The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1859.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See Fourth Page for Commercial, Marine and River News.

Union Meeting!

The following will be the order of proceeding for the Union Mass Meeting, to be held at the St. Charles Theatre on Wednesday evening next, 30th inst.

Gen. Pierre Soulé, Lafayette Square, and at the Place d'Armes, each, a national salute, at six o'clock P. M., on the day of the meeting.

The meeting will be organized at seven o'clock, precisely. The meeting being organized, Mr. J. P. Benjamin, from the committee appointed to arrange the preliminaries, will present the resolutions prepared by the committee.

Gen. Pierre and Gen. Downes, Senators from Mississippi and Louisiana, will then address the meeting. They will be followed by such other gentlemen as may be called upon.

Editors of papers friendly to the objects of this meeting will be provided with seats upon the stage, with the officers of the meeting.

Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of the reporters of the public press.

The Committee of Arrangements have adopted the following resolutions, to be presented to the meeting:

Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the present position of public affairs, and the excitement which ambitious men are endeavoring to foment and increase, render it eminently the duty of every citizen who loves his country and her institutions to give a pledge of that love by deeds, rather than by words, and examples to those who seek to subvert those institutions.

2. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Louisiana yield to none in patriotic and honorable devotion to our common country, in love of the Union, and in reverence for the counsels of the great patriots who wrested his country-man to look with distrust and abhorrence on all who shall endeavor to arrest one section of the Confederacy against the other.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States was only accomplished by cherishing a feeling of mutual attachment and regard amongst all members of the Confederacy; by encouraging a system of mutual concession and compromise, tending to conciliate the interests of all, and that when, its continuance is menaced, its preservation must depend on the like feelings, and the like spirit, amongst the descendants of those who participated at its formation.

4. *Resolved*, That the measures passed by the Congress of the United States at its recent session, were, in our judgement, actuated by a sincere desire to allay the agitation excited by the violence of the fanatics who for selfish purposes seek the dissolution of this Union; and, at the same time, to do justice to all sections of the Confederacy; that we cordially admit the purity of motive and sincerity of patriotism of the statesmen who considered these measures ill adapted to the end proposed, but whilst making this acknowledgment for diversity of judgement upon the subject of expediency, we can tolerate none as to the duty of every citizen to obey the laws as they have been passed, and we hesitate to use no fitting means that may counsel resistance to those laws the name of enemies of our country.

5. *Resolved*, That the people of Louisiana will lend their aid in execution of the compromise laws above alluded to, and will put down with a strong hand, all who may attempt to set them at defiance.

6. *Resolved*, That we entertain for our friends of the North true fraternal regard; that we cannot and will not entertain the disloyal sentiment that a part of the good faith which will mark their observance of ALL the terms of the Compromise; and that whilst we regard with indignation the lawless violence of unprincipled fanatics who have made themselves conspicuous in their efforts to evade or resist the law, we preserve unshaken our reliance on the good sense and law-abiding spirit of the masses of the people, who will subdue these fanatics with the firm heart and resolute spirit which they have inherited from the man of the Revolution.

7. *Resolved*, That in thus giving a pledge of our purpose to aid in maintaining the supremacy of the laws, we feel that we have given the strongest of all proofs of our attachment to the Union; that the points yielded by the Southern portion of the confederacy by the terms of the recent compromise laws, comprehend every concession that freemen can make, with honor; and that we cannot contemplate without horror the inevitable consequences which follow a refusal to the unanimous resistance of the citizens of the South, to any, the slightest infraction of any of the measures which have been passed as conciliatory concessions to fanatics.

8. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the nation are eminently due to the statesmen who at the last session of Congress unanimously struggled to the end, and succeeded, in defeating the gallant array of the Senate Chamber, or honored guests, the true-hearted Senators of Mississippi and Louisiana, Generals Downes and Pierre, were highly distinguished, and deserve the approbation, the affection and the gratitude of their countrymen.

R. J. KANNEY, Chairman.

R. B. Lee,	John M. Bell,
W. H. Gaillard,	W. G. Kendall,
J. P. Benjamin,	E. L. Goold,
T. P. White,	F. W. Hayes,
E. H. Durrell,	Harry T. Hayes,
W. R. Hunt,	J. B. Walton.

The following letter explains itself. It is worthy of the highest commendation, both in its spirit and style:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1859.

