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The Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

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Thursday Morning Sept. 8, 1853.

For Congress
(Second District,)
F. G. HUNT.

For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN R. King, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. S. LEROUX, of W. Baton Rouge

Whig Central State Committee, at a meeting of this Committee held in the city of New Orleans, at their City Room, on Thursday evening September 1st, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of Louisiana in the Country Parishes, are invited to assemble as early as possible in their respective parishes, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and members to the House of Representatives, and also to nominate candidates for all offices to be elected respectively thereon, in October next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the State the electoral tickets, being one vote for every hundred Whig votes, and one vote for every fraction over fifty Whig votes cast by the respective electors and Parishes at the last Presidential election be recognized as the basis of representation to govern Conventions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the First Congressional District composed of that part of the city of New Orleans, heretofore known as Municipality No. One, and Municipality No. Three, and now forming the Districts from Ground Three of said city, the Seventh Ward, and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, are invited to appoint Delegates to serve in the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates to the First Congressional District Convention shall meet in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday the 20th September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Club Room of the Whig Central State Committee, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

HENRY F. JOHNSON, CHAS M. WATERMAN, President.
F. G. LATTER, Secretaries.

☞ The Whig papers throughout the State will please copy.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

TWO WITNESSES ON THE STAND.

The free-soil appointments made by President PIERCE, and defended by a large number of Democratic presses in the South, are a source of exquisite pleasure to the abolition supporters of the administration. The New York *Post* quotes approvingly from the Savannah *Georgian* the commendations bestowed by that misguided sheet upon these appointments, and cause upon the President, in view of the extensive and ready concessions made by the South, to throw off all reluctance, and to continue unhesitatingly to give office to free sellers wherever competent applicants may be found. The *Post* exults, not unnaturally, at the blindness and infatuation of the South, and strives to show that anti-slavery democrats are the best allies of Southern rights politicians. Here are some samples of the opinions maintained by the *Post*:

We confess that we did not expect so extensive and speedy a concession on the part of the South, and yet, when we think how little the South itself has to fear from the friends of freedom, and how few and strong friends of slave rights, while their opponents are the loose constructionists, who would extend the action of the States, whether in behalf of slavery or not, beyond their proper jurisdiction into that of other States, are their worst foes, when we remember what a mere mind-bug of agitation the sentiment about preserving the Union has been without substance enough to depress the pinions of a single bird of the North, or a single negro in Africa, when we reflect that two-thirds of the cream and oldstock which has been heaped upon democrats of consistent and free principles, has been the work of needy and reckless politicians, who had no other mode of attracting attention to themselves, we acknowledge that we ought not to be surprised that the same views are taken at the South, and that the wolf cry is no longer capable of producing a fright.

We trust that the politicians at Washington will take notice of this fact. They are apt to think they alone can stile bullshallow to public opinion—constructive, they are too easily worked upon by clamor, for the reports it unavoidably about them—but this is warning, let them do their duty, and abide by the ballot boxes! The free-soil sentiment is the Norman yoke of loose construction. They show that the charges of free-soilism, fortified as they were by many particular references, and reiterated with all the boisterous vehemence of an excited caucus, fell from the administration as water from the back of a duck. The people, indeed, appear to have paid no attention to them whatever, and to have voted just as if the more modern divisions of parties were unknown.

We wonder if the Southern Democratic press will acquiesce in the doctrine promulgated by the *Post*. It has the merit of originality and novelty. The real friends of State rights are the free sellers forsooth! Well, in one sense they may may be said to be the most efficient allies of the Southern rights faction. The latter are the inveterate enemies of the Compromise—so are the free sellers. The Southern rights men tried their best to dissociate the Union, and in their insane attempt derived no aid consider from the free sellers. Both factions agree on these important points, however they may differ in the premises that have led them to these conclusions.

