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The Daily Bee

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 19, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

OMINOUS CONSUMPTION.

We have more than once noticed the extraordinary position assumed by the Charleston *Mercury* in the controversy between the Pro-sellers and Hunkers of New York. "With a proclivity to extremes that would be amazing in any other than a Secession print, the *Mercury* bewails the defeat of the Pro-sellers, denounces the National Democrats as "disorganizers," and charges them with the predetermined distraction of the Democratic party. It thinks fit to assume that the Whig victory in New York is merely a Seward triumph; and proclaims in advance, and as perfect random, that Wm. A. Seward will be re-elected to the United States Senate.

The bitter tone of the *Mercury* towards the National Democrats is unaccountable, except upon the supposition that as Abolitionists and Secessionists are alike hostile to the Union, the latter may, without violence, to reason, be considered willing to take by the hand any faction, whose tenets and policy must, if carried into effect, lead to such a consummation. The arguments assigned for favoring the Pro-sellers are of course different, but their feebleness counteracts the belief that they are put forth simply as a blind. We are told for instance that the Hunkers set up a standard which rendered disunion inevitable. This is not correct. The Hunkers were as contest with the Baltimore Platform as the Pro-sellers professed to be; but they rebelled against the domineering tyranny of the latter; against their arrogance and dictation; against their evident greediness for the spoils, and attempts to monopolize office, and against the stupid arrogance of Mr. GUTHRIE, as evinced by his letter to Collector BRONSON. The Hunkers were always faithful party men, and stuck manfully to Democratic principles and leaders, which the Softs or Pro-sellers committed the basest political treason in 1848, and within a few months of the last Presidential election, were thundering their anathemas against the Compromise. This last proof of their loyalty is no doubt a strong recommendation to Secessionists and their organs. It is a virtue alike conspicuous in the Charleston *Mercury* and the New York Evening *Post*.

The periodical presentation of the frightful apparition of Wm. A. Seward to appal the South is really too ridiculous and vulgar a trick. It has been so often repeated, that its power is all gone. Even children and old women can no longer be alarmed at so harmless a spectre. But it may be proper to enquire, how it happens that the *Mercury*, which has so intense a horror of Mr. SEWARD, is not only unterrified by the proximity of JOHN VAN BUREN, COCHRANE and GROVER, but evidently courts the alliance of these rampant negrophobists? How comes it that JOHN VAN BUREN becomes transmogrified from sooty to snowy, while SEWARD remains, in the eyes of South Carolina Secessionists, of a pitchy and inky blackness. The *Mercury* is thrown into a transport of terror at the bare idea that the Whigs may elect WM. A. SEWARD to the U. S. Senate, but if its friends, the Pro-sellers, had succeeded, it would no doubt have contemplated with refreshing calmness the elevation of VAN BUREN to Senatorial honors, and perhaps have considered him a marvellous proper man, and an ardent friend to the South.

We are sick of the transparent humbug of these eternal objurgations levelled at SEWARD by presses which take part with and defend a faction composed exclusively of men who abandoned the Democratic party on the express ground that it was not sufficiently tinctured with abolitionism, and who composed a programme at Buffalo, every line of which was a deadly weapon aimed at the South. We are no admirers of WM. A. SEWARD, but with all his heresies he has never gone over body and soul to the abolitionists, like that detestable renegade, MARTIN VAN BUREN, and his hopeful scion, PRINCE JOHN.

SECOND DISTRICT—THE RESULT.

	Hunt.	Davis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	466
[illegible]	51	51
[illegible]	109	57
[illegible]	131	6
[illegible]	316	116
[illegible]	240	331
[illegible]	418	278
[illegible]	664	50
[illegible]	345	200
[illegible]	325	275
[illegible]	337	157
	3111	2447
	2007	
Colonel Hunt	1104 maj.	

It may be well to add that in the city proper exclusive of Lafayette, Col. HUNT was beaten only about 150 votes, in spite of the enormous fraudulent majorities—a pretty good evidence of his popularity.

