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Editors and Proprietors.
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, September 15, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Whether dead or alive, sleeping or waking, the Whig party is destined to be a subject of perpetual annoyance to the Washington organ of the Administration. We never saw a journal so unreasonably fastidious and difficult to please. It wants the Whigs to expire, and yet is anxious for their vitality. It abuses whigs who are candidates, and extols them the moment they withdraw from public life. It wishes to see the whigs thoroughly beaten, and yet when its wish is accomplished, and the whigs surrender at discretion, it complains of their passiveness, and cargo at their dishonorable apathy. A few weeks ago, while Joseph R. CHANDLER was a member of Congress, the *Union* was wont to speak of him as a most bitter and unrelenting whig. Now that Mr. CHANDLER has been set aside, and another nominated in his stead, that journal berates the whigs for overlooking the claims of so able and faithful a representative. When the whigs call themselves whigs, and take the field in behalf of their ancient principles, the *Union* is savage; when, despairing of success, they disband, and vote for those whose opinions approximate their own, the *Union* is furious. Moreover, the jaundiced imagination of that journal beholds whiggery in every thing. Whiggery besprides Know-Nothingism triumphantly; infests all its power and authority into Abolitionism, and is the head and front of the Temperance movement. In short, according to the *Union*, that segment of a party which it is pleased to term Democracy, never finds an antagonist even in another segment of the same party, but it is the Whigs who, either openly or in disguise, are striving to overthrow FRANKLIN PIERCE and his administration. To such a pitch of absurdity does the "Organ" carry this curious hobby, that it has inconsistently dubbed DAVID WILMOT—the great proviso man—and his followers, "Whigs," because they refuse to follow the President on the Nebraska question.

If the *Union* be correct, the Whigs, for a dying or defunct party, display wonderful strength. The *Union* declares that all abolitionists are necessarily Whigs, and all Northern Whigs inevitably abolitionists. Now, it is a recorded fact, that in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Iowa and Maine a party has succeeded which is antagonistical to the administration. The logic of the *Union* leads to the irresistible inference that this is the Whig party. *Ergo*, the Whigs are still strong enough to thrash Democracy and its cohorts of office holders in several States, in which they were deemed invincible.

The *Union* was in no philosopher. Were he capable of divesting his mind of partizan bias, could he look calmly around, and observe closely, and trace events to their sources, he would not fail to conclude that these defeats of the administration result from a combination of *all* the elements of opposition—a combination only practicable at exceptional periods in the political history of the country—where, as in the present case, an administration is helplessly feeble, and universally unpopular. No such fraternization could take place under different circumstances. An Executive possessing ability, energy and tact would have kept his party firmly banded together. He would either have averted the introduction in their midst of the elements of discord, or he would have exerted the power of his understanding and his will to compel his party to accept his measures with out a murmur. Mr. PIERCE has proved unequal to either contingency, and finds himself in a indisputable minority. At the North he is literally deserted; and at the South he is only tolerated, because the leading act of his administration is favorable to Southern interests.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—At the Soft Shell Democratic Convention, at Syracuse, N. Y., sets of resolutions were presented. The minority report takes the free soil ground, and is signed by three members of the committee. Preston King said an endorsement of the Nebraska bill would be the condemnation of the Convention Capt Ryaders, a Custombouse official, moved to strike out from the majority report all that related to the Missouri compromise. Ruled out of order. The majority resolutions were adopted *seriatim*. Preston King and the entire delegation from St. Lawrence county, dissenting from the action of the Convention, withdrew from it amid thundering applause from the spectators. A motion to nominate Mr Seymour, for Governor, by acclamation, was put and carried—ten in favor, 8 against. The minority of the Committee were graciously allowed the privilege of having their report appear on the journal of the proceedings. Abijah Mann offered four additional resolutions, the first of which asserts the power of Congress to make regulations for territories, and that it is its bounden duty to provide against the extension and establishment of Slavery therein. The second disclaims interference with slavery, as existing, by national legislation. The third dissents from the creed that the slave policy is morally or commercially beneficial, or in conformity with the principles of christian civilization; and the fourth declares the Convention and those whom it represents, as abolished from obligations, to admit more Slave States. These resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 290 ayes to 106 nays. Governor Seymour was then renominated, and a committee appointed to inform him of the fact. A letter was read from Lieutenant Governor Church, declining to be a candidate for renomination. A free race vote was ordered for a candidate for this office, and when the name of P. Dorshimer, (a German, and a Hotel keeper at Buffalo—formerly Postmaster at that city, &c.,) was called, he rose and said, that after the resolutions which had been passed, he considered it a disgrace to have his name in the Convention. Abijah Mann also refused to vote, and left the Convention amid cheers and hisses. Mr. Ludlow, the chairman of the Convention, was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Jesse Clark for Secretary of State, Canal Commissioner, and Mr. Wm. B. Andrews, for State Prison Inspector. The committee appointed to apprise Governor Seymour of his nomination, reported that he was not to be found. The Convention, then, after passing the usual resolutions of thanks, adjourned *sine die*.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisements of HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO., New York. These gentlemen are Agents for the sale of the "Hydromagen," or water proof cork soles, and likewise of the "Medicated Fur Chest Protector," strongly recommended by Sir Astley Cooper, as a preventive of pulmonary disorders. For particulars see advertisements.

