NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

New Orleans, Wednesday Morning, Sept. 14, 1853.

For Congress,
(SECOND DISTRICT,)
P. G. HUNT.

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

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN King, of St. Landry.

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

Whig Central State Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee held [illegible] New Orleans, at their Club Room, on [illegible] evening September 12, the following [illegible] 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 Representatives and members to the House of Representatives, and also to nominate candidates for all parish offices to be elected respectively therein, in November next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the State the electoral tickets, footing one hundred and [illegible] 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 voted for as the basis of representation in the Whig National Convention.

Resolved, That the Delegates of the First Congressional District, comprising that part of the city of New Orleans lying between the Municipality No. [illegible] and the Mississippi River, Three, and adjoining the Parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Jefferson and Plaquemines 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 hereby authorized 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 Gold street and Exchange Alley.

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

☞ The Whig papers through out the state will please copy.

THE MAIL.—One of the mails due yesterday came through—the other was left behind. Most of our exchange papers look as if they had been dragged through a horse pond. Our dates from New York are to the 5th, from Baltimore to the 6th and from Charleston to the 8th inst.

WHIG ORGANIZATION.

The resolutions of the Whig Central State Committee which, for several days have appeared at the head of our columns, recommend to the Whigs of the Second and Third Districts to assemble in their primary meetings, and appoint delegates to serve in a Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the District in Congress—and further recommend, that the Congressional Convention shall meet on Tuesday evening, the 20th September. Thus far we have seen no general response to the suggestions of the Committee, and greatly fear that the time appointed for the Convention is so near at hand, that the Whigs of all the precincts in the First and Second Districts will hardly organize in season. Neither have we remarked any evidences of a disposition on the part of the Whigs of Plaquemine and St. Bernard to co-operate in this movement. We imagine that at the meeting of the Central Committee on Thursday evening next, it would be advisable to reconsider the subject, and to postpone action to a season that later date—if indeed, the Whig party can be induced to start a candidate in the District—of which we entertain some little doubt.

The Committee has not yet issued any recommendation to the Whig editors of New Orleans to organize for the approaching elections—to take the necessary steps for nominating candidates for the House of Representatives and for the selection of delegates to a Senatorial Convention, and to a Parish Convention. The condition of the city during the prevailing epidemic, and the absence of a very large proportion of Whigs have not unnaturally influenced the Committee in this respect. It was doubtless considered prudent and proper to delay an authoritative call upon the Whigs, until the subsidence of the fever. We can well understand and appreciate the reasons which actuated the Committee. There is such a thing, however, as undue procrastination. The Whig party is usually slow in its movements, and requires to be stimulated to activity, and to be urged to the performance of its duty. We are now in the middle of September, and not more than six weeks remain before the period assigned by law for the State election. It is no doubt the intention and desire of the Whigs of New Orleans to put in nomination full tickets for the Legislature. With respect to Parochial offices some diversity of opinion exists; but as the Democratic party seems resolved to give a political character to the contest for such functionaries as Clerks of Courts, Coroner, Assessors, Tax Collectors and the like, the Whigs will probably be compelled to resort to the same policy, or they must prepare to behold every one of these offices bestowed by Democracy upon its favorite partizans. This is a question to be decided by the Committee, and the sooner it is settled the better.

