THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Oct. 14, 1858.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T G. HUNT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH.

For State Treasurer,
J. N. HAWTHORN.
For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING,
Of St. Landry.

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

STATE SENATORS.
[illegible] EDWARDS.
[illegible] L. VERGNE.

REPRESENTATIVES.
First Representative District:
H M [illegible]ERS.
WM S[illegible]PBELL.
Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
ROBERT M. KEARNEY.
Third Representative District:
H J RARNEY,
GERARD STITH,
C. R. WHEAT,
JAMES B WINGFIELD,
M A. FOUTE,
N. E. BAILEY
Fourth Representative District:
C M EMERSON,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth Representative District:
J B. DIONIS,
FREDERICK BUISSON,
ALPHONSE DAVID.
Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUFOUR,
LOUIS BURGI.
Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE STAKE,
OSCAR DONNET.
Eighth Representative District:
JAMES RUSHING,
F. L. MAILLOUX.
Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.
Tenth Representative District:
HUTCH WARLES,
B. W. THOMPSON.

SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FERRET.

CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Soniesan
Second do. Thomas C. Peete.
Third do. G. A. Lubman.
Fourth do. J. A. Hampton.
Fifth do. Samuel G. Rich.

ASSESSORS.
John Wolfe. U Chevalier.
C M Fagot Isaac N. Phillips.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Ashow.
Second do. Lafayette Guyol.
Third do. T. A. Boulet
Fourth do. Rameri Golpin.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U Gaiennie.
Constible—J. Hoppe
Second Justice—C V. Jouve.
Constable William G Quirk.
Third Justice William H Hagan.
Constable—Jules Belaume
Fourth Justice—E A Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F C Laville.
Constable Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Sixth Justice—J G Morris
Constable—J F Schellings.
Seventh Justice—L. L. Marshall.
Constable—James Hamilton.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ Thanks to Mr. SMITH, of the steamer New Lady, for late St. Louis papers.

WORDS OF COUNSEL.

The Whigs of New Orleans must be terribly blue, if they wish to achieve a signal victory in November, by open bet. We see no unbecoming spectacle of passing political events. While it is equally manifest that Democratic masses have seldom been more divided and distracted, it is equally manifest that never have the exertions of politicians been more desperate. Of the latter class, they are strongly with almost every conceivable motive, to heal the schisms which have broken out among the rank and file; while on the other, they are sure to be enlarging the lists of Democratic voters by a laxity of form in the process of naturalizing foreigners, which the law already noticed and stigmatized. The influence of the wire pullers to settle their differences harmoniously, to close their ranks and present a solid and united front to the Whig opponents, we can offer no reasonable opposition. If Democracy can contrive to satisfy its leaders, that they are not the victims of personal intrigue and ambition; that it is not a point to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to build a dozen rulers of the party; that there is but one man in Louisiana who ought to be, and must be chosen United States Senator, and that it is their Senatorial ambition to pledge themselves to the exclusive support of this aspirant—so be it. Let the masses be as malleable and pliable as they please; let them take the exact form and texture to which the party leaders would bend them—we care not. That is their business. *It just lower sea hinge sale en famille.*

But the indiscriminate, loose, informal or illegal conferring of the rights and privileges of American citizenship, is quite another question. It has nothing to do with party squabbles. It is immeasurably more important than a mere political contest—nor will it do for the Locofoco press to evade the issue by stimulated appeals to foreigners, charging the Whig party with hostility to them; or by the simple expression of a belief that the process of naturalization has been uniformly conducted with due regard to the provisions of the law. The privilege of American citizenship, as the *Courier* says, is a "glorious" one. The Congress of the United States has carefully defined and well defined principles in pursuance of which alone, this privilege can be obtained. We are willing, nay anxious, to see it extended to every foreigner who has complied with the provisions of the act—who has passed through the probationary term required, and who is entitled to become an American citizen. No honest and high minded man, whether Whig or Democrat could ask for more. Nay, every Democrat who values at a tithe of its priceless worth, this imminent privilege, would cheerfully join with every Whig in vigilantly guarding it from reckless abuse. It is because we regard the title of American citizen as a sacred boon bestowed by munificent institutions on the oppressed of nations, that we would not see it cheapened into worthlessness. The laws have wisely made a residence of five years in the United States, as an indispensable preliminary to the acquisition of the rights of citizenship. We have provided that satisfactory proof of such residence shall be adduced by the applicant. Now it is charged directly by one of the journals of this city, that informality, heedlessness, carelessness, and a general abandonment of preliminary legal precautions have marked the action of a judicial functionary in naturalizing large numbers of foreigners. To this grave allegation no reply has been made beyond the expression of the "belief" of a Democrat, that these charges are slanderous. We apprehend that this summary method of disposing of a question which concerns every citizen, we believe, adopted, will not satisfy the public mind, or establish the innocence of the accused party. Not having been present, during the proceedings in the Court referred to, we can say nothing of our personal knowledge. We never make charges without the means of proving them. But we authoritatively declare, that if a functionary who has been accused of such misconduct in office, owes it to himself, to truth, and to all the responsibility and dignity of station to rebut the charge. If it be so rebutted—if he fail to do so, the suspicion of his culpability will be but strengthened.

