NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 10, 1853.

For Congress:
(SECOND DISTRICT.)
T. G. HUNT.

For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN R. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. S. LARGEN, of W. Baton Rouge.

Whig General State Convention.

At a meeting of this Committee held in the city of New Orleans, at their Club Room, on Thursday evening September 1st, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of Louisiana in the Country Parishes, are invited to assemble as early as possible in their respective parishes, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and members to the House of Representatives, and also to nominate candidates for all parish offices to be elected respectively thereon, in November next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the State the election ticket, being one vote for every hundred Whig votes, and one vote for every fraction over fifty Whig votes cast by the respective Districts and Parishes at the last Presidential election be recognized as the basis of representation to govern Conventions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the First Congressional District composed of that part of the city of New Orleans, hereinafter known as Municipality No. One, and Municipality No. Three, and now designated as Districts Nos. Two and Three of said city, the Suburb Tivoli and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, are invited to appoint Delegates to serve in the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates to the First Congressional District Convention shall meet in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday the 20th September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Club Room of the Whig Central State Committee, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
F. C. LAVILLE, }

☞ The Whig papers throughout the State will please copy.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. KING AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

Two charges have been preferred against the Whig candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts—one that, though he voted for the repeal of the Homestead Law, he proposed another bill "infinitely more odious in its character;" the second, that he was opposed to the abolition of the tacit mortgage system. The first of these charges is mere assertion, unsupported by an iota of proof. The course of Mr. King on the homestead law was entirely different from that assumed by his opponents. At the time of the introduction of the bill he differed in opinion from its friends. He conceived that they were acting under a mistaken policy, and that the law would seriously injure the poorer classes, whom it was intended to protect. The question first presented itself in the Legislature of 1850, in "an act to amend article 644 of the Code of Practice, so as to grant a further exemption from seizure." Mr. King reported against this bill as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. By reference to House Journal for 1850, p. 186, on a test vote being taken, it will be perceived that he voted against it, or in other words to lay it on the table—Col. MARX, on the contrary, who was in the Legislature at that time, voted for the bill, or against laying it on the table. In 1852, Mr. KING was the Speaker of the House, and had consequently none but a casting vote; but it is well known to those who then represented New Orleans, that the Views which he had taken in 1850 remained unchanged, and that he opposed the passage of the law, or in other words, always expressed his opinion freely against it, in repeated conversations on the subject. In 1853, Mr. KING was in favor of the repeal of the law; but advocated a bill for exempting 850 worth of furniture from seizure for rent, in order to protect the extreme poor. This is the terrible bill which the *Courier* designates as "infinitely more odious in character" than the homestead law.

With regard to the abrogation of the system of tacit mortgage, and the modification of the laws regulating the community between husband and wife, Mr. KING took a decided negative part. The history of his connection with the subject is briefly this. The matter was before the Judiciary Committee of the House, of which Mr. KING was a member, from the earliest days of the session. In that Committee there was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of changing the law. But the duties of the Committee were extremely arduous. All the plans relating to the organization of the judiciary, and the election of public officers under the new Constitution, were before them, besides innumerable bills of a general nature and of great public importance.

In the pressure of duties thus devolving upon the Committee they found it impossible to lay before the House a tacit mortgage bill, which they could recommend as in any degree perfect, or which could command the confidence of the public. Mr. KING, therefore proposed a plan which the Committee (six democrats and five whigs) *unanimously* adopted and advocated. We say, *unanimously*, because no one opposed it but Mr. KING of Jackson, who did so because he thought the action of the Committee might be a reflection upon a bill, which his brother, W. W. KING of New Orleans, had introduced in the Senate. The bill went through a second reading in the House, with some amendments, it however was defeated on its final passage, because it came up on the eve of the adjournment, and in a very thin House, when too, it was tacitly certain that it would be lost in the Senate. The plan of Mr. KING received the approval of various leading democratic members in the House, and of Mr. MOTZ, the Speaker. Had this project been adopted, various well matured bills in relation to this important subject would have been submitted to the next legislature for its action.

