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Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1851.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, City and Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Monday Morning Sept. 29, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
FIRST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE SANDRY.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. UPTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

For Representatives.
FOURTH DISTRICT—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M FLEMING, J. G SEVER.
FIFTH DISTRICT—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. DEVERGES.

The NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

GREETINGS FROM THE INTERIOR.

We received yesterday a private letter from a gentleman who has quite recently traversed a large portion of the Western District, and several of the Florida parishes. He is a cool-a calking and sagacious observer—one who never allows his hopes to influence his judgment, and whose opinion, deliberately formed from personal examination, is entitled to the very highest respect. The information he sends us is of the most encouraging character.—Wherever he went, he found the Whigs and Union men in the best spirits, with able and safe and active candidates in the field, working nobly for the good cause and resolved to use all honorable means to achieve a splendid triumph in November. Our correspondent particularizes various parishes, in which he considers the Whig prospect excellent. He says: "Enat Ba on Rouge will send one Whig and one Democratic representative to the House. The second for the Senate between WATTERSON (Whig) and HERRON (Democrat) is severe and doubtful. A visit to Livings on enabled me to state that in that Locofoco stronghold, WATTERSON's popularity will secure him a large majority. Unless Baton Rouge is allowed to go over wholesomely democratic, through Whig defection, WATTERSON can hardly be beaten.—W ashita is the District, at all events, an equal chance. The election of WATTERSON would be a victory worth floating over. In Iberville and W at Baton Rouge, LABADIE, WHIG, will be of course chosen.

Speaking of various parishes in the Fourth Congressional District, our informant says:—"The democracy in that quarter are greatly divided. The Union and Compromise question distracts them and produces bickerings and discontent among the heretofore "harmonious" MOORE is raising Hawinly on MOORE, and all the intelligence I have gathered leads to the inference that the Locofoco representative will be beaten some. In the Ouachita Senatorial District there is no doubt of the re-election of JOHN RAY; and in the county of Opelousas SWARTZE will carry the day, though opposed by QUIRK, a very strong democrat. The whigs will gain a representative in Morehouse and another in Union, both of which they lost shamefully two years ago. In Caldwell, a thoroughly democratic parish, the whigs have started a popular and able candidate, and have lively hopes of his election. In fact, throughout North Western Louisiana, I have remarked that the whigs are in the best possible spirits, and are doing their whole duty. You may rely upon my information, so far as individual opinion, based upon careful inquiry, may be entitled to credit. Let me know, what Lower Louisiana, and particularly what New Orleans is doing."

We can answer our Correspondent on both these points. In every parish of the Second Congressional District, the Whig party are at work, and with better prospects than usual—From Canal street to the Lafourche our banner flouts the air, and under its honored folds the Whigs are marching to victory. We shall [illegible] Monticello, and have a fair chance to [illegible] the Locofocism to the land in Jefferson. In the other parishes of the District, the Whigs will undoubtedly carry every thing. In St Charles, St. John, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche an Terrebonne we scarce ly think that a single Locofoco representative will be elected.

With regard to the city proper, the contest is splitted, and both parties are sanguine. Locofocism boasts the loudest, but Whiggery works the hardest. We shall give Mr. ST. MARTIN in the First Congressional District, the handsomest fight that the District has ever witnessed; and we hope to drub him most emphatically and resent ally. Our candidate RICHARD HAGAN is a noble-hearted, whole-souled Irishman, of vast and well-deserved popularity, who will contest every inch of ground and conduct the canvass with unflagging diligence and untiring animation. If he fails of his election it will neither be his own fault nor that of his friends. We have high hopes of his success.

In brief, our prospects in lower Louisiana are as bright as in other sections of the State. We are united, harmonious and resolved upon victory. We have rarely seen the Whigs in better trim for a fight, or enter a canvass with more auspicious omens of a triumph.

Explosion of the Steamer Brilliant and Terrible Loss of Life.

The steamer *Brilliant*, Captain HART, left her wharf at the head of Constitution, on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, for Bayou Sara and the intermediate landings, and had proceeded up the river as far as Bayou Goula. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, when she exploded her second starboard boiler, which carried away her main cabin and state rooms as far aft as the ladies' cabin, and every thing forward of the boiler, making a complete wreck of the boat above the hull. Captain HART stated he had from 80 to 100 deck passengers and firemen on board at the time the explosion took place.

