NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1855.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XIX.—Whole No. 7685

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, October 9th, 1855.

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

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday beyond Mobile. For four days we have not had a mail through.

APPROPRIATE ADVICE.

The counsels offered by the journals of the American party to adopted citizens, are little apt to be heeded, inasmuch as they are unwisely and improperly considered as emanating from hostile sources. We feel, therefore, disposed, in lieu of any advice of our own, to proffer to our naturalized citizens some very appropriate reflections addressed to them not long ago, by a journal, which is the leading organ of the Democratic party in Ohio, and which has been foremost in advocating their rights. They will not question the friendship of the counsellor when we tell them it is the Cincinnati *Enquirer* which thus speaks to them. No paper representing the American party could possibly have depicted in stronger and more truthful colors a portion of the evils which have induced native Americans to band themselves together in opposition to foreign influence.

Says the *Enquirer*:

"Within the last few years the adopted citizens of this country, or at least, a considerable portion of them have taken a very extraordinary, and there can be no doubt, very unwise course of political action. As their numbers have increased they have become clannish, and have sought to make their influence felt at the ballot-box, not as American citizens, but as Germans and Irish. Their efforts have been to keep up distinct castes of nationality among us, and to divide men, in their political organizations, according to birth place or religion, rather than *profession* for different systems of national policy. Instead of acting as citizens, clothed with an American character, *fusing* in with the great mass of our population; they have held themselves distinct and apart, and have continued to act still in the capacity of German and Irish. When the political parties have made an ticket and presented them for the suffrages of the people, they have made the inquiry, as a rule for their action, into the nationality or religion of those who composed it.

"The ticket must have upon it the name of some citizen or citizens born in the same country with them; otherwise, the chances were, they would repudiate it. No matter if it was composed of excellent men, liberal in their views—nominated without any thought of creating to birth-place prejudice—it was not sufficient to obtain their sanction. Political appeals, in order to be effectual, must be addressed to them as a caste,—have in them something different from those that influence the action of persons who were "native, and to the manor born." So well understood has been this extreme clannishness, that politicians, in making calculations of an election, have taken into consideration their various separate and distinct element of strength, to be taken into account. As we said before, in making nominations, if some foreigner did not happen to be on the ticket, there was a great deal of heart-burning.

"This political sectarian attachment, when closely examined, did not seem to be Democratic or Whig as much as they did Irish or German. This well known characteristic caused all democrats and whigs, who were ambitious to recommend themselves to office, and their flattery and appeals to them, as a class, has had the effect not only to strengthen and confirm them in their clannishness, but to give them exaggerated ideas of their political importance. As their numbers have increased of late years, they have adopted a most dictatorial and presuming tone to the different political parties, and have threatened them with their resentment, if their claims as a distinct and separate element in our politics were not recognized. Their clannishness has been a source of great trouble to the Democracy, who have always sustained a liberal policy, so far as conferring upon them political rights was concerned, but the principles they have professed to be attached—yet this has not prevented them from defeating its tickets and distracting its organization, whenever their foreign prejudices were overlooked, and they were treated like other constituent members of the party.

"They have seemed to consider that they were of much more importance in the Democratic party than its organization was to them, which we need not say is a great error, as the result will prove, if the part has not already done so. In order to render more marked the distinctions of caste and nationality which they have drawn, many of them have been induced to secede to never their nominal connection with the great political parties of the country, and openly favor a foreign party in our midst. We had occasion a few weeks since to call attention to a "German" political platform adopted in this city, as a basis of a separate organization of those people, and in the Indianapolis Journal of the 3d inst., we find an address and resolution of the same character, calling upon them to rally as Germans in behalf of the principles therein contained. Other evidences of a determination to form a native, German party have not been wanting in the papers printed in that language, and in the speeches and actions of their leading men. We, for one, prefer to see foreign publicanism in the United States. It is scarcely possible to think of a movement more unreasonable and unwise.

The naturalized voters do not constitute more than one-sixth of our population, and are those in whom is reposed political power, and yet they seem to be desirous to form antagonistical parties, based upon nationality. What chance, we ask, would they stand of success if such lines should be drawn between them and the foreign residents and native citizens, being so greatly in the minority? It is the quintessence of foolish absurdity for them to think of governing the legislation of this country, by establishing and keeping separate party and continuing to be a distinct political element. Those among them who have such independent movements do not exercise their commonsense. We want language spoken, expressions or sentiments of those who would get up a German party or an Irish party in a land where all should prove themselves worthy of the appellation of American citizens. He is unworthy of the hospitality and political rights he enjoys in the United States, who will countenance a political organization of that character. Already is to be seen the fruits of the unwise and injudicious political action of the foreign population in the feeling of resentment against them which actuates so large a number of the native inhabitants. Their clannishness and presumption have arrayed against them a most formidable party, which would take away from them all their political privileges. They are threatened with legislation of a character to make American party, whose sole principle is hostility to them and their influence. They seem to be doing everything in their power, with a short-sightedness almost incredible, to build up strength to the organization which their bigotry and clannishness have called into being. Having isolated themselves from those who were willing to confer upon them political privileges so long as they proved worthy of them, and then, in turn, they appeal for aid against those who would row out a barrier between the foreigner and the ballot-box?

And they acted as naturalized Americans, and adhered to their political association with their native friends, to formidable pile in feeling, such as we now see pervading the country in their prejudice, could have been elicited. They find that the course they have taken has lessened their influence, and that *party organization is more useful for them than their votes are to it.* Unless a great change takes place in their policy, it does not require much foresight to see they will finding themselves to political decision. It is time they had repudiated the miserable demagogues and flatterers, who have placed them in their present position, and drawn down upon their head such a torrent of American resentment. Let them look to the fearful political catastrophe to which they are surrounded, and inquire into the causes that have produced them. They will discover that they are in a great part owing to the bigotry and clannishness that have characterized their action in the polls, as Germans and Irish, rather than American members of the great political parties which decide between them the supremacy of the country. The pretensions which they ostentatiously urged in their behalf, in respect to shaping in offices and political nominations, have very naturally caused a most intense disgust in the minds of their native fellow-citizens, who have seen their influence thus put in the point upon which political favor depended. These are plain truths, which it becomes them to consider when deliberating upon what shall be their political action in future.

We make no apology to our readers for publishing the preceding article in full, in place of our usual leader. For all practical purposes it is worth a dozen original articles. What we think may be the adopted citizens would be a waste of words. Either they would refuse to hear us, or hearing, would not heed. We are given them the deliberate and dispassionate views of a paper which has not only stood by them on all occasions, but which is the principal and probably most efficient organ of that party to which seven-eights of the naturalized citizens are attached, and which professes to be peculiar and only friend of the foreigner. Now we submit, that when a journal like the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is so thoroughly convinced that the course pursued by the adopted citizens is morally wrong, injurious to our institutions unwise, arrogant and impolitic, as to rebuke them sharply for it, and to threaten them with a forfeiture of that protection they have hitherto received from the Democratic party—we submit, that the American party can hardly be censurable for discerning the existing evils, and for doing that which the Democratic party has not the courage to do: organizing for the express purpose of putting an end to it.

Remember, fellow-citizens of foreign birth, that it is your supposed friend who thus expostulates with you—that it is a journal which has ever sought to defend your interests, and which express mortified abhorrence of the doctrines of the American party. Remember and reflect.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—It will be seen by the notice in another column, that the special passenger train which has heretofore left Algiers on Saturday afternoon, and returned on Monday morning, is discontinued.

PROFESSOR D'AQUIN.—This gentleman gives notice through our columns, that having returned from his European tour, he is ready to resume his course of private teaching. Apply at the Institution, corner of Common and Bayonne streets.

THE FOUR NEGROES indicted for the murder of James and his wife, in the parish of Point Coupee, were tried on the 29th ult., found guilty, and sentenced on Friday last.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.—The Recorders of the Second and Fourth Districts give notice through our columns, that the Assessment Rolls are now open for examination and correction. Those of the Second District at the Recorder's office, old City Hall; and those of the Fourth District, at the office on Rousseau street, between Jackson and Phillip streets.

PURE MILK.—We invite attention to the advertisement of J. LACOSTE, offering a supply of pure milk at his depot, corner of the Metairie Road and St. Ann street, at the coffee establishment known as the California Stand. Pure milk is an article that is rarely sold now-a-days, and our readers will be glad to know where they may obtain it, without the slightest admixture of water. Mr. LACOSTE has a milk weigher, so that all persons can satisfy themselves as to the quality of the milk vended by him.

Georgia Election.

The mails begin to bring us some inklings of the result of the contest of Monday. It was generally expected out of that State, and perhaps in the Anti-American party have been successful, though we venture to predict that more Whigs than Democrats will be found to have been elected by them. The Atlanta Examiner of Wednesday thus sums up the news so far as received.

We give the following reported majorities for Johnson over Andrews:

Forsyth	985	Cowsta	208
Cherokee	350	Newton	8
Paulding	350	De Kalb	131
Polk	30	Talliaferro	80
Murray	453	Gwinnett	350
Chattooga	153	Warren	150
Floyd	55	Cobb	173
Fayette	310	Burke	350
Walker	171	Twiggs	150
Gordon	100	Columbia	100
Chatham	79	Wilkinson	317
Elbert	150	Pike	50
Oglethorpe	810	Campbell	79
Butts	17		

Majorities for Andrews over Johnson.

Fulton	372	Monroe	200
Henry	1,300	Cass	125
Richmond	350	Datonas	115
Greene	352	Jasper	100
Morgan	176	Macongo	240
Clarke	900	Whitfield	200
Wilkes	72	Hancock	179
Spalding	90	Baldwin	119
Bibb	100	Troup	100

The contest in this Congressional District, between Walker and Hill, is close. In our opinion 20 votes will cover the majority. All the counties save Meriwether and Heard are heard from—Warner is ahead about 54 votes.

To give an idea of the political somersets thrown by some of the counties in Georgia, we will give that Cass county which gives 120 majority for Andrews, is usually good for 500 Democratic majority; Elbert which gives Johnson 130, generally rolls up 700 Whig majority; Jasper and Bibb have always been strongly Democratic; Oglethorpe, Newton, Warren and Burke strongly Whig. In fact the Georgia election has completely overturned old political platforms, and renders it impossible to calculate upon any county from its former preponderance.

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF St. Mary have made the following nominations: For the Legislature, D. T. Jenkins, E. B. Olivier; for Sheriff, Wm. Hatfield; for Clerk, J. V. Fourmy; for Coroner, Dr. S. Allen.

☞ We are informed by Messrs. R. M. Harrison & Co., that the schooner Mary D. Lane, which cleared a few days since for New York, and went to sea on the 5th instant, had returned to the S. W. Pass, leaking.

WATERPROOF AND TRINITY, LA.—We are happy to announce the abatement of the sickness in these two towns of the parish of Catahoula, although we hear that the epidemic has ceased only for want of subjects to spend its rage upon. The physicians and nurses sent up from New Orleans have returned home, having no longer any occupation in those places.

DEATH OF HON. D. D. RICHARDSON OF ST. MARY.—We have just received, through a private letter, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. Daniel De Bose Richardson, of St. Mary's parish. He died of yellow fever, in Patterson-ville, on the 29th September, at 4 p. m., in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Richardson served as a Representative from St. Mary in the last Legislature, and was elected to that position as the successor to the lamented Baker, who also fell a victim, in 1851, to the same pestilence.

As a member, he displayed great talent and eloquence in advocating the quarantine law.—His action on that subject was regarded as the best which had been made during the session, and is supposed to have decided the question in favor of quarantine.

Alas! however true it may be in theory, the measure has failed in practice save its silent and most zealous advocate from the pestilential foe which he combated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, October 5, 1855.

To the Editors of the Baton Rouge Advocate:

GENTS—In an article in your paper of the 3d instant, headed "Mr. Duralde, of Baton Rouge," you say "Mr. Duralde, of that parish, the K. N. candidate for Treasurer, is in much tribulation at present, on account of having been nominated for the office of Delegate to the Union Pare convention in New Orleans. We earn that he protests that he is as good a Protestant as they could want, and that they had no good reason for dropping him on the score of his supposed Catholicism. If this be true, it is very, very significant, for he has heretofore, if we are not mistaken, acquiesced in being regarded a good Catholic."

The above charge is false in every particular, and you will oblige me by giving me your authority for the statement.

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

J. V. DURALDE.

BATON ROUGE, LA., October 5, 1855.

Hon. J. V. Duralde, West Baton Rouge, La.:

SIR—In reply to your note of this date, calling on me for my authority for certain statements contained in a recent paragraph published in the *Advocate*, which you quote, I have to refer you to Mr. LAFAYETTE CALDWELL, of West Baton Rouge, as my immediate authority, and to Mr. S. P. GUEYZE, of East Baton Rouge, as the person from whom Mr. CALDWELL derived the information. I remain, repeated substantially by him in conversation with myself and others; all of which will appear by the copy of correspondence accompanying this.

Respectfully,

D. C. JENKINS, Ed. Advocate.

BATON ROUGE, October 5, 1855.

To the Editors of the Baton Rouge Advocate:

GENTS—I see in the columns of your of this date, giving your authority for certain changes made in a paragraph in your paper of the 2d instant. I reiterate the denial made in my former communication, as to the truth of such charges, and say that your informant has circulated a false-hood in regard to the whole affair. You will please publish this, with my former communication and your answer thereto, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully, J. V. DURALDE.

The following is the reply of Mr. GREYES to a note addressed him by Mr. CALDWELL, and quoted in the above:

BATON ROUGE, October 3, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—As I am informed that a statement made in the *Advocate* of Wednesday last, respecting a remark made by Mr. Duralde with regard to the new Democratic ticket, was derived from your authority, I feel it my duty to take upon myself the responsibility of having made the following rehearsal of a casual conversation I had with Mr. Duralde on the morning of Monday last, at the Court House, in West Baton Rouge. Mr. Duralde observed, in speaking with me on the subject of the new American ticket, that he was surprised that his name was stricken from the ticket, as he was a good Protestant and they had need, but I do not pretend to give the exact words, but that was the idea conveyed to me by the conversation. I related this conversation to third parties, not for any wish to injure Mr. Duralde, but as a circumstance very naturally to be spoken of in connection with the subject of the new ticket, and which I do not suppose Mr. Duralde will deny. I make this statement, in order that should you think fit, any contrary protests that he is as good a Protestant as they could want, and that they had no good reason for dropping him on the score of his supposed Catholicism, he may be elected Mr. D. is very significant, for he has heretofore, if we are not mistaken, acquiesced in being regarded a good Catholic."

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