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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 14, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SUGAR AND COTTON CULTURE.

In a late number of the *National Intelligencer* we find some highly interesting statistics on the culture of Sugar and Cotton in Louisiana. They were communicated to our Representative, Hon. T. G. HUNT, by EDMOND J. FORSTALL, to whom our readers all know to be not merely a successful sugar planter, but one of the most accurate and careful statists in the country, and a sagacious and particularly intelligent financier. At the present moment, when the revision of the tariff is attracting the attention of the country, the information contained in the communication from Mr. FORSTALL will be found useful and interesting.

In the report of the Hon. R. J. WALKER, the Secretary of the Treasury, of 31 December, 1845, page 691, the following statistics will be found on the subject of the sugar cultivation interest of Louisiana at that time:

1st. That there were in 1845 in the State of Louisiana 742 sugar plantations, of which the sugar mills were worked by steam power 406, and by horses power 364.

Of those using the old process, by open kettles, for graduation, there were 737, and by vacuo, with its expensive apparatus, 3.

2d. The slaves of all sides attached to those estates in 1845 were 65,146.

3d. The capital invested in sugar estates and works was estimated at that period at $64,000,000

4th. The crop of sugar in 1844 5 was 204,913 hogsheads of 1,000 lbs. each, or 204,913,000 lbs.

5th. That the slaves attached to the cotton plantations in 1845 were 913,20.

6th. The crop of cotton for that year was 350,000 bales.

To compare the above with the present, the following details are taken principally from the official returns of 1850 and J. A. Champomier's annual statistical report on the sugar crop for 1853, which he gives with full details and with great correctness:

1st. There were in operation in the year 1853 1,481 sugar estates; of which there were worked by steam 943, and by horses 538.—Using the old process by open kettles 1,428, using the vacuo process 53.

It may be well here to remark that the only check to the general use of the vacuo process, which produced at once a reduced profit, fit for exportation to any part of the world, without loss of weight, in the present low prices and the uncertainty as to further tariff legislation, whilst the outlay for the apparatus involves a heavy capital, say from $15,000 to $40,000, according to the extent of the works.

2d. The sugar crop of 1853 was 331,934 hogsheads.

3. The number of slaves in the sugar district in 1850 was 139,948
Deduct number of slaves employed in other pursuits than sugar 10 per cent, which is an ample allowance, 13,994
Leaves 125,970
as the number of all ages on sugar plantations.
The number of slaves in the cotton district in 1850, was 85,012
Deduct as above 10 per cent 8,501
Leaving 76,511
as the number of slaves of all ages on cotton estates.

4. The cotton crop of that year, which was intensively grown, was 194,897 bales.

5. The value of the plantations in Louisiana, accreably to the census returns, was $75,814,394, and the implements and household machinery, &c., $11,276,839. The value of slaves is not included in the above, and in this South they form by far the largest portion of any investment for agricultural purposes.

Taking the crop of 1853 as the basis, the following may be considered as the cash value of the sugar estates in Louisiana, viz:

54 estates, yielding	hogsheads	each	$91,000,000
110 do	500 hhds	do	20,900,000
132 do	300 to 400	do	16,500,000
61 do	200 to 300	do	7,150,000
61 do	150 to 200	do	7,150,000
61 do	100 to 150	do	5,500,000
61 do	50 to 100	do	2,750,000
10 do	40 to 50	do	500,000
10 do	30 to 40	do	400,000
10 do	20 to 30	do	350,000
3 do	10 to 20	do	150,000
			$156,900,000

Of the 742 estates first mentioned in the table, last many of them are new, and will produce considerably more as clearing and improvements progress, and 81 of the number made no crop last year. Very few of the lower estates could be purchased at the above valuation and that the estimate is a very low one is proved by the fact that the 742 fully fitted for the market, such as they were, have changed during the last year $1,350; and, taking the average value of all ages at $1,000 each, 139,979 slaves on the sugar State would add $139,979,000, which, for the slaves only, is within a fraction of the above estimate, which includes not only the slaves, but also the land, mills, stock, farming utensils, improvements, machinery, &c.

Irrespective, then, of the recent advance in the value of slaves, the capital invested in the culture of the cane in Louisiana may very safely be placed at the above sum of $156,929,000.

The total crop of sugar in Cuba was:

In 1840 was	329,636,000 lbs
In 1841 was	294,878,660 lbs

The sugar crop of Louisiana in 1840 was 19,947 hhds, or 11,968,200 lbs, and for 1841, 180,000 hhds, or 120,000,000 lbs.

