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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1854. {Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7565

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, October 13th, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures see French side*

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE ARCTIC'S PASSENGERS.

The affliction into which our community has been thrown by the tidings of the dreadful calamity on board the *Arctic*, is poignant enough without being enhanced by harrowing rumors of the loss of a number of residents of New Orleans. We experience, therefore, safeguard gratification at being enabled, by particular and personal enquiry, to dispel the apprehensions felt for the fate of many who, on insufficient authority, have been announced as among the passengers in the *Arctic*.

Mr. DAVIS, lessee of the French Theatre, was not a passenger by the *Arctic*. He had left New Orleans with the intention of remaining a year or two in France. A few days ago Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE received a letter from Mr. DAVIS informing him that he was going into the country to pass a couple of months with a friend.—Mr. DAVIS had no idea of an early return to our city, and was not within a hundred miles of the sea coast when the *Arctic* sailed.

Mr. BISCHOFF, we are most happy to learn, was positively not on board the steamer. At the last accounts received from him, his family were in Paris, and he himself had taken a trip to Burgundy, to enjoy the pleasure and novelty of the season of the vintage. No fears are experienced for the safety of Mr. BISCHOFF.

There is no reason whatever for the belief that Mademoiselle OLYMPE was a passenger by the *Arctic*. Letters recently received from her state that she would be in Paris until the end of September, and that she had secured her passage on board the steamer of the 7th October. Her friends here have no doubt that she was in France at the date of the *Arctic*'s departure.

With regard to Mr. DUPARSQUE, his fate is doubtful. He had written from Havre to Mr. BELLAMY, his business agent, that he had engaged his passage for the steamer of the 30th, but did not mention the name of the vessel.—As however, the *Arctic* was the only steamship to sail on that day, it is but too probable that Mr. DUPARSQUE was on board. Let us trust that his name may be found in the list of the survivors.

We can affirm almost positively that Mr. DUCOURNAU was not one of the *Arctic*'s passengers, for he had written to New Orleans that he had secured his passage on board of the steamer that would sail on the 7th October.

There are slight hopes that Mr. MINVIELLE did not take passage on the *Arctic*. In the latest letter received from him, he says that he expected to leave Paris on the 15th September, provided his health, which was bad, would permit—that he was anxious to start home, but that his friend DUCOURNAU was using every effort to induce him to remain, in order that they might be fellow passengers on the steamer of the 7th October. Mr. MINVIELLE, it is thought, yielded to the solicitation of Mr. DUCOURNAU. If so, he has escaped a dreadful death.

From all that we can gather Mlle MASSOT was on board, and being of the feebler sex, there is reason to apprehend that she has perished.

It is not positively known whether Mr. NORTH was on board the *Arctic*. He had written on the 18th that he was going to see about getting his passage in the steamer of the 30th, but it is believed that all the cabin passages had been taken. His friends are in a state of cruel solicitude, but are not without hopes of his safety.

The opinions expressed above are to a great extent confirmed by the annexed list of the passengers received by the *Picayune*, and published yesterday in an extra form. The telegraph has no doubt blundered sadly with the names, especially when they are French—Trois for "Dupassem," we presume we should read DUPARSEM; "Mrs. Melville," we fear that MINVIELLE must be substituted; and for Miss "Mandey," Miss MASSOT. The name of Mr. NORTH appears on the list, and there are other names which look like those of residents of New Orleans. The list, however, cannot be complete, as it comprises only about 900 names.

Passengers' List.

