# The Daily Bee.

No. 583. FOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3679.

CFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1848.

HAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.



**TERMS OF THE BEE.**

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COURTESY PAPER, Semi weekly; (one year in advance).....5 00

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee

**Wednesday Morning, May 10, 1848**

### Mr. Clay's Prospects.

The New York *Courier & Enquirer* says—and we endorse its opinion as that of a calm, cool and unbiassed observer—it has been frequently stated, that if Mr. CLAY should get the same electoral vote now that he got in 1844, with the addition of New York, he can be elected. Let us see if this be true. To be elected by the people at the coming election, the successful candidate must get 146 votes, being a majority of the whole electoral vote, which is two hundred and three. Mr. CLAY in 1844 got the vote of

| | |
|---|---|
| Massachusetts, | 12 |
| Rhode Island | 4 |
| Connecticut, | 6 |
| Vermont, | 5 |
| New Jersey, | 7 |
| Delaware, | 3 |
| Maryland, | 8 |
| North Carolina, | 11 |
| Ohio, | 23 |
| Kentucky, | 12 |
| Tennessee, | 13 |
| Total vote for Mr. Clay in 1844, | 105 |

Suppose he gets the same this fall with the addition of New York, which is 36

Then he will fall short 5 votes, getting only 141

But from this must be taken Tenn. 13

Which leaves the utmost vote he can get 128

And short of a choice 18

Necessary to a choice 146

The Courier then enquires how Mr. CLAY is to obtain electoral votes enough to compensate for the loss of Tennessee. He must then carry Pennsylvania, which in 1847 elected the locofoco Governor by 14,000 majority! Pennsylvania being out of the question, he must rely on Indiana and Georgia. Polk's majority over CLAY in 1844 in Indiana was 2,300, and in Georgia 2,000. We had a test vote in Georgia in 1847 which the locos carried by 1,300 majority. Where then are these 18 votes to be obtained? Michigan has 5 of them, but no sane man supposes that CLAY can carry that State which in 1844 was 3,500 against him. Iowa (4) Wisconsin (4) and Florida (3) will not do. Nor can it be supposed that he will carry either of them. Louisiana (6) is certainly out of the question. And yet with these glaring facts staring the whigs in the face, the whig party is to be pushed on to the verge of ruin, because the esteem of whigs in States that they can carry is sought for an eminent individual, that they would rather be defeated on HENRY CLAY than be successful on any other man!

There is the most extraordinary of spectacles to witness the disgust obstinacy with which certain whigs cling to the idea that Mr. CLAY can be elected. If Mr. CLAY could not beat so very a scub as JAMES K. POLK, at a period when the Whigs were united and enthusiastic in his behalf, what possible chance would he have of success against the strongest man the Democrats can select, for they will assuredly take their strongest man; and with the Whigs divided and lukewarm, and large numbers of them unchangably opposed to his nomination? We want no triumph in the coming contest, for when it is a series of abstract propositions, a formula of political creeds or mere words, unless we can engraft them upon the administration. With Mr. CLAY as our leader, we shall continue in a hopeless, dissatisfied minority—with General TAYLOR, there are excellent reasons for believing that we shall succeed. To Whigs who regard principles as every thing, and man as nothing more than useful implements to carry them into effect, those considerations are of paramount importance. We, for one are no man-worshipper. We would not rather be defeated with Mr. CLAY, than victorious with another. We would rather, infinitely, succeed with the humblest Whig in our ranks, than be beaten with the highest.

### Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 1st inst., immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Borland, the new Senator from Arkansas, rose and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Chester Ashley, and pronounced a long, but very feeling, eloquent, and appropriate eulogium on the life and character of the deceased.

He said, at the outset, that it was just one week since his deceased and respected colleague presented his Mr. B's credentials to the Senate and now it had become his duty to announce their melancholy, painful, and eternal separation. He concluded by offering the customary resolution—to wear crape, attend the funeral at 12 to morrow—and condolence to the bereaved family. &c. The resolutions were recorded by Mr. Breese, in a few touching and appropriate remarks. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and then the Senate, as a further testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. McKay moved that the daily hour for the meeting of the House should be eleven o'clock, A. M. This motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended to enable him to offer a resolution making the revolutionary pension bill, the navy pension bill, the annual appropriation bill for the service of the Post Office Department, the bill regulating the appointment of clerks in the Executive Departments, the naval appropriation bill, the fortification appropriation bill, the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at an hour after the meeting of the House, and for every day thereafter except Fridays and Saturdays, until finally disposed of.

