The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, Nov. 29, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education, assembles at Baton Rouge today. The duties devolving upon the Convention are of an unusually arduous and responsible character. Public opinion has not been developed with sufficient unanimity any one of the several aspirants to indicate a marked preference. Upon other occasions the functions of the nominating power have been limited to the formal ratification of the choice of the party. Such is not the case at present. For the office of Governor, a number of prominent and able gentlemen have been presented by their respective friends. The names of Louis Bordelon, Judge Moore and Geo. T. McWorter have been familiar to the Whig party, as those of the leading competitors for the nomination. It is very difficult to say which of these gentlemen will become the choice of the Convention. They all possess rich qualifications—they are all popular and influential—and would probably command a warm and energetic support. We would most cheerfully and hopefully enter upon this contest under the standard of either of these distinguished Soldiers. The delegates from the city, which will probably hold the balance of power, and decide the choice of the Convention, have, we believe, in every instance, been left instructed and with instructions and are free to exercise their own judgement, with a view to the permanent welfare of the great party they represent. From recent developements however, we are inclined to think that Judge Moore will obtain the support of many of the old Locofocos, his age, long public services, sound sense, popularity with North-western Louisiana, and other circumstances connected with him give to Judge Moore some advantages over his rivals, which may ultimately ensure him the nomination. Scarcely thought of first, Judge Moore has undoubtedly been gaining ground within the last few days. He is, by many, considered the strongest man and his consideration will paradventure determine the result.

With respect to most of the other offices, speculation is even wider and more uncertain. The list given in one of the papers is purely suppositious, and the merest guess work. We have indeed hardly heard a single name suggested with reference to the Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Education. For the office of Governor the Whigs seem very generally to concentrate on the Hon. Fergus Gardere, at present State Senator from Jefferson and St. Charles. If Northern Louisiana should furnish the Convention with a candidate for Governor, Southern Louisiana will most likely be required to name the Lieutenant Governor. In the event Fergus Gardere will doubtless be the nominee. He is admirably qualified by legislative experience for the office—is emphatically a strong man, and will add force to any ticket. We trust that the Convention will keep perfectly in view, in selecting candidates, the necessity of placing prominent men before the people. Popularity is much, but the possession of those qualities which command public confidence is still more. The ticket, to be successful, must be eminently strong. The canvass in Louisiana is always close and doubtful. No extraneous element must be neglected that adds a single iota to the chances of success.

We sincerely believe that with a good ticket, the prospect of the Whig party will be very fair. There are three thousand Whigs in Louisiana, who abstained from exercising the right of suffrage at the Presidential election, who would with as heart and hand vote at the next election in December. The wise and useful measures established under Whig ascendency in Louisiana—the grand reform of a new Constitution, the impetus given to enterprise and the encouragement of labor, will tell powerfully upon many a moderate Democrat. The Whigs of Louisiana have blamed their path by healthful and necessary agitation. They have revivified the sinking energies of commerce; have roused apathy from its slumber of fancied security, and have taught us self-reliance, real, active, competition, and that true and practical spirit which strives to render our community, for ages and great. These are the claims of the Whig party upon the people of Louisiana. Two years ago they inscribed "Progress" and "Reform" on their banner, and asked that they should be tried. They were tried, and in a spirit of fidelity to their public pledges, they carried out their doctrines. They have given the people a new organic law, which, despite of some few anathemas and ridicule, is pregnant with wisdom and justice, that it has been approved by an overwhelming majority. They now ask, that as the advocates and creators of the charter, they may be permitted to put it in force—to shape legislation so as to suit it, and to select fitting agents to execute it. Let them present such a candidate as the citizens of Louisiana may sustain with pride and pleasure, and we feel confident that they will achieve a signal victory.

The canvass will be short, but we presume animated. Let every Whig hold himself in readiness for the hour of action.

☞ The Democratic Convention meets on Wednesday. It is difficult to say who will be the ultimate choice for Governor. The list of competitors for the honor is particularly large, considering that the office is script of its patronage, that the emolument is small, and that most of the governor's time must be spent in the no doubt, highly moral, but uninteresting city of Baton Rouge. From the latest indications, we suspect that Paul Hebert and Isaac Johnson of Ouachita or Gov. Overton was thought of, but it is reported would not consent to stand fire. Mr. Hebert is popular in the southern part of the State. How he would run in the north, where the votes grow very fast, and are most determined in their Anglo-Saxon prejudices against what they dislike, is another question, which, if he be nominated, will be solved in about a month.

Whig Senatorial Convention.

The Whig Convention for nominating four candidates to the State Senate assembled at the Exchange on the Shades, on Carondelet street, on Saturday evening, pursuant to notice, but as several of the wards were not represented by delegates further action was postponed until Thursday evening next.