Dupassem and friend; E. Burch, F. Henry, F. Durant, lady and child; T. C. Jones, J. G. Smith; Miss Jane Minton; Miss Smith; W. W. Brown and lady; Miss Brown; Babcock and lady, Babcock, jr.; C. T. Mitchell; Doctor Mayler; J. B. Cooke A. Bauch; E. Ruford; C. Ward; Mr. Minvills, G. P. Pearson; G. F. Allen and lady; Mr Brown and family; S. P. Williams and lady, Mr. Ingrat; G. C. McCracken; Mr. Morris, Mr. North; A. Benedict and lady, C. Babcock; J. B. Hogg; Mr. Waterman; Miss Major Friend and child; D. Gammet and family; Mr. Major and friend; John Brem; Mr. Devenscroft; S. M. Woodruff; W. J. Hennessy; W. Gilmore; J. Young; W. Adams; Brady; Hanson and lady; Mrs. Rogers; Mrs. Child and daughter; Miss Revell; Mr. Robinson; H. H. Rose; R. Reed; C. Springer; Mr. Eggers; K. Gygnett and family; Horst and family; Harnett and lady; Mr. Hinde and friend; Mr. Wallace; W. Perkins and lady; W. V. Rathbone; Guinets and family, Mr. Barnes; W. Day and family; F. Thompson; Mrs. Stone and family; Mr. Schertzer; H. Thomas; J. Lindsey; Miss Mousley; C. B. Johnson; C. Peters and lady; S. L. Noakes; T. Catchwood; O. Pie; J. Barrill; E. Collier; Mr. Woodruff and lady, Mr. Colliffe, Hilger and friend, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Niven, J. Smith, E. A. Collier and daughter, H. Jones and lady; Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Wring; Capt. D. Pratt and lady; D. Stewart; Miss Drew; J. Holbrook; Mrs. Perrin; E. Madison; C. St. John; H. Moore; Mr. McGyrin; James Smith; Miss Jones; Miss A. Coates; J. Muirhead; W. Barber; P. T. Girear; T. Robson; J. Thompson; Mrs. Bryan; T. Lideman; Mrs. Mary Hudson and infant; Miss Ford, Sheldon; Pratt; John Fryer; Shepherd; Treadwell; S. Cuzar; W. Sperry; J. Gunlam; Miss Hays; H. arbuckle; W. Coop; David Cannon, jr.; Mr. Ferguson; Lanstre and family; Mr. Heilman; Mr. Douglas; D. Madder; Mrs. Bell and friend; James Smith; Mrs. Bridge and friend; Bedford and friend; G. Brown; Mr. Mayer; Mr. Cooke; H. Christian and friend; G. D'Oyle; Francis and four friends; Webster and four friends; Mr. Mayer; Mr. Green and lady; W. Nichols; Mr. Puss and friends; Mrs. Edgecombe and child; Mr. Frank; F. Stone; Mr. Cannan; P. Bush and son; Mr. Patterson; Mrs. Craig; Mrs. Benjamin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

If Maine shattered the Pierce administration, Pennsylvania has crushed it into atoms. Such an awful, annihilating defeat almost creates a feeling of pity for the victims. Pennsylvania—the Key Stone of the D-mocratic arch—which so seldom faltered, which, at the perilous crisis of Democratic fortunes, was ever wont to cling to the party with steadfast allegiance, has, for the first time in a quarter of a century, during a year when there is no Presidential election at hand, abjured a Democratic administration, by a majority of 25,000 votes. How is this result to be explained?

It cannot be said that the ab-litionists did it. Of all the Northern States, Pennsylvania is the least tainted with the infection of political abolition. This element may have operated in Ohio to a large extent, but in Pennsylvania its influence was inconsiderable. Take away WILSON'S district, and a few Western counties, such as Alleghany, Mercer, and Crawford, and there is no abolition vote to speak of in the State. As the Presidential contest of 1852 the distinctive anti-slavery vote of Pennsylvania does not equal one-third of that cast by New York; and at the recent election, if that entire vote had been given to PUTLOCK, he would not have sufficed to cut down the usual Democratic majority one-half. That the Nebraska bill may have stimulated Fremsellers to great exertion, is probable enough, but there are tens of thousands of voters in Pennsylvania who were opposed to that bill, and who would nevertheless scorn to be classed with the abolitionists.

