The Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 3d, 1855.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1855.

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NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 3d, 1855.

[☞ The office of the "Bee" is removed to No. 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

NORTH AMERICAN MAIL came through yesterday to the 21st inst. date.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

We congratulate the American party upon the choice they have made of Senatorial candidates for this city of New Orleans. The ticket is not merely unexceptionable, but popular and efficient. It is a ticket, for talent, standing, and experience, may well challenge comparison. Mr. BURKE is one of our most distinguished merchants, a gentleman of great business activity, thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the State, and fully competent to suggest the most judicious measures for their development and extension. Mr. BURKE was in the Legislature two years ago, and was placed at the head of the Finance Committee. In this responsible position he evinced entire mastery of the complex subject entrusted to his supervision, a complete mastery of details, and marked intelligence and business promptness. He was, by long odds, the most useful Representative in that body we have often regretted that his services to public life prevented him from serving again in a similar capacity. The business men of New Orleans will embrace the opportunity of being represented by so able and worthy a member of the mercantile profession as GLENDY BURKE.

Mr. BURKE is a creole of Louisiana, was educated in St. James, but a resident of New Orleans for some years. He is never a man of rising fame, and deservedly so. He resides in the Fourth District, where his close attention to business, unwearied diligence, his scrupulous integrity, and his legal learning, have won him a large and increasing practice. Mr. MORPHY will be an acquisition to the Senate, as he is equally at home in questions concerning either the city or country. He will poll a heavy vote in the sturdy Americans of the District, and will run with the entire ticket in other parts of the city.

If there is of the good old stock of the Sons of Jefferson, though he resides in the Third District. Every member of the family possesses talent, and is an accomplished education. He is a business man of enlarged views and intelligence. He has not mingled much in politics, but has watched the exigency of the times, and the nomination of the American party. He will prove an able and judicious senator, and we may be sure that whatever is correct, manly and honorable will ever be sustained by him. In short, the ticket is an excellent one, and we pledge itself to all who desire to see the interests of New Orleans represented in the next Legislature with vigor, intelligence and zeal.

THE CANVASS.

We have a letter in yesterday's *Crescent* from Helena, which describes a barbecue given by the American party of that place a few days ago. The writer claims a large and unity majority for the American ticket in St. Helena. The estimate is considered somewhat exaggerated, but we are satisfied it will not fall far short of the truth. We may add, from our own correspondence from St. Helena, a similar character. One of our most shrewd and shrewdest politicians in that section tells us as follows:

"I expect about 450 voters in St. Helena—about this number we have at least 250 and can't register with daily accessions, and we will poll within 50 to 300 before November. This will certainly obtain between 30 and 40 votes. You know I am no boaster, and do not look for a defeat. Justice is bound to prevail, and I am willing to pass for an ignoramus if my prediction is not in that majority will exceed, by a large number of this figure."

Another majority in St. Helena will be from 50 to 75.

We have likewise a letter from Washington, one of the strongholds of Democracy. Our correspondent says: "There is no doubt of the preponderance of the American party in this parish, and I don't scruple to assert that old Democratic ticket will be redeemed, regenerated, and rehallowed. I have visited every ward in the parish, and know that we are in the ascendancy. Look for a majority from this quarter of the State."

The remaining lake parishes, as well as Terrebonne, and St. Tammany and Washington. The former is conceded to be our adversary. The only question of any large will be the majority for the American party. Our friends claim 150, but we think their expectations one jot too high. Livingston has been hopelessly given up for many years, yet even there Americans indulge in sanguine anticipations of a triumph. Our information in regard to that region does not warrant a prediction of the result, but granting for the sake of argument, that she goes Democratic, the American party will gain at least one hundred votes in a district that has ever been regarded as the great stronghold of the Democracy.

HUNT'S SPEECH.—We have received from Col. HUNT's Houma speech, translated into French. It is a literal and faithful report of that gentleman's address, and deserves to be largely circulated. Several thousand copies have been printed.

ANTHONY COLLEGE.—We understand that on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city, the opening of the Commencement has been postponed to the first Monday in November.

[☞ The slaves who had escaped from Norfolk to Washington were forwarded to Canada. They arrived at the Lake ground railroad, via Syracuse on the 25th ult.

YELLOW FEVER AT CANTON.—Out of a population of 1,500 there have been 41 deaths, and on the 21st inst. there were new cases. The wife and child of Dr. Lee have been most awfully scourged.

ADDRESS FOR 1855.—It will be perceived by the announcement of His Honor G. Y. Lapice, Recorder of the First District, that the appointment of that District will remain open for examination and correction during the forty days, at the office No 20 City Hall. The attention of tax payers is particularly directed to this official notice.

