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Editors and Proprietors,
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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such issues as the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement less than three nor more than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, for each insertion.

☞ The privileges of Annual Advertisers in limited advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1854.

No. 6464 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 7313.

THE DAILY BEE.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE

Monday Morning, August 7, 1854.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SIGNS OF UNION.

There are signs apparent that the Whig party in the non slave holding States are recovering their senses. In other words, they are getting heartily sick of being made hewers of wood and drawers of water to a pack of knaves and selfish free soilers who seek to use them for their own profit exclusively. The attempt to fuse the northern Whigs with the Abolitionists which has been made in Massachusetts, Michigan and other States that are already imbued with free soil fanaticism, has proved a dead failure. In Michigan the great body of National Whigs, headed by that able and consistent journalist the Detroit Advertiser, stoutly and successfully resisted the amalgamation, and rebuked an honorable minority to a factious and discreditable triumph. In Massachusetts, where a coalition was considered certain, we are gratified at perceiving that all the Influential Whig papers treat the movement with the utmost hostility. The Boston Courier, then which a steadier and truer National Whig organ does not exist, speaks of the proposed coalition as a gross delusion. It says:

"A very slight glance at the Free-soil and Abolition platforms is sufficient to show that the two parties, or we should rather say the wings of the Whig party, have been for some time endeavoring to identify themselves with the expectation that the Whigs are about to strike their colors, and, forever with bag and baggage to the anti-slavery camp, and, as the old militia training boys used to say, 'there wait further orders' from the Greeleys and Giddings of the Black Republican ranks. It is amusing to notice the pretty tricks which are now practised by our opponents, from the other side of the question in order to effect the charming fusion partiality. It is however with bag and baggage to the anti-slavery camp, and, as the old militia training boys used to say, 'there wait further orders' from the Greeleys and Giddings of the Black Republican ranks. It is amusing to notice the pretty tricks which are now practised by our opponents, from the other side of the question in order to effect the charming fusion partiality. It is [illegible] to the Whigs have it to command the next House of Representatives, by which means they would be enabled to [illegible] a Speaker, &c. Now all this is very well and very pretty for the Whigs, but it will be seen by our advertising col[illegible] Messrs E. J. Hart & Co., may for [illegible] at the office of J. H. Marks. [illegible] Any persons having books [illegible] to find will be pleased to send them to it for that purpose.

☞ The Union of the 29th ult., has a lengthy [illegible] on the resolution placing $10,000 [illegible] at the disposition of Cuba during the recess [illegible] Congress.

☞ The large and valuable Cotton and Flour [illegible] at Nashville, near Nashville were destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss $100,000, which is about one third was covered by insurance.

☞ Mormonism is said to be making great [illegible] in Denmark: there are now Mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isle of Amack, [illegible] situated quite close to Copenhagen, almost [illegible] the women have adopted the worship of the Mormons. Five hundred Icelanders, recently converted to Mormonism, are about to emigrate to the Mormon colony in the United States. The great ecclesiastical commission at Copenhagen has received orders from the government to make researches as to the propagation of Mormonism in Denmark.

☞ The St. Louis Intelligencer says that the progressive sense in which the resolutions adopted by the late meetings held in Kansas have been understood "is distinctly repudiated by those who introduced, voted for, and subscribed them. They avow that they only meant to assert their right, under the law, to go to Kansas with their slaves, and that this right they meant to vindicate by force if necessary."

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

RELATIONS OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 3d.—The President of the United States, yesterday sent into the Senate a message in reply to the resolution enquiring with regard to the existing relations between Spain and the United States. He states that these relations have not assumed a more amicable posture than they presented at the time when he sent in his message asking for means to be placed at his disposal to meet any contingency that might occur during the recess of Congress. He says that it has not altered the responsibility for the outrage on the Black Warrior, by disproving the course of the Cuban authorities.

With regard to the proclamation against filibustering expeditions, he says that individuals cannot be allowed to assume the functions of Government, in making war &c.

The President concludes his message by repeating his call for money and provisional authority to act according to circumstances, during the recess of Congress.

PERMANENT AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Merchants and Clerks who wish to be ready for the Fall business are referred to Bolmers', 106 Canal street. See advertisement.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in Jersey city on the afternoon of the 20th ult., by which property to the amount of $300,000 was consumed. Some twenty houses were destroyed.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 29th ult., after some business of no general importance, the bill making provisions for repair, preservation and completion of certain public works was taken up, and after a long discussion, the Senate adjourned without definitive action.

