THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WHYSER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
G. P. WHYSER, S. HARRY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUPUY.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $4 00
No all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1854.

Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7879.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 26th, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A STARTLING CHANGE.

When Know-Nothingism first reared its front in our midst, the Democracy press inveighed against it in violent terms, launching fiery philippics and indignant denunciation at an order of which it knew next to nothing, but which it assumed to be a Trojan horse, filled with direful instruments and devilish enginery devised for the destruction of Democracy. The Washington *Union* took a very conspicuous part in the onslaughts on the Know Nothings. Its owe leaders were heavy with the weight of metal aimed at the secret organization, and it was assisted, we will not say efficiently, by a corps of ponderous auxiliaries, who fired volley upon volley at their grim, silent and mysterious antagonists. But chance makes change. The Know Nothings, unimpressible, impalpable and invisible as air, pursued their aims, and in the course of a few months have utterly annihilated the administration, absorbing large materials from both parties, and leaving both in a powerless minority. No sooner does this pregnant fact impinge itself distinctly on the somewhat battered retina of the *Union's* optics, than it hastens to indite an article in which, after reiterating the principles of democracy, and taking grandly of its mission and its objects, it has in the following remarkable language:

"In taking its position it should be carefully borne in mind that the democratic party neither assumes that the naturalization laws as they now exist are perfect, nor that foreigners have not on some occasions subjected themselves to just censure, nor that the Roman Catholic religion is based upon the true Christian creed. Citizenship is a boon granted to foreigners by our liberality of our institutions, and this fact cannot be too carefully weighed and appreciated by our foreign citizens. They should constantly remember that the high privileges conferred on them have been granted upon the reasonable expectation that they would surrender their distinctive native nationalities, and become fused and assimilated to our native citizens in all their feelings, sentiments, and devotion to our liberal institutions. It becomes them now to show *all this sympathy and spontaneous of popular feeling*, to consider well whether in their past conduct they may not have given occasion to much of the opposition which exists against them. Native Americans are justly proud of their high prerogatives, and they are naturally jealous of anything like foreign influence upon their institutions, in these sentiments and feelings we participate to the fullest extent, and it is because we do that we so earnestly regret the course which the democratic party has pursued, or will ever pursue, 'an incendiary policy,' in order to conciliate the foreign vote. Naturalized citizens ought to see, in the immense increase of foreign immigration within the last few years, legitimate reasons for an earnest investigation by native citizens of the probable influence of this increase of foreign population upon our institutions. This is a fair and legitimate subject for discussion; and it shall result in the conviction that our naturalization laws are defective and require to be amended and reformed, the naturalized citizens ought neither to be surprised nor to complain."

The foregoing paragraph stands in striking contrast in the tone previously assumed by the organ of the Administration. After fulminating furious anathemas against the Know Nothings, after assuming foreigners of the attachment and protection of Democracy, after waging a war of extermination upon all who ventured to meet the aspersions of the Naturalization laws, behold! the attitude of the Democratic party, wresting no longer with doubtly weapons and tireless arms against the invading current, throws himself headlong in the stream, and seems ready to be carried along by its resistless course. We will say here for years critics readers of the Union, we sincerely regret the wonderful change, because, when we see that formal indication of a quasi vindication of the Know Nothings, almost avowing the imperfection of the Naturalization laws, asking adopted citizens whether their conduct has not justified much of the opposition which exists against them, mentioning the Roman Catholic religion as a creed, repudiating the charge of urging the foreign vote, and acknowledging that the leading principle of Know Nothingism is a legitimate subject of discussion, and that, if the Naturalization laws are defective, naturalized citizens should not complain of inquiry and search.

What does this abrupt and startling transition signify? Is the *Union*, like the Vicar of Bray, determined to remain in the majority? Does it hold its tenure vainly in the future a powerful American party which shall extinguish and eclipse all others, and in its opinions and principles, in its measures and its structure, shall trace of minorities which marks your genuine Democracy, to be on that side which may hereafter control the division of the spoils? We are to conclude that the *Union*, after vainly trying to crush American principles, has been warned by the fierce excitement expression of popular mind, that its policy is futile, and its course hopeless. The admission seemed thought has influenced it as much as considerations of interest, and that one-tenth that journal is prepared honestly and impartially to examine the issues presented by the American party, and to upon them, if in its judgment, they are demanded by the public weal, to adopt them. We hope that is possible. But we should the Democratic press great and real say to this marvelous change in the mere of tempest.