THE REPUBLICAN State Convention of New York is established at Syracuse on the 25th, and for Reuben Easeton, of Chautauque, for Governor. The nominations had not been officially announced at the latest dates by mail. It is supposed that Seward Whigs will fuse with the Republicans.

[☞ The Massachusetts State Council has issued an address advising the friends of the American movement to meet in open convention with the State delegates.

[☞ The President of the United States arrived at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 25th, and was received with great kindness and hospitality.

[☞ The American party in New York assembled in State Convention on the 25th ult., at Auburn. The attendance was large, and the proceedings harmonious. Among the speeches made on the occasion was one by CHANCEY BURR, in which he congratulated Maine in repudiating Freesoil, and said the time had arrived when the North must choose only as its candidates for conservatives who had stood by sectional principles and the Constitution. This speech was received with cheering. ERASTUS BROOKS succeeded him in a short speech, similar in its tone and sentiments.

The Convention made the following nominations: For Secretary of State, J. F. HEADLEY; for Comptroller, LORENZO BURROWS; for Attorney General, S. B. CORNING; for Canal Commissioner, MY. WALLIS; for State Treasurer, JOHN C. CLARK; for State Engineer, Colonel S. BETHUNE. The Convention had not adjourned at the last accounts.

[☞ The yellow fever has broken out at Warrenton, near Vicksburg. At the latest accounts, however, the new cases were few in number.

OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.

The pious and saintly N. Y. *Tribune*, and the devout and godly N.Y. *Times* are specially given to the detraction and slander of New Orleans. We are charged with being in the habitual practice of the immoral practice of healthy city, and with the habitual practice of the grossest immorality. Our people are accused of the heinous offence of indulging in harmless recreation after church hours on the Sabbath; while the conductors of the aforesaid journals listen to three sermons every Sunday, and then return to their offices in a most charitable and christian frame of mind, to indulge libels against the South, to abuse New Orleans, and to roll up their eyes in an ecstasy of horror at our depravity. Well, whatever may be our shortcomings, we believe that then far our skirts are tolerably clear of the crime of official rascality. Our Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen may not be CROMWELLS in eloquence, or SOLONS in wisdom—but *they don't steal*. We have never yet been exposed to the mortification of beholding the City of Gotham arrested for purloining bribes and bank money, as the following statement clearly shows has been done in New York:

Considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of the City Hall, New York, on Monday, in consequence of the arrest of the officials indicted by the Grand Jury, on Saturday last. Six members of the Council were arrested and brought up before the magistrates:—Alderman Herrick, on two indictments, one charging him with receiving the sum of money relative to the grading of Eighty-six street, and the other for seeking a bribe in the Joseph Walker case; Alderman Mosier for demanding $1000 for his influence in the Joseph Walker case, and Alderman Drake for the like offence; Councilman Cooper for asking $500 as a bribe to procure the release of a certain contractor from his street cleaning contract; Councilman Healy, for demanding $1000 from the farmers and marketmen for his influence in procuring them a favorable position at the Washington market for the sale of produce, and Councilman Wandell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, for receiving money as a reward for getting through the Board an appropriation of $10,000 for the extension of Canal street. How this matter will end, no one at present pretends to say.

Two of the "Councilmen who are indicted have resigned their seats, and publish cards asking a suspension of public opinion. They declare the whole affair to be a base and malicious conspiracy.

The parties, if convicted, will be forever disqualified from holding public office, and subject to be sent to the State prison for not over ten years, or to pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Isn't this delightful! What a pure and honest local government they must have in New York! How cheering and consoling it must be to the honest denizens of that city to reflect that only six of their Councilmen are arrested at one fell swoop, by a charge of wholesale fraud, bribery and corruption! Really we think it about time for the Saints of the Gotham press to leave New Orleans to her destiny, and to endeavor to enforce a little reform at home. This business of swindling and shirking may not amount to much when a New York merchant makes a fraudulent failure, and pockets a cool hundred thousand, or when a SOOTTILS commits magnificent speculations, and forges on an extensive scale. All that is in the way of business, and all others save the bitten ones shake their heads, and exclaim "clever fellows, sharp boys, &c." But when it comes to Aldermen claiming bribes for services rendered, and selling their influence in the Councils for specific sums, the thing has an ugly look about it. The people of New York are not yet quite hardened to such official delinquency as this, and they were rather indignant. We in the South, to be sure, who are in the habit of calling things by their names, regard such actions with a vast deal more sincere horror, than that affected by our pious and church-going contemporaries at the immorality of New Orleans. We term it infamous, and conclude that the ethics of New York must be those of the Lord Dundreary and Dick Tarpin school of the city fathers are thus early ped in roguery to the very hips.

