The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1855. [illegible]

THE DAILY BEE.

Office of the "Bee" is removed to Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis.

Monday Morning, October 29th, 1855.

The Cahawba Mail failed yesterday from Mobile.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

It is hoped that amidst the excitement attending the contest for State and District offices, our citizenzens will not lose sight of the important question of the transfer of the Seat of Government. It will be necessary for the location of the proper place to put a separate box will be provided for the purpose of [illegible] the electors. Under the present law it would be unnecessary to mention the expediency of the removal of public sentiment [illegible] but we are somewhat [illegible] the heat and turmoil of an [illegible] it may be overlooked. [illegible] are in favor of the [illegible] Seat of Government from [illegible] it-self absolutely [illegible] the measure, because [illegible] accomplished either by the [illegible] of the Legislature, [illegible] of the Constitution effected with the forms laid [illegible] But an unanimous [illegible] will exert a power- [illegible] the General Assembly, [illegible] decided a manifest will. Already the [illegible] prejudices against the [illegible] to the restrictive [illegible] the Constitution of [illegible] 1852, are rapidly [illegible] are firmly convinced [illegible] requires the certain change is desired [illegible] of the people of the [illegible] their wishes.

[illegible] of immense importance [illegible] the course to be [illegible] interested in the [illegible] of our State, is the [illegible] by said experts [illegible] as Baton Rouge contains [illegible] Louisiana, it will be [illegible] services as legislative [illegible] high capacity and [illegible] This is not an assertion [illegible] only known that [illegible] political contests, [illegible] moral influences [illegible] that they are [illegible] offences at the [illegible] to neglect [illegible] and all to [illegible] Government [illegible] New Orleans.

FOR THE PEACE.

[illegible] our readers [illegible] a peace- [illegible] preferences [illegible] and wicked partisans [illegible] to endeavor [illegible] mind. We protest [illegible] and culpable [illegible] which has invariably [illegible] peace and public order. [illegible] for the occasion, were [illegible] at a time [illegible], and the [illegible] are invoked in [illegible] We have carefully [illegible] ordinary appeals, and [illegible] temperate and cool- [illegible] that New Orleans [illegible] by outbreaks [illegible] shamed our politi- [illegible] in the world to maintain [illegible] persons on both sides [illegible] quiet to the flame [illegible] unite on the [illegible] bigoted and [illegible] Let the inspectors [illegible] an excitement, act [illegible] and reputably. Let the [illegible] duties to the gallant [illegible] a nuisance of disturbance [illegible] the very first [illegible] outrage, or coun- [illegible] putting down mobs, and [illegible] to the suppression [illegible] and turbulence. There is [illegible] that an immense majority [illegible] desirous of witnessing a [illegible] election. Let them [illegible] and by a firm [illegible] prove to the bul- [illegible] and howlers who may [illegible] that they shall not [illegible] unanimous vocation [illegible] Let the *gentlemen* of both [illegible] ready and willing to [illegible] preservation of peace, and [illegible] of its rupture.

[illegible] from the ignorant and [illegible] who parade the [illegible] government by clubmote [illegible] officers in readiness for [illegible] We have ourselves [illegible] which repeated, and have [illegible] treated it as it deserved. We [illegible] of Chalmette Guards arm- [illegible] city, and of American compa- [illegible] same. We do not believe [illegible] of these rumors: they are the [illegible] heated imaginations and over- [illegible] minds. Every honest man, every [illegible] the reputation of our city [illegible] reputations of the Republic are [illegible] since these factions, and [illegible] their authors. We are satis- [illegible] and pass off without [illegible] evidence, if the press will [illegible] and the citizens themselves [illegible] only to support the laws, [illegible] all others to do so.

[illegible] Benevolent Society.—It will [illegible] an entertainment in our colonne that the first November (All Saints Day) the [illegible] of the Portuguese Benevolent Society [illegible] be draped in mourning; at 4 o'clock, P. [illegible] a funeral service to the memory of the [illegible] brethren will be celebrated. A collection [illegible] made throughout the day, [illegible] of the Camp street Female Orphan [illegible]

Hats, Wool.—In another column will be [illegible] the advertisement of Messrs. Guerin & Keller, Hat Brokers, of 119 Canal street. These gentlemen carry on one of the largest establishements of the kind in the United States, and their work is executed in a most tasteful and exquisite manner. Messrs. Guerin & Keller have in connection a jewelry establishment, and are thereby prepared to accept their [illegible] arrangements. Those patronizing them may [illegible] upon having their work finished in a graceful and elegant style.