We trust that no judicial officer in our State will ever again be disgraced by a repetition of the vile frauds, which some years ago occasioned the impeachment and removal of a Judge. It is well known, Louisiana has suffered enough from those foul monsters. The Elliot certificates and the Pleasonton infamy are still fresh in the memory of our citizens. Political contests are rapidly degenerating into the meanest, most venal and most corrupt of practices. "For Cowes and a market." In the past, hundreds of unprincipled knaves who are ready to sell their suffrages to the party that offers the highest price. But we are wandering from our subject, which is to warn the Whig party that they must not rely too exclusively on Democratic discord. We have cautioned against those discussions carried so far as the latest hour. The Democracy have a knack of making friends just in time to vote. The only sure safeguard is a sense of enhanced Whig triumph in activity, exertion, indefatigable effort, organized labor, and unbounded union.

[illegible] for Congress—a short time previous to the date of the last Whig Convention at Donaldsonville. I did not regard my name to be used in that Convention, and lately announced by its action I have kept my claims before the voters up to this day. Policy, and party considerations might have induced me to withdraw my name after the adjournment of the Convention, but as I had attached no conditions to the card I published in the several papers, my friends could not consent to leave the field. I yielded, at their request, but in doing so I stipulated expressly my disapprobation to abandon the canvass if the Democratic party should nominate a candidate. The nomination has been made. My obligations to my friends are performed, and I retire and take my position in the ranks of the Whig column.

JAMES JONES.

Col. F. G. Hery.—We are glad to perceive that the *Courier of the Twin*, a staunch Whig paper, has at length determined to support Col. Hery—the Colegrove. Our contemporary rather ungraciously strives at this determination, but we are just well pleased at its reluctance, to take embrace at its hands, opinions of the Whigs of New Orleans.

Gen Hence Burgess.—The Ouachita *Telegraph* says: We regret much to have to state that the Gin House, with about 50 bales of cotton, on Mr. Henry Huntington's Troy place, near Trinity, was totally consumed by fire, which occurred about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night.

The circumstances seem to warrant the belief that it was the work of an incendiary.—Fortunately, if it was caused by the out-of-a revengeful villain, the object was partly missed in that effort, by the fire or smoke which surrounded a considerable part of the lint.

The Ouachita *Register* notices the death in that parish of JOHN KINNEY, a soldier of Major John Kinney, of Morristown, N. Y., an officer of the Revolutionary War.

FEVER AT SELMA.—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 10th says:

We regret to learn that the yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent at Selma. A despatch from the Mayor came yesterday to our chief magistrate, dated 10th instant, 8 o'clock A. M., saying: The pestilence is upon us. Send us at once a physician who is acquainted with the disease, and five or six good nurses."

The despatch was handed to the Cast Get Away Club, and we are happy to state that immediate steps were taken to send Dr. J. P. Barnes and the desired number of nurses.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publisher, T B Peterson, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following work:

The Fugard Well, or Crime and Retribution, by Emerson Bennett. The author of this story has a special talent for writing romances of vivid and exciting interest. One of his fictions—"Walde Warren"—a powerful tale of circumstantial evidence. The "Forged Will" is a production of marked ingenuity and vigor, and contains a number of very stirring incidents.

We are likewise indebted to Morgan for vol. 1 of "Count Christoval," being the sequel to Reynold's interesting romance "Lord Saxondale." E. Long & Brothers, publishers.

We are in receipt from D. Appleton & Co., through J B Steel, No. 60 Camp street, of the following:

The Red Cabin: or the character and tendency of British institutions, as illustrated in their effects upon human character and destiny—by Warren Isham. This book will open the eyes of a good many people who know little of the internal and social policy of England. The author derived his facts from personal investigation, and has presented them without the slightest attempt at over coloring. They deserve careful consideration.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada*, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 13th instant, from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 1st instant, being one week later than those brought by the *Arabia*. She brings intelligence that the Eastern question was still undecided. The combined fleets had passed the Dardanelles, but it was still believed that hostilities would be avoided.

