The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,020.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8.

The Democracy on Our Foreign Policy.

Fault was found with the new Ride Democracy because at their meeting on Monday night they denounced the foreign policy of the Administration. There are two points to be considered in this demonstration. Have the Democracy a right to censure the rulers of their own party? Is the foreign policy of the Administration deserving of reprehension?

We apprehend that none but a party bigot, or an office-holder, will question the right of a Democrat to differ from the views taken by the Administration on any particular topic. If political adherence is incompatible with the highest freedom of sentiment; if party fealty is to include slavish subserviency; if in short a man cannot lay claim to the title of Democrat, without forswearing the privilege of private judgment and of public expression—then indeed it is time for the high-minded portion of the Democracy to rebel, and set up a new and less contracted system of thought, speech and action. We know that in Gen. Jackson's time no one was allowed to dissent from the theory of the Government, without suffering political martyrdom; but Old Hickory could venture where other men would pause, and those who might aspire to follow his example, had better first be certain that they possess his unbending energy, his indomitable energy, and his endless popularity. The period has passed when the Proscriptean rule could be safely adopted to any party, and the proof of this is the entire independence with which the conduct of the Administration is investigated even by those who in a general way are friendly to it.

With respect to the justice of the censure cast upon the foreign policy of the Government, few Southern men will demur to it. This is not the first occasion by many that Democrats have arraigned the President before the tribunal of popular sentiment for its weak, timid and vacillating management of our foreign relations. On scarcely a single point has he escaped the condemnation of thousands of his own party. What is termed American policy has been a miserable abortion in almost every instance. We are duped by Spain, derided by New Granada, and trifled with upon costliness by Nicaragua. We have forfeited the respect and the regard of other nations, and cannot even provoke their fears. That this is not our conclusion alone, but that of ultra Democratic sheets, which stand by the Administration whenever they honestly can, will be best illustrated by a few passages from a recent article in the Washington *States*—a thoroughgoing State Rights Democratic organ. Says the *States*, speaking of Nicaraguan affairs:

> We have the most important news from Central America. The Cass-Yrisarri treaty has been rejected in effect, while the British treaty has succeeded in negotiating a convention which admits England to the control of both ocean affairs, and which subjugates, in part, today, for the complete conquest of English designs against American enterprises of every description, to-morrow. Great Britain, in a word, has at last consummated her scheme of asserting over the Central American States, and to the utter exclusion of the influence which this country has always claimed as its legitimate province, France, too, has usurped a position in Central America, which is only less startling in its contempt of international advance. Deaf to all parties' protestations she has continued to get possession of the lines which command the Nicaraguan transit, in a manner quite below the dignity of the United States. The European policies are thus supreme in Central America, while the authority of the United States is reduced to the last exigency of contemptible insignificance.

Mr Buchanan is the victim of misplaced confidence. He is the dupe of Disney's artful specimens. He has served himself, he has persuaded that England would congratulate the spirit of the American constructor of the Cart-de-Lisser compact, and would hasten, of his own motion, to abandon her usurped dominion over the Mosquito coast and the Bay Islands. As an additional inducement to the acquiescence of our Government, more Disneyites stipulated to insure the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty. Mr. Buchanan was credulous. He gave ear to Disney, accepted Disney's proposals, dismissed him with a benediction, and confidently anticipated the triumph of Disney's piracy, and the fulfilment of his pledges.

> At the hazard of tedious repetition, we must reiterate the caution to receive with reserve the claim that Mr. Buchanan once advocated the repeal of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, that he subsequently shifted his policy and commenced negotiations on the basis of perpetuity, that he encouraged and that he refused assistance from Lord Napier of a readiness on the part of the British captain to annul the Clayton Bulwer compact, and give a free existence to Disney, who declared publicly that as much as he reprobated English usurpation on the Isthmus under cover of that convention.

These are facts of which we defy contradiction. And pray, to what an attitude do they place the Administration. We pity the weakness of Mr. Buchanan. The utter subserviency of American influence to that of England, the commemorative elevation and aggrandizement of European interests in the erection of the Cass Yrisarri treaty, the triumph of Disney's Machiavellian policy, the principles accorded to England of interference by arms to repel the incursions of filibusterism, the establishment of a French line in position to command communication with the Pacific—all these are lamentable consequences indeed, but in unity of action of the popular indignation, Mr. Buchanan is entitled to plead the mistakes of a well-meaning but credulous nature.