In the HOUSE, the bill making provision for the transportation of the United States mail by Ocean steamers and others, was taken up.

The first clause having been read: "For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back, $858,000."

Mr. Olds moved to strike out the concluding part of it, as follows:

"And that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed forthwith to give the notice provided in the first section of the act entitled 'an act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853,' approved the 21st day of July, 1852, to terminate the arrangements for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, in the Collins' line of steamers, as therein provided."

The motion was lost. On motion of Mr Haven, the first section of the bill was amended—year 82, says 61—striking out the word "thirteenth," and inserting the "thirty-first of December next," as the time for the Secretary of the Navy to give notice to the United States to alter the arrangement for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mail between N York and Liverpool, in the Collins line of steamers.

Several other amendments were made; which when the committee rose, were concurred in, and the House adjourned.

The following partial report of the proceedings of the 31st is from the Baltimore *Patriot*:

SENATE.—After reading the journal of yesterday

Immediately after the meeting of the Senate, Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; but withdrew the motion, at the request of several Senators, till the usual routine of business was disposed.

Mr. Hook reported a supplemental bill to the post route bill, which was considered and passed.

He also reported with unimportant amendments the Indian bill, although the pretence was made that the Missouri Compromise, less practical answer to their views and prejudices not necessarily abrogate the Union. ure slavery into New York and Mas[illegible] that moreover, there is not the [illegible] ly inconsistently breaking [illegible] law and danger[illegible] based upon geographical [illegible] which not only discern [illegible] perceive that in all the [illegible] with free soilers which are [illegible] to them, they (the whigs) [illegible] absorbed by abolitionism, ren[illegible] the influence of the fan[illegible] had degraded from the ex[illegible] of sagest conservative [illegible] mean one of acting as [illegible] PARKER and WENDELL [illegible] ers and whiter, their pride [illegible] as Americans, all must [illegible] to be as infamous a confederacy as that of the North had not [illegible] enough to restrain them [illegible] detestable turpitude, their in[illegible] to debar them from an [illegible] which they would play no bet[illegible] ers, saws for the benefit and be[illegible] ...

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"As it is the Whigs have it [illegible] command the next House of [illegible] a large majority. The Ad[illegible] overwhelming defeat of strength, and [illegible] operate, by which means [illegible] ... ator as they were went to [illegible] ... ess, they can achieve a [illegible] ... victory over the seat[illegible] ... and dirts of Democracy. [illegible] ... Theirs is the task. At all [illegible] ... months will settle the [illegible] ... whether a Whig [illegible] ... name, yet exists, or [illegible] ... Whigs are to be compelled [illegible] ... from all connection with [illegible]

☞ The [illegible] ... fire of Saturday night [illegible] ... tributed within compara[illegible] ... but for the deplorable ab[illegible] ... ss of checking the raging [illegible] ... ssed to say that the earliest [illegible] ... of firemen upon the [illegible] ... way to the blasting and sur[illegible] ... ve the spectators squeeze [illegible] ... the conflagration. Any [illegible] ... ones, and nailed at the brakes [illegible] ... ly devotion, regardless of [illegible] ... r of the sun, or the yet [illegible] ... ssing beams and rafters [illegible] ... and hard labor effect. [illegible] ... was not to be obtained, until the [illegible] ... supreme a mastery, that [illegible] ... not to check its devasta[illegible] ... responsibility somewhere for [illegible] ..., by which hundreds of [illegible] ... were needlessly sacrificed [illegible] ... ntravention to an [illegible] ... which requires the water [illegible] ... ty to be closed upon the [illegible] ... that this precious ele[illegible] ... ded for the use of the en[illegible] ... and running in various [illegible] ... the firemen were for[illegible] ... compared to be inactive wit[illegible] ... great admiration. It strikes [illegible] ... ppears, for neglect. It was [illegible] ... the Water Works Company, in [illegible] ... the alarm of fire being given, [illegible] ... messengers in all directions [illegible] ... the plugs. This is strange, was [illegible] ... much valuable time had been [illegible] ... firemen had a full command [illegible] ... had inestimable frightful head[illegible] ... became so insupportable, [illegible] ... was not for them than to strive [illegible] ... flames within a certain [illegible] ... ed accomplished without [illegible] ... ting tar [illegible] ... that the Water works Com[illegible] ... ion are essential to the safety of [illegible] ... calamity occurred during the [illegible] ... summer circumstances, it is impos[illegible] ... ble to say what would have ended, and [illegible] ... ion of has would have been as [illegible] ... community