OUR CUBAN PAPERS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. SYMES, agent in our Cuban and Carondelet streets, has received a supply of the Havana letters. We have tried a few specimens of the Farina, and must say that we are unequal at all with any article equal to it in the preparation of good coffee, tea, chocolate, or any other nasty. He is fairly in the lead, and it imparts the greatest possible dispatch to any dishes to feed. The Farina is admirably adapted to the delicate cuisine and invalids.

Mr. SYMES has likewise received an extensive and superior assortment of Surgical instruments. See advertisement.

MR. JAMES THOMPSON, one of the small number of passengers who escaped from the wreck of the *Arctic*, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and was received by his numerous friends with the warmest welcome.

JOHN VAN BUREN, the Prince, arrived at New York by the *Baltic*, on the 16th. He is anxious to mingle in the political mess which is just now simmering in the Empire state.

☞ The Legislature of Vermont, in joint assembly, on Tuesday week, made no election in successful trials to elect a Secretary of State, in which the votes were about equally divided between two Whigs, two Fusionists and one Democrat. The matter was finally postponed until to-day. Much dissatisfaction is said to be manifested by the Free Soilers at what they call the inherently of the Whigs.

☞ A very affecting scene occurred at Greenbush, on the opposite side of the river from Albany, when Capt. Luce arrived there, with his way to Yonkers. Mr. W. H. Hirsons, of Albany, obtained hold of the Captain's hand, and as he did so, he exclaimed—"A nation leads you in its heart—the Almighty held you in His hand." The sentence was a sublime one, and affected the Captain to tears.

BARNUM'S ANTI-MONARCHY.—Mr. BARNUM is just every engaged upon a history of his own life. We have received his personal assurance of the fact. The work is in steady progress, and will probably be published in the month of December. It will no doubt be a piquant and interesting production, with all the sprightliness and tun times the truth of Nick's memoirs.

WHITE FROST.—The Charleston *Courier* of Saturday notices the fact of the appearance of a white frost in the upper wards of the city on the previous morning. At Summerville—a few miles from Charleston—the thermometer indicated 38 deg. at sunrise.

☞ An invention has been patented to close a bottle by a common cork, without wiring or tying. The cork instead of being inserted, as usual, in the neck of the bottle, is inserted into a passage nearly at right angles to the neck. The pressure of the gas acts upon it laterally only, and not on its ends, and therefore does not tend to expel it.

☞ A duel was fought on the morning of the 14th, at Hoboken, between Peter Thomas of South Carolina and Mr. Morton of New York. They fought with pistols at fifteen paces. At the second fire Mr. Thomson received his antagonist's ball in his arm.

☞ The report of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the New York and Erie Railroad, recommends: First that the construction account be closed. Second, that no increase should be made to the tariff rates of freight and passengers. Third, that no dividend be paid until the floating debt be disposed of. Fourth, that a sinking fund be established, to be paid monthly, into the hands of the trustees, independent of the Company, and Fifth, that the President and Vice President of the Company be requested to give their whole time and attention to the duties of their respective offices.

☞ The steamer Osprey, which went from Philadelphia to bring to that port the passengers of the ill-fated steamer "City of Philadelphia," on her arrival at Hal fax had nothing to report in relation to the Arctic's passengers. The only remaining hope, therefore, is that some of the missing passengers may have been rescued from one of the wreck by passing vessels, which have not reached any port.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Four Days Later from Europe.

LATER FROM SEBASTOPOL.

BOMBARDMENT COMMENCED

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD DEAD.

Cotton Market Quiet.

CONSOLS DECLINED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25th.—The New York and Bremen Steamer Washington, has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 11th inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Africa.

Her advices report a moderate demand for Cotton in the Liverpool market, with unchanged prices. The sales of the three days were days embraced 17,000 bales, in which also 1,000 were taken for speculation. There was very little demand for export.

Flour was in fair request at 33s @ 36s for Western Canal, and 35s for Ohio brands. The market for Indian Corn was heavy, and sellers being anxious sellers, the rates had declined about 1s @ quarter—White and Yellow were quoted slow at 40s @ quarter.

Money and Trade.

The Money market at London was rather stringent and Consols had fallen off to 95¾. Trade in the manufacturing districts was without any material change.

General News.

ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.—The Allies had changed the plan of attack on Sebastopol, bringing their principal force to bear on the south, which was found to be the weakest part. The bombardment of the city commenced on the 17th of October. Six ships of the line had been sunk by the Russians at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol, thus almost effectually closing the entrance.