GREAT TROTTING RACE.—On the 6th inst., the great trotting race came off over the Union Course, Long Island. It was contested by "Mac," "Tacony," "Highland Maid," and "Eddy." The purse $3,000—three mile heats, the best in five heats. The second best to have a purse of $600. All the nags started—Mac, however, was distanced. *Eddy*, the celebrated trotter, it seems came out victor, winning three heats in the following time, viz: 2 minutes, 33 seconds; 2 minutes, 31 seconds; 2 minutes, 34½ seconds. His time is remarkably good, but had the weather not been so intensely hot, it would have been better. There was a large attendance on the course. Sport decidedly fine.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Mr. Douglas did not speak at Chicago on the 4th, as he had promised to do. Was apprehensive that the people would invite him to hold his peace.

TROUBLE AMONG THE WHIGS.—The friends of Joseph B. Chandler, in consequence of the nomination of Job R. Tyson as the Whig candidate for Congress, have called a town meeting in favor of his nomination as an independent Whig candidate.

GRAND LODGE OF THE I. O. OF F.—The Grand Lodge of the United States continued in session in the Egyptian Saloon of the Hall of the order on Gay street.

At the morning session, after the reception of reports from the various subordinates, the Grand Lodge went into Committee of the Whole, Hon. Thompson, of Penn., in the chair, and proceeded to consider the report relative to the constitution. The principal new basis of representation having been obtained out by an almost unanimous vote, and the old basis retained, the new constitution will be read and adopted after some few amendments have been made.

After a recess at 12 o'clock, for refreshments, which were served in admirable style from "Wilkinson's Saloon," in one of the Lodge Rooms, the Grand Lodge at 1 o'clock resumed business.

The Committee of the Whole again took up the Constitution. Among other amendments adopted, was one for meeting annually on the third Monday of September instead of the first Monday.

The election of several more deputies, was also held in the afternoon, and the Grand Committee were further completed, and the amendments reported to the house.

The session was nothing unduly headwise with business, being an hour, but have as yet found on no remarks from the appointment.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.—The town-united convention met here this morning. Republicans assembled to-day and to-morrow to C. Phillips as their candidate for Governor.

GRIM AND MARSH.—New York, Sept. 7.—It is said that Grist and Marsh have been satisfied with their engagement here, and have no wish about it up, and return to Europe on Saturday week.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

FURTHER BY THE ST. LOUIS.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13th.—The following are additional particulars of the news brought by the St. Louis:

THE BLACK SEA.—The damage resulting from the late fire at Varna are stated at two and a half millions of pounds sterling. The cholera at Varna is said by the last accounts to be abating.

THE DANUBE.—Advices from Bucharest state that Omer Pacha, with a force of 35,000 men and thirty pieces of cannon, entered that city on the 23d of August, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants.

THE BALTIC.—The last accounts from the Baltic state that the cholera was still raging with great violence at Somerstead.

PROTECTION TO SWEDEN.—Sweden D'Hilton has proposed to the King of Sweden to pay him fourteen millions of francs for the first month, and seven millions for each succeeding month for his co-operation with the Western Powers. The French Diet have proposed that the King should take immediate measures to prevent the Aland Islands from falling into the hands of Russia.