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TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK—LOSS OF LIFE.—New York, July 29.—This afternoon the walls of a large brick building being erected by the Manhattan Gas Company, at the foot of Fourteenth street, fell in with a tremendous crash, the noise resembling the bursting of a steam boiler. By this fall five persons were instantly killed, and eleven were seriously injured. The building covered half an acre of ground. Three hundred hands were employed across, supported by iron pillars, which gave way. The brick-work was very poorly done. Two bosses were killed. Fortunately only twenty persons were within the building at the time of the fall.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Several of the wounded by the falling of the Manhattan Gas Works are reported to have died during the night. The whole number of injured is said to be twenty. The loss to the Gas Company is estimated at $50,000. The names of three of the killed are Cornelius Wyckoff, Martin Mason and Patrick Shea.

ANOTHER WILMINGTON POWDER EXPLOSION.—Philadelphia, July 30—Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, two severe shocks of a distant explosion, or an earthquake, were heard in the lower part of the city, and also at Westchester. Much anxiety was felt for the arrival of the cars from Wilmington, the general impression being that it was another powder explosion, which proved to be correct. It appears that one of Garesche's powder mills, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, exploded at 7 o'clock, killing the watchman James Lynch, and severely injuring Dennis Cannon, the engineer. There were three heavy explosions, which caused a commotion in the city of Wilmington. The property about the mills was not much damaged.

GREAT FIRE AT LOWELL, MASS.—LOSS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Lowell, July 29—A fire broke out last night in James Lang's stable on Dummer street, and spread to the adjoining property with great rapidity, and in assuming the Railroad Hotel, and crossing to Lord street, where several two and three-on buildings were destroyed, together with several stores. The principal sufferers were Josiah Bennet, John Maynes, James Lang, Wm. Wheeler, Messrs Bantricks, J S Proctor, and A. J. Brandt. The wooden buildings were occupied by Irish, and many families were left houseless. The loss is estimated at $150,000. A little girl five years of age perished in the flames, and James Lovet, a fireman, terribly hurt.

MAYOR CONRAD AND THE LIQUOR LAW.—Philadelphia, July 29.—Mayor Conrad has issued orders to the officers of police to continue reporting all violations of the Liquor Law on Sundays, declaring that he will continue so heretofore to bind over for trial by jury, taking the ground that the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in Barr's case, was entirely ex parte testimony. The Commissioners do not being notified, was therefore not represented on the trial. He stated that even if the decision in Ornish's case was over-ruled, he possessed ample power under other acts to enforce a rigid observance of the Sunday Law, and the sanctity of the day would be maintained as it had been since the issue of his proclamation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Nearly one hundred warrants were this morning issued for the arrest of persons charged with the violation of the Sunday Liquor Law. These warrants were issued in accordance with the instruction of Mayor Conrad, on Saturday, to the police, to notice all violations of the law. The Mayor has intended strictly to enforce the law, believing he possessed ample power, notwithstanding the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

MAINE DISASTER.—New York, July 30.—The propeller Boston, Captain McNett, was ran into by a schooner on Friday night, off Oak Orchard, and sank in fifteen minutes. She had a large cargo of flour, pork, wheat, and corn, and was owned by the Oggdensburg Railroad Company. The passengers and crew, 25 in number, arrived in Rochester on the Genesee river at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, having been on the Lake in an open boat for 24 hours.

THE CHOLERA AT BOSTON.—Boston, July 30.—The deaths in the city during the week ending at noon yesterday, was 180, of which about one-third were of cholera. The cholera at the Massachusetts State prison is subsiding. No case has yet proved fatal. The prisoners, to the number of 113, have been attacked more or less violent.

THE SICKNESS IN MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—Boston July 30.—The sickness at the State prison at Charlestown is subsiding, although there are nearly one hundred of the convicts still ill. They are convalescing, and improving. The disease is a species of cholera, but not the Asiatic cholera.