Having been read, Mr. Vinton moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution was, by yeas and nays, adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the decease of Mr. Ashley.

Mr. Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas, pronounced the eulogy upon the deceased Senator, and moved the customary resolutions.

Mr. White, of New York, seconded the resolutions, and also delivered an address upon the character of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and then the House adjourned.

It is rumored that the House transacted but little business during the past week, in consequence of the necessity of having the Hall arranged in its summer habiliments.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—General Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, is strongly recommended, by a paper in Iowa, as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency; and the suggestion seems to be eagerly caught up by the Albany *Atlas*, the organ of the Van Buren wing of the party in New York. The *Atlas* says, Gov. Dodge pointedly refused to take any part in the intrigues to defeat the nomination of Mr. Van Buren in 1844, and his conduct at that time is compared to that of Silas Wright. As the Barnburners have heretofore given no very marked indication of their Presidential preference, the course of their Albany organ has of course attracted some attention. Gov. Dodge, however, will not, we suspect, be much strengthened before the Baltimore Convention, by the support of the New York Barnburners. It is yet, indeed, to be determined whether they are themselves "Democrats" or not!

NAVAL—The Norfolk *Beacon* of the 1st says: The U. S. ship *Saratoga*, Commodore Nicholson, dropped down from the Navy Yard, under sail, to the anchorage, on Saturday evening, bound to Vera Cruz.

The U. S. ship *John Adams*, Commodore Wilson, got under way from the anchorage on Saturday for Boston, whither she was bound, from Vera Cruz, having put in here for water.

The frigate *United States* sailed from Genoa on the 23d March, Capt. Marion, Com. L. C. Simonds, from Leghorn, sailing.

Iowa Wants Its Rights.—Advices from Iowa, we have at length intelligence of the result of the election in Iowa. HARLAN, the Whig candidate for Superintendent of Instruction, is elected by 75 majority over Thomas H. Benton, the Loofoco candidate.

### A Roorback Exploded.

The Richmond *Republican* of the 1st instant, says: "We are authorised to say, that General TAYLOR has never made the statements imputed to him, viz: that he was in favor of the Tariff of '46—of the Sub-Treasury—that he originated the war with Mexico—nor that, if elected, he would choose his Cabinet from men of both parties. *Not one of these things has he said.* The contradiction of these reports cannot undo the mischievous impressions that have had their influence in the Virginia elections, but they will not be too late for the consideration of the nation.

Our authority is a letter from Gen. TAYLOR, in reply to one from us. We shall present the contradiction in his own words to-morrow.

Since writing the above, we have received the *Republican* of the 2nd inst., which contains the letter. It is characteristic of Old Zach—brief, explicit and to the point:

BATON ROUGE, LA. April 20, 1848.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th inst., which alludes to certain statements that have recently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which submits several inquiries for my consideration, has been received.

To your inquiries I have respectfully to reply:

*First*—That if nominated by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the *people* and my own sense of duty have placed me—otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

*Secondly*—I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and, in this connexion, I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "*that should Mr Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention,*" I had stated, "*that I would not suffer my name to be used,*" are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

*Thirdly*—I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the Tariff of '46—of the Sub-Treasury, nor that I originated the war with Mexico. Nor, finally, that I should (if elected) select my cabinet from both parties—No such admissions or statements were made by me, at any time, to any body.

Permit me, however, to add, that should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that of elevation to the Executive office, the construction, in a wise and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide. This, I conceive to be all that is necessary in the way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would occasion no mortification to me, but to such a result, as the will of the people, I should willingly and cheerfully submit. As I have had no ambition to serve, but in the desire to serve the country, it would bring to me no disappointment.

With sentiments of high respect and regard, I remain your most obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

O. P. Baldwin, Esq., or Ro. H. Gallaher, Esq., Editors of the *Republican*, Richmond Va.

### Facts for Workmen.

We avoid ourselves of the figures of the Tribune, to show the food of goods that have been poured upon our market through the operation of the tariff of 1846. No one can read the details of the operation of this law, and resist the conclusion that home labor has been sacrificed without the least return.

The following table shows the exports from England to the United States of plain calicoes:

| | 1846. | 1847. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 10,640,215 | 41,319,244 | 30,679,029. |

An increase of nearly three hundred per cent in one short year. Under the old law, which made the plain calicoes pay a specific duty, things were not so, as the figures demonstrate.

