The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, October 8th, 1855.

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

☞ The Northern mail due on Saturday morning has not yet arrived. That due yesterday failed to reach us.

Mail. Hunt's and the Blue Book.

In a letter of May, HUNT published by Saturday, has called forth no re-[illegible] in the anti-American press. The [illegible] is obvious. Our Democratic co-[illegible] feel they have committed a [illegible] blunder, and wish with all their [illegible] had never meddled with the [illegible] nominations. They pre-[illegible] imaginary that infinitesimally in-[illegible] into an event of porten-[illegible] and they were clamorous [illegible] that those candidates of the [illegible] party who had enjoyed the rare [illegible] to receive the endorsement [illegible] Book Corporal's Guard, should [illegible] and accept or repudiate [illegible] nominations. The only nominee of [illegible] whose names appear on the bogus [illegible] in the city, was Mr. HUNTT, [illegible] promptly and emphatically spiked [illegible] gun, and rendered it harm-[illegible] explicit and manly card. The [illegible] Messrs. HUNT, STILL-[illegible] as the Antics well know, [illegible] miles away, and will not pro-[illegible] in this farcical proceeding [illegible] too late to give general circu-[illegible] a formal renunciation of it. [illegible] Mr. HUNTT has given a fore-[illegible] what the replies of the others [illegible] when they are made cognizant of [illegible] contemptible effort to ally them with [illegible] handful of proscriptionists. As [illegible] democratic journals made so much ado [illegible] Blue Book nominations, we [illegible] to them, in all fairness, [illegible] publish May. HUNTT's card. [illegible] sincerely solicitous to ad-[illegible] cause of religious toleration, [illegible] and rejoice at the blow in-[illegible] fanaticism by the gallant [illegible] should help to give it force [illegible]

With respect to this Blue Book comedy, [illegible] generally referred to it heretofore, [illegible] that there were not five and [illegible] in New Orleans ignorant [illegible] insignificance, both in numbers [illegible] of that organization; nor [illegible] worthy of a passing re-[illegible] but for the studious efforts of [illegible] Americans to exaggerate its [illegible] and respectability. The Ex-[illegible] last Saturday offered a reward [illegible] dollars to any one who [illegible] ten members of the Blue [illegible] in New Orleans. Our cotem-[illegible] purse will remain untouched. [illegible] Blue Book organization in Louisiana [illegible] a fable, a figment of the brain. Beyond the immortal pair who [illegible] themselves at the Phila-[illegible] nobody can designate [illegible] member within the spacious [illegible] New Orleans. There are some [illegible] thousand names inscribed [illegible] of the American party [illegible] Not a hundredth fraction [illegible] is connected with any [illegible] in any respect assimi-[illegible] principles. The truth is, the [illegible] of these nominations is a sorry [illegible] admit too despicable for notice. [illegible] is believed to have been a [illegible] device of the Democratic leaders, [illegible] bewilder the American party, [illegible] them into confusion. We [illegible] Why, we only think that the Blue [illegible] of genuine manufacture; [illegible] emanation from the fertile [illegible] baker's dozen of individuals [illegible] belong to the Northern wing [illegible] When we say a baker's [illegible] a mere formula of words. We [illegible] assure that the bogus or-[illegible] numbers a baker's dozen. Rumor [illegible] to our ears the names of the [illegible] Hunt, the invincible HARDY, [illegible] PERRY; but beyond this trio [illegible] Pures, we have never heard of a [illegible] who either belonged to the [illegible] order, or could mention any [illegible] The vote in November will [illegible] though averse to betting on elec-[illegible] will venture a bottle of choice [illegible] our neighbor of the *Courier* [illegible] election next month, there will [illegible] throughout the city one hun-[illegible] containing the Blue Book [illegible] as published.

