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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 12, 1853.

For Congress:
FIRST DISTRICT:
THOS. G. MACKEY.

SECOND DISTRICT.
T G. HUNT.

STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

For State Treasurer.
J. H. HAWTHORN.

SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FRERET.

CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education.
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Hennen.
Second do. Thomas C. Poole.
Third do. C. A. Labuzan.
Fourth do. A. M. Hopkins.
Fifth do. [illegible] Rick.

ASSESSORS.
First District—John Wolfe.
Second do. U. Chevalier.
Third do. C. B. Fages.
The Fourth District Delegates will effect a nomination hereafter.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Askew.
Second do. Lafayette Guyol.
Third do. T. A. Boulet.
Fourth do. No nomination yet made

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U. Gaiennie.
Constable—L. Heppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Boute.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—Jules Delorme.
Fourth Justice—E. A. Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Laville.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A PICTURE.

Nothing is more customary among our Northern brethren than to read grave moral lectures to New Orleans, respecting what they are pleased to style our desecration of the Sabbath, by theatrical representations and occasional military parades. Putting out of view the fact that one half of our community are attached to the Catholic church, and that the creed of Catholics regards rational and innocent enjoyment on Sunday after religious service, as proper and pardonable—and admitting, for the sake of argument the full enormity of all the charges preferred against the people of New Orleans, touching the observance of the Sabbath, let us see whether the sanctified and pious city of New York is not in the position of the boasting Pharisee who sees the mote in his neighbor's eye but beholds not the beam in his own:

The New York Times of the 4th, in the course of an article on this very subject, presents the following revolting picture:

Last Sunday night, in a walk from Nassau street to South Ferry, we had ample food for comment on the 4th commandment. Broadway was a perfect hell of Drunkenness. A bowling staggering Pandemonium of brutalized men. The sidewalks were traversed by men in every stage of intoxication, reeling to and fro like ships in a storm. The air was laden with a stench of drunken songs, fragments of filthy language, or incoherent shouts from those who were too drunk to articulate. Drunkenness in every dark lane and alley, only discoverable by its disgusting ravings. Drunkenness in the wide, lamplit streets, staggering along with swimming head, paralyzed limbs, and countenance of imbecile sensuality. Drunkenness lying in the kennel, stertorously respiring its fetid breath. Drunkenness clinging to the lamp posts. Drunkenness coiled up on the door steps, waiting to be robbed or murdered. Drunkenness screaming on the roofs of solitary omnibuses, or hanging half out of the windows of belated hackney cabs, and disturbing the night with incoherent melodies. Drunkenness walking apparently steadily along, laughing idiotically to itself, and thickly rehearsing the drunken jokes, the drunken songs, the drunken indecencies, that adorned the convivial meeting it had just left. Drunkenness waiting at the Ferries, snoring on benches, quarrelling with its drunken company, or falling off the edge of the pier into the water, and being fished out half sober.

So much for the general outlines. We have no disposition to complete the portrait by the introduction of the disgusting and hideous details given by the Times. Let it suffice that by the admission of a reputable journal of New York, that city is converted on Sunday into a perfect Bacchanalian orgy marked by every horrible and repulsive feature that belongs to the most odious, degrading and loathsome vice. Now granting the naked proposition that the Sabbath in New Orleans is not observed with becoming reverence—admitting that dramatic performances take place and that military companies are reviewed; acknowledging, if needs be, that no extenuating circumstance can be adduced to palliate this infraction of the law of God—we humbly submit that our sins are a thousand fold lighter than those of the sanctimonious city of New York, which undertakes periodically to exhaust its fountain of tears in lachrymose lamentations over the depravity and wickedness of New Orleans. We take it that judged solely by the rigid canons of ethics, the man who goes to the Theatre on Sunday evening, and witnesses one of SHAKSPEARE'S plays, is infinitely less criminal than he who, after repairing to the Temple of the Almighty to raise his voice in feigned adoration, spends the night in the polluting atmosphere of a dram shop, muddles his senses with liquor, drowns his reason, ruins his health, blasts his reputation, and unfits himself for other society than that of brutes.

There is a translucent hypocrisy in the rebukes administered by the New York press to New Orleans, which is utterly contemptible. We in the South, if we have no other merit, are at least frank and honest, but your Northerner seeks only to keep up appearances. Upon his consideration would he miss stated meetings on the Sabbath day. A smile on Sunday is a fault: a laugh a sin; a party would forthwith stamp him as a scorner and infidel. But let evening veil his acts from the public eye, and he sneaks to some low tavern or obscene groggery, and there besots himself to his heart's content—to awake on Monday morning sober and sick, and relieve his throbbing brain by indignant sermons upon the wickedness of New Orleans. Out upon such mingled effrontery and duplicity!

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The Whigs of New Orleans assemble to-night in their several Wards, for the nomination of candidates for the House of Representatives.—We are quite aware of the exceeding difficulty of inducing merchants and professional men to accept nominations which, if successful, of must necessarily keep them away from their business precisely during that period of the year when their harvest is to be gleaned. But despite this obstacle, we yet trust that strenuous efforts will be made to place upon the ticket men of capacity, experience and industry—men who will command the confidence of the community, and whose names will call forth their suffrages. The next Legislature will have a mass of important duties to perform, and one of its most onerous labors will be the reform of the vicious statutes passed by the late Locofoco General Assembly. Bad legislation, class legislation, special legislation have been the curse of New Orleans. Give us Representatives professing more enlarged and comprehensive ideas than those we have hitherto had, if our city is to be benefitted by the acts of the Legislature. The ticket put forward by the Democrats has hardly an element of real strength about it—let us hope that the Whigs will be enabled to effect better nominations.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brothers, publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Harpers New Monthly for October—a splendid number profusely illustrated. Among the contents we note Memoir of Damascus, the Prisons and Prisoners of Paris, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Conclusion of Bleak House, the Editor's Table and the Editor's Easy Chair.

