The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—New Series. [Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 7005

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 14, 1855.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

The first session of the thirty-fourth Congress will assemble at Washington on Monday, the 3d December next, and its operations will be looked for with undue solicitude. The Senate, which from the nature of its organization, contains elements of stability, will present a democratic, Conservative majority, abundantly large enough to protect the country, should be, from the fanaticism, the inexperience, and the wild radicalism of the House. The bare announcement of the result in the Senate there are thirty republicans of the South, out of the number of sixty-two, and that California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana will be entirely represented by Conservative gentlemen, suffices to prove that whatever exists of the adoption of legislation calculated by injustice or policy to drive the slave-holding States to extremities. The South therefore, through the restraining power of the Senate.

But in the composition of the Senate there is a apprehension of the passage of measures directed against the South; but the House warrants the influence that discussion will be protracted and excited, and the questions will be agitated, touching the vital interest of one portion of the Union. The House indeed is a perfect pandemonium of political isms—a vast arena of discussion, in which all sorts of issues will be broached in all sorts of ways. There check by jowl will be found the mouthed Abolitionist of the North, the slave-holder of Louisiana, the Know Nothing Shell from New York, the Whig and National Democrat of the same State, the Democrat, par excellence, of every democracy means abusive of the Administration, the anti-Pierce Democrats, with a sprinkling of Native Americans from various States—comprising a motley group of political antipathies and incongruities, to come into contact without any common bond of union. How much legislation may be expected from such a body? There is not a single measure which can command a majority of the members. There would probably be less were there more certainty of coming to a decision.

It would with ever exist that the slavery question is to occupy a prominent part in the discussions. We anticipate an infinite deal of gas, some temporary excitement, and substantial result. There is no manner for the belief that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise can be carried by the House. We stated our convictions on this subject upon which they have developments have confirmed and confirmed them. Of the Kansas Nebraska bill was passed by the North and Northwest were up in arms at the South, and we were met in Congress with the summary proposition to repeal the Compromise by the House with the sturdy and unflinching resistance of the South, until the Senate could be heard, and withdraw all opposition to the House. This dazzled the imagination of our Northern orators, and was depicted in glowing colors in the speech of the President in his letter on the question. At the same time we sketched the probable statistical tables, and doubtful whether there would be a majority in favor of the measure in the House of Representatives. Subsequent developments have confirmed us in the correctness of our views. Nebraska has been almost resolved into the Free soil party of the North, and the question of success, or prudence in pressing the issue in consonance with public sentiment, have created a split in that party, which, in connection with general tradeism, Sectional and odious declarations, has put an extinguisher upon the Union sentiment into the United States. This was remarkably illustrated by the recent Republican Convention in Syracuse, in whose high handed measures no mention whatever of the Missouri Compromise was made. And as for the other issues menaced as to the Senate, should it prove to be the doctrines of abolition, nobody in the North is heard. Such doctrines as Buckner, but when the sentiments of the people assemble in Congress they are exceedingly apt to exhibit a due responsibility to their constituents, as well as the national interests committed to their trust.

We do not think there are half a dozen members of the House who would dare to vote for any act by which the Government would be brought to a stand-still, or where Federal Administration paralyzed. Politicians may fume and fret, and storm at heart honest and patriotic. We fear the demagogue whose [illegible] to sustain such a [illegible] doctrines! He will be cast off by his constituents, and the [illegible] hath known him, shall know him no more.

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Congressional District.—As the returns come in Pond's chances are [illegible] to improve. In Pointe Coupée [illegible] Breckinridge's majority is 142, or its [illegible] was reported. The result depends entirely upon Iberia. Nobody to a hundred majority for Breckinridge in that parish will elect him. Davidson is beaten.

Board of New Orleans.—By the election to fill the vacancy, it will be seen that the unusual occasion of the association of the members of the Board of New Orleans will be [illegible] on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to [illegible] business.

Texas Ring.—This new and splendid steamship, John Gibbons, commander, will leave New Orleans to-morrow, Thursday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Houston and New York, to connect with the steamship *Mexico* for Sisal, Vera Cruz, and Tampico. She is one of the swiftest boats that navigate the ocean, and we recommend her confidently to the patronage of our friends.

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. T. G. Howard for a large and handsome volume containing the explorations for a railroad route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific, made by order of Congress.

