THE DAILY BEE,
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[illegible] subscribers must [illegible] week's issue [illegible] before they can be [illegible] to discontinued.

The New Orleans Bee.

[illegible] Poetry, [illegible]
One Dollar for every THIRTY lines of Poetry each insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every FIFTEEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent of one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1855. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8016.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1855.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 12½ cents.

The NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Mobile.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Among the recent war flurry in England, a common subject of remark was the feebleness of our national defences. Even those accomplished and far sighted individuals who had envisioned the modern war that in the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain, we could be enabled to inflict upon the latter an amount of injury greater than she might suffer, were not insensible to the weakness of our entire seaboard, and appreciated among the losses we should be liable to incur, the destruction or occupation by a British army of most of our Atlantic cities, and the absolute annihilation of our gallant Navy. That these disasters might be in no case of war none can doubt; but a moment contrast our means of aggression or defence with those possessed by the minor powers of Europe. Some of our vessels of war compose our boasted navy, hardly equal to the squadron which sails in the Baltic, or navigates the Black Sea. Our Navy is not one-tenth as powerful as that of England, not one-fifth that of France, and scarcely as large as that of Denmark. It is utterly inadequate to the protection of our coast, and absolutely worthless for purposes of offense. We have been living upon the fancied security of our isolated position, securated as we are from the world's commotion by an intervening hemisphere, by an intervening ocean, a thousand leagues of Ocean. Events in Europe are daily heralding forth international questions are arising that may one day or another bring about a collision. Statesmen and military observers profess to regard the war of the Western powers as fraught with dangers nearer to the United States; and we remain in a state of criminal inertia, with a reckoning confidence in our security, and an invincible belief that we never can be involved in war. Thus a match for all assailants, we plume ourselves upon the belief that we could conquer or hold at bay all the world. But **certainly be a** [illegible] commerce, **bombarded** the destruction of property, and the [illegible] our seaboard fortifications—the [illegible] of our millions, and which [illegible] would alone repair! Look at our impregnable sea-ever. She [illegible] the conquerors who have [illegible] St. George and the tri[illegible] on the ramparts of Schasbo[illegible] herself within her [illegible] conclude that the integrity [illegible] Sevastopol. But have not her [illegible] incalculable? Have [illegible] efforts of half a [illegible] treasures lavished on her [illegible] fabled places been wrested [illegible] this war, terminate [illegible] she been her crippled and [illegible] cannot be conquered [illegible] United States.

[illegible] items have been elected by the [illegible] a late number of the *Merchant's Corner and Enquirer* on the subject of defences, in which we find [illegible] which we have frequently [illegible] readers. The suggestions contained in the [illegible] passages from the [illegible] approval, and we [illegible] them in extenso.

[illegible] Monday; and its first [illegible] through the necessary appropriation, [illegible] every fortification [illegible] to garrison them with [illegible] of what is required in [illegible] it wise to indicate [illegible] what it may, the remedy [illegible] is applied.

[illegible] Marine. Our shameful [illegible] in respect is as well known [illegible] as it is to ourselves. In the days of steam originated, the [illegible] belongs, are limited to the great nations of [illegible] equipment for the National [illegible] service is absolutely degrading [illegible] but most fortunately, if [illegible] become to do ourselves justice [illegible] this year would place our [illegible] in a respectable footing, and [illegible] upon our sea-board [illegible] to accomplish the purpose which [illegible] are invited. And if this [illegible] accomplished in the next year, we [illegible] a guarantee for the continuance of [illegible] which these two years [illegible] of *economy*, irrespective of the [illegible] of National respectability and [illegible] and the great raison of his [illegible] the necessary expenditure, be it [illegible] to achieve this great purpose, [illegible] is imperative.

