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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

A tangled web is which diplomacy is at fault, and which may be severed only by the sword—such is the present condition of European affairs. As Italy was the fountain and source of the late war, so does it seem that she will be the fruitful mother of another brood of battles. The settlement of Italian troubles by peaceful means appears to be utterly hopeless. How is it possible to induce the oppressed people of the Peninsula, by mere counsel and expostulation, to consent to place their necks once more under the yoke of the tyrants who had pitilessly ground them into the dust? It is true that the treaty of Villafranca, by which an untimed and most unfortunate suspension of hostilities between France and Austria was declared, provided in general terms for the resumption of authority and rule by the exified Dukes of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany; but no stipulation was made for the armed intervention of either France or Austria to reinstate the oppressors, the treaty in this respect has no more binding force than a blank sheet of paper. The inhabitants of these duchies will never agree to the return of the puppets of Austria. Having once rid themselves of them, nothing but the coercion of military force will ever compel them to submit again to the hated domination of their late sovereigns.

It is extremely unlikely that the French Emperor will ever bring his power to effect a purpose so distasteful to the Italians. In fact Louis NAPOLEON has announced officially in the *Moniteur* that he would not use the army and navy of France to reinstate the banished Dukes, and that he would view with displeasure any attempt by a foreign State to effect this object. That NAPOLEON III is an absolutist in theory as well as in practice is undeniable, and that he is anxious to witness the submission of the rebellious States of Italy has been acknowledged by himself; but the French Emperor's love of despotism is not greater than his lust of popularity. He has no idea of compromising his present strong position, and of converting the admiration of Italy into undying hatred, by fighting the battles of a trio of execrable scamps who have been kicked out of their kingdoms by their justly indignant subjects. Hence we may conclude that the grand political imbroglio in which Tuscany, Parma and Modena are involved will not be settled by the armed intervention of Louis NAPOLEON; and that although FRANCIS JOSEPH would dearly like to help his brother oppressors, he has too lively a remembrance of Magenta and Solferino, to be at all disposed to incur the displeasure of the French monarch.

The Zurich conference has closed its labors, but the result of its protracted deliberations is not yet known. Called together, however, simply to elaborate and define the general conditions of peace incorporated in the treaty of Villafranca, it is not to be expected that any definite arrangement of Italian affairs can have been accomplished by that body. The subject will most probably be particularly discussed before a Congress of European powers which is likely to assemble within a few months. How it will be composed, and what it will achieve, are questions which it would be premature even to attempt to answer.

Another topic bristling all around with thorns in the Papal question. The people of Romagna are determined no longer to recognize the temporal authority of PIUS IX, and desire to be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia. The Pope of course is unwilling to be thus summarily shorn of a portion of his realm—but what is he to do? Unless aided by French troops, his Holiness is incompetent to the suppression of civil tumult and insubordination. Just at this critical moment, too, the Emperor NAPOLEON announces in his address upon the opening of French forces will have a long garrisoned Rome are about to be withdrawn; and that Europe will not view with pleasure a further continuance of the armed intervention. The fears that intestine feuds and anarchy will follow, but that he must perform his duty. In the extremely diplomatic address Louis NAPOLEON gives the Pope to understand clearly enough that France does not intend hereafter to bolster up his uncertain power. Let the French soldiers once leave Rome, and the peace of that city will be worth a day's purchase. So that on the whole Italy is a volcano, and the burning lava she is perpetually hurling forth will eventually extend beyond her frontier, and perhaps involve all Europe in a conflagration.

THE TREASURY OF THE SEA.—Let New York and Boston cease to boast their marine delicacies. We saw yesterday at Garrix's restaurant, No. 5 Exchange Passage, no less than thirteen different varieties of the most exquisite dish—all the product of the water which laves the shores of Louisiana. Never we behold the delicate salmon, the rich flavored pompano, the redemption dear to Epicurus, the tender grouper, the rare and highly prized bass dish, the sea mullet with a rare half-tint on a par, the ever welcome red fish, the sheepshead famous in *court bouillon*, the huge trout from which rich and juicy tenderloins are furnished, and sundry other species which, either fried, broiled, baked or stewed or stewed, might seduce the staunchest vegetarian into friendly overtures to animal food. The amateurs of good eating had better apply to Garrix at once, or they will be too late for gastronomic enjoyments.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, of the following new works:

The Studies in Horse. This is an abridge edition "Hamo's standard history of Great Britain, with additions from the best authorities, bringing it down to the year 1858. It is complete in one substantial volume. We need hardly say that to the majority of readers such a work is far preferable to the more voluminous productions which they have not time to peruse.

