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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1854.

No. 2421 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7496.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June, 26, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

THE RAILROAD ELECTION.

Thursday next, the 29th inst., is the day appointed by the Ordinance for taking the sense of the people on the question of issuing city bonds in favor of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. There is already a very decided interest manifested on the subject, and in all probability the occasion will call forth a larger vote than is usually elicited. We regret to remark the existence of strong sectional feeling in reference to this ordinance, and we apprehend that the result will prove that those portions of our city which conceive themselves less directly interested in the road have voted against it. This, while there is no reasonable doubt that the Second and Third Districts will ratify the ordinance by a vote approaching unanimity, there is good ground for believing that the First District will be divided, and the Fourth will be completely hostile. We deem this condition of public sentiment eminently unjust and improper—unjust, because had local prejudices or sectional enmity swayed the minds of our population on previous occasions when the sense of the people was required to other ordinances, those companies which are now in the enjoyment of the city's credit might have been baffled and disappointed—improper, because that policy which confines its encouragement exclusively to one section of New Orleans is strikingly short-sighted, and fails to comprehend the solidarity of municipal interests, and the mutual dependence of the several parts of the same city. In the view we have taken of the great project of uniting New Orleans and Mobile by railway communication, we have carefully avoided the slightest sectional bias, but have advocated the measure on the broad platform of the general welfare, public ability and imperative necessity. It may not be inappropriate to observe, that our consolidated corporation is not yet absolutely free from those asperities arising out of a difference of languages, thought and feeling which prevails in the various districts; and that the most effective and speedy way to smooth them down, and make them disappear, is by the exhibition, on the part of the largest and most populous district, of an invariable disposition to act fairly and liberally towards the others. Nothing tends sooner to produce complete homogeneity in our diverse population than the conviction that we are all equally entitled to the same impartial, honest and high-minded administration, and that the interests of one which sustains one part of New Orleans may be successfully invoked to benefit another. This is the only safe and prudent policy.

The exertions that will unquestionably be made to compass the defeat of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad ordinance on Thursday next, should admonish the advocates of that measure of the necessity of corresponding effort to insure its ratification. Let no friend of the ordinance complacently imagine that its success is certain, and that he need not therefore give auxiliary truth to secure it. Such an idea, if entertained by any considerable portion of the people, would prove dangerous, if not fatal. It is of the nature of an interested opposition to be animated, watchful and zealous—while those who are only instigated by a gratitude for the welfare and prosperity of the city at large, would be naturally less disposed to sacrifice their business or neglect their pursuits for the general good. Hence it is, that we once upon the supporters of the road the expediency of putting forth their utmost energies, and rallying to the polls every voter who is in favor of the ordinance. We shall have a hard fight in the upper districts, and may possibly require all our strength to insure a majority—to overcome the adverse majorities that may be cast against the ordinance above that boundary line.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Health of New Orleans.—Our city enjoys a comparatively good health, as the bills of mortality sufficiently attest.

☞ We stated through mistake in our last edition that Dr. Kates, Dentist, would leave New Orleans in summer. It is precisely the reverse. He has no intention whatever of absentee himself.

☞ Our thanks are due Senator Benjamin and the Hon. J. Perkins, for interesting documents.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Alick Scott*, for the St. Louis papers.

Manning and B. Kapfeno—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to become good penmen or accomplished scribes for their children to do so, are invited to call at Dodd's Bakers, 106 Canal street. He has instructed Ladies and gentlemen to success in the art.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] Southern Line.

New York, June 25.—The Canada brings a report that the Overland Mail in England will be [illegible] Russian troops had made an attack on the Turkish Asiatic Coast. The American and English ships of war, after continued fire, had completely silenced them and destroyed their works, and killed in the conflict.

Congressional.

Washington, June 24.—In the House, to-day [illegible] of the annual meeting of Congress [illegible] Mr. Stanton introduced a bill to provide for the granting of aid to Michigan [illegible] to December as heretofore.

French.

[illegible] fracas took place between Messrs. [illegible] and Metivier. The latter in the [illegible] Church, [illegible] pulled out his pistol. No [illegible] fired, but was arrested by the Church wardens, drew a cocked pistol. No [illegible] ensued, but the parties were arrested. Both parties were arrested.