Rhetoric of Conversation: or, Bridles and Spurs for the Management of the Tongue. By G. W. Hervey. This is a monograph on conversation, containing all the instructions necessary for the art of talking. It seems a pleasant book enough.

A Selection from the Correspondence of the late Dr. Chalmers—edited by his son-in-law, the Rev Wm. Hanna. Anything from the pen of the great Chalmers must prove interesting.

Bleak House, Nos. 19 and 20, being the conclusion of this popular and masterly fiction.

A LAUNCH.—Mr. McKay's monster ship, the Great Republic, of 4000 tons burden, was successfully launched at Boston on the 4th inst., in the presence of 30,000 people, from all parts of the country.

☞ It is stated that the old Congressional Globe will become a daily paper after the meeting of Congress, and run a fierce competition with the papers now in existence in Washington, especially those of the Democratic order. It will probably publish morning and afternoon editions, with all the latest news. The object is to continue it permanently thereafter as a daily [illegible] journal.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, we have received advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst., inclusive.

On the 29th ult., Senor LINO J. ALCORTA assumed the functions of Minister of War, which had been vacated by the death of Tornel. Senor Navarro, who had fulfilled the duties ad interim, has, it is reported, been banished from the Republic, and sent to Manilla, for an act of insubordination towards the President.

On the 26th a funeral service was celebrated in commemoration of the victims in the war of independence. After the performance of religious ceremonies, orations were delivered by sundry Mexican citizens.

The cholera continues to ravage Oajaca. The Institute of Arts and Sciences was closed.—Among the victims are numbers of highly respectable persons.

A highly important decree has been sanctioned by the Government. It provides for the re-establishment of the Jesuits in Mexico. The return of this religious sect is guarantied under the most ample and liberal conditions.

A circular under date of the 22d September commands the authorities to exercise the utmost vigilance in reference to the possession of passports (cartas de seguridad) by foreigners sojourning in the Republic.

Circulars have been issued from the Minister of Internal Improvements, calling for precise statistical information in regard to the different branches of industry, municipal divisions, the judiciary, militia, ecclesiastics, populations, arts and sciences, revenue and disbursements, education, &c., &c. When complete, these tables will form as full a census as we have in the United States.

Footpads, convicted of house breaking, perished by the garote on the 24th ult. Thus far, eight persons have been executed for robbery, and still, according to the Trait D'Union, the crime is constantly on the increase. There are fully sixty offenders in prison, who will shortly be tried, and probably condemned for the same offence. In the same number of the paper which chronicles the execution of the criminals above mentioned, are mentioned several flagrant cases of highway robbery and burglary.

At the last accounts a rumor had prevailed at Guanajuato, that a pronunciamiento had occurred at Guadalajara.

M. Garcia Torres, formerly editor of the Monitor Republicano, has been exiled to Sonora.

The government has under consideration the project of a Railroad from Mexico to Puebla.—Telegraphic communication between the capital and Guanajuato, and through Queretaro, Salamanca and other places, has been established.

Some days ago, four ringleaders of a band of robbers in Zacatecas were captured. While being taken into the city, they attempted to take flight, whereupon the military fired upon them and killed three out of the four. Eight of their accomplices were subsequently arrested and lodged in prison.

The barbarous depredations of the Indians on the frontiers still remain unchecked. In Zacatecas and Durango, they commit robberies and murders almost with impunity. In Cuahuila they are almost as bad.

On the 12th ult., the anniversary of the battle of Churubusco was celebrated, and funeral rites were performed in memory of the victims of that bloody conflict.

PRONUNCIAMIENTO IN YUCATAN.—Information has been received at Mexico, that in Yucatan a revolutionary movement had occurred in favor of the federation, and that the Presidency had been offered to the Supreme Magistrate who now governs it—that the project was opposed by General Vega; that Barbachano and Zerina had been arrested and taken to Ulua, and that the steamer State of Mexico had been despatched by the Government with 500 men and 10,000 dollars to procure the restoration of order, and the punishment of the guilty.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—Our friends the Locofocos got through most of their nominations on Monday evening. For representatives of the 1st District, they chose Messrs. Crane and Andrews: 2d District, Messrs Dirmeyer, Beebee and Burke; 3d District, Messrs. Caldwell, Olney, Templeton, Slatter, Roberts and Seates; 4th District, nominations postponed till Thursday; 5th District, Messrs. Grandmont, Cronan and Loze; 6th District, Messrs. Nixon and Crozat; 7th District, Messrs. Frame and Farge; 8th District, Messrs. Weisheimer and Newman; 9th District, Charles Seuzeneau.

For State Tax Collectors, the following gentlemen were nominated: 1st District, E. B. Maxwell; 2d District, Marcellin Esnard; 3d District, D. Farrar.

For Justices of the Peace, 1st Justice, Michael Hahn; 2d Justice, J. J. McCormick; 4th Justice, Francois Cabugne; 5th Justice, George Lugenbahl. No nomination for the Third Justice was made.