Henry St. John Gentleman. A very clever and well elaborated story of Virginia just before the American revolution, by John Esten Cooke, who has already won an enviable reputation as a delineator of old customs, manners and characters.

Harry Lee or Hope for the Poor. A book from a new hand, but one which lacks neither power nor skill. It is a fine story well told, and fraught with unflagging interest.

A Life for a Life. Miss Mulock's dedication book is reprinted in a handsomely bound volume.

SLAVES FOR SALE.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that J. M. Wilson has removed to the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, where he will constantly have on hand a choice lot of Maryland and Virginia negroes, such as field hands, mechanics, cooks, washers, &c.

ARRIVAL OF ARTISTS.—The ship Wurtemberg, Capt. Wisner, from Havre, arrived yesterday, with 178 passengers, amongst whom were sixteen (male and female) attaches of Boudousquet's new opera troupe.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale of Rice, which takes place THIS DAY, at the Star Warehouse, by D. R. Morphy, and Lonzer, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Wine clothing, Merino shirts and drawers, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Sache & Lesmonet's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

CASE OF CHARITY FOR FRAUD.—The English papers report that another solicitor has disgraced the profession, not merely by a gigantic failure, but by gigantic fraud. Mr. Baker, a member of Lincoln's Inn Fields, large engaged in conveyancing and mortgage loans, has, it is said, taken flight, leaving debts to the amount of $300,000, much of it money entrusted to him by clients, many of whom are consigned to absolute poverty. One case was stated of a lady whom he had induced to call in a mortgage of $50,000, on the pretense that he had procured another paying 1 per cent. more of interest. He received the money, and spent the whole of it.

RADIFICE LAUREAT.—T. H. Stillwell, who has been residing in Alexandria for some time past, on Tuesday week, in a hack, on the steamer George Page, while some gentlemen were in conversation on the subject of the Harper's Ferry invasion, it is said, expressed sentiments denunciatory of Southern institutions and people, and of a seditious nature, for which a warrant was issued for his arrest at the instance of the Commonwealth's Attorney; and yesterday he was brought before Justice Summers by officer Warder and required to give bond in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.—*Alex. Gazette.*

"GEN. TOM THUMB" AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS *He Complains of a Dishonest Servant.*—This morning, the diminutive individual known as "Gen. Tom Thumb" made his appearance at police headquarters, and stated that he had just arrived from Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he resides, and that he desired the aid of the New York detectives in tracing a valuable set of harness, which he alleged was stolen from him by his colored servant, one Johnson. The General said he had been informed that Johnson brought the harness on to this city, and disposed of it to a livery stable keeper. Detective King placed himself under the General's orders, and together they proceeded on a tour among the stable keepers.—*New York Commercial.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

MARYLAND STATE ELECTION—DEATH OF A. B. KYLE.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—The returns of the election which was held in this State yesterday are as yet very meagre.

In Cecil and Howard counties there is a gain of six Democratic members of the Legislature.

Arundel county gives Hughes, the Democratic candidate for Congress, 119 majority.

In Frederick county Hoffman, the American candidate for Congress, has 300 majority, and 52 majority in Washington county.

A. B. Kyle, who was so severely wounded at the polls yesterday, died to-day of the injuries he received.

WASHINGTON MATTERS—RAILROAD THROUGH CHIHUAHUA.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—General Trias, ex-Governor of Chihuahua, is shortly expected at El Paso, to consult with Judge Hart about a railroad through Chihuahua to Guaymas, as provided for by the last year's grant of the Legislature of Chihuahua to Judge Hart, Senor Otero and others.