[illegible] Senate, today, the Naval Reform bill was [illegible] Senate.

[illegible] was then discussed.

Washington, June 24.—In the Senate, to-day, the [illegible] was then passed, after having [illegible] the Senate, the Nebraska bill [illegible] amendments, which compel the removal of Indian people by marshals, and the clause providing for the [illegible] a steamboat inspection district [illegible] Senate.

[illegible] of the President's veto was then [illegible].

The Fracas.

[illegible] Mr. Mesars. Churchwell and [illegible] severally made humble [illegible] Mr. Mesars. Churchwell and [illegible] gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the equipment of a number of volunteers carrying cannon on the Mississippi.

The Gadsden Treaty.

[illegible] which was laid before the Senate, [illegible] Mexican Government had [illegible] the sum of $7,000, [illegible] of the change of Mexican [illegible] for [illegible] has been hard, [illegible] to be paid when [illegible] of the Mexican territory shall be ceded [illegible] Civil and Diplomatic bill, and adjourned.

Washington, June 22.—In the Senate, to-day, the [illegible] Deficiency estimates were concluded.

[illegible] Hoard, the proceedings were unimportant.

Fire.

[illegible] June 23.—A fire at the village of [illegible] Cross, today destroyed ten [illegible] is estimated at $50,000.—Sunday [illegible].

[illegible] Cities.—We find the following in the [illegible] Western [illegible]

[illegible] quantity of rain which has fallen during the past hour would, together with that [illegible] the river, cannot do otherwise than [illegible] injurious to the cotton and corn in the bottom, unless it should rain [illegible] the Rio Grande River and its [illegible] Our planters need dry and warm weather, and it is not vouchsafed to them. Our reliance for a crop this season will be [illegible].

Tom Marshall's Advertiser says, though the season has thus far been rather wet, from all the information we can gather, we take pleasure in stating that the prospect of the crop is very promising in this section of country. Wheat has been shown by Mr. A. M. Campbell two heads as about two feet long each, of the most luxuriant appearance taken from his farm. Major W. H. Tyrell. We are in hopes that this is only one of the very many specimens of the promise that can be seen in the country. We have seen a cotton blossom in the same field.

Hewitt's Life Preserver.—We describe in another column this valuable invention, and we now state that it was fully tested at the Navy Yard on Friday, in the presence of a number of naval officers, members of Congress, and others, and received many expressions of approval. The Union states than an experiment, who had never before seen the machine, threw himself with his entire clothes on it, and managed it in many ways with perfect ease. He got in and out of it several times in different ways, sometimes raising it with one hand off the water, and putting it over his head and shoulders, and then drawing the arms through and then putting in his feet first, all in the water, sitting, lying upon it, holding it, &c. He also moved it rapidly through the water at will and in any direction, using his hands and feet without embarrassment, and it was evident that a person with such a machine might hold up several others, in case of emergency, while a supply of boats on board vessels of any kind, would, in many cases of peril by shipwreck, fire, &c., save scores and hundreds of lives.—*Nat Intelligencer.*

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☞ The News. *New York Tribune* says that the great news that is now all engrossing the American merchantmen going to the Baltic is future, to protect them from the forcible collection by Denmark of the Elsinore Sound tolls, is erroneous. Of course, the step will be come necessary, ultimately, but it has not yet been decided upon. Denmark having thrown itself upon our generosity, asked a suspension of any action by us for awhile, until she can decide what arrangement she shall make in the premises."

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Gadsden Treaty.

Washington, June 22.—It is believed now that the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars in payment of Mexico under the provisions of the Gadsden Treaty, will pass the Senate.

New York Market.

New York, June 23.—There has been a good demand here to day in the Cotton market, and prices have advanced ¼c. ☞ B under the influence of the Canada's news.

Charleston Cotton Market.

Charleston, June 23d.—There has been a good demand for cotton in this market during the past week, and the sales embrace 4000 bales, including 850 bales taken today. Price have advanced ¼c and ¼c per ℔ during the week, and good middling closes at 9¾c.

The receipts of the week comprise 3500 bales. Stock on hand this evening, exclusive of the amount on shipboard, 10,795 bales.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orizaba* we have received our papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th inst., inclusive.