After the accident he could not find more than about twenty-five. The number of passengers on board he could not ascertain, but thinks the loss must be very great.

The following are the names of the persons killed and scalded, as near as could be ascertained.

James Fullerton, mate, lost 1 J A Cotten, 1st clerk, badly scalded; J G Cole, assistant clerk, badly scalded; J Carnes, 2d clerk, slightly scalded; Mr False, 2d pilot, badly scalded; Mr. McCarty, 2d engineer, slightly scalded; Mr. Robt Doyle, 1st engineer, badly scalded; several firemen and cabin boys slightly and others badly scalded; Capt Hart was in the texas room when the boiler exploded, and was not injured.

The above are all the names we could learn, from the clerks of the Montgomery.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On the 19th instant, two men and two boys, belonging to the Marine Hospital at Washington, went out guning in the woods on from the Republic, when a man named William Wells, who had no gun, attempted to take by force that which was in the hands of SAMUEL, aged fourteen years, son of Benjamin Joseph Mandell. The youth resisted the attempt of his power, but was finally overcome. Wells, having possessed himself of the gun, proceeded a few steps, and, after cocking it, presented it at the unfortunate boy, and deliberately shot him. The entire load entered his body, and his entrails were broken into fragments. The wretch then cut in two, and severed them completely. Death ensued a few moments, after the occurrence. Wells was arrested and committed for trial.

PORTUGUESE, the Italian Prima Donna, was married a few days ago to Mr. M. Hardimuth, a merchant of New York.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. MOCKET.—The *Pioneer* (Mississippi) *Sentinel*, says: We are pained to announce the demise of this gentleman, the Catholic Priest of Bolivar county, who died in this town, on Thursday last night about 10 o'clock. He was much beloved in this community.

VIRGINIA.—Telegraphic despatches announce the election of Wise State Convention of Virginia, by a majority of 1,500 for Richard GEORGE W. SUMMERS, of Kanawha county, for Governor. The Democratic Convention had not yet effected a nomination. The candidates are Messrs. Johnson, Summers, Floyd and Wise.

North Representative District.

The Whigs of this District assembled on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Conti street Hotel, for the purpose of nominating three candidates to represent the district in the lower House of the next Legislature. The meeting was organized by appointing M. C. EDWARDS, Esq., President, and ARTHUR SAUCIER, Secretary. The President having explained the objects of the meeting, and dwelt upon the importance of the next session of the General Assembly, it was, on motion of Mr. J. P. WALDEN, resolved that three candidates to represent this district in the next Legislature, be balloted for. Messrs J. P. WALDEN and F. BUCHANAN, acted as tellers. The polls having remained open until 8 o'clock, were then closed and the votes counted; whereupon it appeared that Messrs. WM. M. FLEMING, JOEL G. SEVER and F. A. LUMSDEN, were unanimously nominated.

In answer to a call, Mr. SEVER addressed the meeting at length upon several interesting subjects, dwelling upon the importance of the revision of the Constitution, the railroad enterprises, the reduction of the costs of litigation, the fatal effects of tacit-mortgages, the paramount necessity of free banking, and other kindred topics. He made, as he always does, a forcible and able speech, which told upon his audience.

We congratulate the Whigs of the Fourth District, on their unanimity and enthusiasm.—The district, though safe, is close, and we hope the candidates will canvass it thoroughly.

☞ The Whigs of the Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts, nominated excellent and able men for Delegates to the House on Saturday night. The names of the Whig Candidates will be found at the head of our columns.

CALCASIEU.—The Locofocos of this parish have nominated WM. M. PERKINS, for Representative.

GENEALOGY OF MR. MARIGNY.—The *Delta* is mistaken in claiming for Mr. Mandeville Marigny a lineal descent from Enguerrand de Marigny, prime minister of Philippe le Bel.—The family of Enguerrand had been long extinct, when about the year 1745, Madame de Pompadour conferred upon her brother M. Poisson, the title of Marquis de Vandieres, and subsequently that of Marquis de Marigny.

The ancestors of Mr. Mandeville Marigny figure in the history of Louisiana, under the name of Mandeville, or Marigny of Mandeville.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

The celebration at Boston on Wednesday, the 15th was carried through with great spirit and animation The weather was serene and propitious the throng of spectators uncommonly great, and the satisfaction of all concerned was without alloy.

A Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature waited on the President at Newport, on the 16 h, and addressed him in cordial terms of welcome. Mr. FILLMORE made a very handsome reply. The President then left Newport, accompanied by the Honorable Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War; Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior; the Hon. Mr. Bradley, of the Post Office Department; Hon. Mr Crapmton, English Charge d'Affaires, Washington; Francis Brinley, Esq., President of the Common Council of Boston; Mr. Holbrook, a member of the Common Council; Mr. Tallmadge, United States Marshal at New York; Mr. Devens, United States Marshal for Massachusetts; Mr. Borden, of Fall River, and Mr. John O. Sargent, editor of the Republic.

On arriving at Fall River, the President was welcomed with all national salute from the artillery.

The shipping was beautifully decorated with flags, and amid the cheers of crowds of people the President was conducted to the Empire State, where he was met by the committee of the Legislature, with Chairman William Wilson addressed him, and was answered by the President. At Dorchester, and Roxbury, similar ceremonies took place. Finally Mr. FILLMORE, and his suite reached Boston and escorted by the military proceeded to the State-house. Here he was welcomed by Gov. BOUTWELL and replied as follows:

Governor of Massachusetts:—I have received such a welcome as this, through the executive head of this great State, without feeling the deepest emotions of gratitude. From the moment that I crossed the line of this State it has been but one scene of apparent welcome which I could not have anticipated.

"You have said, sir, that your institutions of every kind are open to the inspection of the world and those associated with me. It is a gratification to be permitted to look into the institutions of this State, the most flourishing, perhaps, of any in the Union. You have said, sir, that your State is prepared to sustain the Constitution and the Union. Sir, as I passed through this city, and saw your streets lined for miles with a dense multitude of people, often cheered, and witnessed the extreme order that prevailed everywhere, I could never for a moment believe that this community could be brought to commit treason against the United States.—[Applause.]

"Sir, it is been my duty, and sometimes a painful one, to secure the laws of the Union upon those who did not approve of them North and South. This must inevitably be the case to all who occupy the position that I now do. But, sir, I see manifested in the faces of this intelligent community that which proves to me that, so far as this community is concerned, then I believe so far as the State is concerned, this duty, however painful it may be, will hereafter be performed with ease. [Hear! hear!]

"Sir, I congratulate you upon the proud eminence that your State occupies in the great works of internal improvement. You have spread out your railroads, and invited the commerce of the North, and she is now bearing her tributes into the lap of this proud State. May you long, with those who are associated with you, live to enjoy this rich blessing. You have taught your sister States, although you may not possess the power of inviting commerce by canals, yet that there is another mode by which you can stretch forth your Briarian arms, and reach the furthest cities of the United States, and bring thence their wealth and products.

"Sir, it does not become me to express the emotions of those who accompany me. They are far better able to express it for themselves. Permit me, however, to say, that I receive testimony from the city of Boston, and from the State of Massachusetts, not as personal respect to myself, but as an evidence of devotion to our Union, and to our glorious Constitution, and their determination to maintain them." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

As soon as the President had concluded his remarks, Mr. WEBSTER was presented to the Governor. He was greeted with great cheering by the audience, and spoke as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: This occasion is not mine. Its honors and its duties are not due to or from me. The State, the great State, the old State, the old, patriotic Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall State of Massachusetts, has invited the President of the United States within her borders. To your honored person and to your honored office, may it please your excellency, this visit is paid. Sir, I am a good deal touched, as you may be sure, by the too kind reception, which you have given us.

"As I have said, sir, the occasion belongs to the President, and to those of his Cabinet who are strangers. Thank God, I am no stranger here. [Applause.] I am not a stranger, I hope, [hear, hear,] home of her bone, and flesh of her flesh, [cheers] and I would rather rejoice in taking a part with you, may it please your excellency, as the Governor of the State, and my fellow-citizens who surround you, in paying honor to the United States, [cheers,] than in acting any part, or in demanding any part towards myself.

"And, may it please your excellency, I wish, in the first place, to say that from the bottom of my heart I wish entire success to your administration of the great affairs of this State. In whosesoever hands those affairs fall, if they are fairly and impartially administered, those hands shall have my hand to their support and maintenance. [Sensation.]