For Constables, Michael Murphy, J. A. Agaisse, Cheri Lange, C. Grandpie.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR: being a reply to certain misrepresentations and mistakes of recent writers, in relation to the course and conduct of this State. Such is the title of a work sent to us by Morgan, of the Literary Depot. We hardly imagine that South Carolina needed vindication; but the author thinks so, and has set to work, very thoroughly to refute current stories impugning the share taken by the State in the revolution. His vindication is clear and complete.

YELLOW FEVER AT DEMOPOLIS.—An Extra from the Sentinel of the 6th inst., contains a card from Drs Ashe and Reffle, from which it appears that cases of fever, which at first were regarded lightly, had largely increased in number, and that many of them had assumed all the characteristics of yellow fever. The Doctors very sensibly advise every family in the town to remain quietly at their dwellings, as the panic had extended throughout the country, and cases occurring among strangers could not receive such attention as would be afforded at home.

JUDGE COLQUITT.—The Columbus Times of Wednesday last, says: "We regret to announce that Hon. W. T. Colquitt had the misfortune to have his leg broken just below the knee joint, on the 3d inst., in attempting to mount an unruly horse. Only one bone was broken, though he is in great pain at present; we hope no serious injury will result.

RICHARD H. AYER, formerly Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, died at Manchester on the 4th inst.

GEORGIA.—The Augusta papers publish returns from 86 counties, which give a majority of 186 for Johnson. The remaining thirteen counties will probably increase his majority.—Respecting the Congressional election, the Sentinel says:

We have paid very little attention to the election for members of Congress, and are now able to give the result in all the Districts.—Stephens, Reese, Dent, Colquitt and Hillyer, are certainly elected. The contest in the Third District between Bailey and Trippe, is so close (probably less than 20 votes,) as to require the official vote to determine. In the 5th District, we think it probable Chastain is elected; while in the first, the returns are too limited to enable us to form an opinion as to the probable result.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The Washington Star states that the Secretary of the Interior received a despatch on Monday from Marshal Wynkoop, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, informing him that three of his deputies were about being arrested at Wilkesbarre, on the charge of violating a State law, in endeavoring to execute a warrant from Mr. Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States, commanding him to arrest William Thomas, a negro claimed by Isham Keith, of Fauquier county, Virginia, as his runaway slave. Secretary McClelland authorised him to secure all necessary counsel for their defence, assuring him that the Department and the whole Government are determined, at all hazards and at any cost, to carry out the provisions of the law of September 8th, 1850.

☞ Miss Virginia Williams, of Georgetown, D. C., who accompanied her sister, Mrs. Bodisco, on a visit to Russia, died in St. Petersburg, on the 20th of August, after an illness of sixteen days.

☞ The State of Maine has resolved to purchase the lands within its jurisdiction belonging to Massachusetts. The price to be paid is $362,500, of which $112,500 is to be paid on the 5th instant in cash, and the balance in State scrip, bearing 5 per cent. interest, redeemable within twenty years.

☞ The National Era advises the Anti-Slavery men in Ohio, to coalesce with the Democracy, and refers to the anti-slavery strength gained in Massachusetts by the "coalition" there, as a proof of what may be expected when the fusion in Ohio shall be completed

☞ The New York Day Book, which went for the election of Pierce with a great deal of zeal, says:

The administration has attempted to gain friends by rewarding its enemies at the expense of its friends, and the consequence is, that it has gained the contempt of all. Well, what's to be done now? We have been cheated, deceived, and betrayed. We, for one, shall vote the Old Hunker or [illegible] ticket, as by doing so we show Gen. Pierce our disapproval of his course.

PRESENT TO UNITED STATES SEAMEN.—It is stated that the Queen of Sardinia, who recently paid a visit to the United States frigate Cumberland, at Nice, was so pleased with what she saw, that she gave an order to distribute 4,000 francs among the crew.

TEXAS.

The steamer Louisiana brings us dates from Texas to the 7th instant.

The fever is declining in Galveston, but two deaths from that disease having occurred on the 6th. In Houston, the epidemic does not seem to have materially abated.

The fever still lingered on at Indianola, though it was principally confined to emigrants and strangers. The Board of Health reports sixteen deaths for the nine days ending on October 5. The total deaths from August 30 to October 5, was sixty eight. It had broken out at Lavaca, and from the 23d ult., to the 3d instant, there had been fourteen deaths.

A letter received at Galveston from Austin, dated 27th ult., says Dr. Steiner, who killed Major Arnold in a duel at Fort Graham, has been before the court tribunal at Corsicana, and acquitted. He is now in close military arrest, awaiting Gen. Smith's order for a court martial to try him.

The Western Texan learns that Messrs. Jones and Devine were about closing an arrangement with the capitalists in New York by which they would obtain the necessary means to prosecute their railway contract.

MORE TROOPS.—Four more companies of the troops destined for the Rio Grande, under the command of Col. Alexander, arrived here on Monday last from Fort McKavet. Those of them who are now mounted, will be dismounted and provided with full Infantry equipments previous to their departure for their destination on the frontier. The three companies, who arrived last week, took up the line of march for Ringgold Barracks on Sunday last. The Quartermaster's Department presents a busy scene at this time. Major Belger, with a full force of clerks, has been constantly engaged for the past few weeks in making arrangements for the troops now concentrating. The Quartermaster's office is open from early breakfast in the morning until late at night. There has been no respite from the duties of the office since the order for the removal of the troops was received—not even during the hours of the day usually allotted to the rest of those employed.—San Antonio Texan.