This is drawing it mild, for it is a friend of the President who speaks. And yet, though the castigation is inflicted more in sorrow than in anger, it is not withheld, because fully deserved. Now, if a Washington exponent of the Administration may freely indulge in censure of the foreign policy of the Government, why may not a meeting of Democrats who assemble avowedly for the express purpose of proclaiming their independence of clique influence, the one man power, and forced subserviency? We think that portion of the resolutions of the meeting which has stirred the ire of some of our contemporaries, about the most praiseworthy and unexceptionable of all the proceedings.

> A CARD.—Let young gentlemen who wish to be ready for *good situations* read card of Bryant's Commercial College, 106 Canal street.

The election for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court took place on Monday. In the city of Baton Rouge the vote stood for Voorhies (Dem.) 171; for King (Ind.) 136.

ELECTION OF OCCUPATION OR HEALTH.—It has often been asserted that those exposed to severe labor in the open atmosphere were the least subject to sickness. This has been proven a fallacy by Mr. Finlaison, Actuary of the National Debt Office, in London. Of persons engaged at heavy labor in out-door exposure, the per centage of sickness in the year is 26.05. Of those engaged at heavy labor in doors, such as blacksmiths, &c., the per centage of sickness is 24.64, not much difference, in square but of those engaged at right occupations in doors and out, the per centage of sickness is only 20.80, 21.58. For every 100 cases of sickness in those engaged at light labor, there are four cases among those who toil in heavy labor. The mortality, however, is greatest among those engaged in light labor, and the latter is less favorable to longevity than laboring in the open atmosphere.

It is established clearly, however, by Finlaison he says, "that the quantum of sickness annually falling to the lot of men is not in exact proportion to the demands of his muscular power." How true this makes the keen observing inventor who "plunges in London" believes may from the drudgery of the loom, and is a benefactor of his race." There were many who looked upon labor saving machines as great evils, because they have supplanted the mental toil of many operatives. A more enlightened spirit is now abroad, for all experience proves that labor saving machines do not destroy the occupations of men, but merely change them. Man is removed from drudgery by the iron sinews of the machine, and his own are left to move more lightly and free in pursuing avocations demanding less physical, but more mental and noble exertion.

> BEN WEBB.—If any man of sixty will review his life he will find that, not his profession but his recreation has been most influential in determining his character and his salvation among men. Dr. Harris, of this city, has recently given an illustration of this. The other day, when about sixty, he gave his congregation a sketch of his life; and a very interesting and philosophical as well as Christian view of life it gave. All his published writings on the Scriptures were written *before nine*, and by getting up at four o'clock in the morning. The reason for this was that he thought that "no one could reasonably complain if he took that time, for *what seemed to be safe work* before men usually entered on the duties of the day." In this way he had prepared sixteen volumes of commentary on the Scriptures, of which more than four hundred thousand volumes have, on the whole, been sold in this country, besides as many more abroad.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

> ASTHMA PAPER.—Persons subject to attacks of spasmodic asthma will receive some relief if spasmodic asthma will receive some relief if they will use paper prepared with nitre. The paper should be loose and white, the same as that used for absorbing ink blots, and it should not contain any fibers of wool. Four ounces of saltpetre dissolved in a pint of water, makes a solution of sufficient strength for the purpose. The paper is soaked in this for a few minutes, then taken out and dried thoroughly. It is then cut into pieces four inches square, and one or two pieces burned when required. Paper prepared in this manner gives out a considerable amount of free oxygen gas when it is burned. This has been tried by some of our friends with good effect.—*Scientific American.*

Frightful Explosion in Philadelphia.

This morning, about half-past four o'clock, a frightful explosion took place in the Twenty-fourth ward. At the hour named, the locomotive Perkioman, one of the largest on the Reading railroad, had reached the toll-house on the west side of Schuylkill, at the Falls bridge. The engine had an immense coal train attached, and it had halted opposite the toll-gate, about twenty feet beyond the western end of the bridge. From some cause, which has not yet been ascertained, the boiler of the engine exploded while standing at the spot we have described, and frightful consequences ensued.

The locomotive was broken away from the rest of the train by the force of the explosion, and it was dashed on to the bridge, a distance of sixty or seventy feet. The engine was literally blown to pieces, the boiler being shattered and even the running gears wrecked. It was a good-burner engine of great power.