DEATH OF ST. ARNAUD.—Marshal St. Arnaud is dead, and Lieutenant General Canrobert has succeeded to the chief command of the French forces. Louis Napoleon had ordered that all honors should be paid to the remains of St. Arnaud, and imposing ceremonies attended their departure for Constantinople.

BEYSARADA.—Omer Pacha has completed his preparations for the overthrow, and was to commence the operations against the Russians in Beysaradia immediately.

Mrmelnearly Destroyed.

The town of Memel (Prussia) had been nearly destroyed by fire.

Odessa.

The ink bitants of Odessa had given a spirited proof that they would burn their city rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the Russians.

The Battle of the Alma

Nothing official has reached us of the battle of the Alma had been published. The losses of the English were 2000 killed and wounded, and of the French, as before reported, 1,400.

The Pacific.

The Collins steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 10th inst. at midnight.

[By the Morse Southern Line]

Arrival of the Osprey.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—The steamer Osprey with the passengers of the City of Philadelphia, left Halifax on the 15th inst., for the Banks of Newfoundland, a boat, bottom upward, being sighted by her yesterday morning. The Osprey, in her search, has found no trace of the wreck or Arctic's boats.

Arctic's Remains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—It has a rumoured, which has gained a good deal of credence, that on the 15th inst., on the Banks of New Foundland, a boat, bottom upward, floating quietly out of sight, and it was thought, was the Arctic's, and that it had been brought to the shore near Arctic's are doubted to have brought to the shore.

Ship Wreck.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24—The ship Hibernia was wrecked on Sat day off Indian River. The crew were saved.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—P. M.—The cotton market has been quiet and prices are tending downward. Flour comes in with a slow offer, Ohio brands at 8¾ @ 9 for Western Canal, and prices have declined 1¾ @ 2¾. Coffee is not in request at steady prices.

Yellow Fever at Charleston and Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—The Yellow Fever is still lingering, but not at epidemic.

Yellow Fever at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 24.—The Yellow Fever here is again increasing and causes much alarm in the city.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

FURTHER FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Cotton Market Quiet.

BREADSTUFFS IMPROVED.

MONEY MARKET STRINGENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25th.—The Cunard steamer Niagara from Liverpool, Wednesday, the 11th inst., has reached her dock safely by the Washington. The following is her news in brief:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Liverpool market has been quiet and prices have declined. The sales of the week are 50,000 bales, of which 6,000 have been for speculation and 2,000 for export, leaving an available stock of the trade. Higgins, however have not been prices on the decline, and prices are now 1 @ 2 cents lower than at the date of our last. Orleans Fair Orleans 6, Middling Orleans 5¾ @ 6, Fair Upands 6, and Middling Uplands 5¾ @ 5¾.

The market for breadstuffs has been rather active, and prices have improved. Wheat has advanced 1 @ 2 shillings, and Corn has been quoted 1s higher. Provisions and Produce have been moderate, and prices remain much as last week. Sugar is tending upward, and molasses is dull. The closing rate is 19s for Orleans, and 18s for Cuba.

Tobacco has sold to a fair extent, and prices have advanced 1s @ 2s. Rice is quiet, but prices have not varied. Tallow is dull, and prices have declined.

Money and Trade.

The Money market has been rather stringent, and the Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 5 per cent. Consols have been quiet, and prices have slightly receded.

General News.

BREAKTHROUGH OF SEBASTOPOL.—The latest advices from the seat of war represent the fortunes of the city continued on the southern and eastern side.

Prince Menschikoff still held his position north of the city, and was in communication with the Russian forces in the Crimea, and the Russian army, with more than a million of men.

INSURRECTIONS OF THE BANANAS.—The report that Mr. Soulé, the Minister to Madrid, had left the country in the interest of his relative, has been fully contradicted.

RUSSIAN.—The King of Prussia and staff had his will, was in close communication with Austria, in regard to the Russian question.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25th.—The Cunard Steamer Asia is arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th October.

The Loss of the Arctic Known in England

The steamer Canadian had arrived at Liverpool with the sad news of the loss of the Arctic. The news was received and confirmed in all circles.

Failure of James McHenry & Sons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25th.—The accounts by the Mails state that the failure of James McHenry & Sons reach to a million pounds sterling.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 25.—The steamboats Aerial and S. N. Pirtle have passed here to-day bound or New Orleans, the latter at 10 o'clock this morning, and the latter at 3 this afternoon.