[illegible] the mode of repairing our error will [illegible] easier, there can be no doubt [illegible] opinion. First, our fortifications [illegible] and without a day's unnecessary [illegible] completed. Works which demand expenditure of a quarter of a [illegible] but put off appropriations [illegible] thousand dollars per annum, as [illegible] than, as to our Steam Marine—[illegible] which will in a few years [illegible] that under which we are now [illegible] then take every steamer [illegible] purposes, buy out of the [illegible] and convert them into war [illegible] They were built for this [illegible] common superintendents [illegible] reason to believe that their [illegible] to get rid of them [illegible] they might build smaller and [illegible] adapted to the trade. [illegible] in this measure, call into [illegible] hundreds of steamers by contracts for [illegible] are in absolute wrong [illegible] under one as the *Collins* steamers [illegible] recovery the same conditions as [illegible] granted to that, as yet, unrivaled [illegible] of the world, and provided [illegible] over the whole world, in the [illegible] Ocean Steamers; and we [illegible] Time. Then give us [illegible] California to China, and another [illegible] Africa. By these means we [illegible] within six months, the keels [illegible] steamers of the first class; [illegible] half of these need cost [illegible] the annual compensation [illegible] Look to the Black Sea, and [illegible] what the Russians and the war [illegible] England have accomplished for [illegible] doubts upon the propriety of the [illegible] adopted in this regard. [illegible] But the policy requires no [illegible] to be widely extended, and [illegible] at least half as much war [illegible] placed in the stocks by the [illegible] and others be fitted up for naval [illegible] new lines of steamers to [illegible] and Africa, be called into [illegible] fortifications be looked to, [illegible] be completed and garnished [illegible] we shall, at the expiration [illegible] find ourselves in a state of [illegible] aggression, come whence [illegible] may, to resist, to repel, [illegible] and the peace of the [illegible] maintained at the cost of one [illegible] six months of war [illegible] to expend. Let Congress [illegible]

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NEW BOOKS.—Our acknowledgments are due the publishers, through J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

Lily Hudson, or passages in the life of an orphan. This is said to be the autobiography of Alice Grey, whose charming contributions to magazine literature have rendered her well and widely known. It is a simple story, narrated with mingled grace and pathos. H. Long, publisher.

The Shepherd Era in Modern History, by T. M. Pott.—The object of this volume is to exhibit the defections of religious faith that marked the 16th century, and to trace it to its legitimate causes. It is an essay of marked power and eloquence, and cannot but interest the thoughtful enquirer. Charles Scribner, publisher.

Lectures on English History and Tragic Poetry, by Henry Reed.—These are admirable disquisitions replete with delicate taste, ripe judgment, and fine discrimination. They are worthy memoriales of departed excellence.—Parry & McMillan, publishers.

Rose Clark, by Fanny Fern.—The bare announcement of a story by Fanny Fern will suffice to attract hosts of purchasers. This production is infinitely better than Ruth Hall,—written in a purer and more genial spirit, and full of the flashes of genius. Mason Brothers, publishers.

The Edinburgh Review for October.—A capital number, rich in historical lore, political controversy, and literary disquisition.

ALLITERON, a family story, by the author of John Drayton. We are indebted to A. & E. EXERIE, No. 7 Exchange Place, for a copy of this interesting and well-told tale.

We perceive that CHARLES W. BOYCE, one of the defeated candidates for the Legislature in the parish of Rapides, notifies J. R. ANDREWS, the representative elect, that he contests his seat on the ground of the latter having received the votes of some 49 persons, who are said to be free negroes and mulattoes. ANDREWS is a Democrat, and BOYCE, an American. Of the truth of the charge we know nothing.

THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK.—This is one of the very few journals published in the North, which have the manliness to stand by the South, and defend her from the assaults of fanaticism. The paper is a sterling National Democratic sheet, and is edited with marked ability. MRS. LYDIA FOSTER, a lady of high intellectual attainments, is the agent for the *Day Book*, which she has often enriched with contributions from her pen, and particularly with letters descriptive of Southern customs, character and institutions. MRS. FOSTER is now in this city for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the *Day Book*. We take great pleasure in recommending her to our citizens, and trust she will secure a liberal amount of patronage.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Yazoo *Democrat* chronicles one of the most atrocious and diabolical murders ever perpetrated in a civilized community. The act was committed on Tuesday night, the 20th inst. Young C. Howard, residing near Benton, in this county, on the evening of the night alluded to, forbidding his wife out of his house, with the view of keeping her out all night in the cold. During the night, when she supposed her inhuman husband was asleep, she crept softly into the house, and laid herself down on a shoep-skin before the fire. Howard was awake, however, and saw her enter; and after she had laid quietly down, he arose, and taking in his hand a heavy maul, deliberately beat her brains out. Howard was apprehended next day, and lodged in jail at that place.