Two men were instantly killed by the accident. The engineer, Josiah Blesimer, was upon the engine at the time, and it is supposed that he was blown into the river, as no trace has yet been found of his body. John Foley, the first brakeman, was blown a distance of fifty yards from the spot where the explosion took place. The body was found upon the towpath, within four feet of the river. He had fallen headforemost among some rocks, and his brains were dashed out.

Blesimer, the engineer, was a married man. Mr. Foley, the other victim, was unmarried.

The toll-house at the west end of the bridge was shattered by the explosion, and the building was set on fire. The toll gatherer and his family were asleep in their beds at the time. The toll-gatherer was thrown from his bed by the shock and dashed against the wall. A portion of the iron work of the boiler was blown into a window of the toll-house, and falling upon the foot of a boy lying in bed, it burned him. A daughter of the toll-gatherer was so stunned that she could not be aroused for some time. None of this family received any very serious injury.

The fireman made a narrow escape. He had just left his post, and had gone into the toll-house to procure a drink when the mishap took place. The explosion was accompanied by a tremendous shock and report. Buildings in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth wards of the city were shaken by the explosion, and the report was heard distinctly for a great distance. The safety valve of the engine was blown entirely across the Schuylkill, and it was found after daylight in the yard of a house at the Falls.

The news of the disaster soon spread around the neighborhood of the scene, and hundreds of persons who had been aroused by the shock and by the report hurried to the spot. There was much excitement for a time, and diligent search was made for the remains of the unfortunate engineer and brakeman, with what success we have already stated. The occupants of the toll-house made a narrow escape with their lives. The Falls bridge, a substantial stone structure, escaped without any damage.

It seems that at the time the explosion took place the train was waiting for an additional engine to push the cars around a curve. At the time of the explosion shock buildings at Frankford and Germantown, as well as in the upper part of the city.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, March 30th.*

The United States and Spain.

The Madrid *Gaceta* of the 13th March gives the following as the text of the speech which Mr. Preston, the new American Minister, addressed to the Queen on presenting his credentials:

> MADAM: The President has charged me, in presenting my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the high station of your Majesty, the assurance of the desire which animates him to preserve the friendship of our Government, and of the wishes he entertains for the prosperity of your people.
>
> In commencing my official relations with the Court of Madrid I am confident that I shall be permitted to assure your Majesty that I am personally convinced that the generous character of the population of the United States is to retain the old and never interrupted friendship which, since the beginning of our national existence, has always prevailed with Spain, and that during the stay at the Court of your Majesty—continuing the frank and cordial conduct which has hitherto been followed—it will be my constant effort to avoid any misunderstanding, and to promote the interests of my country without prejudice to the amicable relations which happily now exist.
>
> The Queen replied as follows:
>
> SIR: I have been highly satisfied at hearing the sentiments of friendship which, in the name of the President of the United States, you have just expressed. I do not feel a less strong desire than you do to continue the friendly relations which happily unite the two States. We believe, as you say, that the same cause is that of the general safety of the population of the United States, and, by observing the line of conduct you intend to follow, I have the confidence that I will be ever ready to contribute to preserve the friendship and harmony which ought to exist between the two peoples.
>
> I take pleasure in believing that your personal qualities will further the realization of this noble object, and my Government on its part will sincerely co-operate in obtaining that object.

Before giving audience to Mr. Preston, the Queen received Mr. Dodge, the retiring United States Minister. He also said that the President had charged him to cultivate friendly relations with Spain, and he took credit to himself for having done so.

The Breadstuffs Trade of the World.

"John," the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes to that journal:

> In a recent debate in the British Parliament, Mr. Card, alluding to the fact that England was on the eve of war, and that England was dependent, to a large extent, on foreign nations for supplies of food, remarked that the source of one fourth of their entire foreign supply had been recently dried up. America, he said, now absolutely sent them nothing, though during the last ten years she had sent eighteen to the extent of more than eight millions annually. Such a sudden cessation of an important supply might, he thought, seriously affect the comfort of the British people. Mr. Card did not propose any remedy, and upon looking at the prices current of wheat, corn, flour, &c., in New York and Liverpool, I should not think he could easily find one.
>
> Breadstuffs are rather higher in New York than in Liverpool, though they are considered as high enough there. It is to be remarked that while the fear of scarcity is expressed by Mr. Card, breadstuffs cannot at this time, according to the commercial circulars, be imported into England from any part of the world without a loss. The same thing could be said of our market.
>
> Of late there has been no large surplus of grain in the United States for exportation. One reason given for this is of a permanent nature, to wit: the grain growing States, Northern, Eastern and Middle, have become so far the consumers of their products that the lands are not so productive as formerly. They draw upon the West for their own deficiencies. The Northwest has suffered from bad seasons, and, besides, their produce is subject to heavy charge for transportation to the seaboard. Perhaps our paper currency and credit system tend also to enhance its price.
>
> But it has become very plain that this country is not to be a granary for Europe, and that we cannot export breadstuffs, in time of general peace, at remunerative prices. In the exceptional cases of war and famine abroad, we may find a market for our surplus, if we ever have one. The time is at hand when the grain growing States cannot afford to be consumers of foreign products and manufactures. They will then probably go with Pennsylvania for high duties "and the support of domestic manufactures"—and a great political issue will be made on this question between them and the South.
>
> The aggregate amount of British produce and manufactures imported into the United States from Great Britain in 1858 was twenty-three millions of dollars less than in the preceding year. But British merchants anticipate a recovery of the trade this year. The South can neither afford large importations now than at any previous time. The South was never so rich and prosperous as now. If imports are to increase, it must be chiefly through their ability to be consumers.
>
> Every vote taken in the House of Representatives on the tariff and on the subject of the tariff showed that there was a majority for a retrograde from the free trade policy. But in the next House we shall see this tendency largely increased, and, perhaps, the financial question growing out of it may become a leading one in the next Presidential struggle.

The Last Romance.

THE LAST ROMANCE.—Quite a romance in real life, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, was brought to a happy termination in that city on the 9th inst. Seventeen years ago, a New York lass, lovely and sweet sixteen, became enamored of a medical student, and the pair exchanged vows of love and eternal fidelity. Two years saw the unfledged Esculapius left for Europe to complete his education, the aforesaid vows having been previously tenderly renewed. After a brief and gay sojourn at Paris, the loving student domiciled himself in one of the most renowned colleges of Madrid, and applied himself to sober study. His letters to the fair damsel he left behind were frequent, but no fond remembrances came in reply. His epistles were intercepted and never reached the fair one, whose words of love, intended for his delectation, met with the same misfortune. The poor studies, thwarted in his love, threw up his students, and for two long years mourned through Europe, seeking to whelm his disappointment in the gaities and pleasures of the different capitals. In the mean time, the young lady, who was equally unhappy, removed to Detroit with her mother. At the returned to America, but the idol of his heart had left the scene of her betrothal, and almost broken-hearted he turned his steps to Cuba; but the spirit of unrest pursued him, and Texas and Mexico beheld him still a rover, seeking to drown memory by excitement. A few months since, by one of those singular occurrences which sometimes flash across the pathway of life, he heard that the lady was in Michigan, and quickly wended his way thither. After a few weeks of diligent search, the anxious lover found his Dulcinea at Ypsilanti, and the meeting which ensued—the twain having been separated fifteen years—is described as "affecting in the extreme." The tribulations of the now mature lovers were over, and on the 9th instant they proceeded to Detroit, and were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Who says this is a prosaic age?

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN.

Advance in Cotton.—Warlike Preparations Continued.—The Proposed Peace Congress.—The British Parliament.—Decline in Consols.—Commercial News.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The steamship Indian, Captain Granger, of the Liverpool and Montreal line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 23d ult., and brings one day later news than we had by the steamer New York.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, March 23.—The funds show less steadiness, and a decline of ¼ is reported. Consols for money closed at 93¾ @ 94.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market has somewhat recovered in tone, and generally closed steady.

Corn closed with an advancing tendency, and all descriptions had slightly advanced.

The Provision market generally closed steady at previous quotations.

Pork closed dull, and all qualities had experienced a slight decline.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Persia amount to 31,500 bales.

The sales on Tuesday, the 22d, were 11,000 bales.

A further advance of 1-16 to ⅛d. has been obtained since the sailing of the New York.

The market closed firm. Middling Orleans 7¼d.