The Aerial is from Cincinnati.

Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25.—The yellow fever is thought, here, only a few new cases occurred yesterday.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Oct. 25.—The cotton market rather quiet, and yesterday sales were confined to about 100 bales.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Oct. 25.—The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York of the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th inst.—as late as due.

[By the National Line.]

Large Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—A destructive fire is now raging on main street in this city. The large hat store of Morse, Pollard, Prainer & Smith, and the book publishing house of Morton & Griswold, near 5th street, are now in flames. The damage will be heavy, but cannot now be estimated.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—A fire broke out to-day here in Powell's Planing Mill and destroyed that establishment, with some six thousand bushels of wheat and a few hundred bars iron of flour. The insurance on the property amounted to only about $5,000.

☞ The barque Shirley, Thompson, arrived at New York on the 18th, from Monrovia, in 46 days passage. Captain T. reported that the brig Harp, of Baltimore, went ashore August 1st, on Monrovia Beach, crew saved; vessel and cargo a total loss. The first and second mates of the H. came home in the Shirley. The schr. Triton, of Baltimore, was in port when the Shirley left.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The opinion of Charles O'Connor on the over issues of Schuyler is published. He considers the Company legally responsible for the acts of its agents, under the well known circumstances of the case.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The steamer Canada sailed this morning with 84 passengers and $825,000 in specie. Among her passengers are Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, Henry Rice, and Hugh Carr and family.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 25.—The steamboats Aerial and S. N. Pirtle have passed here to-day bound or New Orleans, the latter at 10 o'clock this morning, and the latter at 3 this afternoon.

The Aerial is from Cincinnati.

Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 25.—The yellow fever is thought, here, only a few new cases occurred yesterday.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Oct. 25.—The cotton market rather quiet, and yesterday sales were confined to about 100 bales.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Oct. 25.—The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York of the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th inst.—as late as due.

[By the National Line.]

Large Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—A destructive fire is now raging on main street in this city. The large hat store of Morse, Pollard, Prainer & Smith, and the book publishing house of Morton & Griswold, near 5th street, are now in flames. The damage will be heavy, but cannot now be estimated.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—A fire broke out to-day here in Powell's Planing Mill and destroyed that establishment, with some six thousand bushels of wheat and a few hundred bars iron of flour. The insurance on the property amounted to only about $5,000.

☞ The barque Shirley, Thompson, arrived at New York on the 18th, from Monrovia, in 46 days passage. Captain T. reported that the brig Harp, of Baltimore, went ashore August 1st, on Monrovia Beach, crew saved; vessel and cargo a total loss. The first and second mates of the H. came home in the Shirley. The schr. Triton, of Baltimore, was in port when the Shirley left.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The opinion of Charles O'Connor on the over issues of Schuyler is published. He considers the Company legally responsible for the acts of its agents, under the well known circumstances of the case.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The steamer Canada sailed this morning with 84 passengers and $825,000 in specie. Among her passengers are Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, Henry Rice, and Hugh Carr and family.

☞ The Indiana delegation in Congress will stand—two Democrats and nine Opposition.—In Ohio, the entire delegation is anti-Administration, and the popular majority on the State ticket is 80,000.

☞ The steamer *Ben Franklin* and bark *Catharine Augusta*, of the mysterious expedition, supposed to be against Vera cruz, which sailed from New York lately, arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., on the 29th. The general opinion there was that these vessels were connected with an expedition under General Pena, who was rumored to be in another steamer. The *Ben Franklin* reports having fallen in on the 25th ult., with the wreck of the brig *Adelia*, of Philadelphia, abandoned, with her boat broken in, but her mast and anchors on board.

☞ The French frigate Iphigenie, now lying in New York harbor, fired a grand salute on the 17th, in honor of the reported victories of the Allies at the river Alma, and the taking of Sebastopol. The French, English, and Turkish flags were displayed at the most head, and the frigate was gaily decorated as in some great festival.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

A REVOLT AT THE PENITENTIARY.—Tuesday's Baton Rouge *Advocate* says that at ten o'clock that morning, about twenty-five convicts attempted to escape by the middle gate of the Penitentiary whilst the wood waggons were being driven into the yard. Seven of the number succeeded in getting out of the gate, two of whom were shot in the legs. The remainder of those who endeavored to rush out of the gate upon hearing the shots fired from the outside returned back, and all those who succeeded in getting out were returned in less than ten minutes from the time of their escape from the gate. The gate at which the attack was made is the one through which all the materials, lumber, cotton, &c., for the use of the prison is carried. The convicts engaged in the revolt are represented as the most dangerous men now confined in the prison; and the two who were shot are desperate men—their names are, Charles Smith, a Spaniard, and James F. Bowman, an American.