CROPS IN MATAGORDA COUNTY.—The late heavy rains during the present and past few weeks, have doubtless had an unfavorable influence on the maturing cotton. At this season of the year, heavy rains are always deleterious in their effects, shedding the blown bolls and retarding the progress of cotton pickin. We hear of but few indications of worm in this section of the State, and we have no reason to doubt that Matagorda county will produce one of the most abundant crops of cotton ever raised in this portion of the Colorado Valley. Sugar is said to be succeeding well, and all other crops promise an abundant return.

Major Neighbors and the Indians.

After a month's absence, spent among his Aboriginal friends, Major Neighbors returned to town a few days since. He spent most of his time at Fort Chadbourne, about two hundred and forty miles from town, reaching and returning therefrom by the way of Fredericksburg. At Fort Chadbourne and Kickapoo creek, he encountered at various times about 700 Comanches. Nearly all of these were comprised among the Southern bands, though a few Northeners were among them. Most of the Northern bands at the present time are in Mexico, engaged in thieving. Those encountered by the Major were mainly engaged in hunting, but with little success. Yellow Wolf, one of the chiefs, stated that he had been hunting four days. He had only succeeded in killing a single deer. Becoming disgusted he had vented his spite by setting the prairie on fire. The Buffalo have entirely disappeared and nearly all other species of game, and the poor Indian is now compelled to glean a scanty subsistence from wild fruits. They have become the most arrant beggars from the stations, while their hunger leads them to seize with avidity and devour the "varmint" offal from the Forts.—The Major had several "talks" with his old friends, and made an appointment to meet them at Fort Chadbourne in November next, when all the tribes will be convened. Those with whom Major Neighbors conversed, gave assurance of continuing peace. They all seem eager to settle somewhere in the neighborhood of Fort Chadbourne. They say North of that point is too cold. They desire to cultivate the soil, but they wish an assurance that the land they improve shall remain permanently in their possession. The Major favors this idea. He would place agents among them and furnish them with implements of husbandry and means of subsistence and clothing, until they are enabled to take care of themselves. The Comanches have among them several Mexican prisoners, whom they have reduced to slavery. The Major saw some Tonquaways at Fort Mason.—San Antonio Ledger.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

On the evening of the 4th of September the Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister of the United States in Spain, had an audience of leave, with the usual ceremonies, at the Royal Site of San Ildefonso, when the following discourses were delivered in Spanish. They have been translated for publication in the columns of the National Intelligencer:

Reply of Mr. Barringer.

MADAM: The President of the United States having acceded to my request to return to my own country, I have the honor to present to your Majesty the letter announcing my recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Majesty.

In taking leave of your Majesty, I am directed by the President to express the earnest assurance of his sincere desire to maintain the amicable relations of the two countries; to strengthen and extend the friendly intercourse now happily subsisting between the two Governments; and to secure to the people of both nations a continuance of the blessings resulting from that intercourse.

Circumstances have rendered the period of my residence at the court of your Majesty one of peculiar delicacy, and greatly increased the difficult and arduous duties of my mission. It is a source of most grateful satisfaction to know that, with the aid of good intentions on the part of both Governments, I have contributed in any degree during this critical period to the happy result of pending negotiations, and to the preservation of friendship between the two nations.

In conclusion, madam, I beg to offer to your Majesty my most respectful acknowledgments for repeated proofs of personal consideration and amiable attention to my family and myself during our residence at this Court; and, in an especial manner, for that royal and generous clemency which has, at my instance, on different occasions, given liberty to the captive and happiness to many a home.

With earnest wishes for the continued health and happiness of your Majesty and for the prosperity of Spain, I now close the high mission with which I have been honored at the Court of your Majesty.

Reply of Queen Isabella.

SIR: In receiving the letter of recall which terminates your mission in Spain, it affords me the highest satisfaction to accept the assurances of the desire of the President of the United States to preserve and strengthen the amicable relations of both nations. I am happy on my part to assure you that, animated by the same wish, I shall omit nothing to secure a result so desirable and so advantageous to both countries.

Your course during the honorable mission you have discharged has answered the hope which both Governments must have entertained; and I have particular satisfaction in declaring to you, that during the whole period that you have resided near my person, whatever may have been the circumstances, you have shown yourself solicitous to facilitate and encourage a good understanding between the two Governments.

I rejoice to hear that you are pleased with the kind reception and attention of which yourself and family have been the object at my Court.

I have had special pleasure in acceding to your request in favor of certain unfortunate men, as in so doing, whilst following the natural impulses of my heart, I have also been able to give a proof of friendly deference to the President of the United States.

I receive with sincere pleasure the wishes you have expressed for my happiness and for the prosperity of my people. I also desire that Providence may extend His blessings to the President of the United States, and that in withdrawing yourself from my Court it may dispense to you its Divine protection.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Star of the 4th instant:

A NAVY MAIL AGENT APPOINTED.—Nicholas J. Jacobs, of this city, has been appointed mail route agent to travel between Washington and Richmond with the mails, vice George McCauley, removed.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE CENSUS.—We learn that all the Census will be printed complete as early as the 15th proximo, and that Professor DeBow, the superintendent of the work, will have his synoptical report ready for distribution as early as January next.