FIGHT ON A STEAMBOAT.—Washington, July 30.—During the trip of the steamboat Pocahontas, on her way from Alexandria this afternoon, with a large crowd, a desperate fight occurred on board, which was renewed on her arrival at the wharf. No serious wounds, however, were inflicted.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, July 30.—Four members of the Common Council have died this week, having died of cholera on Friday and Saturday.—A father, mother, and two sons. Three children survive, two of whom are very sick.

THE CHOLERA AT ALBANY.—Albany, N. Y., July 30.—There have been 19 cases of cholera here, among the cases of cholera, reported to the Board of Health, of which nine cases have terminated fatally.

HEAVY FAILURE AT BUFFALO.—Buffalo, July 29.—The firm of A. & J. A. Allbeyer, carmen and produce dealers, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be nearly $100,000.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST CHESTER POOR HOUSE.—Philadelphia, July 29.—There have been thirteen deaths by cholera at the West Chester Poor House since the 11th instant, out of one hundred and seventy-eight inmates.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Hartford, Conn., July 29.—John L. Boswell, one of the editors of the Hartford Courant, died this afternoon, after a few days illness, of erysipelas.

ARRESTS OF PROBITY.—New York, July 29.—Poole and Morrissey, the pugilists, have both been arrested and put under $5000 bail to keep the peace.

DEATH OF SAMUEL LEWIS.—Cincinnati, July 29.—Samuel Lewis, a prominent leader of the Free Soilers, died at his residence near this city last night.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.—New York, July 30.—The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 1140, of which 241 were of cholera.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—New York, July 29.—The United States storeship Relief arrived this evening from Rio Janeiro. Also the ship Anglo-Saxon from Falmouth.

THE DOWNING COURT MARTIAL.—Philadelphia, July 31.—The public sessions of the Court Martial in the Downing case closed this morning, and the Court adjourned to meet in private session to deliberate upon the verdict to be rendered.

WEATHER IN WASHINGTON.—Washington, July 31.—It still continues hot here. The mercury in the thermometer stands at 90. The city is healthy.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS ILL.—Washington, July 31.—Hon. Thomas Hitchcy, of Ohio, is dangerously ill of dysentery.

MISSOURI INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Washington, July 31.—The Missouri Investigating Committee will report on Wednesday.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

MAYSVILLE, Kentucky,
July 26th, 1854.

EDITOR BEE.—I have so far neglected to avail myself of the facility offered me through your columns of publishing passing comments upon such events and things as fall under my observation while travelling. I here promise amendment both for the present and future.—I begin at a small city in Northern Kentucky where I am staying a few days. It contains six thousand inhabitants, but is one of the most decidedly settled of all the towns within the confines of the land of "Bans and Turkey." It was first called by the Old Virginia and Pennsylvania emigrants the Point, then, Limestone and now Maysville. It was the great place for those coming to the Ohio river (to this, then dependency of Virginia) to land. It was known to the emigrant from the Atlantic slope as early as the beginning of the revolution.

Houses and Kentucky seem wont to frequent it and its vicinity much "in the days of yore."—Kentucky's first station was built within four miles of this point, and he passed much of the latter period of his life in this county (Mason) here he removed to Ohio and died there. Boone's blood relations are yet living and own property here. This city has the blight of financial depression upon it. It undertook the construction of about one hundred and seventy miles of railway and has suspended operations thereon, when there was only about three-quarters of a mile to do, in order to fully prepare the entire bed of the road for the iron. This suspension was produced by the pressure of the times, and justly.

This town is situated in a bend of the Ohio river is-nmed in by a cordon of hills. If one will take the trouble to ascend the hills, he or she will be well repaid for it by a view of the landscape which presents itself. Before you for miles runs the river—"winding like a silver thread" through a rich agricultural region, whilst the city lies at your feet—behind you stretches away as far as the eye can reach an undulating highly cultivated region, famous in productions of hemp, tobacco, and all cereal articles of export with grass where feed those herds which Kentucky has acquired so much fame for raising. As the sun sets slowly down behind the hills in the distance one feels that the spirit of industry, labor, economy and *law* pres des over all this or no such scene of quiet, contentment, of full-ness, of prosperity, of agricultural beauty, could ever be presented to the eye. What a glorious contrast upon the other side of the Ohio—no working of free institutions. Here the wild beast and the still wilder savage had entire and unlimited possession (save so far as they served as mutual checks upon each other) for three quarters of a century ago, now twelve hundred thousand freemen are working out the problems of liberty and happiness.