"In the next place, I wish to say that I devoutly wish that the great interests of the Commonwealth may prosper. Our interests are various. They are complex. We have a million of people living on a very small surface, on a sterile soil, and based on isolement sky, and yet we are full of happiness, and all are, as we say in the country, "well-to-do in the world, and enjoy neighbor's fare." [Cheers.] Now that must be owing to wise legislation. It must be owing to great economy and prudence among the people. It must be owing to a system of education. It must be owing to something that is not in the earth, nor in the air, but in the soul and heart of man, and woman and child. [Renewed cheers.] And these I hope will prosper.

"I hope, too, that every concern of this great Commonwealth, under your administration and those of your successors, may prosper, and, above all, those old, a sentiment I can perceive pass, and hardly perspose, my ardent prayer is that this whole country, bound together by the ties of interest, of affinity, of community, and feeling shall forever remain, which I trust will happen, under God's blessing, as the result of the conduct of the country shall prove a name and a [illegible] applause.] Never! Never! Never!

MR. STUART, Secretary of the Interior, was next presented and made a very handsome speech. He was followed by Mr. CONRAD, whose remarks we give in full:

"MR. GOVERNOR:—Although the remarks of my friends and fellow-laborers who have just addressed you might seem to render it superfluous, I cannot, nevertheless refrain from attempting to offer also the feeble expression of my thanks and my acknowledgments for the cordial greeting which I have received from you, and from the citizens of the State of which you are the organ, from the moment we have entered its borders. I need not assure your excellency that I have not the vanity to impute this warm, and I might almost say this enthusiastic greeting at your hands, to any personal merits of my own. Associated as I am in the Cabinet with men far abler and far older than myself having at its head your illustrious fellow-citizen, [turning towards Hon. Daniel Webster,] a man who combines the logic of Aristotle with the eloquence of Tully, I feel that while I am ready to take my full share of all the responsibility that may attach to the station which I have the honor to occupy, I can claim but a very small portion of any merit that may belong to it. But, sir, I view these manifestations as simply demonstrations for the office which I have the honor to hold. Viewed in that light, viewed as an indication of attachment of the people of this great Commonwealth to the Union, and to the institutions of the country, I assure you most sincerely that they were far, very far, more gratifying to me than viewed as manifestations of any personal regard to myself, however gratifying that might have been.

"Why, what is it that supports all these interests? What is it? He re is a mass of commerce. Who protects it? Here is a vast interest in manufactures. What protects it? Here is a coasting trade running from Newfoundland to California. Who protects it? What laws? What government? In short, wherever we turn our eyes, we see that this State is not only an agricultural State, but a commercial State, manufacturing State, a State mixed up with all the interests that belong to society; and beyond all these visible and demonstrable interests, and a vast one in Yankee nations besides, we live under the laws of the General Government, and should perish if those laws were abrogated. [Applause.]

"Sir, you have alluded to the period in which I have passed some part of my life in the administration of the affairs of the country. The years of human life wear away, sir. I shall perform such services for me such other length of time. But, with every increasing year, day by day, and hour, the more I contemplate the history of this country, the great destiny of this country, the more I see it and contemplate it as stretching from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth, the more I see it exhibit the American genius at home and abroad, the more I see what exhibitions of skill have astonished Europe in this age, and in this our summer, [sensation,] the more I am surprised and gratified. Why, sir, the bitterest pamphleteer, the most anti-American press in all Europe, within a fortnight, has stated that in everything valuable, in everything that is for human improvement, exhibited at the World's Fair, the U. States go so far ahead of everybody else as to leave nobody else in sight. It is like the position of Jove among the gods. Jove is first and there is none second. And in another paper, influential in the councils of Great Britain, I see what exhibitions of skill have astonished Europe in this our day, and in this our summer, [sensation,] the more I am surprised and gratified. Why, sir, the bitterest pamphleteer, the most anti-American press in all Europe, within a fortnight, has stated that "in everything valuable, in everything that is for human improvement, exhibited at the World's Fair, the U. States go so far ahead of everybody else as to leave nobody else in sight. It is like the position of Jove among the gods. Jove is first and there is none second. And in another paper, influential in the councils of Great Britain, I see what exhibitions of skill have astonished Europe in this our day, and in this our summer, [sensation,] the more I am surprised and gratified. Why, sir, the bitterest