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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Oct. 28, 1853.

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.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS,
WM. S. CAMPBELL.
Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
ROBERT M. KEARNEY.
Third Representative District:
H. J. RANNEY,
GERARD STITH,
C. R. WHEAT,
JAMES H. WINGFIELD,
M. A. FOUTE,
SAMUEL HARBY.
Fourth Representative District:
C. M. EMERSON,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth Representative District:
J. B. DIONNIS,
FREDERICK BUISSON,
ALPHONSE DAVID.
Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUFOUR,
LOUIS SURGI.
Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE FERRY,
OSCAR DONNET.
Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS,
L. MATILDIX.
Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.
Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES,
S. W. THOMPSON.

SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FERET.

CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Soniscon.
Second do Thomas C. Poole.
Third do C. A. Lubanski.
Fourth do J. A. Sophie.
Fifth do Samuel G. Risk.

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. Hessler.
Fourth do Samuel Gialpin.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U. Galsanie.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Joute.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Fifth Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—Jules Delarue.
Fourth Justice—E. A. Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Leville.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Ninth Justice—J. G. Harris.
Constable—J. H. Rebellang.
Seventh Justice—C. L. Marshall.
Constable—James Hamilton.

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

MR. O'CONOR'S LETTER.

Supplementary to the epistle of Judge Bronson we find in the New York papers a letter from CHARLES O'CONOR, U. S. District Attorney, which may be considered as an appendix illustrating and explaining much that the Collector merely hinted at in his reply to Mr. Bronson. Mr. O'Conor's letter is chiefly remarkable as a connected and succinct history of the origin, organization and factious conduct of the Freesoilers of New York, in the course of which the Washington *Union* comes in for sundry telling and spirited rebukes. The letter is strong for public action, and accordingly it possesses more than local interest. As, however, the present position of the Freesoilers of New York is well understood, it may not be out of place to briefly epitomize Mr. O'Conor's statement.

According to this authority, from the time of Van Buren and his allies bolted in 1848, the express purpose of defeating Gen. Cass, there has never existed a cordial union between the sound the National Democrats. It is true that a large proportion of the rank and file of the party resumed their places in the Democratic ranks, fusing themselves into the party in an imperceptible process. But the Freesoil leaders, even while conferring with the National Democrats, spoke of their necessity, always sought to maintain therein individuality; arrogated to themselves three-fourths of the honors and emoluments, and contrived to oversawe and control State Conventions, and to place themselves on the slate of nominees. They spoke of the National party as men whom they tolerated, and not as the sure and honest portion of the party, and of the party as the only section of Democracy entitled in its hands the destinies of the State. Their demeanor towards the Nationals was ever haughty and arrogant—but this might have been borne with, had not the Freesoil leaders conspiriously and effectively displayed their disposition to act on all possible occasions. Mr. O'Conor enforces these assertions at much length, and points out very clearly the utter impossibility of harmonizing with a section which will have nothing or everything, and which invariably threatens to defeat the regular organization of the party, unless it obtains the most ample concessions.

In reply to one argument of the *Union*, Mr. O'Conor says:

The *Union* says that in judging the Freesoilers to be insincere, there is "a severity which leaves no room for repentance or reformation. This is evading the question. No one objects, or ever can object to receiving into the ranks of the Democratic party any one who will vote for and support it. But the question is, whether, in party conventions, and in the distribution of offices, honors, and rewards, we shall especially recognize as a section of the Democratic party the set of men who revolted against the party, and defeated it in '48, whilst they still continue to act as a distinct section, and arrogate to themselves, as a merit, the distinctive character which results from the memo of their treason. [I am on the negative of this question, others have taken the affirmative. Time, which at last brings all things even, will decide between us.] The doctrine which rejects from the Democratic threshhold all or any of the bands of political opponents, presents no opposition to the return of erring brethren—I have shown how the masses who had gone off upon the Buffalo platform could, and if permitted would, have quietly returned, without formal ceremony, compact or condition. The same peaceful method of healing differences and reuniting the temporarily severed ties of party association, is equally well suited for the timely or nearly return even of the most distinguished leaders.

The letter is ably written throughout, is much more caustic and fiery than that of Judge Bronson, and is particularly addressed to the Washington *Union* and to those organs of the Democratic party which seem to imagine that because the Free Soilers, holding office under Government professed to follow the Baltimore Platform, and the inaugural, they should be permitted to dictate to the rest of the Democratic party in New York.