This hot season is rendered still hotter by the canvassing of candidates for the various county offices in this county. The election comes off on the first Monday in August. I listened to a candidate the other day addressing his fellow citizens for the office of Sheriff. It was in one of the richest counties in the State. He had two reasons why he desired to be elected and Good Heavens! what think you they were? The first was that he had *failed* for Sheriff, and he wanted the office to get rid of this liability!—Secondly that he had literally fulfilled the scriptural injunction of replenishing the world—that he had nine children and urged therefore to be elected. I never knew that a *failure in business* was a *specious and pitying* qualification for such an office as the Sheriffalty! or so important a one! Would it be so in the Creole State? I opine not. Nor would extensive paternity be another. There are some queer things in Kentucky.

The whig party is still possessed of vigor in this State. It would rally *gloriously* with the whigs of the nation in 1856. The spirit of the "Great Departed" still hovers over their council fires, and Old Kentuck will give gallant support to the nominee whoever he may be in the next contest for the presidency. The new and mysterious organization called the "Know Nothings" has regained the point and has become very extensive. It claims three hundred adherents in this city and twelve hundred in the county. It is also shown to some extent in its operations in this State of late years—somewhat—see, so much so, that he had to be contented with the names of its members. In this State voting is done viva voce. Hence every man who votes for a candidate, who has been announced as such up to the day of election, will be known. But of the secret initiations, and more anon. I cannot tell where you will hear from me again, but it will be soon. Please send me a copy of the Bee, regularly to this point, until I order a change—wherever I be from here, it will be forwarded to me.

S. J. R.

☞ The obsequies of Miss Fillmore took place at Buffalo on Thursday week, and were attended by a large concourse of citizens. More deep-felt and general grief has been seldom witnessed than was manifested throughout the city. The following is a notice to the deceased young lady, which we find in the New York Mirror, does no more than justice to her merits and character:

The news of Miss Mary Abby Fillmore's sudden death, which has just reached us, brings sadness to many hearts. She was widely known and universally loved. It seems but yesterday that we saw her in the very flush and fullness of health, the centre of a happy circle, participating with all the enthusiasm of a true and simple hearted girl in the pleasures of the late Western excursion, the reminiscence of all that gay and graceful group of flowers. But, alas! ruddy cheeks and ruby lips, although bids silence of a sepulchral health, afford no security against the shafts of the "insatiate archer." The freshest flower of the garden whose opening leaves are all sunshine and fragrance has of health often falls and fades before the pale eyed lily that closes only with the closing day.

Miss Fillmore was an excellent girl there is no cause for mourning, except in sympathy with her bereaved family and friends. Her life was eliminated with all the virtues of early womanhood. A dutiful daughter, a devoted sister, an affectionate friend, she fulfilled all the duties devolving upon the sacred household relations. Those associations sanctified by the modesty and grace of her bearing, and to the many virtues and accomplishments with which she adorned the home of the President. In the beautiful words of the poet, she "left the world to mourn her," as the obsequies of Miss Fillmore took place at Buffalo on Thursday week, and were attended by a large concourse of citizens. More deep-felt and general grief has been seldom witnessed than was manifested throughout the city. The following is a notice to the deceased young lady, which we find in the New York Mirror, does no more than justice to her merits and character:

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Several other amendments were made; which when the committee rose, were concurred in, and the House adjourned.

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"As it is the Whigs have it [illegible] command the next House of [illegible] a large majority. The Ad[illegible] overwhelming defeat of strength, and [illegible] operate, by which means [illegible] ... ator as they were went to [illegible] ... ess, they can achieve a [illegible] ... victory over the seat[illegible] ... and dirts of Democracy. [illegible] ... Theirs is the task. At all [illegible] ... months will settle the [illegible] ... whether a Whig [illegible] ... name, yet exists, or [illegible] ... Whigs are to be compelled [illegible] ... from all connection with [illegible]

