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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, August 28th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL filled yesterday from beyond Augusta. We, however, received papers as far North as Washington.

COUNTY AND CITY.

It is curious enough to contrast the comparative coolness of the canvass in the city with the ardor and excitement prevailing throughout the interior of the State. We open our country exchanges, and are really amazed at the evidences of political warmth they display. They are filled profusion with the most animating rallying cries of party, with descriptions of barbecues and junkettings; of public discussions, in which Mr. A. overwhelmed Mr. B. and Mr. C. annihilated Mr. D.; with accounts of meetings; with leading articles on the principles at stake, frequently spiced with a slender infusion of personalities. In fact, once leave the calm and tranquil precincts of the city, and the traveler enters upon an extended political battle-field, everything from Jefferson to the Sabine, is excitement, even if he would, avoid being made a combatant, and brought directly to the front. Certainly the yeomanry of States have gone into this contest with zeal, and seem determined for the nonce whatever city folks that they understand conduct of a heated canvass quite as well if not better than ourselves.

Meanwhile, here in New Orleans, the people as yet have only taken a quiet interest in the struggle. Beyond the customary nomination meetings there has been scarcely an assemblage held. The journals rather side discuss the merits of the issues presented, as a matter of course, but for the most part in a moderate, decorous and inoffensive spirit. Thus far there has been little bitterness of feeling evinced, and no disposition to rail the bane of politics, personal attacks on candidates. We apprehend no need to suffer our country neighbors to carry on the contest, until the criticism of our action arrives, when the articles on both sides from the city will be read with avidity and do their full share of stirring.

Elsewhere several causes for the absence of excitement in New Orleans. In the first place, sickness is an effectual exterminator of political ardor. Men are not easily disposed to engage in a strife of a time when their sympathies are centred in behalf of wailing misery, and death. Their party zeal is thereby held in check, remaining in abeyance until a more propitious season occurs. In the next place, the weather is decidedly unfavorable to displays. The heat has been, and is intense, the city is deserted, and is not prone to the labor of politics which is nothing more substantial in its than a street-corner discussion. Then is about the only safety valve for the nervously Americans and indomitable Celts. A gentle and not unfriendly breeze tempers the heat, and into the fevered brow, is harmless and not unsuitable to the time and the times. A third, and perhaps strongest reason of all is, that the city is divided in position, and is not to be The American party have proved once again that they have a large preponderance here, and they are satisfied that their ticket comes to renew the proof, will be adduced in the most convincing manner. The Democrats are sure that but their declarations can be relied on in the absence of rebutting evidence. Quite recently, at the election a Judge of the District Court, they made a demonstration of their weakness, that they dare not venture to name an opponent to the American candidate. They dreaded the effect of a defeat, and knew they would have been beaten had they ventured the experiment. Hence they suffered Judge Morgan, the avowed nominee of the American party, to be elected, with no effort to oppose him a feeble attempt to concentrate their votes on one of the gentlemen run as independent candidates. Having come at all conversant with the views of the Democratic party imagine they would have silently acquiesced in the election of a warm American, had they selected the hottest spiciest of Locofocos for a competitor? The certainty of the strength of the American party—a party based upon facts and figures, and a complete statistical knowledge of each and every legal vote, and of the number of electors of the order, is then the principal reason why we are undisturbed by the dull and hubbub which rage around us. Apathy, or neither party is amenable to this charge, it is the calm confidence of numerical preponderance which leaves the American party for the present to keep the city free from excitement. With a month of so, and the bugle sounds, the country will be answered by the cheers of encouragement from the

TEXAS.

From a careful survey of the returns of the late election, we are at the conclusion that the anti-Americans have elected their Governor by a moderate majority; that they have chosen one member of Congress, and quite probably been defeated in the Eastern District; that they have been beaten in the contest for the Legal Office, and in the election of a large number of Representatives and Senators, if indeed, they still retain their ascendancy in the Legislature. When it is borne in mind that Texas is the most thoroughly Democratic State in the Union, that the anti-American party is not yet a twelvemonth old and was very imperfectly organized, it must be admitted that our friends have done wonders. In fact the tone of the anti-American press indicates that they consider themselves decidedly defeated. The usual Democratic majority of one thousand in Texas, has been reduced to less than one fourth. Well done Texas!

MISSISSIPPI.—We perceive that Mr. GOODE, the American nominee for the Fifth Congressional District in Mississippi, has declined, and in his place Mr. HILLYER, the able and indefatigable editor of the Natchez *Courier*, has been nominated and accepted. Mr. HILLYER will canvass the district faithfully, and though the party is very heavily against him, we do not despair of his election.