The quarrel between the sections would be of slight importance, did not it indicate too unerringly to admit of a doubt, the loose and fragmentary character of the Administration, its want of firmness, and its inability to keep together the members of its own party. As an evidence of that disintegrating process in the ranks of the Democracy which is going on every where more or less rapidly, it is worthy the attention of the political philosopher. Thus considered, it is significant of the future, though the most profound and sagacious observer might be perplexed in determining what new aspects that future will wear.

CREDIT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING, MERINOS SHIRTS, 13 CASES OF D B GOWS, AND 50 CASES OF SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of an extensive assortment of Winter Clothing, Merinos Shirts and Drawers, and 13 cases of D B Gows, which will take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, A M., at Beebe & Lemonnier's auction room, 77 Chartres street.

Terms liberal at sale. For particulars see advertisement.

SLAVES WANTED.—Persons desirous of selling their slaves in the city, should apply to No. 66 Customhouse street, to J. B. DESRY, Broker, who will buy at high prices.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of purchasers to the credit sale of Brandies, Wines, etc., by R. S. Dyton, to be sold at Customhouse street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY. For particulars see advertisement, under caution head.

To the Friends of Public Education throughout the State.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

In presenting my name as a candidate for the important office of State Superintendent of Public Education, I have no principles to avow but that, I am, and ever have been the devoted and active friend of Public Education. To the promotion of this object, the greater part of my life has been devoted, because I have regarded Education as the richest blessing that we can secure to the rising generation.

In the furtherance of this great object, our State has acted nobly.

From time to time, liberal appropriations have been made to Institutions of Learning, as well as for the instruction of the indigent; but unfortunately, these large appropriations did not produce as extensively beneficial results, as the Legislature had hoped for.

Not discouraged by the want of success commensurate with her efforts, our State has recently adopted a more systematic plan for the Education of our children and youth. In this she has acted not only liberally, but patriotically. Her's is indeed a system of *Free Public Schools*. It is not designed merely for the indigent, but for the whole population. No invidious distinction is made. In our schools, all meet together: the rich man's son is not ashamed to shove aside from him, nor does the poor man's son feel that his poverty has degraded him below his fellows.

Here Education is as free as the air we breathe; it is the heritage of all; and all who will, may enjoy its blessings.

This system fully carried out, will prove of incalculable advantage to the present and coming generations; and in the selection of officers for its faithful and efficient management, it is the duty of every citizen to act with reference to the best interests of his children.

Should I be elected to fill the office of State Superintendent, I will endeavor to do my duty, as faithfully as I have done in the humbler sphere of Parish Superintendent.

The Directors of Public Schools in this Parish, have generously, without respect to party, given a testimonial of my service in the offices referred to, and this may be regarded as a guarantee of my future course, should I be selected as State Superintendent.

oct 26 d&c A. H. LAMON.

WEST BATON ROUGE, October 18, 1853.

A. H. LAMON—Dear Sir—Permit me to express our satisfaction, and to congratulate the good people of our State, and particularly the rising generation, that you have permitted your name, to be announced as a candidate for the highly important office of Superintendent of Public Education.

From our connection with the Public Schools in this Parish, as Director, we had ample opportunity of witnessing the zeal and ability, with which you discharged the duties of Parish Superintendent of Public Schools, and your unanimous re-elections attest that these were appreciated, evidenced that your Parishioners, appreciated the manner in which you discharged the responsible duties of that office.

Your experience as an instructor, the high moral tone that pervades your entire character, your zeal in the cause of intellectual and moral education, points you as eminently qualified, to fill with marked ability, the office of State Superintendent of Public Education, (which when re-elected, that will be the case, where the sovereign power is vested in the people, how important it is to our country, that the rising generation shall be properly educated to enable them to discharge properly the duties they owe to their fellow citizens.

We shall hail your election as a pledge of the progress of correct principles, feeling confident, in that event, that the people will have secured the services of a conscientious and highly qualified gentleman in an office of such great and general importance.