AUSTRIA.—The German papers announce that a treaty, offensive and defensive, will soon be concluded between Austria and the Western Powers.

THIRTY HOURS FOR ENGLAND.—Five ships of war passed through the Great Belt (one of the entrances to the Baltic) on the 20 h August, loaded (with provisions ?) bound for England.

BELGIUM.—A despatch from Brussels announces the resignation en masse of the Belgian Ministry.

FRANCE.—The St. Louis brings no news of any importance from France. The harvests were good and prices in the Corn markets were tending downward.

ASIA.—BATTLE OF KARS.—The Turkish account of the battle of Kars has been received. It states that the result was entirely indecisive, that the loss on both sides amounted to 5000 men—that among the killed was Hussein Pacha, and among the wounded Mustapha Pacha—and that three Russian Generals were wounded.

The Empire City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from the Isthmus with one million and eighty-six thousand dollars worth of gold.

Steamer Santa Anna.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Mexican war steamer Santa Anna cleared at this port yesterday for Vera Cruz.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The British mail steamer *Africa* arrived at New York on the 7th instant, with dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult,

The steamship Indiana arrived out on the 23d ultimo, and the Alps on the 24th ultimo.

From our English files, which came to hand last night, we make up the following summary:

The War News.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund, Gen. d'Hilliers, accompanied by Earl Cowley, the Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with the view, it is supposed, of urging Swedens to declare herself on the Western Powers.

On the 7th, M. Magnesnic, Minister to Stockholm, had an interview with the King of Sweden.

The bay of Varna is filled with vessels of all descriptions to the number of five hundred.

A large fleet of transports had assembled at Ratschuck.

It is said that 40,000 Russian troops are encamped around Sebastopol.

The French division under Gen. Canrobert lost 1500 men by cholera.

Ships of war and transports were still proceeding towards the Black Sea. Their object was kept secret.

The occupation of the allied forces, intended for Sebastopol, numbers 60,000 men.

A Paris correspondent of the Globe says that the general disability in the Czar's army in the East has been much exaggerated.

Russia is about to concentrate her troops on the frontiers.

Prince Napoleon is ill with the fever.

Russia has prohibited the export of grain into Austria.

One thousand Russian troops captured at Bomarsund were embarked for Brest. Another thousand was disposed of by Admiral Napier.

An armed insurrection of Mussulmen had broken out at Damascus, but was soon quelled by the authorities.

The Russians had evacuated Brolia, Tobashani and Galatz.

The French forces intended for Adrianople were ordered instead to return to Gallipoli in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera.

Negotiations are pending for the occupation of the Aland Islands by twenty thousand Swedes. Should these negotiations not be successful, it is stated that the fortifications will be blown up the first of September.

The second division of the French army will winter at Stockholm.

Not a word is known at Varna certain in regard to the Austrian counter propositions spoken of at Berlin.

A reply to the Vienna note was not expected before the last days of September.

A number of the allied ships were seen sailing in the direction of Hango.

The Moniteur does not state that Gov. Klapka will return to Switzerland, as the Turkish government refused to give him a command.

Austria has proclaimed the Gulf of Cattaro, with its harbor and fortifications, a port of war. No foreign vessel of war is permitted to enter. If any ship of war is driven in by stress of weather, she can leave again within seven days. Austria has now three war ports in the Adriatic—Pola, Lissa and Cataro.

The Capture of Bomarsund.

The English papers by this arrival are full of glorification over the capture of Bomarsund. They say that "a more gallant and brilliant operation has seldom occurred."

The accounts show incontrovertibly that the allied force was very much larger than the Russian; the former numbering 11,500 land forces, and 18 ships of war; while the latter numbered but 3,000. The Russians, both officers and private men, fought with distinguished bravery and skill. The Colossal Cross and Obelisk were two boyant wonders. The commander in chief was Col. Bodisco, brother of the late Count Bodisco, Minister at Washington.

Thanksgiving had been offered up by the victors in all the churches of the Islands, not forgetting to pray for Victoria and Napoleon.