The steamer Atlantic arrived out on Tuesday. The Humboldt delayed her day of sailing till the 30th.

TERRIBLE STORM.—A great storm prevailed along the English and Dutch coasts, on the 30th and 26th ult., doing immense damage. A screw steamer from Amsterdam was lost in the Zuyder Zee, and one hundred persons perished—The iron steamer Cannaston bound from Hull to Hamburg was lost, and several persons drowned. The American packet ship Northwest ashore in the Mersey, and several passengers were drowned. The ship America for San Francisco was ashore near Southsea. Many others were damaged. The American ship Southerner foundered at sea, September 19th, on her passage from Glasgow to New York.

WAR AND NO WAR.—It was said that the French government had received a pacific communication from the Emperors at Olmutz. The Emperors, it was understood, would shelter the Kossa chief. It was reported that France approves the policy of Austria, and is ready to join her.

New rumors of alarm had arisen at Constantinople. The war party in Turkey, headed by Mehemet Ali, were still eager for war, and insist that war is demanded by the Koran and the circumstances of the Empire.

The Sultan has refused to sign the declaration of war against Russia, and a riot was feared. The British and French Ambassadors had sent for assistance to protect the Sultan and the Christian residents, and four steam frigates immediately passed the Dardanelles and anchored before Constantinople. Admiral Dundas had subsequently received orders to move the whole English fleet to Constantinople.

The Czar's rejection of the Turkish modifications was taken as an insult and a defiance in the Hub, but the expected crisis did not occur. The ministry remains unchanged.

The fleet of Britain has passed off quietly, the Sultan appearing in the procession without molestation. The Sultan was displeased at the letter which had been bringing the fleets to Constantinople, regarding this step as unnecessary and dangerous to his dignity.

Advices from Tripoli state that a better feeling prevailed in the Divan between the war and peace parties.

Some new arrangement insisted on by Russia and the Vienna note had caused Austria to inform the English and French Ministers that it was impossible for Austria to assent to any further modifications. The most perfect accord was said to exist between Russia and Austria, touching Turkey. It was rumored that Russia had demanded the cession of a Turkish province in payment of the expenses of occupying the Principalities.

The Russians were still sending forward detachments into the Principalities. The Turks were erecting fortifications all along the Danube.

ENGLAND.—Political affairs were quiet.—Montiges had been called in several cities to sympathize with the Greek Christians, but they were thinly attended, being regarded as Russian demonstrations.

FRANCE.—The Emperor had returned to Paris.

Many alarming rumors were circulated on the Bourse, to the effect that the Russian Minister had demanded his passports, that Austria had notified France and England that if they gave active aid to Turkey, Austria would side with Russia, and occupy Servia. Both reports were denied.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperors of Austria and Russia met at Olmutz on the 20th. Great military displays and long private conferences had taken place.

ITALY.—The time for the free importation of grain into the Two Sicilies had been extended till June 1st, 1854.

Ten days' delay at Quarantine grounds had been imposed on all vessels from the United States coming to Naples or Sicily. The New Orleans vessels were excluded altogether.

SPAIN.—Marshal had returned, and the Colonial Minister had been Commissioned to treat with England in Baron as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Pezuela has been appointed Captain General of Cuba in place of Canedo.

PORTUGAL.—Mr Barnard, the American Minister, had presented his letters of recall. Mr. Vinson, his successor, was daily expected.

DENMARK.—The cholera had entirely disappeared from Copenhagen.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Indian mail had been telegraphed with Calcutta dates of August 20th, and Bombay of the 30th.

Commerce and exchange were prevailing at Bombay.

Burmah was quiet.

Commercial affairs in India were satisfactory.

The Chinese insurgents continue their advance on Pekin. Money and provisions were scarce at Pekin. A fund fleet of English and American ships were blockading Chinese Ports. The London papers had started another Indian story that Mr. Reynolds the American Minister, had offered the Emperor a loan of $1,000,000 on behalf of the United States, and active assistance.

Canton was quiet.

There was nothing later regarding Commodore Perry's expedition. The steamer Powhatan and ship Vandalia had gone to join the expedition.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian advices say that flour was being reshipped to England. Rumors of a convict ship being forced at anchor, and prices had fallen 30 per cent. The stock of flour at Port Philip was [illegible] tons, and 200 vessels with cargoes of flour were in the bay. Exchange on London 2 per cent.