Wm Markham, Samuel M. D Clark,
Wm J Rhodes, Richard Wall,
Wm Reynaud, Dee Hicky,
H Hergeron, Jarvier Hebert,
Augustin Hebert, J. L. Ferrandon,
Joseph Braud, Maxime Landry,
Ed Hebert, Pierre Labiere,
James C Woods

Copied from the original. 26 D&C

☞ It is understand that Mr. G. PANDELLY, has tendered the resignation as a member of the Board of Assistant-Aldermen.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE ORPHANS.—Tuesday next being All Saints Day, collections will be made at the various Cemeteries, in aid of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum of the Third District. From the well known benevolence of our fellow citizens we feel assured that this fact need be mentioned only, to draw forth a liberal amount of contributions. The ravages of the late epidemic have thrown helpless on the world a large number of children who have found a permanent refuge in this Asylum. To make good these increased demands on the capacity of the Institution, additional buildings are now in process of erection, which will necessarily entail a heavy outlay of money. The occasion is one therefore which appeals in the strongest terms to the charity of our community, and we believe that in making this appeal the Directors will find that the benevolent disposition of our citizens has not been sought for in vain.

DR. WM. L. WARING, of Essex County, Va., was shot by a madman a few days ago, and lived but a few hours.

MR. WM. A. WEBB, a ship builder in New York, has concluded a contract with the Russian government, for the construction of a line of battle ship for the Czar.

☞ **Appointments by the President.**—Robert M McLane, of Maryland, to be Commissioner to China.

Levi K. Bowen, of Maryland, to be consul to Bordeaux.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

We regret to learn the death by fever, of J. G O Hea, a young gentleman of talent, and one of the editors of the Iberville "*Young America*."

The Point Coupee *Echo* has the following paragraphs:

The yellow fever still lingers among us, although in the cases that occur are few and less violent than at its first appearance. We are happy to be able to state, that many of those who, from what we had previously seen of the disease, were considered as hopeless relief, are recovering and out of danger.

Since our last the weather has been dryand clear, which rapid ripens the sugar cane. This crop will yield freely this season if nothing unknown and never before the and of the rolling season, which may now be regarded as fully commenced under the most favorable circumstances. We are informed that the cotton crop in the upper part of the parish is running out much better than was anticipated, and that it may be regarded as an average one.

The Shreveport *South Western* says:

A few nights since, a house in the rear of Milam street, was consumed by fire. It belonged to Mr. B. C. Hart, and was uninhabited. It must have been set on fire.

The Natchitoches *Chronicle* announces the appearance of yellow fever in that place. It says:

For the last two weeks, we have been a constant scene of death and dying. The nodding plumes of the hearse bow at almost every turn, and points the way to that narrow home, where alone disease no more attacks. Those of our citizens who have escaped the fever, are pretty well worn out and exhausted with watching and attendance upon the sick.

As association for the purpose of nursing the sick, has been organized, and has done and is doing much good. The officers and members are untiring in their exertions to contribute to the relief of the sick and needy—and we call upon our citizens generally and in order to enable them to continue their good offices.

Four negroes confined in the jail at Baton Rouge escaped on Sunday morning, by punching a hole in the wall of the prison with an iron bar. One of the fugitives has been since recaptured.

NATIONAL CLAY MONUMENT.—Seventy-six gentlemen of Louisville have subscribed $6,041, towards the erection of a monument to the memory of HENRY CLAY.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—The exiles of the city have taken measures to form what they call a volunteer legion, under command of Major Leo nard T. Tousmanowski, to proceed to Constantinople to offer their services to the Sultan in case of war with Russia.

A tragical affair occurred in Lewis street on Wednesday. The wife of Frederick Offer, keeping a grocery store, died on Tuesday night, in consequence, it is alleged, of the husband putting small doses of arsenic, for a week past, in her victuals, at each meal; and on Wednesday morning he put an end to his own existence by swallowing a dose of the same poison.

On Wednesday, Judge Greene fined forty four persons from 5 to $20 for encumbering the side walks, &c.

The Cattle Show of the American Institute opened on Wednesday morning, at Hamilton Square. Cars and stages run to the ground.

Twenty three carpoes of the new crop of Malaga Raisins have arrived; one cargo of which was offered at auction on Wednesday; only 150 boxes were disposed of at $3 25—the balance being withdrawn.

The propeller steamer South Carolina, now at Liverpool, has been sold to a New York house for $19 000. She is intended for the Amsterdam trade.

The French, Swiss and Belgian wine dealers of the city have resolved to vote for no man who is in favor of the Maine Law.