*Exports to the United States.*

| | 1844 | 1845 | 1846. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 9,661,820 | 12,412,941 | 10,640,215. |

Bear in mind these figures show that the old law regulated the import, prevented excess, and kept our home labor harmless comparatively from the pauper labor of England.

We now give the figures in relation to the export of lace, tulle, &c., in the same time.

| | 1846 | 1847 | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 4,052,498 | 8,721,838 | 4,669,340. |

An increase of one hundred per cent.

Now, let us take the export of cotton thread:

| | 1846 | 1847 | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pounds, | 422,462 | 842,407 | 419,945 |

and we have another hundred per ct. increase.

See how regular the export was under the old law:

| | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pounds, | 388,779 | 509,069 | 473,999 | 422,462 |

The laborer can see that the free-trade tariff has robbed him of the labor of making in one year the following articles:

| | |
|---|---|
| Calico, yards, | 30,679,029 |
| Lace, do | 4,669,340 |
| Cambricks and muslins, yards, | 1,948,554 |
| Cotton and linen, do | 518,381 |
| Cords, velveteens, &c do | 200,082 |
| Calicoes, printed and dyed, yards, | 30,964,508 |
| Total yards increase | 68,193,894 |
| Thread, lbs. | 419,945 |

The increased export of the above goods to the United States gives to every good Whig and "Democratic" tinkhimer, men, women and children more than three yards each!

The time has gone by for pretending that James K. Polk, or any of his political associates, are as good tariff men as the men the Whigs would put in charge of the Government. The tariff of 1846, has shown its rottenness, and the fact is but too apparent that foreign labor is waxing us. Shall we suffer it?—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 2d, gives a table of the losses and gains at the recent election, which gave a net gain in favor of the Locofocos of ONE vote. The *Whig* then remarks:

The Democrats have crowed so loudly that the Whigs—We among them—actually began to think that we were already badly beaten—But as may be seen by our "account current," the items are as nearly as possible balanced, so far. And now let us look at this "great victory" in another aspect. Leaving out of view the Senators, from whose Districts full votes have not been received, let us see what IMMENSE CHANGES IN THE POPULAR VOTE are indicated by their *legitimate* gains in the House of Delegates. We omit Rockbridge, because a Democrat creeps in there by Whig division; and also Louisa, where every body expected the change, a majority of the voters being decidedly Locofocofish.

In Norfolk county, the Whig candidate is defeated by

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Powhatan, by | 6 | 15 votes |
| In Frederick, by | 7 | 15 " |
| In Princess Anne, by | 4 | 8 " |
| SO THAT ALL THE ALL TOLD, HAVE EFFECTED THIS WONDERFUL LOCOFOCO VICTORY! | | 40 votes |

THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS.—The effect in New York, on Saturday, the 29th ult., financially and commercially, of the foreign intelligence by the *America*, is thus spoken of by the *Herald*:

"It had a very favorable effect, and the relief experienced by all classes engaged in commerce, was, for the moment, greater than we have seen before in a long time. Many who have considered themselves bankrupted, find that they have been more frightened than hurt, and those who have been so terribly panic struck, wonder how they could have been so timid. The wheels of commerce had been almost completely stopped, and there was no disposition to move either way, until all doubt was removed. Many bill-drawers refused to sell exchange, and the greatest apprehension existed relative to bills previously drawn and running to maturity. Bills to a very large amount, the return of which was expected, have been paid, and the necessity for large shipments of specie removed. The news, on the whole, is much more favorable than anticipated, and the effect upon the market, thus far, has been more satisfactory than any accounts we have received for many months.

"The advance in consols indicates the improvement in the public mind and in the money markets of England, and the renewal of confidence was everywhere marked with a favorable change in prices for public funds. Amidst the causes tending to depress prices for cotton, the market was very firm, and there is no doubt but that, as soon as political affairs get somewhat settled down, there will be an improvement in this important staple. There had been a slight advance in corn, and the market, at the latest dates, was exceedingly active."