THE ARTIST OF AMMUNITION EXPENDED UPON SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of July 31st says:

"The explosion of the 17th and 18th of June were doubtless the severest and most desperate that have as yet taken place before Sebastopol. From private correspondence there appears much more than from mere official reports. In one is stated the following, viz: 'It is impossible to form an idea, except by personal inspection, of the amount of iron and lead which is used. The ground where the conflict took place is entirely covered with shot and shell.' From the 31st May up to the 18th of June, our soldiers have picked up 78,000 lbs. of lead, and 1,015 bombs of 80 lbs., not exploded; and this is not one third part of what has been used by the enemy, as a great part of their ammunition is buried in the walls of the town ramparts.

☞ We learn from Capt. Holmes, of the steamer *Princess*, that in all probability, the steamer *Frank Lyon*, which has been aground near there three months on Natchez Island, was got off yesterday. The river was rising at Vicksburg, and heavy rains had prevailed nearly all the way down.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Ark. State* for late St. Louis papers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—On the night of the 18th inst a fire broke out in St. Louis, in the block of buildings between Walnut and Myrtle streets. Three or four of them were completely destroyed. The total loss is over $60,000, of which the greater portion was insured.

RECEIPT OF COTTON.—On Saturday, the receipt of Cotton was extraordinary large for this season of the year. The Princess brought 3276 bales, D. S. Stacey 1939, Republic 778, W. H. Sherman 580, John Wilcox 168, Alcade Queen 95 schooner Diamond 81, making a total of 6779 bales, of which, 5180 were of the previous crop.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

In the Louisville Courier, of the 22d instant, the following paragraph appears:

"THE VOTE OF THE DAY.—The vote of Louisville, which is generally 9,000, of the late election was but little over 6,000, a falling off of about one third. The vote of the day is considered significative of the great sentiment controlled by the K. N.'s on the ballot box."

The evidence of the "falling off" was by the American party on the ballot-box at the late election in Louisville, as made out by the above statement, is about as conclusive as any that has been heaped forward in the name of the Democracy; and leaves the declaration in the Courier, that they "want no better evidence," Well said, indeed, because they have they could not possess better. But let us see what the above statement is worth—not that it can do the American party any injury, or themselves much good, but only to show how recklessly the statements are made, and how illogical are the conclusions. In 1844, after a warm and desperate contest for the Presidency, the vote cast in Louisville was as follows: Clay, 2,935; Polk, 1,662—total, 4,597. In 1848 another violent struggle, when the whole strength of both parties was brought to the polls—the vote at Louisville stood as follows: For Taylor, 2,636; for Cass, 2,020—total, 4,656. In 1852, the whole vote of Jefferson county, including Louisville, was 7,491; acknowledging the usual vote of the county of Jefferson as say 3,000, we have 5,584 votes for the city of Louisville, the largest vote ever cast there. Yet in the face of these figures (and the Courier is perhaps as well posted on that subject as any of us) that journal has the hardihood to declare that the vote of Louisville is "*generally*" 9,000. And upon such stuff as the above it would prove an outrage to have been committed by the American party. Astute lawyer—"He would indeed make the worse appear the better reason."

A. D.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* says:

On Saturday evening last, a white man was found dead, under the cane shed of Col. G. W. Nichols' sugar house, by some negroes on their return from work. Deceased appeared to be an Englishman, with light hair and a red goatee; was genteelly dressed and the clothes, contrary to a bundle, which was found under his head, and his appearance would indicate him to be a laborer. The only thing found about his person by which he could be identified, was a small yellow covered memorandum book, bearing on the cover the following: C. E. Noyes Book, West Baton Rouge, La. It appeared to be some one's private account book, and the names of Hiram and Nathaniel Noyes appear in several instances as debtors. An inquest was held over the body; no marks of violence were found, and the physicians was of opinion that the deceased had come to his end by taking laudanum.

We are sorry to hear, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, that the Hon. C. W. CLIFTON, of Pointe Coupee, a candidate for the Senate from the parishes of Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Ascension and West Feliciana, went last week to Lobdell's landing, and while there was attached with the fever. He started for home but was unable to go further than the residence of Mr. Mosier, on Passea River, where he died on Wednesday night. Mr. Clifton was a gentleman of education and talent, and in the Senate, last session, commanded a great deal of influence—he was generally beloved by all who knew him.

The American party of Caddo have nominated J. V. Thompson for Representative to the Legislature. In Bossier, they have selected James A. Brown for the same office.

The Harrisonburg *Independent* has the following:

The intense heat of the weather, without a general rain for more than a month past, is beginning to affect vegetation very seriously. Grass in many places is parching up and the stock range failing to a great extent. Cotton crop as a general thing, must turn out much shorter than was anticipated three weeks ago. In fact, we hear that in some districts higher up the river, the cotton is actually dying for want of rain. The river is in good boating order as high as this point, owing to the late rise of several feet in the Mississippi. The health of our parish, and of the country generally, continues remarkably good.