As the Epidemic is now rapidly declining, and no doubt remains of its early disappearance—as our citizens have ceased to be oppressed by the gloom and horror incidental to the fright ful calamity from which we have suffered, and as the city is very nearly as full now as it will be in two weeks, we are of opinion that the Committee should forthwith officially recommend to the Whigs of Orleans to set about nominating candidates for the House, and electing delegates to the Conventions, to be held hereafter. The time for the fulfillment of these duties may be fixed for the early part of October, so as to enable the Whigs to act deliberately but promptly. We would be perfectly willing to defer action to a much later period than the beginning of the coming month, were it not absolutely certain that few or none of the absentees will return until the appearance of a frost. The press itself, of both parties, has warned and continues to warn the multitude who are away, of the manifest danger of coming back until not only the fever has disappeared, but the advent of cold weather has destroyed the pestilence that rendered their return safe and undeniably safe. Under these circumstances, the city cannot possibly embrace its [illegible] resident population before the 15th or 20th [illegible]er, and to delay Whig nominations until [illegible] would be tantamount to surrendering [illegible] to the Committee name whatever [illegible] Whig primary meetings, our party [illegible] requires some time for preparation [illegible] like its opponents, over ready, but [illegible] burnish its weapons and prepare [illegible] it can take the field.

In no spirit of dictation, but with an earnest and unfaltering hope of meeting and overthrowing the serried legions of Locofocoism, do we venture these suggestions. We trust they will be candidly weighed by the Central Committee, and that its decision will be such as to promote the success and preserve the organization of the noble party of which it is the recognized organ.

The Whigs of the city look to the Committee and await its enlightened judgment. Whatever policy may be counselled by that body, will be cheerfully acquiesced in and observed by the party at large.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The Board of Health report 34 interments for the 24 hours ending on the 11th; of these 20 were of yellow fever. Contributions from the interior are flowing into Mobile.

EDMOND BURKE, formerly member of Congress from New Hampshire, and author of those intensely aquatic Essays in the Union signed "Bunkelcund," which every body has heard of and nobody read, has started an Anti-Pierce Democratic journal called "*The Old Guard*," in which he fulminates furious anathemas against the administration. The war rages frightfully in the Granite State.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN CHARLESTON.—The contributions at the office of the Charleston Courier to the 7th inst., were $360, making a total of $[illegible].

YELLOW FEVER AT ALEXANDRIA.—The *Democrat*, of the 5th, says that several deaths from yellow fever have occurred in Alexandria within the past three weeks.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—On Saturday night, says the *Register*, at about 12 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. G. M. Parker, on Oshorne street, near the corner of St. Louis, was discovered to be in flames, and although our firemen were promptly on the spot, the fire had made such progress that it was found impossible to arrest it, and the building, with all its contents, was totally destroyed. Mr. Parker had gone with his family to spend the period of the epidemic with his partner, Mr. Dennison, in the country, leaving his house with his furniture, winter clothing, library, &c., unoccupied. One of the clerks of the house occasionally slept there, but for the last two weeks it had not been opened by any one having the right of occupancy, though some person was observed on the premises last Saturday evening. There can be no doubt but the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the object of it to conceal a robbery.

The house was a story and a half frame building, and with its contents, valued at $3,000. It was covered by insurance, $1,500 on the house and $600 on the furniture.

RIO JANEIRO.—The barque *Maryland* arrived at New York on the 5th, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 20th July. An extraordinary tobacco place in office of 400 to 600 rols above the previous date; prime lots were selling at 4[illegible] The market was very unsettled. Stock of tobacco [illegible]

THE AUSTRIAN AFFAIR.

The Austrian pride against the gallant conduct of Capt. INGRAHAM has fallen still harder. The press throughout the country is hardly attuned to any sensibility feeling beyond contempt for the silliness of the argument that our minister Capt. INGRAHAM's demand of KOSSUTA, backed by a threat, was an act of war. The Austrian diplomatists, and interpreters of international law must be sadly deficient in their studies, or greatly troubled to find a plea for their protest, when they resort to so shallow an assumption. In answer to this position, it is forcibly remarked by the New York *Times*, that British vessels are upon our coasts to protect British rights; and their presence there is not considered a cause for action every Government upon their rights—yet the report of such act of war? Austria, adds the same journal, seems to complain because she was not permitted to consummate the attempted outrage, carry KOSSUTA to Vienna, hang him, and then settle the matter by negotiation at Washington. This, she think, would have been the proper mode of adjusting the affair. Tastes differ on such subjects. We prefer Capt. INGRAHAM's process; and we hope to see it become the settled American practice, in every case where any person entitled to American protection, shall suffer outrage at the hand of any foreign power. We hope that whatever force may be necessary to prevent the outrage, will be promptly used;—its relation to international law can be settled afterwards by negotiation, just as well as before.—and a little better.