The *Post* is right in saying that the charges of free soilism levelled against the Administration, though "fortified by many particular references," (such as DIX, POWLER, [illegible] BROWN, and others of that school,) have failed to destroy its power in the South. That journal is perfectly justifiable in drawing hopeful inferences for the success of Anti-slavery principles from so pregnant a fact. When Democratic presses in the South so completely merge question of vital magnitude and of self preservation in the miserable squabbles of party, and bestow laudations on the President for giving places of honor and profit to free sellers, simply because he is the head of the Democratic party, they have no reason to complain that Abolitionism rejoices, and encourages them in their insanity and madness. Nor is it to be wondered at, that the Administration should persist in hedging favors on Anti-slavery politicians, when it discovers that the South, misled by the trouchcous assurances of Democracy, sustains it in its course.

While the South does not open its eyes even with the assistance of the Abolitionists themselves, it would seem that certain Northern *Whigs* are more clear sighted. Hear what the New York *Daily Book* says, a print which contributed powerfully to the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE:

We foresaw the Northern Whigs because they would play into the hands of the abolitionists, and weal into office over to the Democrats and helped elect Gen. Pierce, believing that he would be true to his professions, and have nothing to do with wool, garle and freesoil. But he has proved a humbug. He has sold Marcy into his confidence, and has been guilty of more directly into the hands of abolitionists than the Whigs ever did. Southern Democrats, you have to understand New York politics better than we do, and yet we feel that the appointment of Ike Fowler, John A. Dix, Major Dickie, of Buffalo, and other ring streaked, speckled and spotted old freesoil locofocos, are all right and ought to be satisfactory. The——they had? Satisfactory! just as if we did not know who is who, and what is what. Why, heaven bless you, men, if it were not for just such abolitionists as these in the North, there would be none at all save and excepting the crazy fellows who flourished twenty years ago, and who never were and never will be worth noticing. Who do you suppose would care for such lunatics as Garrison, Tappan, Abby Folsom, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendel Phillips, Giddings, Mann, &c. &c.?—Nobody! They would never have given us or you any trouble, but for the assistance they received from the freesoilers. It is not open, out and out abolitionism that we have to fear in this part of the country, for nobody sympathizes with them. None of our people would vote for them or any of their measures; but when abolitionism dons the freesoil garb, it walks right in among our men, and with the help of a few unprincipled political leaders, who are ever seeking after place, it plays the very mischief with us. The only remedy or way to stop this is not to let these leaders have office. If we could only find a candidate for Governor or for President who could not be humbugged by these chaps, and who would kick them out of doors on the coast, all the best part of Democracy and Whiggery would go for him with a rush—abolitionism would be deserted and left to stand on its own bottom, and would go with it—Ike Fowlers, Dixes, Dickies, John Van Burens, Greeleys, Woods, Fred Douglasses, and the Lord knows what—to the bottomless pit together.

It is well enough to understand the views taken of the freesoil proclivities of the administration by those who approve and those who condemn—both professing to be, or rather to have been its friends. We are content to place the evidence before the South, and let it shape its own verdict.

HEALTHY MOBILE.—The interments in Mobile for the 24 hours ending on the 4th, were [illegible] of which 22 were from Yellow Fever. The interments on the 5th, were 42, of which 33 were from Yellow Fever.

Tuesday was observed at Mobile as a day of humiliation and prayer, in accordance with a recommendation to that effect by the Mayor of the city.

HEALTHY OF THE MAIL.—The Northern Mail yesterday brought us a plentiful supply of papers, of dates from July 29th to August 6th—This is more than average railroad speed. Five weeks from New York, and a month from Charleston, are exploits in the way of mail transportation for which we are bound to give full credit to Mr. CAMPBELL—U. S. Postmaster General. The energy, promptitude and unfailing regularity of the mails under the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE are a subject of special wonder and admiration.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—Capital Prizes won at the Drawing of the 23d August:

No. 16 708, $30,000; 14,604, $10,000; 6,085, $10,000; 37,631, $6,000; 14,148, $3,000; 36,100, $4,000; 36,884, $2,000; 27,387, $2,000; 24,408, $2,000; 5,008, $1,400; 4,704, $1,400; 7,195, $1,400; 4,023 $1,000; 25,661, $1,000; 30,508, $1,000; 38,408, $1,000; 30,861, $1,000; 30,884, $1,000.

SATURDAY STORE.