While the committee's bill was pending in the House, Mr W. W. KING's bill, which had passed the Senate under a stormy opposition, came up for consideration. The Judiciary Committee of the House opposed it. Mr. KING opposed it, and made a speech against it, in concert with others, on the ground that the first section impaired vested rights, and was therefore unconstitutional; that it was impossible to mature the subject in the limited time allotted, and that the bill would lead to interminable confusion and litigation. The arguments presented by Mr. KING and others defeated Mr. W. W. KING's bill by a decided majority—and this in a Democratic House. The matter did not however assume a party complexion—There was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of changing the law; and the project of the Committee, to say the least of it, was the safest and most prudent—the loss of one year making no difference, in view of the magnitude of the subject involved.

The *Courier* says that Mr. KING's bill for the appointment of a commission "was got up for the sole purpose of defeating the repeal of the tacit mortgage system—and it was so understood by every member of the Legislature." Was it indeed? Very singular that if every member of the Legislature so understood it, that a large majority of them combined to defeat the bill repealing the tacit mortgage system, Mr. KING must be a man of gigantic ability and influence to have accomplished such a feat, particularly as nearly two-thirds of the Legislature were his political opponents. But it so happens that the bill which was defeated—Mr. W. W. KING's bill—has been closely examined by several very eminent legal and judicial functionaries—and was regarded by them as injudicious and incomplete. We are moreover well aware that the plan proposed by John E. KING, of submitting the subject to a commission of gentlemen learned in the law, for the purpose of devising a practicable scheme for the abrogation of tacit mortgage, was looked upon with favor by most of the distinguished members of the Bench and Bar in this city. So much for the second charge.

HAVANA.—The steamer *El Dorado*, arrived last evening from New York and Havana. We are indebted to the skipper for a file of Havana papers up to the 6th instant, but they contain nothing of importance.

The brigs John S. Gittings and Mary Elizabeth, from our port, arrived at Havana on the 3d. The schooner Edwin Dorsey was loading for this port.

UNEXPECTED.—Among the contributions in New York to the relief of the indigent sick of New Orleans, we have to notice the princely liberality of GERRIT SMITH, M. C.elect from the Madison District, and a famous abolitionist. He sent to the committee a check for $1,000!!

AUSTRALIA.—Further intelligence from Australia give a very favorable account of affairs there. Freights had advanced 10 per cent. A Melbourne paper contains a letter from Capt. Adams, of the steamer Monumental City, denying that he left the wreck or abandoned the passengers.

☞ In Cumberland, Md., they have had a frost, and the shelters has entirely ceased.

☞ The following is a list of passengers per steamship *El Dorado*, from New York.

Mrs R Jackson, R Palmer do Argyle, G W Ingersoll, C C Plantadon, M del Orsen Gandin, Miss de Gandin, Julio Vancorlandt, B Hir, Mrs Hirsch, R Gallardo, Santiago Rodriguez, Rev Congreve, S F Rose, F de Arcamendi, A Plasencondi, A Jordan, J Sandiego, Joseph Jacob.

☞ The adoption of Bogum is called to the sale of 100 hogsheads and fifty barrels Sugar House Goods, Stone Ware, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent de Vega, 43 Magazine street, where will be sold without reserve, 75 assorted Portugese Dry Goods, and a choice assortment of Foreign do., do.

New York Correspondence.