Gentlemen—The invitation which has been extended to me to preside over the "Union Mass Meeting," to be held in the Theatre St. Charles, on the evening of the 27th inst., I accept with great pleasure. It is an honor to which I feel than my position gives me no claim; and I must express to you my grateful acknowledgements for the flattering notice which has been bestowed upon me. The purpose of the meeting over which you have requested me to preside I know full well; and it is a cause in which all, who are American citizens, are equally interested. I am a native of this city, and have lived under three regimes: the French, the Spanish, and that of the United States; and I ought, therefore, to know something of the spirit of the Governments under which the different societies of men have ranged themselves. I wish to close my eyes under the flag of our Union, being well convinced that none other protects to an equal degree the interests of the whole, while it grants to each the greatest liberty. I can see very clearly, and so may any one of us, the immediate consequences of a dissolution of these United States. Within five years after the happening of such a calamity, our Republic would present to the world a counterpart of the present condition of the disturbed States of South America. Anarchy would be the first and immediate consequence of dissolution; and upon anarchy would follow despotism; a despotism, not of one great ruler, but of an unmounted number of petty chieftains, each declaring his will to be law within the confines of a State, or of a division of a State.

I believe that the despotic powers of Europe are now looking to this country, and are narrowly observing the progress of events, and the state of public opinion among us. They claim the dissolution of our glorious Confederacy; well knowing that its dissolution would prove the strongest argument in favor of the despotic rule which they advocate, and the most palpable of all proofs that man was created incapable of governing himself.

Gentlemen, for one, I hold myself ever ready to do all in my power to disappoint such hopes; and if my services, at the proposed "Union Mass Meeting," will in any, the smallest degree add to the strength of our noble Union, I will give them, not only with joy, but as a duty which you have a right to demand. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. LARATTE.

To H. J. Kanney, E. H. Durrell, W. H. Hunt, John M. Bell, J. B. Walton, H. T. Hayes, W. H. Gaillard, J. P. Benjamin, W. H. Rea, E. L. Goold, W. G. Kendall, T. P. White, R. B. Lee—Committee.

This day, at 11 o'clock, J. A. Board sells the entire House-Furniture, Piano, Curtains, Glass, China, etc., at the dwelling of Thomas Hall, Esq. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

THE CUSTOMHOUSE.—William Freret, Esq., the new Collector, entered upon the duties of his office on Saturday last, and several changes were announced. The following are the removals and appointments:

Removed.—C. W. Duby, measurer; St. Colomb Davis, deputy measurer; J. Judon, J. E. Waldo, P. E. Cruzat, C. Hunt, store-keeper; J. M. Vandegriffe, J. Durrive, J. A. Smith, G. E. Coolidge, day inspectors; J. A. Noble, night inspector; G. Montamat, cashier.

Appointed.—Henry Hopkins, cashier; D. Woodruff, W. J. Abeen, John Taylor, J. July, L. Barthe, Bienvenu, Bowers, Wm. Audry, G. Rivarde, inspectors; B. Boisfontaine, night inspector; Debas, measurer; John Debuys, deputy measurer.

HO, FOR LOUISVILLE!—Our friend, Captain Mather, of Steamer Lexington, leaves this evening. See advertisement in another column.

We are under obligations to the steamers Robert Campbell and Banker Hill No. 3, for late favors.

By the attention of the officers of the steamer Atlantic, we have received late St. Louis papers.

MOBILE THEATRE.—This establishment, under the management of J. M. Field, was to have opened last evening.

U. S. SENATORS.—It is said there is no doubt that Gov. Fish will be elected to the U. S. Senate, from New York; that Capt. Stockton will be elected to the U. S. Senate in New Jersey; and that Gov. Anthony may, if he will, be elected to the same honorable post from Rhode Island.

THE RESCUE.—Under this head the Cleveland Herald gives an amusing account of a popular gathering to rescue fugitive slaves that were reported to be on board the steamer Niagara, from Detroit.

It seems a telegraphic dispatch was received, stating that there were several fugitives on board, in charge of their masters. Accordingly, a party of colored observation was stationed on the bank of the Lake, to watch for the coming in of the Niagara. The shades of evening came, and "night drew her sable curtain o'er the world," and still the party kept up a watchful "look out." At length the alarm bell rang, startling the denizens of the Forest City, and calling the "indignant patriots to the rescue." They came, says the Herald, "black spirits and white, here a big nigger with a little cane, and a little nigger with a big club." There were several hundred blacks, boys, firemen and Abolitionists, congregated by the alarm bell, full of "pluck," and fierce for the "largest liberty."

At length the boat came in—the crowd rushed on board—the "Committee of Safety" flew round like parched corn in a hot skillet; "Gentlemen, pass your baggage for the Wedjell House," shouts Nick—"Captain, deliver up them niggers," shouts a wag—a "patriot" discharged a musket in the air, and there being no "fugitives" on board, the enthusiasm and the crowd finally evaporated.

In commenting upon the ludicrous exhibition, the Herald says

"There would be infinite food for mirth in such extravagant demonstrations, did we not consider the disgrace which such unwarranted outbreaks by law breaking men put upon our and other laws where they rule here, and it will be a sad day for Cleveland when that city shall be so ruled.