The first item that meets our eye is the sad intelligence of the alarming illness of Mad. Santag. On the evening of the 11th, just about the time when she was dressing for the part of *Lucia*, Mdme Sontag was seized with severe illness. After some days of intense suffering and danger she rallied on the 16th, and appeared somewhat better, but says the *Trait D'Union*, her disease has subsequently assumed a new complication, and at the moment we go to press we regret to announce that she is in a highly critical condition.

The weather in Mexico had been inappropriately hot and the city had been afflicted by long continued drought Much sickness prevailed but at the last accounts, rain had fallen in small quantities, and an improvement was manifest.

On the 13th, the fete day of President Santa Anna was commemorated by salvos of artillery, the display of flags, the illumination of the city, and other evidence of a national jubilee. In the evening a magnificent ball was given by the principal functionaries of the administration, but it went off coldly in consequence of the heat and sickness prevailing. Santa Anna embraced the opportunity to declare an amnesty in favor of petty criminals, deserters, &c.

The insurrection in the South does not seem to be ended, for although the papers do not allude to it in direct terms, we perceive that troops are still sent off from time to time. A battalion of 700 men was dispatched on the 9th from Guadalajara for Morelia. The authorities of Kamera have fortified the town, fearing an attack of the insurgents.

Mr Olazagarra has been appointed Minister of Finance, and has taken possession of his portfolio.

Two destructive fires occurred recently at Monterey, by which seven houses were consumed.

Ampudia, of the boiling oil memory, has been elevated to the dignity of a Commander in the order of Guadalupe.

Messrs. Richard Romon and Ramon Asanes y Patrullo have been recognized as Consuls of the United States, the first at Guyamas, and the second at Mazatlan and Sinal.

The *Esperanza* of Matamoras relates the events connected with the release of the prisoners rescued by the *Dido*. It adds that among the five prisoners sent by the Mexican authorities from Guyamas to Mazatlan, was an English man, that the *Ethelbert* had at first refused to receive the prisoners on board, but that after a conversation with Mr Wetherod, commander of the *Dido*, the captain of the former consented. The *Esperanza* says further that the commander of the *Dido* justified the rescue of the prisoners on the ground that they were protected by the British flag, the *Ethelbert* being an English vessel.

The grasshopper is ravaging the plains of Ojaca.

On the 5th inst., an earthquake occasioned much damage to the population of the village of Jamiltepec, Oajaca. The crops were destroyed, and the planters ruined.

The village of San Pedro Jocotan, in the department of Vera Cruz, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult.

The Indians on the frontier are just as troublesome as ever.

The telegraphic line between Vera Cruz and Mexico is now complete, and uninterrupted communication is now had between the two cities

Bands of insurgents, numbering from five to one hundred men, occupy the mountains and defiles of Michoacan.

By a decree of the 5th inst, every department, district, or town which revolts against the constituted authority, is declared in a state of siege.

The *Diario oficial* states that on the 27th ult., an engagement took place between a section of soldiers commanded by Lieut. Col. Pinz y Cuevas and the bands of the rebels Villalva, Adame, Rebolledo, Villamontiel and Campos, in which the latter was defeated, with considerable loss. The Mexicans had one officer and eight privates killed. The principal ringleader Villalva was, it is thought, killed.

Mr Gaisdeu was still in the city of Mexico.

P. S. Death of Mad. Sontag.—After writing the above we received our Vera Cruz papers of the 22d inst., in which to our profound regret we find a notice of the death of Madame Henriette Sontag. She died on the 16th inst., to the great sorrow of the Mexican people, and to the universal regret of every admirer of genius and virtue.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAMPERO.

The steamship *Pampero*, W. C. Flanders, commander, arrived on Saturday in our harbor. Purser H. Marks has obligingly furnished us with the following memoranda:

The *Pampero* arrived at San Juan del Norte on the night of the 14th, with 194 passengers—On the morning of the 15th she crossed the bar and anchored off Punta Arenas. The steamer Prometheus, arrived at Aspinwall, from New York with 564 passengers, arrived on the morning of the 16th; the passengers proceeded up the river on the same morning, all in good health.

