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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.
Thursday Morning, Oct. 27, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH.

For State Treasurer,
J. N. HAWTHORN.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING,
Of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON,
Of W. Baton Rouge.

STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:
First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS.
WM. S. CAMPBELL.
Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
ROBERT M. KEARNEY,
Third Representative District:
H. J. KANNEY,
GERARD STITH,
C. M. WHEAT,
JAMES H. WINGFIELD,
M. A. FOUTE,
SAMUEL HARRY.
Fourth Representative District:
C. M. EMERSON,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth Representative District:
J. S. DIONIS,
FREDERICK BUSSON,
ALPHONSE DAVID.
Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUPUY,
LOUIS BURGI.
Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE STAES,
OSCAR DONNET.
Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS,
P. L. MAILLOUX.
Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.
Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES,
S. W. THOMPSON.

SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FERRETT.

CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Hennessy.
Second do. Thomas C. Peete.
Third do. C. A. Lubeznay.
Fourth do. J. A. Hopkins.
Fifth do. Samuel G. Hitch.

ASSESSORS.
John Wolfe. U. Chevalier.
C. H. Fuget. Isaac N. Phillips.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Ashow.
Second do. Lafayette Guyol.
Third do. T. A. Hoodet.
Fourth do. Samuel Cephis.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U. Gaudenale.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Jones.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—John Bohanon.
Fourth Justice—E. A. Hobert.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Lavillie.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Sixth Justice—J. G. Harris.
Constable—J. H. Schelling.
Seventh Justice—C. L. Marshall.
Constable—James Hamilton.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates. We received yesterday something like a cartload of papers.

THE LATEST MISTAKE.

There should be a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* established by Congress at its next session, for the special purpose of investigating the sanity of President Pierce and his Cabinet. We know that the result would be highly unfavorable to the Administration, and that the political doctors charged with this important duty would in shear justice be compelled to report that with the exception of a lucid interval during which the Ostend despatch was prepared, Mr. Marcy and his colleagues have been stark mad for the last three months. The latest illustration of their lunacy is the appointment of Collector Brosnan. The vulgar saying about falling from the frying pan into the fire, but undeniably exemplifies the enormity of the blunder into which the Cabinet has plunged, while striving to escape from the contemptuous ridiculous and ill-advised letter of Mr. Guthrie. The President and his Constitutional advisers have, by the removal of Mr. Brosnan for his manly, independent and effective course in opposing the lawless interference of Mr. Guthrie, strengthened amazingly the Hard Shells. Nothing like persecuting a faithful you wish to give it importance. The Hunkers and Mr. Brosnan hold themselves up for public sympathy as the victims of a Cabinet at loggerheads, intriguing and duplicate there is no other course than a stern and honest refusal to affiliate with Free-soilers and Abolitionists, or stupid Mr. Guthrie! O bungling Mr. Pierce!

This is not the worst of it. The Hunkers unanimously testified the greatest possible attachment to the President, and have all along declared that they were Democrats, true and faithful, resolved not to coalesce with Van Buren's and Barnburners, but willing to sustain the Executive. The dismissal of Collector Brosnan will be an ice-bath to their demonstrated zeal. It will reduce their friendship to zero, if it does not metamorphose it into bitter animosity. The latter event is most probable. The Hunkers must ultimately perceive what they have hitherto refused to credit, viz: that the President and his Cabinet favor, foster and protect the Free-soil faction; that as between them and the Barnburners, the Administration has resolved to repudiate the Nationals and support the Free-soilers, and that, consistently with the irreconcilable hostility existing between the two wings of the Democracy, the Nationals can no longer stand by the President. To do it would be tacitly to accede to Van Buren, Dix, Fowler and the rest of the Free-soil crew. Hence, the Nationals must in the natural course of events be driven into the ranks of the opposition.

Now, if after Mr. Guthrie's asinine epistle, Mr. Pierce had sought to "transact up the consequences of the deed, and catch with its success," he would have consented himself with hoaxing very particularly myself, and allowing the Brosnan reply to pass without remark or notice. The excitement would have died away and the Hunkers would have been not much better off for the weapon furnished them by the Secretary of the Treasury. But that the contrary course has been pursued: Mr. Brosnan has been victimized, the Hunkers, affecting huge indignation, are secretly rejoicing at a circumstance which fortifies them in their position, and Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet stand before the people, as the unmasked and self-confessed advocates of the Free-soil branch of the Democracy.

Verily, the Pierce Administration seems bent on suicide.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—The first number of a new paper with this title has been issued in Boston. It will be the organ of the Hunker Democrats, and will, in the language of its introductory, "support Democratic principles, measures, and men, without any admixture of abolitionism, or its concomitants, free-soilism and nullification."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the N. Y. *Herald* positively and peremptorily denies having ever made application to the Administration of Gen. Pierce for the mission to France, or for any other office.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Harper & Brothers, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp st., for the following new publications:

Men and Things as I saw them in Europe.—By Kirwan. A very clever, sketchy volume of travels from New York to London, and from London to Home. The author tells exactly what he saw, and is seemingly candid and truthful.—As a theological controversialist, he is down upon Catholicism on all possible occasions.

Clouded Happiness. A novel, translated from the French of the Countess D'Orny. This is said to be a touching and charming story.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at H. Patchard & Co's Auction Room, No 26 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

☞ UNCLASSIFIED SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their Auction Room, No 43 Bienville street. See advertisement.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the credit sale of Dry Goods, which will take place this day at 10 o'clock, at F. B. Pellipoh's rooms, 32 Bienville street.

CONGRESS.

During the week commencing from the 16th September to the 16th October, little of special interest had occurred, in addition to the intelligence given yesterday. In the General summary of news it is stated that the weather had been fine and that building in San Francisco had been going forward very rapidly. From the interior, the news is highly favorable, the gentle and gladsome autumn rains having come to cheer and bless.

The introduction of the first magnetic telegraph in California was celebrated in the 3rd inst., at Point Lobos. Our special correspondent, Messrs. Strong & Bunnell of the Mechanics' Exchange, here, with the assistance of Mr. Enterprise, completed their line of wire in length between their room in the city and their outer telegraph station, at Point Lobos. A grand dinner was given to the merchants in this city, in honor of the occasion, and the first telegraphic despatch and answer in California was sent to and received from the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

News had been received at San Francisco, that the whaling business had been extremely unproductive. Two American ships, the *Susan* and *Liverpool*, had been lost, but the crews were all saved.

Joaquin has turned up again in several places, but principally on the Monterey road, between San Jose and Los Angeles.

There had been much Indian troubles in Siskiyou county, at the extreme northern portion of California. Several hard fights had taken place, in which the whites got the best of it.

Wosmah, the acknowledged head and chief of all the Indian tribes between the Yubah and American rivers, was in San Francisco, negotiating for the removal of his tribe from Yubah county to the Tulare Valley.

The brig Arrow, lying at the wharf in San Francisco, was seized on the 20th ult., by Capt. Keyes, with a file of twenty five men, acting under the orders of Gen. Hitchcock. The vessel was placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. The Commercial Advertiser says she is supposed to have been engaged in a contemplated expedition to Sonora, and that a large number of men were engaged in the affair.

The most important intelligence from the Sandwich Islands is contained in the following from the San Francisco *Commercial Advertiser* of the 30th ult.:

We learn from private advices received in this city, that a vast emigration of Sandwichers, said to be 12,000 in number, is to preparation for the Sandwich Islands, under the immediate auspices of the Russians. If our information is correct, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, it will be necessary for the Government of the United States to take the contemplated occupation of the Islands, or they will fall into the hands of some one of the European powers. It is not probable that the jealousy of France and England would permit a Russian invasion of the Sandwich Islands under pretence of colonization. They will consequently anticipate this movement, and in doing so, anticipate ourselves.

IN OREGON, the only news of interest is the pacification of the Rogue River Indians.

Our arrangements for full California advices, by the way of Aspinwall, have not yet so complete as we could desire. We have therefore condensed the foregoing from the Picayune.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 21st. inclusive. They contain little news of interest.

The Fever has greatly abated in Galveston, the deaths for the three days preceding the 20th, numbering only 12. On the other hand, the mortality is very great in Houston, and the type of the disease exceedingly malignant. From the 14th to the 19th inclusive, there were 41 deaths in that town. Wagons will not continue to arrive in Houston, tempted by the high prices paid for hauling goods to the interior, where they are much wanted. It is feared that the Fever will thus be carried to the interior towns.

The Galveston *News* has the following:

YELLOW FEVER IN RICHMOND.—We regret to learn through a friend, who has just received a letter from Richmond, that the Yellow Fever is now prevailing in that place very generally. The letter states that there were twenty-five cases at that time, and that several others had proved fatal. Among the number of sick was Judge Gibson, senior editor of the *Recorder*. No other source is given. The sickness is supposed to have come from the negroes who, we mentioned the other day, as having taken the disease in Houston, and afterwards died in Richmond.

LAVACA.—We learn through a private letter dated October 8, that there had been 97 deaths of yellow fever there up to that date. They include Dr. Johnson, Messrs. Rainey, Ransom, Jeffries, Robt Davis, Rev Mr Wood, Captain Adams, Mss. Nichols, young Onen, Dr. Hayne, old Mr Kendall, Dr M Kinney, a son of Mr O'Neil, and Mrs M'Kinney.

There were sixty six deaths, nearly all we presume of yellow fever, at Indianola, in September and the first five days of October. For the week ending with the 11th instant, there were only 17. The report of the *Bulletin* announce that they will omit the publication of the next number of their paper, and give their attention to the sick. Among the deaths in Lavaca is that of Capt Geo W Adams, a commission merchant there and a man of upright character. He commanded a company of Ranger during Mr Cooper's war. At Indianola, is that of Lieutenant G C Barber, U. S. A., whose marriage took place but a short time since.

Two more deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Victoria. In both cases the disease is said to have been contracted at Lavacca.

The Indianola *Bulletin* says: "Allowing for the very heated effects of the cotton worm in some neighborhoods, the crops of western Texas this year will greatly surpass the yield of any previous season."

Two men, father and son, named Dickerson, were found dead in the road to San Augustine county, on the 12 inst. They were both placed with bowie knives. The San Augustine *Herald*, from which we glean the facts, supposes they were assassinated. They left wives and children.—*Jeff. Herald.*

FROM EL PASO.

The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 15th furnishes information from El Paso, to the 27th ult:

Hon. Messrs. Doane and Crosby, Lieut. Williams and lady, and Messrs. G. P. Devine and Dunn, arrived in Chihuahua with the mail train.

Mr. G. P. Devine was successful in disposing of his entire stock of merchandise, amounting to $60,000, at half cost, to Mr. Jesse Leighner.

Captain Wm. Smith is on his way in with a train of Sieben wagons. He is expected in ten or fifteen days. Mr. John Owens is an old traveller, comes with him. Capt. Smith will freight back for Mr. Buchanan and M. Pinto.

We have received but little news by this mail. We have dates to the 16th of September, from Santa Fe, but they are merely filled with discussions in reference to the approaching candidates as Delegates to Congress.

On the up trip, Ed. Stevens was shot through the back, by the accidental discharge of the gun belonging to one of his companions. The fellow was called to go off by the hammer catching on a twig as they were riding along side and side. Stevens was able to be about, but not sufficiently recovered to return with the mail party.

On the way in, the party met a number of horses four miles this side of Comanche Springs. It was supposed that these were some Indians, and that the inclement weather had caused the animals to stampede. An attempt was made to catch them, but without success.

MOBILE ITEMS.

The Mobile papers announce the advent of a sharp spell of cold weather, and state that the sweetest may return to that city with perfect safety.

The *Tribune* has the following:

THE LARGEST CARGO YET.—Aldin' the steamship Jennie Bostle was reported aground at Prairie Bluff Shoals, which was a fact, though not for want of water, she floated on Sunday night with the largest load of the season. She had on board 1,100 bales of cotton and seventy five passengers.

ARRIVAL.—The cold weather on the North had the effect of the fever in that city, are inducing a rapid return of our physicians. About a hundred of them arrived yesterday. Among others we had the pleasure of meeting and welcoming here Col. S. W. Van Rhyn, in the same possible condition, and looked out in the hands Boardman, Prof. John W. Smith, without sugar, medicine in the hospital have brought old and comfort to the sick and desolate of the city. Prof. Robert Boardman, Dr. Sam Black, just from an European tour—all fresh, blooming and happy as need be.

☞ Gen. James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who is said to be on a visit to England to barter money for a Virginia land speculation, has addressed a letter to the London Times, rebuking the misrepresentations of the American people by that journal, on the subject of "Turkish Preservation." The rejoinder of the Times is no reply to General Webb, but only a scurrilous philippic, at which the Times is powerfully expert, winding up with an assault on slavery. Mr. Webb pointed out, quite temperately, that the laws of the United States against privateering are particularly stringent, and that he is warranted in saying they have been executed, and will be executed in good faith whenever the occasion try arises.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The Hon. Hermon Bondfam, Free Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot on the 17th, by a vote of 119 to 56 for Grandy (Whig) and 5 for Bingham (Dem.) C. F. Davey (Whig) was elected Clerk usual nemoly.

FATAL RIOT.—On the night of the 17th, a riot occurred at the Point Street Theatre, Baltimore, during which an officer was shot and dangerously wounded.

☞ Mr. Dix's resignation as New York Sub-Treasurership, it is said, has been in the hands of the President for several weeks, to take effect whenever his successor can be located. When the Assay office commence operations, the salary of the Sub-Treasurer will be six thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Dix proposes to join his family in Europe as early as possible.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(For the Commercial Advertiser.)

AFFAIRS AMONG CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The Island of Cuba seems entirely quiet, and outside reports of the change in the government, continually pour in upon the Spanish Minister, Mr. Calderon, from all parts of the Island. Advices from Havana, to the 15th inst., have been received, and show that no outbreak has occurred, and that the strongest apprehensions of African emancipation, that the strongest apprehensions of African emancipation, that the strongest apprehensions made recently as soon as the English and French fleets reach the neighborhood of Cuba.

Fire on Northern Liberty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The large Sloop at Rose-Hamilton, shipyard of this harbor, took fire yesterday, and was destroyed. The loss is about thirty-five thousand dollars.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall for New York, has put into Norfolk, Virginia, short of coal. She has seven hundred passengers, and one million and a half dollars worth of gold. Her dates from San Francisco are to the 1st inst.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

The foreign papers by the steamer *Atlantic*, contain interesting details of the important political and commercial advices brought by her:

The Russian Question.

The conference between the Emperor of Russia and Austria, at Olmutz, has ended, and the Czar has returned to Warsaw, whither the King of Prussia has gone to meet him, and the Emperor of Austria was to follow. New propositions were concerted at the Olmutz meeting, and particulars were sent to the English Government direct from thence. Strong hopes of a pacific solution were therefore entertained in diplomatic circles.

The Conference at Vienna has been re-established between the Four Powers, and the thread of the negotiations has been resumed, giving the probability that a solution more prompt and favorable than was expected, is at hand.

The official "Austrian Correspondence" briefly announces the conclusion of a new scheme of adjustment has been signed at Olmutz, and will be forthwith offered for acceptance at the Porte. Vienna letters of the 3d instant, add, that when the Conference proper, to which Russia and Austria were parties, had terminated, a council of Ministers was held, to which the Ambassadors were invited. It was at this meeting that Lord Westmoreland made the proposal of a collective declaration, which was accepted.

On the morning of the 27th, orders were sent from Olmutz to clear the railway immediately. When this had been done, a Russian courier, with dispatches, left by a special train for St. Petersburg. The Constitutionel states that the French and British Ambassadors had also recourse to St. Petersburg with important despatches, which would arrive there on the 6th instant.

More definite news from Constantinople was hourly looked for, by the route of Marseilles.—As the telegraphic communication is broken up on every occasion, that is, in a number of each instance, it would be desirable to have a full meeting of the British Cabinet, many days would probably elapse before any fresh decision would be taken on the matter, and the nation would be deep without the record of Russia, orders have to act in the event of a declaration of war either by Turkey or Russia.

Lord Raglan, in command, or rather 2nd in command, of the allied forces, left Malta on the 3rd to join Lord Gardiner, and would, without fail, do the best to delay further proceedings. Beyond the above, there was no news of political interest. The chosen members of the Cabinet had received orders to remunerate at London without delay. The Queen was still at her country seat at Balmoral, Scotland.

From Olmutz, September 28th, the correspondent of a metropolitan paper says: "The Russian Ambassador, Prince Gortschakoff, have given to the Emperor of Austria and Count Buol-Schauenstein the most positive assurances that there is not and Sebastopol no question of any isolated action on the part of Russia, with a view to the subversion of the Ottoman Empire, and that the sole object of the Emperor Nicholas is to terminate the whole affair with honor, and put an end to the suspense in the European money market as early as possible. There is no pressure will take place with a view to enable Russia to accomplish, without humiliation, the without the point of the evacuation of the Prince politics, but will insist on it, in the part of the Five Powers, no technical guarantee to Turkey beyond what already exists in the treaty of 1841, and which, in fact, says the writer, would be superfluous."

Private accounts from Olmutz, state, even that this prospect "seems hopeless" Conference, mainly owing to the assurance given by Lord Westmoreland, that the British Government would not insist on the Porte's accepting the Vienna Note without modifications, it would at least absolute from advice to the contrary; and that it would patriotically guard against making any change of material import to the Italian note, or should declare war against Russia; that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Russia would not consider the refusal to sign the note over a few slips of war, such as those which have passed the straits, as a violation of the treaty of 1841, provided the object of that demonstration was really to keep in check the fanatical party at Constantinople.

The London Times and the Daily News (Ministerial) confirm the statements made above with respect to the reconstruction of the Vienna Conference. The News pithily remarks on the new scheme that "the result will assuredly be a renewed conference is to let down Russia as easily as possible. The News further says:—"What is to that extent Austria so ready to listen to reason is obvious enough. The treasury is empty, and nobody will lend to a State so often bankrupt."

Both armies continue on the alert, but no hostilities had occurred. Owing to the number of deserters, the Russian cavalry had been withdrawn from the Danube, and their place supplied by Cossacks. Omer Pacha reported every deserter from the Russians, he peculiarly said them all killed. Cholera was very severe among the Russians.

No other vessels of the fleets had come to Constantinople; except those already mentioned, nor was it likely, in the meantime, that the head quarters would be removed from the Bay of Besika.

Egypt—Most Important.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 4th October publishes a fourth edition, in which it states that the Divan has decided on war, and that it had declared for war, and that the Sultan, against the advice of the four Powers, had signed the declaration, and that hostilities had commenced. That evening's London Globe, the Ministerial paper, only insinuated, (See o'clock P. M.) given that information, and states that it though not in a position to confirm it, they do not doubt the statement. The funds have fallen to 91½, at which price they closed on Saturday. This is the quotation at 3 o'clock that day.

The telegraphic despatch caused an immediate meeting of the British Cabinet, and much apprehension among the public.

Courier hourly expected at Marseilles.

Constantinople and Turkey generally quite tranquil. No hostilities.

Great Britain.

CABINET MEETING OF A NEW AND IMPORTANT AGENCY OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.—The intelligence sent to London, on Saturday, of the commencement of hostilities, Monday, 26 inst., at the Foreign Office, and held a long conference on the present condition of Eastern affairs—the intelligence which was the time-date subjection of the meeting was, that on September 26th, the Russian army had crossed the Pruth, and had taken possession of Galatz, and that the Russian fleet had left Sebastopol, and had taken possession of the Turkish fleet, and had taken possession of the Turkish fleet, and had taken possession of the Turkish fleet