THE "HARD-SHELLS".—The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says that the organ of the Hard-Shell Democrats in that city indignantly denies that any members of that section of the party were present at the recent meeting for the purpose of reuniting the Democracy, and declares that the Hards are not now in the least degree anxious to unite with the Softs, "except upon the terms of the latter abandoning their irregular Freesoil organization, formally reading the Van Burens out of their ranks and coming back repentant to the fold."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Freesoil wing of the American party in Massachusetts having separated from the main body, and run a distinct ticket at the late election, Gov. Gardiner has commenced removing the Freesoilers, or Republicans, from the State offices to which they were appointed by him as Americans. This has the march because our two organizations is widening, and it is evident, says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, that the American party feels itself strong enough to stand alone without the aid of fusion. Although, in such a case, it may lose more of its anti-slavery members, yet it will, in the end, probably, swallow up the conservative remnant of the old Whig party, so that, in the Presidential election, the popular division will be between the American, Republican and Democratic parties.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN ARCOTES, GA.—The Augusta *Commercial*, of the 27th ult., gives an account of a singular circumstance which led to the arrest of an accomplished burglar, who had been operating in that city. On the Sunday previous the sexton of St. Paul's Church noticed that a slab on one of the tombs in the graveyard had been displaced. On examination he discovered that there were secreted in the tomb a quantity of pocket cutlery, guns, pistols, &c. He gave information, a police watch was set, and about ten o'clock at night a man was captured while in the act of removing the slab. He proved to be Henry Knight *alias* Charles Reeves, who had recently taken board at the Planter's Hotel. On his person were found burglars tools, and a further supply was obtained from his trunk. The goods were identified as those stolen from the store of Bates & Brown on the previous night, and the presumed burglar was fully committed. He is a handsome young fellow, of genteel appearance and address.

A fire broke out in East Haddam, Conn., on the 5th ult., occasioned by the bursting of a compressed lamp. The large brick block occupied by Julius B. Ackley, as a dry goods and grocery store, and a large dwelling house adjoining, were destroyed. East Haddam Hotel was on fire several times. Loss estimated at $10,000. The insurance amount not ascertained. Mr. D. B. Warner was the principal owner.

A despatch from New York, of the 1st inst., says: A collision has occurred between the Irish and American military companies, at Ashland, Penn. The Irish fired, and the Americans charged bayonets. Several were wounded or dead.

MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED.—For some time past a fellow calling himself Wm. H. Simms, has been under the especial eye of Deputy Marshal Scollick, on suspicion of being concerned in a slave stealing case. In the early part of last week Mr. Scollick got hold of a clue which led him to believe that Simms had also been concerned in a mail robbery at Cahaba, on Wednesday night last. Mr. S., believing that he had evidence enough to warrant him in so doing, arrested him at the theatre. The result showed that Mr. S. was right. On the way to the guard-house he was observed to take some letters and other articles from his pocket, and attempt to drop them in the street. Mr. Scollick observing this, searched him and found several half bank bills, and also letters directed to sundry parties in different parts of the country. The next morning after his arrest Simms acknowledged to have been interested in several mail robberies at Cahaba, Alabama. He will be arraigned this morning before the post office door key, of which he took an impression in the sand, and therefrom obtained a duplicate. This secured an entrance into the post office at his pleasure.

Simms was on Thursday brought before the United States Commissioner, R. K. Owen, Esq., and after examination was sent to jail to await his trial at the next session of the United States District Court, for the crime of mail robbery.—*Mobile Tribune.*

JENNY LIND.—In the papers brought by the *Canada* we read:

Madame Jenny Lind has just arrived in Paris, accompanied by her husband. She comes from Geneva, where she appeared in a concert given for the benefit of Rossi, the violinist, and in another for the poor. She intends to remain in Paris for a fortnight, and then proceed to London.

