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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14

GRATIFYING DEVELOPMENTS.

It is very honorable, says a Virginia paper, and creditable to the good sense and calm confidence of the people of the Old Dominion, that notwithstanding the great provocation recently given, and the apprehensions that some might be supposed to entertain, there have been no improper suggestions or movements made with regard to any portion of the population of the State, and that every thing moves on happily and peacefully, the people only desiring that the law shall have its course, and justice be administered fairly. No less, indeed, was to be expected from the *steady, conservative* character of the people of Virginia. A more excitable population; one less accustomed to the implicit government of the law might have yielded to the excitement of the Harper's *Ferry* outbreak, and taken summary popular justice on the offenders. In the wild West, where human statute has not completely brought throbbing and bounding passion under control, a short shrift and a long cord would in all probability have been the fate of Brown and his confederates. It is doubtful even whether the indignant community would have awaited the brief delay of a seeming compliance with the rude forms of primitive justice. But the sober burghers of the Old Dominion cherish habitually too profound a reverence for the law to permit its evasion or violation even in a case where the act might have been deemed venial. Every honest and well regulated mind will applaud their moderation.

A circumstance connected with the conspiracy, and equally creditable and remarkable, is the fact incontrovertibly established that Brown, Cook and the rest of the fanatic crew failed to shake the fidelity of a single slave. But one of the servile population at Harper's Ferry or in the surrounding country could be induced voluntarily to take up arms against the whites. The confessions of Brown, Cathland and others clearly show that they had looked for material aid to the disaffection of the slaves, and that they were sorely disappointed at perceiving the unwillingness of the latter to be engaged in any plot against the lives and property of their masters. This fact is of vast importance in determining the probable success of any future efforts which anti-slavery may make to foment servile insurrection. The Abolitionists will discover, as did Snowden, that in experiments of this sort, the chief obstacle will be presented in the persons of those for whose special benefit murder and rapine have been *concocted*.

Herein, we are certain, lies one of the principal sources of confidence and security. The Abolitionists may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come? They may make frantic appeals to Cuffee and Sambo to break their bondage and attain their freedom, but as long as our ebony-colored friends appreciate the comforts of a good home, gentle treatment, plenty to eat, and moderate work, we may rely upon it they will be deaf to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. The patriarchal relations in the South between the slave and his man or is one which can rarely be succeeded in this way. Certainly the Abolitionist by lying promises occasionally imposes on the credulity of the negro, and persuades him to run away under the delusive conviction that he is going to a land where it will be all play and no work—but this is a very different thing from inducing him to unite in a dark conspiracy to murder the master whom he loves, and the children whom it is his delight to serve. With respect to such attempts we think the South has very little to apprehend. The history of Virginia demonstrates the impossibility of corrupting our black population; and the history of the South for the last generation, during which the police over our slaves has been singularly loose and negligent, and while no project of revolt has even been hatched, amply confirms the significance of that abortive effort. The Abolitionists might as well stick to their old game of endeavoring to oppress the South by unjust legislation, sneer her by perpetual abuse, and harass her with incendiary publications. They are valuable as incendiarism, rapine and arson to their stock in trade, because the materials they count upon are wanting.

New Orleans School of Medicine.—The introductory lecture to the course in this institution will be delivered by Professor Austin Flint, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 14th instant, at the College, on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. Members of the medical profession, students of medicine and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

University of Louisiana.—At 5 o'clock this evening Prof. Randell Hunt will deliver the introductory lecture of the law course, in the U. S. Court House, over the Post Office, Royal street.

Fruit Trees.—Mr. R. P. Nichols requests all persons desirous of getting the best and choicest fruit trees for fall planting, at the lowest prices, to address their orders to him; as he is the agent for a number of the finest nurseries in the South. See advertisement.

Southern Pacific Railroad.—A convention of stockholders of this company will be held at Louisville on the 24th instant, by which time it is expected that Mr. Thomson will have accepted the Presidency. It is hoped that as many of the New Orleans stockholders as can make it convenient will attend this convention, as highly important matters are to be considered.

Masonic Mesenger.—We are obliged to Mr. Wm Bloomfield for the November number of this interesting periodical.