A New York letter, of Saturday evening, says:

"The effect of the *America's* news upon our business circles, was strong and highly favorable. Stocks of all kinds went up—Government stocks 3-4, Harlem 1, and others generally have risen. Operators freely make purchases and advances on shipments, and bills bought and sold readily. The change for the better in commercial and monetary matters is considerable and stimulating. The advance of English consols 2 per cent. has had an exhilarating effect; and confidence in the stability and permanency of the English government."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the morning of the 1st on the Reading Railroad, some distance from Philadelphia, caused by the boiler of the locomotive exploding. The accident occurred at a place on the road where a gang of workmen were employed repairing the road, making other repairs. The engine, Capt. Nagel, and the foreman, Mr. Chapman, Gallery, were both instantly killed, their bodies being terribly mangled by the explosion. Four others, some of the time, were grievously injured, some of whom, it is feared will not survive. The cause of the explosion is not ascertained, but supposed to have resulted from a sudden reduction of the locomotive steam, while passing over the track.

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**Reported for the New Orleans Bee.**

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, MOBILE, May 9th, 7 1-4 P. M.

No news of importance from the North.

NEW YORK, May 2, 6 P. M.—No change in prices of cotton—holders firm. Sales of 800 bales. Markets dull for the past three days, owing to the difficulty in effecting exchanges and obtaining Bank facilities.

MOBILE, May 9.—Sales of Cotton for past three days, 2000 bales—400 to-day, all for the North, middling 4 3-4@5 per lb. Nothing doing in Exchange. Freights a little higher—a ship engaged for Liverpool, part of a cargo, at one half pence.

### City Intelligence.

POLICE JURY OF THE TOWN OF ALGIERS.—The police jury of the right bank of the river, town of Algiers, met on Monday afternoon last, James Aikman, justice of the peace in the chair. The Board did not transact any business of importance. Mr P. W. Warfield, of this city, was elected Secretary and Attorney Arthur Fortier, Treasurer, and Joseph Girardy Syndic. The election of teachers for the public schools, and of Collector of Parish taxes, was postponed until the next meeting.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—This Court, which was sitting in the capital of Mexico, convened yesterday morning, at the St Charles Hotel, for the purpose of taking the testimony of Judge Walker and Joseph Grant, in relation to the celebrated "Leonidas Letter." The Court set with closed doors.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal rendered on Monday morning, twelve decisions. The judgment of the 4th District Court, in the case of Richard C Stockton appel., vs. J. H. Chandler, T R Hyde and J. P Clapp, appts., was affirmed with costs. The judgment of the Second District Court, in the succession of James Gray, on a rule taken by Alexander Pentland, curator, appl., vs. Elw & John Gray, appees., was affirmed with costs. The judgment of the Fifth District Court, in the case of Jonathan Davis, appt., vs. Daniel T Glenn, appee., was affirmed with costs. In the case of Cyrus Yales, syndic, appl., vs. J. B. Nolan, appt., the judgment of the Third District Court, was affirmed. In the case of William Garrett Johnson, appl., vs. Fornell, Hugh & Co., appees., the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed. In the case of Goodhue & Co. appl., vs. John & Samuel Mulvey, Hewes, Hogan & Co., garnishees, appees., the Supreme Court rendered the following judgment: It is decreed that the judgment of the Fourth District Court, be reversed, and that the garnishees, their factor owner, fetched 31. a-piece. The result is, that after fees deducting therefrom, the costs of suit against the defendant, and that the costs of the lower Court, be paid by the appellees, the garnishees, and of this appeal, be paid by the said garnishees. The judgment of the First District Court, rendered in the succession of Caroline Church, Eliza Gerwart, appl. and appe., vs. Juan Rico, appt., was affirmed. The judgment of the Fifth District Court, in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company, appt., and Josephine Bruce et al., appts and appees., was affirmed with costs. The judgment of the Second District Court, in the case of Robert Murphy, appee., vs. Thomas Diamond, appt., was reversed and judgment rendered in favor of defendant with costs. The judgment of the Third District Court, in the case of Lucien Coby, f. m. c., appee., vs. O. X. Messages, D Messages and Charles Rock, appts., was affirmed. In the case of Edward Carrigan, appee., vs. Clement De Neufbourg, appt., the judgment of the Fifth District Court was reversed, and judgment rendered for the defendant with costs in both Courts.

RECORDER GEROIS.—Louis Renard stated yesterday under oath, that a certain woman named Catharine, who was about starting for St. Louis, had just stolen a sum of thirty dollars in five franc pieces, belonging to the complainant. The woman was arrested.

W B Martin came and stated that he was a boarder in the house kept by Peter Johnson, No 82 Gallatin street; his trunk, containing a small bag of $116, was broken open, and the money was carried away. The complainant has strong reasons to believe that the robbery was committed by some one or other in the house; requested a Justice of the Peace to issue a warrant to search the premises. It was granted.

