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The Daily Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning Nov. 24, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A CRUEL TEST.

The South has been rather slow in taking up the important issues involved in the New York controversy. It may be that they have not been made fully intelligible; or that the efforts of interested placemen have to some extent blinded the South to a comprehensive understanding of them. The office holders under the administration as a matter of course, are generally disposed to side with the powers that be, and their efforts have in many instances been successfully directed to the mystification of the real question. They have persuaded a large proportion of the rank and file that VAN BUREN and his squad are sincere Democrats and friends of the President, and that the National Democrats are factious and unruly. But truth is gradually removing the scales from the eyes of Southern Democracy, and one of the first and most striking evidences of the progress of correct opinions comes to us from the State of Georgia—a commonwealth which is, politically, the most uncertain in the Union.

On the 16th, Mr. IRWIN, a Democratic representative from the county of Wilkes, introduced the following resolutions:

1. That while we approve the sentiments and doctrines promulgated in the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, we can only regard his attempt to produce harmony in the National Democratic party, by invited known Free-soilers to participate in the Administration of the Government, as a compromise of principles and an amnesty to factions that have for years been arrayed against the Union and the Constitution.

2. That the sentiment of devotion to the Union and the Constitution carried President Pierce into power, and that all efforts by his Administration to force the recognition of Free-soilism as sound and true men, by placing the ill-fated offer honor and profit, are in direct opposition to that great national sentiment and an outrage upon the popular judgment.

3. That the appointment of men to important offices, who were prominent actors in the Free-soil movement at Buffalo in 1848, is an insult to the people of the South, and to the sound and true men of the North.

4. That we heartily sympathize with the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, and his noble associates, in their efforts to purge the National Democratic party of its Free-soil elements, and that we hereby tender to them our heart felt gratitude for their patriotic devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

Similar resolutions were offered in the Senate.

We are curious to learn how the Georgia Legislature will dispose of this stringent test of Southern fealty. The General Assembly of that State numbers a majority of Southern Rights men—and we have remarked that the wing of the Democratic party has very generally sympathized with the Free-soilers. But the resolutions are presented in so direct and unequivocal a form, and embrace propositions so manifestly consonant with Southern principles and Southern interests, that the Legislature will hardly venture openly to reject them. Thus far the only step the majority has taken indicative of hostility to the resolutions, is the defeat of a motion to print them. This was the action of the House, but in the Senate the motion to print prevailed by a close vote. The purpose of the mover of the resolutions is clearly to bring the dominant party to a show of hands. We think Mr. IRWIN perfectly just and reasonable in his views. Either the President and his Cabinet have acted wisely and patriotically, or have not. Either the Free-soilers should be recognized as a component part of the administration party, or not. It is time the sense of the country, and especially of the democracy be ascertained. If Messrs VAN BUREN, DICKINSON, GROVES and the rest of the motley crew who have been agitating this Slavery question and warring upon the South for years, and who only pause now that they are glutted with the fruits of Executive bounty, are to be allowed to intrude into full communion, political fellowship and entire equality with those true hearted sentinels of the Democratic party who stood by the South and the Union in the season of peril, it is well we should be advised of the fact, that we may shape our course accordingly. If Southern Democrats are not fully willing to receive the late iniquities of the Free-soilers, but are fearful of extending their charity so far as to recognize them as a constituent element of the Democratic party, entitled to the honors and emoluments of official patronage—let it be so recorded. But let the decision be made without equivocating or equivocating. The test question has been presented in the Legislature of Georgia, and we are desirous of seeing that body act upon it deliberately, but in a manly, unmistakable manner. No doubt the Democracy would infinitely prefer silence and non-committalism on the subject, but such a policy is unmanly and contemptible. Sooner or later, the issue must be met. The National Democrats of the North, having struggled gallantly for principle, look to their Southern brethren for support. With the former it is a pure abstraction; they have no political interest at stake; and it is upon what they hold to be truth and justice, solely upon patriotic grounds. With the South the case is different. Her paramount interests are involved in the question, and if, in the wretched blindness of party feeling, she spurns and repudiates the National Democrats, and consents to the delusive schemes of political conjurers, sought to be enforced by the official influence of the President, she will voluntarily throw herself loose from the North, and instead of contributing to the extinguishment of Slavery, may vainly turn her eyes upon a sectional region and implore succor and co-operation.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 18th.—The Georgia Senate has voted to postpone the election of Senator to Senatorial honors, and the preferment of two Democrats voted to postpone. Great excitement in consequence.

The act of political treachery in scores out the summary rejection of Howell Cobb's claims to Senatorial honors, and the preferment of one to his withdraw competitor, McDonald. Mr. Cobb asserted his Union friends in the late contest, and by his influence secured the triumph of the Southern Rights Ticket. He expected to be rewarded for his treason with a seat in the U. S. Senate, but has been doubly disappointed, first in being defeated, and next in witnessing the success of the very man whom, on the Secession issue, he hoped to place in 1850. Hence, the bolt made by his supporters.