The Architects and Mechanics' Journal.—A very handsome periodical, richly illustrated with architectural designs, engravings of new inventions, &c., and filled with topics of marked interest to architects and artizans, is published in New York, monthly, by A. Hartwell, 128 Fulton street, at the rate of $3 per annum.

Attention!—Look at the advertisement in another column requesting the commissioned officers of the Louisiana Legion to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the State Arsenal, *on business of importance.*

The Orleans Theatre.—The opening night at the old Orleans theatre has been changed from Tuesday until Thursday evening, at which time its doors will positively be thrown open.

New Railroad Project.—It is proposed by an *enterprising Frenchman* in San Francisco to establish a lottery for the purpose of building the Pacific railway. The subject meets with some favor; but while they are agitating and discussing the question, it would be well to acquaint the public that a scheme of almost as gigantic proportions is proposed by Wood, Knox & Co., the popular lottery managers. A lottery with the magnificent prize of $100,000 is to be drawn on the third and last Saturday of every month. This is certainly a new era in the business, and they have shown that "no point up Utica contracts *their* powers," although they have contracted to pay the large prize, $20 for a whole, $10 for a half, or $5 for a quarter ticket, are the terms on which parties can have an interest in this grand scheme, by addressing the above firm and enclosing the amounts. $10, $5, or $2 50 sent them, will purchase, as formerly, tickets in their $40,000 and $30,000 schemes.

Dolbear Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets, in Story Building. All who wish to be qualified for business are referred to advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the premises, lot, contents, &c., of a dry goods and variety store, on Rampart street, between Poydras and Perdido streets, First District. See advertisement.

Credit Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 100 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Roche and Lanzmann's auction rooms, No. 67 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Credit Sale.—We call particular attention to the sale of 300 dozen French Calf Leathers, to be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at Fernandez's auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 152. See advertisement for terms, &c.

Credit Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Clothing, Umbrellas, White Shirts, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Roche & Lanzmann's auction rooms, No. 67 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Important Catalogue Trade Sale of Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery.—The attention of the trade is respectfully called to the sale, to be made by J. L. Carman, auctioneer, commencing on THIS DAY, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, and continuing each day, at the same hour, until the whole is disposed of. The ware, for variety, finish and completeness, is unsurpassed. Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and the ware is the importation of the public, at "Carman's Seal Rooms and Store Exchange," No. 161 Greater street.

BROWNSVILLE CAPTURED BY CORTINAS.

BLOODY WORK.

The steamship Charles Morgan, from Indianola and Galveston the 11th instant, arrived yesterday morning, bringing the annexed important information in the shape of a letter *addressed* from Indianola to General *McLeod*, at Galveston:

Cooper Channel, November 7, 1859.

On the 29th of October Cortinas and his band surrounded the town of Brownsville. On the 31st Cortinas ordered the barricades to be charged, at the same time his men made good an entrance from the yards at the back of the stores and dwelling houses; in a moment his men and ours were mixed up in a hand-to-hand fight, and in a moment more the barricades were forced. After five hours of hand-to-hand fighting, we were forced to retreat, and succeeded in making our escape to the other side of the river.

Cortinas's attacking party consisted of about four hundred men, and he has, in all probability, two hundred men patrolling the country to prevent communication with the city.

In all told, we had about fifty white men under arms, and these were aided by one hundred and fifty Mexicans, sent from Matamoros. Col. Manuel Naranco commanded this force.

I can *form no idea of the number of men* killed on either side. The cry of the Mexicans was, "Death to all Americans!" No quarter!" And such was truly the case, as is proven by the death of every man Cortinas has taken *prisoner*.

On Tuesday morning Cortinas had entire possession of Brownsville.

In presence of L. Meyers and John I Morris. W. A. MILLER.

The State of Texas,}
County of Nueces.} Before me, E. B. Mosely, Notary Public in and for said county and State, personally came and appeared W. J. Miller, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that the foregoing affidavit is strictly true.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my hand and affixed my seal of office, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1859.
[L. S.] E. B. Mosely, Notary Public.

We give the foregoing as we have received it, deeming it, however, proper to add that letters have reached commercial houses in New Orleans from Brownsville of a date posterior to that of the reported capture, which nevertheless make no mention of that event. It is, therefore, to be hoped that there is some mistake or gross exaggeration in the preceding accounts. Should they prove true, they will be the legitimate fruits of the wretched policy adopted by our Government in removing all protection and defense from Brownsville.