Another successful experiment was had with P. G. Gardiner's gold quartz crusher and amalgamator in this city on *Friday* last. The ore tested 2,000 pounds, was from the Wyckoff mine, in Fauquier county, Va., and yielded 108½ dwts. of fine metal.

David Hoadley, Esq. at present Vice President of the American Exchange Bank, has been elected President of the Panama Railroad Company.

The Board of Aldermen have increased the salaries of Captains of Police 40 per cent: Lieutenants 14½; patrol men 16 2-3—average increase 15 1-3 per cent.

Morimey has advertised that he has received from the *réforme* the $6,000 stolen upon the prize fight. Sullivan has challenged him to fight again for $5,000 within six weeks.

THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR at London was at a public dinner, in company with some of the magnates of the land, but, of course, drank no wine. The president gave, as a toast, in compliment to his Excellency, "The Sublime Porte and the Turkish Ambassador." A waiter ordered it down the table, "A supply of port for the Turkish Ambassador."

A. H. LAMON.

We invite attention to the documents published in another column relative to the ability and services of Mr. LAMON, the Whig candidate for Superintendent of Public Education. At the time this gentleman held the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of the parish of West Baton Rouge, his capacity and experience were held in such high esteem, that when the bill passed the Senate to abolish the office of Parish Superintendent, a strenuous though ineffectual effort was made to except West Baton Rouge from the operation of the law. Mr. LAMON has received the highest praise from Mr. DIMITRY and other gentlemen of enlightened judgment for the manner in which he has fulfilled the duties appertaining to the office.

Without any desire to disparage the claims of his opponent, we may be permitted to remark that if the people of Louisiana are anxious to secure the services of an accomplished, able, and experienced Superintendent, they cannot make a more judicious selection for this elevated and responsible station, than in the person of Mr. LAMON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Unpopularity of the Cabinet—Bronson's and O'Conor's Reply to Guthrie—News of War in Europe—American Foreign Legion—Nicholas in trouble—Decline of Cotton—Breadstuffs—Return of Col. Loey—Prospects of the Galveston and Henderson Railroad—New Books—Man Bruner on America—Bush up Tree in the field—A publisher's trick—Accident to Madame Boating—Personal intelligence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:—

"Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad," says an old proverb; if the converse of this be true, then assuredly Gen. Pierce's Cabinet are on the verge of destruction. Called to office under the most favorable circumstances, they could hardly have failed, with ordinary prudence, to have laid for themselves the foundation of an enduring popularity. As it is, however, their course has laid them open to the contempt of all decent men. Guthrie's letter has done the business most effectually for himself and his associates. In this vicinity, the intriguing Secretary meets with no quarter, even among men of his own party. Bronson and O'Conor answered his circular in yesterday's Herald, demolished their own notes with manly boldness, and rebuking him for his interference in what he has no concern. They handle their antagonist without gloves: poor Guthrie is excoriated. The end is not yet. It remains to be seen whether the Administration will put up with such defiant bearing in their subordinates, or will politely dismiss them from their profitable posts. The latter step would be rash or too rash a one even for the reckless man who now wield the helm of the State. The odium they at present enjoy is sufficient for them. Their "offence is rank, it smells to Heaven." They have sown the wind; and next November, as far at least as New York is concerned, they will reap the whirlwind.

The news lately received that Turkey, indignant at the extravagant demands of the Russian Autocrat, and tired of the trifling of her profered friends, has herself put the Gordian knot of the Eastern question by a declaration of war, gives our people a high opinion of young Abdul-Medjid, and engages their sympathies warmly on his side. Young America would like nothing better than to see the Porte administer a whole score drubbing to the over-grown Cossack—There are in our city many Polish and Hungarian refugees, who owe Russia a score of long standing; and some of them are taking measures to repay the debt by seeking the scene of conflict and placing their swords at the service of the Turk. A foreign legion, numbering not a few scarred veterans, has actually been formed for this purpose. It is under the command of Major Jezsanowski, formerly leader of the French Legion in the Sicilian service, and who, if he is formidable as his name, will make a most effective officer. It is understood that the Legion will sail without delay for Constantinople to offer their services to the Sultan in case of war with Russia.

The Cotton market has been dull for days, and although it is not yet known with any certainty that the resolution had been embodied in any formal declaration on the part of the Sultan, there is every reason for supposing that the opinion of a body constituted like the Supreme Council, will be adopted by the Executive Government.