W. L. Smith, a correspondent of the New York Tribune, killed John Mitchell to manage John Martin and stage repeated himself at his place of residence.

THE SULTAN.—The present Sultan of Turkey is so delicate in health and temperament as to be scarcely able to keep erect upon his horse, upon which he seems to every beast and death like a thing without life. He is more than half a Christian in mind, though kept a stupefied slave by his sensual life and crowns if passed. On repairing the Mosque of St. Sophia, through the aid of an American artist, the Sultan was present when some of the old plastering fell from walls and disclosed various pictures of Saints and Christian emblems; on which he remarked on the subject to Prussia: "*It just occurs now lings sale en familie.*"

MOBILE ITEMS.

The Mobile Mercury for the 11 inst. says on the 8th that year but which I date of yellow fever.

The *Tribune* says of the epidemic: The weather for the past week has been decidedly unfavorable to health, and we are sorry to learn that within the past few days a number of new cases of fever have occurred in the city. We do not think, however, that where ordinary precaution is observed, there is much danger. But those to bad city cannot be too cautious, and we hope this unusual and abnormal cold snap may well, we have a marked change in the weather.

The same paper contains the following items:

DOG STEAL PAYMENT.—The yellow fever has decidedly made its appearance at the Mobile and Dog Bayou cotton Factory, and several of the operatives have already died. In consequence, the stockholders have resolved to dispense or close the mill for the present.

The reports in town that the fever is prevailing on the plantations in parts of Greene county.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Magnet, in going up the river on her last trip, met with an accident. The cylinder head of one of her engines was blown out, and a piston broken. This detained her trip on one wheel and returned with 61 bales of Cotton. She will soon be ready to continue her regular trip.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the *Star* of the 12th inst.

THE ADVICE OF THE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF INDIAN GOODS.—The bidders for supplying the blankets and dry goods required by government to pay Indian annuities, whose tenders were considered, were: William H. Crawford, Washington city; Benjamin F. Allen, New York; Garret & Schlosgrock, New York; Wurtenbaker, Charleston, S. C.; Rogers & Co., Boston; Lord & Taylor, New York. The last mentioned established the lowest, being 0000 lower than the next lowest bidder.

For supplying the agricultural implements, the bidders were: Thomas Fordney, Baltimore; Collender, Rogers & Co., Boston, and Sover & Sandiman, New York; Collender, Rogers & Co., obtained this contract, being 00 lower than the next lowest.

For supplying the axes required the bidders were: Sover & Sorpenson, Thomas Fordney, Collender, Rogers & Co., and Thomas B. Wilson, of Trenton, N. J. the last being 00 below the next lowest bidder.

For north-west guns the bidders were: Storck, Baltimore, Thomas Fordney, and E. Tryon, Philadelphia; the contract falling to the last mentioned.

It is thought that the goods contracted for under these proposals will cost the government an aggregate of about seventy five or eighty thousand dollars. A few bids were rejected for good considerations, as they failed to comply with the requirements of the advertisement.

INDICTMENT OF MOSES A. PARKER.—This man, recently arrested in New York for fraud upon the Pension Bureau, has been indicted by the grand jury of the United States court for Connecticut. The new bill against him contains six counts.

TREASURY DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO THE ARMY.—It has been decided by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, that no officer is not entitled to draw a ration commutation for his servant, while the latter may have been detailed to kind of the public work for him, and also "fill an office" is not entitled to the pay for his troops rank while serving on a court martial; that officers not being a "company," in accordance with the letter of the law of April 24th, 1818, under which travel pay is allowed.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY IN A CONCERT ROOM.—On Wednesday night, while the Germania were performing a fine symphony from Beethoven, the large hall at Carroll's being crowded, the President of the United States (Pierce), accompanied by C. L. Ward, Esq., of Towanda, Pa., and Mr. Webster, his private Secretary, where upon the Germania instantly changed the air to Hail Columbia, and most of the audience rose to respect for the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the country and its glorious national anthem.

MISSIONS TO FRANCE.—We have every reason to believe that among the indirect and unsuccessful applications for foreign missions under the present Administration, are one for the appointment of no other than Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, to be American Minister to France.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The bark Copernicus, from Hamburg, arrived in port on Wednesday, the 13th inst., with the passengers, having had 13 deaths during the voyage.