"The spirit among the vast and sensible portion of the community last night, was good—demonstrations of public officers have been as well sustained in the discharge of their official duties."

"The Issue."

Under this heading, the Bulletin of yesterday, publishes a leader of a column for the purpose avowedly of "giving alarm" of the "insidious and destructive" efforts in which the North is engaged against the South. The article was evidently prepared with deliberation, and must be regarded as the manifesto of the principles on which that hitherto very good Union paper will be conducted under its new administration. The Delta, the position of which paper is well understood, in its edition of yesterday evening, alluding to the new character in which the editor of the Bulletin presents himself, says:

"This journal, of to-day, contains a whole column of wholesome truth, declarations and admonitions, every word of which we adopt. They are almost word for word the ideas which this paper has been endeavoring to impress upon the minds of our citizens for weeks past."

Henceforth, it would seem, we shall have to class the Bulletin with the Courier and the Delta, which papers have, for some weeks, been laboring with so much assiduity to contribute to the excitement already existing in the South. The Bulletin, unfortunately, is divested of all the glory of its new position by the fact that it is but following in the wake of the others. "For weeks past," says the Delta, "we have been endeavoring to impress these truths upon the minds of our citizens."

"We deprecate agitation," says the Bulletin; yet, beginning with this assertion, it proceeds deliberately to the preparation and publication of an article which will contribute more to the agitation of the public mind in the South than any other that has been issued for months from any quarter. Already it is warmly responded to by the Delta, and cordially approved by it, "word for word;" and not a day will pass, for the next two weeks, but that we shall find in our "secession" exchange papers, quotations from the Bulletin, and expressions of congratulation that they have found, though at a late hour, so able an ally.

The Bulletin says:

"We are satisfied in our own minds that there is an unfortunate misapprehension, existing among us, of the state of public opinion at the North upon the 'peace measures' of the last session of Congress. 'The snake is only scotched, not killed.' There is more danger that the Compromise will be violated by the fanatics of the North than by the nullifiers of the South. We speak of what we do know, from ocular and auricular experience. A sojourn of a month in the western part of New York, and an extended visit through New England, satisfied us of the fact that, although a law-loving and a law-abiding people, a large portion of them are opposed to that cardinal measure in the Compromise system, the Fugitive Slave law; and that a united effort will be made either to repeal or modify it. Recent events have confirmed us in this opinion."

We ought not, perhaps, to oppose conclusions that have been arrived at "from ocular and auricular experience;" but, if the Bulletin intends to be understood from its article that the North, as a body, is opposed to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, we dissent wholly. Such a conclusion has not been the result of our reading or our observations. We have not had the advantage of a month's sojourn in Western New York; but we have had the happiness of conversing with some of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, who passed the last summer in the Northern and Eastern States, and who assure us that there is no settled purpose, on the part of the mass of the citizens of those States, to resist the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, or to demand its unconditional repeal. The mass of the people are in favor of the restoration of slaves to their owners; they would not have them among them; they are annoyed by their presence; and, so far from protecting them against the law, they would be rejoiced to get rid of the whole negro population amongst them, whether fugitive-slave or free.

From all the evidences we have been able to gather, we are fully satisfied that the agitations in the Northern States, are kept up alone by abolitionists and free negroes, comparatively few in number and of little influence over the minds of the large mass of quiet, conservative, sober-minded and intelligent citizens. Minorities are always noisy; and, as in this case, succeed not unfrequently in making themselves appear more numerous and powerful than they really are. Shall the sober-minded many be held responsible for the doings of the noisy few? Are thousands to be held responsible for the acts of scores, or, if you please, hundreds? Is the whole North to be held responsible for the conduct of a small fraction of free sailers and free negroes, who, by public meetings and through the columns of a few newspapers, succeeded in getting up a considerable amount of thunder? For as strong a reason the whole South should be held responsible for the conduct of Pierre Soulé, as the whole North for that of Horace Mann; or of the Courier or Bulletin, of New Orleans, as of the Tribune or Express, of New York.

It is, in our opinion, the duty of all good citizens in the South, who love the Union and desire its preservation, instead of attempting to lash the waves of public feeling into still greater commotion, to pour oil on the troubled waters; to cultivate with each other and with the citizens of every portion of the country a spirit of harmony and conciliation. These are the strongest reasons why the South should be satisfied with the compromise measures, and not hurry into excesses on account of a disorderly opposition to any one of them, by a few restless, loud-brawling agitators in the North. We should rest quietly, as we may well afford to do, with the present state of things, until we see the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law put at defiance by the action of the North, or repealed, or so modified as to render impossible the reclamation of fugitive slaves. When matters have reached *this* crisis (which we pray God they never may!) the whole South will readily unite to maintain our rights, even if need be, to the ultimatum of disunion.