NAVAL OFFICERS ORDERED, DETACHED, ETC.—Lieutenant Walbach, detached from the Baltimore rendezvous and ordered to the sloop of-war Dale. Lieutenant Samuel Edwards, detached from the sloop-of-war St. Mary's and granted a month's leave on account of sickness. Chief Engineer Henry Hunt, ordered to the Washington Navy-Yard, as engineer and machinist, vice Ellis, (civilian,) who resigned his position in that yard not long since.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR FRAUD.—A man named Pearce, of New York city, has been arrested for fraud upon the Pension office.

BUSINESS IN THE PENSION OFFICE.—During September 6,373 bounty land claims were examined; 1,062 of such warrants issued; 1,369 pension and half pay cases examined; 600 of such certificates issued; 4,605 letters, including many original cases, received, briefed and registered; 3,066 letters written; 2,600 letters recorded; 1,000 letters copied. The business of the office has been closed up to the end of August. Already 2,918 claims have been allowed under the act of February 3d 1853, 3,200 cases under it having been examined.

Secretary Dobbin, accompanied by Captain Magruder, left to-day to visit and inspect the various Navy Yards throughout the Northern States. Jefferson Davis is acting Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Dobbin's absence.

Edmund Flagg, of St. Louis, late Consul to Venice, author of a recent work on that city, has been appointed to the place in the copyright bureau vacated by Charles Lanman.

FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.—A letter published in Gloucester, Mass., from Prince Edward's Island, stated that the fishing schooner Winged Racer had been seized by a British armed vessel, for refusing to leave a harbor of that Island when ordered. The truth of the matter now appears to be that the Capt. of the Winged Racer appealed successfully to the commander of a British vessel, against the arrogance of a provincial vessel, and that the latter was reprimanded for interfering with the American vessel.

Reports of the partial failure of the mackerel fisheries continue to be received.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

New York Cotton Market

New York, Oct 10.

The cotton market here is quiet, but prices are firm. Sales to-day, 400 bales.

Steamers' Movements.

New York, Oct 10.

The steamer Illinois has arrived here from Aspinwall, with dates from San Francisco to September 16th, and one million and a quarter of gold.

The steamer Black Warrior sailed to-day for Mobile via Havana.

A Strong Argument for Peace.

We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the allied powers in Europe in the event of an inevitable war between Turkey and Russia, will leave the former to her fate. An argument in favor of this view which we had but slightly considered, is presented with the overwhelming power of fact in the annexed article taken from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 6th inst. We invite attention to the statements it contains:

If money is the sinew of war, the want of it is a strong security for peace. The pecuniary element is in fact the most material of all, in any calculation respecting the issue of the present Eastern difficulties. We may rely upon it, that whatever the Four Powers can do to avert war they will do. To two of them—England and Prussia—war is most exhausting debt; to the other two—France and Austria—it is absolute bankruptcy.

France has a debt of over one thousand millions of dollars. The revolution of 1848 found her in great pecuniary embarrassment; the Republic sustained itself only by great loans and most extraordinary modes of taxation; and Louis Napoleon, in spite of all his financial expedients, has to equalize the revenue and expenditures, has to submit to a constant augmentation of the floating debt. To pay the interest on her national debt—to support her standing army of three hundred and fifty thousand men, and navy of three hundred and thirty vessels—to sustain the dignity of her present court, and to meet the current expenses of civil government, France has to raise an annual revenue of three hundred millions of dollars, which is more than one fifth of the annual amount of all of the united incomes of the people. France now, even in a period of peace, is not far from that extreme limit of taxation, when any attempt to increase the amount levied in the country would fall by the imposts becoming unproductive. For her to plunge into an arduous war would be to plunge into bankruptcy as hopeless as that of Spain, or that of herself in the First Revolution. It is this certainly, more than anything else which has kept Louis Napoleon at peace since the establishment of the Empire.

Austria is worse off still. She has a debt of eleven hundred millions of dollars and a revenue of only one hundred and twelve millions. For the last fifty years she has been suffering all the evils of financial embarrassment; but the revolution of 1848 added over one hundred millions to her liabilities. In 1847 her deficit was seven millions of florins; in 1848 forty five millions; in 1849 one hundred and twenty millions; in 1850 fifty five millions; in 1851 sixty two millions; in 1852 fifty-three millions. She has a forced paper currency of about two hundred millions of dollars entirely valueless outside her own territory, and greatly depreciated within. Since the Hungarian war she has had to contract three loans, one of some forty three millions of dollars in 1851, one of seventeen millions in 1852, and one of forty millions in 1853, the last of which is still to be raised with extreme difficulty. Nothing is more certain than that Austria cannot engage in any other serious war without becoming utterly insolvent.

Prussia has a debt of one hundred and thirty five millions of dollars. The events of 1848 cost her thirty millions. Though her debt is less, she has a revenue of about forty five millions annual revenue, she has to depend in no small degree upon her credit at home or abroad to keep up the efficiency of her army, the value of her paper currency, and the prosecution of her public works. She is deeply in debt and still living beyond her means. War then must be to her a great calamity.