The passengers from the Pacific arrived in San Juan on the morning of the 17th.

The *Prometheus* sailed for New York with 750 passengers, and a million in specie, on the 17th. The *Pampero* also sailed on the 17th, and brings 180 passengers and $400,000 in dust. The *Pampero* left in port at San Juan the royal Mail steamer *Dee*.

The American bark *Martha Clark* sailed on the 15th, for New York, having put back in distress, with the loss of her anchor and chain. The news from the interior of Nicaragua continues of a very exciting character. The revolutionary party had not actually left the city of Granada, in getting possession of Granada. Chamorro still held the Plaza, and was making a bloody resistance to every attack. A party of the revolutionists had marched from San Carlos on the view of taking that port, which is the most important in Nicaragua, as it commands the lake and the mouth of the San Juan river, and it is there that the customs are collected.

The general impression is that before this Castillon has defeated Chamorro at Granada, many of the leading men in Nicaragua have escaped into the neighboring State of Costa Rica.

At San Juan things are unchanged since the sailing of the last steamer. The town still remains without any form of government or law, the Jamaica negroes have possession of the stores and arms, and they still do when the following are the officers and men of the American guards, at Punta Arenas: W. Crawford Fletcher, 1st Tennessee; Captain, Wm Grant, of New York; 1st Lieutenant, J. P. Lenson, of Baltimore, 2d. Lieutenant, and 60 privates. All are in good health.

Our Consul, Mr Fabin, has received official notice from the Government at Washington, of its determination to despatch the Cyane to San Juan, and her arrival is momently expected—Captain Hollins, it will be remembered, did efficient service at that port on a previous visit, some fourteen months since. Even the people of San Juan contemplated the destruction of the property of the Transit Company at Punta Arenas.

The Government of Costa Rica had ceded to Mr. Louis Bayer the privilege of fishing for pearl shells on the Pacific Coast, for $12,000.

The health of the latitude is very good.

The United States Steamer Vixen is expected at San Juan, besides the Cyane.

Distressing Accident.—A fatal accident of distressing character occurred yesterday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, near the corner of Broadway, between Carr and Biddle streets, by which two men lost their lives on the spot, a third died soon after being conveyed to the Hospital, and three of four others were wounded—one of them seriously. These five unfortunate men were engaged in removing rubbish from an old building standing near Wash street on a lot belonging to the Biddle estate, and were employed by Mr. Lloyd Foster, a contractor. The premises had been leased by Messrs. Oliver & Hanna, Auctioneers, who designed erecting substantial brick stores on the site of the old building. The roof and inside of the frame of the old building, which were of wood, had been torn down, and the rubbish was lying inside of the walls which were still standing.—The men were engaged in removing this rubbish when the outer walls, which were of stone, fell, burying them beneath. A sudden gust of wind is supposed to have been the immediate cause of this accident. Persons living in the neighborhood collected on the spot, and commenced extricating the men. This was soon accomplished, and Francis McKenna, an Irishman, was found quite dead, his skull and all his limbs being broken. Another man named John Maher, also an Irishman, was alive when taken out, but expired in a few minutes.

Daniel Larkin, an Irishman, was dangerously wounded; he was conveyed to the Sister's Hospital, and expired soon after his arrival. Another man, named James Green, was taken to the City Hospital, and is in a very dangerous situation. Also, Patrick Barry seriously injured.—*St. Louis Republican, 21d.*

☞ The Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, one of a party traveling in Italy, was recently arrested there for wearing a white hat, and having in his desk a pea-viper which unnamed the shape and color of a cockade. His books and papers were all seized and submitted to examination, but after three days' detention, he was discharged, and his papers returned, upon the payment of the expenses of his detention, guard, and the keep and charges of his military guard.

☞ A Washington letter writer says: "Gen Cass has beamslitted this morning by his brother Senators, in consequence of a rumor that he had applied for admission to a Know Nothing Lodge, in this city, and been rejected. The General honestly relieved upon his moral philosophy, as it is understood that his rejection was not positive—his application being still under advisement. Two other Senators were seen for, mission having been admitted. They are both from the northwest, and both Whigs.