Southern Ladies Book.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the December number of this elegant and tastefully got up magazine. All of our readers are probably not aware that the "Southern Ladies Book" is a large and handsome monthly journal of polite literature, published in New Orleans, and edited by such accomplished literary caterers as L. Virginia Sherry, and Mrs. F. Leonard. It is a periodical equal in mechanical execution, embellishments, and general appearance to either Godey or Graham, while its contributions display a very considerable amount of talent.

Let a reader before us is enriched with several fine engravings. [That of "Posey," though somewhat fanciful in design, is executed with much delicacy. The "Partners" is a fine specimen of drawing. The "Dew Drop" is a felicitous conception. "Rose and the Spinning Wheel," though not a fine engraving, is excellent in design, but particularly striking in expression. The December number contains contributions from both the editors, from Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, our friend Bagby, of the True Delta, and from several other graceful, pure, and talented writers. We can only conclude as usual and warmly recommend the "Southern Ladies Book" to the public. Why should we patronize Northern periodicals, when others of indigenous growth and more sterling value can be procured at home?

☞ The last Harper's Magazine says: According to a modern traveler in Germany, they have a very singular custom in that somewhat singular country. During service at church on the Sabbath, they have a general *concentration of Courtship and Nose blowing.* The clergyman pauses at different periods of his discourse, steps back from the pulpit, and stands and blows his nose. The entire congregation at once imitate his example, coughing, sneezing, and practising on the nasal organ them, but distributing the correspondence at no other time. It strikes us that this is a good arrangement, for on different occasions, or times of a general body, the diversified entertainments of this kind are a real drawback to both preacher and congregation.

☞ The Whigs of Nashville have nominated Gen. Rollicoffer, editor of the Nashville Banner, with a service of plate for his labors in the Presidential canvass.

☞ The total value of the foreign exports from Baltimore for the week ending on Thursday was $63,440. The exports of breadstuffs comprise 7,000 barrels of Flour, 11,000 bushels of Wheat, 7,000 barrels of Corn Meal, and 1400 bushels of Corn.

☞ It appears from the official vote that the Hon. A. E. Maxwell has been elected to Congress from Florida by 19 majority; 48 votes cast for him were rejected for some informality.

Passengers and Postmasters.—Steamers and railroads who wish to be shipped notices and blank receipts, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Sanborn's Exchange, 102 Grand street, published on another page.

☞ The members of quadrennials requested to be on hand at twelve o'clock of the 4th of March, at the door of the city [illegible] to [illegible] to pay wages.

Kentucky.

The following is the official vote of Kentucky, as received from the several counties, and this matter now stands there:

	Scott.	Pierce.
Whole number polled	58,290	53,800
Scattering	332	65
	58,647	53,865
Scott's majority	3,282	

The Whigs lose 28 in Hardin from Pierce's majority. Johnson is now the only county to be heard from. It gave a majority of 369 for Powell.

Tennessee.—Returns have at last been received from all the counties in Tennessee, some of them, however, unofficial, and the vote stands as follows:

Scott and Graham	58,826
Pierce and King	57,128
Whig majority	1,611

This is a gain of 131 over Campbell's vote for Governor last year. The official vote may vary slightly from the above.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Caroli as assembled in Columbia on the 23d inst. The message of Governor Means was to be delivered the next day. Mr. Poppenheim gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the law relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Arkansas.—The Message of Gov. Roane of Arkansas gives a flattering account of the rapid progress of the State, both in wealth and population. Arkansas was admitted into the Union in 1836, with a population of 60,000 and taxable property amounting to $15,000,000. Since then her population has increased to 230,000 and her taxable wealth in 1850 amounted to $60,000,000. In 1836 she exported 5000 bales of cotton; in 1850, 150,000 bales. The wealth of Arkansas is just beginning to develope itself, and when her rich lands are brought into cultivation she will be second to no State in the Union in an agricultural point of view. Her hills abound in minerals of almost every description, and the only requisite to render them inestimably valuable is easy access to them by means of railroads, &c. The Governor recommends the adoption of a railroad system, which, if it can be carried out, will give Arkansas an exalted position among her sister States.

Illinois Election.—The probable majority for Pierce is 19,800 to 14,000.

The Legislature is largely Democratic no doubt.

The papers report as the result of the election for Representatives to Congress the choice of four Whigs and five Democrats, being a Whig gain of three.

The Congressmen elect are E. B. Washburn, J. C. Sibbon, James Knox, and Richard Yates, Whigs; John Wentworth, W. A. Richardson, James C. Allen, W. H. Bissel, and Willis Allen, Democrats.