The English debt everybody knows. It would crush any nation but England; and the world does not know how grand a strain would be her gigantic energies. We would not under estimate her financial abilities. We are aware that her resources have exceeded her expenditures during the last three or four years—a distinction which she can claim with Holland alone among all the European nations. But, though this vast debt of nearly four hundred thousand millions may not be intolerable in prosperous times, so long as it remains stationary, it weighs upon the people with most appalling effect in periods of pecuniary pressure. Eleven twelfths of this debt has accrued by wars within the last hundred years. The wars with NAPOLEON alone trebled its amount; and the expenditures of the British nation during the last year of that struggle reached the enormous sum of five hundred millions of dollars. ADAM SMITH said even in his day that the debt would never be extinguished except by bankruptcy. It is just as certain that it can never be augmented by another long period of war without making its burden so insufferable as to necessitate some such legislation direct or indirect as that of France in 1797, when she abolished two-thirds of her national debt. We have seen to what a degree the mere apprehension of war, combined with other causes, has disturbed the financial condition of England. Last year the Three per Cent Consols of England were at par; they now are nearly five per cent below par. Then the rate of interest at the Bank of England was three per cent; now it is four and a half per cent. If England has greater resources than any other nation in Europe, she also has more at stake; and nothing but the most overpowering necessity will force her to exchange her present security and prosperity for the untried consequences of a general European war.

No Continental Power, save perhaps Russia, has extensive credit. The absolutist governments have borrowed money till the necessity of extrinsic support has nearly become a settled law of their existence. But capitalists have had two strong lessons of the ruinous effect of this system in the untold losses they have sustained by Spain, Mexico and the South American Republics, to shut their eyes to the consequences of supplying States with means to do what they are unable to do by their own positive resources. Besides, everybody knows that every throne on the Continent rests on a foundation more or less precarious. They are all liable to be overthrown in any year by popular discontent, and this insecurity necessarily is no small degree weakens their credit.

The financial condition of the four Powers being such—aggravated, too, as it probably soon will be, by a general scarcity of food—we look upon it as certain that they will exhaust every means to prevent hostilities between Turkey and Russia; and as altogether probable that if their efforts prove vain, and war actually breaks out, they will leave Turkey to her fate rather than engage in a regular war with the colossal Power of the North.

GOOD HOPE FOR IRELAND.—We are sure, says the National Intelligencer, that not less than ninety nine hundredths of our readers will unite with us in the glow of satisfaction we experienced when the following portion of the contents of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability in Ireland to his friend in Washington were first communicated to us. That a new era should have dawned on Old Ireland—for it is no less—is a fact second to none in point of gratifying interest which has occurred in our age, at least:

"I suppose you have been to the New York Exhibition, and that it is a very beautiful show. Our Irish Exhibition has fully equalled or surpassed expectations in all ways but one, namely, that I fear it will not pay the cost of getting it together. The building covers about seven acres, or rather more, and is well filled. There are two large picture galleries, collected from various parts of Europe, and I have never seen so many good pictures in one room—I mean modern pictures—as are here displayed. It is the great feature of the Exhibition. The Irish lace and muslin work is also extremely beautiful. This is a branch of industry which had its origin in the charitable exertions of a few ladies during the famine years; prior to which there was scarcely any thing of the kind done in Ireland. So great is the change now that the last statistical report states that four hundred thousand persons in various parts of the island are more or less employed in this kind of labor, and the produce comes to several millions sterling. Some, as the mothers and older children, are only engaged in ornamental sewing for a part of their time; the younger ones, boys as well as girls, fully employed. Teachers have been imported from Belgium and France to a model school in Dublin, where every variety of bobbin lace is now made, and from whence trained pupils are scattered over the country. So that in a few years Ireland will produce lace and frippery enough for all the world! At present, the 400,000 engaged cannot supply fast enough the demand, especially since the Australian market has been added to the others. This activity of labor, together with the drain of population from emigration, has advanced the prices of every thing here, and at the same time added greatly to the comforts of the laboring poor. A rapid change for the better seems at last dawning for poor Ireland, if the politicians will only let us alone. In politics, however, we are as bad as ever."

A SOUTHERN STUDENT IN TROUBLE.—A young man, a medical student from the South who refuses to give his name, has been held to bail in Philadelphia under the following circumstances; It appears a few evenings ago he saw a young lady, about 15 years of age, standing at the door of her guardian's house, and although a total stranger to her, and she to him, he stepped up and handed her a bouquet, which she thoughtlessly received. Soon after he sent another, and subsequently sent a very impassioned letter to the house proposing an elopement, and a private interview at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets on Sunday evening last. This precious document was signed "Harry." The intended victim very properly showed the letter to her uncle, who told her to meet Mr. Harry, according to his request, when he was taken into custody. As he refused to give his correct name, he was held to bail as "Mr. Harry."

QUICK TRIP.—The clipper ship Eliza F. Mason, Capt. McKenney, owned by Wm. Mason & Son, of this port, arrived at Philadelphia on the 1st inst., making the voyage from Calcutta to the Capes in 86 days, 37 days from the Cape of Good Hope, being the shortest passage (with the exception of one) that has been made within the last three years. This is the same ship that made her first voyage from Baltimore to New Orleans in 9 days. She will be put up in a few days by Messrs. Workman & Co., for Philadelphia, for San Francisco.

TELEGRAPH FROM CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.—Information has been received from Havana, that a privilege for a submarine telegraph from the Island of Cuba to the United States has been granted to Mr. Samuel A. Kennedy, Don Francisco Hoy, and Don Felipe Nunez, by His Excellency Gov. Canedo, with the unanimous approval of the Real Junta, and Telegraphic Committee, for a term of thirteen and a half years. This process for the royal signature was sent on to Spain by the Spanish Mail steamer, which left Havana on the 8th ult.