The question will then arise, what should be done? No doubt a military force sufficiently powerful to drive the brigands from their prey will speedily be sent to Brownsville; but this is not enough. Security for the future, as well as indemnity for the past, must be obtained. The *imbecile and effete* Government of Mexico is wholly incapable of either preventing or punishing the lawless raids of Cortinas and his semi savages. We may make a demand on that Government to deliver up the actors in this deed of spoliation, and it will doubtless promise immediate compliance; but the pledge is an idle one, when its fulfillment is known in advance to be impossible. The more advisable course would be for our Government to require from that of Mexico authority to cross the boundary, and pursue Cortinas and his myrmidons within the heart of the Mexican territory, the surrender of the marauder should be a sine qua non with our Government, and the failure of Mexico to accede to it, or her refusal to allow our troops to hunt him to his lair, should be considered a direct cause of offence to the United States. There is no other course consistent with the satisfaction of our national honor, deeply wounded as it is by this monstrous outrage.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamship Empire City, Captain McGowan, from New York and Havana, arrived on Saturday afternoon. The following is the purser's report:

The Empire City left New York November 2d, at 2 P. M., and arrived at Havana at 4 P. M., on the 8th, where she awaited the arrival of the Daniel Webster, Captain Miller, from Aspinwall, which latter vessel entered the harbor the following day at 7 A. M., bringing the mails for New Orleans, and likewise the mails and passengers for New York, owing to the non arrival of the North Star at Aspinwall, of which period no news had been heard at the time of the Daniel Webster's departure on the 4th at 4 P. M. The Webster, after coaling, would proceed to New York the same evening. Sth.

There is little news to record at Havana. Sugars are quiet; rates as last advised; other articles of domestic produce ditto; freights languid. Exchange is quoted as follows: London sixty days' sight, 10¾ to 17 prem.; New York, 4 to 5¼ do.; New Orleans, 5 to 6 short sight.

The Empire City landed 183 passengers at Havana, and has on board 175.

On the 7th, at 7 A. M., Great Isaacs bearing S. S. E., distant 13 miles, passed Why, Woodbury's same day, at 10:20, passed the John Walton and dark Old Hickory, at anchor, near Moselle School. On the 9th, the American ship swallow arrived at Havana with a load of cocoas: 10th, at 7:30, A. M., lat. 24.48, lon. 84.15, passed propeller Habana, McConnell. The weather has been fine, with smooth seas.

The following is the list of passengers by the Empire City:

From New York—B Scholler, T P Hartlebner; Wm Finch, D Mc arthy, Miss Sullivan, Mrs Caldwell, J Fernandez, Mrs Middlemis, infant, servant and two children, and Master Wm H Brown; Miss Allam, Mrs Boston, Mrs French and servant, Miss H Burge, E Tidwell, O P Blackburne, Mrs Gilsch and infant, M M Marshall, Mrs Scrella, Geo M Beckshaw, D Kennedy and lady, Mrs H Jackson, son, two daughters and nurse—12 in the saloon, and 171 in the steerage.

From California—S Waterman, J Belmont and lady, Jas Dunn—20 in the second cabin and 50 in the steerage.

From Havana—E Ritter, M P Cassanas, A D Strange, and 4 in the steerage.

From the South Pacific.

By way of Panama we have later intelligence from the Southern Pacific States.

Chili.—Gen. Vidaurre Leal, intendente of Valparaiso, was assassinated on the 15th September, during the celebration of high mass in the Cathedral. The *Mercurio* says:

This event has occasioned various arrests and imprisonments, and although we are not aware that it arises from connivance between the murderer and the individuals arrested, still it is not less certain that the greater part of them belong to the first circles of society, and among them are included Senator Don Francisco Ignacio Ossa and two of his sons, all very influential persons, on account of their position and wealth.

Congress was about to be convoked in extraordinary session.

Peru.—Nothing of importance has transpired in Peru. There are rumors of war with Bolivia and Ecuador.