It will be probably alleged that the Know-Nothings combined the Whigs to triumph in Pennsylvania. We have no earthly doubt that this mysterious party contributed their efforts towards the result; but if we are to believe Democratic authority, Know-Nothingism has no strength beyond the city of Philadelphia. How is it then, that in the rural districts the defeat of Locofocoism is even more signal and conclusive than in the city. The Democrats must have turned Whigs for the occasion, or have transferred their partizanship to the Whig nominees, to bring about so overwhelming a result. The fact is—though our Democratic friends wilfully bandage their eyes and refuse to see—the administration has forfeited its popularity. It has lost the confidence of its own party. Its pakering course upon sectional questions; its its inherent weakness and imbecility; its absence of character, individuality, firmness and energy have alienated its former friends. When Pennsylvania staggers, less reliable States are swinging from their moorings. What she hopped down headlong, rash, utter and irretrievable, is the fate of Democracy elsewhere.

We cannot discover any cushion by which the Democracy may break the force of this terrible fall. The best policy for them is to take it coolly, and trust to the recuperative powers of the party for resuscitation. We are fain to confess that though Democrat ourselves and conservative, it never dies. Its present condition is one of suspended animation. If the leaders can hit upon a first rate issue by which it may be stimulated into renewed manifestations of vitality, it may awake from its lethargy, and become stalwart and vigorous before 1856.

☞ The numerous friends of Colonel W. W. WOOD will rejoice to learn that the injuries sustained by him during the burning of the *Princess*, are not of such a serious character as was at first apprehended. He was considerably jarred by his leap from the burning steamer to the farewards, but his injuries are not of a serious nature.

A RARA AVIS.

Nothing is more uncommon than the spectacle of a Democratic editor voluntarily repudiating fusion to an organization which has raised the party and its hopes. This rare and refreshing example we are unwilling to withhold from our readers. The Mobile *Register*, than which a more thoroughly Democratic journal does not exist, lauding JOHN M. CLAYTON's letter to Mr. KING on the subject of Native Americanism, says, with equal fairness, moderation and truth:

It contains some propositions that no American and no right minded and sound hearted foreigner can dispute. If this be the sum of Know Nothingism, it is not the dreadful thing it has been described. We hope and believe that good will result from a movement which certainly has some ugly features about it. If it stops short of civil strife, based on differences of religious belief, if in reforming the basis of the laws of naturalization so as to Americanize the foreigner in feeling and character, before he is thoroughly Americanized politically, and if it tends in the end to break down the dividing lines of partizan strife, it will be too much, heretofore, segregated the native and adopted citizens. It will have accomplished a good in which all true friends of American freedom will rejoice.

We adopt the views of John M'Nobell—himself an Irishman—on this subject. He opposes the isolation of the Irish vote and the Irish interest—he calls it "an anomaly, an absurdity, an enormity." He holds that foreigners come here to be citizens of the United States, and with their oath of allegiance, and with their forswearing of fealty to any foreign Prince or Potentate, they should merge as rapidly as possible into the great mass of American society. Irish military companies, Irish political associations, he thinks are all wrong. He says:

"Therefore, I would willingly distrust and divide the "Irish mind" of American citizens: I would introduce "disunion" among them, making some of them Democrats, some Whigs, some Hards, some Softs, some Silver-Greys, and some, if possible, even Free-Soilers—anything in short but Know Nothings or Abolitionists. The "Irish vote," I would break up and abolish utterly—inasmuch that never more should prudent Yankee pipe layer know where he may lay a pipe to draw the Irish vote to plaid-ram; never, never more should priest or bishop undertake (in the interest of the Church of God) to lead his sheep with pastoral crozier into the pleasant pastures of the Hards, or by the still waters of Old Fogyism. Not as Irishmen, but as Catholics but as a bonafide American citizens I would have them go about their daily business and exercise their common rights. Even in death I would not separate them. If they go on sleeping together, lose deep in that Calvary Cemetery, the simultaneous uprising of so many Irishmen will be enough to awaken Native American spirit as the last Day; and the tramp of the Resurrection will be equal for the cry of "Wide-Awake!"