☞ The [illegible] ... fire of Saturday night [illegible] ... tributed within compara[illegible] ... but for the deplorable ab[illegible] ... ss of checking the raging [illegible] ... ssed to say that the earliest [illegible] ... of firemen upon the [illegible] ... way to the blasting and sur[illegible] ... ve the spectators squeeze [illegible] ... the conflagration. Any [illegible] ... ones, and nailed at the brakes [illegible] ... ly devotion, regardless of [illegible] ... r of the sun, or the yet [illegible] ... ssing beams and rafters [illegible] ... and hard labor effect. [illegible] ... was not to be obtained, until the [illegible] ... supreme a mastery, that [illegible] ... not to check its devasta[illegible] ... responsibility somewhere for [illegible] ..., by which hundreds of [illegible] ... were needlessly sacrificed [illegible] ... ntravention to an [illegible] ... which requires the water [illegible] ... ty to be closed upon the [illegible] ... that this precious ele[illegible] ... ded for the use of the en[illegible] ... and running in various [illegible] ... the firemen were for[illegible] ... compared to be inactive wit[illegible] ... great admiration. It strikes [illegible] ... ppears, for neglect. It was [illegible] ... the Water Works Company, in [illegible] ... the alarm of fire being given, [illegible] ... messengers in all directions [illegible] ... the plugs. This is strange, was [illegible] ... much valuable time had been [illegible] ... firemen had a full command [illegible] ... had inestimable frightful head[illegible] ... became so insupportable, [illegible] ... was not for them than to strive [illegible] ... flames within a certain [illegible] ... ed accomplished without [illegible] ... ting tar [illegible] ... that the Water works Com[illegible] ... ion are essential to the safety of [illegible] ... calamity occurred during the [illegible] ... summer circumstances, it is impos[illegible] ... ble to say what would have ended, and [illegible] ... ion of has would have been as [illegible] ... community

☞ It will be seen by our advertising col[illegible] ... Messrs E. J. Hart & Co., may for [illegible] ... found at the office of J. H. Marks. [illegible] ... Any persons having books [illegible] ... to find will be pleased to send them to it for that purpose

☞ *The Union* of the 29th ult., has a lengthy [illegible] on the resolution placing $10,000 [illegible] at the disposition of Cuba during the recess [illegible] Congress.

☞ The large and valuable Cotton and Flour [illegible] at Nashville, near Nashville were destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss $100,000, which is about one third was covered by insurance.

☞ Mormonism is said to be making great [illegible] in Denmark: there are now Mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isle of Amack, [illegible] situated quite close to Copenhagen, almost [illegible] the women have adopted the worship of the Mormons. Five hundred Icelanders, recently converted to Mormonism, are about to emigrate to the Mormon colony in the United States. The great ecclesiastical commission at Copenhagen has received orders from the government to make researches as to the propagation of Mormonism in Denmark.

☞ The St. Louis Intelligencer says that the progressive sense in which the resolutions adopted by the late meetings held in Kansas have been understood "is distinctly repudiated by those who introduced, voted for, and subscribed them. They avow that they only meant to assert their right, under the law, to go to Kansas with their slaves, and that this right they meant to vindicate by force if necessary."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THE OFFICE,
SATURDAY Evening, July 29, 1854.

The Cotton market has been dull to-day, and the sales are confined to about 300 bales, at unchanged prices.

Nothing was done in Tobacco.

In Sugar and Molasses, sales confined to small lots, at former quotations.

Nothing doing in Flour.

Of Corn, 500 sacks white have been disposed of at 62 cts.

Small sales of Mess Pork at $12 50 @ $13.

Nothing doing in Beef.

Sales of Lard at 11c @ 11c P lb.

Sales of 1100 bales Hay Carolina at 90c., item and interest. Also, 1 cargo at 90c., item and interest.

Nothing doing in Whiskey.

Exchanges were without further alteration. We put down

EXCHANGE OUT-DOOR.

Sterling.....
France.....
New York, sixty day bills.....
Do do sight.....
Boston, at sight.....
Boston, at two to three days.....
Boston, at five to ninety days.....

We heard of no new engagement in Freights.

The first inclement day of the season, and little or nothing was done in the market about the levee.

SHIPS & STEAMERS

FOR COSTUME CHERUBIC.—Will sail on MONDAY, 7th inst., positively, the schooner ROAM, Gonsalves, Master, will sail as above positively. For freight apply to

E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.,
or to Captain on board, Picayune Tier foot of Jefferson street.