It is reported that Lieut. Maury, the Delegate to Congress from Arizona, is seriously ill at El Paso.

Capt. William J. Smith, of the Topographical Engineers, has been appointed Secretary of the Lighthouse Board.

APPREHENSIONS FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS—NINETEEN MINERS MURDERED BY INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—A dispatch from Westport, Missouri, states that four overland mails are now due at Independence from California, and serious apprehensions are entertained for their safety.

These apprehensions are increased by the report that nineteen miners returning from Pike's Peak had been murdered by the Indians since the miners had killed the Chief of the Kiowas, near Council Grove.

A COTTON MILL BURNED.

COCOMA, N. H., November 3.—A fire occurred at Suncook this place, last night, which destroyed the New Hampshire Cotton Mills in that village.

The loss is estimated at $130,000. There was an insurance $90,000 upon the property.

SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Lewis James, a young clerk in the General Land Office in this city, committed suicide to-day by blowing his brains out.

The cause of this heroic (?) deed is not known.

A NEW ORLEANS SHIP IN DISTRESS.

CHARLESTON, November 3.—The ship Excelsior, from New Orleans, has arrived in this city, leaking badly, with her crew in disorder.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Vanderbilt steamer, Queen Queen, which sails for Havre on Saturday, takes out $800,000 in specie for Europe.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RICHMOND, LOUISIANA.

VICKSBURG, November 3.—There was a large and destructive fire in Richmond, Louisiana, this morning, completely consuming the stores of Messrs. Bright, Adams & Kinman and Mr. Seifels, also the billiard saloon of Sparrow & Peel, the residences of Mr. Valmundsen and Mr. Seifels, the office of the *Journal and Gazette*. Messrs. Bright & Adams and Kinman saved part of their stock. Messrs. Bright & Adams were partially insured. There was no insurance on the other property destroyed. The fire originated in the office of the *Gazette*.

MARINE DISASTER.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 3.—The ship Pomona, Capt. Leavitt, from Liverpool, has arrived.

She encountered a severe hurricane on the 27th of October, and lost her top-gallant mast. The ship is also leaking considerably.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Cotton market closed dull, with sales of about 1,000 bales, including 500 bales *in transitu*, at 11c. for Middling Uplands, with ½ freight.

Flour closed firm. Sales to-day amount to 20,000 bbls.

Corn closed dull. Sales to-day amount to 5,000 bushels at 98 to 99c. for Mixed.

Pork closed dull at $15 37½.

Linseed Oil closed quiet at 56c.

Whisky closed quiet at 26½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, November 3.—Flour is quoted at $4 70 to $4 80.

Western Mess Pork closed quiet at $15 37½.

Lard closed dull, and prices are unchanged.

Sugar and coffee also closed dull, and quotations are unchanged.

STEMBOATS PASSED VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, November 3.—The steamer Imperial passed down at 10 o'clock yesterday evening.

VICKSBURG, November 3.—The steamer Crescent City passed down at one o'clock this afternoon.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON "OLD BROWN'S" INSANITY.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has the following passage, which may interest some New England editors:

It is not uncommon to hear Brown called a crazy man, and so he was in the sense that all men are crazy who are ruled by the dominion of a single idea. Crazy and insane are loose words, but I have no idea that Brown was crazy according to the law, responsible for his actions, or that he will thank anybody for setting up that defense."

The following remark is commended to those who furnished Brown with funds at his recent visit to Boston:

I do not believe a dozen men in Massachusetts knew that he had any specific plan of aggression laid out, though every man who saw him knew he was here some months, and must have been satisfied that he had no simple of conscience against the most extensive operations in the way of aiding freedom to the blacks. Indeed his character as a great anti-slavery emancipator was established by his expedition into Missouri many months ago. The Harper's Ferry affair seems to have been something of the same sort with the Missouri exploit.