Steam to the Mediterranean.

We are pleased with the suggestion, by one of our Northern exchanges, of the practicability and propriety of establishing a line of steamers to the Mediterranean sea. While we are building and equipping a noble line of steamships for England, France, the Pacific, China and the American coast, we are wholly neglecting a rich source of profit in the Mediterranean trade. A line of not very heavy steamers would pay well in freight and passengers, to touch at Lisbon and Oporto, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, the ports of the Levant, Egypt and Malta. Such vessels would be crowded with passengers, out and home—and although no very heavy goods are imported from the Mediterranean, yet mixed and valuable as well as light articles would be sent by this conveyance, paying profitable freight. The Government, too, could afford to pay something handsome for carrying the mails, as we have always a large squadron in the Mediterranean. Probably the new line of propellers which are being built for Mr. Cunard, and which will carry large cargoes, may be preferred. At all events, we are decidedly of opinion that a line of steamers for the Mediterranean would pay well, both in freight and passengers. A large number, having business, or in the pursuit of pleasure, would always go from this country—and stepping at Gibraltar, passengers will be in waiting for the steamers to go up the Mediterranean. Those who prefer spending their winters in the south of France or Italy would reach them comfortably and cheaply. There are only two modes of reaching the Levant by steam, which are, to go to England and take the oriental steamers, or go to Havre by steam and cross over to Marseilles—which would incur a double expense. The Mediterranean may be considered as an inland sea, full of commercial ports, one of which could be entered daily, and passengers would be as numerous as in the Pacific. Marseilles is as near to Lyons as Havre. Light and valuable silk goods, as well as all articles incident to the Levant and Mediterranean trade, would always insure full cargoes, and in time it would grow into a very profitable as well as regular trade, employing a number of steamers in a regular line. That more than one line will be established to the Mediterranean we have no doubt; but the first capitalists moving in the enterprise will realize the most benefit in securing the mail contracts. Our travel to Spain, France and Italy is greatly on the increase, as well as the means of travelling. Weak and consumptive persons, anxious to escape the rigors of our climate, would pass their winters in Italy, and live as cheaply if not cheaper than in New York or New Orleans; while health, economy and intelligence would be improved by a more close intercourse with that interesting portion of the world.

Snow fell at St. Louis on the night of the 15th.

The Hon. Thomas H. Benton left St. Louis for Washington on the 15th.

A new religious paper, called the St. Louis Christian Advocate, has been started at St. Louis.

One hundred thousand dollars in gold was received by the Bank of Mobile on Saturday last, from New York.

George Thompson, M. P. in Boston.

From the Boston Post, Nov. 18.

DISORDERLY AND DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS AT FANEUIL HALL.—The call for a reception meeting, in honor of the arrival of George Thompson, M. P., drew a vast multitude to Faneuil Hall last evening, but we regret to say, judging from their conduct, that a majority went there for the purpose of defeating the ostensible object of those who got the meeting up. Edmund Quincy presided, and was surrounded on the right and left by the usual staff, who act as managers of the assemblies convoked by the ultra-abolitionists. There were on the platform Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Wm. A. White, Wendell Phillips, Wm. E. Channing, Samuel J. May, S. S. Foster, N. Buffum, Frederick Douglass, and others of lesser note.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Garrison, who attempted to read a sort of memoir of Mr. Thompson's labors in the cause of anti-slavery generally, and for the melioration of the condition of the one hundred and fifty millions of natives in British India; in favor of universal suffrage in Great Britain; in favor of the oppressed people of Ireland, etc., commencing in 1830, and continued down to the present day, without intermission, in Parliament and out of it. There did not appear to be any actual organized purpose to prevent Mr. Garrison from being heard, but his remarks were for the greatest part of the time drowned by calls of "Louder"—"Louder"—uttered by persons whose manner afforded conclusive proof that they did not wish to hear, or intend that he should be heard by any one. Mr. Garrison concluded with several sentences of welcome to George Thompson, for the reasons stated in the address, but not heard, and when he withdrew, "three cheers for the Union," were called for and given, by a host ripe for mischief, in the centre of the hall.

Wendell Phillips next took the platform, and his appearance was the signal for a more general outbreak of the spirit of disorder. Hissing and hurraing followed every attempt to speak made by him, in rapid succession across the "three cheers for our country;" "three cheers for Boston;" "three cheers for Governor Briggs;" "three cheers for Millard Fillmore;" "three cheers for Daniel Webster;" and loudly were they responded to, mixed up with groans, hisses, and the shrill notes of numerous whistles.

Mr. Quincy, the president, came forward to the rescue, and said: "Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you, that the city marshal is in the hall, and I hope his presence will aid you in observing the rules of good manners. [Hisses, laughing and groans.] If you do not like our proceedings, there is the door, and you can go. This is our house for this night, and you have no right to disturb us, and you will do so at your peril. [Hurraing and hissing.]