THE BOY IN KANSAS.—The following despatches, which we find in the Natchez Courier, embrace some additional information in regard to the disturbances in Kansas:

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 29.—[illegible] The Abolitionists have been driven out from the Sheriff, and refuse to [illegible] concerned, unless it be to the Sheriff or United States [illegible] sustained by Gen. Lane.

There are at Lawrence several others of the same stamp, who are continually making speeches and writing letters [illegible]

The military are now ready to obey the Governor's call. The Governor's party, numbering from two to [illegible] hundred, left at Franklin, a few miles distant, yesterday for Lawrence.

It is reported and reach us that there are 1,500 men organized in Lawrence, armed with Sharpe's rifles, and entrenching themselves as fast as possible.

The Governor has called on the President for assistance from Fort Riley and Leavenworth, and has sent to Gen. Lane, at Lawrence, to disband his forces.

Gen. Lane has a large force, and is in the city of Lawrence. Then give us [illegible] Africa. By these means we [illegible] within six months, the keels [illegible] steamers of the first class; [illegible] half of these need cost [illegible] the annual compensation [illegible] Look to the Black Sea, and [illegible] what the Russians and the war [illegible] England have accomplished for [illegible] doubts upon the propriety of the [illegible] adopted in this regard. [illegible] But the policy requires no [illegible] to be widely extended, and [illegible] at least half as much war [illegible] placed in the stocks by the [illegible] and others be fitted up for naval [illegible] new lines of steamers to [illegible] and Africa, be called into [illegible] fortifications be looked to, [illegible] be completed and garnished [illegible] we shall, at the expiration [illegible] find ourselves in a state of [illegible] aggression, come whence [illegible] may, to resist, to repel, [illegible] and the peace of the [illegible] maintained at the cost of one [illegible] six months of war [illegible] to expend. Let Congress [illegible]

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Correspondence of the Bee.

BAYOU BŒUF, Dec. 6th, 1855.

EDITOR BEE:—As your correspondent, I feel bound to let you hear from me frequently, yet in hunting about for an item of news wherewith to regale you to-day, I can find nothing worthy of note, and so I will write of a subject that should be brought often to the notice of the Orleanais—I mean the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. Here we are up to our armpits in water in the Bœuf swamp working away, and rapidly pushing on the road to get the connection with the Bœuf complete by February, if possible, which will make seventy-two miles of railroad West from New Orleans, terminating on a water course which is navigable the year through seventy-five miles still farther Westward. We have here about two miles and a half of work that must be accomplished in some way, by either trestill, or piling, the last of the many formidable obstacles that have been overcome in prosecuting this truly great work, from the banks of the Mississippi, at Algiers, to the deep tributaries of the Atchafalaya, and opening the entire Attakapas and Opelousas countries with but a few hours travel to New Orleans. The completion of the track to Tigerville, sixty six miles from your city, roused the dormant interest that had flagged in its behalf, and the people of St. Mary's parish, and still farther West, look with anxious eyes to behold the iron horse tossing his hot breadth to the breezes of the bay. Gradually and perseveringly has it crept along over the sloughs of St. Charles through the dense forests of Jefferson, and across the deep bayous and trembling prairies of Lafourche, and cleaving the swamps of Terrebonne, until now it is seen, felt and admitted to be a grand triumph and a complete success. Country croakers are silenced, the lukewarm and indifferent are ashamed, the timid and fearful are assured, while the friends of this great enterprise may well shout for its triumphs. There are but few employees, even on the road, who do not feel and speak of it as if they were all deeply interested in its prosperity and welfare.