The crop of Cuba in 1853 has been stated in round numbers at 500,000 hhds. The crop of Louisiana in 1853, as shown above, was equal to that of Cuba in 1840, say 321,936 hhds, or 201,934,000 lbs., and for 1854 will probably reach 400,000,000 lbs.

The consumption of sugar in the United States for 1840 was estimated at 130,000,000 lbs., and for 1853 it is estimated at 740,000,000 lbs., including what was grown in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, and the maple sugar. It may be safely estimated at least one half of home sugar is production and the balance of foreign growth.

☞ We were yesterday amused by the mail clerk at the Post Office that the papers from this office made up for Baton Rouge were regularly and carefully mailed, at the same time with the packages from other newspaper offices. From the explanations given we are satisfied of the fact; but we are as far as ever from understanding why our papers do not reach Baton Rouge, while others are received. As the fault evidently does not lie with the Post Office at New Orleans, it must be borne by that at Baton Rouge. We trust our correspondent at the Capital will enquire into the matter.

LAWES (W.) has been elected State Senator from St James, Ascension and St. John the Baptiste, vice Thornton, (D.) resigned.

PROFESSOR DIMITRY's third lecture on German manners, customs laws and civilization will be delivered this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Go and hear him, all who desire to be instructed and delighted.

THE PANDELLY CASE.—The jury in this case came into court yesterday evening, at half past eight o'clock, with a verdict in favor of plaintiff, without damages.

SONTAG'S CONCERT THIS EVENING.—This delicious vocalist gives her second Concert tonight. See her programme, which is replete with attraction. We are requested to state that the sale of tickets for the entertainment of this evening, will commence this morning at half past 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellow's Hall. The lovers of music would do well to be on the alert, for the holders are numerous.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.—The first Concert of the Great Violinist takes place THIS EVENING, at the Hall of Mechanic's Institute. He will be assisted on the occasion by the charming lady vocalist, AMELIA PATTI, and the splendid pianist, MAURICE STRAKOSCH. The programme combines vocal and instrumental music of much attraction. OLE BULL's engagements are such, as to preclude his stay in New Orleans beyond one week. His second Concert will therefore be given to-morrow night, and his last on Friday.

PROFESSOR SPENCER.—This gentleman's lectures at Armory Hall are really not only interesting, but fraught with the most surprising results. His experiments in biology are remarkably successful.

Hey, fairy Betting Lilliana!
When I saw her at the hospital,
Chops her very handsome boy,
Lounging in the sun.

It is as easily as with all the fairy Betting Lilliana' who assemble at DAN RICE'S. They are to be seen "laughing all they can" within ten minutes after they have sat down. Dan's jeans are so funny, so laughable, so ridiculous as to be beyond resistance. Then the riding of Master Omer and Mlle Brush (unequalled for airiness and grace) and such, river a beauty as the ring that is ragged sure. Dan has lately introduced his Elephant and Camel in exciting racing—which latter features are numerous to mention.

To-morrow evening, the talking and attractive drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced with the gorgeous scenery by the whole strength of Field's dramatic company which has just arrived from Mobile.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—We went yesterday, between the hours of 3 and 4, to see the "lost woman." We were sent from one door to another, but all in vain. She was not to be found. Had she been my wife or the street crew, we should have seen her. We intend calling again to-day, and trust our curiosity will be gratified.

ST. CHARLES.—This night Mr. Anderson takes his benefit. Belmer's great play of the "Lady of Lyons" will first be laid before the attention of the audience. After this, Mr. Duffield will sing in his always unequalled, melodiously. The celebrated of "Cabbagetown and Tabrachin" will close the entertainment.

PLACIDE'S.—Here we have the comedy of "Wives as they were and Maids as they are"; to be followed by the drama of "The Violet." We might to add that Miss Pomfried dances so neat.

DAN RICE'S ARENA THEATRE.—It is useless to say any thing about a concert so well understood and so generally appreciated. We can only refer our readers to the advertisement.

☞ We would most respectfully call the attention of persons to the sale of Lots on Carondelet street, by Mr. Hyman, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Hyman & Sexton.

DRY GOODS SALE.—The attention of ladies is invited to the sale of Dry Goods to be this place THIS DAY, fifth inst., at 10 o'clock, at 30 Camp and 178 Magazine, by Commissioner Joseph.

MADAME SONTAG'S CONCERT.