[illegible] be dispensed from the neces-[illegible] ing to a subject that is not [illegible] to excite it occupies, were it not [illegible] to enlighten the country, [illegible] less fully informed upon [illegible] Here every body laughs [illegible] Blue Book nominations, just as in [illegible] of yore, they used to laugh when Dr. [illegible] was wont to announce himself [illegible] a candidate for Mayor, and to receive [illegible] besides his own. The effort of [illegible] adversaries to convert this dunghill into [illegible] has proved ludicrously abortive. [illegible] they are reduced to such despe-[illegible] that they must needs grasp at [illegible] The cry of anti-Catholicism has [illegible] passed and stale; the anathemas [illegible] secret societies fall on wearied [illegible] The people are beginning to under-[illegible] that all this parade of patriotism and [illegible] by means, "give us office," and that [illegible] assistant abuse of Americans for asserting their own rights, is but a nauseous appeal [illegible] to assist them in retaining [illegible] they have so shockingly abused. [illegible] they hailed the bogus nomina-[illegible] a perfect God-send. But "twill [illegible] naught. The fiat has gone forth. The ides of November are at hand—one short month more, and Locofocoism will [illegible] the dust.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.—Just as we are going to press, says the Thibodaux *Minerva* of Saturday, we learn that a most violent storm of wind and rain passed through the parish of Terrebonne yesterday morning about four o'clock. The sugar house and dwelling of Mrs. Pierce, about eight miles below Houma, were completely demolished, and, and to tell, a relation of Dr. W. Jennings—who was on a visit to Mrs. P.—was killed in the wreck of the house. Rumor says that other damage was done, and more lives lost, on Little Caillou. We trust the report may prove false.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly of Tennessee assembled at Nashville on the 1st instant. In the Senate on the second ballot, Col. Cheatham (Am.) was elected speaker by a vote of 13 to 11 for Mr. Dean. In the House, no organization was effected, Neil Brown (A.) receiving 36 votes, D. S. Donelson (D.) 35, and here being two scattering votes. There were four ballots taken, after which the House adjourned.

☞ A suit has been commenced in the Philadelphia District Court, against P. Moore Williamson for the value of the abducted slaves belonging to Mr. Wheeler.

☞ The schooner Marietta Burr, from Abrahamas for Boston, has arrived at South Dennis in distress, all hands being sick of the yellow fever.

NASHVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election for Mayor and Aldermen of Nashville took place on the 25th ult. The American ticket was chosen by a majority of two hundred and seventy seven. The vote polled was unusually large.

FIRE.—A fire occurred between four and five o'clock Sunday morning, in the old Washington range, known as the Grover property, on the south side of Broad street, just above the lower market, which was entirely consumed, with most of its contents—the occupants not being injured. The building, which was of very little value, belonged to A. P. Robertson, Esq., Merrill, and J. H. Hone, and was insured, we believe, for its full value. The household goods belonging to Mr. Jennings, who lost everything in the late fire, were not insured. We understand the upper stories of the building were occupied by sheep keepers, who lost considerably by the conflagration. We did not learn the amount of insurance on the goods destroyed. The fire was confined to this range, without a slight damage to the building at the Planters' Hotel, known as the "Kinsley House." The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Miles Taylor, Esq.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Much solicitude exists among the voters of the Second Congressional District, to know the views of the candidate of the "foreign party" on the various topics of our domestic policy, for as yet he and his organs have made no revelations of them. They have been so silent as a lamb before the shambles upon every topic, save the Nebraska bill, which is leavened with the iniquity of a clause that confers the right of American citizenship upon the paupers and refugees from the criminal justice of Europe, immediately on their breaches in the Territories, with the elective franchise and eligibility to office. This clause Mr. Taylor has endorsed in all its pleasing, and exalts in its amendment. It is against this right that the American party is waging a war of extermination, and in opposition to this right it was organized. Mr. Taylor and his organs have given to the principle their sanction and endorsement, and let the people know it is aimed on the day of election. Let them say whether or not they are willing that Congress should, by a legislative act, naturalize by wholesale, without the formality of a previous residence of five years in the Territory, without an oath or testimony, the hordes of European vagabonds just released from the jails and poor houses of the old world, and shipped by the orders of their governments to America, there to vote and foment political systems to rule us! If they are in favor of this wholesale fabrication of American citizens; if they are in favor of this importation of native villagers and townships of aliens; if they are in favor of this shipment of congeries of crime, mendicity and diseases, and its infusion into the bosom of our body politic—then, they will witness, doubtless, cast their suffrages for Mr. Taylor. All this moral fetlesome, and physical decrepitude, are incorporated by that infamous clause of the Nebraska bill, into the mass of American nationality, and are made bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. Hence the eulogies bestowed upon it by the lawyers and the Democratic party, the latter of whom would perish of inanition and debility, if it were not supported by the foreign reinforcements that are added to its ranks.

But what position does Mr. Taylor occupy in regard to river and harbor improvements and the tariff upon those topics he and his organs are discreetly, mysteriously silent. Will he sustain the resolution of the national convention of the Democratic party which nominated Pierce, and which Pierce adopted? The resolution is embodied verbatim and is as follows: "*The Constitution does not confer on the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.*"

This resolution is one of the fundamental articles in the creed of the self styled Democracy, adopted at the Baltimore national convention in 1852, which put Pierce in nomination for the Presidency, and the same platform agreed upon by it was adopted in full by their candidate. This convention, all will admit, was endowed with talismanic power, and was the greatest known in history. It was composed of Decalcinos who, by throwing stones over their shoulders, converted them, not exactly into men, but into a Democratic party and a gallant petitioner into a great American statesman, and a General that never fought a battle, into a more splendid chieftain than Winfield Scott. This resolution expressly denies to Congress the constitutional power to commence and carry on a general system of improvements.—Can Congress, then, commence and carry on a *special* system of improvements? If so Mr. Taylor would oblige the electors of his district to designate and specify the sort of works it can commence and carry on. Can Congress appropriate money to dredge the mouth of the Mississippi river, or to remove Key Stone? Would Mr. Taylor vote for an appropriation to facilitate the navigation of James river, below the falls, in Virginia, or to remove obstructions in the Wabash, Illinois or other rivers in the interior? Mr. Taylor should explain fully his views in regard to the subject of a "general system of internal improvements," and his constitutional doctrines upon it.

The fourth resolution of that convention denies the right of Congress to pass a protective tariff, and declares the adherence of the Democratic party to it, and Pierce approved of this, among the series of resolutions promulgated by it. Is Mr. Taylor in favor of or against a tariff of protection? Would he vote for a bill to raise the duty on sugar of alien growth, and protect the great staple of his district from foreign competition? He is in the neighborhood of coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the wool of New York and the fabrics of New England, from the influx of foreign articles of similar kind? Or is he so desperately amit on with every thing foreign, that he would assent our party to the free admission of foreign labors and productions, alike with paupers of Kensington, to destroy and rule everything of native origin?

It is possible that local circumstances and the nature and character of the constituents of his district in which the anti-American candidate for Congressional honors is running, have modified his Democratic notions on the policy of a tariff; and that he has repudiated so much of the resolution of the convention framed at Baltimore, as denies the power and policy of passing a law to protect the sugar interest, *a la Adsit!* Should such be his views, he will have to point to the provision in the Constitution which allows Congress to protect in any more than iron and coal, and to claim for it the credit of a distribution, and convince the people of the district that it has existence, they will be under deep obligation to him for the discovery. On the score of policy also, he will have to convince them that sugar should be protected, but iron ought not to be. There are some of the topics upon which the people desire Mr. Taylor to shed some light. They desire to know if he is ready to abandon the staple interest of their district to be sported with and annihilated by the political wire pullers and intriguers at Washington. They desire to know of him, whether he will sacrifice them at the shrine of the great Moloch of Democracy, or whether he will stand up boldly and fearlessly in their defense, as did Colonel Hunt, and as he will continue to do, if re-elected. Mr. Taylor belongs to a party that is foreign in its principles, and foreign in its proclivities. It loves the foreign so dearly, that it can discern nothing but genius, virtue, eloquence, goodness—perfection—in all of foreign origin; and nothing in the native, but timidness, ignorance, bigotry, depravity and all unchristianness. It therefore prefers the alien to the native for all offices. It sees aliens in every place, that it would destroy the tariff, and let in a flood of foreign arts alien to manufacture, and annihilate the native interest; it sees aliens with an insatiable love, that it would make the proud American a lacker of wood and drawer of water to him.—When in the annals of the world was the like ever seen or heard of before of a large party being organized upon its love of the foreigner, and its hatred of its own native born and sires? When was it witnessed before that a large party composed of Americans carried on an intercecine warfare against its own blood and kindred, for the benefit of aliens and its leaders. The position of the Democracy is disgraceful and ludicrous. It strikes down its own brother, and raises up and cherishes the alien.

The form of office, and the keen appetite for the fleshpots and two fishes, are the cause of it. "To reign in hell is worth ambition." "Where the carrion is, there will the vultures be gathered together."

JEFFERSON.

KANSAS.—In reference to the election for a delegate to Congress from Kansas, which took place on the 1st instant, and which is said to have resulted in favor of Gen. Whitfield, pro slavery and American, the *National Intelligencer* furnishes the following explanation:

Monday next is the day fixed by the Legislative Council of Kansas for the election of a delegate to Congress from that Territory, and Tuesday of the ensuing week is the day appointed for a like election by the large number of representative men "from the inhabitants of the Territory, who, considering the acts of the Legislature null and void, have determined to pay no regard to the provisions it has made relating to the choice of a delegate to Congress. This separate action, besides preventing the necessary election at the polls between the slavery and anti slavery parties, will, most probably, have the effect of imposing upon one branch of Congress the necessity of expressing its judgment upon the validity of the laws and the legislating of the sons of the Territorial legislature. On Monday the legislative party will have the election all their own way, and choose a delegate after their own heart, and in the evening week the Free State party will also have their election, in their own way, and elect a delegate who will represent their views of the rights of the Territory. When both these delegates shall present themselves to the House of Representatives, and claim the seat which only one of them can occupy, the decision of their conflicting claims will be the involve, either directly or indirectly, the question as to the legality of the Legislature. And this is stated to have been the object of the Free State party in resolving upon a separate election.

The Bow Metal—Aluminum.

A fine bar of aluminum is now on view at the Polytechnic Institution, where Mr. Pepper explains its history and properties. This metal was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1808. Oersted endeavored to exhibit the metal in a detached form by the employment of chloride of aluminum, but it was not until years ago Wöhler succeeded in obtaining it in a few grains of it. It has been reserved, however, for Mr. St. Clair Deville to produce 20 lbs. of pure aluminum (at the Manufacturer of Prunes) a whole bar of aluminum, which Napoleon presented to Mr. Pepper by the Emperor. After giving a brief history of the metal, the new process of experimenting for obtaining it, and the "medium" and "sodium battery" processes, Mr. Pepper described its chemical and physical properties. "Aluminum" is described by M. Deville as an "unalterable" metal, intermediate between the precious and base metals, resembling silver, and yet not so white as the same category as glucinum, yttrium, zirconium, lanthanum, didymium, titanium, and thorium—all of them "metals of the earth proper." The specific gravity of aluminum is 2.56 for 2.68 according to Mr. Pepper, water being taken as unity. Take the above specimen of the metal, and it is hard and ductile; and one-third than of iron, platinum being 20 hard, gold, 15 hard, mercury, 12.37, silver, 12.47, iron, 17.5, zinc, 18.5, and tantalum, 19 to 19.5. The metal is hardly fusible, with a pale bluish tinge, and reflecting light well. It is not affected by the air, and does not tarnish. Its specific heat is greater than iron, platinum, and zinc, and it is fusible at a slight color of iron. It is a good conductor of electricity, the best after those of iron, platinum being 70 gold, 75 zinc, 80 mercury, 100 silver, 142 iron, 178 zinc, 178 platinum, 187 gold, 196 tantalum, 1000 aluminum. The metal is harmless, and is not affected by the acids, which dissolve silver, platinum, and gold. It is not affected by the sulphuretted hydrogen—the reagent which tarnishes silver, and which is so sensitive that it detects the presence of a single grain of lead. It is a good conductor of heat, and is not affected by the presence of electricity, as the best are more or less affected by the presence of electricity. It melts at a higher temperature than zinc, and is comparatively fusible. The chemical properties of aluminum are those of a metal of the earth, with the exception of its being open to an easy reduction, and its being a good hydrogenizer—the reagent which tarnishes silver. The bulbous, which was of very little value, belonged to A. P. Robertson, Merrill, and J. H. Hone, and was insured, we believe, for its full value. The household goods belonging to Mr. Jennings, who lost everything in the late fire, were not insured. We understand the upper stories of the building were occupied by sheep keepers, who lost considerably by the conflagration. We did not learn the amount of insurance on the goods destroyed. The fire was confined to this range, without a slight damage to the building at the Planters' Hotel, known as the "Kinsley House." The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Arrival of the Africa at Boston.—Additional Foreign News by Telegraph.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship America arrived here from Halifax at about nine o'clock this evening. The mails brought by her will be forwarded by the early train to-morrow morning over the New Haven road, and will be due in New York at 5 o'clock this same evening.

A letter from Paris dated the 12th inst. says: The Te Deum ordered by the Emperor at the church of Notre Dame in a thanksgiving to God for the capture of Sebastopol was chanted this morning with all the pomp which the Catholic Church is capable of displaying; the Ministers, the great Dignitaries of the Empire, the Senators, the ambassadors, numerous Generals, the Senators, the members of the Legislative body, the Judges, and in a word, all the great bodies of the State, together with the different members of the Academic and learned institutions were present.

A more brilliant display of uniforms, embroidery, and decorations has seldom been seen. The Emperor went to the Cathedral in grand procession, escorted by strong detachments of Guides, Cuirassiers of the Guard, and Cent Gardes. His Majesty was in a carriage, drawn by eight horses, led by lackeys in splendid liveries.

He was accompanied by Prince Jerome, and wore the uniform of a General. The Empress was not present. The National Guards and troops of the line were drawn up on both sides of the streets leading from the Tuileries to the Notre Dame.

A vast crowd of spectators lined the streets along which the cortege passed, and the windows of the houses were filled with people. His Majesty both going and returning was greeted with hearty acclamations of "Vive l'Empereur." All the houses on the line of the procession were profusely decorated with English and French flags.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated internally and externally with English, French, Turkish and Sardinian flags. On the colonne was seen a large escutcheon bearing the English and French arms. The sight of this standard of the Protestant English in the venerable Cathedral Cathedral of Paris was very remarkable. It was in fact one of the most surprising things that has occurred in the course of the alliance.

A despatch, dated Paris, Wednesday, September 12, says that fresh reinforcements are ordered to proceed to the Crimea immediately, to join the Grenadiers and the Guards.

A despatch from Vienna states that Baron Kubeck, President of the Council, has died of cholera.

In regard to the losses of the French a French letter says:

"It is repeated in Paris that no less than four French Generals were killed in the attack on Sebastopol on Saturday. The death of General De Salles, however, who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Le Vasseur and Niel. General de Salles is wounding, and it is feared that he has not his death from the explosion of a mine. General Canrobert is severely wounded, and the favorite Aide-de-Camp of General Bosquet was killed, as Gen. Bosquet was not killed, but slightly wounded. Of the French executive otherwise we know as yet nothing positive. The total number of killed and wounded is not known. Some believe that it will be found to amount to 10,000, including the English loss, while others form a lower estimate."

Probably the returns will not be given until after the celebration of the Te Deum in Paris.

The London Times speaks of the nobility of the Russians in maintaining themselves in the Northern forts, but says the works there are inferior to those they have quitted, and do not comprise the resources of an assault and a siege, and that they are compelled with water by walls only. It also says: "We take the final destruction of the Russian statesmen by the orders of Prince Gortschakoff to be a further proof of his intention to retreat; otherwise these vessels might have been sheltered for a short time under the large Northern bastion. From these indications we conclude that the present object of the Russian Generals is mainly to save the remains of their army, and the strategical question which remains to be determined by the skill and vigor of the respective belligerents is, whether the Allied forces will not prevent that object."

The Times' Paris correspondent writes that the Russian artillery men were at the same, but, with that exception, a complete panic took possession of the Russian army at the appearance of the Allies at the Malakoff tower.

The journal Independance Belge says that at the third assault generals, officers and soldiers were all mixed together.

An order has been received at Marseilles to suspend the embarkation of bombshells and to land those already shipped.

General Canrobert was offered the dignity of Marshal of France, but declined to accept it, that he might not deprive Pelissier of the achievements of General Pellissier.

The America, on her arrival at Halifax, fired 36 guns in commemoration of the victory.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia papers of the 24 last, received yesterday, contain returns of the election held on the day previous. In Chatham county the vote stands: Andrews 921, Johnson 977; for Congress, Varnadoe 800, Seward 587. Johnson is elected Senator in 70, and over Andrews and Overby 46. This is a Democratic loss of 99, as compared to the vote two years ago, when Johnson's majority was 147. Seward's majority is 69.

The Savannah Republican says:

We have despatches from Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta, all showing large gains for the American party.

Richmond county.—Majority for Andrews, 257—a gain of 148. Lamar's majority for Congress over Stephens, 177. The whole American ticket elected to the Legislature.

Bibb.—Andrews's majority about 50—a gain of 145. The American ticket elected to the Legislature.

Monroe.—About 275 majority for Andrews—a gain of 230. American ticket elected to the Legislature.

Macon.—American majority 300—a gain of 334. American ticket for Legislature elected.

Fulton.—A despatch from Atlanta says: 1281 votes polled, of which 839 had been counted out. Andrews was ahead of Johnson, and Overby. There were 480 to count out. This is doing remarkably well. American ticket for the Legislature elected by some 200. A Sell.

In Pike, Spalding, Taylor and Houston counties, there has been gains for the American party at last accounts.

Effingham.—A report reached us last night, by a passenger, that the Democratic candidate for the House had been elected by a majority, and that the Senate was with us.

The returns from the Third Congressional District indicate the certain election of Trippe, American.

Large reported gains for Johnson in Burke, Columbia and Jefferson. This is probably true as to Burke.

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF NEW YORK.—We referred a few days ago to the conservative character of the ticket selected by the recent American convention at Auburn, New York. We find in the Albany Evening Journal, a whilom Whig, but now active Fusion paper, the following confirmation of the views then expressed:

Whatever ambiguity there may be about the Binghamton platform on the Nebraska question, the "Platform" nominations leave no further room for doubt as to the position of the order. Messrs. Clark, Cushing and Whallon, are "Hard Shell" Democrats. Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Comstock, Barton and Seymour, have been "Conservative" or "Silver Grey" Whigs. There is no man among them who has been identified with opposition to slavery extension