AMERICAN MEETING.

A mass meeting of the American party will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel. Col. Wm. M. Hellyer, the opponent of Gen. Guitman in Mississippi, and Jabez P. Weems, of the same State, will address the meeting. A same State, will address the meeting. A capital speech may be expected from each of these eloquent sons of Mississippi. Other eminent speakers will be heard. A large attendance is expected. Let all the supporters of the national cause be present.

New Books.—Our thanks are due the publisher, Wm. White Smith, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new works:

The Prophets, or Mormonism Unveiled.—This is a complete exposé of the infamous doctrines and practices of the Mormons, evidently written by one who is thoroughly informed upon the subject. Every one should read such books as is desirous of becoming acquainted with every feature of this odious and revolting system. We have no doubt the work will have an extensive circulation.

The Ins and Outs of Paris, by the Baroness de Marguerittes. This is a racy and sparkling book, full of pleasant reading, and written in a fascinating style.

Race Across the Atlantic Ocean.—The U. S. M. steamship Arago, and the Vanderbilt steamer Ariel, it will be remembered, sailed from New York for Havre via Cowes, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, September 26th, and it was understood there was to be a trial of the speed between them. The Ariel was ahead the first day or two, but the Atlantic brings news of the Arago's arrival at Cowes on the 5th of October, and there is nothing said of the Ariel, so that she could not have arrived. The trip of the Arago was a remarkably short one—only 9 days. For that vessel it is considered extraordinary, as she has generally been from eleven to fourteen days in making her voyages.

Law or Usury.—The Supreme Court of Connecticut, in the case of the Mechanics' and Working Men's Mutual Savings Bank and Building Association of New Haven against John Wilcox and others—(a petition for foreclosure) has just decided a loan made by that bank to be usurious. By this decision, the bank loses about $2,400; and if it applies, as it probably does, to all the loans made by the bank, which were, Jan. 1, 1855, $269,229 56—the principle established will take from that bank about $130,000, provided the debtors take advantage of this decision. There are said to be thirty-two other banks established in New York State upon the same principle.

Prospects of Peace.—When the execution of South Sebastopol was announced, says the New York Express, at the Court of St. Peters burg, Dr. ——, an intelligent but free-spoken Tennessean, now in that city, said in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine:

"Will this influence a peace?"

"The only peace Russia will accept," was the remarkable answer of the Prince, "must not only guarantee liberty of worship to all classes of Christians in Turkey, but it must constitute and declare *Constantinople a free port, the Bosphorus a common avenue, and the Euxine the bazar of the commerce of the world.*"

A grand and significant pledge for our peaceful Republic of free interchange with all the world.

Proposed Tunnel under Niagara River.—The Mayor of Buffalo isnid before the councils of that city, on Monday week, a report from Mr. Wallace in relation to the practicability and cost of constructing the projected tunnel under the Niagara river. Mr. Wallace says that the project is not only entirely feasible but not expensive. He estimates the cost of the work at $553,747. The Mayor urges the council at once to take steps to secure a charter for a company to build the work, and illustrates the importance of it in the following paragraph:

"The Great Western Railway having the advantage of a *viaduct* of the Niagara river, must and will continue to take Western freight by that route until it shall be forbidden, by reason of like facilities, to pass this station. And much the city from a point opposite Detroit without re-shipment of freight."

Pennsylvania.—We have the official returns from all but seven counties in the State, and the footings up for canal commissioner are as follows:

Arnold Plumer, Democrat	149,837
Thomas Jefferson, Anti-Nebraska	137,853
Luther Clearer, American	4,037
Peter Martin, American	371
Joseph Henderson, Whig	2,276
Rasmore Williamson, Republican	6,982

Plumer's majority over Nicholson thus far is 12,062, but he is in a minority of 3,758 of the whole number, the total vote of the five opposing candidates being 151,053.

Fire in Madison, Ga.—From the Madison Visitor we learn that a fire broke out in Madison, Ga., last Friday, which at one time threatened with destruction the business portion of that beautiful town. The following were the buildings burned:

A blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, belonging to the estate of Judge Lane; a two-story house occupied by Mr. Copeland, belonging to Mr. A. Atkinson, and the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Goldberg, also belonging to Mr. Atkinson, in the building named. In all to save the rest of the town, the large wooden building occupied by Mr. Weathers as a carpenter's shop was cut entirely down.