Madam SONTAG's first Concert filled Odd Fellows' Hall last evening to the utmost capacity; and this despite the rain of the morning and the clouded and threatening skies. Her name there one of that vast amusement, has great delighted and amazed at the marvellous execution displayed by the still fair and lovely artist. Mad. SONTAG is indeed a vocal wonder. Time seems to have forgotten her in his flight, and has at once left unwrinkled the brow, and unimpaired the melodious voice of the artist. If her forte has taken amplest proportions, and her gait is somewhat more stately and matronly than in her youth, her delicious soprano is as pure, melodious and exquisitely tone, her execution as faultless, as graceful, as replete with the highest merit, her sensibility as warm, her style and method as perfect as when she charmed all Europe to enthusiasm in the days of her early triumphs. Place a certain known opera before the audience, and the latter might readily imagine that the voice that captivated them was in its pristine freshness, vigor and beauty. We cannot particularize at this late hour, but let it suffice that Mad. SONTAG obtained an ovation justly due her from one of the most critical and discriminating assemblages before which she has ever appeared.

But part of this tribute ought in fairness to be claimed by CAMILLA URSO. This young girl whose age cannot exceed 13 years, is a miracle of talent. Her performance on the violin display astonishing mastery of that difficult instrument, intensity and glowing feeling, and a ripeness of artistic knowledge as rare as it is admirable. With patience and time there is scarcely a limit to the excellence she may attain.

Mr. JAEZA is a pianist of high talent and irreproachable taste. His method is eminently good. He indulges in few or no extravagances, but evinces a complete familiarity with the instrument, a clear, neat and well sustained execution, and through musical training.

Messrs. PORZOLINI and ROCCO are artists of fair merits, though they are overshadowed by the splendor of the Queen of Song.

The Opelousas Railroad and the Parish of St. Martin.

It will be recollected that more than a year ago a vote was taken in the Parish of St. Martin, as well as in other parishes, upon the expediency of levying a tax for the construction of the Opelousas Railroad. It resulted in favor of the tax, and the President of the Police Jury officially notified the President of the Company of the fact.

Now it happens that the Board of Directors, having only the general interests of the stockholders in view, had determined upon the track leaving the Teche at New Iberia, and thus traversing the least populous portion of the parish. As soon, however, as the prompt acquiescence of the voters in the projected tax was made known, the Board of Directors determined a branch road which should intersect the most populous, central and wealthy portion of the parish, namely from New Iberia to Breaux's Bridge, eighteen miles. This was in express reference to the convenience of the people of that parish.

Let us pause for a moment and see what the part of the directors has been met.

At a late sitting of the Board of Directors, it was made and carried through, which, in its effect, is equivalent to indefinite postponement of the collection of the tax; but at the same time providing *that the collector should be paid his commission on the amount of the money had been collected*; thus, not only flagrantly violating the plighted faith of the parish, but offering a bribe to a public officer to violate his duty.

Under these grave circumstances, but one alternative is presented to the Board of Directors, either to force the collection of the tax, through the Courts of Law, or to dispense with it entirely, and at the same time abandon the project of the branch from New Iberia to Breaux's Bridge. We understand that rather than encounter the vexation of hundreds of petty suits, the latter course will be adopted.

So true is it that a breach of public faith is in the end, sure to be visited upon the perpetrators.

We ought, perhaps, to add that our intelligence on this subject has been gathered from a private source, and that the intelligent portion of the creole population greatly preponderates, we trust the report may prove exaggerated. But it is in vain to conceal the fact that the public indignation is manifested in the resolution that any parish in our State should follow in the footsteps of Mississippi.

GUANO.

The fertilizing powers of this celebrated manure have been thoroughly and most satisfactorily tested, and the results far surpass the most sanguine anticipations. Read the subjoined letter:

LUCIEN LABARRE, Jefferson, Feb. 12th, 1854.

Messrs. Castille & Morgan, New Orleans.

Gentlemen—We have to return you many thanks for your kindness in sending us, in January 1853, 1,000 lbs. of Guano from the Chincha Islands, that we might give the article a trial on our plantation, and we embrace this opportunity to inform you of the results obtained by its application to four arpents of land.

The cause were placed in window on the 8th December last and were turned on the 6th inst., by the usual process. The cane juice, after remaining three hours, weighed 10½ degrees, on the four arpents yielded 10½ hogsheads of sugar, weighing 1,200 lbs. net per hhd. The quality of the sugar is very fine.