AN ASSORTED CARGO OF HUMAN.—The packet ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday week, bringing, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, the following assorted cargo: 351 Irish, 113 English, 52 Welsh, 17 citizens of the United States, 18 Scotch, 6 Manx, and 2 ocean-born—making a total of 555 souls. Of these, 325 were men and 201 women, and the remainder were children and infants. Among them were 116 agricultural laborers, 99 servant maids, 98 miners and colliers, 12 farmers, 10 masons and plasterers, 11 weavers, &c., 5 blacksmiths and iron moulders, 9 shoemakers, 8 carpenters, 4 millers, 3 each of painters, printers and engineers, 4 curriers and saddlers, 4 dressmakers, besides a butcher, a dentist, a paper stainer, a chandler, a rope maker, a plumber and glazier, 2 gardeners, and sundry clerks and storekeepers. Their destinations are thus given: to Canada 16, Connecticut 15, Illinois 92, Indiana 1, Iowa 3, Massachusetts 14, Michigan 4, New Jersey 31, Maryland 93, Ohio 90, Oneida 1, New Hampshire 1, Rhode Island 12, Pennsylvania 57, South Carolina 1, Virginia 3, Wisconsin 9, New York (including those who are undecided) 201.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Two Weeks Later From California.

The U. S. M. Steamship *Empire City*, H. Windle, Commanding, left New York on the 2d, and arrived at Havana on the 9th instant—After landing mails and passengers, she left again the same day with the California mails and passengers from the U. S. Mail Steamship *Falcon*, Captain Lockwood, from Aspinwall. The U. S. M. Steamship *Crescent City*, Captain M. Gowan, left Havana for New York on the morning of the 9th inst. The *Falcon* was to leave with the California mails and passengers, hence per *Crescent City*, early the next morning for Aspinwall.

The *Empire City* brings one hundred and fifty seven passengers, and a cargo of merchandise. She arrived at Pass a Loutre last evening, and crossed the bar at 6 o'clock this morning.

The following is a list of her passengers:

From New York—Mrs. Whitaker, Capt. J. B. Brooks, John Gale, Mrs Tiles and 8 children, J W Oliver, lady and 8 children, T Heymiss, L. Scott (Spanish Consul), Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Dr. Tanqrey, Mrs Butler, John Bush, Mrs E W Henry and son, A Boudousquie Capt H Dunn, Mrs M Costy Mrs F Taylor, Mrs Jones and boy, Mrs Newberry, Mr Isall and lady, Mrs Hudson, Miss Kate Zeigler, John Leigh and son, J Brown, H Rowell, Capt Peter Dugan, and 23 others.

From HAVANA—Joaquim Otero, C Farino, lady and servant, John Cooper and child, C Rodriguez, Mrs A Scott, A Mecaty, Jose Mesemore, C Harrison, lady and servant, and 3 others.

From ASPINWALL, via HAVANA—B F Bradford, Mrs M J Ferriss, Mrs E Brown and child, R Schuby, W S Mann, lady and two children, Mrs M L Warren, M Frankin, lady and 6 children, Mrs Thomason, Mrs E F Smith, J C Morehead, L Getz Mr. D. Baber and child, Lang, Quintin, and 56 others.

By the *Empire City* we have received our files of California papers to the 16th ult. The election for members of Congress, Legislature, and State officers took place on the 4th, which was warmly contested. The Democrats had a double set of candidates for Congress, but except in San Francisco and Sacramento the irregulars or electionists scarcely received a vote. The result is a triumph for the democrats by a reduced majority. *The Herald* says:

The election returns have not yet come in from all parts of the State, but it is generally understood that Messrs Denver and Herbert, the nominees of the Anti-Electionist convention, are elected beyond contingency. So far as heard from, they are considerably ahead. A rumor was however prevalent this morning, that Mr. Denver, the Democratic candidate, would be elected by a very small majority. The rebuke received by the Electionists however, to all parts of the State was emphatic and decided. On the Municipal Elections matters took quite a different turn. Just previous to the election rumors were circulated with reference to the organization of the Know Nothings all over the State, and it was expected that their influence would be felt to some extent—This against the State three organizations were realized, but in San Francisco they carried all before them. The Electionist City and County Conventions met and nominated members for the Legislature and City and County Officers. The Anti Electionists did likewise, but another split here took place, and the seceders organized a third party and nominated a ticket. The Whigs held their Convention, and formed a ticket. The association known as the Casa de pri fortnight ago, composed of the other two