The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1855. {Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. XXIII.—Whole No. 7890

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 7th, 1855.

The NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from the city of Mobile. That due the day before came through.

UNPARDONABLE OUTRAGES.

When at the close of the election on Monday, we penned the article which appeared on yesterday's paper, congratulating our citizens on the sobriety, moderation and absence of illegal violence which distinguished most of the districts during the exciting contest, little did we imagine that when the darkness of midnight should be substituted for the broad light of day, outrages would be perpetrated far exceeding in their moral aspect and consequences the tumults and violence apprehended, but so happily not. In a brawl or a street encounter life may be taken. The impulse of an armed man may be to avenge an insult by a fatal pistol shot. Such excesses are crime, but may be somewhat extenuated by the score of strong provocation which goaded on controllable wrath. But when, at a ballot box—the deliberate act of the people by the ballot, an attempt to evade or violate the will of the people by the grossest violation of the sanctuary of the ballot box, and unpardonable, most leniently disposed can find no excuse for it. It involves a double assault on liberty, a more than the right of suffrage than the most notorious and infamous frauds ever before committed in this country. For the evil—the injury of the party of elections, we feel entire to hold and wicked to set no restraints of order. Outrages with violence, and the political contest at the ballot-boxes in the city and yet.

[illegible] the ballot-boxes in the country, [illegible] is an outrage at every good citizen is justly indignant—more so than the mass of such people. We have not seen a [illegible] who does not express [illegible] these degraded deeds. [illegible] of them may be is a mystery. [illegible] did not belong to any de[illegible] in New Orleans is [illegible] Nobody knows them. [illegible] to point out a single [illegible] But be they [illegible] whether Americans or [illegible] on their own knavish [illegible] Where are [illegible] Were there [illegible] not burst in ignorance [illegible] and the other [illegible] a pattern, and follow [illegible] of organized violence, that [illegible] heard of on election [illegible]

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An Important Query.

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The Election.

The figures in our French side show that the city has given a majority of 419 to CHARLES DERBIGNY, for Governor, and about the same majority to the other candidates on the State ticket. HUNT, (Am.) for Congress, has a small majority in the First and Fourth Districts. EUSTIS, (Am.) for Congress, has a large majority in that portion of the parish comprised within his District, and a majority as far as heard from, and is probably elected. The District was represented in the last Congress by DUNBAR, (D.)

The American candidates for the Senate, Messrs. BURTHE, BURKE and MENNIE are elected. The Representatives chosen are as follows:

First Representative District, Semmes and Coze—(Dem.)

Second, Shields and Boyce—(Am.) Duan, (Dem.)

Third, Ranney, Price and James—(Am.)

Fourth, Eggleston and Devall—(Am.)

Fifth, Wright and Canonge—(Dem)

Sixth, Wade and Dorsicourt—(Am)

Seventh, Laville and Soloman—(Am)

Eighth, Labarre and Wham—(Am)

Ninth, Morgan—(Am)

Tenth, Beecner, Jourdan and Wooldridge—(Dem)

Algiers, Bernard—(Am)

Total—15 Americans, 8 Democrats.

All the American candidates for parochial offices on the general ticket appear to be elected by the returns, and a majority of those elected by Districts.

The result of the State election, which is awaited with intense anxiety, cannot be surmised with any degree of confidence for one or two days. In the meanwhile we subjoin such returns as we have been enabled to obtain:

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—The authentic returns from this parish are as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Derbigny.	*Wickliffe.*
Jefferson City	157 maj.	..
Grotna	20 "	..
Glass House	36 "	..
Barataria	30 "	..
Carrollton	..	42 maj.
	243	42
	42	
	201	

The precinct of Caminada, to be returned, will increase the American maj. to at least 220. Well done, Jefferson! The entire parish ticket is of course elected.

BATON ROUGE.—The parish of East Baton Rouge, as we learn by telegraph, gives 57 for Derbigny and 90 for Pond. These majorities are smaller by some 100 than we had reason to expect.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—A telegraphic despatch from West Baton Rouge received this morning, states that the parish has given from 40 to 50 majority for the American ticket. This is about what we anticipated.

ST. BERNARD.—We learn from a gentleman from this parish that it has given Wickliffe about 25 majority.