The longevity of man in this age of restless mental activity, is sufficiently applied to the most singular objects imaginable. We thought that using the Kerabbitself, or dropping for hatching eggs by the gallon, was unsurpassed, analogy and experience had accomplished much out of a very unpromising subject, but now such specimens of skill are totally eclipsed, for we find that Mr. WEBSTER has actually invented a mode of making artificial shoes, suitable for fashion, prosperity, which he can afford at half the cost of the natural article, and make a handsome profit. If, says the Memphis Enquirer of the 26th ult., the patent by to-day will actual as the side-waff, applicants the entrance to our office, he will see a *block of shape*, resembling in size and shape a door-sill. This thing, ten days ago, was sand, earth, and—*cold lime*. As it now certifiate stands made so other WEBSTER's discovery, by Mr. DEWS WILLIAMS, of Somerville, to whose courtesy we are indebted for a specimen. It is indeed a wonderful discovery.

Of all things in the world, one would least have suspected that blocks of stone could be artificially constructed, for less than they could be sold at half the price of the natural substance strewed by Providence all over the land. But science and chemistry acknowledge no limits now a days to their achievements. The inorganic world is gradually unfolding all its secret occult mysteries to pertinacious scrutiny. It is only organized matter—that in which a seminal principle of life—is superadded to mechanical arrangement, and which becomes endowed with new and mysterious incomprehensible attributes—is in this alone which defeat investigation. Here a divine power has assigned a barrier to the prying and piercing genius of man, and here, in all human probability, far ages to come, will his research pause, and his curiosity be baffled.

☞ Our friends of the *Courier of the Texas*, make up a good paper—an excellent paper—We would, however, suggest one slight improvement, which they may think trifling, but to which we attach some importance. It is, that they should place the words "*N. O. Bee*," at the end of those articles which they honor us by copying from our sheet, but which they invariably forget to credit.

☞ The following dispatch was received on the 8th inst., by the Consolidated Tow Boat Company's agent:

South West Pass 8th Sept.

Deep ship Courier came in at 8 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, drawing 19 feet, with two boats, without stopping.

E. AULD,
Agent Tow Boat Association.

The drag boats have been so successful that I believe there is no ship drawing 20 feet can be taken out with ease.

E. AULD,
Agent Tow Boat Association.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The St. Landry *Whig* gives the following particulars of an attempted murder in that parish:

J. Bogans of the town of Alexandria, La., fired two pistols at Prince Moriarter, of this place, without the slightest provocation. The affair occurred at the Bell Chaney Springs in this parish on the night of Friday the 26th ult. The particulars are as follows:

Bogans had, by his own proposition been engaged in a game of cards with Moriarter and had lost about $ [illegible] the latter declined playing any longer, whereupon the former abused him, in language of the most vituperative character. Moriarter walked behind the bar, where it was his duty to be. Bogans drew his pistol, advanced to the counter and presented it at the breast of Moriarter at a distance of not exceeding three feet and fired.

The ball passed through the wall of the house without injuring any person.

The latter threw several glass tumblers at Bogans after the firing of the pistol, only one of which took effect. Bogans ran out on the back gallery and immediately returned with another pistol which he discharged at Moriarter, who was still standing behind the counter.

Moriarter then attempted to respond again unhurt. Bogans took to his horse and ran off, leaving behind him his horse and hat.

On Sunday the 31st ult., a man named Nicholson, blind another by the name of Nichols, at the mouth of Bayou Rapide, in the parish of Avoyelles. The deed was committed with a knife, while both parties were under the influence of liquor. Nichols was arrested by the by-standers, and lodged in jail to await his trial.

FIRE IN OPELOUSAS.—The *Courier* of Opelousas says:

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In February 1849, this same building, or rather the corn house that then stood at this same place, was destroyed by fire, and on the same night, rogues were robbing Mr. Edward Fayole, a merchant, near by, of about four thousand dollars, of ready made money, being the fruit of live or six years industry and economy.

We have no hesitation in saying that this last fire is incendiary.

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Mr. King is a native of St. Landry; was born and brought up in this parish being 34 years of age; is connected with one of the oldest families in the district, his grandfather having been Parish Judge of St. Landry for more than 30 years, and his father Register of the Land Office under an appointment from Mr. Monroe. He was born early in life to school in Kentucky, where under Mr. Matthew Bishop, and finally graduated at the College of Louisiana at Jackson, in 1840, being more remarkable as an alumnus of Clarendon College.