We hope so too. If America one universal voice of approbation of Capt. INGRAHAM has been raised. To this there is positively no exception. However greatly we may differ upon the abstract question whether an incomplete citizenship entitles its possessor to the protection of our flag abroad—however anxious we may be to witness the decision of this most bolt, and its final and definitive announcement, no press has yet hazarded a dissentient view from that which holds the conduct of the Commander of the *St. Louis* to have been manly, national and American. It has sent a thrill of pride to the bosom of every citizen—it has shown that for once at least, our flag has been nobly employed in defence of the person of an alleged American citizen. It is the first example of a vigorous, dignified and resolute policy, such as we anticipate hereafter in all instances in which foreign powers seek to maltreat or oppress our countrymen, native or adopted. It is the assertion of a principle dear to every American heart, and which our Government must acknowledge, and carry vigorously into effect at foreign popularity, standing and public favor.

By the way, Austria in this same protest, is quite as a stockfish touching her violation of neutral territory in the forcible seizure of KOSSUTA. This act of lawless aggression will furnish the United States with an editorial plea in demurrer in settling the controversy. Let the house of Hapsburg explain the International code that authorized a contemptuous disregard of the authority, and a violation of the soil of Turkey—when her minions tore KOSZTA from his peaceful abode at Smyrna. This should be made an unconditional preliminary to the grant of satisfaction for the alleged wrong suffered by Austria.

LETTER OF DECLINATION.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* contains the following letter from HARRY T. HAYS, declining the Whig nomination for State Treasurer:

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Aug. 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 20th inst., informing me that I have been selected by the Whig State Convention lately held at Baton Rouge as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of State Treasurer, has just been received. My absence from New Orleans, to which place your communication was sent, will account for this delay, which I much regret.

While I feel the responsibility the high honor which the Whig party of Louisiana have conferred upon me by presenting my name as a candidate for the honorable office, I am constrained in say to you, that it will not be in my power to accept the nomination. Circumstances of a private nature forbid my so doing.

Hoping that you may make choice of one better qualified for the office, and equally as acceptable to the Whig party as myself, and thanking you, gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you have executed your trust, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
HARRY T. HAYES.

To F. B. Conrad, John D. Dubroq, M. G. Bryan, Stephen Henderson, Eugene LaNuse, Committee.

We are sorry Mr. HAYS has felt constrained to decline the nomination, as his popularity added materially to the strength of the ticket. It is, we believe, the State Central Committee which, by a resolution of the Convention, is empowered to fill any vacancy on the Whig ticket. We trust a successor to Mr. HAYS will be designated at an early day as possible.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A deputation from Washington, of the 4th, to the Baltimore *Times* says: A. F. Jobb, a native of Ireland, who hailed from Tennessee, and was a Democrat, three appointed to office by the Taylor and Fillmore administrations, and recently by Mr. McClelland, was found drowned in the canal this morning.

The Superintendent of Public Printing will not be appointed until the meeting of Congress. The law provides for the continuance of the present incumbent until that time.

The St. Louis Postmaster is not yet selected. Judge Bowlin is still here, watching "Old Bullion" and urging the appointment of F. M. Colburn. Benton's heart is set upon defeating his adversaries in this appointment. The Administration is anxious to appoint some anti-Bentonite, but dread the wrath of "Old Isaac."

The Boston Whig Webster Postmaster, Col. Gordon, continues in office. There may be a movement to expel him before long.