LATTIMORE RIO.—Dates from Rio to Oct. 8th have been received at Philadelphia. Coffee was high, being at 4,000 to 4,500 per arroba.

Rice was healthy, and business limited in consequence of no coffee arriving. Spoke on the equator Barque Ajax, for Baltimore. Left in port the Sea Foam, for Baltimore, and Union, for New York on the 18th; Wizard, from New York to San Francisco, to sail 11th; barque Roanoke, from Baltimore, discharging; Water Witch, for San Francisco, repairing.

OUTLINES OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, with a sketch of the languages of Europe, arranged upon philologic principles, and a brief history of the art of writing. By M. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia. We have given a somewhat careful perusal to Professor De Vere's work, and consider it very decidedly the most perspicuous elementary treatise on Philology that has yet been published—or to speak more precisely, the only book that brings before the reader in a succinct and popular form the results of the labors of hundreds in a field which has been carefully explored by the most erudite and cultivated intellects of the age. Nothing can be clearer, more systematic and more satisfactory than this compilation. We recommend to those who take interest in Philological investigation, as a treatise of marked and sterling value. G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. For sale at J. B. Steel's, No. 60 Camp street.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

At the Orleans Theatre, the splendid Opera of the Queen of Cyprus.

At the St Charles, Knowles' beautiful play of the Hunchback, with Miss Logan as Julia.

At the Odd Fellows, the Campbell's have come, and at the Armory Hall, if we may judge in a Vulgarian, they are "in full blast."

OPENING OF THE VARIETIES' THEATRE.—The lovers of the Drama, will, no doubt, be delighted to hear, that the favorite resort of our play going community. The Varieties, in Gravier street, will open for the season on Saturday evening next. The Company engaged, is, we understand, one of the most gifted in the Union—but, we will go there, and speak for ourselves.

THE TEMPERANCE party in Rhode Island have resolved to nominate candidates for Governor and State officers.

☞ The Mobile Theatre opened on Saturday night to an excellent house.

☞ The attention of the city and country buyers is called to the unclaimed sales of one hundred and five packages and lots of Foreign and American Dry Goods, comprising a complete assortment of recent importations. THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Hart, their auction rooms, No. 42 Bonville street.—See advertisement.

☞ It is with pleasure we notice the first regular auction sale of Western Produce, which takes place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Messrs Murphy & Nelson's auction mart, No. 18 Julia street, where buyers at all times can be supplied.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, 24th November, at 10 o'clock at H. PETCHATS & Co. auction rooms, No. 80 Old Levee between Customhouse and Barracks streets.

NEW ORLEANS OUTDOORS

We have seldom seen severe and unfortunate by some well founded allegations against the conduct of the demonstration in New Orleans at the late election—but if the *National* is to be believed, the roguery and fraud practised in our city are far surpassed by the black iniquity which was perpetrated in the notorious parish of Plaquemines. It seems from the account given by the *National*, that three candidates, viz: Messrs. BERENS, LARTIGUE and CATHCART were in the field for Clerk. The last named gentleman received but a few votes, and the interest of the election was confined to Messrs. BERENS and LARTIGUE. At the precincts of the English Turn there were 151 votes polled, of which the LARTIGUE received 135, CATHCART 8, and BERENS 7. In the remaining precincts of the parish, LARTIGUE had received 42 majority, so that his election was certain by over 170 majority. This being understood, let us hear the *National*:

The hour at which the law prescribes the closing of the polls having arrived, the Commissioners of election at the precinct closed the Polls accordingly. They then counted the votes and proclaimed the result, after which they made out the returns, which, having signed and sealed, they delivered to Mr. Ferdinand Martin, clerk of the steamboat Jenny, to be by him delivered to the Sheriff. Previous to this however, the Commissioners made out a duplicate of their returns, which they still retain, and are ready to exhibit to Contz.

Mr. Ferdinand Martin, meeting Mr. Berens, entrusted him with the returns, that he might deliver them to the Sheriff. On receiving the document, Mr. Berens went to his room, out of which he came, a few moments afterwards, apparently very much excited, and requested Mr. Boloso to give him a pen. Having obtained it, he returned to his room, stayed there some time, and then came out and went to the Court House, where he found the Sheriff, to whom he gave the returns. On the next day, the Sheriff peremptorily refused to communicate the contents of the returns, though earnestly requested to do so at different times. It was only at night that he consented to do so, when, wonderful to relate! it turned out that the vote stood as follows:

Lartigue,	35
Berens,	107
Cathcart,	8
	150

Every one who heard this statement was petrified with astonishment, and well they might be, for, by that time the news had been received, and nearly every one knew how the vote stood. It then became self evident that there was foul play somewhere. But how?—Where? By whom?

Now it was as follows, as nearly as can be ascertained