The following is taken from the Mansfield (De Soto) *Times:*

FATAL RENCONTER.—On Monday evening last, a fatal affray took place near Frankstown, in this parish, in which two men were killed. It seems that Messrs. John Tremble, F. B. Meadows, John Hendrick, Esq., and John Franks, were returning home on horseback from Frankstown. A quarrel ensued between Messrs. Franks and Tremble, and the parties dismounted to fight it out. Franks then stabbed Tremble in the throat with a pocket knife, severing the jugular vein, of which he died instantly. He then attempted to make his escape, when Mr. Markham was requested by Squire Headrick to arrest him. In this he succeeded; but as they were riding along the road Markham's horse stumbled and threw him, grazing his head against the root of a tree. He died yesterday morning from the effects of the injury he received in the fall. Franks made his escape. It seems that some of the parties were intoxicated; that they were friendly before each other, and that the difficulty sprung from a dispute which accidentally arose between them.

The Baton Rouge *Comet* says:

Some twenty convicts during the last three or four days, have escaped their leisure time in getting through the bricks of cell, leading from cell room into the quarters of the captain of the guard. The guard were apprised of the fact, and would have a warm welcome to give them a warm reception in the captain's room, on Friday night, when the last or outward tier of brick were to have been removed. One of the prisoners finding that the party was discovered, confessed and betrayed the others.—The damage to the wall has been repaired, and all is quiet again at the writing.

FIGHT AT BATON ROUGE.—The *Gazette* of Saturday has the following:

A personal difficulty happened yesterday morning between Mr. Hurlbut, chief Warden, and Mr. Booth, assistant warden of the Penitentiary. Several shots were exchanged, Mr. Booth receiving a ball in the thigh, which ended the affair. It is to be hoped the difficulty will be amicably settled.

A shocking case of suicide occurred on board the steamer *Mt. Hammock*, from Last Island, a few days ago. It is thus narrated by the *Thibodaville Sentinel:*

Mr Cropper, with his family, was returning from Last Island. From his actions there is no doubt he intended to commit suicide, and consequently a passage was had for a larval boy was kept constantly by his side on the boat. At an early hour, however, on the morning alluded to, the deceased had his gun, a double-barreled shot-gun, and was apparently enjoying himself very much in shooting alligators. He had just shot one, and was employed in whittling a stick—making a notch in one end, as the servant said, with which he doubtless pressed against the fatal trigger—when he called his son to him, gave to him his pocket book and keys to take to his mother on the upper deck—sent his servant to one end of the boat to look after his children—and the next moment, the report of his gun was heard, and he was laying a corpse on the deck—no sense left having pierced his forehead by having doubtless over, placed the front part of his head against the muzzle of the gun, pressed the notched stick against the trigger, and the ball was immediately fired. He was all that remained of the lamented Norbert Cropper!

It is not known what caused this dreadful act. The deceased was the possessor of a large fortune, was strictly temperate, appeared to be a gentleman of the most quiet and even temperament, was blessed with a most interesting family, and was, in appearance, appearance and demeanor gave every indication that he enjoyed to the full all the blessings of life which crowned him with happy dispositions with his ample fortune at command.

☞ On Friday evening of last week, a heavy thunder storm arose over Natchez, accompanied by severe lightning, a rare bolt of which descended upon the elegant mansion of C. G. Dalgren, Esq., called "Rosehland," about a mile distant from the Court House, on the Woodville road, and consumed it, destroying much valuable clothing and household furniture in the upper part of the edifice.

It was most fortunate that the whole of the white family were absent on a Northern tour, otherwise the loss of life must have been appalling. The tremendous bolt struck one of the chimneys nearest the street, and seemed instantly to fill all the upper rooms with fire and smoke. The servants, in a terrible fright, left the dwelling immediately ran and ascended the stairway to get the keys which her mistress kept in her own chambers, but was driven back by the fierce flames, accompanied by the explosion of gunpowder and spirits which were kept in the upper store rooms.

The Fire and Hook and Ladder Departments were promptly on the spot, and performed efficient service, although the rain was pouring in tremendous torrents.

Meanwhile Judge Dobeleon and Mr. Lambert, who were first on the ground, had, by great exertions, saved most of the valuable furniture in the lower house.—*Concordia Intel.*

☞ The result of the public subscription for the second French Opera has furnished another surprising instance of the success of Louis Napoleon's monetary experiments. The total amount subscribed within ten days amounts to no less than three millards and 600 millions of francs, or 140 millions more than the sum of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars in Federal currency. No less than 310,000 persons have participated in the subscription, and about a third of the loan actually required is subscribed in small sums of fifty francs each, or a little less than $10 each. The tenth part of the whole sum tendered by subscription was at once deposited by the public, to the amount of 140 millions, ready stacks of bullion, or about