The Shreveport *South Western* has the following:

An attempt was made on Friday morning to fire a building in the rear of Mr. Zoll's saddlery store. Fortunately, the flames were easily subdued. There is a standing reward of $500 offered by the corporation for the arrest and conviction of any one attempting to set fire to a house.

We take the subjoined from the same paper:

STRANGE CASE.—A woman calling herself Violet Ludlow, was arrested a few days ago and committed to jail, on the supposition that she was a runaway slave belonging to A. M. Mobley, of Upshur county, Texas, who had offered through our columns a reward of $50 for her apprehension. On being brought before a justice of the peace she stated that she was a white woman, and claimed her liberty. She asserts that she is the daughter of Jeremiah Ludlow, of Pike county, Alabama, and was brought from that county in 1853 by George Cope, who emigrated to Texas. After arriving in Texas, she was sold by George Cope to a Doctor Terry, in Upshur county, Texas, and was soon after sold by him to a Mr. Hazen or Hagens, of the same county. Violet says she protested against each sale made of her, declaring herself a *free woman*. She names George Gilmer, Thomas Rogers, John Garret and others, residents of Pike county, Alabama, as persons who have known her from infancy as the daughter of one Jeremiah Ludlow and Rena Martin, a widow at the time of her birth, and as being a *free white woman* and her father a *free white man*. Violet is about instituting legal proceedings for her freedom.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says:

The health of the town continues to improve. But 2 deaths and 4 new cases of yellow fever are reported since our last issue up to the present time of going to press. The weather continues very favorable for health.

Massachusetts Know-Nothing State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The Know-Nothing State Convention assembled in this city to-day. Over 2,000 delegates were present, completely filling the lower hall of the Tremont Temple. It was expected that this body would be more numerously attended, but the Convention was quite stormy, and the claims of the several candidates for the office of Governor were discussed. There is reason to believe that the following ticket was finally agreed upon: For Governor, Henry J. Gardner, of Boston; for Lieutenant Governor, Simeon Brown, of Concord. Mr. Gardner is a member of the firm of Denny, Rice & Gardner, dry goods dealers in Hanover street, and was two Years President of the Common Council under Mayor Seaver. He is a young man, and has been active in the cause from the first. The Whig party. Mr Brown is editor of an agricultural journal, a good citizen, with no strong party predilections.

☞ The reported failure of Edward Oliver, Esq., of Liverpool, by the *Baltic*, excites much interest among leading shipping houses in this city, and, owing to his extensive connexions, much sympathy is expressed for him. His liabilities are estimated as high as 1,600,000 or 1,700,000 sterling, or almost $2,000,000. It is said to be the largest shipping house in the world, and has supplied the British government with about forty vessels for transports. Mr. Oliver, the present head, is a man has acquired higher as an honorable man and upright shipowner than Mr Oliver, and his friends on this side are hopeful and grieved to learn that his friends in England have come forward with such arrangements as will, in all probability, enable him to go on.

The American Arctic Expedition.

The latest intelligence from Dr KANE is nearly 8 ten months old, and the public just now begin to express some anxiety respecting his fate. The adventurers did not anticipate so protracted an absence. The subject is fully examined in an article in the *Union*, from which we extract the following passages:

The season of 1854 has been an uncommonly close one. A large number of persons who have visited North Baffin during the present year—whalers, transport ships, and steamers under the council of British government officers—that there was neither room nor chance for any vessel of lighter draught to pass over the barrier that blocked up Smith's sound.

This fact explains why our gallant adventurers have not returned, as they proposed to do. At the same time it furnishes no ground of anxiety for their immediate safety. They are *beyond* the perils of the polar approach; and their stores, carefully husbanded and reinforced by the hunt, will no doubt enable them to live and labor on till another summer. The great risk in the character of the season which is to come. Should that also be a close one they themselves need the same office of charity they sought to render to Sir John Franklin.

It is this last suggestion which we are anxious to present to the American people and to their representatives in the Senate and Assembly; and we invite our brother journalists to join with us in doing so.