PLAQUEMINES.—As far as heard from (5 precincts) the vote is as follows: Derbigny 152, Wickliffe 114, and about the same on the rest of the State ticket. Dacros (Am.) for the Senate, leads Dem. Lacoste, and is probably elected. Eustis has some 35 majority over Fabre. The precincts of the Balize, Pointe à la Hache, and Davis Settlement may turn Mackey (Am) in 54 in advance of his competitor, and is we think elected.

TERREBONNE.—The majority for the State American ticket in this parish is reported to be 40 and 125 for parish officers.

LAFOURCHE.—A private letter received last evening by the Opelousas Railroad states that the majority in favor of the Democrats is generally supposed to be 200.

The officers of the steamer *Capitol* have furnished us with the following election returns from Iberville, Ascension and Assumption:

IBERVILLE.—Bayou Goula, 66 Democratic majority, Island Precinct, 6 Democratic majority.

ASCENSION—170 Democratic majority.

ASSUMPTION—Dalferas' Precinct, 50 majority, Forbin's Precinct, 40 majority for the same.

ELECTION RETURNS.—For a complete tableau of the election returns of New Orleans, see our French side.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—It is said that there are no less than *thirty six* distinct political organizations in the State of New York. We expect to hear before long that every man in that cosmopolitan, free soil, free-hunting State will have a party of his own.

The following are the names of the thirty-six parties:

Republicans,	Half Shells,
Whigs,	Reformers,
Democratic Whigs,	American Democracy,
Woolly Heads,	United American,
Silver Grays,	American Protestants,
Prohibitionists,	Know Nothings,
Temperance party,	American party,
Spirituel Licensers,	Know-Somethings,
Moral Sussionists,	Choctaws,
Constitutional Rights party,	Hindoos,
Liquor Dealers,	Sons of the Republic,
Teetotalers,	Templars,
Democratic Republicans,	Land-Reformers,
Hunkers,	Anti-Renters,
Barnburners,	Liberty party,
Hard-Shells,	Practical Democrats,
Soft-Shells,	German Democracy,
	Working Men.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The N. Y. *Herald*, which is the great mouthpiece of the cousins of gossip at the Capitol, contains the following interesting summary turnished by its correspondents:

There are, I see, some doubts expressed about the advent of a new ambassador from Russia, but I repeat that it is a settled fact. He will bring, besides his regular credentials, a confidential communication from the Czar, of the most important character, relative to the terms on which Russia will consent to a peace. What I now state will be known to the public in a few weeks. Russia mediated between Great Britain and the United States, and now the United States may mediate between Russia and the Allies. She does not ask American mediation, but will accept it, and will at once indicate her terms, which, I understand in a former communication, will embrace such vast commercial advantages for all the world that the industrial classes of France and England will cause the Allies to accept as soon as they are generally understood.

Reliable advices received by the Africa, state that Mr. Fenelon and his family have left London for Paris, and that he will probably visit Italy before returning home.

A circular letter from Denmark, relative to a settlement of the question of the Sound dues, has been received by the Government.

As I intimated some days ago, the resignation of Don Piatt, Secretary of Legation at Paris, arrived here by the last foreign mail; and I learned to-day, at the State Department, that Jenning Wise, son of Gov. Wise, now Secretary of Legation at Berlin, has been transferred to fill the vacancy at Paris, so created.

The President has entirely recovered from the chills and fever with which he was affected.

To-day's mail contains the valedictory of Mr. Burwell, who leaves the concern. Who the future editor is to be is not now known.

Commander Hartstein, ordered here by the Secretary of the Navy, has arrived this evening, and is stopping at Willard's.

I was informed last evening by a gentleman high in authority, that the President has, from the commencement of the Kansas difficulty, been a warm friend of Reeder, and that he would not have removed him had it not been for Jeff. Davis, who has persuaded him to believe that unless he removed Reeder the whole South would repudiate his administration. Upon that score of the case he listened to Davis and the voice of the South, and made the removal. But that it he had it to do over again, on a similar case should ever be presented, the counsel of a second or third person would not be heeded. Furthermore, that if Reeder should be permitted to take his seat in Congress as a delegate from Kansas, it would not cause the slightest uneasiness on the part of Mr. Pierce. It appears the President has changed his views since the election in Maine and Pennsylvania. Forney, I understand, will do nothing to injure Reeder's chances in the House, as he is a sworn friend of his, (Reeder's) and as he is understood to be interested in land speculations with Reeder in Kansas. Jeff Davis and other Southern men intend to make that the issue in the election of Speaker, and with that view are bringing everything in their power to bear.

