# The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1853.


## THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible] 1, 1853.

For Sheriff:
F. G. HUNT.
For Assessor:
J. B. REED, jr.
For Assistant Assessor:
[illegible] BERRIEN, of Water Bounty.

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

### THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Whigs of Orleans will assemble on Monday next, the 3d inst., for the nomination of a Sheriff, Coroner, two Recorders, five Clerks of Courts, and other parochial officers. Upon the action of this body the success of the party will to some extent depend. It is idle to dissemble the fact that [illegible] diversity of sentiment prevails among the Whigs touching the merits of several of the prominent candidates whose names will be broached before the Convention—yet we have observed with infinite pleasure, that this conflict of opinions is rather a difference of opinion respecting personal claims, than an irreconcilable and hopeless antagonism. From the spirit and activity evinced by the party at large, we indulge a well founded expectation that the labors of the Convention will tend to produce entire harmony and unanimity in our ranks.

The duty of the Convention is as palpable, as is that of the Whigs after its decision shall be made known. The members of the Convention have before them a difficult and delicate task to the accomplishment of which they must address themselves with rigid impartiality, and with an eye single to the paramount objects before them. No member of this important body should hamper his freedom of thought and action by a previous pledge. He would be totally unjustifiable were he to do so, for as an accredited representative of the Whig party, he is in honor bound to cast his vote in duplicate manner as will, in his unbiased judgment, best subserve the interests and promote the success of the party. Pledges are therefore not to be given, for he who rashly promises may be placed in the unhappy dilemma of sacrificing his convictions to his plighted faith, or of violating his word to effect a proper nomination. We hope the Convention should do some clear enough. Its meetings should come together in a spirit of amicable and fraternal consultation—unpledged, unencumbered—regarding themselves as the trusted and confidential custodians of the Whig party, and resolved to act with entire concord and good feeling. Let them surrender all personal predilections, and forego all prejudices—let them discuss in a kindly and dispassionate manner the qualifications and prospects of the several candidates placed in nomination, and let the choice be regulated by motives altogether disconnected from friendship or hostility.

The Whig party are prepared to make a great effort to recover their ascendancy in both the City and State next November. The abuses which signalized Locofoco legislation last year; its fulsome and mischievous tampering with the city charter; its conversion of the police into a political machine; its oppressive treatment of the tax payers of our city, and its general inefficiency for good and prodigality of evil, have aroused the Whig masses from their lethargy, and inspire a confident hope of political redemption. To aid substantially and strongly in effecting so desirable a consummation, it is important that our best men should be placed upon the ticket. The Whigs of Orleans have a right to demand of the Convention that the nominees should be men who will command the confidence of the party, and who, by their personal influence and popularity, will secure the vote of every friend of reform, and asserter of Whig principles.

Our position necessarily precludes us from expressing the slightest preference for any of the worthy gentlemen whose names will be submitted to the Convention. We are well aware that the claims of most of them are so nicely balanced as to impose upon the Convention a labor of vast responsibility in discriminating between them. Yet such is its bounden duty. Let it be honestly and conscientiously performed. This done, the Whigs of Orleans can not fail to recognise the correlative obligation which will bind them to the earnest and faithful support of the ticket. If ever there was a period when unbroken unanimity ought to pervade our ranks it is now—for seldom have we enjoyed a fairer prospect of a signal triumph.—Our fate will be in our own hands, and victory or defeat will follow, according as we stand by principles, or ignominiously desert them.

THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.—This, the first of the financial institutions established under the Free Banking Law of the last session, will commence operation this day. The Directors have selected for the locale of the Bank, the commodious building in Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, formerly occupied by the Merchants Bank. The Bank of New Orleans will begin its career under highly favorable auspices—its stockholders comprising three or four hundred of our most substantial citizens and active business men, and the concern of the institution being under the direction of a number of highly intelligent, able and experienced gentlemen.—We have no doubt of the entire success of the Bank of New Orleans, and believe it will be establishment with a view to the accommodation and enlightened aid of the community.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—It is stated by one of the papers that WM. DUNBAR, Esq., has received the Democratic nomination in Congress by the Convention of the First District. The nomination is a good one, for Mr. DUNBAR is a gentleman of decided ability and high standing. The Convention has, however, played the dodge with the expectation of nearly prominent aspirants. Messrs. FARRAR and GAYARRE are no longer dead. We suppose that the latter hardly looked for success before the Convention, after his exceedingly independent letter; but we do think our friend ALBERT FARRAR, as a vigorous and active representative of Young [illegible] fared better. The results of the Democratic Conventions are very uncertain tests of popularity and strength.