☞ On the principle of hearing both sides we have concluded to give insertion to the subjoined extracts from a letter written by a respectable and intelligent Cuban to one of his countrymen now on a visit to Louisiana:

Havana, 16th June, 1854.

My Dear Friend:— * * * * * * * I have to thank you for the newspaper "scraps" you sent me, and hope you will continue to do the same by every steamer, as we are all anxious to hear both sides of the question, and it amuses me and our mutual friends to read, discuss and criticise those wonderful predictions of the American press: I mean those relating to such absurdities as our desire for a revolution, &c., for I perceive that there are many sensible, intelligent and honest writers among the newspaper editors of that country. * * * * * I need scarcely assure you that public opinion among the sound portion of our population is quite unchanged on this subject. It is true that the "revolutionary" or dissatisfied party gets a few allies every week; but who are they? You know it as well as I do: Some younger (and sometimes a few *old "boys"*) finds that his income is cut short; that by either gambling, debauchery or some other immorality, he loses all he possesses. He immediately resorts to some means or other to obtain more money, that he may meet the pressing engagements or to continue in his vicious habits (for such things happen here as well as in other parts of the world); if he cannot obtain it by honest and legitimate means, and he is hard pressed, he will resort to improper ones, and what is the consequence? You know how seldom are our laws on these subjects, and how rarely it happens that an offender escapes our wide-awake police. It is in human nature to regard as a wrong any violent act, whether it be in fulfilment of the laws and in consonance with strict justice, or if the reverse is the case; therefore, such parties are apt to say that their punishment is an outrage or a despotic act, without thinking that if "the boot was on the other leg", and they should happen to be the party swindled or robbed, they would be in a great hurry to persecute any one who would "do unto them what they do to others." Well, these are the persons jolting, in spirit, the "revolutionary" or discontented party; and all its strength *here consists* of such men and a few others scarcely better. You ought to make these facts known, for it is preposterous and absurd to say, or even imagine, that we, the Cubans, who are styled of the class "in any circumstances" (*las cosas como sean nos acomodan*) can wish or desire a "revolution", and still less a change of the description alluded to by the newspapers of that country and a few of their correspondents from this city, who take good care to give only *one side* of the story, and that happens to be the *worse side*, at least for us and our interest. As you very justly remark, the insurrection in the South does not seem to be ended, for although the papers do not allude to it in direct terms, we perceive that troops are still sent off from time to time. A battalion of 700 men was dispatched on the 9th from Guadalajara for Morelia. The authorities of Kamera have fortified the town, fearing an attack of the insurgents.

As regards the great number of persons leaving this island, it is strange, but true, that our correspondents in this city will invent 'reasons' that never existed. You, and every intelligent person in this island, know as well as is need be, that since steam communication with other countries has been yearly increasing, the number of 'temporary emigrants' increases also, and there is exactly the same reason for leaving this city in the hot summer months as there can be to leave New Orleans or Vera Cruz. It seems the correspondents never thought of this for a moment.

It is true that we have experienced some stringency in the money market here, and that business has been duller than it has been known during the summer months since 1837; but can this attribute this stringency to any other cause than the very same one that produces like effects in New York, New Orleans and the large commercial cities of that great Republic? Our neighbors should not judge as sensibly, if they would wish to be judged in the same manner. It would be wrong in us to judge of *all* Americans by the few specimens we have here, or by the thousands of Californians that used to visit our port. It would be injustice for us to say that the whole country (the U. S.) is in a state of anarchy and civil war, because we see that one the news just received about the Boston riots.

As to the purchase of the Island of Cuba, Mr. M——, whom you know to be an enlightened and true hearted American says that if such a thing could be brought about, the United States would make an excellent bargain if it even had to pay $500,000,000 sterling, or twenty of Spanish dollars. I must confess that I did not expect to hear an American, and one of his elevated position, so speak as he did, so openly in the face of the very persons whom his country are so apt to abuse and calumniate.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on the 17th.

In the House Territorial business was considered.

The bill of the House to increase the salaries of the executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah and Minnesota was taken up, and, the amendments made in committee having been disposed of—the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to establish the office of Surveyor General in New Mexico, and granting lands to actual settlers was passed; with an amendment, for appointing a Surveyor General and Register and Receiver for Nebraska and Kansas, in order to open up the lands in those territories for settling.