Chas. Barney, late a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, has a pamphlet to-morrow on the subject of the action of the late Naval Board, in which he presents an interesting view of the Navy (as it now stands, and shows that the present pay of the officers exceeds that of the old list by $90,000 per annum.

A MAN'S HARD BITTEN OFF BY A HORSE.—A surgical operation of a very interesting character was recently performed in England on a soldier named Thomas Dance, belonging to the 18th lancers, who had his arm amputated for the second time, in consequence of the frightful injuries he received from being bitten by a ferocious horse in the frieze. Dance was engaged at Balaklava in drawing water for troops, and whilst so occupied saw a horse, with mane and tail erect, galloping furiously towards him. In a moment the horse seized him in his mouth, threw him down, and, kneeling on his body with his fore legs, commenced tearing his clothes off, lacerating the unfortunate man in a frightful manner. The poor fellow put out his hand to protect the lower part of his body, when the animal seized it in his mouth, and bit it off. Some of his comrades coming to his rescue, armed with stout clubs, the ferocious beast could be secured, he bit off the finger of another man, and severely injured the shoulder of the veterinary surgeon of the regiment. He was just above the wrist; he was amputated next to Exchange Alley. It was found necessary to amputate the remaining portion of the arm, and he is now doing well.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

ANOTHER DUEL PROPHESIED.—A bonfire claim having been contemplated between Messrs Pickens, the member of Congress elect in Virginia, and Mr. Bigbee, who was the political opponent of the late canvass, mutual friends have satisfactorily adjusted the matter.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 3d inst., inclusive. They contain little of interest. The *Civilian* says:

Maj. Emory, United States Commissioner to run the boundary line with Mexico, arrived in this city last Thursday morning, from San Antonio, and left the same afternoon by the New Orleans steamer. Major Emory expresses the opinion that the Texas route through the Mesilla valley, being superior to all others, is the only one upon which a railroad to the Pacific is likely to be built.

TEXAS COAL.—The Victoria Advocate says that a large body of bituminous coal has been recently found in the upper part of Lavaca county. The editor has seen specimens equal to any of the kind from the mines of Pennsylvania or Indiana; and the quantity is said to be inexhaustible.

FROSTS.—Slight frosts have visited every part of Texas the present Fall, with the exception of the Gulf coast. The weather has not been cold enough, however, to damage crops of any description.

The Crimean War in its Dollar and Cent Aspect.

Charles L. Brace, whose incarceration in an Austrian prison, and whose very well written, but too partial book on Hungary, brought him prominently before the public, has, for a year or two past, been doing good service in New York, partly in cooperating with the Rev. Mr. Pease in reforming the morals of the miserable wretches who inhabit the Five Points, and subsequently as an efficient officer of "The Children's Aid Society." Now, like almost all philanthropic associations, "The Children's Aid" is occasionally in want of funds, and it becomes the duty of some one benevolent individual to apprize the public of that fact. Usually, the course adopted is a dry announcement of an exhausted exchequer, and a grave appeal to the public for assistance. Mr. Brace—and we say it to the credit—has hit upon a much better plan for eliciting the attention of the liberal-handed. He prefaces his call to the charitable with a series of amusing sketches of the boys who drop in at the office of the Society, and whose pressing wants it relieves. From these gossipy anecdotes, published in the New York Times of Saturday, we extract his account of

THE NEWSBOYS ON THE TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL.

Though the Newsboys do not appear to be influenced by any political principle, in their opinions about the war in the Crimea, they debate the siege of Sebastopol in their own way very often.

"Say," said Barney, with all the dignity of a captain among them, "I don't go in for taking Sebastopol. Extra wouldn't sell well after dy'ee see. Let the Russians get whipt, and what will become of our trade?" "Well," said Cigars, "if Sebastopol is taken, we'll have another loss of the Arctic day of it. Oh! wasn't that a time!" "The last bombardier," said Fatty, "gave me three extra plates at the Nassau—and three shillings I paid as I owed The death of Lord Raglan wasn't worth an oyster pie."