FOR HAVANA—The fast sailing schooner EDWIN DORSEY, G. Sehael, master, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to

D. BORRIO, JR., 34 Gravier st.

FOR HAVANA—Schooner MIDAS, Charles Keach, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, opposite Bienville street, or to

E. VALETON, 80 St. Louis st.

FOR HAVANA—The fine sailing schooner CLARA WHEELER, Capt. Nelson, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, opposite Bienville street, or to

E. VALETON, 80 St. Louis st.

FOR MATANZAS—The fine sailing Pilot Boat schooner LIGHTNING, Hall master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, opposite Bienville street, or to

E. VALETON, 80 St. Louis st.

FOR Liverpool—The A. 1 American ship CLARA WHEELER, Capt. Nelson, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, opposite Bienville street, or to

E. VALETON, 80 St. Louis st.

FOR AUTAUGAVILLE, Alabama River, Dalton 90s or Express Boat Lightning Rail Route to Montgomery. No. 7219, tasting Brandy, Wine and Gin stand up for the accommodation of this travelling commodities and the Autaugaville Company, will leave Dauphine street every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 7 o'clock, A. M., in four-horse post coaches, and connecting with the Mail Coaches, fast running passenger packet steamer FRANKLIN JONES, lately fitted up in the most elegant style to ply between the Lake Landing on the Tensaw River and Montgomery, in connection from New Iberia in four-horse post coaches, Retreating, and leaves Montgomery every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M.

For freighting it, we believe, an accurate list of the point out:

On Tchoupitoulas street—Converse & Co., dealers in Hardware, and Western produce; Hall, Prescott & Daniel, dealers in Western produce; W. Wright & Co., commission merchants; K. J. Hart & Co., dealers in provisions; Hall & Lane; Bard & Co., Western produce merchants; H. Cook & Co., Western produce merchants; Gordon & Bacon, four merchants; John Hurley & Co., commission merchants; Heines & Co., produce merchants; E. M. Daley & Co., commission merchants; J. M. Savage & Co., commission merchants.

On Commerce street—N. Overton, commission merchant and produce dealer. Stanton & Co., tea merchant, &c. A. Thompson, Western produce dealer and broker.

Corner of Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette streets—R. W. Millbank, commission and forwarding merchants.

On Lafayette street.—Kerr & Polsey, flour and commission merchants. Two four-story warehouses owned by Mr. Florence.

On Fisher street.—J. W. Ross & Co., commission merchant.

On Magazine street.—Parmele & Co., commission merchants and dealers in cane, corn, Western produce &c. Lathrop & Bacon, forwarding and commission merchants; Martin, Owen & Cobb, commission merchants; Henry, Lippet & Co., commission and forwarding merchants; A. W. Walker, commission merchant.

Considering the heat of the day, the fire companies worked manfully, and when the scarcity of water is eliminated with all the virtues of early womanhood. A dutiful daughter, a devoted sister, an affectionate friend, she fulfilled all the duties devolving upon the sacred household relations. Those associations sanctified by the modesty and grace of her bearing, and to the many virtues and accomplishments with which she adorned the home of the President. In the beautiful words of the poet, she "left the world to mourn her," as the obsequies of Miss Fillmore took place at Buffalo on Thursday week, and were attended by a large concourse of citizens. More deep-felt and general grief has been seldom witnessed than was manifested throughout the city. The following is a notice to the deceased young lady, which we find in the New York Mirror, does no more than justice to her merits and character:

The news of Miss Mary Abby Fillmore's sudden death, which has just reached us, brings sadness to many hearts. She was widely known and universally loved. It seems but yesterday that we saw her in the very flush and fullness of health, the centre of a happy circle, participating with all the enthusiasm of a true and simple hearted girl in the pleasures of the late Western excursion, the reminiscence of all that gay and graceful group of flowers. But, alas! ruddy cheeks and ruby lips, although bids silence of a sepulchral health, afford no security against the shafts of the "insatiate archer." The freshest flower of the garden whose opening leaves are all sunshine and fragrance has often fallen and fades before the pale eyed lily that closes only with the closing day.

Miss Fillmore was an excellent girl there is no cause for mourning, except in sympathy with her bereaved family and friends. Her life was