As it is becoming quite cool and uncomfortable in the Crystal Palace, arrangements are making to have the edifice heated by a newly invented gas.

Mr. T. S. Hodgkins has made a donation of $100 towards raising a fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of firemen who have died or may die in the faithful performance of their duty. It will be like the fire department fund.

Counterfeit three cent pieces are in circulation in the city.

Mr. Benjamin M. Adams, who has charge of the Methodist Mission House at the Old Brewery, at 127 Five Points, complained that a Bible had been seized and burned in the street there by an excited mob. The Bible, he says, was one of the three hundred copies got hold of and made bonfire of, without any reference to the character of the foul they used.

In reply to Secretary Guthrie's letter, Mr. Brouster, the Collector, it is stated in one of the papers, says that he is determined to do his duty and submit to no dictation, and that he belongs to the Jackson school of Democrats.

The United States brig Bainbridge has all her officers on board, and will sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the course of a day or two, under command of "Alexander" Hunter—the destination is understood to be the Mediterranean.

Secretary Dobbin and Capt. Magruder arrived at the Astor House on Wednesday evening from Boston.

John Rourke, the young man who was run over by one of the Eighth avenue cars on Sunday night, died on Wednesday.

The plowing, spading and testing of dwelling houses, in the Knickerbocker Hotel, on the plank road in Canal Island, under the superintendence of the committee appointed by the Aldermen of the Ward. In plowing there were two discoveries.

The Fresh city ferry boat Onondaga, came in collision, on Wednesday night, on the Williamsburgh side, with the pier, and which a number of persons were precipitated into the water. At first, it was reported eight were drowned, but at last it was ascertained that only five. The facts could not be ascertained in consequence of the excitement.

Things in Philadelphia.

Alderman Finley, of the Third Ward, Moyamensing, who was injured on Monday morning, at Richmond, by the horses attached to a carriage in which he was returning from a funeral reminiscence, died on Wednesday.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is being performed nightly at both the National and Chestnut street Theatres.

A fire occurred on Wednesday night, between the Kensington Engine Company and a rival company, during which a young man, named Hallock, was shot, and it is supposed mortally wounded. The engine was overturned, and injured. The Kensington company drove the rival from a tavern, the windows of which, with the house of the rioters, were considerably smashed.

The Directors of the American Academy of Music notice that the sum of $50,000 has been subscribed, which was necessary to secure the charter for the institution, they have purchased a site for the building on the corner of Broad and Locust streets. Before any contract for its construction can be made it is necessary that the sum of $100,000 shall have been subscribed, and they call upon the citizens to aid them. It is proposed that the edifice shall accommodate four or five thousand persons.

STATUE OF JACKSON.—The Washington Sentinel says: Workmen are now employed in constructing the white marble pedestal on which stands the equestrian statue of Jackson, in Lafayette square. Four pieces of Spanish cannon captured by the Hero in Florida, are now on the ground, and are to be planted as ornaments on the pedestal.

The Herald, in the course of an article on the "Spanish Outlaws," introduces a bit of true history as follows:

"It was long ago that General Pierce, from the Pulaski, wrote with which he was so intimately acquainted, a more effective support from the Spanish Minister of the Indies than any exertion of the school of Van Buren, Wilkins and Webster did more to which General Pierce then the party engine of the South Baltimore. The last address of the great Carolinian did more to awaken the true national spirit of the North towards the South, than all the appliances of the party put together. The independent press of the country, bringing out the popular verdict upon the forced distinctions between sudden and disunion, and there to do with the election of General Pierce than all the spoilsmen driven on his accession from their necessity. These are expressions form in the great campaign of '52 must be understood by the Van Burens, the Cushings and Dayions, but they cannot be misunderstood.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. RANTOUL.—It appears, in the same case, that the administrators of Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts, had received the enormous sum of $[illegible] for his share in the Illinois and Central Railroad. This statement is pronounced gross nonsense by the Chicago Democrat. As about half the property belonging to the estate was the original stock which he had subscribed in Illinois Central Railroad Company. He tried incessantly, and his right to the first million of the capital stock of the Company had become an asset, under a mortgage that his friends had contributed a million loan. The Rantoul heirs claim, that the fact that portions of their estate were given for compensation. When the original stock was borrowed, the question came before the Illinois Supreme Court. The decision of Mr. Justice Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, was in favor of the Rantoul heirs. The decision was reversed by the Illinois Supreme Court, and the property was given to the Rantoul heirs in the Illinois Supreme Court.

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