The little party numbers nineteen souls, embarked in a single vessel, to which the government of the United States has contributed nothing but some half a dozen officers, with a limited share of their equipment, and the orders under which they sail. In all other respects it is a private expedition. The vessel and her garniture are entirely furnished by the gentlemen who furnished forth Dr Haven's fitting. Mr. Peabody contributed some $10,000 to its outfit; the different scientific associations of this country at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston aided the young commander in making up the rest. Yet it is strictly an American party, and whatever of honor it may achieve, or has achieved, belongs, and will belong, to the country under whose official countenance it sailed.

It may be commended, too, as a gallant party. Its members are young men; the oldest of them, the commander, not thirty-two years of age when he sailed; yet most of them tried men, both in battle and in storm. They are serving without more than the ordinary pay of their grades, some of them without any pay at all, and more than one contributing from his personal means to the cost of the expedition. They are, in a word, crusaders in a cause of rescue, without the possible imputation to a single one of them of any other than an ennobling motive. They have thrown themselves out, as a forlorn hope, to redeem the pledges which were given years ago by the national executive; and the question is now to be asked whether they shall be left without support, and the flag they carry be abandoned to its fate.

The only real subject for discussion is the means of rescuing them. This is simple enough. The season for navigation is at all practicable to traverse Melville bay, or even the more southern part of the Greenland coast, extends from the beginning of July to the middle of August. During this period, and under favoring circumstances, a vessel like the Advance, impelled by sails, might pass from the mouth of Smith's sound to the United States in some six weeks. In perhaps half that time, or a little over, a properly-prepared steamer could pass from the United States to the southern edge of the barrier that now shuts in our little party. If the ice of North Baffin should then be found relaxed, a few days more would be sufficient for an exploration by such a steamer, reaching very far to the north, and for the almost certain reunion of the two parties. If, on the contrary, the ice should be found unbroken at the mouth of Smith's sound, an exploration by sledge parties, such as have been resorted to so successfully in Wellington channel would be the indispensable and only means of effecting a rescue.

There will not be the same difficulty in following the track of Dr. Kane's party, that has embarrassed the seekers for Sir John Franklin. Warned by the unfortunate example of the English navigator, Dr Kane arranged with his friends before setting out a full system of signal marks by which his course would be indicated; for, though he looked to be gone but one winter, he was too familiar with the capricious chances of arctic voyaging not to apprehend the possibility of his being detained, and he therefore left behind him in this country full instructions for those who might be pleased to follow him.

The cost of such a rescue expedition would not be large. A strongly built steamer, of moderate tonnage, such as could be chartered and fitted out in a few weeks, provisioned for four months, officered and manned by volunteers from the navy or merchant service—and perhaps, if the steamer employed were a very small one, a transport schooner to carry out stores—would make up the entire equipment and outfit.

There would be no difficulty in finding the men for such a party. Those who have read Kane's narrative of the first Grinnell expedition must have been struck with the kind and manly feeling which all the officers of the Advance had for those dear to each other. There is not one of them, we are sure, who would not gladly undertake the search for his lost comrade. All that is needed is the prompt and effective action of Congress in favor of the project.

Destructive Fire in Louisville—Death of an old Citizen.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

A fire originated last night in the extensive bookstore of H. C. Morton, on Main street, near Fifth street. The flames communicated to the tinware store of McDermott, Clifford & Co., and the store of Cassidy & Hopkins—the latter of which was but slightly damaged. McDermott, Clifford & Co. saved a small portion of their stock, but the entire contents of Mr. Morton's establishment were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $45,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Major J. L. Martin, the oldest and wealthiest citizen of Louisville, died yesterday.

The Kentucky Trust Bank and Commercial Bank suspended to-day.

☞ A despatch from Cincinnati of the 18th says:

The Kentucky Trust Bank and the Ohio savings Bank have both failed, and there has consequently been a panic among the Third street this afternoon. A run has also commenced on one or two of the private banks, which will be removed to-morrow.

MOBILE ITEMS.

We take the following from the Mobile journals of Tuesday:

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night between 10 and 11 o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a shanty on Monroe street, adjoining on the south of the Old Grave Yard, and occupied by a person known as the Big Wonder. No damage of any consequence was done.

ANOTHER.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock the bell rang a second alarm, which was occasioned by the burning of a wooden house in the rear of the dwelling on the corner of Conti and Warren streets occupied by Mr. Jennings Marrast, and owned by the estate of Chizzoula. The adjoining buildings were much damaged, but through the exertions of our indefatigable fire department the flames were confined to the shed where they originated. The furniture of Mr. Marrast was saved without material injury. We are unable to learn of any insurance on the building.