☞ According to the London Times a large amount of the sound dues goes into private pockets. A ferry boat is required to pass from one to the chamber of commerce, although the distance is but a few yards, from seven to nineteen dollars is charged. A chief for the vessel drawing about 400 tons is from $200 to $27, with an increase of $5 a foot after eleven. The total of the perquisites amounts to over $100,000 annually. The chief of the Custom House, of late, of late in 1850, a salary of $10,000; the clerks from $4,000 to $6,000 each; the cashier $6750, and the others in proportion.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana*, W. H. Talbot, master, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 15th instant, inclusive.

In the Eastern District Evans (A.) appears to be elected to Congress, after all. The Austin *State Gazette* says that the official returns have been received from Orange, showing fourteen majority instead of fifty-two, as for some time past had been generally accepted to be the returns. There is, therefore, no longer any doubt of the election of L. D. Evans as Representative in Congress from the First District.

We have a copy of the Galveston *Civilian* Extra of the 11th, containing an account of the organization of the State Legislature, and the messages of Governor Pease to the House, and Lieutenant Governor Jones to the Senate. There are thirty republicans in the South, out of the number of sixty-two, and that California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana will be entirely represented by Conservative gentlemen, suffices to prove that whatever exists of the adoption of legislation calculated by injustice or policy to drive the slave-holding States to extremities. The South therefore, through the restraining power of the Senate.

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By Telegraph!

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Our State Assembly, so far as heard from, stands as follows: Republicans, 49; Hards and Softs, 45; Americans, 36.

In fifty-eight counties the American State ticket has a plurality of 19,000 votes.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Our Cotton market is firmer, and we quote Orleans Middling 9¾, and Uplands Middling 8¾ cents per pound. Flour is firmer, with sales of Ohio at $9 37½, and Southern at $9 87½ per bbl. Sales of Southern white Wheat at $2 95, and Western mixed Corn at 85 cents per bushel.

[By the National Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—The river is at a stand, with 6 feet water in the canal. The steamer Fanny Bullitt left yesterday for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Flour is firm at $8 per barrel. Sales of White Wheat at $1 20, and Red at $1 05 per bushel. Sales of Corn at 82 a 83 cents per bushel. Whiskey is higher; sales at 33 a 33½ cents per gallon. Sales of Sugar at 7 cents, and Coffee at 14 a 15 cents per pound.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Ohio Flour is firm at $9 12½ a $9 25 per barrel. Sales of Southern Red Wheat at $2 90 a $3 per bushel. Corn is unchanged and firm. Pork is firm at $20 a $22 99½ per barrel for Mess. Lard sells at 11 a 12½ cents per pound, and Whiskey at 39 a 40 cents per gallon.

Letter from Hon. David R. Atchison.

Among the letters addressed to the Committee of Invitation for the King's Mountain celebration we find the following:

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Sept. 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, requesting my attendance at the Celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, has been received. It will be altogether inconvenient for me to be present on that occasion. I have my certain duties, both private and public, to discharge at home. The Battle of King's Mountain was fought by the Whigs, under the lead of Campbell, McDowell, Shelby, Sevier and Williams, against the forces under the gallant Ferguson. We have a similar foe to encounter in Kansas on the first Monday in October next—the "border ruffians," such as fought with McDowell, Shelby, &c., on the one hand, and the Abolitionists, such men as fought with Ferguson, on the other. We (the "border ruffians") have the whole power of the Northern States to contend with, single-handed and alone, without assistance and almost without sympathy from any quarter; yet we are undismayed. Thus far have we been victorious; and, with the help of God, we will still continue to conquer.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind expression in the concluding paragraph of your letter—"three cheers for Atchison and Kansas!" I have read this paragraph to ninety of the "border ruffians" and they, every one, joined me in the cheers. We have been making a most defensive struggle. The contest with us is one of life and death, and as such we so wish you and your assemblage it we felt. Atchison, Stringfellow, and the "border ruffians" of Missouri fill a column of each Abolition paper published in the North; some most foul and falsely blackening as pictured out as human nature can possibly be drawn. But the worst of all is that we have the advocate in the Southern press—and yet we receive no assistance from the Southern States. But the time will shortly come when that assistance must and will be rendered. The stake the "border ruffians" are playing for is a mighty one. If Kansas is the latter, Missouri ceases to be a slave State, and New Mexico becomes a free State; California remains a free State; but if we secure Kansas as a slave State, Missouri is secure; New Mexico and Southern California, if not all of it, become slave States. In a word, the prosperity or the ruin of the whole South depends on the issues of Kansas.