Nor ought praise to be stinted where so much is due to personal energy and perseverance. That veteran in the service of the road, Capt. A. B. Seger, Vice-President of the Company, is deserving of special merit for his constant and unflagging zeal in the work. Seconded by the energy and skill of Mr. Bailey and the young and talented aide in the engineering department, it would be impossibilities only that could stop them. The business of the road is now heavy, requiring the constant use of all the rolling stock upon it, and the people of St. Mary's parish are so anxious that the road should be completed to the Bay, that they say they had rather finish the new road from Tigerville between the Bœuf and the Bay, than to see it left for another year—the Company desiring to finish the line between Newtown and Washington first. This policy of the Company is debatable, but the present Directory is composed of men of too high sentiment to admit of a supposition that, in adopting it, they are influenced by other than the best of motives. The great commercial interests of New Orleans would doubtless be better served by the immediate completion of the line to the Bay, the more especially as more than half the grading on that short section is already completed, in the Attakapas and St. Landry need some outlet besides the upper Teche for their products at once, and they are large subscribers to the stock, so that in adopting either line of policy now, the Directory can but serve one of these great interests. Almost the entire saccharine crops of Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary's and St. Martins, amounting to an aggregate of one hundred and twenty thousand hogsheads and two hundred thousand barrels, will pay tribute to this road this year, from which you can judge of the revenue the Company will derive from that source alone, to which we must add a large back freight and the passenger travel, which, of itself, is large and daily increasing. The road now has the U. S. Mail contract, besides a daily express train extending to Franklin. Who can longer doubt the complete success of this great Central Railroad? Who will now say that Louisiana has no great public work worthy of her singularly fortunate commercial position? Where is the Louisianian who will not wish it a God speed? New York has touched with her magic wand the great Northwest, and made even Texas and Florida tributary to her. Will not New Orleans now rouse up and push forward this great work, which is destined to stay her tottering steps in the race to commercial greatness and permanent prosperity? The swamps, forests, trembling plains and bayous are conquered and overcome; the remaining distance is over beautiful prairies, having but slight obstacles to prevent its rapid progress. I venture to predict that the forthcoming annual report of the Directory will exhibit a condition of affairs as flattering as any road in the Union, and x future as promising as could be wished by the most sanguine of its friends. President Hewes and his colaborers in the services of the Company deserve the highest praise that can be awarded to men—the mead of "Well done good and faithful servants." Yours, INDEX.

Private Correspondence of Henry Clay.

We gather from Calvin Colton's compilation of the private correspondence of the late Henry Clay some extracts of interest. In writing from Washington, Dec. 28, 1849, to his wife, Mr. Clay says:

"I am still staying in the National Hotel, where I have a good parlor and bed-room, for which, and my board, I pay thirty dollars per week. The British Minister occupies rooms near mine, and I yesterday dined with him. He has his wife with him, a niece of the Duke of Wellington, a plain but sensible person.

"I have dined with the President, but declined to dine with Clayton and Beverly Johnson, on account of a bad cold. These people are all civil to me, but nothing more. From every body, of both parties, I receive friendly attentions and kind consideration.

"My love to John."

To his son Thomas he writes from Philadelphia, under date of August 6th, 1850:

"My relations with Mr. Fillmore are perfectly friendly and cordial. In the appointment of Mr. Crittenden I acquiesced. Mr. F. asked me how we stood? I told him that the same degree of intimacy between us which once existed no longer prevailed, but that we were on terms of civility. I added that it be thought of introducing him into the Cabinet I hoped that he would give due consideration of my relations to him would form any obstacle."

On the 14th of June, 1851, in a letter to Daniel Ullman, he thus declined being considered a candidate for the Presidency:

"You will recollect that the last time but one that I was in the city of New York I had the pleasure of dining with you and a number of other friends at the house of our friend M. Hoe. I was then a fixed, full and confidential conversation on the connection of my name with the next presidency; that I then declared that I did not wish ever again to be brought forward as a candidate. From that declaration I have never since deviated in thought, word or deed. I have said or done nothing inconsistent with it; nothing which implied any desire on my part to have my name presented as a presidential candidate. On a review and re-consideration of the whole matter I adhere to that declaration. Considering my age, the delicate state of my health, the frequency and the unsuccessful presentation of my name on former occasions, I feel an unconquerable repugnance to such a use of it again. I cannot, therefore, consent to it. * * * * *

"No candidate, I hope and believe, can be elected who is not in favor of the Union, and in favor of the compromise of the last Congress (including the fugitive slave bill,) as necessary means to sustain it. Of the candidates spoken of on the Democratic side, I confess I should prefer General Cass. He is, I think, more to be relied on than any of his competitors. During the trials of the long session of the last Congress he bore himself firmly, consistently, and patriotically. He has quite as much firmness, and, I think, much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. Buchanan."