The measure does not appear to have been the result of any new or especial provocation on the part of the Russians. The Czar had committed his several acts of aggression and insult without encountering the reception to be something anticipated. He had invaded and occupied the Danubian Provinces; he had demanded unwarrantable concessions as the price of his retirement; he had rejected the Turkish terms of adjustment, and he had expressed his several intentions with the utmost arrogance by the mouth of his Minister.

"None of these proceedings, however, elicited any such decision as that now pronounced, and the probability is, not the Government, or even the chief authorities of the Ottoman nation, are more desirous than the reverse of bringing the question to the issue of the sword, but that the feeling of the populace and the army have become unconquerable, and that a decision of war was thought indispensible to the internal security of the State.

"On the other side, the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace. This announcement may probably appear incredible after what has been proved respecting the nature of the original transgression, but we can state, upon undoubted authority, that the sentiments of the Czar, as expressed to Count Nesselrode, are in favor of a pacific settlement, but are reconcilable to a great extent with the sound opinion of Prince Menschikoff."

The fact that the Turkish Council had voted war, was, of course, garnished with all sorts of rumors, and this last one is the most ridiculous of been fought between the Turks and Russians. Also, that an Anglo-French land force was to occupy certain points of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, and that George Cornwbert had already been nominated to command 10,000 men, who were speedily to be dispatched, all of which, it is stated, was purely fictitious.

In concluding on the Turkish question as editorial, the Times says: "We believe in what the Epoch calls a peaceful solution of the present difficulty, but the peace of the world must be troubled in the same way no more."

The Vienna semi official Correspondence, publishes intelligence from Constantinople of the 4th, received via Trieste. The probabilities pronounced in favor of the continuance of war, the Ambassador had not abandoned the hope that reciprocal concessions might yet be made. The Lloyd's Correspondent says that Omer Pacha's orders were to "avoid" declaration of war.

The determination was to be communicated to the Ambassadors of the Four Powers. The Ottoman Ministry had a Grand Council should be convoked for the next day, to examine the position of affairs. The meeting took place accordingly, and it did in what is said to have been decided: First of all, it was resolved that the system of negotiations was exhausted; next that all the measures necessary for the Russian occupation of the Danubian Provinces, and lastly, it was declared that the moment has arrived to declare war, and to recall, at Constantinople, a declaration of war.

The Times states that the Russian Envoy in Paris, has been informed by the French Minister of foreign Affairs, that the Emperor of Russia's willingness to take a new note into consideration, and the offers of the representative to agree to it up, are too late. The Turkish and British Governments have sent notes couched in decided terms to the Russian Government intimating that they are bound by treaties to maintain the Sovereignty of the Sultan, and the integrity of his Empire.

The Russians have already constructed bridges over the fortress of Ismail to Dechoudka on the Danube.

A letter from Sophia, of the 2nd ultimo, states that the Turkish troops are concentrated at Kirkoi for the course to be pursued if his outposts should be attacked by the Turks.

The united fleets were to enter the Bosphorus on the 7th inst.

Letters received from the Danubian Provinces state that the chances are making great day evening, necessitated the Russian troops, as well as the population.

The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia have announced to the Divan that they are ready to pay the usual tribute.

The Russian corps for the Caucasus was said to amount to 80,000 men.

The Turkish fleet will drop down to the landing on Thursday or Friday next ready to commence receiving a cargo for New Orleans, and will, when in running trim, present superior inducements to shippers of Cotton. The Baltimore is still in the trade permanently, some six months since, and will continue in it, making regular trips during the season between this port and New Orleans.

NEW ROAD FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE—Captain Wm. B. Miller, of the steamboat Isa Hall, has contracted with Mr. Jas. Rees, of the same boat builder in the Northern part of the city, for the building of a new and mammoth steamer for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. She will be of the following dimensions: Length of deck 293 feet, breadth of beam 36½ feet, depth of hold 8 feet. She will have six boilers, of the diameter of about 30 feet in length, with five flues in each, two engines, with 30 inch cylinders 10 feet stroke. She is intended to carry 1,400 tons of freight, and will be built by Mr. George Rogers. Machinery, boilers, &c., by Gaty, McCane & Co. The cabin joiner is to be completed by the 7th, to take her contract for. The boat is intended to be fast, and from the number of boilers and the powerful machinery she will have, she can cannot well be otherwise. She will be finished and furnished in a neat and plain manner, and will have but ten staterooms, and consequently,