With a view of comparison, we measured four arpents of land of the same quality as the preceding and immediately adjacent, with no like dung, and the yield was as follows:

The cane were reported as fine as those planted in the lands treated with Guano. We placed them in window, and ground them at the same time with those others. The place yielded 8½ degrees, and the product was 1 2-3 hhds., of 1,200 lbs to the hhd., per arpent—the sugar being not as fine as the previous specimen by the net per lb.

Being greatly encouraged by the great difference manifested in favor of Guano, we request you to send us thirty tons.

We authorize you to publish this letter, if you think proper.

(Signed) P. & V. LABRANCHE.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the following:

Lizzy Lockwood, a very clever story by Mrs. Crowe, author of Susan Hopley. D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

The Old Brewery and the Five Points Mission.—This handsome volume contains an interesting account of the efforts made by the charitable for the redemption of those sinks of iniquity. It abounds in touching anecdotes illustrative of the success of these efforts. The money realized from the sale of the work is to be applied to the same benevolent object. Stringer & Townsend, publishers.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 13

The Legislature of this State to-day passed the bill loaning $400,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The law requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

FLATBOAT SUNK.—On Wednesday evening last, opposite the Iberville Court House, a flatboat from Kentucky, loaded with stone coal, was snagged, and sank nearly immediately.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 6th inst., a bill was passed for the relief of Elizabeth Smith, a volunteer in the Missouri regiment during the Mexican war.

Mr. Shields, from the Joint Committee appointed on the subject of the levee of the San Francisco, made a report, with the following resolutions:

Be it Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States be requested to procure three valuable gold medals with suitable devices, one to be presented to Captain Creighton, of the ship Three Bells, of Glasgow; one to Captain Lowe, of the bark Kilby, of Boston, and one to Captain Stoeffer, of the ship Antarctic, as testimonials of their national gratitude for their gallant services in rescuing about five hundred Americans from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, and that the cost of the same be paid out of the Treasury.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to reward in such manner as he may deem most appropriate, the officers and crews of other vessels that aided in the rescue of the passengers of said wreck, and such other persons as distinguished themselves by offices of humanity and heroism on that occasion, the reward to be proportion ate to the services rendered, and to the merit of the services rendered, so far as the same can be ascertained.

The Rhetorick bill was then taken up, and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made a violent speech against the bill.

Mr. Chase moved to strike out the clause that gives the Compromise line was suspended by the act of 1850.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 12, nays 34—the yeas are Messrs. Bayard, Chase, Clay, Dodge, Dodge, of Iowa, Fish, Foote, Hamlin, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade and Walker.

Mr. Dawson, yesterday, to offer the amendment, "that no part of the land hereby granted shall be sold to any person."

Mr. Cass said he could vote for the amendment, but that for the good deportment the mover.

Mr. Badger contended the two things were distinct.

Mr. Cass replied, and Mr. Badger rejoined.

Mr. Cass said he preferred to come plain the Missouri Compromise should be repealed, in express words. He believed it was abundantly understood, and therefore should be repealed.

The debate on the distribution between those from Illinois and those of other States, when the bill was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Chandler read a report and resolutions on the San Francisco disaster, which he had presented to the Senate.

Mr. Olds reported a Post Office bill providing for the discontinuance of the distributing offices, contract granted to the New York and Liverpool U. S. Mail Steamship Company, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or lease land for a navy yard at Point Pinole, California, and for other purposes. The Law contract, and the Argyle mail steamers are annulled, and postmaster general is to have power to advertise for the same purposes of the foreign mails.

Mr. Olds also reported a bill prohibiting in all future buildings of government, the employment of the mails on railroads, the Postmaster General shall not exceed certain rates of pay.

Bills were reported for incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, granting the right of way to certain roads, &c.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILROADS.—The Montreal and New York and St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad Companies have amalgamated. It is thought probable that the Railroad from Montreal to Plattsburg will be completed.

THE ARABIAN NEWS.

The details by the *Arabia* will be little to that serious already received. We subjoin some items or two not heretofore given:

On the 21st of December, the Porte made the following distribution to the Note of the Four Powers:

First. Instead of the evacuation of the Principalities as soon as possible—say within 15 days to twenty days after the assignment by Russia.

Second. The renewal of treaties to be with special reference to the integrity and independence of Turkey. The Porte will moderate her Mahometanism, Austrian liberal and spontaneously.