"The Emperor Nick's was a better affair," said Fatty. "Yes, sir," said Paddy Moore. "Let me see; the death of the Emperor Nicholas put seventy-five cents in the bank, and gave me a new pair of pants as good as second-hand." "One battle," said the Yank, lifting up his eyes from his book, "is better than twenty deaths. Why don't they blow up a ship or a fortress—I dunno that we have made in that way at all, as we read in the life of Paul Jones here." "Well," said Barney, "I guess there's no Paul Jones among 'em. Give me a look at that, Yank, when you get through with it. I want to see how Paul did those things."

And so the conversation was diverted into another channel.

Here is one aspect of the Crimean war in which it has not been heretofore contemplated by the press. We have speculated upon its effect upon Russia. We have reviewed with more or less ability, the policy and plans of the belligerents. We have oracularly pronounced upon the probable fate of Turkey; but we have left it for the newsboys to estimate its value in dollars and cents. And yet even from this narrow, mean, and selfish view of the tremendous conflict, now waging on the shores of the Black Sea, there is a profound moral to be drawn.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AN EARLY MOVEMENT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—A first movement has been made with reference to "the Democratic National Convention" to be held at Cincinnati, for the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. A meeting of the Democrats of the Seventh District of Massachusetts, was held at Charlestown on the 17th instant, at which Messrs Chas. H. Peaslee and W. W. Pierce were elected delegates to the National Convention. These, we believe, are the first delegates that have been chosen in any section of the Union. Several resolutions were adopted on the occasion, and among them the following:

"Resolved, That the principles of the American Democracy have been faithfully, energetically, and honestly applied in the public acts of the present national administration, and that Franklin Pierce has justified by his war, impartial, and fearless course of action, the confidence reposed in him by the people of the United States.

"Resolved, That while we are proud to know that there are in the Democratic ranks many statesmen whose tried integrity, known ability, and commanding influence, will undoubtedly suggest their names as candidates for the chief magistracy during the next presidential term, and while we shall heartily concur in, and earnestly support the nomination made by the National Convention, it seems to us that the interests of the country and the success of our principles will be promoted by the re-nomination of President Pierce, believing, as we do, that the people will endorse that nomination at the polls as triumphantly as they did in 1852."

The Washington *Union* has transferred the above to its columns, and we may therefore infer that General Pierce is fully in the field as a candidate for re-nomination.

☞ The steamer Sierra Nevada, from San Juan, with the passengers which left New York on the 5th of September, put into Acapulco, October 7th, with the cholera raging on board to a frightful extent. It was reported that 71 deaths had occurred during the passage, and that after the arrival at Acapulco, where the authorities refused permission to bring the dead ashore The steamer Cortes, of the same line, arrived a week afterwards, but had no sickness on board.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

SALTPETRE.—The question "Will saltpetre explode?" is now giving place to another, "What are we to do for it?" Some of the papers have stated the demand from the European belligerents has so absorbed the stock, that "not 500 bags are left in the country," and it has also been reported that the British Government intend to prohibit the export from Calcutta. The stock in the country is not quite so closely exhausted as represented, but the markets have been, for some time, active on European account. There are some reasons why it is more convenient to ship heavy goods from the Southern ports, and this is one secret of the activity at our ports. The last considerable sale reported was a week ago at Philadelphia, when 1500 bags sold at 13c, said to be for export to Hamburg. All offering in bond here and at Boston, has been taken for export, and at the latter port, nearly all of the cargoes known to be on the way from Calcutta, have been bought to arrive. About 2000 bags have been received at Boston within a few days, part in directly from England, and this will probably be reshipped to the Continent. At this port the foreign imports for the last week up to Friday, were 1200 bags. There are now about 3000 bags known to be on the way from England to this country. The stock here in refiners hands is about 1000 bags; the Hazard Powder Company has some 500 bags in their bags, and Dupont about 3000, but these are estimates; probably the other powder manufacturers have a few stocks. The total imports from abroad at this port from January 1st to date, in each of the last three years, have been as follows:

	Quantity, bags.	Value.
1853	6,826	$63,249
1854	5,542	37,859
1855	9,661	35,171

The other ports share more largely in the import trade of this article, than in most other foreign imports, and Boston, especially, is a large port of entry for saltpetre. Since 1st January the receipts at that port have been: 85,179 bags, against 93,686 for the same date of the preceding year.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We have been courteously furnished by the messenger of Harnden's Express Company, who came down from Augusta this morning, with the following details of a serious casualty which occurred yesterday afternoon on the Central Railroad. A freight train from Macon had reached two miles and a half below Station 13, when the boiler of the locomotive exploded with fearful violence. The cause of the explosion has not as yet been examined fully, and the death of those immediately aware of the facts, renders it difficult to ascertain. The locomotive was thrown forward by the force of the explosion forty feet in advance of the point where the boiler burst, and there planted itself in the earth. The engineer, named Kelly, (a Pennsylvanian, and who had recently come upon the road,) was instantly killed, as was also the fireman. An eye witness stated that the body of the engineer was blown literally high into the air, and it is further said, that the dead body of the fireman was found upon the rearmost car of the train—fearful proofs of the awful violence of the sudden blow which harried them into eternity. The brakesman on the tender was most severely scalded. He was in a most critical state at last accounts. His name and that of the fireman we have not been able to learn.

The locomotive is a complete wreck. It will be a considerable loss to the company, but this is of little importance when compared with the loss of life by so sudden and terrible a casualty.—*Savannah Courier, Thursday, P. M.*

☞ Rachel does not appear to make a very profound impression in Boston. The Post there says:

"We are sure we have seen as good playing as here, time and again, upon the English stage. Upon the whole, we cannot say that in our opinion she is worth all the pile of adjectives that have been heaped upon her, both in France and England. We have no reverential or gingerly feeling in expounding the subject of her performances, for we think that as fine actresses as Rachel have been upon the English stage, and will be there again—and this without going back to the Siddons and O'Neil. If we suppose these ladies to have been all that they are represented to be. We do not stand adding that all but Rachel's shape in the classical tragedy is incidentally subject to, and probably will the audience, to judge from the faces and actions of those which she has. The effect would be decidedly improved if all but Rachel's scenes were left to the imagination."

DISCOVERY OF TWO MORE ASTEROIDS.—We received this morning, intelligence of the discovery of two asteroids or small planets, between Mars and Jupiter, on the same day—October 15th, by Chacornac, in Paris, in Bilts, by Prosper, situated, at 9 P. M. of that day, in R. A. 3 deg. 23 min., and north declination 26 min.; and the other by Chacornac, at Paris, whose R. A. at 9 P. M. was 343 deg. 30 min., and south declination 6 deg. 4g. min. Both planets were also seen observed on the 7th at Altona or Paris, and their respective motion on the two days was found to be about fourteen and fifteen minutes daily.

The number of the discovered asteroids has of late years so rapidly increased that we are doubtful how many are now known, but believe these two last will be about the thirty fifth and thirty-sixth.—*Boston Transcript.*

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* says:

There is in this vicinity a blind negro boy, only six years old, the property of James H. Bethune, of the *Corner Stone*, who exhibits the most wonderful capacity for music and is able to play almost any piece, even the most difficult, upon the piano forte, after hearing it once or twice. He has never been instructed in music; his knowledge of the science is, therefore, intuitive. He has the most intense passion for music and exhibits the greatest emotion during his performances. We have never seen so wonderful a musical prodigy before.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1855.

The Cotton market opened this morning with advanced demand, and notwithstanding the rain which prevailed during the afternoon, the sales amount to 2,000 bales. For one are firm.

LIVERPOOL CLARIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	3½@3¾d.	Fair	10— @—
Ordinary	4 @4½	Fairly Fair	—@9½
Middling	7½@8	Good Fair	—@9¾
Good Middling	8½@8¾	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	9 @9¼		

Of Sugar, we notice sales of 120 hhds. including 20 Cuba, Clayed at 5½c. 60 fair to fully fair at 6@6½c, and 31 clarified at 7½c.

Sales of 550 bbls. Molasses at 29½@30c P gallon, for good to prime fair, and a fine quality.

The Flour market was dull, and we heard of no sales of any moment.

Of Corn, we make very brief mention as we heard of sales, 200 new at 72c, and 1,000 white and yellow at the for prices.

A lot of 190 in store, to Louis Cole sold at 75c.

In Provisions, we notice sales of Mess Pork at $17@17 50 for Mess; small lots of Prime Mess at 17@18 and 50 bbls. Prime at 15c.

Sales of 350 bbls. Mackerel