☞ The Whigs of [illegible] elected Messrs. Papin and McPherson [illegible] of the Third Ward, on the 21st September. The opposition was merely nominal.

FEMALE SUPERVISOR.—The Mrs. [illegible] Camp street, under the [illegible] Mrs. Hopesley, has been [illegible] seen this the advertisement in [illegible] This establishment is of several years standing, and has been exclusively patronized as a French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies. All the branches of a liberal education are taught on the most approved methods, and those who are disposed to give their daughters a classical education, and put them in possession of "a golden key that can unlock the treasures of antiquity," have here a fine opportunity. We endorse the dignity of the Latin tongue, and acknowledge the charms of the Greek, and however much we wish Botany, Zoology, or mineralogy to be taught in our schools, we hope the day is far distant when the parents of ancient Stagirite will be neglected. The study of the classics, from the first application to the tenses and declensions of their language, to the last perusal of their sublimest poetry, is admirably calculated to employ, to enlarge, and to improve all the faculties of the human mind. To analyze the grammatical construction, and to investigate the meaning of a difficult passage; to trace its various figures and allusions, and to detect its delicacy, or display its beauties; this is the employment which every judicious teacher of youth enjoins, and of which every pupil finds the benefit. All cannot study the classics; all cannot become philosophers; there must be some "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but we believe there are some fathers who would feel as proud to hear their daughters translate Virgil, as some mothers to listen to an exquisite performance on the piano—for neither affect to despise a knowledge of Greek and Latin, but deify those who are ignorant of their writings. This is a scientific age, but we are not yet prepared to part with Homer and Virgil.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The epidemic appears to be rapidly abating in our sister city. On the 29th, the whole number of deaths was but 4 of which 3 were of yellow fever.

☞ The new steamship "*Key Stone State*," from Philadelphia, arrived at Savannah on the 22d inst., having made the run from Philadelphia in fifty six and a half hours.

☞ We are sorry to learn from the Richmond *Examiner*, that Judge Jones Mason was, at the last accounts, dangerously ill of a severe bilious attack.

LATER FROM MADEIRA.—The steam yacht *North Star* at New York, brings advices from Madeira to August 12. The grape crop was entirely destroyed by a blight. The destruction was universal. The inhabitants lay in a miserable condition then over. Unless aid poured them from other countries, starvation [illegible] inevitable.

☞ The professor [illegible] to take the place of one benefited [illegible] Sacramento Dry Goods [illegible] Vincent & Co., [illegible] the advertisement.

## EUROPE'S NEWS.

By yesterday's mail we have received full details of the news by the *Africa*. The principal items of interest are subjoined.

The English papers [illegible] the American journals, and publish [illegible] of interest. Lord John [illegible] and Crampton's correspondence respecting the tripartite guaranty of Cuba. Although it was known such [illegible] had been made, the documents are [illegible] to the British public, and indeed seem [illegible] considerable astonishment.

Nothing definite respecting the Eastern question, but the circumstance that the Czar hesitates in reference to the modifications stipulated for by the Porte had depressed the British and French funds. About the 16th instant was the time when a reply from St. Petersburg might be looked for. There was, however, a rumor that the Czar refuses the Turkish terms.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—A telegraphic despatch received in London on the 7th inst. via Berlin, stated that the Russian government had come to a decision on the Turkish modifications, the details of which having reached St. Petersburg, so that it was probable some few days more must elapse before the determination of the Czar could be definitely known.