Your obedient servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

The American Alcalde.

[From a recent Lecture by "A. W. Carrie."]

Wherever we go out on Monday afternoons to one rare and see the new houses, we usually take our young ones by Aladdin's palace. Aladdin started life by swapping fish lotions; then put on the big boots of the Forty Thieves together and gaining their all as whole ones. When he had obtained some brass he went to school all the summer to learn the science and literature—in addition for himself and subtraction for his neighbor.

At an early age Aladdin was considered to be good as a bargain, which meant that he could always proceed at changing a worse for a better—always keeping the blind eye of a horse to the —always keeping the blind eye of a horse to the —when he had a bad bargain, and looking right at it when he bought it; and the village said that certainly Aladdin would succeed. When he left, "he will be rich," said the village, with more approval than it could say, "he is a pious governor and true." To Aladdin the world was but a market in which to buy cheap and sell dear. For half the year, Aladdin, to humor his party, go heroism. Vainly the stars sleep over him, vainly the South wind blew. In the wake of the great ship Argo, in which Jason and the conquered the Golden Fleece; over the gleaming Mediterranean, where the ships of Tyre, Rome, and of the Crusaders had been before him through the pillars of Hercules, through which sailed Columbus to find fame in a new world, now sails Aladdin in hope and fortune. To him all winds were alike. No Homer sang for him, but he loved the huge oath of the Hebrew prophet, "Was a Babylon in his hand and a gold at, between in his mouth; he goes about the holy places in Jerusalem and "calculates" their exact use. He sees the land of Ham around the Pyramids; and the revered crocodile with his fish dinner, and echoes have stunk and ever since they grew trampled over by Alexander's army, are now startled by the 10 o'clock gun post and Uncle Tucker. He inspects the vaud Dame, bedazzles with the Great Mogul, is up his back upon Montezuma, and takes a pinch a la of the Pope's snuff box. He shews with the Lama of Thibet, quarrels with the Turks, and raises a row inside with the Cannuck Tartars.

Aladdin comes home again, and the admiring village points him out to the younger generation as a successful man! "My son, look at him; he began with nothing, and now owns." "My son" does not look astonished, but thinks a million of dollars—of all sorts—of which he is not president, or director. He knows a good deal of gold. He has bought pictures by Raphael. He has also bought a Mr. Aladdin and honored her in luxury. But he prefers to talk with a minor lark. He has a house for a box, but he makes it his business to dine off the profits with the newspaper. He goes to church twice on Sundays, and only wakes up when the preacher denounces the luxury of the rich. He groans, with and those "tough old Jews" of Jerusalem. His head is bald and shiny with the sermons which have in a sad glassed of. He shuns the hands to prayer, but forgets to open them when the poor-box is passed around; and he goes home like a successful man, thanking God that he is not as other men are, and, after dinner he sits before the fire on his easy chair, lights a large cigar, and looks imagingly at Mrs. Aladdin through the thick smoke.

By and by old Aladdin dies. The conventional virtues are told over as the mourning carriages are called out. The papers regret that he died without children, and the village feels reverend parent, generous friend, public spirited citizen, and pious man. Then the prepolcous swagger of pall-bearers, and the long procession of the rich and the poor follow to the grave. Aladdin is left in the dust. Above his grave the stars he never saw now burn with a cold, lustre which no longer shoots a king's ransom. Aladdin is dead. Earth is cold, for whose breath none but his heir he was never grateful; screws his last bed with sawdust, and his heir, who has been "expecting" living; and we, who are to be forgotten for this, ought to remember, as we stir our tallow dips, "So, old Aladdin has gone at last, and, behold! how much did he leave?"

FURTHER BY THE ARAGO.

By way of St. Louis we have received some additional items of the News by the Arago which arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

The capture of Kinburn is confirmed. The allies took nineteen hundred and twenty prisoners, including fifty-two officers, and one hundred and seventy-nine cannon. One is lowering the Russians blew up the fortifications of Ochakoff, a Point opposite Kinburn.