The proposed route for the submarine line will be from Punta Yecaos, near Cardenas, to Cruzero Padre; from thence to Double Headed Shot Key; from there to Old Matacumbe, and from Old Matacumbe to the mainland of Florida; the whole distance, about 120 miles, divided into four sections. The longest cable required will only be about 25 miles.

The line is to be built by a joint stock company, to be formed on the Island of Cuba and in the United States.

☞ It is said that the receipts at the Italian Opera in New York average about $8,000 per night; the Broadway Theatre, $3,000; the National, $3,000; the Bowery, $3,000; Wallack's, $2,000; Barnum's, $6,000; the Hippodrome, $2,000; Barnum's Museum, $1,500; Jullien, $4,500. Add $2,000 more for the various other places of public amusement, and there is a nightly expenditure of $48,000.

TERRIBLE GALE.—A destructive gale occurred on the 2d, on Lake Erie. A wreck was seen on the Lake, near the Canada shore, with three men clinging to the masts. The steamer May Flower fired up to go to her assistance, but the sea was so high that it was deemed imprudent for her to venture out. The wreck was afterward seen with only one man upon it. A life-boat was subsequently sent to his assistance.

A MISTAKE IN IDENTITY.—It appears that the individual arrested in New York as Don Carlos Valeria, proves to be Mr. Cornelius Von Alten, has been discharged. The case of this young man presents one of extreme hardship, his strong resemblance to this man called Valeria, has been the means of persons becoming mistaken in the identity.

Mr. Von Alten now asserts that he will procure the necessary evidence from his friends in New Orleans, and other Southern cities, and will show conclusively that he is not the man Valencia or De Castro. The whole matter will hereafter, no doubt, be brought before a civil court, when the proof of his identity will be fully developed.

Third District Whig Nominations.

The Convention met last evening pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. JOHN B. LEEDS in the Chair, and F. B. HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen as candidates for the following offices:

Fifth Justice of the Peace, F. C. Laville.
Fifth Constable, Miguel Hernandez.
For State Tax Collector, T. A. Boulet.

JOHN B. LEEDS, President.
F. B. HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Whig Central State Committee.

At a meeting of the Whig Central State Committee, held at the Committee Room, in the city of New Orleans, October 6th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a "Whig Committee" of the four Districts of the city of New Orleans and of Algiers, be appointed for the 7th of October.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed as members of said Committee, and be invited to assemble at the Committee Room of the "Whig Central State Committee," corner of Exchange Alley and Conti street, on MONDAY evening, October 17th, at 7 o'clock, to wit:

[illegible]

Extract from the Minutes.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE,

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The Board met last evening, Dr. Dalton in the chair—a quorum present.

The Mayor returned, without his official sanction, a resolution authorising the sale of a contract for the construction of a plank road on Frytania street, on the ground that the residents on that street object to it. The veto was sustained.

The Controller reported an ordinance of contracts for the construction of a bridge across the Bayou St. John, and the erection of an engine house for Franklin Fire Company No. 11. Referred to appropriate committees.

The Street Commissioner reported at length touching the management of his department during the summer vacation. The report was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A letter from Thos. Allen Clarke, Acting City Attorney, informed the Board that a suit had been instituted by the City Surveyor in the Fourth District Court in the Pandelly case, but gave it as his opinion that the Court had no right to grant the injunction, and that the Board had no right to act in the case as if no such injunction had been issued.

Mr. Guyol moved to go into the examination of the claims of Mr. Pandelly at once. The motion was adopted, and the letter of Mr. Clarke was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Guyol then said, I was elected by a constituency of white men to do something which he could will no longer consent to sit with a nigger, whereupon other members also left. Mr. G. then turned to leave the Hall, but before he got out the following colloquy: "Mr. Guyol" was [illegible] by Mr. Pandelly. "God d—n him; I'm as good a white man as he is; if it were worth my while I'd—" [illegible] of the President's gavel prevented us from hearing what followed.

Mr. Daniel Scully tendered his resignation as a Surveyor of the Board, [illegible]

A resolution providing for the repair of the Powder Magazine and Depot, by the sale of a contract, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $600 to Red River Fire Company to pay a balance due on their new engine.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $500 for the purchase of an engine and $200 for a hose carriage for Jefferson Fire Company.

A communication from Thomas Buckley asking for a round stone for the completion of his contract to pave a road, &c. A resolution was adopted authorising the Surveyor to furnish the stone in question in accordance with Mr. Buckley's contract.

A resolution for the relief of the farmers of several of the city Markets, in consequence of losses sustained by them during the late sickly season, was made the order of the day for the next sitting.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution approving of the acts of said Committee during the summer vacation. Laid over. A lengthy report made by that Committee was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported in favor of re adopting the contract system for the cleaning of streets and the appointment of supervisory officers to see that the contracts be faithfully carried out.

The resolution was adopted, though several members objected to the appointment of a new set of officers.

The Board then adjourned.

MAN KILLED.—The body of a white man name unknown, was found yesterday in the River at the head of Canal street. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict to the following effect was returned: "Died of injuries received in the head from firearms, inflicted by some person or persons unknown." The deceased was apparently about 30 years of age. His hair and whiskers were dark and heavy, and his general appearance piratical. A ball had passed from temple to temple. The story is, that a few nights since a skiff having on board three river thieves, went to rob a certain steamboat, and that the watchman of the boat ordered them off.—One or two pistol shots were fired at the watchman by the pirates, and two shots were returned by the watchman, which, it appears, had a fatal effect. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the watchman, but if the above version of the matter be correct, he has done the State good service and will not be very severely dealt with.