From Constantinople, the News says, "a certain degree of excitement" prevails, owing to the modifications introduced into the Vienna note. A Cabinet Council was held, August 25th, to discuss further measures for defence.—Relying on the assistance of France and England, and with the army in the effective condition it now is, war would be far from unpopular with the bulk of the people.

The following are the latest despatches published by the London press:

BUCHAREST, Aug. 22.

"The Russian troops are pouring and on manœuvring every day. No fresh troops have marched in for some time. [illegible] the Prince's palace was already [illegible] with soldiers.—Fieldworks and fortifications are thrown up and constructed with the greatest activity, especially on the banks of the Danube. It is believed that the redoubts are being constructed after a plan which has long since been prepared, and that they will remain even after the departure of the Russian army."—*Times.*

ODESSA, Aug. 26.

The settlement of the Odessa question is not as near at hand as is generally believed.—The armaments have never for any one time been suspended. Our commerce does not suffer from the state of affairs. We are, however, in great want of shipping for the transport of large quantities of corn which are to be sent to foreign countries, and especially to France."—*Times.*

It was stated that fever had broken out in some of the British ships at Besika Bay, and small pox on board the French fleet. The accounts were thought to be exaggerated, only a few invalids having been sent to Malta.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the explanatory note sent by the Porte, along with the modified ultimatum, to the Conference at Vienna:

"If the last draft of the note composed by the Sublime Porte is accepted, or if that of Vienna receives the desired modifications, the Ottoman cabinet will be ready to sign either of these two provisions, and will immediately an ambassador extraordinary upon condition of the evacuation of the Principalities. The Government of the Sublime Porte has moreover substantial guarantee on the part of the great powers against any future interference, and any occupation from time to time of the Provinces adjacent to Wallachia and Moldavia; and the object of the Ottoman Government in arming itself beforehand with such extensive precautions is to prove to the powers that it will bring back misunderstanding between the two empires after the Sublime Porte has renewed its relations with the Court of Russia.

"The points of the draft of Vienna relative to the affairs of the holy places, and the construction of a church and hospital at Jerusalem, have met with the complete adhesion of the Sublime Porte.

"A copy of the Vienna note, containing also some modifications which the Porte has given, and which thought fit to make, has been transmitted to your excellency.

"The Sublime Porte, wishing to give another proof of its particular regard for the powers whose signatures were affixed to the treaty of 1841, has thought it necessary to make it compact, [illegible] would [illegible] be referred—to accept the draft of [illegible] with the modifications it has made, [illegible] that the powers which have always [illegible] from the very commencement of the question the rights of the imperial government, and made manifestations of their good feeling, will, appreciating these modifications, act accordingly.

"The Maj ety the Sultan having ordered me to communicate the above to your excellency, as well as to the other representatives, your colleagues, I accept myself of this duty, and beg your excellency to receive on this occasion, &c.

(Signed) RESHID."

ENGLAND.—The Board of Trade returns for the month, ending August 5th, had just been published and exhibited a continuance of the national prosperity. As compared with the corresponding period of 1852, they show an increase of £1,483,918, in the aggregate of exports, the increase being largely in the articles of American consumption. Cotton manufactures show an increase of £[illegible] a month of last year of £292,467; millinery, increase, £[illegible]; linens, £90,930; hardware and cutlery, £[illegible]; woollen manufactures, £141,642; metals, £[illegible].

The only articles on which any deficiency is noted are coriage, cotton yarn, linen yarn, thrown silk for sewing, sheep's wool and mohair yarn, the decrease on each being of trifling amount. In breadstuffs, wheat showed 416,000 qrs. increase, the importation for the seven months of the present year having reached 2,757,104 quarters, against 1,231,653 quarters during the same period last year. Flour on the month showed a decrease, but a large augmentation on the year, the imports for the first seven months this year being 2,935,297 cwt against 2,012,512 cwt in 1852. In the seven months of 1851, the importation of breadstuffs was almost equal to the present. Sale provisions also showed an increase.