Contributions for New Orleans—Abandonment of Watering Places—Jullien and Castle Garden—His First Concert—Madam Boulog and the Prince—Acquitted of Cowardice the Cowhider—Arrival of the Antarctic—Cricket Match—Uncle Sam Victorious—The Palace—Minnesota's Contributions—Her Coral Products—Collection of Jars—Indian Curiosities—The Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is gratifying to see how wide-spread and profound is the sympathy entertained for your suffering people. Over $150,000 have been contributed for their relief in the various cities of the Union, as will be seen from the following list, made up to date:

New York	$93,000	Providence	$1,000
N. Orleans & vicity	20,000	Two Mississippi gentlemen	100
Philadelphia	10,000	Shaston	1,000
Baltimore	10,000	Lynchburg, Va.	1,000
Cincinnati	10,000	Lynn Haven	200
Charleston	6,000	Lynn Haven, Mass.	200
Boston	6,000	Lynn Haven, Ct.	200
Augusta	5,000	Lynn Haven, Ala.	200
St. Louis	5,000	Sacramento	200
Mobile	5,000	Sacramento, Ga.	200
Washington	5,000	Sacramento City	272
Savannah	5,000	Petersburg, Va.	1,000
Louisville	5,000	Columbia, S. C.	750
Nashville	5,000	Columbia, Ky.	251
Mobile	5,000	Lumber's Co. Camp	100
Richmond, Va.	3,000	Lumber's Co. Children	100
Wilmington, N. C.	1,700	Dumpster's Concert	32
Cleveland	1,000		
Total			$268,606

Our late telegraphic accounts are more favorable, and we trust that the worst is past and that the epidemic will abate without waiting for the naval frost. It would seem as if this must take place, from a season of etiquette, if from no other cause. Our hotels gradually fell, the guests being principally Southerners. They will for the most part remain at the North a month or two longer, a general determination being expressed on the part of those from your city and from Southern Mississippi, not to risk too early a relapse. Our own citizens are returning in crowds from their summer retreats, and the streets begin to assume their usual lively appearance. Newport and Saratoga, Long Branch and the Catskill Mountain House, are comparatively deserted. The waiters are beginning to hang their harps on the willows, and the proprietors at least have time to count their profits. Dividends, bloochings, flirts, lovedids, and duedids, dreamed their summer dream of pleasure and profit, and returned one more to their domestic Penates. New York is itself again.

Just at this most favorable season has Mons Jullien, the wizard of the baton, commenced his famous concerts. He has hired Castle Garden for a month, and announces an entertainment every evening. As regards attention, he might have made a far more eligible selection; and also in point of outward appearance—for this dilapidated relic of bygone years, with its bare ilks walls, its unsightly port holes once filled with bristling cannon, its rusty gallery, and uncomfortable seats, is not altogether up to the spirit of the age, or in harmony with the divine strains which swells within its vast. But Jullien is a spectacled man; if Castle Garden was dirtier and more incommodious than any other place in the city, it was also larger—and why should he feel above a spot that had re-echoed the divine warblings of Jenny Lind? The building was hired, was vigorously repaired, in visibly decorated, and on Monday evening last encouragingly filled with an overflowing audience, who warmly welcomed the celebrated composer on the occasion of his first concert. Jullien's name is familiar as household words in the ears of all piano-players of the last quarter-century, from the Mine in pantaletes thrumming her musical A C to the proficient practicer of Polkas and overtures. Jullien has contributed a Benjamin like portion of our later musical literature; and this fact will put dollars in his pocket during the present visit. His company consists of about sixty performers, well drilled in the mysteries of their art. They promise a series of Sunday evening concerts, a novelty among us, heretofore known only in the lager beer saloons patronised by phlegmatic Dutch men. We rather imagine that the attendance on these occasions will be limited; the moral sense of our community is opposed to such entertainments.

A propos of musical matters, our favorite Mme. Sontag has been compelled to take the field in her own defence. A quack of a critic, who has once or twice before worked himself into publicity by his startling statements, recently alledged in a paper under his control, that according to a statement of this lady, during her visit to the U. S., she has paid $15,000 to various papers for puffs and favorable notices of her singing. Our city press naturally felt indignant, and demanded proof. Their remarks have drawn from Madame Sontag a letter which appears in several of this morning's papers, and in which she pronounces the whole story utterly false. All that has been paid to the press she states to be $6,701—and that in the way of legitimate advertising.