Argentine Confederation.—The most important news received at Panama by the last arrival is the interruption of the negotiations of Mr. Yancey, United States Minister Plenipotentiary. The *Star* says:

The efforts of this diplomatist proved fruitless, since neither the cabinet of Buenos Ayres nor that of Paraná would retrench the slightest thing in their old pretensions.

Gen. Urquiza, head of the Confederation, demands that Buenos Ayres should break her oath of allegiance, renounce her legitimate rights of interior and exterior sovereignty, submitting immediately to a federal constitution, in which consideration, disunion and secession shall be no part.

Buenos Ayres demands that Gen. Urquiza should descend from the Presidency on the expiration of his legal term; and that a National Congress be convoked, with power to revise the Constitution, to which Congress *Buenos Ayres would send her representatives.*

No negotiation will be heard of except on these bases, and they are in complete opposition to one another.

The negotiations having ceased, the belligerent parties turn all their attention to the war.

Buenos Ayres reinforces her army and navy. Urquiza marches to place himself at the head of the *force* that occupies the frontiers of Santa Fé.

Meanwhile the provinces in the interior are busy in the election of a new President of the Confederation, to take the place of General Urquiza, whose legal period *expires* in March of 1860.

Sres. Derqui and Fragueiro are the two candidates for the honor; the first being supported by the old partisans of the tyrant Rosas and his system of terror; the second by the honest and generous men of all parties; but it is scarcely to be hoped that the latter will triumph.

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THE VANDERBILT'S NEWS.

The steamship Vanderbilt, at New York, brings foreign advices to the 27th ultimo. Her news has mostly been anticipated by the summary per North American.

The Times's Paris correspondent says commercial men hoped that when peace was signed at Zurich confidence would be restored, and that business would resume its ordinary course, but such is not the case. The corn market is more firm. It is expected that the accounts received of a short wheat crop in several countries in Europe, as well as the small supply in store in America and Russia, will produce higher prices in the course of the winter. The Paris flour market was firm. There is a constant demand for rye at 16f. per 100 kilogrammes. The result of the vintage is still an object of general anxiety.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Glasgow *Journal* says: The new steam ram, built by Mr. Napier, will cost £370,000, and measure 4000 tons.

The Government telegraph from Gibraltar and Malta, with extensions to India, Australia and China, will commence at the Lizard Point, Cornwall, and cross the Bay of Biscay to Gibraltar and Malta, where it will fall in with the Red Sea line to Alexandria, thence to continued to India and Australia.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that it is in contemplation to connect the Mauritius and the Island of Reunion by a submarine cable.

The *Daily News* says that the expenditure of the plenipotentiaries during the ten weeks at the Hotel Bauer amounts to above 100,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says that melancholy accounts continue to arrive from the south of France of the loss of life and destruction of property caused by the late inundations.

The *Daily News* says that within the last week an order has been issued by the authorities at the war office cancelling all previous orders given for the immediate shipment of military stores for service of the expeditionary force to be sent to that country, while, on the other hand, instructions have been received at the Royal arsenal at Woolwich for the immediate preparation of a quantity of linen bandages to be sent to China.

The Liverpool *Albion* regrets to say the central measure for grain is no longer in use in the Liverpool market for any description of grain except wheat.

The French Army in Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"It is understood the French army will not be recalled from Italy until a Congress has decided the question of annexing Central *Italy* to Piedmont.

The French Retinqualshing the Suez Canal.

News from Alexandria to the 19th has also been received in Paris. After the Viceroy had communicated to the French Consul the resolution respecting the Suez Canal, they resolved upon notifying to their countrymen who are employed on the work at once to leave the place before the 1st of November, the Porte henceforth assuming the responsibility of the undertaking towards Europe.

Marseilles, October 24.—Advices have been received from Morocco to the 17th. General Martinprez has left Nemours, on his way to the great camp of Kiss, (?) which has been placed in communication by carriers and by telegraph with the port of Nemours. The expeditionary *corps d'armee* is ready to take the field.

Indemnity for depredation done to the colonists and security for the French colonists is to be obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

The column of troops under the command of General Durrieu remains at Saboda, for supplying the place with provisions and ammunition. It is stated that the French have made prisoners on the 21st August have been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops are burning with desire to take revenge for this act.

Cost of the War to Piedmont.