The trial of Brown was resumed on the 28th ult. The prosecution having rested, the defense called several witnesses, who testified to the butchery of Thompson, one of Brown's men, who, while a prisoner, was dragged out by the throat, and shot in cold blood. Mr. George F. Hoyt, of Boston, arrived at Charlestown, to act as counsel for the defense, and Judge Tilden, of Ohio, was expected. After the witnesses for the defense had been heard, the others who had been subpoenaed not answering, Brown made a speech demanding time to produce witnesses, and to allow his counsel from the North to arrive, as he had no confidence in those assigned to him by the Court. Mr. Hoyt seconded his demand, and said that he could not undertake to carry on the defense at present, as he was not conversant with the evidence, had not read the Virginia code, and was not acquainted with the Virginia code. Messrs. Botts and Green said they had done their best for the prisoner, but as he had declined in open Court that he had no confidence in them, they could not consistently do otherwise than withdraw from the case. The Court would adjourn for the day. Mr. Botts said he would cheerfully give Mr. Hoyt his notes, take him to his office, and sit up all night to put him in possession of the case and of the facts. The Court could not adjourn till court day, and he was not familiar with Virginia law; but finally consented to do so till the morning. The popular excitement was greatly increased, and the guard reinforced.—"the people regarding Brown's demand for time as a trick." Gov. Wood, of Indiana, Cook's brother-in-law, with J. E. McDonald, Attorney General of that State, and others, had arrived, and had a long interview with Cook. The result is not stated.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

Paul Murphy is about to bring his stay in the North to a close. This evening he will take leave of his friends at the New York Chess Club, in the University Building. To-morrow evening he is to be informally entertained by a few of his more intimate associates, and on Saturday he goes to Philadelphia. His entire score with his strongest opponent, Mr. Thompson, to whom he gives the odds of a Knight, stands: Murphy 16, Thompson 9, drawn 2. On his way to New Orleans, Mr. Murphy will probably stay a day or two in each of the following places: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston and Mobile. It is altogether uncertain whether he will, as has been reported, return to New York to reside, or will enter upon the practice of the law in his native city.

JUDGE DOUGLAS NOT ANXIOUS TO BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. Black, the Attorney General, having, in his pamphlet, spoken of Mr. Douglas as having "been for years a working, struggling candidate for the Presidency," Mr. Douglas, in his reply, says:

My best friends know that I have positively and peremptorily refused to have any thing to do with the machinery of the Conventions in the several States, by which the delegates to the Charleston Convention are to be appointed. They know personally I do not desire the Presidency at this time, that I prefer a seat in the Senate for the next six years, with the chance of a re-election, to being President for four years, at my period of life. They know that I have taken no steps to obtain the Charleston nomination, and I will make no sacrifice of principle, no concealment of opinions, no concession to power for the purpose of getting it.

The London *Athenæum* criticises Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." Notwithstanding its blemishes, which go a long way toward counterbalancing its merits, it is a book to be read, and for nine days talked about. We have also told that Mrs. Stowe's injustice to the character of Dr. Hopkins, and that the author shows an "anxiety to display an intimate acquaintance with the Art Galleries and Cathedrals of Europe." The *Press* also says that "in point of invention the plot is the very poorest that can well be imagined; it is the beautiful tale of the song of 'Auld Robin Gray' New Englandized, with all that is most pathetic and poetical in it left out, and the story fitted up with respectable prose and Christianity instead." On the other hand, the *Spectator* says the novel "is worthy Mrs. Stowe's reputation, but in the race for popularity it will lag far behind Uncle Tom's Cabin, and even behind Dred."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.—Yesterday was inspection day, and the various companies of our citizen soldiery comprised in General Tracy's First Brigade and General Palfrey's Louisiana Legion assembled in the Place d'Armes shortly after four o'clock for review. The day was a fine one, and a much larger number of citizens than usual assembled to see the turn-out, being particularly interested in the formal admission of the Chasseurs à Pied into the ranks of the Legion.

The Brigade presented a stronger front than the Legion, from the excellent style in which the Washington Artillery, under Captain Walton; and the Continentals, under Captain Todd, turned out, but though numerically superior to the right of the line, the Orleans Battalion, under Captain commanding Lamothe, paraded well, and were marked by their soldierly bearing and good marching. Three companies of the Battalion, commanded respectively by Captain Gomez and Lieutenants Morano and Raymond, paraded in good force. We were sorry to see the Vagres, who once presented an array of one hundred men, and the Jefferson Guards in such limited force, and hope between this and next inspection day they will be energetic in recruiting.