WRECKED.—The schooner Shepherdess, Capt. Reed, bound to New Orleans from this port, fell in with the wreck of the schooner *Julian* from Mobile for New Orleans, laden with grain near Grant's Pass on Friday, the 20th. Capt. Reed saw his crew righted the vessel, stopped the leak, and after transferring the cargo to the Shepherdess, the latter proceeded on her voyage. Her cargo consisted of 730 sacks of Oats, 600 sacks of Corn, 14 kegs of Powder, 4 casks of Vinegar and 2 casks of Oil Cake, all of which was saved partly damaged.

OUR RELATION WITH SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce sends the following interesting paragraph, translated from the Paris Siecle of the last inst. The Siecle was the channel of the publications of Mr. Soulé, Jr., respecting the deals at Madrid:

Notwithstanding the presence, simultaneous in Paris, of five or six Ministers of the United States; they are Mr. Dudley Mann, Under Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Washington; P. Soulé, Minister at Madrid; Cass, Minister at Rome; Daniels, Minister at Turin; O'Sullivan, Minister at Lisbon; and A Belmont, Minister at the Hague—without counting the members of the legation of Paris. Added to these diplomats, Mr. Buchanan, the Minister in London, is expected, with his Secretary, Mr. Sickles, whom the Spanish Government has refused to receive. We are assured that several of these personages are soon going to Baale, to hold an important conference, and that they are there to deliberate on American policy in general, and especially in the affairs of Spain. Does not this meeting afford the key to the cause of the departure from Madrid of Mr. Soulé, which has so mystified the Spanish press?

We apprehend, says the Baltimore *American*, that the American Ministers in Europe are about to commit a very foolish transaction, and one that will bring them neither honor nor profit to our country. The events of our affairs with foreign nations requires this Congress of Diplomats we are not told, but that it is certainly at variance with all former precedent as well as with the understanding that our Ministers act upon instructions from Washington and not upon any agreement among themselves, there can be no manner of doubt. We hope the excitement of the public mind will prevent our still disbelieve. He is certainly too old and too experienced a statesman to be caught by the silly stage effects which Soule, Sickles and company delight in producing.

The Natchitoches *Chronicle* speaks as follows of the crops in this Parish:

A very accurate estimate can be now formed of the crop of this Parish. Notwithstanding many adverse circumstances attended the cotton season, the cotton crop would have been a tolerably fair one, but for the heavy rains and destructive storms of last month. These have reduced it considerably. We know, what is considered, even an average crop.

The corn crop is generally pretty good.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named James Walker, living in the south-western part of the city, committed suicide by leaping into the Lake Pontchartrain, near Milneburg bridge, and drowning himself. Walker was sitting near the river in company with his brother-in-law, when he suddenly rose up, threw his hat and handing it to the latter, said, "Good bye, I am off," and jumped into the river. The body was soon after recovered, but life was extinct. The deceased was a native of Ireland, engaged in the clothing business, in Market street near Twelfth. He was subsequently in the Florida war, where he served as a soldier. The cause of the rash act which horrified him out of the world is attributed to domestic trouble.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY CASE.—McGlone and M'Laughlin, charged with having robbed Mr. Bell of his watch, on the night of the 14th inst., were yesterday examined by Recorder Brandon, and McGlone was sent to the criminal court for trial. They were committed in default of $1000 each, which the robber made off. The prosecutor is of the case, as stated by the examination seems to be time. On the evening of the 21st inst. B. H. Bell was in company with a friend, the robbery was committed, and somewhat after midnight at the time at the Bell's and his friend in the Bell's house, which was opened on a knock by the employes and went to the North Star coffee-house, on the Levee, for Bell's friend. He took out his watch to show it to which was a rolled gold in the presence of several persons which he observed, at the corner of Gravier and Magazine, he was approached, McLaughlin and McGlone, who immediately commence a conversation in a low tone, in a Gaelic dialect, addressed to him. After having a hold begun to run, he returned to the wharf and found the watch gone. The watch was valued at $100 and had hardly thrown himself down before he was approached by a man whom he recognized as one of the parties who had accosted him, (he knew himself by his name McGlone,) who demanded of him his money or his life. He then commenced a struggle with the robber, rolling down a large bowlder, which he brandished with horrid imprecations. Mr. Bermudez came to his assistance, and the latter fled, carrying off the watch, which the robber made off. The latter was arrested in one minute, and a sum of money was found in the possession of McGlone, corresponding in amount with that which had been taken, though the prosecutor could not positively swear whether it was that which was taken from him or not as he did not recollect the bank-bills in which the notes were made. The watch was found, and was fully identified by Mr. Bermudez, McGlone was fully identified by Mr. Bermudez as the man who had robbed him, and abundant other testimony went to show that he was left only about the gentlemen's back pocket. As the offence is not a bailable one, the prisoner was ordered to be committed to the criminal court for trial. This is one of the most flagrant cases of highway robbery which has occurred in this city for a long period.