Strike in Mobile.—The *Tribune* of Saturday says that the steamboat men of that city have struck for higher wages. Their old rate was forty dollars a month. They now demand sixty. The laboring man who discharge cargo from the boats have followed the example, and now ask four bits an hour for labor they did last week for two.

At the present rate of freights the payment of these wages will absorb nearly all the profits of the boats.

From Jamaica.—By an arrival at Mobile, advices from Jamaica to the 20th inst. have been received. The Colonial Parliament convened on the 9th inst., and was opened by quite a lengthy speech from the Governor. The Standard has a long article upon the meeting of the Legislature, in which it forcibly portrays the decline of business on the Island, and the necessity of efficient measures to counteract it. The exports for the last year are stated to be less than for the preceding previous—only excepting the year 1849—and half those of 1850. Then it was called "boon of emancipation was conferred upon the country. The Standard shows, by a startling array of figures, that the decline is the quantity of their exports, great as it is, is still much less than the decline in value. Against all this, it can find no correspondent improvements to off set. The agriculture and resources of the country were daily suffering. The Standard referring to the Legislature, has the following despanding paragraph:

They will assemble with the cries of their constituents loudly urging the peremptory necessity for some such measure as shall relieve them from the paralyzing effects of the poverty and stagnation which are overwhelming the country. Not of all classes, as the returns in life, of all views and feelings, unite to proclaim as it were, with one voice, that the religion, the morality, the education, the physical state of the country are rapidly sinking—that their power to bear the burdens laid on them for public purposes is exhausted—and that, unless something be speedily done to save them, there is no hope for nothing short of being utterly crushed, prostrate as they now lie.

The standard concludes an editorial article about our relations with Cuba as follows:

To suppose that, under these circumstances, a strong effort will not be made—and almost with a certainty of success—to place Cuba in a far different position as a dependency of the offering of the ultimate views of the people of the U States, would be to ignore an inevitable cousin sion from the present state of things.

What the result may be, it is difficult to conjecture. There is a strong fleet assembling at Port Royal, and England has more than one reason for not being quite indifferent as to the fate of the finest possession of even the most faith lose of her colonies.

Other nations would deprecate anything like active hostilities being generated out of such occurrences, and the result may be simply, that after a good deal of bluster, and the Presidential election shall have passed, matters would for a time be again allowed to go on without serious interruption.

The result may be again the emancipation of the slaves of Cuba; and this step would undoubtedly, for a long time, if not for ever, quench all desire on the part of the Creoles for the annexation of Cuba, or any other West Indian colony.

We find the following Marine news in the Kingston Daily Advertiser:

Wreck.—The British brigantine "Antonietta," of and for Halifax, N. S., which left this port on the 10th instant, in ballast; became a total wreck at about 4 o'clock A. M., on Monday last, on the Silver Keys, off the Point of St. Domingo. The Captain and crew arrived in their boats late in the evening.

Wreck.—The British brig "Gem," sailed from Philadelphia, on the 4th, and brig "Jessie," from New York, on the 5th, for this port, and brig "Avalanche," from Baltimore, on the 23rd September, for Falmouth, and nothing have been heard of them.—Fears are entertained for their safety.

The weather for the week had been fine, and the crops in a portion of the Island were good, but insufficient to offer employment to the laboring population who were still suffering from the recent prevalence of cholera and small pox.

The Kingston paper says:

The high prices of the necessaries of life is also an aggravation to the suffering of the masses, which, if not remedied ere another year shall have passed o'er us, will be likely to lead to consequences that are too painful to be contemplated with indifference.

Colonel Benton of the Public Expenditure.—Addressing his constituents a few days ago, Colonel Benton adverted to the expenditures of the General Government as a fit subject for reform; but at the same time he rebuked the bitter partisan like complain of its increase as those resulting from Whig rule:

"Let me do justice. Party warfare throws the blame of these sixty millions on the present Whig Administration. Incurable history will have to qualify that reproach, and to tell that Democratic majorities are at the head of Congress when that appalling sum was voted! And further, that it would have been seventy, instead of sixty millions, if the 'Lame' Session (as it is called) had sanctioned all the appropriations voted in the 'upper.'"

Burning Stores.—Two years ago the cities in England and Scotland were the smoked out, owing to the dense volumes of smoke which filled the streets by the use of bituminous coal. The falsified grain were black in appearance from the same cause, and the beginners in the like condition. Now all is changed, the sky is no longer like a smoke house, rains descend in clear streams, and in many riverlets, the human begin to look as if their faces were washed, and the ladies begin to wear their old dark green appearance. All this has been accomplished by no act of Parliament, making it penal to burn Cobourg coal. Hope for nothing short of being utterly crushed, prostrate as they now lie.

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From the Philadelphia Herald.