Gen. Sir Charles A. Napier had been buried at Portsmouth with all the honors due his rank and service. Nearly 3,000 private soldiers sought and obtained leave to attend his funeral. Standing by the plain brick grave in which the remains of his relative were deposited, Sir W. Napier pronounced a funeral oration which was almost Oriental in its grandeur and sweetness. "Soldiers! there flee one of the best men.—The best soldiers—the best Christians that ever lived. He served you faithfully, and you served him faithfully. God is just."

A trial of reaping machines had been made at Stirling. The first prize was awarded to Bell's, and the second to McCormick's against twenty-four competitors.

The surveying brig Dolphin was at Southampton, and had been a subject of some interest. The brig, intended leaving, when weather permitted, to take a line of sounding towards the eastern edge of the Azores.

The British ship Robert, from London, Dec. 2d, for Sydney, had been wrecked on the west coast of Australia. The survivors of the crew were picked up by an exploring party, after twenty three days suffering on an uninhabited coast.

The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas was detained a day and did not sail from Liverpool until afternoon of Wednesday, 7th. A Sun Clyde iron clipper, the Gauntlet, 600 tons, sailed from London Monday, 5th inst., and intends to race the Sovereign. The clipper Star had been chartered for Australia, and one of the highest freight was given from the port of Liverpool.

FRANCE.—The peculiar position of the grain trade yet occupied the chief share of public attention. On the one hand, it was asserted that the interference of government had caused numerous importers to re-sell their purchases, and to countermand their orders in America. On the other hand, the Moniteur contradicts the report, and asserts that government is disposed to make purchases on the same footing as in the regular [illegible] liberty, and the [illegible] and which promote the [illegible] grain and its distributing throughout the country.

A decree has been published, ordering that all French or foreign vessels loaded wholly with grain, breadstuffs, rice, potatoes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the canals free, and free from all navigation dues from this date to the 31st December next. Another decree is published, granting to the railway companies that shall lower their tariffs for the transport of grain, breadstuffs and potatoes from this date to the 31st December, permit to raise their rates proportionately when the tariff had found more authorized by their bodies of shareholders, without waiting for the delay stipulated therein.

A report had gained currency that the Government was about to negotiate a loan of 500,000,000 francs. This rumor was in short time by used on the Stock Exchange, but the better informed declare that there is no truth in it at present.

The Marine of Lamoine, learns that Lodre Rotha is dying of nostalgia.

A Paris letter mentions a rumor of a new Trans atlantic Steamship Company, to have its headquarters at Dieppe; but, as the harbor of Dieppe is little adapted for the purpose, probably nothing more will be heard of the project.

The Constitutionnel continues its strokes at the Kossta affair, from which we gather that France is not disposed to permit the French Consul at Smyrna to play the part of Mr. Julius Koszta Szabatz, but will certainly not countenance the claim of Austria to obtain possession of Kossta. Nobody does Captain Ingraham's conduct meet with the Constitutionnel's approval.—The Paris government is about to issue a decree, by which it will be made compulsory for the express purpose of meeting the wishes of the European Powers, but it would not humiliate himself in the eyes of the world, by submitting to propositions direct from the Sublime Porte.

It was also asserted that Napoleon had stated that he would not go to war at present, in the despotic sovereignty of land among his people.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We take the following from the *Star* of the 23d:

*Naval Commodore Tatnall's Condition, &c.*—We have been informed that he reached the Navy Department from Pensacola, dated December, the 9th instant, conveying the gratifying intelligence that Commodore Josiah Tatnall is slowly, but it is believed surely getting out of danger under the efficient treatment of dear Jean Isaac Helse. The yellow fever was not abating there on that date, there being an average still of two deaths daily at the Naval Hospital. The troops of the army stationed there were also suffering in proportion, under that terrible scourge. The wife and daughter of Commodore Tatnall, who had likewise suffered from the fever, were doing well.

*Light House and Light Boat Keepers appointed.*—For the light-boat at the mouth of the Roanoke River, N. C., (salary $600,) Alfred Winslet. For the light house at Cape May, ($400,) William C. Dilworth. For Shelldrake Shoal, Del., ($300,) Jesse W. Primrose. At Reedy Island, Delaware, ($400,) Matthew Dillon. At Christiana Creek, Del., ($300,) Anthony Chesley. At Fort Mifflin, Del., ($400,) Benjamin R. Hardy.