In another letter to the same gentleman he expressed his preference for Fillmore (then the acting President,) as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and added:

"The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors who have both rendered great services to their country—the one in the field, the other in the Cabinet. They might properly aspirate the Government as well as Mr. Fillmore, but, for all, when, tested by them has not proved, he has been tried in the crucible and not found wanting, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better remain as from making any change without a necessity for it, the substance of which I do not perceive."

MURDER IN BARBOUR COUNTY.—A letter from Glenville, dated 29th ult., to the editor of the Columbus *Sun*, says:

A murder of the most revolting character took place about five miles below here, yesterday. A negro man took one of his white children of his wife; he commanded beside three girls and a little girl about ten years old, a daughter of his wife's by a previous marriage, and ordered them to get in a wagon, and he drove off with them in the woods, and there cut the throat of the little girl, and left her dead. The other three girls escaped, and ran to a house and told what had happened. The man ran after the girls, but they got away from him. The people are all trying to run him down, but he is yet at large.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—The river is falling, with six feet in the channel.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Flour is a little lower, with sales to-day at $6 6¼ for State, and $6 6¾ for Southern Corn. The market is dull with a downward tendency. Sales to-day at $1 96. Lard is higher, and sold to-day at 13½c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Flour is dull, with sales at $7 00. Corn 61c. Whisky 31½ to 31½c.

[By the Southern Line.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th.—There was nothing done in the Senate to-day. In the House, six ballots were taken for Speaker, but there was no election, and will probably be none this week. Some of the members are writing home for instructions from their constituents. The President's message will be printed as soon as the House organizes, and not read until the next day, in which case copies will be mailed a few hours in advance of the reading, to New York, St. Louis, &c.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

Three magazines, belonging to the French artillery, and situated near bikermann, exploded, killing seventy men and wounding ninety, including two officers. An immense quantity of ammunition was destroyed by this accident.

MENSCHIKOFF DISMISSED.

The Czar has dismissed Menschikoff from the staff.

Muravieff has become insane in consequence of his defeat before Kars.

FIRE IN PARIS.

A great fire has occurred in Paris, by which a large amount of government stores were destroyed, including 20,000 quintals of corn, and a large amount of hay and biscuit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Weller gave notice that he would introduce a bill seting right of way for a Railway Telegraph to the Pacific.

Six ballots were had in the House for Speaker, and after the second, Campbell withdrew. The last ballot stood: Richardson 73, Banks 69, Fuller 26, Pennington 17. There is no prospect of an election, unless the Northern and Southern Americans unite.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cotton has declined 3c, and the tendency is still downward. Sales to-day 1500 bales. Orleans Middling 9½. Uplands Middling 9, Fair 9½. Souther red Wheat $3 10.

Terrible Conflagration.

TWO MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS BURNT.

Wheat-Boat *Mary Hand* Destroyed.

TEN TO TWELVE LIVES LOST.

Loss Estimated at $250,000.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock last night, citizens were startled by the alarm of fire, which proceeded from the packet *George Collier*, at the lower packet landing. We learn that the wheat-boat *Mary Hand*, before her lines was fairly made fast, a fire was discovered by the mate, issuing from a small closet immediately under the steps that came down forward, which opened with such rapidity that, in five minutes, the whole of that large boat was enveloped in almost an entire sheet of flames.

Capt. Burdett, who was in command, left the roof, and went below to the cabin and found the wife of his mate frying her husband's the ladies' cabin to save the ladies, all of whom were asleep, and tried to get them out forward, but the flames and smoke drove them back, leaving them to shift for themselves but by a small flight of steps near the water closet, at the rear of the boat. By almost superhuman efforts he succeeded in saving all of them, and getting them off on the wharf-boat. The mate, passengers, and a portion of the deck hands had to save themselves by jumping off—some into the river, and others to the lower deck of the wharf-boat.

