persuasion, agreed to go. On his road to the 'Squire's office he got a keg of powder, in the one hand, while he held a revolver in the other, went into the office, and told the 'Squire that if he did not refer the case he would blow the whole party to hell. They were afraid of him, and so allowed him to go back to the river. When he got back he went into a flatboat, which he had fitted up for boarders, and defied the town to take him. By this time the mob had become large and very much excited, and seemed determined that he should be taken and the law obeyed. They tried for some time to get him out, but could not succeed. At length they concluded to scuttle the boat and let her sink; but the first that neared her for that purpose was received with a discharge of buckshot from the negro inside. The thing now became general on both sides, the negro having the advantage, being inside. In the attempt to sink the flatboat five men were shot, some rather seriously, but none were killed. They soon found that the advantage was too much in the negro's favor, and the cry was raised to set the boat on fire, and then went to work to carry it into execution. Here another party became interested in the tragedy. There were three steamboats laying near the flatboat, and their officers were at a loss to know if the flatboat was set on fire the steamboats would all of them be burnt up; so they put in their protest against setting her on fire unless that he was pulled out in the stream.

The mob paid but little attention to the d'Scers at first, but they soon found, when they discovered some of their men lying with their rifles, that they were in earnest, as they swore they would shoot the man that would attempt to set her on fire unless they did so. The negro was not to be taken alive. Then a little more than was bargained for, and thinking that they could not stand the fire of a desperate negro in front and a new determined one in the rear, the mob concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," got a yawl, made a line fast to the flatboat, and commenced towing it out into the stream; at the same time two men boarded her and set her on fire, at considerable risk, as the negro kept blazing away at them whenever a chance offered. When they got her out about a hundred yards the negro cut the line that was towing him, and was adrift. The boat was now all in a blaze at one end, when the negro came out on the other, clapped his hand on his breast, swore he was king of the black race, and would die like a man. The wind, blowing off the shore at the time, carried the boat across the river, and the steamboats were saved. At this time the mob disappeared for a while, and all supposed that he had destroyed himself when presently he appeared with a section of a stove, and, and making one end of a line fast to it and the other end to his neck, overboard he went, and never came up, which was the last of the negro, and so end to the "Cairo Tragedy."

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE AIR.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mons. Godard made an extraordinary balloon ascension from New York, the following account of which we find in the *Sun*:

At half-past three o'clock, accompanied with Mr. Arrits, of Havana, Mons Decan, H. Benedict and one other adventurous gentleman, the Hippodrome, fastened in the car of a parachute, he cut the cords asunder which bound him to the earth, and taking bigseat on a trapezium—a wooden pole suspended at each end from the car with ropes, twenty feet long—bounded up at a rapid rate, amidst the huzzas of the multitude. When about an eighth of a mile up he cut the parachute loose from the balloon and it descended safely to the earth, with its freight unhurt.

Mr. Godard then commenced the performance of his gymnastic feats in the air. At one time he whirled over and over top pole of the trapezium; at another time grasping it with a single hand he swung his body to and fro as a school boy would on a swing. Then again, he appeared to be hanging to it with his chin only, upon standing upon it—both hands hold of the ropes—then on one leg, then without any grasp of the hands, and finally as the balloon ascended nearly out of sight the daring voyager stooped, rolled over upon the trapezium and in mid-heaven was hung suspended from it, head downwards, with a single foot locked over the pole!

There perhaps could not be a greater exhibition of daring than this. Many persons who watched the feats trembled in their shoes as they saw him pass through his aerial evolutions. He, however, restored them to their natural equilibrium of composure on descending by the rope of the trapezium, a distance of 90 feet, into the car of the ship and to the amazement of his passengers. He was going off in a N. N. E. direction when last seen.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

THE MONROE FIRE.—The Ouachita *Register* gives the following particulars of the late disastrous conflagration at Monroe:

At about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 26th ult., it was discovered that H. Gerson's Dry Goods Store, on Front Street, was on fire, and the flames continued to spread from that building until all the stores and other buildings on both sides of Front street, between Grammont and Wood streets, were destroyed. The fire then extended to Judge J. N. T. Richardson's office, on Wood street, and from that to W J Q Baker's office, both of which were destroyed. From Baker's office the fire was communicated to the Receiver's office, which was also destroyed; fortunately, however, all the books and papers of the office were saved. The next building to the Receiver's office was the fire proof office of Messrs. McGuire & Bay, and fortunately the fire was there arrested. There were in all twenty three buildings burned. The loss is estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of about forty thousand. Several of our most enterprising business men have lost the toil of years by this fire. The sufferers are: Messrs. Atkins, Gayle & Co.; Weil & Brother; Estate of C. A. Austin & E. Austin; J. C. Million; H Gerson; E. Morse; Dr. Rouse; Dr. Bree; V Keller; E. M. Luisson; Wm. Llewellyn; Judge J. N. T. Richardson; C. H Henderson; W J. Q. Baker, and Peyton G. King.