The Continentals turned out unusually strong, and marched with their usual veteran like bearing; while the Washington Artillery, as usual, carried off the palm in numerical superiority, which enabled them to display their excellent drilling to advantage. The Orleans Rifle Guard, under Capt. Jacques, looked well in their hunter's garb, though they did not parade as strong as they have done before. The Louisiana Greys had but a few men. We would like to see this company pick up a few dozen recruits. Capt. Dean's City Guard, though numerically inferior to some of the other companies, displayed good drilling.

At a quarter to five the Chasseurs à Pied, under the command of Capt. St. Paul, marched up to the gate on Orleans street, when the Orleans Battalion received them for the Legion with a salute of Artillery from a six pounder, manned by Sergeant Gomez's squad. When they entered the square they marched around in the double-quick time and run, going through a series of fine manœuvres in a style that elicited the encomiums of all their brother soldiers. They then took their position, forming the left of the Legion line. Gen. Lewis and his staff, with Capt. Moffit and Surgeon Dean, of the U. S. steamer Crusader, Col. Race, Col. Breckinridge, and others, then marched around in front and rear of the lines, after which the companies marched once around the square, and then off in various directions.

In the evening the Chasseurs sat down to a lunch at the Polar Star Lodge, corner of Orleans and Royal streets, a number of guests. We regret having been unable to accept their courteous invitation to make one of their social circle on the occasion.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—The centennial anniversary of Schiller's birthday promises to be a festivity in this city on the 10th inst., alike worthy the sentiments prompting its celebration and the love of poetry and patriotism prevailing with our German citizens. In another column of this journal will be found the programme relating to this increasingly attractive and popular demonstration, now more attractive and popular since many of our citizens of other nationalities are identifying themselves with it, seeing that the great Schiller was a people's poet, philosopher and friend.

The enthusiastic spirit now happily growing in our midst with the age, that fosters a celebration of this character, is another evidence, gratefully welcome, that we are not to controvert, on reflection, those who are too ready in lamenting, with a doubtful sincerity, the imaginary decline the lack of an appreciative poetical taste in our masses, native or alien. We desire the increase and encouragement of such gatherings of our citizens. They are decidedly conducive to social influences and happy results. The bulk of our population are exercised into a spirit of literary investigation and thought, and are brought to a more intimate study of the master minds of other nations, as well as those of their own country, and enlighten ment is the consequence.

In our brief space it would be difficult, if at all necessary, to mention the attractive literary productions of Schiller. They are well known to our readers, from "The Robbers" to "William Tell," from "The Bells," to his "philosophical letters." His abilities as a dramatist, poet, philosopher and historian are duly appreciated by the world of private traits of character, in their mildness, candor and sincerity. Further of this great genius, and kindred subjects, our readers will learn by attending the festival. Gentlemen of learning are announced to address the assemblage on this occasion; among them, we have the pleasure of learning, will appear a professional brother, J. Gottfried Eq., editor of the *True Delta*, whose reputation as a poet, and author of pleasing abilities, will serve to attract many Americans to this "feast of reason."

THE BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS.—On Sunday evening the Buckley's Minstrels take their farewell of New Orleans from behind the footlights. A great many troupes of this kind have visited our city, and in times past other bands of negro minstrels have enjoyed more boisterous popularity, but we think none have done more credit to themselves, both on and off the stage, or given more general satisfaction to the public than the Buckleys. As minstrels they are musical artists, as individuals they are gentlemen, every one.

The march of musical taste among the masses, during the past ten or fifteen years, in this country is notions of the least interesting features in our history. At that time simple melodies, giving tune to jumbled rhymes of regrooted words, were in the high road of popularity. Jim Crow had introduced a peculiar, half musical, half illustrative entertainment, which at once seized upon the popular taste with such a hold as to cause even the drama to tremble for a while. The rough edges of this taste have gradually smoothed down until, with the Buckleys, it assumed the nature of a high order of social entertainment. All this has greatly tended to raise the standard of musical appreciation among the American public, and the Buckleys deserve much credit for the share they have effectually rendered, as they also deserve sympathy for the fact that by persistently leading the van in this great musical reformation, they have been, pecuniarily, the losers.