Charles Kauffman, a pedlar, made an affidavit against four individuals, whom he charges with having taken from him two rings valued at five dollars. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties accused.

The driver of dray No 134 was arrested for having grossly insulted and abused an individual in Royal street.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Peter Miller was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged with retailing liquor without a license. He was released upon his own recognizance in the sum of $500, for his appearance before the First District Court.

The Reverend A. Lange, charged with swindling another German gentleman, named Charles Ruehle, out of $100, was yesterday examined before the Recorder. The accused was bound over in the sum of $500, for his appearance before the First District Court.

John Brown alias George Wilson was arrested by officer Petite, as a dangerous and notorious thief. He had in his possession a gold hunting case watch, and a loaded pistol, which he attempted to fire on the police officer. He will shortly be examined.

James Pollock was found asleep in Carondelet street; he had in his possession $1,200 in drafts, and $202 in gold. The Recorder released him, after requiring the ordinary bail.

Elizabeth March, the cigar girl, residing in St. Charles street, near Union, was fined $25 for being drunk, and also for dressing herself in male attire.

John Donohoe, charged with larceny, was examined and sent to the First District Court.

CHARGE OF FORGERY—J H Fretwell was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality police, charged with having forged a draft for $750 on the house of Messrs Lowen & Silvers of this city. He was immediately brought up before Recorder Genius who remanded him for further examination.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—C. M. De Armas made yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, stating that about ten days ago the slave Henriette, belonging to Mr. Rabasse, ran away from her master, and that said slave was harbored and concealed by another slave named Lucinda, belonging to Mr. Lanneladie, in the house situated on Frenchmen street, between Tenth and Lombard and South streets, Philadelphia, which soon spread over two other frame buildings, occupied by Michael Poirier, carpenter, and Capt Sherman. These, with the entire contents, consisting of a large quantity of wooden lumber, and the tools of some dozen journeymen carpenters, were entirely destroyed. The fire next communicated to the following five two story brick dwelling houses on Bonsall street:—1, 3, 5, 9 and 11, occupied by John Spellman, painter; Joseph Smith, Esq., tobacconist; Wm Tooley, and Thomas Poole, which were all more or less damaged, the occupants suffering to a considerable extent in the injury done their furniture &c.

Five small three-story brick dwellings, in Joseph Gould's court, occupied by John Fauseson, plasterer, Margaret Arnett, Thomas Toolen and David White, tailors, were also completely destroyed, the poor tenants suddenly escaping with their lives, losing all their clothing and household property. The back buildings of the front houses fronting on Bonsall street, were also destroyed, making in all 11 tenements, which, in a few hours, were reduced to ashes. The origin of the conflagration is not ascertained, but supposed to have resulted from a spark from a locomotive passing over the track.

SERIOUS IN IRELAND.—A HORRIBLE STORY.—The following is copied verbatim from the Limerick and Clare Examiner, Ireland:

"A singular instance of maternal affection and melancholy misery occurred in this city a few days since. A widow, who, unfortunately for them was the mother of six children, found refuge in a dilapidated dwelling in one of the lanes. The youngest of her children fell ill and died. The whole family were in a state of the utmost destitution, and the disease rapidly mastered the young orphan's energies. A coffin was begged. Coffin and corpse would have been borne, perhaps, without the mother's assistance, to some grave yard near. But she had lived at a distance of many miles from this city, and in the humble circle of her native place her friends were interred. The distance was far, and as few would consent to carry a coffin containing a stranger so far unnecessarily, the poor mother determined to bear it herself. She actually did so; she had it placed on her back, and slowly and wearily bore it away, reached the graves of her kindred, scraped a trench, we have heard, with her open hands, and thus consigned to the earth, where she wished they should rest, the remains of her offspring. She returned to her orphans. A second took sick, died quickly, like the other; like the other, was placed in a charity coffin, and conveyed in the night way, by the unfortunate mother, to the same place of burial, and buried in the same manner by her own hands. She returned again. A third child took sick; died speedy also; was carried out in a coffin procured from the charitable; borne away as before by the sorrowing mother, and interred near to the other two, by the hapless poor creature's almost excoriated hands. She returned a third time. A fourth child was ill and fell a victim as quickly as each of the others; was coffined by charity, and carried off and laid by the mother beside her three other children. A fifth child was seized with the malady; a fifth coffin procured; a fifth weariness journey made alone by the mother; and a fifth body consigned to the earth, there, at all events no longer to feel the pangs of disease, or the slow wasting progress of unrelieved hunger. These facts were told us by a clergyman who had them from personal knowledge. We state them, heartrending and appalling as they are, without the slightest exaggeration.