Mr. Phillips resumed, saying that she people of Boston, by giving Mr. Thompson a proper reception, could make a noble atonement for the mob of 1835, which he styled the darkest stain on our fair and beautiful city. [Cries of "louder."] "They would exhibit the glorious spectacle of the triumph of a repentant people over themselves." [His voice was now silenced by yells, and cries of "stop your noise."]

Mr. Quincy again advanced, and said, "I am sure a Boston audience," but he had to bend to the blast from the centre.

Then came upon the stand Mr. Thompson himself, and the immense cheering which saluted him seemed to augur a disposition on the part of a large number to give him a hearing, but the favorable symptom was instantly followed by calls for cheers for Daniel Webster, groans, hisses, and bawling to a more general extent than had before taken place, and the excited mass in the body of the hall swayed and heaved like a troubled sea. "Citizens of Massachusetts," he began, and overwhelming was the noise. "Ladies and gentlemen," he continued, but was again compelled to stop by the swelling confusion below and around him. "Gentlemen, it is not my wish to trespass upon your attention. I came not here to see a hearing." These were the last connected words uttered by him and heard, so tremendous was the uproar. Persons in the crowd amused themselves by knocking off each other's hats and caps, and pulling each other about, or calling out "Three cheers for Jenny Lind;" "Three cheers for Winthrop;" and leaping up above the heads of the mass like dolphins on a frolic.

Having stood a long time waiting for the storm to subside, Mr. Thompson sat down upon a chair which had been put up during the movement which caused a fresh outburst of merriment and noise, which finally took a musical turn, and many of the rowdies joined in singing—

"We won't go home till morning,
We won't go home till morning—
Till daylight doth appear."

Then followed clapping, cheering, stamping, screeching, hurraing, groans, and calls for "three cheers for Daniel Webster;" "three cheers for Bunker Hill;" "three groans for John Bull" given with much laughter—"three cheers for Winthrop." Then came "Yankee Doodle," whistled by a band of about fifty in the centre. "Three cheers for Gov. Briggs" were next required, and given, and then "three cheers for the Hen Convention." In the meantime rings were formed in the different parts of the Hall, and negro dances performed, but the crowd could be kept from breaking in the circles. "Three cheers for the United States" called up Abby Folsom in the front of the north gallery, and then "three cheers for Abby Folsom" were given with tremendous force.

Straightway something fell from Abby about the right of free speech, uttered in a very high key. A stentorian voice was heard below, calling out—"Can't you holler louder, Abby?" "This is glorious doings, ain't it?" replied Abby, adding—"I have seen more respect shown to the brute creation. The lion, roaming in sublime majesty in the desert behaves more like a rational being than you do. You act like a set of lions stirred up in a managerie. It is worse than speaking under the brutal dictation of a chairman, with power to say one is out of order. [Cries of "Go on Abby." Go on."] Is this the way you trample on the right of free speech, the paramount and paragon attribute of mankind? You call yourselves free, but you will not be allowed to speak even in Faneuil Hall without being tettered by a chairman, backed by the police, and cater all you are but a managerie of wild beasts." Abby brought her oration to a close by exclaiming—"Will you hear Mr. Thompson speak?" "No," like a thunder clap came from the centre, and Abby sat down.

William E. Channing now tried to get a hearing, but it was no use.

Then Theodore Parker essayed to storm the mighty commotion, and commenced by pointing to the portraits of Washington, Adams, and Peter Faneuil, but all in vain, for the screeching, pulling, dancing and jumping continued.

Mr. Quincy again advanced, withdrew Mr. Thompson from the platform, and declared the meeting adjourned.

Elizur Wright, editor of the Chronotype, next mounted the stand, and flourishing a roll in his hand, viz. Mr. Thompson's written address, exclaimed—"If this is not a free hall, there is yet a free press, and Mr. Thompson's address shall be printed."

Then followed "three cheers for Daniel Webster."

Frederick Douglass took the stand, but he could not stop the clamor. "Three cheers for Douglass," were called for and given, followed by a call for "three cheers for the Devil."

During intervals between the groans, hisses, and clapping, he managed to get off the following taunts: "This is Faneuil Hall, and Boston ideas of liberty of speech, is it?" "Why don't you give three cheers for white slavery?" "Give us three cheers for the fugitive slave bill." "Anybody can make fun of a negro. Any scamp can do it." [Here came a call for "three groans for Horace Mann."]

The managers now gave orders to have the gas turned off, and with the decreasing light, the audience began to disperse slowly, and by half-past nine the hall was cleared, the purpose of the meeting having been utterly defeated by a disorderly band of mischievous men and boys, wholly regardless of the rights of the parties who had in a legal manner obtained permission to use the hall for a lawful object.