The Buckleys opened the amusement season in New Orleans, much to the advantage of our community, at a time when many there would have been deterred from coming here by the exaggerated rumors of an antiquated epidemic. They have had to glean an unripe harvest, but have succeeded better, we think, than almost any other troupe could have done. During the last three nights of their season, while they are taking their benefits, we hope to see an appreciative public throng the Lafayettes. Bishop and Swaine Buckley have had good benefits. To night the receipts are for Fred Buckley, a young musician and composer of great talent. To morrow night will be the benefit of Basquin, the baritone vocalist, and a highly popular gentleman. On Monday night we believe Miss Julia Gould will have a benefit, when, we have no doubt, there will be a crowded house. To morrow noon an attractive bill is offered, and it will be a good opportunity for the ladies and children.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT—*Loss About $50,000.*—About a quarter before two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. J. B. Fitch's residence, on Washington street, between Chippewa and Annunciation streets, Fourth District. As Mr. Fitch allows light in his stable, and no one connected with the establishment was in it during the afternoon, it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It spread with great rapidity up town, meeting nothing but such combustible material as frame houses, kitchens and outhouses. There was no supply of water for the engines, and although the hook and ladder companies worked with great activity and perseverance, pulling down buildings and fences ahead of the fire, it would come, unmitigated, along the wreck of material. At first there was but little wind, but about four o'clock a young hurricane blew up, first from the direction of the river, carrying the flames across Annunciation street and then directly up town.

Eight squares altogether were damaged by fire, two of which are totally swept until lain ruins. The upper half of the square bounded by Washington, Chippewa, Sixth and Annunciation streets, right back of Fitch's stable, was the first to go. A two-story house on the lower corner of Annunciation and Sixth streets, opposite the fire, was also burned. Two squares further from Sixth to Eighth streets, between Chippewa and Annunciation streets, were entirely swept by the destroying element. On the opposite side of Annunciation street, half of the square between Sixth and Seventh streets, and the whole square between Seventh and Eighth streets, with the exception of the houses on Laurel street, were destroyed.

Here the conflagration was stopped. The whole square between Eighth and Ninth, Chippewa and Annunciation streets, is occupied by Mr. H. Goodall, his dwelling fronting on Chippewa street. This square was full of frame, which offer a sure resistance to flame, and although his fence along Annunciation street and his pigeon houses closely adjoining were burned down, the fire was caught to a halt. Of the opposite square some houses on Annunciation and Eighth streets, half way to Ninth and Laurel streets, were destroyed. Some vacant lots were behind them, or the fire would have swept on in a diagonal direction, how much further it is impossible to tell.

Altogether there were fifty-three houses consumed, with a proportionate number of kitchens and outbuildings. Two of these that we noticed were two-story buildings. The balance were mostly small cottages. In this conflagration some seventy families have been suddenly rendered homeless, adding largely to the wholesale desolation brought upon the hard-working classes of our population, who have suffered so severely by the many recent fires. Very little furniture was saved, from the fact that the people carried it usually into the yards and open lots, where it was burned up before their eyes, without a hope of saving it, from the intensity of the heat and the dense clouds of burning smoke which were carried along with the fire. Even the tracks of the hook and ladder companies were several times in danger of being burned up in the streets and had to be hurriedly removed from their peril. An attempt was made to form a line of engines from the river to the fire, when it was found the water in the river was too low for any engines on the Gallatin to reach it with the caution. A close estimate of the total loss in buildings and furniture places it at between fifty and fifty five thousand dollars, on which there is not probably more than ten or fifteen thousand dollars insurance.

LARCENY.—E. A. Howard was yesterday arrested in the Fourth District, on the charge of stealing a revolver, valued at $30, from C. Holmes. As the alleged larceny was committed within the jurisdiction of Recorder Wilts, Howard was sent to the Second District lock-up.