The advance was chiefly caused by the American advices brought out by the Cunard steamship Canada, which arrived at this port on Monday, the 21st, and were published on Tuesday morning.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are of a very favorable character.

The market had entirely recovered from the recent depression caused by apprehension of war, and the market closed with an advancing tendency.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23.—The London Money market is generally unchanged.

The Breadstuffs and Provision market closed quiet, without quotable change in prices.

Produce market generally closed steady at previous quotations, with the exception of sugar, which has advanced 6d.

LONDON, Wednesday noon, March 23.—The funds to-day evince greater confidence and have partially recovered the depression of yesterday.

Consols have advanced ¼ on the closing quotations of last evening. Consols for money closed at 93¾ @ 94.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—The Flour market closed dull, prices ranging from 1os. to 12s. 3d. per central.

Southern white Wheat 10s. to 10s. 9d.

White Corn 7s. 3d. per central.

Lard closed quiet at 60s.

Rosin closed dull at 4s. 9d.

Sugar closed steady; prices unchanged.

Coffee closed firm at previous quotations.

Tobacco closed firm and unchanged.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—The London *Times* of this morning, in an article upon the Italian question, expresses the opinion that Arc la Chapelle will be selected as the most suitable place for holding the proposed Congress for the peaceful settlement of Italian affairs.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Russian Government first proposed a Congress of the great powers to consider the Italian question. And that the disturbance of the peace of Europe by a diplomatic solution of the controversy.

The *Moniteur* says that Russia suggested that the Congress be composed of plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, England, Prussia and Russia.

The *Moniteur* further states that no basis for a settlement of the Italian complication has yet been determined on.

The warlike preparations of France, Austria and Sardinia are continued with apparently unabated vigor.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Lords the amendment legalizing marriage with one's deceased wife's sister was rejected after a long debate.

The debate upon the Ministerial Reform bill was progressing, and had excited a warm discussion.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer made a masterly speech on Monday night in favor of the Ministerial bill, in the course of which he denounced in strong language all concessions to the working classes.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that it is the intention of the Emperor to grant authority for the opening of Protestant houses of worship in Paris.

LATER FROM INDIA.

Later advices from India had been received in England, but they comprise nothing of sufficient importance to report.

PEACE CONGRESS DOUBTFUL.

It has been announced that the French Government had agreed to the project of a Peace Congress.

This announcement caused a very general belief in the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and caused greater buoyancy in the English funds.

Towards the close of business on Tuesday, however, vague rumors were in circulation that Austria had declined to submit the Italian question to a Congress of the five powers.

The rumors, although not fully authenticated, created distrust, and a partial reaction in the funds took place at the close.

Domestic Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE CURAÇOA.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7.—The British frigate Curaçoa, about which serious apprehensions have been felt, arrived at this port this morning, having on board the new British Minister to Washington, Lord Lyons.

He will proceed to Washington to-morrow.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Sickles case was opened to-day by Mr. Ould, one of the counsel for the prisoner. At first, after the examination of witnesses was commenced, the court-room being crowded with spectators.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 3000 bales.

The market closed firm at yesterday's quotations.

The Indian's news had not transpired at the close of business.

The Flour market has a declining tendency.

Southern Flour has declined 10c.

Corn closed dull. Yellow Corn 83 to 86c.

Pork dull. Eastern Mess $17 75. Western Mess $18 75.

Sugar closed firm at 6 to 6¼c.

Coffee firm; sales to-day of 3000 bags at 11½ to 12c.

Molasses steady at 40c.

SAVANNAH COTTON MARKET.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 500 bales, at an advance of ⅛ on our previous quotations. Middling Uplands 12 to 12¼c.

The sales of the week amount to 4000 bales. The receipts of the week amount to 11,000 bales, against 5000 bales for the corresponding week of last year.

The total receipts of Cotton at this port since the 1st of September amount to 422,500 bales.

The excess of Cotton received at all ports, as compared with last year, according to our Price Current, is 727,000 bales.

The stock of Cotton in this port and on shipboard is 54,000 bales.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1000 bales.

Good Middling Uplands 12¼ to 12½c; Middling Fair Uplands 12¾ to 13c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 7. The Flour market closed firm at $5 40 to $5 50 for superfine.

Whisky has declined 2c. Moderate sales at 23c.

Western Pork is held at $17 25.