The Aspect of European Affairs of War.

The one question continues to excite a large share of public attention in the Old World.—Many of the leading public journals contend that a storm is brewing, and that Louis Napoleon will be compelled by the force of circumstances, to give active employment to his troops. A Paris paper, the Siecle, says, that this year the army will cost no less than 600,000,000 francs. The editor observes:

"This large force gives a grand idea of the power of France; but we ask any man of sense to what ideas does it respond? Is it to the present state of Europe and of France? Certainly not; for it is enough for any one to look at the railways, manufactories, and industrial undertakings which exist everywhere, to perceive that no nation desires to engage in war. Sovereigns of the present day have too much to do at home to wish to invade the States of others; and, beyond any doubt, whoever should attempt to trouble the general peace would have all the others against him. Not the formidable armies which the European Powers have kept up, at great cost, for the last forty seven years, respond to a state of things which exists no longer; and diplomatic agents will give proof of the immense want of intelligence as to they do not cause a European Congress to decide on a general disarming, were it only of a limited character."

In addition to all this, the naval preparations in France have been unusually active for some time past. Great Britain too, has just determined that ten line of battle ships now on the stocks or ordered to be built, shall be provided with powerful screw propellers. France, observes a British journal, "under its new regime must be watched with unceasing vigilance by those to whom keeping the welfare of Great Britain is committed, since assuredly nothing on earth but apprehension of failure will prevent the self-willed Louis Napoleon from attempting, sooner or later, the project before which even the genius of his uncle recoiled. Or he may perchance, and events point that way, look to the East for the fulfilment of what he calls his mission. The position and strength of the British fleet in the Mediterranean is always perfectly well known; not so would be the character and purpose of an armament that might be assembled or fitted at Toulon. Without pursuing this vague train of thought, it may be sufficient to predict that whenever the next war shall come, which now lords it over France, shall feel himself sufficiently strong to work out his destiny, we shall hear stirring news from the "French Lake."

The London Morning Chronicle, too, in the course of an elaborate article, holds this language:

"A few days will place the peace of the world, and especially of England and France, almost unreservedly in the hands of the crowned heir of Napoleon. With such sanctions as the forms of religion can give, and with all the authority which the apparent assent of a unanimous people can bestow, France is about to confirm, as rightful and permanent, the transfer, which she had already temporarily made, of her liberties and her strength to that unscrupulous despot. Even if there were nothing in the character and previous history of Louis Napoleon to call for special caution, this one reflection ought to suffice, if thoroughly realized, to inspire us with the gravest solicitude. We must bring home to ourselves the fact that the question of peace or war between two of the most powerful nations of the earth depends on the will of one man. Less than one year ago, that man stood opposed to an Assembly, including the keenest political minds and the noblest spirits of France, who were all eager to divine and to anticipate his suspected intentions. They had warning enough to arouse the watchfulness of slumberers, and yet he came upon them, after all, like a thief in the night. They had hesitated to attribute to him, if not to foresee in him, the criminal purpose; at least the audacity to throw off the mask does a die. They were, one and all, mistaken. He struck, and he succeeded.

But, we are told, "The Empire is Peace." We have already shown what reliance is to be placed on the words of the destined Emperor. It is surely unnecessary to urge that there are persons whose language may best be interpreted by contraries. There is but one inference which can be drawn from any assertion of Louis Napoleon—namely, that he believes it to be consistent to his interest for the time being. In this sense, his words are an exact copy of his thoughts. What he says is not to be trusted; what he means to say, and he is never to be detected in an unintentional betrayal of remoter purposes which cannot be prudently disclosed.

He has thought it expedient to aver that peace is his own wish and the interest of France; and that assertion is abundantly illustrated by the gorgeous trophies which it has been received. Simultaneously with the profession of his desire for peace, he has caused steps to be taken suitably to ken towards a partial reduction of his army. But our recent letters from Paris contain ample reasons for believing that the process is merely colorable; and the reality of a diminution of force cannot be better tested than by the sincerity of a universal cry to disarm.

Again, it is beyond a doubt that, in the published accounts of the French navy, the actual amount of disposable force has been deliberately understated; and inaccurate statements on such a subject, circulated by authority, afford an unmistakable practical comment on the declaration, "L'Empire c'est la paix." Official statistics and rhetorical protestations, the French army and navy are what they are—and so are the purposes of their master.

The great question for the rest of Europe is, as Louis Napoleon himself admits, does the Empire mean peace or war? We owe that, not withstanding the pacific programme of a new order of things which has been put forth by the Prince President, we view the approaching era of war with grave anxiety.

It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that his projects and protestations are, in our eyes, simply valueless. With the exception of his uncle, it would be difficult to name any man of such an