American Convention in Virginia.—The American party of Virginia held a State convention at Lynchburg on the 20th inst. Every county in the State was represented, and the proceedings were harmonious. The unanimous action of the convention conveys the greatest satisfaction. A full organization in every county, the dropping of all secrecy, a committee to prepare an address, and the appointment of an executive committee in Richmond, are among the recommendations. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention re-ddially adopt the platform of the American party, framed at Philadelphia in June last, with the following exception of the 5th section thereof.

Resolved, That the 5th section of the Philadelphia platform is not intended, in the opinion of this convention, to exclude any citizen from political station on account of his religious faith, but only such as may have received paramount allegiance to a foreign potentate.

☞ A despatch from Washington of the 21st instant, says:

Probably great action was taken yesterday in the case of Dr. Warrell, late consul at Matanzas. It is understood that the Government disapproves his conduct in striking his flag. As a Delaware has not lost of peculiarity right to that office, his successor will probably be appointed from that State.

From what can be ascertained, nothing will be done about the disorganization of Utah until next session of Congress, when it is believed a strong military force will be asked for to sustain the new Governor.

TEXAS.

The steamship *Mexico*, from Galveston, brings dates to the 25th instant. The Galveston *News* (D.) has the following:

We learn that the certificate of electionto Congress in the East has been issued to Col. Matt. Ward, (D.,) he having a majority of 153 votes. The Liberty vote, thrown out because of its irregularity, giving a majority (for M. L. Evans, instead of L. D Evans,) of 180 votes, has been subject for Ward. In Jefferson and Orange, would have left Ward only two majority, and the whole vote been returned correctly.

We copy the following from our exchanges:

The Galveston News, of the 23d, has the following intelligence:

A gentleman from San Antonio informs us that Capt. Callahan was recruiting his ranging force in San Antonio, with a view of marching again into Mexico and chastising the Indians and Mexicans, whom he recently engaged in battle. Volunteers were plenty, and a strong camp had been established a short distance out of town. Callahan demolished the town of Piedras Negras, before retiring to the West bank of the Rio Grande. It was reported that the famous chief, Wild Cat, had crossed into Texas at the head of one hundred and fifty warriors. The chivalry of San Antonio turned, and Wild Cat will have to retreat. Our informant believes that the ranging forces will certainly obviate those wild rumors which seem to have their origin in their determination to punish the Mexicans and Indians who have pillaged and murdered on our frontier. Gen. Smith is still under the attempt to stop the Rangers from invading Mexico, but he will hardly be able to do so. The Rangers, we presume, will be across the Rio Grande before Gen. Smith can collect a force to detain them, and it is useless to make the attempt, although we presume Gen. Smith would be censured if he failed to do it.

The news from the frontier will be looked for with considerable interest hereafter.

The estate of Mr. Robert Wynne, about a half mile West of Hunterville, and thirty bales of cotton, were consumed by fire on the 19th instant. Loss, $6,000.

Nathan, the negro man who has been confined in our jail for some months, for the murder of a teamster in Walker county last Spring, was tried at Huntsville on Saturday last, and convicted of the crime, on the 20th instant.

The Richmond fire gives an account of a meeting of the American party on the 15th instant in Lancaster, at which the merits of the Philadelphia platform were discussed, and on the question being put, only nine votes were given for its adoption.

The Crockett *Printer* says, the Trinity river has been rising and falling for still longer intervals in order, and is likely to continue so as long as the rains. We learn that there is a great deal of water about Dallas, which has been swept away in its way. Considerable rain is being hauled in the vicinity, although wagons still keep the road, hauling it to Houston.

The San Antonio *Ledger* says:

Great excitement prevails in the different counties contiguous to us, in regard to the prohibition on our frontier by the Indians; and more than two hundred citizens are now collected in and around San Antonio, prepared to defend it.

The new cable of Mr. J. Walr, on the Ohio, were consumed by fire on Friday morning last, destroying several thousand bushels of corn.

CONFLAGRATION BEHIND OUR DESK.

Washington, Oct. 20th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:

The Court of Chancellor got fully under way, and the Judges are hearing arguments. Among the prominent features is "a contest" between attorneys and counsel for claimants are overseers Recorder Johnson and George E. Badger. Your correspondent, "*Miami Reporter*," is also one of the Attorneys of this Court. Whether it will answer the purpose intended, and meet the expectations formed of it, is a matter of considerable doubt; but let us have a fair trial of it.

The Congressional caucus in Maryland is carried on with much spirit and zeal, and the Americans outnumber confidence beyond carrying an issue fairly out of the ten districts, and even talk of carrying the whole. All eyes are now turned to that State, next one and Mississippi. A lively contest is to be here in the election of Col. Henry, whose straightforward, manly course in Congress, and whose urbanity and courtesy of manner won him many warm friends among those with whom he was brought in association, either in the Halls of Legislation, or in the social circles of the Capitol.