The Fire of Yesterday Morning.

In a postscript in our paper of yesterday, we gave hurried details of a most disastrous fire, which destroyed the machinery establishments of Messrs. Cameron, M'Dermid & Mustard, Messrs. Lockwood & Johnson, and a number of other buildings.

The late hour at which the conflagration occurred, the flames not having been suppressed at the time we wrote, prevented us from giving full particulars. In addition to the establishment of Messrs. Cameron & Co., there were destroyed on the South side of Hasell street continued, a storehouse and several small buildings, a two story wooden house at the corner of Concord and Hasell streets, occupied by A. Gessel as a grocery store, owned by Mr. Patton, all of which were insured, part in the Charleston Insurance and Trust, and part in the South Carolina Insurance Company.

On the North side of Hasell street, three small buildings—one occupied as a grocery by Frederick Boesch, one used by Messrs. Cameron & Co. as a pattern shop, and the other vacant, all owned by the estate of Johnson, were entirely consumed, with their contents, on which there was no insurance.

On Concord street, the foundry and machine establishment owned and occupied by Messrs. Lockwood & Johnson, and a blacksmith shop, owned by Messrs. Jeffords & Scanlan, containing all the tools necessary for carrying on the business, but not yet occupied, fell a prey to the flames, none of which were insured.

On the north side of Pritchard street, a two and a half story wooden dwelling, owned by the estate of Knox, and occupied by Mrs. E. N. Knox as a residence, was scorched, and the out buildings attached, destroyed. Also a two and a half story wooden dwelling near by, and a small wooden dwelling house entirely destroyed. Both of these houses were unoccupied, and were insured at the Agency of the Hartford Insurance Company, for $3700.

A large wooden building, occupied by T. J. Kerr as a warehouse, and owned by Messrs. Cameron & Co., with its contents, was burned; insured for $3500, in the Charleston Trust and Insurance Company. It contained 300 bales hay—100 of which was saved—owned by R. & J. Caldwell; and 100 hhds. molasses, owned by Matheson & Simons. All insured at the South-Carolina Insurance Company.

On the south side of Pritchard street is a large wooden workshop, unoccupied, and owned by Lewis Pezant, which was badly scorched on the front facing the north.

A negro fellow, attached to one of the Ward engines, while going to the fire, fell suddenly dead in Pinckney street. He was the property of Mr. Abel McKee. An inquest was held over his body. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by disease of the heart.

The total loss of property by this calamity, it is hardly possible to estimate, for the reason that the destruction involves a loss of machinery and mechanical apparatus which has an inappreciable value. The several insurance and agency offices of our city are, in the aggregate, sufferers to the amount of about seventeen thousand dollars. [Charleston Courier, 20th.

LOCAL NEWS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We are happy to state that a mistake was made in our advertisement of the St. Charles yesterday morning, which announced that Mrs. Farren was to appear but one night more. Mrs. F. appears again this evening as *Mary Tudor*, in Victor Hugo's celebrated play of that name. She also sustains the character of *Olivia*, in the comedy of a "Bold Stroke for a Husband." Mr. Weston sustains the principal male character in the first piece, and Mr. Farren in the last.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—A fine bill is offered at this house to-night, and a full attendance may be counted on. The "Serious Family," which was so well received last season, is to be presented, together with a variety of dances by Hilarion, Baron, and the ballet corps; the whole to conclude with the "Miseries of Human Life," in which Chippendale appears as *Billy Crosker*. He is perfectly irresistible in this character, and no one should miss seeing him.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Logan appears at this house to night as *Margaret Elmore*, in the affecting play of Love's Sacrifice." Mr. Foster, Mr. Crisp, Miss Bruce, and Mr. Grace appear in the piece. The ballet corps appear in a variety of dances, Miss Bruce in a song; the whole to conclude with the farce of "Chloroform."

THE ACROBAT FAMILY.—The celebrated troupe, the original one in America, under the management of Mr. Thos. Nunn, have arrived, and will commence performing to-night at the Olympic Circus.

RACES—METAIRIE COURSE.—The regular Fall races over the Metairie course commence to-day, and the entries justify the prediction that there will be splendid sport. We would refer the advertisement in another column for full particulars.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A lad named McGuire, while endeavoring to jump on the Lafayette railroad cars, as they were passing Girod street, yesterday, fell, and had one of his feet crushed by the car wheels in their onward motion. We have heard no blame attributed in this matter to the conductor or driver of the car.