Since writing the above, the watchman in question has been arrested. His name is James Cook. He was found on board of the steamboat John L. Avery, of which boat he is a watchman. The matter was traced out chiefly through the agency of Deputy Coroner Tortell and officer [illegible]. The fatal shot was fired at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. It will be difficult to find the fellow-boatmen of the deceased and they cannot give testimony in the case.

ENTRAPPED.—Capt. Tankrink and officer Lynch of the 1st District Police, who went to Alabama in quest of Schmidt, the rib breaking ruffian who so murderously assaulted Dr. Dowler, a few weeks since, have returned as they went, without a prisoner.

POLICE MATTERS.—The cases before the Recorders of the several Districts yesterday, were so utterly unimportant as to be suggestive of a political meeting the night before. We found nothing worthy of a note.

☞ A learned writer, Dandy, says: "Dryden, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if we go asleep, induce dreaming. Sophus [illegible] for procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams swallowed horse tongue after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in totally altering the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain, and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from HOOFLAND'S German Bitters," sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, and his agents.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 4th October, 1853, by the Rev. Mr. Dupuy, at the residence of Mr. Guedy, in the Parish of Iberville, Mr. JAMES P. ARMITAGE to Miss MIRZA C. GUEDY, both of said parish.

☞ The ship SARAH BRIDGE, [illegible], from Bordeaux, is now landing her cargo opposite Hospital street. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days from the present notice, otherwise their goods will be stored at their risk and expense.

CHARLES CAY ROC.

NOW LANDING on [illegible] — [illegible]

Whig Central State Committee.

At a meeting of the Whig Central State Committee, held at the Committee Room, in the City of New Orleans, on the 23d September, ult., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the several Representative Districts throughout the Parish and City of New Orleans are invited to assemble in their respective Districts on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 12th, at 7 o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Representatives.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE,

Whig Central State Committee.

The members of the Whig Central State Committee will meet at their Club Room, corner of Canal and Exchange Alley, every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

By order. CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.

HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE,

WHIG MEETING.

THE Whigs of the Fourth Representative District are invited to assemble at Lavender Fruit's house, Corner of [illegible], on WEDNESDAY evening, October 12, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating three members for the House of Representatives, to be elected in November next.

[illegible]

WHIG MEETING.

THE Whigs of the Fifth Representative District are invited to assemble at the office of F. Mercer, Sr., [illegible], on Wednesday evening the 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating three members for the House of Representatives to be elected in November next.

[illegible]

Whigs of the Sixth Representative District.

THE Whigs of the Sixth Representative District will meet on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at Mr. Rogers's coffee house, corner of St. Philip and Royal streets, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the House of Representatives, to be elected on the 7th of November, by the Whig State Central Committee. Whigs be punctual.

By order of the President. LOUIS SERE.

WHIG MEETING!!

Seventh Representative District OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN conformity with a resolution of the Whig Central Committee, adopted on the 23d September, ult., the Whigs of the 7th Representative District [illegible]

[illegible]

Eighth Representative District.

IN accordance with a resolution of the Whig Central State Committee, the Whigs of the Eighth Representative District [illegible]

[illegible]

Whigs of the Ninth Representative District.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1853

The demand for Cotton is still moderate, and to-day's sales do not amount to more than 1600 bales. We now quote:

[illegible]

Nothing doing in Tobacco.

Small sales of Sugar at previous rates.

Molasses retailing at former prices.

Flour dull at $5 [illegible] for superfine to extra St. Louis.

The transactions in Corn amount to 2000 sacks, at [illegible]

St. Louis Oats are selling at [illegible]

Mess Pork is held firmly at $16 [illegible]

Small sales of Bacon at [illegible]

Prime in lard in kegs selling at 12½c

Small sales of Whisky at [illegible]

A sale yesterday of 400 bales of Gunny Bags, at 11½c.

A lot of [illegible] Bale Rope sold at [illegible]

Freights Rise—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d, and to Havre at 1½c.

No alteration in Exchange.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The advertisement of the Workmen [illegible]

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

LS. DUCOURNAU.

[illegible]

FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

[illegible]

WANTS, LOST ETC

Lost.

YESTERDAY, between 2½ and 3 o'clock P. M., in the St. Louis Exchange, or at the corner of Exchange Alley, a Power of Attorney, sent from California, and signed Reggio. The finder is requested to leave the same at this office, or at No. 60 Customhouse street, to
oct11 if J. B. DERBEY, Broker.

[illegible]

WANTED to purchase a first rate COOK, with or without children. Apply to
R. J. PETERS Jr., corner of Old Levee and Bienville sts.

Wanted.

TWO Clerks, speaking French and English and who have been employed in a dry goods store in this city, will find situations by applying to A. MACOU, corner Poydras and Baronne streets. No one need apply who cannot come well recommended.

Clerk Wanted.

A CLERK having a knowledge of the dry goods business, speaking French and English or German, and who can come well recommended. Apply at the Red Store, to
JOS. H. ROBERT & CO.

A COPPERSMITH wanted on application on the coast. Apply to
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

[illegible]

[illegible]