A young lady, pupil of the Academy of the Visitation, in connection with the Convent at Georgetown, represented to be a beauty of tender age and a wealthy heiress, escaped from this academy this afternoon, and was soon in company with her lover, and married to him in the matrimonial knot is tied. Great excitement at the Convent.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.—A man named Gutman, in New York, well known as a custom house broker, enjoying the confidence of a large number of foreign importing houses, disappeared on the 1st inst., and has not since been heard of.—He is indebted, it is alleged, to the Union Bank about one hundred thousand dollars. Also, to Messrs. Spies, Choat & Co., and several others, for amounts varying from $5,000 to $10,000 each. He has left a wife and a large family of children in this city. The presumption is that he has gone to Europe.

[illegible] CORRECTION.—In the Philadelphia [illegible] Convention, on the 5th inst., one [illegible] charged that [illegible] delegates had received bribes from both candidates, and had voted for this one paying the most. The delegates were thereupon expelled almost unanimously.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The outstanding funded debt of the United States amounts to $63,434,607. This amount includes the $6,000,000 promised to Texas not yet issued, as well as $5,000,000 of like debt already issued.

☞ The Missouri River, on Saturday week, succeeded in cutting a new mouth, or debouch into the Mississippi, across the point of land lying about half a mile above where it has run of late years. It now strikes the Mississippi in a direction which is likely to prevent the washing of the Illinois or eastern shore in any injurious extent. At the last accounts, two steamers had passed through the new chute, and this may now be regarded as the main channel of the Missouri.

EXECUTED.—O Donohoe, the murderer of Mrs Kinney and her daughter, was executed on the 3d inst., at Syracuse, N. Y.

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FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out in New York, on the 5th, in the carpenter shop owned by Mr. Walsh, No. 45 Allen street.—The building, with its contents, and three houses, Nos. 43, 47 and 49, adjoining, were consumed. Loss quite heavy—part insured. Unfortunately, two brothers, named John and Richard King, perished in the flames.

NEW AT AN ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN N. Y.—The New York Anti-Slavery Society held a public meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday night, at which there were about 1,[illegible] persons present. Lewis Tappan, Esq., of New York, was called to the chair. Lewis Hayden, colored, of Boston, and Wm. Wells Brown, (colored) of Boston, were the principal speakers. Much sound was produced, with the usual accompaniments of such a meeting, by the speakers being greeted by friends, stamping, &c. Mr. Brown was friended down, when the Rev. R. R. Colver attempted to speak. This was the signal for renewed hissing and all sorts of noises, which continued until the speaker came out and the business of the meeting had disappeared.

☞ In Nacogdoches, they had exciting debates on a Convention of Delegates called on Saturday last of Free Blacks to be removed or Enslaved.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, Sep. 9th.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 31st August inclusive, being one day later than the accounts brought by the Arabia. Her advices are in substance as follows:

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

There has been only a moderate demand for the cotton market been stiffer the tendency of the throughout, on the 26th inst., and the sales of the week have reached 50,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export, leaving 48,000 for the trade and for export including about 8,000 bales, for speculation, and 2,000 for account of the market closing with the following range of quotations: Fair Orleans 7d., Middling Orleans 6½d., Fair Uplands 6¾, Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d per lb.

The market for breadstuffs continues active, and prices maintain an upward tendency, all qualities of flour having further advanced, the trade doing now quoted at 30s. 6d. (All 30s. to 30s. 6d. per bbl.) Corn has also additionally advanced, and changes 30s. 6d. per quarter for yellow and white alike. Lard has been in fair request at firm prices, with moderate sales to the trade; Beef has been active; Pork in moderate request at unchanged prices. Bacon dull; Coffee 100 bags active but unchanged in price; Sugar has been firmer and in good demand; in Rice a very large business has been done at firm rates, but without material change.

Tuesday, noon, Aug. 30.

Trade in Manchester has undergone no change of moment during the week.

The money market in London continued tight, and Consols have declined to 90¾.