Bacon—Sales to-day of 1000 hhds. at 6¼ to 7c.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The steamer A. J. Taylor and the J. C. Swon arrived here yesterday from New Orleans.

The J. J. Roe and the Imperial left here yesterday for New Orleans.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen six inches during the past twenty four hours, and is still falling at about that rate.

The upper Mississippi has risen one foot during the past twenty four hours, and at Dubuque the river continues to rise.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—The Ohio at this point is rising this evening, with nine feet of water in the canal.

> A PERSECUTED LADY.—Miss Martha Haines Butt, the Norfolk heiress, who has been married and after (see the newspaper writers,) has, says the New York *Evening Post*, at last definitely entered into a matrimonial engagement with the young sculptor Barbee, whose "Coquette" and "Fisher Girl" have excited so much attention in Southern circles.
>
> The *Post*, says the *States*, is circulating what is not correct in regard to Miss Butt. The Petersburg *Express* explains the last report in the following manner:
>
> We have learned from the very best authority that the beautiful young authoress has given her hand to the gallant and gifted young sculptor Barbee. Her elegantly moulded arm has also fallen into the possession of the young artist. That is to say, that, by the request of the *fortunate* author of the "Coquette" and "Fisher Girl," Miss Butt has allowed him to take a *cast* of her charming little hand and finely rounded arm. Her heart, we are assured, remains *in statu quo*, Anglice, "up the living statue."
>
> The best thing to check this prying disposition of the papers will be for the lady to do just exactly what she has been taxed with. She has talent, we know, and her personal charms, as we hear, can make conquests just as she pleases.

> FIGURES.—At a recent sale in Charleston, Washington Allston's "Spalatro or Bloody Hand," a picture 24 feet by 18 inches, of which the subject is from one of Mrs. Radcliff's novels, brought $3,011.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Still Another Disastrous Conflagration! Loss Over $400,000.

Another disastrous fire, involving a loss which may reach near a quarter million dollars worth of property, broke out yesterday noon in the large "Dixie Warehouse," owned by Mr. Thomas Hale, and situated on Upper Fulton street on the east, New Levee on the west, Julia on the north, and St. Joseph on the south.

The fire, when first discovered, issued from the upper story of the Warehouse, which was filled with a variety of articles on storage, among which were about 200 hogsheads of sugar, for account of Page & Taylor; 100 hogsheads tobacco stems for account of Fatland & Co.; $17,000 worth of India bagging for account of S. L. & E. L. Levy, besides some 3000 barrels of pork, some bacon, 2000 bales gunny bags, 3000 coils bale rope, forwarding goods, &c., &c.

The engines were promptly enough on hand, but again there was heard the disheartening complaint, "no water," and what was most available for a while had to be brought several hundred yards from the river, by means of the few engines which had sufficient hose either of their own or by coupling for the purpose. The flames by the time the engines were on the spot were in literally oppressive, so that little could be done in saving the burning goods, particularly as the wind, which crept from the river westward, was quite high, and made the flames leap forward almost to the opposite houses across Nau Levee street. Not even the long threads of cotton which were on the banquette could be rolled away in time to prevent almost 50 of them being burned. The very large "Montgomery Warehouse, covering fully two thirds of the square on which the Dixie Warehouse was built, though dangerously impressed for two hours, escaped owing to the well directed energies of the firemen, aided by the fire proof character of the roof and walls. The flames eventually found their way, however, across New Levee street to a block of some eight houses, occupied mostly by Irish families, or used for storage. These were also destroyed, but the loss could not have been large, while the old buildings themselves were perhaps not very much flashy burned, as they seemed better suited for the purposes of fire than incendiary than for any thing else. By the way, we are sorry to have to add that there is, at the present writing, so far as our most diligent inquiry goes, any known cause for the origin of this fire.

The loss of the entire block of six or seven old adjoining buildings on New Levee street, opposite the Dixie Warehouse, may be estimated at about $12,000, and loss of the warehouse building at about $30,000. All these, we are led to believe, were insured for but little, if any thing.

The sugar, stored for account of the Messrs. Levy, was insured in the Home office in this city, for about $15,000. The entire loss of the Home will be about $42,000. Its loss by the great fire of the Levee Steam Cotton Press the day before was $60,000 thousand dollars a most fortunate escape from such a conflagration. We did not ascertain how the insurance was divided among the other offices.