The *Geo. Collier* had landed on the inside of the magnificent packet *May Flower*, her bow extending almost midship of the latter. All that stander was enveloped in flames. The flames also extended to the bow and cabin of the fine wharf-boat *Mary Hand*, and in less than ten minutes from the first outbreak of the flames, the three boats were one mass of fire, the flames towering high above the tall chimneys of either boat. The most mournful part of the disaster is the fact that some ten or twelve human lives are supposed to be lost—some of them by being burned and others by drowning and jumping into the river. The *Geo. Collier* had some forty cabin passengers, most of whom were asleep in their rooms, and in the hurry and confusion of the moment, hardly knew what they were about. Several of those who were saved are considerably injured by jumping off the boat. Many of the saved were taken in their night clothes to the Gayoso, where they were kindly provided for by the gentlemanly proprietors.

All the officers of the *Geo. Collier* were saved, but neither passengers or officers saved any of their baggage, or even what little they had on. Mr. Lackland, the first clerk, went to the safe when the alarm was first given, and took with him the money and valuable papers, but lost a bag of gold and the letters while endeavoring to save the ladies. The books and papers of both the *Collier* and *May Flower* were lost, and but few of the officers on the latter boat saved anything, except what they had on.

A mild but excitation and intense excitement last night, we were unable to get a list of those who were lost, or the name of any of them. Some five or six passengers and two or three cabin boys of the *Collier* are known to be lost, and the assistant barkeeper and chambermaid of the *May Flower* were missing. As the register of the *George Collier* was lost, it will be hard to determine how many lost their lives. No one from Memphis perished, we are glad to learn.

The entire loss is estimated at not less than $250,000. The *Collier* was valued at $35,000, and insured for $15,000. The *May Flower* cost fully $100,000, and was insured for about $50,000. Wharf-boat *Mary Hand* was valued at $15,000, and insured. The Messrs. Algee & Co. had a stock of goods amounting to some $20,000, and had insurance for only $3,000. The larger portion of the insurance will fall upon offices at St. Louis, New Orleans, and elsewhere, yet it is quite probable that the offices here will suffer materially on the cargo of cotton.

The *George Collier* had just landed from New Orleans, and had some four hundred bales of freight, mostly consigned to this place and Nashville, on board, not a pound of which was saved. The *May Flower* had some 1,000 packs corn on board, which she had taken in at Brazil, Indiana, above here, on Saturday evening. Her cargo from New Orleans, with the exception of some sugar and molasses on the levee, had been delivered on Saturday.

There was also a considerable amount of forwarding goods on board the wharf-boat, Mr. Algee & Co. keep their wharf-boat, Messrs. Duval, Algee & Co. will, we hear, be able to tell not learn whether they saved their books and papers or not. This is the second wharf we have lost since the commencement of the season.

The scene last night was awfully grand, and beggars all description. The sparks blew to a great distance over the northern part of the city. At one time Howard's cotton shed was in imminent danger, as was also the wharf-boat of A. L. Davis & Co. The fire department worked very well, and rendered all the assistance they could. We are unable to give any further description at the late hour, three o'clock, A. M.

STILL LATER.—*Four O'clock, A. M.*—The wrecks are still burning, and are likely to burn down to the water's edge, presenting a most gloomy appearance.

A coal boat, belonging to Mr. Thos. James, is now on fire, and the levee, for more than one hundred yards, presents one living bed of fire and flames. *Memphis Daily Whig.*