The *Opinione* of Turin thus calculates the cost of the war to Piedmont. The debt which the latter has contracted to consist in 250,000,000 francs; sum to be reimbursed to France, 60,000,000; expenses of the war, 100,000,000; indemnities to be raised for the defense of the country, 50,000,000; total, 500,000,000 francs.

Brown's Wife.—The Baltimore *American* of the 8th says: Mrs. Mary A. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, now under sentence of death in Charlestown, Va., arrived in this city yesterday morning, from Philadelphia, intending to start for Harper's Ferry in the train this *morning*. In the course of the afternoon, however, she received a dispatch from the North requesting her to return immediately to Philadelphia, and she left again for her home in the evening train. She is about thirty five years of age, very tall and masculine, and was evidently in great distress of mind. A letter from Charlestown, published in the New York *Tribune*, gives the probable reason of her return. It says that a dispatch from Boston was received there on Saturday morning by Mr. Sennott. It said: "John Brown's wife wishes to go on and see him. Can you obtain permission for her?" This was answered affirmatively; but when the matter was mentioned to Brown, he directed that this message should be immediately sent: "Do not, for God's sake, come here now. John Brown."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.—At the St. Charles Theatre, the celebrated play of "Love's Sacrifice," with Miss Jane Coombs as Margaret and Mr. C. Pope as Matthew Elmore. To conclude with the farce of "The Bonny Fish Wife."

At the Varieties, the comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," a Grand Pas de Deux, and the vaudeville of "The Wandering Minstrel."

At the Amphitheatre, Kneeland, Adams & Hodden's Campbell Minstrels, in every variety of negro minstrelsy.

Herald and Newcomb's Campbell Minstrels.—We are pleased to observe that this popular and old-established band of musical artists and negro delineators will open at Armory Hall on Monday evening next, the 21st inst. During their absence from our city they have been *winnin*. golden opinions everywhere. The following critique from the Boston Daily Commercial will be read with interest as an appetizer by the amusement-loving public:

"Another packed audience greeted the above troupe last night, and the performance went off with, if possible, greater relat than upon the previous evening. The Campbells have won their popularity from the fact that they have furnished the public with an entertainment equally refined and sensing.

"Some persons who assume to themselves an immense amount of high art acumen, affect to sneer for that which is called Ethiopian minstrelsy as something entirely beneath the no ice of a musician. They will worry through an opera, and split their kid gloves in an agony of rapture at passages which are actually sometimes better rendered by the less pretentious members of a burlesque negro band, but were the celebrated Sims Reeves himself to disguise his face with burnt cork, those critical individuals would only recognize in him a mere commonplace 'nigger singer.'

"Now since the days that Plumer, Archer and Templeton discarded the unremunerative opera for the money making native institution, music; and that, too, of a high order, has been the first consideration in the construction of a tip-top Ethiopean company.

"Humsey & Newcomb, whose troupe is decidedly superior to any travelling or stationary, have a selected company of vocalists, instrumentalists, equal to any operatic emergency, so far as education and talent are concerned, at the same time we can particularize three vocalists, Raimor, a very superior baritone, and Leslie and Lanselle, tenors, who would create a sensation in any first class musical entertainment.

"Those who listened to the really excellent concert given at the early part of the performance last night, will fully endorse the above: there must have been nearly eight thousand persons present, nor did we ever witness a more enthusiastic or delighted audience.

"So much for that part of the band, which under the minstrelsy mask comprises so large a portion of the artistic element; for the balance, or fancy department, composed of Rumsey, Newcomb and the eccentric Dobson—we forget his name—we defy the gravest physiognomy that ever cast a sombre gloom upon its surroundings, to withstand the comic influence brought to bear upon it. Gravity cannot maintain itself under the humorous battery."

Opening of the Varieties.—Manager John H. Ovens will open the Varieties Theatre this evening, as will be seen by the bill of fare. Expectation is on tiptoe respecting his new company, and the first night the Variety will undoubtedly be crowded.

The St. Charles Theatre.—A full and decidedly appreciative house attended the opening of the St. Charles on Saturday night. Miss Coombs won much applause, and Mr. C. Pope was received as an old favorite. Ben Dollar was called out and addressed the audience in a neat speech. The new stock members who appeared for the first time were Mr. Scallan, a good low comedian; Mr. Riley, a clever low Irish comedian, and Mr. Jack, a tolerably good old man. We shall have more to say of the company hereafter.