Comstock, the conductor on the New Haven Railroad in charge of the train which was precipitated from the open drawbridge at Norwalk, has had his trial in Fairfield county, Conn., on a charge of manslaughter, and been acquitted.—The engineer, on whom according to the evidence lately developed the responsibility of the accident must rest, has not yet sufficiently recovered from the injuries received at the time of the catastrophe, to stand his trial.

A sciroho vessel of Holland, yclept the Amsterdam, arrived in our waters a few days since and has attracted considerable attention. She is built after the most approved clipper model, and her architecture proves that the Dutch have not degenerated from the skill of their fathers, when time their sails overshadowed every sea and they disputed with Britain the supremacy of the wave. The Amsterdam is manned by 125 men, under good discipline and of fine seamanlike appearance. The usual courtesies have passed between her officers and our authorities. The former have visited our Navy Yard, the Crystal Palace, and other metropolitan lions, with all of which they have seemed to be highly pleased. They have manifested special interest in our steamboats, whose model they cannot too much admire, and whose speed as stated to them they appear to regard as apocryphal.

You do not, I believe, at the South, cultivate the manly game of Cricket to any great extent; here it is a favorite game, particularly with our English residents. A match was played here last week between all Canada and all the United States, that is a selection of the eleven best players from the various clubs in each. It resulted in a decided victory on the part of our men, who on the two innings scored 34 runs more than their opponents. Better play than that, on both sides, has rarely been seen in this quarter. A return match is to be played in Canada.

The Great Exhibition wags on as usual, the number of visitors being still on the increase, and the vacancies rapidly filling up. The painting gallery will soon be ready for the public.—Certainly the indecent one has ceased to exist, in spite of the "No Admittance!" placards which bar the entrance. With much that is really worth seeing, there are not a few vile dombs. What barbarians some foreigners must think us, when they send such paltry shortcomings for us to wonder at!

Among the contributions of our own States, that of Minnesota is not the least interesting.—Our young sister has sent of fiberal collection as well of her cereal products, as of her furs and Indian curiosities. The former speak well for the richness of her soil, and clearly prove that, far to the North as she lies, her climate is not too severe for the production of all the grains raised in the other States. There are fine specimens of corn, wheat, rye, and barley; and also samples of an article unknown among us, called manomin or wild rice, which furnishes the Indians with the greater part of their subsistence. In the matter of furs there is every variety, worthy of a country which during the past year has yielded no less than $200,000 worth of this article. A set of six marten skins are exhibited, which are not surpassed in fineness and beauty by the best Russian sable. Besides these we have splendid otter, mink, beaver, and bear skins. Many find in the Indian curiosities objects of still greater interest. Curiously wrought pipes, and tobacco pouches; moccasins adorned with brilliantly colored porcupine quills; war clubs, fringed with plies of scalp lock trophies, torn from murdered foes; and other productions of Indian taste, are all carefully examined by the curious.

Flour was quite active yesterday; State brands advanced from 6c to 12c per barrel, and closed firm at $5 31 to $5 56. About 20,000 bushels of Wheat sold at an advance of 3c.—Cotton was dull with sales of the below, 3c. gain advanced ¼ cent; 1000 bales and 1000 Texas were sold. YOUNG YANKEE.

MANHATTAN.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY of New York held a State Convention at Syracuse on the 5th instant, which was attended by several of the Magnates of the party—Hale, Olcott, Quitman, Bush, &c. The fellow seems to hard for off with spirit and succeeded in placing in nomination the following ticket of State Officers:

Gen. R. Schenck, of Cincinnati, Secretary of State; Seth M. Gates, of Wyoming, Comptroller; John Jay, of New York, Attorney-General; Hiram Barney, of Cortlandt, Treasurer; Gen. G. Geddes, of Onondaga, Canal Commissioner; Lucius Robinson, of Chemung, Inspector; Milton Cornell, of Monroe, State Engineer; Gen. Gibbs, of Westchester, Judge of Appeals, (the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ruggles, short term); Chas. W. Frost, of Oneida, Clerk of Appeals.