THE NEW ALLEY.—In the Fourth District Court, in the case of Municipality No. Two, praying for the opening of an alley between Camp and St. Charles street, Judge Strawbridge has ordered that the report of the Commissioners be referred back to them, with instructions to deduct from the contributions respectively and *pro rata* so much as will raise the contribution of the Second Municipality to 50 per cent. on the amount of $31,353; also that the several oppositions of the heirs of Tastis, G. W. Johnston, Thomas Mellon, Judah Touro, Mrs. Lake, and H. S. Buckner be dismissed with costs, and that the oppositions of J. B. Wallace, Eugene Forest, Harrod, Darling & Co., and George Foster & Co. be sustained so far as they oppose the contribution of the Second Municipality at the costs of said Municipality.

FIRE.—A fire took place yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, on the south side of the New Basin, near the corner of Boston street, Second Municipality. The large planing mill of Curtis & Ranney was burned to the ground, with two other wooden buildings. The following are the names of the sufferers so near as we could learn them: Curtius & Ranney, planing establishment, insured; Mr. Hanly, coffee-house and grocery; Mrs. Siddons, boarding-house; Mr. Keating, dry goods and clothing store, insured; Mr. Farrel, assessor; and James Curley, carpenter and builder. There were about twenty or twenty bales of cotton burned up, which was piled in the landing of the New Basin. The vessels which were lying in the vicinity were towed away for fear of taking fire. It was a fortunate circumstance that there was but little wind, or we should have been called on to chronicle a tremendous conflagration. Most of the buildings in this part of the city are of wood, and there is a large number of lumber and wood yards which adjoin it. This renders the neighborhood peculiarly exposed to the ravages of fire. The firemen were in attendance in large numbers, and distinguished themselves by their exertions.

MUNICIPAL ADJUDICATIONS.—The Mayor yesterday sold at auction the following contracts: Paving Levee street, from Custom-house to St. Ann, and Chartres street, to John Conran—the former at four dollars per square yard, and one dollar per superficial foot for curb and gutter stone, and the latter at four dollars per yard, and thirty-five cents for curb and gutter. The paving is to be done with square granite block. The contract was previously awarded to Mr. C. W. Wilson, but was resold, by order of the First Municipality Council, for the reason that Mr. W. did not furnish satisfactory security.

The contract for paving Main street, between St. Claude and Broad streets, with round stone, was awarded to W. L. Cadiez, at thirty-two cents per yard, and forty-two cents per foot for curb and gutter stone.

The contract for building a bridge across Canal Carondelet, at the intersection of Marais street, was sold to A. Desjardins for $2200.

All the above contracts were previously sold, but were deemed null, in consequence of no security being furnished.

The contract for building a wooden bridge on Barataria street, was awarded to Henry McGuire for $18,700.

The contract for making the steamboat wharves in the Second Municipality, was given to Graham, Davis & McLaughlin, at $22 per 100 superficial feet.

Paving Robin street, from Camp to Magazine street, S. L. Forgey, at $2 50 per square yard, the contractor furnishing materials.

The contract for re-constructing the Workhouse, Third Municipality, into a market, building a new Guard-house, etc., on Good Children street, and repairing the old Guard-house and Municipal Hall, was sold to McMillan for $7500

The contract for cleaning the Parish Prison was awarded to Mr. Framille, at $520 per year.

A WATCH LOST AND A WATCH FOUND.—In getting out of a carriage at Placide's Varieties on Sunday night, a lady dropped a watch, which watch was picked up soon after by a watchman who perambulates on that beat. When the loss was discovered by the lady, she was very much excited, and do, the gent who was with her. The carriage, however, was not to be found, and the watch do., where upon a rumpus of no small magnitude was kicked up. By and by the watchman came along, and on learning the cause of the excitement, he produced the watch. The lady took it—said it was here—put it into her bosom, and it is to be supposed that she thanked the watchman for restoring it to her, but that individual declares, on his honor, that he has no recollection of any such thing occurring. The honest watchman looks for his reward in another ——— country.

SUICIDE.—A man named William Bevins committed suicide yesterday morning, at his residence No. 247 Crops street, Third Municipality, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Emily Mayfield, charged with the murder of William Sindrick, was again called up in this Court yesterday, but was not continued in consequence of the absence of witnesses. There were no trials of any interest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of a stranger who died suddenly on board the steamboat Beacon, lying in the New Basin. The deceased was supposed to be named Joseph J. H. Cole, from memorandums found in a book. The jury returned a verdict of "death from cholera."

FINED.—Michael Mulen was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, on the charge of presenting a pistol and threatening several boys with instant death on the Ferry wharf. Michael was fined, and not having the dimes to fork up, he was sent to jail.