The Washington Artillery.—At an annual meeting of the Washington Artillery, held at their Armory on Carondelet street, last day evening, the election of non-commissioned officers resulted as follows: Orderly Sergeant, H. M. Isaccson; Second Sergeant, H. G. Geiger; Third Sergeant, R. J. Breard; Fourth Sergeant, O. F. Pack; Color Sergeant, H. M. Lowe, Jr.; First Corporal, B. F. Robinson; Second Corporal, G. Aime; Third Corporal, L. A. Adam; Fourth Corporal, E. Grayson, Jr.; Artificers (with the rank of corporal), D. Kelly, R. L. Bruselmen; Treasurer, S. G. Geiger; Secretary, A. Larin.

Drowning with a Steamboat.—We have before had occasion to speak of a number of idle steamboat hands who have induced steamboat hands to strike and quit the river. Not so the hour she is to leave. On Saturday evening a man named Richard Montgomery attempted this game on the steamer City of Memphis, but was promptly handed into the charge of officers Montigny and Demere by Captain Kouns.

Arrest of a Burglar.—A man who gave his name as Charles Baker was arrested by officers Beaudoy early yesterday morning for entering into the Venus Saloon, corner of Front and Poydras streets.

Fearful Effects of Incendiarism—*Five Fires in Twelve Hours—Terrible Conflagration in the Fourth District.*—We have an alarming record of loss and devastation by fire to report this morning, all known to be the work of incendiarism. From 10 o'clock on Saturday night to 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, with but a few hours of rest intervening, the Fire Department were hurrying incessantly from the flames, which, driven by a furious gale, almost defied human efforts to check them. Altogether the destruction amounts to ninety buildings, with an aggregate loss of nearly $150,000!

About half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, after a week of very warm weather, a violent norther swept down upon our city, changing the temperature instantly from the genial and pleasant tone to the rigorous cold of winter. This seemed to be the signal which set the incendiaries on the alert, and surely they could not select a more propitious opportunity for their diabolical work than when the tornado would complete what they had begun.

About half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in J. C. Kathman's patent roofing manufactory, at the corner of Manville and Galvez streets, completely destroying the establishment, the loss is about $5000, on which, we believe, he had no insurance. The place burned up so rapidly and was out so quick not many companies were able to find it, and the firemen ran around the Second District for some time in a perplexity of doubt.

At a quarter of an hour before midnight a fire broke out in the unoccupied third floor of No. 7 Hercules street, directly opposite the New Basin. The second and first floors of this building were occupied by L. Herwig's coffee and spice grinding mill, which was lately burned out when located on the levee, near Common street. The whole of this building was speedily burned out, and the roofs of the whole row were set on fire by the flames and sparks to the two buildings below, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, and the two above, Nos. 8 and 9, burned down from the roofs to the ground, but the others were saved by the strenuous exertions of the firemen, who placed their engines in front and drew an abundance of water from the canal. Directly in the rear of these stores were two rear brick dwellings, and the extensive lumber yard of J. R. Pike, bounded on all sides by frame residences and stores. Had Pike's immense quantity of lumber once got on fire, it is impossible to say what the conflagration would have ended, as on the adjoining squares were a wood and coal yard, and another large lumber yard, while almost all the houses were built of wood. Amid such a tornado many squares of closely built houses and millions of dollars worth of property might have been consumed.

The air was filled with sparks, clouds of which were swept down upon the houses between Julia and Delord streets for several blocks off, and even across Delord street. These people who had prepared their things ready were kept in constant alarm during the night, and had to exert themselves to the utmost extinguishing fires which frequently broke out among the shingles. Several roofs two and a-half squares from the fire blazed up quite brilliantly for awhile, but the incipient conflagration was were checked by bucketfuls of water.

The principal point of danger was in the rear of the stores on Hercules street, which the firemen reached through the lumber-yard. About twelve o'clock the roof of the rear wall fell in, burying three firemen under the ruins. These were Messrs. Caspar Lotz and Jas. Lefebvre, of Volunteer Engine No. 1, and another Fireman whose name we could not ascertain. They were all carried home badly bruised but not seriously hurt. When the pile of blazing ruins fell upon the timber, every one thought the people would soon be consumed within an hour, but not so. While some extricated the wounded men and others the strangled horse, other engines were brought to their aid, and the flames of *streams were concentrated and diverted* upon and to all the dangerous points with great skill. The fire was finally checked in this spot, a result little anticipated by any of the beholders.