MARYLAND.—The Whig State Convention held at Baltimore on the 7th, put the following ticket in nomination:

For Governor—Richard J. Bowie, of Howard county.

Comptroller—J. Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore.

Lottery Commissioner, James E. Hamel, of Kent.

☞ Juliette's Concerts in New York have been extremely successful. The benefit fund for the New Orleans sufferers will take place on the 16th.

THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.

The steamer Europa from Halifax reached her wharf about 9 o'clock this morning. She brings some additional particulars regarding the Eastern question, not heretofore telegraphed.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.—The Emperor of France has relinquished his contemplated journey to Osnaze in consequence of a new complication of the Eastern question.

It was removed in Vienna that should Russia make an inroad in Servia, Austria would occupy the fortress of Belgrade.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg state that notwithstanding negotiations for peace, the war department is active as ever.

The shakers had again appeared at Warsaw.

The Czar's acceptance of the Vienna propositions was not unqualified. He will not consent to evacuate the principalities till the Porte has signed an arrangement tantamount to an acknowledgment of all the points in dispute.

Advices from Constantinople to the 5th state that the Russian troops had not yet reached the Sultan of sentiments in case of war, and that measures had been taken by the Sublime Porte to place in the Black Sea 25,000 troops to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan. The Sultan had ordered the Greek Bishops to return immediately to their bishoprichs, it having been ascertained that Russian agents were fomenting disorder in various parts of the country.

When the news reached Servia of the threatened occupation of the country by Austrian troops, the Prince of Servia replied that he would resist the occupation by force. The whole provinces were arming, and 30,000 militia had already been enlisted.

The latest advices from Constantinople state that the people continued anxious for war.

The Intent by the Europa.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

SPAIN.—The first trial made on the railway from Aranjuez to Tresiapoe has completely succeeded. A second trial is to be made previous to the opening of the railroad to the public.

AUSTRIA.—The revenue during the first half of the 1853 was 115,016,011 florins, or 3,006,450 florins more than in the first six months of 1852.

The Emperor left Vienna on the 19th for Ischl, where he would remain till the end of the month.

Austria, it is said, would never consent to Russia taking possession of the key to the Sclavonic and Hungarian provinces.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Porte will not send off an Ambassador until the order to withdraw is sent to the Russian troops. The Czar will not send that order till the Porte has signed an arrangement by which it would consent to a concession of every point in dispute, and having got so far as to be permitted to send an Envoy to St. Petersburg, there will then be two questions of international importance and the expulsion of all political refugees. The former will be waived, but as to the latter, although little has been said on the point, it is hoped Russia will profit by the opportunity of having Turkey at a disadvantage, to obtain a measure which the firmness of the Porte refused, two or three years back, and Austria will gladly join in enforcing the promised demand.

The Russian troops in the camp at Sarowski, near Wrawy, are much troubled with offensive of the eyes.

Letters from Malta, of the 12th, state that a courier had arrived at Constantinople with news that 30,000 Austrians would occupy Servia, as a check upon any revolution that might arise out of the occupation of the Principalities by the Russians. The Prince of Servia replied that he should resist such a measure with 50,000 men.

POLITICAL.—In New York the Democracy are at daggers drawn. A despatch from Rochester, of the 1st, says:

Great excitement prevails here to-day at the Democratic meeting to elect delegates to the State Convention. J. M. Patch, banker, drew a dagger upon Dr. Lewis, a barbarian, for refusing to vote for him. Both parties are seagaing of success.

Another despatch from Troy, of the 2nd, says:

The Democratic Convention of the 22nd District met to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, when, after an exciting contest, the party split. The barnburners elected Samuel Douglass, and the hunkers Chester J. Wiber, delegates. The barnburgers endorsed the State and National Administrations, and the hunkers adopted the Albany Hunkers resolutions.