The firemen were still at work last night, damping out the remains of the fire, but no further danger was apprehended.

AND YET ANOTHER FIRE PROBABLY.—There was a rumor last evening that the ship Lorena, with over 3000 bales of cotton, was on fire below the city, but we could get no reliable information.

THE RACE YESTERDAY.—*Metairie Course Jockey Club.*—Two mile heats, for a purse of $800. Three fillies started.

1. H. Regamal's *Sly Ellen* 1 1
2. D. F. Kenner's *Ida* 3 2
3. M. Westmore's *Fanny* 2 3

Time . . . 3:41 . . . 3:41

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Amphitheatre. The Macarte troupe in a new piece, written expressly for Mademoiselle Herbin, entitled "A Trip to Sandy Hook; or, A Married Batchelor's Troubles."

At Placide's Varieties. Benefit of the popular actor, A. H. Davenport. Comedy "Leap Year," and farce of the "Young Widow," with an interlude, "Trying It On," and a couple of Dances.

At the Charles Theatre. The Ravels in their wonderful and beautiful pantomime *Bianco*, for the last time, also the amusing pantomime "Mons. Deschalumeau," and a grand performance of Circus Riding.

At Armory Hall, on Camp street, Welsh's splendid illuminated panoramas of Niagara Falls and the Mammoth Cave, and the Marionettes—all in a gift or prize exhibition.

At Vanniveni's Hall, the Ethiopian Minstrel Star Stauffer, moved in representation of living characters; the mammoth lady, weighing 650 pounds, and other wonderful curiosities.

RATHERISH COLD.—The weather the past three days of the week has been, as Charles Lamb would say, ratherish cold, ratherish raw upon us with such precipitancy of change as to make us generally feel "ratherish unwell."

INCENDIARY.—A man named John Pomeroille was arrested in the Second District yesterday, charged with setting fire to the house of Mr. Cammack, on Bienville street. He did not succeed in his endeavor.

Daniel Fitzpatrick was arrested last evening by Sergeant Moore, of the First District police, on a charge, from information received, of threatening to burn the premises which he occupied and rented, on New Levee, near Thalia street. Officer found a material fired ready for the torch in Pat's room. Rather strong confirmation of his intention. He will be arraigned before Recorder Summers.

INSANE.—The Irishman, Wm. Brown, whom we mentioned as having attempted to drown himself twice in the river, both times in broad daylight, was yesterday sent as a fit subject to the Mad House.

A RACHEL WEEPING FOR HER CHILDREN.—In the excitement of the great fire Wednesday, Mrs. Mitchell, of Gallier street, left her children, aged three and five years respectively, in the hands of an unknown negress for safekeeping. She has since been unable to find the woman or her children, and is consequently in a great state of distress. She resides at present at the Hope House, corner of Frenchmen and Greatmen streets.

CAUGHT IN HER HOOP.—A lady in getting out of an omnibus yesterday got her feet entangled in the hoops of her dress, fell flat upon the stones in Canal street, and the silk dress and kid gloves ruined by the mud, and her face badly bruised by the fall. She put up with the assistance of a female friend, before any gentleman had the pleasure to offer her a helping hand.

RECORDER SUMMERS'S COURT.—A man named Robert Smith was arraigned yesterday, and held for examination the 9th instant, on a charge of having the 6th instant, inveigled, decoyed and carried away a white woman, Martha, belonging to Mr. Simeon E. Buford.

A number of other cases of the routine characters of drunkenness, vagrancy, disturbances of the peace, &c., were disposed of by the Recorder fining the delinquents, ordering them to repair to the Workhouse.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—The only case before this court of unquestionable importance yesterday was that of Catherine Schiber, who lives on St. Philip street, between Dauphin and Burgundy, charged with assault and battery on her neighbor, Anna Blowstones. Case fixed for the 12th inst.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three bladed Pocket Knives, Ivory Handled Knives in several blades, shell and fancy work, fine and common Dissecting, table, office and carving Knives, plain and extra fine Kitchen and Butchers' Knives, Cork Screws, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as of cutlery in general.

Having received likewise a stock of Albemin spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at the market prices. Families requiring any of the foregoing articles would do well to visit the establishment before purchasing elsewhere, as he is the sole agent for the most celebrated European manufactories.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. nov25wly

Two STEAM ENGINES from one to four horse power for sale.