It would be doing injustice not to award here a portion of the praise to Chief Engineer Gruber and his assistants, Dave Bradbury and P. O'Keefe, for the skillful way in which this conflagration was managed and subdued. Mr. Bradbury, in particular, was at all the point of greatest danger, cool and composed, but watchful and energetic. While so many persons are prone to lay blame upon the extensive conflagration, from the fact of want of water and a high wind are the sole causes, we accord this just praise the more cheerfully.

We will now sum up the particulars of the loss. No. 4 Hercules street, lower floor, unoccupied, upp r stories stored with clothing, which was all saved. *No. 5, J. H. Peyton & Co.*, hay, corn and oats, stock worth $6000, mostly insured. No. 6, Merritt & Duval, Western produce, up stairs, and J. Foretich, flour, corn, hay, on first floor; stock, worth about $5000 altogether. *No. 7, Herwig's* coffee mill; loss about $5000; believed to be insured for $1500 in some Northern office. No. 8, J. Foretich, hay, corn and flour; stock worth from $6000 to $8000. No. 9, Charles H. Nobles & Co., ship-chandlery and sail loft; insured in the San office for $6000, half of building owned by Mr. Foretich; total the loss. No. 10, occupied as a coffee house called the Dooton's House, was deluged with water, but not otherwise damaged. The sums up a total loss at the fire of $24,000 on buildings and $12,000 on stock. A number of frame houses in the block were altogether damaged to the extent of $600 to $500.

While this fire was raging, there was barely another serious conflagration was threatened by fire breaking out in Thomas Dwyer's coal and wood yard, on Delord street, near Dryades. Some sparks had fallen among the charcoal pile and started it into a blaze. Two engines and some hook and ladder men were dispatched to the place and soon dislodged it with water. Dwyer's loss is insignificant.

About 4 o'clock the firemen were dismissed to their homes, the Chief and Assistant Engineers remaining with the steam fire engine. John Adams, and some hook and ladder implements. At 6 o'clock in the morning a two story brick house in the rear of the burned stores was found to be on fire, and the bells rang out another alarm. The firemen promptly returned after their hard night's work, and although fatigued, they saved the dwelling from being totally destroyed, they prevented its further spread. The steam fire engine remained at the scene all of yesterday, throwing copious streams of water on the ruins and lumber.

At a few minutes past 9 o'clock yesterday morning the next fire broke out, and it proved one of the most destructive and disastrous of the many incendiary conflagrations from which our city has suffered of late. Eighty-one buildings were consumed, the flames sweeping over nine squares, and rendering homeless over a hundred poor families.

It commenced by the destruction of a house on the upper side of Harmony street, next door to the corner of Chippewa. The fire is said to have broken out underneath the building, where an incendiary preparation was perhaps laid before daylight, but smouldered unobserved for several hours. The wind was blowing fresh and strong to-day, and it soon fanned the smouldering fire into a fierce blaze, throwing copious streams of water on the ruins and lumber.

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The fire now crossed Chippewa street, toward the river, and charged in one resistless line to the corner of Tchoupitoulas street, bounded on each side by Ninth and Toledano streets. This advancing wall of fire, three squares broad, presented a grand spectacle to the thousands on the blocks yet sparsely built up, mostly with frame cottages. The flames ran along fences, sanaties and outbouses; as it encountered each dwelling the fire would shoot up in a blaze like tinder, and burn furiously for ten to twenty minutes, and as the rear of the fire passed it every thing had vanished for ever—walls, fences, lumber—but the solitary brick chimneys, which stood in groups like a forest of foliage-swept *trees*, but charred and blackened, only showing where but a few hours since had been comfortable and happy homes.

So greedy and all devouring was the fire, it left nothing combustible in its way. Every wooden bridge over the canals was entirely consumed, so that Tchoupitoulas is the only passable street through the fire for a mile, and even the bridges, made of iron. The wharves upon the levee were not spared, for their woodwork was consumed. As we passed through the scene in the afternoon, we came upon a house like tinder, and a dog, with the chain that held him prisoner to the death, but the collar around his neck and the post to which the chain had been fastened, were no longer in existence.