A circular, it is said, has been forwarded by Austria to her foreign diplomatic agents, in which she says, that although the position of Austria is considerably changed by the occupation of the Principalities, the war continues between Russia on the one side, and England, France and the Porte on the other. That all treaties between Russia and the Porte have been abrogated by the present war, and have consequent validity by the evacuation of the Principalities.

The Austrian Government, in principle, approves the conditions of peace proposed by the Western Powers, and conditionally agrees to them. The Austro-Prussian treaty of April 20th is, in spirit, in accordance with the stipulations in question, though not exactly in word. A hope is expressed that the Court of Berlin will not be of another opinion; but should such unfortunately be the case, it will lead to no change in the policy of Austria. For the present, Austria will maintain an armed neutrality.

If the above be correctly quoted, it indicates a more straightforward policy, on the part of Austria, which could be without a considerable influence on the war.

The Abortions in Wallachia.

VIENNA, August 22.—The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th; the whole corps of observation will have passed the frontier by the 23d. Two brigades marched from Hermanstadt and another from Kronstadt.

Bucharest, Krajova and Lesser Wallachia are to be occupied. The advanced guard reached Bucharest on the 21st September. Three brigades of the army, commanded by Count Carousini, are preparing for a similar movement into Moldavia. Count Carousini is the commander-in-chief of the Army of Occupation.

The Danube.

According to the Austrian advices, (requiring confirmation,) 45,000 Prussian and Bavarians, to the 12th, embarked at Varna. If so, they had again disembarked, for the expedition against the Crimea is certainly postponed temporarily.

The Turks are concentrating a considerable force on the Jalomitza, but the Austrians having at length entered the Principalities, it is not likely any battle of importance will be fought. Bucharest is now garrisoned by 9000 Turkish troops. Mr. Colquhoun, the British Consul has resumed his functions at Bucharest.

The Russians still remain on the Sereth and Prath line. A few regiments have re-crossed the Prath, as have all the sick and wounded—On the 9th, the grass-sparre, or mutual closing of the frontier, began between Austria and Russia.

ASIA.—*Decisive Defeat of the Turks.*—From Odessa, August 15th, it is stated that a band of Circassian Mountaineers, commanded by a son of Schemyl, made a raid across the province of Tiflis. They sacked several places, put some persons to death, and carried off a Russian General's wife, and her daughter, and Russian Orbelian. The news had caused a panic at Tiflis.

There is reason to believe that the Turkish army in Asia has met with a decisive defeat. A Vienna correspondent states—but without detail—that General Bebutoff had attacked and signally routed the main body of the Turks under the orders of Kars. The Russians say they killed 20,000 Turks, took 8,000 prisoners, including 94 staff and other officers, and captured 14 guns, with an immense amount of military stores. The unwounded remainder of the Turkish force had dispersed. This is, however, from a Russian source.

Great Fire at Varna.

There has been a dreadful fire at Varna—one third of the town was consumed. The powder magazine was saved with much difficulty. Great apprehension was even felt for its contents should the flames ignite it. The conflagration is believed to have been caused by Greek incendiaries.

The Battle in Asia between the Turks and Russians.

The Russian accounts say that at the battle of Kars, in Asia, their forces took 20,000 Turks prisoners, and that 2,000 more of the Turkish army were left dead upon the field. This report is probably much exaggerated.

SPAIN.—*Bad State of Affairs.*—The latest news from Spain is of a gloomy character.

The affairs of Madrid were declared. Nine had been killed and the failure on of Fabuloso would be next.

It is said that the military will continue to let Christino the present in office.

Espartero has left Madrid, and the Opposition is said to be disheartened. Other chiefs are being organized for various points.

The head of the guerrillists are being freely discussed.

The Queen of the Queen are encamped under dust.

Gibraltar has been a place of repast for visiting political refugees.

Madrid has been a place of repast for visiting political refugees.

Queen Isabella left the Palace on the 12th, and drove on the Prado. Few acclamations greeted her. Queen Christina is still concealed in the Palace, with the Duke de Rianzares.—Her children have quitted Madrid; three have already passed through Bayonne, and the others are expected.

The Pope's Nuncio has threatened to leave Madrid if the last concordat shall be either annulled or modified without the concurrence of Rome.