For Sale,

A LOT OF MEXICAN HORSES, to be seen daily, from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., at the Creole (late Union) Race Course, at Bayou Gentilly. The owner will be on the premises.

apl 10t P. VAN ROOTEN.

H. A. HARDING,

121.....POYDRAS STREET.....121

IMPORTER and seller of DOGS, such as Newfoundland, Setters, Pointers, Bulldogs, Terriers, &c. Rats always on hand to try the dogs. Small animals, Squirrels, Willow, corner Second and St. Denis streets, Fourth District. Canine exhibitions every Sunday evening at the kennel. apl 6 12t

Black Lace Goods,

We have now in store a fine assortment of LACE SHAWLS,

BURNOUS and MANTLES,

of the latest styles, which we offer at extremely low prices.

F. & E. REILLY & CO.,

apl6 7t 126 Canal street.

For Rent.

A THREE-STORY BRICK on Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets, No. 160, an excellent locality for business. For terms apply to WM. STEK,

mh29 1f No. 8 Commercial Place.

Bienville Cotton-Seed Oil Manufactory.

P. MARTIN & CO.

IN STORE—25,000 gallons Oil of the above manufacture, a superior article, improved, pure and most economical, for sale by

BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,

apl6 44 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Nicolo, from Marseilles—200 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; 200 do Orange Flower Water; 100 do Lemon do; 100 do Rosemarad; for sale by

apl6 BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,

44 Old Levee st.

DAILY expected per ship Anna Crocker from Bordeaux—100 cases prime claret, for sale by

apl6 BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,

44 Old Levee st.

TO arrive per ship Instigator, from Bordeaux—150 casks good ordinary and family claret, (Cote de Bourg; 20 do old St. Emilion claret, 10 half do very old Chateau Margaux wine, for sale by

apl6 BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st.

CORN AND COB MILLS—25 Little Giant Corn and Cob Mills, 1 Cauldron Furnace. For sale by

apl6 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

COGNAC—Louis Le Bertan, 1858, and Julien La Ferriere, assorted packages, for sale by

apl6 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—50 baskets Heidsieck piper, 200 baskets in quarts and pints, of H & E Perrier, anchor brand. For sale by

mh31 1m TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

LINSEED OIL—5000 gallons Judd and Tuck & W Rowe, for sale by

apl6 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

39 Old Levee street.

MADEIRA WINE—10 casks for sale by

apl6 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

39 Old Levee street.

ON board ship Pajaresti, bound to sail in 40 days, 1 quarter casks Fourth proof Poitevenin Rochelle Cognac, 30 qr casks do. Henry Mounier do, Comet 1858 brand. For sale by

apl6 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

39 Old Levee street.

LANDING ex ship Columbia, from London—

25 casks Bynass Tartar, quarts,
25 do do do pints,
20 do do Pale Ale, quarts,
10 do do do pints,

For sale by

apl6 X. LAMBERT,

62 Magazine st.

PULVERIZED CHARCOAL—20 hogsheads pulverized charcoal, in store and for sale by

apl6 LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS—An assortment of Pressed, Commendation, and other brands of Havana Cigarettes and Tree Hermanos, just landing from schooner Black Squall, and for sale by

apl6 CABALLERO & HASTALUDI,

56 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

PARAFFINE CANDLES—100 boxes Cornwall 6 to the pound, landing ex steamer Tennessee from Galveston, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

apl6 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

TALLOW CANDLES—60 boxes S. A. & W. Wilson's, landing ex ship Franklin Haven, from Boston, and for sale by

apl6 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,

13 and 15 St. Louis st.

CLARET—100 casks various qualities landing ex Camp Peppercl from Bordeaux, for sale by

apl6 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

SUGAR—200 boxes, S. A. & W. Wilson's, landing ex ships Franklin Haven and this Taylor, from Boston, and for sale by

apl6 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,

13 and 15 St. Louis st.

JARS AND KEGS—10,000 gallons, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by

apl6 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,

13 and 15 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Nicolo II from Marseilles—100 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; 200 do Orange Flower Water; 100 do Lemon do; for sale by

apl6 A. LAMBERT

No 62 Magazine st.

COGNAC—40 drums and half drums, 20 quarter drums, and 300 quarter casks, for sale by

apl6 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.,

39 Old Levee st.