WARM WEATHER.—Another spell of genial, sun shiny weather has set in upon us, which has been daily appreciated because limited to a raw, cold, windy, disagreeable week. The yellow fever alarmists have no cause to grumble at the present warmth, as the two heavy frosts we have already experienced make an epidemic impossible in New Orleans. The two Jacks are never born together.

POLITICAL MEETING.—A mass meeting of members of the Independent American party was held last evening in Washington Square, Third District. The speakers were Joseph Hotner, Esq., Judge Cotton, Michael Mahe, Esq., and Hon. Charles D. Drake. Mr. Mahe stated that he was not an Independent American, but preferred that party to their opponents.

THE U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER.—The sailing orders of the United States steamer Crusader having been countermanded, and a number of ladies and gentlemen having expressed a desire to visit this handsome vessel, Capt. Maffit and his gentlemanly officers have set apart to-morrow (Saturday) as a reception day. The boats of the Crusader will be manned during the day, and visitors will find them in waiting to convey them on board at the landing, near the spot where the steamship Granada is moored.

The recent heavy firing heard from the Crusader by our citizens at midnight has not yet been correctly explained by the press. It is customary on our men-of-war occasion ally to beat to quarters in the dead of night, clear the ship for action and work the guns. This is done without previous intimation, to accustom all hands to readiness in cases of emergency. Such a call was made the other night, and hence the firing.

SINGULAR ALLEGATION.—Jack Davis was arraigned yesterday before acting Recorder Munroe on the charge of betraying and drugging a confiding female, not to the detriment of her purse, but of her purse and jewelry. Mrs. Nower, of Tchoupitoulas between Erato and Gaiennie streets, made the affidavit. She charges that on last Sunday, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, Davis persuaded her to accompany him to John Lynn's coffee-house and oyster saloon, at the corner of Perdido and Dryades streets. This resort is certainly not one of the most respectable in the city, and we suppose Davis's powers of persuasion must either have been immense, or the lady's notions of proprietary correspondingly liberal. The affidavit goes on to allege that while in the restaurant she was also persuaded to imbibe some liquor "for the purpose of warming her up," and that it was after this that drought she says had the effect of instantly throwing her into a deep sleep, and she certainly did not contained some narcotic drug. When she awoke she discovered that her gold watch and chain, worth one hundred dollars, and a porte-monnaie, containing twenty dollars, were, "though lost to sight, to memory dear." With it was all gone with great difficulty she had been "persuaded" to accompany and drink with Jack, the circumstances resulting very easily persuaded her that he knew more about her missing jewelry than was consistent with an idea of his strict honesty.

Davis was arraigned indignantly refuted the charge. He admitted visiting Lynn's, but says she got so drunk he became disgusted with her society and fortwith deserted her. He denied that after he left she fell into the hands of the Philistines. Recorder Munroe told Jack he would require fifteen hundred dollars security for his appearance on the 15th inst., to answer the charge, whereupon Jack gave a low whistle and signified the pleasure it would afford him for any one to appraise him of the intelligence contained in the bond, or procure such an amount. He was remanded.

MR. MORPHY REMANDED.—Mr. D. E. Morphy was arraigned before Recorder Munroe yesterday morning. Sergeant Morshead made an affidavit charging him, upon information received, with "dangerously stabbing one William Mish, at the Tattersalls Exchange, on Baronne street." As the surgeons in attendance could not positively declare, giving a certificate that he was out of danger, Recorder Munroe decided to remand him to the 15th inst., to await the result of the wound inflicted by him.

DYING IN THE STREET.—A man who gave his name as John Carpodes was found by the Fourth District policeman lying on the sidewalk at the corner of New Levee and Fourth streets, yesterday. They were not certain he was dying, and sent him to the Charity Hospital for medical assistance, if it was not too late.

DOUBLE MURDER.—Last night officer Cottam found an old man, who is apparently a levee laborer, lying insensible on the sidewalk at the corner of Lafayette and Front streets. Perkins, the eighth police clerk, sent him to the Hospital. Early in the morning, where the house surgeon pronounced him suffering from coma of the brain, and expressed the opinion that the man would not recover. His face was terribly bruised up as if he had been beaten with brass knuckles.