On the receipt of this at Vienna, the English, French, Austrian and Prussian representatives met and drew up a protocol, stating that the Porte's terms were good and satisfactory. They were immediately sent off by courier to St. Petersburg, where they would arrive about the 19th.

The Porte's demand is that the note shall be *definitely* accepted or rejected, within forty days from January the 3d, and the Principalities evacuated within from twenty to thirty days of the death of the Czar's letter of acceptance. This depend is on the way to St. Petersburgh.

On the 19th of January the British and French Ministers at St. Petersburgh also communicated to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea. The Czar's ministers are known when the Arabia sailed, and all Europe was anxiously awaiting it, as indications had already transpired that he would at once withdraw his Ambassadors from Vienna and England, and formally declare war. Nothing else is looked for.

The mail of Saturday morning, 21st ultimo, brings nothing really later or reliable.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Associated Press made arrangements to have intelligence from Vienna, the instant intelligence of the Czar's reply was received, in order to meet the Arabia—and so dispatch came to hand, the presumption is, the reply had not reached that capital.

In Great Britain Parliamentary preparations are beginning. Lord Aberdeen, due to read the Queen's speech to a private meeting of government supporters on the 30th January, the speech being previously revised by the Privy Council. Lord John Russell had been a circular to the members of the House of Commons, requesting a full attendance at the opening of the House. Sir Robert Inglis has resigned his seat. Mr. Rawlinson contradicts the statement that he intends to bring Prince Albert's alleged political intermeddlings before Parliament.

It was at first intended to send a portion of the fleet into the Black Sea, but a rumor was current that the whole of the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol, consequently the whole of the allied fleets entered. It was further rumored that Russian ships of war were off Erzerum, probably expecting to intercept the Turkish convoy, (which was under the protection of the Allies,) carrying 15,000 men for Asia. Merchantmen at Constantinople the 5th, reported having seen the fleets. They are consequently supposed to have sailed towards Bacoum, where, it is surmised, the Russians have a fortified camp. Around Sebastopol and the coast of Crimea, the Russians are erecting batteries, and have extinguished all the light houses.

The government has agreed to send two steamers under Captain Inglefield, to renew the Arctic search.

Messrs. Thomson, Brothers & Co., calico printers, at Clitheroe and Manchester, had failed.

The clipper ship John O'Gaunt, from Canton, was wrecked off Holyhead, and several of the crew were drowned. Her valuable cargo of silks and teas belonged to Messrs. Gladstone, of Liverpool.

The Daily News publishes the continuation of the correspondence in the Rev. James Richmond's difficulty with Austria. No new facts are presented.

John Duffy has been approved as U. S. Consul at Galway.

The keeper of Claremont Palace officially denies that any mention of the exiled Bourbon family is contemplated there.

The Russian and English funds were extremely sensitive, and fluctuated greatly under the various flying rumors.

Another important rumor prevailed that arrangements were making to effect a loan of the Bank of France with the Imperial Mobilier, and by a bold expansion of currency to prevent the necessity of a loan. Receivers, generally, would then be empowered, and the immense gold to be received by the agents of the Bank. In connexion with this, it is said M. Fould would retire, and be succeeded by M. Persigny. The above is believed to be authentic.

The Duchess of Orleans, on the 10th December, published a letter to the Duke d'Nemours, refusing positively to take the secondary position of the Bourbon family, and holding firmly to her son's right to the French throne.

Mr. Mason, the American Minister, had arrived at Paris.

The greatest activity prevails in the French navy yards. The operatives are ordered to work on Sunday, and every night. The fleet is to be put to sea immediately. A levy had also been made of all seamen between twenty and forty years old, and all the Non-commissioned officers are drafted into the fleet. Stores for forty thousand soldiers are ready for shipment at Toulon.

In Switzerland, the sessions of the Federal Council of States, were prorogued on the 20th ult, in view of the war prospects. The Executive asks a grant to station a body of troops on the German frontier.

In Baden, the Diet opened on the 12th. The Duke's speech indicates a desire to settle the religious difficulties peacably. Letters from Carlsruhe, of the 13th, say a satisfactory arrangement has already been consummated between the Church and Government.

Russia has made a protest, in the remark, for the purchase of the island of Borsholm.

Russia has completed the purchase from Oldenburg of Jade do Bay as a naval station for the Baltic.

France is understood to regard it as settled, that Austria shall preserve the strictest neutrality in the event of war, and that France will enforce that neutrality.