Miles Taylor, Esq.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

A greater imposture and delusion were never played off on a confiding people than the Nebraska bill, taken as a *whole*. The Mekanna in politics disguised its horrid features with a silver veil, and called on the South to fall down and adore it as the very master piece of legislation. In the name of equality of rights, and with the cry "let justice be done to the South," rising upon their lips and perfidious lips, they have introduced into the bosom of the South an enemy more deadly than a foreign invader. The "alien clause," which makes a part of it, is the fatal asp concealed under its deceitful veil, which destroys all the benefit that it could confer on the South. Nominally, the South was made a party to the political compact with the North; practically, she was excluded from all equality. The "alien clause" was inserted, which authorized unnaturalized foreigners to vote for all officers to be chosen in the territory, and empowered them to establish a constitution, and representative institutions, to govern, and bind Americans to their laws, however infidel, free-lover and communist; the red republicans of France; the Irish chartists; the Italian revolutionists; the lagitive anarchists of Europe, and Red their country; the refugee of the Old World, who, to avoid the perils of revolutions which he assisted in producing, but had not the courage to sustain, and the followers of that imprudent and cowardly charlatan, Kossuth, who had down supreme power when backed by a well disciplined army of one hundred and thirty thousand troops, and fled to Asia Minor, and was thence imported to America by the base native demagogues, so that we were fools and dupes, and not understand the doctrines of Washington's farewell address, or our true policy; the malcontents, the paupers, the criminals of every name and color, the bolt, the blind, gagged and bandaged victims of the acquired by the skill and treasures of the Aristocracy people, and allowed to outvote the native born South in the legislative halls, and to sit on the judicial bench. The socialists, who advocate a community of goods, and the freedom of love, the free republicans, on following the inscription upon his blood red banner the infernal motto "*vive Robespierre, vive l'enfer*," and preaches universal emancipation from all law and restraint; the culprits expelled with crime, and cast out of the bosome of European communities; the *ferale* of the Old World, which are bred in its debauched societies, are to be ejected upon the virgin soil of our republic, to rankle and fester, and rot in its bosom. The vile trash which Europe expurgates for her decay, is invited by this bill to come over, that it may debauch the virgin purity of our soil, by its corruption and malignity. The slums, the jails, the hells, the brothels, the lazarets, the poor houses, and infirmaries of the transatlantic world, are allowed to enter the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and to participate in the right to vote. These Europeans are likewise allowed to vote before they are naturalized; the party seeks by their eyes in an ecstasy of horror at our depravity. Well, whatever may be our shortcomings, we believe that then far our skirts are tolerably clear of the crime of official rascality. Our Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen may not be CROMWELLS in eloquence, or SOLONS in wisdom—but *they don't steal*. We have never yet been exposed to the mortification of beholding the City of Gotham arrested for purloining bribes and bank money, as the following statement clearly shows has been done in New York:

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Here is the only objection that exists against the Nebraska bill, an objection which the American party should notice, for it violates the fundamental principles upon which that party" is based. This party was against foreign influence; this clause in the bill invests and consecrates it; this party advocates a change in the laws of naturalization; this clause gives the right to vote, and eligibility to office to a foreigner before he is naturalized; the party seeks to extend the period of residence before a foreigner can be metamorphosed into an American; the clause mentioned contracts the period and gives him the privileges of an American citizen, upon his entry into the shores, without any naturalization, thus, by the feature in the bill, a foreign culprit can sit in deliberation on the great interests of our country, and decide upon them. He and his countrymen can abolish or prohibit slavery, and thereby influence the political power of the nation, regardless of the South with a circle of abolition institutions and shape her policy for her. They can aid in repealing the fugitive slave law, and deprive the South of all prosecution of its property. Would they do it? Ask the history of all. The man who is a bad citizen of one country, will be a bad citizen in another. Men who have dabbled in insurrections, and have resorted to crimes, and revolted in opulation, on one side of the Atlantic, are not likely to be virtuous and subservious citizens, in this republic.

This bill has been in operations the principle which it is the object of the American movement to overthrow, not in Louisiana only, but throughout the nation, and all Americans should oppose it to the last cent.

Col. Hunt was there right to oppose a bill in which such a principle was deposited, and it is what the people of his district would have done, if they had been aware of its existence.

In Mr. Taylor in favor of this clause of the bill? *I put the question directly to him and ask for an explicit answer.*

In the observations that I have made in reference to foreigners, I would not have them ostracised to all. By no means. I have many who are an ornaments of American society, who are the ornaments of American society, solidest, centres, accomplished mercantile, skilful engineers, and patriotic citizens. All such are welcome to reside amongst us, and rejoiced are we to receive them in the bosom of our great Republic. But the Europe we say but the very and wretchedest, her maimed, and her revolution makers—let her keep her lepers, her blind, her dumb, her deaf—we want of such. Shall we receive the lepers of the Old World, of Rendon, of Benjamin, of the late James H. Bates, of Rost, Poster, and Lumsden, a list that embraces the very scum