There were four corpses lying uninterred some days past in the parish of St. Mary's, in this city. Life had departed in one or two cases some days before; the bodies were almost putrid, certainly incipient corruption had begun. They lay exposed, because coffins could not be had; the paupers died perfectly penniless. One body was removed from the miserable tenement where death had occurred, and was stretched on a frequented pathway, with a sheet for a shroud, an object of horror."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Sunday morning, about half past twelve o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out in the carpenter shop occupied by Joseph Connelly, in the rear of Bonsall street, between Ninth and Tenth, and Lombard and South streets, Philadelphia, which soon spread over two other frame buildings, occupied by Michael Poirier, carpenter, and Capt Sherman. These, with the entire contents, consisting of a large quantity of wooden lumber, and the tools of some dozen journeymen carpenters, were entirely destroyed. The fire next communicated to the following five two story brick dwelling houses on Bonsall street:—1, 3, 5, 9 and 11, occupied by John Spellman, painter; Joseph Smith, Esq., tobacconist; Wm Tooley, and Thomas Poole, which were all more or less damaged, the occupants suffering to a considerable extent in the injury done their furniture &c.

Five small three story brick dwellings, in Joseph Gould's court, occupied by John Fauseson, plasterer, Margaret Arnett, Thomas Toolen and David White, tailors, were also completely destroyed, the poor tenants suddenly escaping with their lives, losing all their clothing and household property. The back buildings of the front houses fronting on Bonsall street, were also destroyed, making in all 11 tenements, which, in a few hours, were reduced to ashes. The origin of the conflagration is not ascertained, but supposed to have resulted from a spark from a locomotive passing over the track.


**N. O. and Carrollton Rail-Road.**

THE Fare on this Road is as follows:—
A single ticket any place above Pleasant st., 20 cents.
do do for children over 3 & under 12 years.....10 cents.
50 Tickets (Red).....$7 00
Half the above rates, for any distance below Pleasant street.
Servants (Slaves) for any distance.....10 cents.
The Cars now run to and depart from the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets.
A safe and pleasant ride of half an hour, conveys the passenger to the celebrated Carrollton Gardens, where Boquets can be had at moderate rates—also, Ice Cream and other Refreshments.
The Cars will leave as follows:
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—TO COMMENCE ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH.
FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Horse Car,.....at 6½ o'clock, A M
Locomotive.....at 9 o'clock, A M
.....at 11 o'clock, A M
.....at 1 o'clock, P M
.....at 3½ o'clock, P M
.....at 5½ o'clock, P M
.....at 7½ o'clock, P M
Horse Car,.....at 9½ o'clock, P M
.....at 11½ o'clock, P M
FROM CARROLLTON.
Horse Car,.....at 5 o'clock, A M
Locomotive.....at 7½ o'clock, A M
.....at 10 o'clock, A M
.....at 12 o'clock, A M
.....at 2 o'clock, P M
.....at 4½ o'clock, P M
Horse Car, or Season if necessary.....at 6 o'clock, P M
.....at 8 o'clock, P M
.....at 10 o'clock, P M
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
In addition to the Week Day (Morning) Arrangement, a Train will leave each end, (commencing at 1 o'clock,) every hour, until 7 o'clock, P. M from Carrollton, and 8 o'clock, P. M. from New Orleans; also during Midsummer, say from the first May to the 15th August, a Train will leave Carrollton at 8 o'clock, P. M., and New Orleans at 9½ o'clock, taking the place of the Horse Car, excepting when Season, when the whole arrangement will be the same as on Week Days. ☞ *Car especially for Ladies, on each Train.*
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
THE FARE ON THIS ROAD IS AS FOLLOWS:
Single Tickets, any distance.....10 cents.
50 Tickets.....$4 00
THE CARS DEPART AS FOLLOWS;
From Lafayette, in Summer,.....at 6 A M.
From Lafayette, in Winter,.....at 7 A M.
From Canal street, in Summer,.....at 8½ A M.
From Canal street, in Winter,.....at 7½ A M.
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