The Russian States are suffering greatly from scarcity of food, especially at Fenezzas and Ravenna. A scarcity also prevails at Naples.—The firm of G. & A. Bueno had failed.

The case of M. Carbon, the American citizen, is still unsettled. The American Minister had taken the matter up warmly, and the Neapolitan Government was endeavoring to patch up it up by bribing Carbon to leave. The steamer of Sardinia, with Captain Spence, the American Minister, arrived in Naples Bay on the 7th January. The policy of the Neapolitan Government in Turkish affairs will follow the lead of Austria.

GLEANINGS.

Clark Mills, the sculptor, has completed his new studio and foundry on the place he purchased recently, a few miles from Washington, and where he will execute the equestrian statue of George Washington, ordered by Congress. The appropriation for the work is but only $50,000; but the artist designs to erect the most imposing equestrian statue ever raised regardless of expense. Judging from some rough sketches and estimates of the work of his studio, and of several detached fragments of the piece designed, there can be no doubt he will succeed perfectly. The Roman spur proposes for the piece is on Pennsylvania avenue, in that city, near the Market House, which he would have moved back to the Canal in order to give the required room to erect a gigantic pedestal upon which to place the colossal representation of the *Pater Patriæ*.

On the 5th ult., a meeting of bankers and monied men took place in Paris, M. Konigswarter in the chair. It was decided at the meeting that a memorial should be at once drawn up, and presented to the Emperor, praying him to take into consideration the great pecuniary interests engaged in commercial and industrial undertakings in France and throughout Europe, and not to allow himself to be drawn into engaged in the difficulties of a distant war. The Emperor, it is said, replied to the persons who presented this memorial, that commercial and material interests possessed incontestible importance in his eyes, but that he could never place them above moral interests, and that a question of honor and national dignity must always weigh within him much more heavily in the scale than any mere question of money.

A fire broke out at Petersburg, Va., on Friday night, which consumed the stores of Morrisons & Marable, Kerr & Marandy, and Turnbull & Scott. A tremendous explosion of gunpowder took place during the fire, in the store of Morrisson & Marable, but did no serious damage. The buildings belonged to Col. G. W. Bolling; were worth $35,000, and insured. Kerr & Marandy's loss is $20,000 and insured. Morrisons & Marable lost all their stock of goods—about three-fourths insured. They had $3,000 on deposit in an iron safe, which will, probably, be saved. Turnbull & Stone were insured.

In Washington, last week, several hundred persons were drawn together on the vacant space in front of the Bank of Washington, to witness the naval performances of a man who has acquired some reputation as a tamer of mules. A certain Mr. Gonzales, who had so much flogged to kick in the traces, brought it forth to have it operated upon. The tamer tapped on a down and kindly invited the horse to follow him, which the creature did, to the wonder of the spectators; and, after doing that exercised for much minutes, the horse was again put between the shafts, and worked off in good order.

A pigeon recent ten miles long by five broad, in Franklin county, Indiana, it is said, is now overawing with its presence. The roar of their wings on arriving and departing from the roost is tremendous, and the flocks during the flight, darken the heavens. The ground is covered to the depth of several inches with their manure. Thousands are killed by carnivorous birds breaking limbs of roosts, and hundreds of hogs live on them.

A man by the name of Justin Phillips, engaged from Wheatsby, S. C., to dig for gold, with about $10,000 of their money, in bills, is in jail at the Plantation Bank of Natchez field. A reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of the defaulter and recovery of the money, and a proportionate reward for the recovery of any portion of the funds thus fraudulently obtained.

The Boston Journal states that the Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, have made arrangements for a general subscription of subscriptions, affording to all the opportunity of rendering a tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims. Mr. Hedge, the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Ward, Agent, will proceed to Plymouth, and the work will be speedily completed in such an ample form to obtain.

Steps have gone up the Legislature of North Carolina, made a law authorizing a lottery, the grand scheme of that State.—The Legislature of the first year developed the existence of lottery and gold dreams, by those the amendment of constitution and have made it a felony for the citizens of the State to buy tickets the court of the whole country. In the mound year, means of the gold, sufficient to cover the State to the depth of foot in thickness, chiming through a rectangular form forty five square miles, provided their investigations. It is believed that the gold dreams of those dreamers will yield thirty million tons of bituminous coal of the best quality.

COMMERCIAL.

[Bee OFFICE, Tuesday Morning, Feb. 14, 1854.

The Cotton market continues very active, and the sales of the week, footing up 35,000 bales, have taken place at full prices. The demand for the manufacture is