The friends of the Administration are calculating with entire confidence upon the inability of its opponents to agree or act together in organizing the House, and on being able, through this disagreement, to elect their own Speaker, Clerk, and other officers of that body. In this calculation, my own opinion is, they will be disappointed. I think there will be manifested on the part of the anti-Administration members a greater degree of liberality and spirit of compromise and concession than will be agreeable or pleasing to the Pierce party. Great efforts will be made, no doubt, to throw firebrands, and produce discord among them; but, *forewarned, forearmed.* The opposition members will assemble here from the North and from the South, fully prepared for, and *expectant* of such efforts, the object of which every man of them will understand. Consultations will take place between them as individuals, but no caucus will, or should be held where bothheads may come in contact and produce unpleasant consequences.

The Kansas-Nebraska subject will be brought directly before the House by the double claim for the seat of the Kansas delegate, the two claimants being Gen. Whitfield and Gov. Reeder. This will be the great topic of the season and may be debated for two or three months it will be the *debatable* ground between the two parties, or upon which parties may be formed.

Gen. Pierce is claiming the credit of reforming and reanimating the Democratic party, and efforts are being made in different quarters of the country to bring him again upon the Presidential track for re-election. Meantime Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas are quietly meeting their respective forces—bitterly hostile to each other, —with the view to secure, each for himself, the Presidential nomination; and we shall witness here, during the ensuing Winter, the preliminary campaign of bargain, intrigue and corruption. Taking it all in all, the approaching session is likely to be full of interest and excitement.

Should Col. Hunt be re-elected, as I most earnestly hope he may, he will be looked upon as one of the prominent candidates for the Speakership. A. C. B.

☞ The American *Journal of the Medical Sciences*, for October, has been issued by Messrs. Blanchard & Lea, of Philadelphia. It contains a number of valuable original communications, with reviews of medical works, and an excellent summary of the improvements and discoveries made in the medical sciences during the last three months. We extract the following notices, by D. J. Dujan, Surgeon, R. N., of some of the remarkable wounds inflicted in the recent bombardments of Sebastopol:

"1. *Shell Wounds.*—A seaman, knocked down by a fragment of mortar or shell, was picked up dead. The head was apparently swept from his shoulders, but there was no trace of hemorrhage. On disentangling his clothes, which were tightly jammed around the injured part, the head was found driven downward into the chest, carrying with it that portion of the blue shirt and red comforter. A small tuft of hair alone was visible at the bottom of a deep cavity. It was a regular decapitation.

"An officer of engineers had just entered the battery, when a 13 inch mortar shell fell close by him, exploding as it struck the ground. One piece took him in the side; the other, with its bones shattered throughout, but retaining its continuity by means of its integuments, was thrown around the back of the neck, and hung limply over the opposite shoulder, just as the arm of a child might be in contact with its mother's neck. He lived for a few minutes.

"A shell was fired at a group, principally composed of seppers and miners. One was killed, his face having been shot away. Another was carried up to the first parallel, badly wounded. On examination, it was found that half of the interior maxilla of the dead man was driven into the roof of the second man's mouth.

"Two artillerymen stationed in the 8 gun battery in the advance, in the fight attack, were sitting or lying down, engaged in conversation, when a shell exploded in the embrasure of their position. The head of one man was taken off, as it by an axe, above the neckcloth, the tie of which was undisturbed. The brain in the other man must have lain in juxtaposition with his thigh, for both limbs were lopped off by the same blow, in a line corresponding with Poupart's ligament. There was little or no hemorrhage, urgently requesting all around him to keep sprinkling his face with water. The wounds in both limbs were jagged. The muscles of the thigh were drawn out in long bands. There was no hemorrhage.

"2. *Wounds from Round Shot.*—These wounds are rarely recognized at the first glance, as there is but little variety in the appearance they present. Most of the men killed by shot had their heads knocked away either completely or in part. However, some cases occurred where those large projectiles went through the body, and even through the upper part of the thigh, making orifices of entrance and exit.

"A bombardier, in the 8 gun mortar batteries, while in the act of laying the mortar, was struck over the ribs by a spent shot, which had barely sufficient force to rebound from the parapet and drop into the covered way. As soon as the man was struck, he uttered a loud scream, and, as he fell made a convulsive death grasp, and seized the cap of the officer that was standing beside him. Death was instantaneous, although there was no mark nor breach of surface to show the seat of the injury. Nothing more impressive in his companions against the idea of his having been killed by a 'wind contusion.'