And yet a third from Buffalo, under date of the 31st ult:

The Democratic Convention for Erie county met last evening to choose delegates to the State Convention. Upon organizing it became evident that the Administration party were in the ascendant, whereupon the Custom House delegates seceded and organized a separate Convention. In consequence of an attempt of the Custom House delegates to present as part the action of the Convention, a motion was made to eject the members. The protest was, however, read amid yells, hisses, hisses and howlings. The regular Convention subsequently nominated Elijah Ford, banker, for delegate, and the secession Elijah Ford, banker, for delegate. The regular adopted D. B. Taylor's resolution, endorsing the compromise, &c.

Truly, the harmonious are in a sad plight.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Mobile, Sept. 6, 1853.

Report of interments in the city of Mobile for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. this day:

Yellow Fever	27
Other diseases	9
Total	36

MOBILE, Sept. 7.

Report of interments in the city of Mobile for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. this day:

Of yellow fever	29
Other diseases	8
Total	37

IMPEACHMENT OF A JUDGE.—A meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati was held on the night of the 1st inst., to take measures to have Judge Jacob Flinn impeached. The hall was crowded to excess by men of all parties, and a resolution declaring that Flinn ought to be impeached was passed unanimously. A committee consisting of Judge Hoadley, John Jolliffe and R. B. Pritchard, was appointed to prepare and bring the matter before the next Legislature, which will meet next winter.

THE COMING ELECTION IN MAINE.—The indications are that the coming election in Maine will be one of the most exciting that has occurred there for many years. While the Whigs have made harmoniously all their nominations, the Democratic party is completely rent asunder. That section of the party denominated "Wild Cats" having triumphed in the State Convention in the nomination of Mr. Pilsbury for Governor, the anti "Wild Cats," or "Hunkers," a portion of the Democratic party in favor of the present liquor law of the State, have not only nominated a separate candidate for Governor, but also separate Senatorial tickets.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Joseph C. Kell, late Postmaster at Cincinnati, and President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, was attacked in the street on the evening of the 1st inst., by Dr. Amos, a reputed California, who shot him in the abdomen, the ball lodging in his back. The wound is considered dangerous. Amos was arrested and lodged in jail, bail having been refused.

INDIAN LOST SPECIE.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, and Dr. E. Rowland, Treasurer of the same State, have visited the city of New York for the purpose of examining into the matter of "Indiana Lost Bonds," about which there was some uneasiness last spring. The bonds, it seems, have all been found in the vault of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

DEAR WOMAN IN PARAGUAY.—The author of "Residence in Paraguay" gives us this fragment morsel: "Every body smokes in Paraguay, and nearly every female above thirteen years of age chews. They do not chew, but put to bence in their mouths, keep it there continually, except when eating, and, instead of throwing out it phest with their tongues and such it—Only imagine yourself about to salute the rich, red lips of a magnificent little Helen usurped in satin and flashing with diamonds; she puts you back with one delicate hand, while with the fair, taper fingers of the other, she draws forth from her mouth a brownish black roll of tobacco quite two inches long, bushing like a monstrous grub, and depositing the savory morsel on the rim of your nankeen, puts up her fans, and is ready for your salute. I have sometimes seen an over delicate foreigner pass with a shudder of loathing under such circumstances, and get the epithet of *nonsense* (the savage) applied to him by the offended beauty for this sensitiveness. However, one soon gets used to this in Paraguay, where you are, per force of custom, obliged to kiss every lady you are introduced to; and one half you meet are really tempting enough to render you resident of sin-ful, and you would rip the dose of the Conqueror lip, for fear of a tobacco battery, from the doubled distilled "honey dew" of Old England.

WOOD WARE, the murderer of his wife, was to be executed at Washington, on the 2d of this A large crowd in Baltimore then, during the 1st, was in the penitentiary, the chief of the 1st, was in the penitentiary, the chief of the 1st, was in the penitentiary, the chief of