THE MURDERER WEBB ARRESTED.—It is with unmeasurable pleasure that we announce to our readers that the fiend in human shape, whose name heads this article, charged with the murder of his wife in the foulest and most inhuman manner, at his residence in this parish, some years ago, has been arrested in Texas by Mr. Samuel Flemming, who formerly resided in this town. Report says that they will be here in a few days. We hope this report is correct, in order that he may be tried at this term of the Court, which is now in session. That he will meet with his just deserts, we do not doubt.—*Morehouse Advocate.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We are glad to learn that the manager of this house has effected an engagement for a limited number of nights with that sterling actor, Mr. Barney Williams. He will appear this evening as Rolla, in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's great play "Pizarro, or the destroyer of Peru." Condition will be observed in Pizarro in the "Wives Opera." This, it is announced, is his last appearance.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The performance here tonight will consist of the popular operetta of the last Congress (including the fugitive slave bill,) as necessary means to sustain it. Of the candidates spoken of on the Democratic side, I confess I should prefer General Cass. He is, I think, more to be relied on than any of his competitors. During the trials of the long session of the last Congress he bore himself firmly, consistently, and patriotically. He has quite as much firmness, and, I think, much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. Buchanan."

In another letter to the same gentleman he expressed his preference for Fillmore (then the acting President,) as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and added:

"The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors who have both rendered great services to their country—the one in the field, the other in the Cabinet. They might properly aspirate the Government as well as Mr. Fillmore, but, for all, when, tested by them has not proved, he has been tried in the crucible and not found wanting, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better remain as from making any change without a necessity for it, the substance of which I do not perceive."

MURDER IN BARBOUR COUNTY.—A letter from Glenville, dated 29th ult., to the editor of the Columbus *Sun*, says:

A murder of the most revolting character took place about five miles below here, yesterday. A negro man took one of his white children of his wife; he commanded beside three girls and a little girl about ten years old, a daughter of his wife's by a previous marriage, and ordered them to get in a wagon, and he drove off with them in the woods, and there cut the throat of the little girl, and left her dead. The other three girls escaped, and ran to a house and told what had happened. The man ran after the girls, but they got away from him. The people are all trying to run him down, but he is yet at large.

Lifted Completed and Dyspepsia.
THOMAS LAWRENCE says:
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1853.
"My wife has been afflicted with the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for a number of years, during which time I have spent a great deal for doctoring, but she received very little benefit therefrom, and finally the Doctors said she could not be cured. Last Spring she concluded to try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, she took two bottles, and ever since taking them she has been able to attend to her business. I have sold quite a number of bottles through her recommendation, and as far as I can learn, it has given satisfaction to all." J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.
See advertisement. nov25-1d.

Sale Postponed.
OEHMICHEN & LOEFFLER,
No. 121 Chartres street.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have had sent unexpectedly receiving large invoices of the latest patterns of Gas Chandeliers and Pendants, of all descriptions.
They will guarantee to fulfill all orders entrusted to their care in the best and neatest manner.
Particular attention given to finding up Gas Fixtures in private dwellings.
They are also agents for Kidder's Gas Regulators. [illegible]

For Sale,
A RETAIL WINE STORE, with all necessary fixtures, large, lower, cool, on Main street, No. 17. Apply on the premises, or to
67 PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS.
4 bales Mackinaw white Blankets,
4 do do grey do;
1 do do blue do.
Just landed and for sale by
67 C. B. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

POTATOES—3000 bbls Mechanicks, landing from flatboat.
DRIED APPLES—100 bbls new Northern, landing from steamship Alabama.
ONIONS—200 bbls Northern silver skins;
DRIED APPLES—40 bbls new Northern, landing from ship Adelaide;
DRIED PEACHES—100 bbls new, sun dried.
In store and for sale by
IRONSILLY, BEZZINA & CO.,
dec 7 98 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA SUGAR—300 boxes white, yellow and brown Sugar, landing and for sale by Jacob Barkley.
67 C. CAVANNA & CO., 89 Old Levee st.

LYONS—100 bbls Bugles, 92 per cent. For sale by
67 JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
33 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—200 boxes Procter & Gamble's star. For sale by
67 JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
33 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKY—100 bbls Rye by the Barrel. For sale by
67 JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
33 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAM—40 tierces cured ham, for sale by
67 JOSEPH LANDES & CO.,
33 Tchoupitoulas st.

Pickled Pigs' Feet.
MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—100 boxes fresh Macaroni, and 100 do Vermicelli, for sale by
dec 8 HENRY V