With the exception of a brief residence in East Feliciana, he has always resided at his native place, where he has an ample home. In 1843 he married the daughter of Mr. Lafayette Saunders, at Clinton East Feliciana, where he resided two years in partnership with his father-in-law. In the winter of 1847-8 he returned to Opelousas. At the solicitation of his friends he became the editor of the St. Landry Whig during the Presidential campaign of 1848, and did some service under the banner of Old Rough. He was chosen by the Whigs of the State, Messenger to carry the electoral vote to Washington in January 1849. In November 1849 he was elected for the first time, to the Legislature. His record produced by Col. Freeman W. Farrar, (the then Speaker of the House) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was re-elected in November 1851, and chosen Speaker of the House, on the unanimous nomination of his party in caucus. In 1852 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention. In November 1852, he was re-elected to the Legislature, and again received the vote of his party for Speaker, although the vote of the minority was ineffectual.

Mr. King's friends rest his claims on his public services during the crisis of that brief period of his public life. These will bear comparison with the public record, and reported debates, of the respective deliberative assemblies in which he has served.

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RESISTING AN OFFICER.—A few nights since, a little after dark, a warrant was placed in the hands of Dep. Sheriff Sullivan, to arrest Some Daryl F. Kerr, a passenger on board the Pitzer Miller, who was found on the Levee, waiting to get off for New Orleans. On being told that he was a prisoner, he immediately assaulted the officer, knocking him down and beating him very severely—in fact endangering his life. Mr. Sullivan called for assistance to arrest the man; on the second time, Mr. E. Degelos heard the cry and sprang to his assistance, when Kerr immediately ran on board of the Jones, then about leaving, and made good his escape, although he was followed on board, and the Captain warned that he was taking off a fugitive from justice.

Kerr is a very large athletic man, otherwise a gentlemanly appearance, but he seemed to be entirely ignorant of the character of the officer, knocking him down and beating him very severely—in fact endangering his life. Mr. Sullivan called for assistance to arrest the man; on the second time, Mr. E. Degelos heard the cry and sprang to his assistance, when Kerr immediately ran on board of the Jones, then about leaving, and made good his escape, although he was followed on board, and the Captain warned that he was taking off a fugitive from justice.

FROM PENSACOLA.

We regret to learn that the epidemic continues its ravages in Pensacola, where it was thought some days ago to have subsided. This is usually one of the healthiest spots on the Gulf.

A writer in the Pensacola Gazette, whom (from his initials) we take to be the highest authority on the subject, uses the following language:

"That we have had yellow fever among us, and that a number of persons have died with the disease, is a matter of too notorious fact and to go about, denying it at this period, because both absurd and ridiculous in the extreme. We hold it to be the absolute duty of every good citizen to inform the public of any existing danger, that it being forewarned, may also be forearmed; and we deem any such attempts to deceive the public at home and abroad, as are made in that most abortive article, published in the last number of the Democrat.

We are informed that Mrs. Kelly, wife of Parner W. W. J. Kelly, of the Navy, died there on Saturday; also Capt. Ray, of the brig Ottoman, which cleared from this port for Pensacola about a fortnight ago."

We find the following in the Shreveport *Southrnkerr*:

Coroner Rowan yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Mr. James Murphy, who came to his death in the following singular manner: While cleaning a well upon the premises of Messrs. E. T. Taylor & Co., about one mile from town, and being at the bottom of the well prepared to hoist a bucket, he commenced to be drawn up. When the bucket in which he had placed himself, had been drawn up about 15 feet, he fell himself, and in the fall struck his head against the rock at the bottom of the well, causing instant death. Verdict of Coroner's jury, death by accident.

☞ We copy the following good things from a recent number of the Savannah Journal:

Secretary Dobbin has issued a document allowing the wearing of beards in the United States Navy, provided they be kept short and neatly trimmed. The Navy, instead of rejoicing at Dobbin's generosity, and taking pleasure in him, will, it is expected, be very generally inclined to bite, will, it is expected, be very generally inclined to bite, will, it is expected, be very generally inclined to bite