The following bills were likewise passed:—A bill amending former acts relative to the appointment of Surveyor General, and the donation of public lands to Oregon. A bill authorizing the surveys of a tract of land belonging to the Doctah Indians in Minnesota. A bill appropriating $50,000 for a military road in Oregon. A bill authorizing the settlement of expenses attending the Rogue river Indian war in Oregon. A bill appropriating $65,000 for a military road in Utah. A bill to refund to Utah the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities and compensating the civil officers who served in New Mexico, while that territory was under military government.

The House then took up the bill providing for weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco. It authorizes the Post Master General to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after the usual advertisement, for the transportation of the United States Mails from New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and from New Orleans to San Francisco and back by the most expeditious and practicable routes, the service to be performed semi-monthly, and at such times under the direction of the Postmaster General, as in connection with other mail service will secure as early as practicable, a weekly mail each way between the places designated, provided the entire cost of such service shall not exceed $950 for per annum. No contract under this act to be made for more than four years. Any contract so made may be discontinued on three months previous notice without cost to government, and it shall be the duty to discontinue any existing contract for the service herein required, and to make a new contract therefor, whenever greater expedition can be secured within the provisions in the act expressed. All laws in force authorizing the Postmaster General to assess fines or penalties for non-performance of mail contracts shall be made applicable to any contract made in pursuance of this act.

A question having arisen as to whether this arrangement can be entered upon without impairing present contracts, Mr. Mace, Chairman of the Select Committee, had been appointed to investigate steamship frauds, said they would be able in a few days to present a report showing that there are astounding frauds and swindling, from the simple matter of contracts for carrying the mails to and from California, to the present time—the company having not complied with the contract in a single trip. He asked that this subject be postponed until the House shall be in possession of all the facts. There will then be no difficulty in affording better naval facilities to California.

Mr. Olds said that the committee on Post Offices two months ago reported a bill to abrogate the contracts for carrying the mails between New York and Liverpool, and to San Francisco. He believed that Congress has the power to abrogate the contracts by taking the treaty away. It would be cheaper to buy them and sink them in the ocean than to continue the present postal arrangement. We are paying more than three quarters of a million of dollars for semi-monthly service, when for a quarter of a million we can get a weekly service.

In order to afford an opportunity to look into this subject, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Tuesday week.

The House then adjourned, having in three hours transacted more business than during any previous week of the session.

Serious and Bloody Affrays.—On Friday night, in Philadelphia, a man named Stewart, whose wife had left him, commenced a search of her to a house kept by Sophia Green. He not succeed, however, in finding her, but discovered her trunk there, and while examining it he was struck a violent blow over the head by a man named Russell Harley. The latter instantly received a severe blow and ugly wound from Stewart, when Harley drew a knife and inflicted two ghastly wounds on the side of Stewart's head. By this time the police arrived and arrested all the parties, among whom was discovered the missing wife.

A somewhat similar affray occurred at Aurora, Ind., last week. It appears that a young man named Isaac was on terms of improper intimacy with the wife of Joshua Hancock. The latter, on the night of the affray in question, heard several persons conversing in his alley. He called to them, and received no answer, fired into the crowd, and then retired to bed. The next morning Green was found in the alley, mortally wounded. He refused to tell how he came there, and died soon after being discovered. Mrs H. was absent at the time.

While the watchman were endeavoring to extinguish the fire, an explosion took place at the other end of the warehouse and the room was soon filled with a blue flame.

The whole building was in conflagration in a moment. It is proper to add that all the doors were barricaded with boxes of earth.

Mr. Burke is entitled to the favorable notice of the Insurance Companies. But for his sagacity and promptitude the house might have been destroyed, the cause never suspected, and the insurance paid.

A Card.

The undersigned desires the public against trading for the Notes signed by Fanman to Tomas, endorsed by him, (the undersigned) which have been lost or stolen from the undersigned, on the 10th of this month, they were at first issued been discounted. The Notes are dated and are as follows:

Exhibit Tomas Fanman, Jr. Tomas Fanman, Jr. Tomas Fanman, Jr.