*A Naval Engineer Appointed.*—Henry B. Neale, Jr., of Washington, Delaware, has been appointed a Third Assistant Engineer in the Navy, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Second Assistant Engineer, Washington A. Stokes, (his brother,) of yellow fever.

*Death of an Army Officer.*—We hear that Captain Morgan, of the United States Ordnance Corps, died of yellow fever very recently at Baton Rouge, where he was in command of the arsenal.

*Navy Officers Ordered.*—Lieutenant Henry Walke has been detached from the St. Mary's sloop of war, and ordered for duty to the receiving ship at New York. Midshipman Charles L. B. Hammond, detached from the steamer Fulton and ordered to the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland. Midshipman Joseph F. Sandford has been ordered to the sloop of war Albany.

*The Contemplated Railway Management Convention.*—We understand that Mr. Daniel Ullmann, President of the Long Island, in this city, has received a circular from Mr. Cadwallader Colden's business [illegible] of the contemplated convention of railway [illegible] from east of Albany.

*The New Admiralty Court of London.*—George Saunders, Esq., who is now in Washington, proposes to sail for his post about the 16th prox.

The Regional Gubernatorial Present has no activity in Paris. But a word has passed the lips of either Mr. Clayton or Mr. Lawrence, or gone from under their hands to this government, to warrant the conclusion that things in Rome have assumed a favorable shape, and that Austria has determined openly to take ground against the usurpers of temporal government.

BOARD INDIAN LEGISLATURE.—In the General Assembly of Rhode Island, now in special session at Newport, Hon. Philip Allen, Governor of the State, having been elected to the office of United States Senator at the May session, sent in his resignation of the office of Governor. The resolution declaring vacant the seats of the judges of the Supreme Court was called up, but after hold-upon the subject by a vote of 36 to 16. The railroad commissioners have made a report strongly condemning the management of the Providence and Worcester railroad. It was referred to a select committee with instructions to report a bill for the effectual security of railroad passengers.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey nominated Rodman M. Price, for Governor, and adopted resolutions endorsing the National administration.

MR. HAMPTON, frame of his situation, [illegible] the following lines as descriptive of the state of parties in Washington. Will it not apply as well now to the state of the "Hards" and "Softs" in New York:

"Jackson's Banker had a Cabinet fight,
The Barber loves Kingbird, Dallas white;
And in his Office, Polk, a Democrat,
Then comes a Bankrupt, and a Whig, and Tyler,
And loves the Dyer with the Scarlet Letter;
Three rallying Globes which Journey's night,
Knocks down the Blunderbuss and turns him out
Which, while him, rub in rolling circles' ire turn,
And in the dust the combatants are hurt."

☞ Mrs. Maria Hatch, of North-Leverett, Mass., is said, has raised the greatest amount a dahlia which, however fast and advance double in height, shadowys four inches round trunk, and has on it at the present time seventy buds and blossoms.—Springfield Republican.

☞ The Boston papers say that the health of the City of Washington, the steamer for Philadelphia, formerly bound to the city of New York, [illegible] Sunday morning last, on the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M.

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Mercury.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY Evening, September 30, 1853.

[illegible]

### Cotton.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

### Sugar and Molasses.

[illegible]

### Tobacco.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

### Freights.

[illegible]

### Exchange.

[illegible]

### Sterling.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Paris.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Amsterdam.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Hamburg.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Leipsic.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Frankfort.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Vienna.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Trieste.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Leghorn.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Genoa.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Madrid.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Cadiz.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Barcelona.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Havana.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Vera Cruz.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Tampico.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Mexico.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Rio Janeiro.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Valparaiso.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Lima.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Buenos Ayres.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Calcutta.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Canton.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Manila.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Sydney.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Bombay.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Singapore.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Batavia.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Pernambuco.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Bahia.

[illegible]

### Exchange on Montevideo