Havre Cotton Market.

The cotton market at Havre has been dull, and the sales of the week are limited to 3,000 bales. Prices have been more in favor of buyers, but without quotable change.

The Hanover Question.

The Eastern question remains without further elucidation. The Conference at Vienna is occupied in attempting to provide matters satisfactorily to the contending parties.

[By the Southern Line.]

Yellow Fever in Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 13.

The intermente in this city to 12 o'clock, last evening, were 31, including 27 yellow fever.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Sept. 13.

The Eastern mail, due in New Orleans to-morrow morning, has failed beyond Stockton, Alabama.

[Evening Papers.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Natchitoches *Chronicle* says:

Cotton picking has been much retarded, and our planters are now fully under way. If the caterpillar, which is now making its appearance in his inconsiderable numbers, does not commit its ravages, the crop in this parish will be much better than its surprising condition in the early part of the season indicated. Should the weather, however, get at its destructive work within a week or two, the crop will not yield more than one-half as much as last year.

We take the following from the Feliciana *Whig*:

THE ARMY WORM.—There is no mistake about it. The old enemy of the cotton plant has certainly made his appearance in great numbers on a number of plantations in this Parish. Yesterday we conversed with an intelligent farmer who says, that the cotton will be much injured after this advance guard of the army who up and hatches. Our informant saw the same report comes from a different quarter. The worms, the vines, and the cot are all playing and have to abide the prosperity of our planters.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says if the yellow fever is in that town, and adds that various conflicting opinions exist as to the nature of the sickness prevailing there.

The *National*, published in Plaquemine, contains the annexed paragraph;

A gentleman by the name of Newman, has found the means to clear the grass radically, with a certain water which he composes himself. The mode of using this water is simple: it wet the earth around the plant with it, and then the plant droops, withers and dies in the course of two hours.

Mr. N. has made a trial of his Cross-destroyer on Mr. Turner's place in Terre-aux-Bœufs, and we learn that it was perfectly successful.

The crops present themselves as usual, under the most favorable aspect. From all parts we unanimous concert of peaceful abundance is heard, and thanks are offered to the Eternal for the abundance of the fruits of the earth with which he has blessed us.

Everything so far is certainly for the best. The cance are of a goodly size, and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest. The continued rains which have immersed our fields might perhaps mar the prospect.

We learn with pleasure, mingled with surprise, that the two stores recently taken by a rattlesnake on Mr. Proctor's plantation, are now convalescent, and will in a few days be able to resume their usual occupations. We repeat it, this surprises us. The reptile was assured that one of the negroes was so severely bitten, that when he was carried from the field his life was despaired of. The affectionate friends of the sufferers had been instantaneous, and the victims were writhing in what was believed to be the agonies of death when the physician, Dr. Pommier, arrived. The physician stated to us that, in the course of his long and extensive practice, he has never lost a single patient from the bite of the rattlesnake.

We have always been taught to consider the bite of the rattlesnake as mortal in nine cases out of ten, but this is evidently erroneous, and we are delighted to find that science has found a remedy for the bite of that terrible serpent.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—It appears that the Hunkers are getting the upper hand of the Barnburners in the choice of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention. It does not matter much which of the two factions prevails—for the minority is certain to bolt.

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"My announcement of the determination of the President not to remove the Postmaster, has rallied as an Administration measure was made upon information which is perfectly positive and reliable. I do not regard the Postmaster as a very brilliant or popular appointment. The Administration is anxious to appoint some anti-Bentonite, but dread the wrath of "Old Isaac."

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EUROPEAN CHIT-CHAT.

LONDON, August 19.

What is the exact value of 100 of Polonius in the Valley Railway? Upon it, I, and hundreds of others, have been lured to our destruction, but it has cost us dear. A few days ago, we were worth, either £1,000, and 50 on, leaving £40,000 of responsible claims to us. Thursday last, Polonius was worth