ATTEMPT AT SHOOTING.—An attempt was made, by a man named Wm Kearney, to shoot Mr. James Martin, in the Lake View Hotel, night. Mr. Martin succeeded, however, in wresting the pistol from Kearney's hand before he could accomplish his design. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Kearney.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Patrick Carty has been arrested in the 1st District, charged with having committed a breach of trust, in what, however, has not yet transpired.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Two boys, aged 14 and 15, named James Conner and Patrick Murphy, were arrested on the Levee yesterday, charged with having stolen three sacks of cotton, valued at $6, from a merchant vessel on the Levee. They were taken by Recorder Bloomfield, and the proof being clear against them, they were sent to the House of Refuge.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—James Colling, Jas. Mary Cottingham and Wm. Brennan, were arrested yesterday, charged with having received stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen by two boys named James Conner and Patrick Murphy, knowing that the same was stolen property. Each of the parties was required to give $250 bail for his appearance to be examined on the charge.

SECOND DISTRICT.

COMMITTED.—Hugh Alexander, mate of the bark Lucy, who stabbed the cook of that vessel some time since, was yesterday duly committed to appear for trial. Bail in the sum of $1000 was required to be given in the recognizance of Peter Donnelly, of Tchoupitoulas street.

ROBBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.—Joshua Fish, of the firm of Fish, Dyer and Bonney, commission merchants, named Eliza Clousey, Rose McCallum and Mary Brown, were arrested on a charge of robbing him, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, with having robbed him on Tuesday night of $40, and a watch valued at $100. The parties were interrogated, and while in this condition the money was taken from him. The women were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 each, to appear and be examined on the charge.

BELLIGERENT FEMALES.—Mary Reedy, who resides in Orleans street, near Rampart, and Mrs. Kinney with having in the forenoon come to her house, and insulted, abused, threatened and struck her with a club. The parties are of good quality of the state, for which the suit Mrs. Kinney was arrested and committed to give $300 bail to keep a future day come before the Recorder, and be examined on the charge.

Johanna Kronberg, who keeps a stand in the Tremé Market, charges likewise one Mrs. Francis with having come to her place of employment, and after holding most scurrilous language to her, assaulted her, struck her, and kicked her with feet and feet in a very violent manner, for which this complaint was arrested and held to bail in the same amount as the above.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Leon Bussey, who keeps a pork-store above the Lake View Hotel, Carrollton, charges his clerk, C. Prevel, with having appropriated to his own use five collars which he had collected, on the account of Mr. Bussey, from S. B. Tridevy. It seems the account amounted to $14 20, which Mr. Prevel collected, and he must have used the bank of $9 80, and stated to his employer that this was all he had collected. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the party.

FIRES.—Edward Welsh and Dan. Parton were fined three dollars each, for disturbing the peace by fighting on the Levee yesterday afternoon.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—James Forrest, an old vagrant, was arrested on Tuesday, in Elysian Fields street, by the 2d District police, he being considered dangerous and suspicious character, and was yesterday sent to the workhouse for ninety days, to learn sober and industrious habits.

Another incorrigible vagabond and drunkard, named James Anderson, was found on Mandeville street, last on Tuesday night, drunk and disturbing the peace, by singing obscene songs at the top of his voice. He was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

FIRES.—The owners of C. aches Hoz. 247 and 67, and of Cab No. 33, were fined $10 each, for leaving their horses and carriages in the street, without drivers, in contravention of the city ordinance.

ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.—Miss Louisa Wagner yesterday made affidavit, that a German named H. Gerhardt, had assaulted her, called her a female, men street, on Tuesday night, and without any cause or provocation, struck her in the face with his fist, seriously injuring her, and was guilty of another his assault, when the police came upon him and arrested him. The prisoner was brought before Recorder Bloomfield, and the proof being clear against them, they were sent to the House of Refuge.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY