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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Sept. 6, 1850.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from Central Charleston.

☞ The Opinions are due the Hon. E. La[illegible] independent political denomination.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The organ of the Disunionists does us the doubtful honor of devoting a column to our special behoof, but after diligent examination of its thinly commonplaces and wishy-washy invective, we can hardly discern any thing in its article worth the trouble of a reply. One may as well do battle with a wind-mill, as enter the field against such a mere huckster of empty verbiage, as the "*Southern Press*."

We are publicly informed by that incendiary print that "the *Bee* belongs to the class of Southern papers with Northern principles." This is doubtless intended as a settler, and we are to consider ourselves incontinently annihilated by so fatal a charge. Unfortunately for the *Southern Press*, its belief is no better founded than that of the lunatic who imagined all the world crazy except himself. According to the logic of the disunion sheet, every journal in Louisiana, Kentucky and Maryland, seven-eighths of those published in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Florida, and a majority of the papers of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas are Southern presses with Northern principles, since they sustain the Union and approve of the Compromise. South Carolina alone is wholly unaffected. This is a ludicrous *ex parte* *Guardian*, which the purblind conductors of the "*Southern Press*" can alone fail to appreciate.

It is unnecessary to vindicate the *Bee* from the senseless assault of the super-ambuscated organ of Southern altruism. Our course speaks for itself. Every one acquainted with this sheet, knows that the charge of harboring what the "*Southern Press*" terms Northern principles is the merest moonshine. We do not pretend to the offensive blindness of being the mere echoes of our assailant, of loving the Union. It is to be a crime to regard the American Union as a priceless blessing; as inseparably associated with civil and religious liberty; as the source of unnumbered benefits; as the sole sure guide and promoter of our greatness, our prosperity, our national prosperity and national respectability, we have not a word to utter in extenuation of the indictment. We are willing to be arraigned in company with a vast majority of the States, before any tribunal except a conclave of parties disorganizers; and if sentence is pronounced against us, we are satisfied to meet a penalty which must be awarded by the same decision to far more exalted and abler spirits. But there is really no terror in the denunciations of the *Southern Press*. Its accusation is the veriest thing that ever shivered from imbecility's quiver. It is the puny and handsome resource of the cowards in hostile of the South to style every sound Northern in principle, that has the manliness to oppose the infamy of disunion. These traitors imagine that no body can care a farthing for the South, unless they are eager for slavery.

The *Southern Press* enlightens us on one point. It states that more than sixty members encouraged the establishment of that journal. We acknowledge our error, but cannot admit it more than a petty fraction of its original patronage announced in present existence. The assertion of the *Southern Press* to the contrary is a canard to no proof. Give us the names and we can then ascertain which among them have survived the bold language of that print.

The reader will bear in mind that our strictures on the *Southern Press* were prompted by the publication in that sheet, of an article directly advocating disunion, from a North Carolina paper. That we may not be accused of garbling the *Southern Press*, we subjoin that portion of its reply which touches this point:

"The *Bee* assumes that because we asserted the right, from the Washington (N. C.) abortion, in favor of disunion, without expressing the approbation of it, we endorsed it. The course we have pursued, is too plain to be misunderstood. We have stated more than once editorially, that we believed the fate of the Union depended on the measures now pending before Congress. If Texas is dismembered, and California admitted, both which have happened, the Union is no more to be saved, we don't think the Union can be preserved. We did hope these measures would be rejected—but they have passed the Senate and that hope has become weaker.

"The assumption we fancy was tolerably well grounded. When a journal copies an article in favor of disunion, and does not disclaim the opinions maintained, and especially when the entire and consistent course of such journals tends directly to lead to the conviction that the editors are at heart disunionists, what other conclusion can be reasonably deduced? But we give the *Southern Press* the benefit of its explanation. With this it must rest! It is the mere expression in a subtle form of the disunion sentiments of the Charleston *Mercury* and the Newport *Free Trader*. Those papers would disdain to disclaim they are not disunionists—nay they have said so. They profess to be opposed to disunion per se. They will stick to the Union, if Congress will only do something or other, impracticable and impossible, and of which these self-some sheets have an exceedingly indefinite and intangible idea. But if Congress passes the series of measures known as the Compromise—the Union, according to these prophets of woe, will be shivered into fragments. Now, as it is clear that if the Compromise does not pass, the agitators will have something like a shadowy pretext for continuing their mischievous policy, it follows that the inaction of Congress would be perhaps the only real source of peril to the Union; while on the other hand, the adoption of the Compromise, though it might distress Messrs. RHETT, YANCEY, of S. C., and the conductors of the *Southern Press*, would diffuse joy and exultation throughout the rest of the Union. The mistake of the *Southern Press* is a radical one. It leads that the Union will be weakened by the very acts that will give it renewed strength and stability.

But we have said more than we intended, and much more than the flippant article in the disunion sheet deserved. In general, we eschew all reference to individuals, when we have to deal with principles; but if we thought the rampant ultraism of the *Southern Press* susceptible of qualification, we would simply state that the conductor of this paper was born in the South, lived in the South, and will in all human probability, live and die in the South. It under these circumstances, our paper unintains "Northern principles," let the *Southern Press* make the most of it.

Mr. Louis Hunton.—We have h[illegible] it stated on good authority that a letter was received in this city, yesterday, from a U. States Senator, announcing the fact that the nomination of Mr. LOUAILLIFFTON, U. S. District Attorney at New Orleans, was submitted to the Senate on the 27th ult., and confirmed by that body.

☞ Capt Boehner, of the steamship Portland, arrived last evening from Galveston, reports a severe norther having been experienced at Lavaca Bay, on the 30th and 31st ult. The bark Mildred arrived on the 1st inst., with U. S. troops, all well. The Boundary Expedition was still at Indianola. It was also reported that Capt. French's Company had broken up.

The Portland experienced very heavy weather from the E. N. E. during the whole passage.

More New Cotton.—A lot, comprising 17 bales of new cotton, were received by the Railroad yesterday, and consigned to W. C. Dukes & Son. It was grown on the plantation of J. M. Dantzler, Orangeburgh District. The quality is now middling fair.—*Charleston Courier*.

☞ The project of establishing a line of steamers from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, originally reported from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. CONRAD, when a member of the House of Representatives, and earnestly advocated by Mr. SOULE in the Senate, will probably obtain the favorable action of Congress. The sum asked for, $75,000, is much less than the service requires, but it will be enough, we hope, to stimulate the laggard enterprise of our citizens, and induce them to co-operate in the undertaking.

The other scheme, referred to by the City papers, which contemplates the establishment of a line of sea steamers to run between New Orleans and Havre, is one which will depend exclusively on individual enterprise. It is said that some $70,000 have already been subscribed towards it. This is a beginning certainly which in any other city, would be a fair indication of success, unfortunately the habitual indolence and indifference of the people of New Orleans; the apathy with which they regard the gradual diminution of our commerce with the West; the impossibility of arousing them to a sense of the absolute necessity of creating additional facilities of transportation from the great valley of the Mississippi, to this, its natural depot, are such, as to render us exceedingly sceptical of the execution of any project requiring an immediate outlay of capital, without an immediate and ample return of interest. We are hence not particularly sanguine of the success of the project in question, although there can be no doubt whatever, that it constitute one and not the least important, of several measures by which alone, the Commercial supremacy of New Orleans can be maintained against the active rivalry of the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. With direct communication with Europe, the Tehuantepec railroad, and new and swift avenues of trade to the Mexican country, nothing could retard our progress or jeopard our position. These things, however, must not be talked about, but done; and we see little probability of their early execution.

New Orleans Medical and Surgical Review.—We are indebted to the publishers, WEIS & Co., No. 68 Camp street, for the September number of this excellent periodical. It is replete with interest to the professional reader. The original articles in the present number are: Researches on the Nervous System, by Albert Welles Ely, M. D.; Post-Mortem Examination of the Rev. John Newland Maffit; Apnea Produced by Chloroform; Remarks on the Distinct and Independent Vitality of the Blood, by Dr. Hort; Practical Remarks on Ipecacuanha, by Dr. Coxe; Plan proposed for Investigating the Organized Matter in the Atmosphere during the Prevalence of Yellow Fever in New Orleans, by Dr. Ruddell; Extracts from the Proceedings of the Mobile Medical Society on the Treatment of Pneumonia; Essay on Typhoid Fever; Dr. McCormack on Epidemic or Asiatic Cholera.

One of the most interesting articles in the Review is that on the health of the city. We subjoin an extract or two:

"The summer just closed, has been one of the most oppressive, on account of the high range of the temperature experienced in this latitude for the last quarter of a century. It has been as remarkable on account of the little rain that has fallen, as for the intensity of the heat; and at the moment, our city has remained exempt from all epidemic and endemic disease, except a mild fever which we shall describe before closing these remarks. If we escape an epidemic of yellow fever, an important fact with regard to the cause of this disease, will be established, viz: that heat *alone* however intense and protracted, does not generate the yellow fever. In making the above assertion, we must not be misapprehended—we admit that a certain high range of temperature is an essential agent—a *sine qua non*, in the production of this form of disease, but there must be other concurring influences to generate this fever. To designate those influences—to specify those agents, is more than our present knowledge of miasmata can enable us to do.

"The highest average range of the temperature occurred on the week ending August the 10th; and it was during this week that the deaths rose rapidly from 159 to 247, being an increase of 118 deaths, in one week. This sudden increase of mortality, is the more remarkable as it took place in the absence of any concurrent endemic disease, and only assignable cause for which, must be the greater intensity of the heat, and a slight influx of immigrants, before or about that time, from the European shores. For the week closing on the 10th of August, more than 25 deaths were caused by "coup de soleil"—sun stroke, ictus solis, most of which were stricken down suddenly, in the streets, and were subjects for a coroner's inquest. The influence of the heat must have been overpowering, when persons thoroughly acclimated, and even horses and other animals, fell alike victims to the intense heat of the mid-day sun.

By reference to our table of deaths, the reader will observe that last season, the cholera declined as the yellow fever increased; but are we to infer from this circumstance that the cause or causes which generate the one, extinguish the other? certain it is the two diseases do not seem to *fraternize*—they are apparently antagonistic of each other; HALDEN we are probably informed that both diseases raged epidemically in this city in 1832—the cholera, however, ultimately banished the yellow fever.

The Review apprehends no epidemic visitation. The increase is too slow and the season too far advanced, to excite much anxiety on the subject. It is likewise of opinion that the fevers which has prevailed, is a species of subtle remittent *fever, generated* in persons of a sanguine temperament, who have been exposed to long continued heat—not a case of Yellow Fever has thus far been admitted into the Charity Hospital.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the steamer Portland, from Galveston, last evening, we have received files of papers to the 31st ult. We clip the following from the *Galveston News*—

Election of a U. S. Senator.—This seems to have taken precedence of all other business at Austin. The election of Gen. Rusk appears to be a privileged question. His friends have done well perhaps to take advantage of the existing excitement and quietly slide him into office, while the people are thinking of other matters. A portion of our legislature are evidently of opinion that Governorship will be a sinecure office, and that the Governor will have no duties to perform, but to draw his salary. Such a mistake we hope will be corrected, and the people will be informed that the Governor has duties to perform, and that he is not to be a mere figure head.

Still Another.—Another new paper, called "The Eastern Texian," is published at Jasper county, by G. A. Stevens. We have received the 4th No., dated 19th inst., and must cheerfully reciprocate the offer of an exchange. The present number contains what we are always anxious to find in our country exchanges, namely, articles of local intelligence. A storm recently took place in Jasper county, doing very considerable damage to the crops, and sweeping away the unfinished court house, which had not been enclosed.

The Hungarians.—Gen. John Pragay, late Adjutant General in the Hungarian army under Kossuth, who passed through this city some weeks since, has returned from a visit to Austin and is now en route for New York, where he expects to meet a number of his brave but unfortunate countrymen. The object of Gen. Pragay's visit to Austin was to solicit of the Legislature, now in session, a grant of lands for homes for himself and his exiled and oppressed countrymen in arms. The nature of the application will fully appear from the letter to Gov. Bell, and the petition to the Legislature, which we herewith publish. Gen. Pragay is highly pleased with Texas. He thinks it well adapted to the profitable production of wine and silk, and to the raising of sheep. In these branches of industry, the Hungarians excel.

It is believed that if land can be procured on favorable terms, that there will be a large emigration to the State, of the most intelligent, industrious and respectable class of Hungarians. This is the best population of Europe. They are well educated and have proved, by their deeds, their loyal devotion to the cause of human freedom.

The late Joseph Fowler.—The succession of the late J. Fowler has been opened in the Second District Court, but no will has been filed as yet. It is presumed, however, that there is a will extant, inasmuch as the remains of the deceased have been temporarily deposited in the Long Island Cemetery, subject to the orders of Mr. Wilhelmus Bogart. The latter gentleman, in connection with Mr. E. Montgomery, have been appointed testamentary executors of the estate.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 27th, a bill authorizing Notaries Public to take and certify oaths and affirmations in certain cases, was read three times and passed.

The bill for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company was read a third time and passed. The engrossed bill for the relief of the West Feliciana Railroad was likewise passed. The Senate then went into Executive session.

In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic bill was further considered. The House adopted a clause allowing $9,000 for salary and contingent of Charge d'Affaires to Nicaragua, another appropriating $7,500 for repairing the Customhouse at Philadelphia; a third of $50,000 for building a Customhouse in Mobile; $25,000 for a Customhouse at Bath, (Maine); $15,000 to the Globe newspaper; $10,000 for the Congressional Globe; $8,000 for 100 sets of that work, and $15,000 for 100 sets of the Register of Debates &c. The bill was then passed, yeas 131; nays 62.

In the Senate on the 28th, Mr. Clay moved to take up the bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—agreed to. Mr. Clay moved to make it the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Atchison moved that the bill be laid on the table. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 36.

Yeas—Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Houston, Pratt, Rush, Sebastian, Soule, Turner, Yulee.

Nays—Badger, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Bell, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickenson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Fitch, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, King, Mangum, Pearce, Phelps, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb and Winthrop.

The motion to make it the special order for Monday next was then agreed to.

The House bill granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who had been in the military service of the United States, and all amendments of the Committee on Public Lands, were agreed to, except a provision allowing the soldier, at his option, to receive a scrip for one hundred dollars, in lieu of land; pending the decision upon this provision, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive session for the remainder of the day.

In the House, Mr. Young moved that the House take up the Pennsylvania contested election case, but gave way to Mr. Potter, who moved that it be postponed to a week hence. Agreed to.

Reports from the different committees were received.

Mr. Stanley from the Select Committee, appointed to inquire in what respect the following officers under the late administration were engaged in electioneering agst. Gen. Taylor, contributing to the present money to carry on the campaign, and in what part, viz: Heads of the Union, and E. Sequenwick, late Warden of the Penitentiary refused to answer as witnesses. The committee, in view of this, had adopted a resolution to this effect; that Ritchie and Sequenwick, having refused to answer, the House be asked for advices and orders thereon.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution that the Speaker issue warrants directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody Thomas Ritchie and E. P. Sequenwick, and that they be brought to the bar of the House for alleged contempt, and that they be kept in custody until they desire the morning hour having been expended, the House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. Several Executive communications were read, and the bill establishing Territorial governments was read by its title, when Mr. Boyd moved that it be received and laid upon the table. Lost—yeas 87, nays 97.

Mr. Sweetzer moved that the House resolve into Committee of the Whole, with a view to take up the bill.

The Speaker stated it was not in order to go into Committee of the Whole on any bill; the Committee must decide what business they would take up.

The question was taken and the House refused to go into Committee on the Utah bill—yeas 62—nays 140.

The bill to settle the Texas boundary was read.

Mr. Hoge asked time to be subjected to the test proposition by the 10th inst.

The Speaker said the question is, shall the bill be rejected? The rule is, the first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if objection is made to it, the question shall be, shall the bill be rejected? If no opposition is had, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to a second reading without the question.

Mr. Hibbard proceeded to address the House, and said the question rests with the House, shall we give peace to the country? The question has been before and all its parts discussed, all in a sense connected, and may be said to have grown out of the annexation of Texas; he was willing to act on them separately and in good faith. He was willing to settle the question, was the boundary of Texas, which he proceeded to show was recognized by the government to the extent which he claimed. He contended that they were ready