O'Donnell's division of insurgents was to make a triumphant entry into Madrid in the course of a day or two.

Tranquility prevails throughout Catalonia and the other provinces.

ENGLAND.—Government has advertised for numerous contracts of provisions—namely, 24,000 tierces and 12,000 barrels of beef, and 35,000 tierces and 20,000 barrels of pork.

The 54th fast, 66th foot, 71st reserve battalion and 72d regiment of the line, now in Canada, are ordered home.

Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, is elected to the House of Commons for Aberdeenshire.

George A. Brandfith is "approved" as U. S. Consul at Plymouth, and George Bowen at Nicaragua Consul at Swansea.

The government contracts for 1,900 tons of bomp have been completed at £45 a £47 10s, without discount.

"Lillywhite," a man who achieved eminence as a professional player of the game of cricket, is dead.

The harvest reports of the crops both in England and France continue to look extremely favorable.

The correspondents of the London News and Chronicle have been arrested by the Turks at Bucharest, and ordered to retire to Giurgevo in thirty hours. The cause of the arrest is not stated.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress were still continuing at the baths of the Pyrenees. He was expected to arrive at Paris on the 20th, and would proceed to the camp of Boulogne on Sept. 1st.

The Moniteur states that notes were exchanged between M. Bourqueney, French Minister at Vienna, and Count Buol, on the 5th, on the subject of the guarantees which England and France have arrested as conditions of peace. The notes, which are given in the Moniteur, are exact counterparts of those published by the British Government as having been exchanged between Lord Westmoreland and Count Buol.

A decree is published in the Moniteur regulating the customs tariff on potash, dyestuffs, marble blocks of stone, beet root, foreign seeds, iron ore, charcoal, stalks of hemp, vanille, odoriferous woods, bamboos, and exotic canes. The rates on potash are :—By French vessels from French colonies, 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes; do. from colonies not in Europe, 3 francs; do. do. from beaded warehouses, 10 francs; do. from foreign vessels, 12 francs. Seed, for manufacture of glass and earthenware, is permitted to be exported free.

Madame Sophie Soult, sister of Marshal Soult, died at St. Amans August 18th, aged 81.

The Minister of War appointed the Lady Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul to act as nurses in the hospitals of the army in Turkey. Fifty of these ladies have undertaken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

The Pays has received "warning" for writing in a tone hostile to the Turkish loan and the Turkish ministry.

ITALY.—A treaty giving mutual freedom of the coasting trade has just been signed between Britain and Sardinia, and a similar one between Sardinia and Turkey.

The total number of cases of cholera at Turin has not hitherto been over 150. At Genoa there are still over 100 a day. Naples is still suffering severely from the malady.

On June 28th a convention was signed at Rome between the Neapolitan and Roman governments, establishing for eight years a reciprocity between vessels of the two countries on all coasting trade, and in case of wreck, salvage, pilotage, customs, etc. Fisheries and coasting trade not included.

HOLLAND.—The most favorable reports continues to be received respecting the prospects of the several crops, which are represented as being remarkable for the beauty and quality of the grain.

INDIA.—The overland mail from India has arrived, via Trieste. There was no news of importance. Trade in India was dull.

The impediments to trade inside with the interior of China continued (it was said from Hong Kong) to support prices, and four chops of teas (Congou) had been sold for export at 4 teals above the opening rate of last year, and at Shanghae twenty chops at 3 teals. The quality of the silk is described as very bad, and only 300 bales had arrived. The present steamer has brought only 400 bales of old. The exports to date were 77,000,000 pounds of tea and 13,000 bales of silk.

THE STORM IN SAVANNAH.

We published the details of the terrible gale experienced at Savannah on the 5th inst. It was felt likewise with frightful severity in Savannah. The *Republican* of the 9th says:

It commenced to blow early Thursday forenoon, and continued to increase in violence until midnight, when it rose to a gale since which time the wind has every moment become more and more violent up to the time we write, Friday afternoon, when by rest it has reached its height, for we cannot see how it can possibly become more violent without prostrating the most substantial edifices in town, and causing great destruction of life.