The greater portion of our citizens worked so nobly at the fire, that it would be quite a task to particularize; but we feel bound to notice the great presence of mind and heroism of Mr. Llewellyn, who, after the house in which she was residing was on fire, went into it and removed a keg of powder which she ventured some 75 yards to the river. Had this powder exploded, no doubt many lives would have been lost. We feel bound also to notice the services rendered by Hon. Albert Rust, of Arkansas, C. W. Philips, of New Orleans, and two or three of the members of Reynold's Circus Company, who were in town at the time of the fire, but whose names we are unable to give. We feel also bound to mention the services rendered by Mr. John Bramaim, who took his position in one of the windows of the Mansion House, and there stemmed the devouring element manfully and successfully for at least forty minutes.

We take the following from the Alexandria *Republican*:

Week before last, we mentioned that a white man had taken off one of Dr Selp's negroes. Two of our citizens, Messrs. F. C. Hayne and D. W. Shaw, set about to find and overtook him in Union county, Arkansas, near Pigeon Hollow. He had the negro still in his possession, and had attempted to hire him at several places on the road. He name is Lawrence Wiles; he belongs to Arkansas, and has a respectable connexion there, to some of whom the gentlemen then intended to carry the negro for safe keeping. In the late revolutionary season in Mobile, the terrible change of the Spanish Government drove him from Spain, practically an exile. Very recently he was in Paris, with his family, and was in exceedingly straightened circumstances, having been deprived by the chances of the revolution, of nearly all his available means. This news will cost a gloom over many a domestic circle in old and graced by familiar association with Calderon, and he encouraged with.—*Washington Star.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Bluebots.

OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1854.

The business transacted since our last has been to a fair extent, especially in Cotton, but prices have given way. The general trade of the city is retarded by the interruption to navigation in the Upper Rivers, and there the setting in of cold weather is to preclude that idea. The weather is warmer for some days past, and the prospect is that we shall have a good deal of rain, and that the defendant has been guilty on various occasions of very great concern of great treatment towards the petitioner; that she has attempted on several occasions to take his life, and that particularly in the month of January last she stabbed him with the intention of destroying his life; that she has threatened to make ready other attempts upon him for that purpose. The petitioner further avers that the defendant is leading an adulterous life, and has been doing so for some time.

In her reply to the above petition, the defendant claims that the cause of their difficulty in January last was the fault of her husband, living in open concubinage with another woman in this city, and that there has been a reconciliation between them since that time; that the plaintiff has been guilty on divers occasions of ill-treatment towards her—has publicly defamed her character, deserted her and refused her any means of support, although in good circumstances, wherefore she prays that the plaintiff's claim for a divorce be rejected, and that she be allowed her costs.

George Woodley, sworn for the plaintiff, testified that he knows both the parties; that he knows that the defendant stabbed her husband in the left breast with a dirk-knife on the 7th of January last, in front of the Phœnix saloon, in St. Charles street, from the effects of which wound he was sick for two months. The witness saw her in person after she had stabbed Conger, when she owned to him that she was sorry she had not killed her husband. Some time after, she told the witness that she had a room in a house kept by one Fanny Taylor, in St. John street, where he afterwards saw her. H. Gould, sworn for the plaintiff, testified that he saw the plaintiff stabbed by the defendant on the 7th of January, in front of the Phœnix saloon in St. Charles street, from the effects of which wound he was sick for two months. The witness saw her in person after she had stabbed Conger, when she owned to him that she was sorry she had not killed her husband. Some time after, she told the witness that she had a room in a house kept by one Fanny Taylor, in St. John street, where he afterwards saw her.

H. Gould, sworn for the plaintiff, testified that he saw the plaintiff stabbed by the defendant on the 7th of January, in front of the Phœnix saloon in St. Charles street, from the effects of which wound he was sick for two months. On cross-examination, he stated that the plaintiff has been guilty on divers occasions of ill-treatment towards her—has publicly defamed her character, deserted her and refused her any means of support, although in good circumstances, wherefore she prays that the plaintiff's claim for a divorce be rejected, and that she be allowed her costs.

George Woodley, sworn for the plaintiff, testified that he knows both the parties; that he knows that the defendant stabbed her husband in the left breast with a dirk-knife on the 7th of January last, in front of the Phœnix saloon in St. Charles street, from the effects of which wound he was sick for two months. The witness saw her in person after she had stabbed Conger, when she owned to him that she was sorry she had not killed her husband. Some time after, she told the witness that she had a room in a house kept by one Fanny Taylor, in St. John street, where he afterwards saw her.

H. Gould, sworn for the plaintiff, testified that he saw the plaintiff stabbed by the defendant on the 7th of January