FIRST DISTRICT RECORDER'S COURT.—Acting Recorder Munroe.—Edward Gannon was sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for larceny. He had stolen printed a coat saved from the fire at Connelly's store last Sunday night, and although he asseverated that it was only borrowed to keep himself from getting wet in the rain, the fact that he had any business to be at the fire whatever.

Michael Gordon, charged with being drunk and carrying a knife and a razor, was required to give a fine of five dollars and good bonds to keep the peace in the sum of $500.

Hipolyte Garvet, accused of stealing a hat from the fire last Sunday night, was discharged.

H. Gray, who armed himself "with a little brief authority," by representing himself to the Perdido Street Police Station as a detective, was required to furnish bonds in $500 for good behavior, or spend sixty days in the Workhouse.

John Horan, who knocked down his brother James with a rock, perhaps as a scriptural illustration of the joke played off on Abel by Cain, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days and required to give $500 bail for future good behavior.

Catharine Frank was sent to the Workhouse for three months for harboring slaves and cohabitating with them.

The case of Alex. Clermier, charged with having a stolen gold chain in his possession, was fixed for the 19th inst.

RECORDER WILTS'S COURT.—Joseph Genero, who cut Frank Bassano in the arm with a gardener's knife, was sent for trial before the Criminal Court. Genero gave $500 bail to appear.

Widow Lebeau had three free women of color arrested for committing a violent assault and battery upon her slave girl Brunette.

Fred Jones and William Stanmeyer, arrested in the Stranger's Hotel as dangerous and suspicious characters, were sent to the Workhouse for three months.

Mrs. Burige, for abusing Louise Manchon, f. w. c., was bound over to keep the peace.

The charge made against Nicholas Jubin of assault and battery on Joseph Canalli, was withdrawn by the prosecutor.

Joseph McGrath and John Leddo, alias Brady, were remanded to answer the charge of being dangerous and suspicious characters.

POLICE REMOVALS.—Officers A. Trazillo, Sr., of the Fourth District, and Thomas Kearney, of the First District, have sent in their resignations to the Mayor, which have been accepted.

DANGEROUS CONDUCT.—Recorder Lucien Adams yesterday remanded Jacob W. Eber for future examination. He is charged with threatening the residence of Henry Galer and attempting to shoot him with a revolver.

PARALYZED.—The Scriptures tell us that Ananias and his wife were struck dead for telling a falsehood. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, came very near meeting with the same fate on Tuesday night, while delivering a speech to the Young Men's Black Republican Association at New York. While speaking, he said:

The excesses of the French revolution laid at the door of the rulers, who had goaded the people to madness, and in the same way the scenes at Harper's Ferry were charged upon the slaveocratic power. What has been the action of the slave power during the last few years? Our country was dragged into two great fields. You may call it the Kansas conflict, or what you please. On the one hand there is the proposition to extend slavery; on the other to restrict it. The slave power has seized the Democratic party in this country, and has used it for the extension of slavery. There has sprung up a party in opposition to it, accepting the doctrines of the revolutionary fathers, when the men who laid the foundations of the government stood——

At this point, in the midst of an unfinished sentence, Mr. Wilson was seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell back upon his seat. He was immediately surrounded by his friends, restoratives administered, and as soon as he was able to walk, supported by two gentlemen, he was led to a carriage, and conveyed to his rooms at the Astor House. He will probably be fully restored in a day or two.

BRIEF LETTER FROM MR. CORWIN.—We find in the journals of the day the subjoined brief but significant note, addressed by the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, in reply to an invitation to participate in a barbecue to be given to the Hon. Laban C. Moore, of Kentucky, by the constituents and friends of the latter:

LEBANON, (Ohio) September 25, 1859.—Dear Sir: I have been so constantly engaged since I saw you, and especially since the receipt of your letter inviting me to be with you on the occasion of your Mass Meeting on the 22d instant, that I believe I have not answered your note. I have been constantly on the stump in the interest of Republicanism and the delusions of Democracy. The former, I trust, in Ohio, are thoroughly organized from the crowd of that party, and I hope, by the lat