SENT DOWN FOR TRIAL.—Adolphe Claving was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Genois, on the charge of stealing several articles of clothing from a fellow boarder at the house of Mr. Cohn, on Toulouse street.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—There was a very large number of affidavits made before Recorder Genois yesterday, but there were but few cases examined. This being the case, we could not notice the majority of the affidavits.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—An individual calling himself Bill Oliver, but well known to the police as *Fire-me-light*, was yesterday brought before Recorder Caldwell on the charges of carrying concealed weapons and being a dangerous and suspicious character. Bill's personal property consisted of a savage looking bowie knife and three spurious bank notes. He was fined $20 for the knife, and sent before the First District Court on the charge of vagrancy. The time was, when a thief who had money enough to see a lawyer could easily get clear of the charge of vagrancy; but 'tis not so now. Recorder Caldwell has taken a bold stand in regard to them, and he invariably sends them down when they are brought before him.

FROM LIBERIA.—The Liberia Packet landed her last passengers at Monrovia, on the 28th of August, all well, after a passage of 34 days from Hampton Roads. She carried out 56 passengers, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Wood and lady, of Liverpool. The news of President Taylor's death was received on the Coast by the arrival of the Liberia Packet.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore F. H. Gregory, commander-in-chief of the Naval forces on the Coast of Africa, arrived at Monrovia on the 20th of September, fifteen days from Lagos—all well. She sailed the next day for the Cape de Verd Islands.

The Herald, of September 17th, contains an account of the capture of a slaver, which we presume is the Chawsworth, formerly of Baltimore, and which arrived here on Tuesday last, and says she was fitted to carry 1000 slaves. [Baltimore Sun.

Daniel C. Webb, of Charleston, S.C., died while in attendance at the Unitarian Church, on the 17th. Just as the Preacher in illustrating the power of religion to disarm death of its terrors, had quoted the dying words of President Taylor, "I have endeavored to do my duty, and am ready to die." Mr. W. was observed to droop, apparently in a swoon; all efforts to resuscitate him were ineffectual, and his lifeless body was conveyed from the church to his residence.

Mr. Jacob Bicknell, a highly respectable citizen of Abington, Ms., died very suddenly in the Central Congregational Church of that place. He appeared in excellent health until a few minutes before his death. He had seated himself in his pew for the afternoon service, which was about commencing, when he suddenly fell over, gasped a few times and was lifeless. His wife had been buried but one week previously.

A String of Items.

The school fund of the State of Kentucky amounts to $1,826,771 01.

Hon. Henry Clay delivered a speech at Lexington, on the 15th instant, by invitation of the Legislature.

Col. E. A. Taylor has been appointed Register in the Land Office at Demopolis, Ala., vice L. B. M'Carty.

The old National Theatre in Washington City is being fitted up for the use of Jenny Lind.

The Cincinnati Gazette says efforts are making to cultivate the India Rubber tree in that city.

The President recognises B. Binsse, Consul for the Pontifical States for New York city.

What's the use of putting tubs out doors to catch *soft* water when it is raining *hard*.

A friend has presented us with the autograph of the blacksmith that "riveted the public gaze."

There are over thirty bands of Negro Minstrels now traveling through the country.

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the State Bank of Indiana have again made their appearance.

Four clergymen are candidates for Congress in Massachusetts.

A revolutionary soldier, Ephraim Gandy, resides at Darlington, S. C., aged 108.

The Howard Gazette says there is a colored woman living near Elk Ridge, named Sarah Davis, aged 112 years!

Rev. Bernard O. Reilly, of Buffalo, was consecrated at Rochester, on Sunday last, as Roman Catholic Bishop of Hartford, Ct.

Stephen P. Oliver, charged with the murder of Samuel R. Hammond, in Talledega county, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Hon. Leonard Tarrant, Senator from Talladega county, refuses to accept the Presidency of the Fire-Eating club recently formed up there. He stands by the Union.

W. B. Figures, Esq., editor of the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, has been appointed Register in the Land office at that place.

The Rev. Archbishop Hughes, of New York, took his departure for Europe on the 10th inst. in the steamer Baltic.

The man who travels about with the solar system in a candle box, has gone down east, to discover, if he can, who dug Hotmes's Hole.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, who last year visited Liberia, says, that the number of slaves freed by the late Mr. McDonogh, and comfortably located in that republic, is about seventy.

The brig Chatsworth, captured as a slaver by the U. S. brig Perry, has arrived at Baltimore, in command of Passed Midshipman Shepherd.

A new Post-office has been established at Shirleysville, Abbeville District, S.C., and J. R. Shirley appointed Postmaster.

At Charleston, on the 17th, Thomas Kennedy, a seaman, belonging to the ship Anne, of Belfast, while going on board, fell from the gangway plank and was drowned.

John Murray Forbes, D. D., and Thomas Preston, were last week admitted to the Priesthood in the Catholic Church. They are both to be stationed in New York city.

A Mr. Cleaver, of Ralls county, has lost $7,000 by counterfeit notes on the Missouri Bank. He had exchanged his