On the square bounded by Ninth, Chippewa, Harmony and Fulton streets, there were only two dwellings left standing out of four squares. Square bounded by Harmony, Chippewa, Pleasant and Fulton—twelve one-story frame cottages. Square bounded by Pleasant, Chippewa, Delord and Fulton—ten one-story frame cottages. Square bounded by Toledano, Fulton, Pleasant and Tchoupitoulas—two frame cottages and three one-story cottages, which was at the corner of Pleasant and Tchoupitoulas streets. Square bounded by Pleasant, Tchoupitoulas, Toledano and the Tchoupitoulas—two two-story and three one-story cottages and a new one-story brick store was being built at the corner of Pleasant and Tchoupitoulas streets. The new store was not finished, but the fire reached it by Pleasant, Tchoupitoulas, Harmony and the levee—occupied by the ruins of Millbank's burned factory and coal-yard. Square bounded by Harmony, Tchoupitoulas, Delord and the levee—in this, the last square to burn, there were six two-story brick warehouses, running through from Tchoupitoulas street to the levee—and one two-story brick street half way to Harmony, which were all destroyed. On the corner of Harmony street was a fine two-story brick cottage of Mr. Leacroft, which was the last one of four of warehouses run the hoop pole yard of Mr. Leacroft, the stock in which was also consumed. The warehouses did not contain any goods of much value.

With the entire lack of water coming in the Fourth District, the firemen were powerless in preventing the spread of the flames towards the river. At they could do, was to watch it on each side of its course, along Ninth and Toledano streets, preventing it from spreading across those streets. When it neared the levee, line of engines were made from the wharf, but it was then too late to arrest its progress. The stock landing may be considered to have had a narrow escape, the flames reaching the rear of the furniture was moved; for, from the element a house was in danger to the time it was stripped of its furniture, there was enough labor-vused for a family to escape themselves and save a few valuable articles.

The total loss at this fire to be nearly 300,000. In the immense confusion, the hurrying to and fro and the general desolation, it was impossible to gather any information respecting the owners of property destroyed or the amounts of insurance. It proved from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. There was a rumor prevalent that two children were burned to death, but after diligent investigation we satisfied ourselves that such was not the fact.

We have two other fire items apropos to this article. At an early hour in the morning Mr. Joseph Tuquino and a friend were returning from the French market, where they had been to drink coffee. As they came through Exchange alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, they observed smoke issuing from an upper window of a building. Rushing up stairs, they found a fire in one of the rooms, which was densely filled with furniture collected there by occupants. The room was a bed-chamber, and she was lying in bed, senseless from the effect of the smoke. Mr. Tuquino and his friend saved the lady and extinguished the fire, using bed clothes, tents of pitchers and other articles of crockery found in the neighboring bed-rooms. After performing this really meritorious act, the gentlemen retired without attempting the gratitude of the people in the house, who seemed to think the gentlemen were merely walking beer kegs.

Another incident of yesterday was more tragical. Mrs. Murphy, residing on Toulouse street, between Burgundy and Treme streets, was sitting in front of a grate fire, about 11 o'clock in the morning, when her dress caught fire and her whole clothes were soon in a blaze. Mrs. Foix ran in and in attempting to extinguish the flame had her hands and arms also badly burned. Mrs. Murphy ran screaming about until her clothes were burnt off of her and she was dreadfully scorched and charred from her neck to her ankles. The poor lady was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where it was thought she could not long survive her injuries.

The Inquest on Laurent Fleury.—The inquest on the body of Laurent Fleury, who was stabbed on election day, the blade of a pocket knife cleaving through his skull, was concluded on Saturday at the Charity Hospital. Several witnesses were examined, and a verdict was rendered indicting Anastous Williams as principal and Mary Jane Jackson, alias Brickton, as accessory, Ellen Morrison, alias Collins, will be discharged.

MARRIED.

By Judge O. Dunn, on the 12th of November, 1859, Mr. PAUL RAMU to Miss MARIE LOUISE CHAUVELOT, both of this city.

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