The streets are filled with prostrate trees and branches, and the whole face of the ground is covered with the wreck of the forest trees. When the hot sun shall again pour down upon the now flooded city, the evils arising from the decomposition of this matter will, we fear, furnish additional food to the pestilence now prevailing.

It is impossible to leave our office, so terrific is the storm without, and consequently we are unable to state what damage has been done to the shipping in port, to houses, churches, fences, and other buildings; but that there has been injury to property of all kinds has been fearful.

Unfortunately, our information in regard to the valuable rice plantations along the river is more extensive and reliable. Looking from the upper story of the Republican buildings, we find that the whole of Hutchinson's Island, opposite the city is submerged, and that the water is held above and below, both on the Georgia and Carolina side, as far as the eye can reach, are completely covered with it. The Island is owned by some of our oldest citizens, was at 11 o'clock from two to three feet higher than it had been in thirty years, and it must have risen much higher later in the day. The water coming down the river and the hurricane sweeping up, must have had the effect of piling the water, as it were, and of flooding the wharves, lumber yards, rice lands, and everything else in the vicinity of the river.

The loss from the destruction of the Rice and Sea Islands Cotton crops, in Georgia and South Carolina, must be immense. Indeed, it can only be estimated by thousands. Where the rice fields flooded, and as angry, terrific hurricane sweeping over them, tearing up the embankments and destroying the work of years, it is difficult to place a limit upon the damage done. We fear there has also been great loss of life among the negroes on these plantations, from the overflowing and washing away of houses, boats, &c.

The shipping on the coast must have suffered terribly, and we have prepared ourselves for the most disastrous accounts.

Just fifty years ago yesterday, as we learn from our back files, the coast of Georgia was visited by the most terrible hurricane that has been known since the settlement of the State. It is remarkable that the gale which now shakes the building to which we write, and is scrooching the town, prostrating trees and chimnies, and destroying vast amounts of property, should occur just fifty years to a day after that of 1804. We pray that we may never again witness another such exhibition of the powers of the Almighty!

Latest from the Storm.

The foregoing was prepared for our last evening's edition, with the hope that the storm would abate in time for us to get our papers to the Post Office.

The hurricane continued to increase in violence up to about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it veered and shifted gradually to the East and commenced slowly to subside. By 6 o'clock it had abated sufficiently to allow us to get out and take a hasty view of the streets and the shipping in port. The hail was of enormous ratios—however; the gale seemed to rest only for a few minutes as if to gain fresh strength. Never before have we imagined any thing so terrible and violent, nor realized so painfully the utter, indescribable insignificance of man, in the midst of such displays of the mighty power and awful grandeur of the Deity. We shall not attempt to convey to the reader even an idea of the might and violence of the tempest,—for it would be impossible adequately to describe it. We would only repeat the prayer, that we may never be called upon to witness again such a terrific war of the elements! It would seem as if the judgments of Heaven were upon us!

The damage to the Rice plantations has been even greater than we supposed when the foregoing account was prepared. It is doubtful whether rice enough will be saved on Savannah River for seed, for the same, we fear, is true of all the rice lands in this State and South Carolina. The embankments and canals are destroyed, as well as the little rice shed had been harvested. The lands on both sides the river are flooded from five to ten feet deep as far as the driving rain will permit the eye to sweep. Heard from Hutchinson's Island, it was covered with from eight to twelve feet of water, so that vessels of a large size might have sailed over it without obstruction. Three or four hundred head of cattle and hogs on the Island, belonging to Major Starke, were lost, and large quantities of rice lying at the Mills, and other property. Several of the Mills were unroofed and flooded, and otherwise damaged. Late in the afternoon a house was seen floating off from the Island.

Several negroes were taken off the Island by one or two sea-going steamers; and one who was at work at the Dry Dock, got into a lighter, cut it loose and drifted across the river to the iron steamboat wharf, and was saved. Whether any body was left on the Island, we are unable to say, as the abatement of the tempest was so short and so near night, that we were unable to obtain only a few particulars. There is reason to apprehend, however, that many lives have been lost on the opposite side of the river, and above and below the city.

The Light House on Pig Island had its upper part blown away.

The Dry Dock broke loose from its fastenings, and drifted across the river, lodging against the Georgia dock. The steamer Magnolia was broken from her moorings there,