Prince Jerome left for Paris from officers to the French army, says that it was believed Prince Gortschakoff had no possibility of keeping his command open and regularly supplied with provisions, and his casualty appeared to execute the Crimea.

The English Parliament has been further prorogued to the 16th December.

The Invalide Russe announces that the Emperor Alexander has not yet left Nicholaieff, and some on the 8th of October, and that the Grand Duke Constantine will command the fleet arrived from Kronstadt.

A memorandum of the Danish Minister Count de Moltke, in reply to the French note, calling upon Denmark to consider the question of the Sound Dues, published in the Independance Belge. This document states that the visit shall be visited and searched, and that no duty, or money, shall be levied on merchandise. The Congress is to meet at Copenhagen in November. The Danish Minister is willing to consent, as a compensation of the tolls, to the vessels of the powers shall contribute in this expenses of the Sound, instead upon its navigation and commerce.

On the arrival of the steamer Asperion at Liverpool, some excitement was created by the release of the vessels of an old English flag, by order of the Government, owing to the British government to recall Mr. Crampton, in consequence of his connection with the British enlistment in the United States. The enemy was not credited, however.

The Times announces that General Simpson has been recalled.

The Morning Herald says that Kinglake, the historian of the Crimea, has been elected member for Bridgewater.

The British Consul at Cologne has been tried at Berlin on the charge of enlistment at Prussia of the recruits for the British troops, and has been found guilty. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and fined fifty thalers.

Pelissier's dispatch announcing the capture of Kinburn says: "We have taken 1,200 guns on the ramparts, including fifteen mortars, and 40 guns. About 1,500 prisoners, and all the garrison, with the exception of 1,000 men, have fallen into our hands. The Russians have removed their guns from the batteries on the Kinburn Spit, and have destroyed all the fortifications on the Kinburn Spit. The Russians have removed their guns from the batteries on the Kinburn Spit, and have destroyed all the fortifications on the Kinburn Spit. The Russians have removed their guns from the batteries on the Kinburn Spit, and have destroyed all the fortifications on the Kinburn Spit.

Paris Advices to the 27th ult. were received by this steamer.

Fresh accounts of the cholera

Fanal Accident at Yazoo City.—We learn that on Saturday last, at the mass meeting of the Americans held at Yazoo City, a colored man was instantly killed by the premature discharge of the cannon on the occasion. It appears the cannon was loaded and let some coons or other, the unfortunate man among the rammer into the piece, which at the moment went off, wounding the unfortunate man through his body, tearing him almost to pieces, and producing instant death. One of his thighs was blown, upon one landing a distance of several hundred yards. Several other persons, it is thought, would have been killed or severely injured had not the cannon in its progress come in contact with a tree, being thereby arrested in its further progress.

City Intelligence.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The regular meeting of this body was taken place yesterday.

A message from the Mayor was the first matter to occupy the attention of the Board. It referred to the appointment of Mr. Jos. Lee, as Inspector of the Fifth Municipal District, in the room of Mr. Wm. Hall, whose term of office will expire on the First Monday in December next.

A communication from the Comptroller, submitting the bids received for the loan authorized by the last meeting of the City Council, to build an iron fence around the Common, to be published and/or their direct ac.

A resolution was then read to appoint a joint committee of both Boards to prepare for the celebration of the 8th of January last the inauguration of the Equestrian statue of Jackson in Jackson Square.

Mayor Brown, Councilmen Reported in favor of passing the following bills, which had been approved by the Lower Board:

Authorizing Madigny, Merrill, for the issuance of licenses to certain persons from the last of July to the 1st of October.

An act authorizing the Comptroller, for Corporation printing, from the 1st of July to the 1st of October.

C. C. Crowley, for running the draining machine of the Fourth District, for nine months.

R. F. Anderson, salary as Secretary to the Finance Committee for one month.

L. L. Bisher, Clerk of the Justice of the Peace, for fees in county suits.

Orleans newspapers for printing.

Contingent expenses for the Council.

The report was adopted, Verbene only or small bills were also ordered to be paid.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of discharging the Powers of the Board of Assessors, provided the Board of Assessors of each district, heretofore existing by those acts, be continued, and empowered to hear objections, unnecessary. This bill and seems to be the opinion of all the Board, and consequently the Board of Assessors will be continued.

Mr. Lusher introduced a bill to amend an act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath day, which was referred to the City Attorney