"3. *Bullet Wounds.*—Our advanced trenches being, in many places, within forty yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, wounds of great severity were inflicted on both sides, by rifle balls. The bullets was undiminished by distance. The orifices of exit caused by the conical balls more resemble shell wounds, in size and character, than bullet aperture. In wounds about the head especially, I have seen nearly the whole of the parietal bone carried away.

"A soldier of the 49th was struck by a ball which made six openings. It passed through the right thigh, through the scrotum, and through the left thigh, where it remained.

"The Russians used two kinds of bullets —one a solid conical ball, which belongs to the Liege rifle; another, of a larger size and conical form, hollow at the base, with a small pillar, or nipple, standing in the cavity. It is scarrounded by three lines. At the base, to guide the ball in its flight, there are two other annular lines, modifications of this principle. The solid round ball is also still employed. In some cases, two of these round bullets have been found connected by a transverse wire, like barshot.

"4. Grape shot wounds have been severe and numerous. The following was an interesting case:

"A soldier of the 49th was struck on the temple by a grape shot, which destroyed the squamous portion of the temporal bone. The brain was flowing through the wound, the man breathing stertorously. The grape shot was supposed to be within the skull. It was subsequently found in his mouth, at the base of the tongue, pressing against the epiglottis.

"Since the commencement of siege operations before Sebastopol, one medical officer has been killed, and two or three have been wounded. The first, Mr. O'Leary, assistant surgeon of the 68th regiment of light infantry, was accidentally cut in two by a cannon ball while in the act of assisting a wounded seaman. It is only to be wondered at that more casualties have not occurred among the medical officers, for during the heat of the fire they are constantly called from place to place, running along the batteries, through the line of fire, in quest of the wounded. During the second bombardment, this peripatetic system was very trying and fatiguing, for the soil was heavy and tenacious from the torrents of rain that then deluged the trenches, and instances occurred where officers' boots drew off while running along to assist the wounded."

The Estate of Daniel Webster.—The executors of the estate of Daniel Webster, it is stated, with what truth we are unable to say, have resolved not to pay the heavy debts of the deceased statesman, if they can help it. The Washington Star charges that more than a year ago, they promised to make a dividend of twenty cents on the dollar, and to sell Marshfield for that purpose, but that, in fact, they have only sold a variety of lots lying on the outskirts, leaving the homestead and some 200 acres of land untouched, and in the possession of a member of Mr. Webster's family, contrary to the intent of the leading item of his will, which devised the property for paying off his debts.— Marshfield, charges also, that the Marshfield Library, valued at $40,000, which was to be sold, still remains in the possession of his son.

We only give above a statement of the manner in which the memory of our great man is insulted and trifled with by those to whom their reputation should be precious. It is said, that Mr. Webster, who holds Mr. Webster's note, to the amount of $16,000, is expressly active in breaking the private affairs of the deceased statesman before the public, and we should expect just such heartlessness from the man who has been casting his brains for a year to the audience to whom he has spoken, by compilations of legal learning, out of the just remembrance of the noble counsel he his supreme example by the people. We do not doubt that the assessment of Mr. Webster will be made by his executors, and if they prove unwilling to shall resort, executors may be had to the law.— Then by a most shameful act of injustice, which is being hailed in the Northern newspapers with shouts of exultation, an old every man who has the respect for the memory of the great dead cannot but feel indignant.

☞ The attendance of gentlemen is called to the sale of H. Vignes, auctioneer, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 11 Camp street, the entire stock of a fancy store, consisting in splendid French jewelry, watches, clocks, &c. See advertisement.

A Strange Story.—A wild friend of ours, (Solon Toole) met on the other day the following conversation:

Toole, says a gal acquainted with a very respectable father from one of the mountain counties, who happened to be in Galena on business. This father is against love. He objects to a long, very long time, to his daughter's beau, and the latter never expected to take that trip up hill. So, when he found out that the old man was in town, he called on him and had a long, very long talk, the theme never exceeding the old "will you have me?" The old man was obdurate. He refused his consent in the most unqualified manner. He was inexorable. He was unbending. He was unyielding. He was unmoved. He was unrelenting. He was unpersuadable. He was unbendable. He was unchangeable. He was unalterable. He was unmovable. He was unpliable. He was unbudgeable. He was unflinching. He was unswerving. He was unwavering. He was unshakable. He was unconquerable. He was unsubduable. He was unsurrendering. He was unyielding. He was unbudging