DEATH OF A REPRESENTATIVE ELECT.—We regret to announce the death of Wm. R. Dunbar-ear, Representative elect from the Parish of Caddo. He died on the 9th inst., at the residence of Wm. Bayliss, near Greenwood, with yellow fever, although he had not spent even a few hours in the vicinity of Shreveport for six weeks. On the Monday previous Mr. Dunbar-ear had been elected Representative and hardly had the shout of party triumphed subsided, when the victor was forced to succumb to a more powerful and resistless foe. Mr. Dunbar-ear was a gentleman of talent, and eminently social and kind-hearted.

CROPS IN CADDO.—The *Gazette* of the 12th instant, says: As far as we could learn, from a somewhat protracted sojourn in the country, the cotton crop of this parish will not be much, if any, over a half crop, as compared with last season. The corn crop will be a good by long odds, though generally the planters have an abundance, and plenty of fine hogs for its prompt consumption.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We visited the St. Charles for a short time last evening, to see Mr. JAMISON in the character of the Stranger—We have a very high opinion of Mr. JAMISON'S talents, but, still, must candidly confess, that we think the character of the Stranger altogether out of his line. The Stranger bears a striking resemblance to that exquisite portrait by Goldsmith, "the man in black," and, consequently, requires powers of the highest order, to represent it effectively and well. He did not even look the character, and, we will venture, we hope, consult his own justly merited reputation, by not attempting this character again. Mrs. ESTELLE POTTER played with great feeling her Mrs. Haller, with the exception of a few faults, was a chaste and elegant performance. We were happy to see Mr. LOVE back as well, she played with her accustomed spirit, and got a very flattering reception. The piece, on the whole, was very respectably represented.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

At the Orleans Theatre, Rossini's grand opera of Othello, will be repeated.

At the St. Charles, there is a bill of unusual attraction. See advertisement in another column.

"The Campbells have come,"—will appear as usual at the Armory Hall, and "the Campbells are coming," at the Odd Fellows', in Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square.

MASQUERADE.—There seems to be no abatement in the excitement raised among the Coalitionists of Massachusetts by Attorney General Cushing's late edict, and it bids fair eventually to rival the war in this State, between the Hards and the Softs. A dispatch in our columns, this morning, from Boston, informs us that the Coalition papers are now re-publishing an editorial article written for a leading Democratic paper in 1850, zealously advocating the very coalition which Mr. Cushing now condemns. The article in question, the Coalitionists assert, can be proved to have emanated from Mr. Cushing's pen. In this connection, we find the following rich letter, alluding to the opinion of Attorney General Cushing, going the rounds. It is from the pen of Mr. P. A. Hildreth, the recently appointed Postmaster at Lowell, and is far beyond anything in the letter of Mr. Bronson, which caused his removal:—

"The writer is an enormous *hypocrite* and *rascal*, and the person he writes to is a paltry, peddling, huckstering knave. * * * But the interference with State legislation, is a matter which must be immediately corrected, or there is no independence likely to be left. We are ready to cooperate with slave-holders and abolitionists, hards and softs, anybody and everybody, to get rid of such a monstrous tyranny as this. * * * But *Cushing is a hypocrite as well as a tyrant*. There is not a Democrat in the State more deeply implicated in the coalition with Free-sellers than he is. He *broke* with the Hunkers on this very same ground."

We suppose Mr. Hildreth's head will now come off.

ENORMOUS FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of specie from New York the last month were unusually large, and the whole foreign exports greater than ever known from that port in any single month, being eleven millions; and an aggregate of specie about six millions and a half—The cash duties received at the same port in October were seven millions, seven hundred thousand dollars, and for the whole ten months past they have reached the unprecedented sum of $27,466,136 96 at the port of New York alone. This is the largest amount of cash duties ever received at that port in the same period of time.

[illegible]

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Prospects of Annexation.

In our summary of news brought by the California steamer some days ago, we mentioned the fact of a change of Ministry in the Sandwich Islands, and of the adoption of a policy by the new Cabinet which looked to the early consummation of these Islands to the United States. Full accounts of these important movements have since been received.

A large proportion of the population of the Sandwich Islands consists of Americans, and their influence has been made manifest, as well in the removal of the obnoxious Ministry, and the substitution of an active and intelligent American like ELISHA ALLEN, as in the popular bias for incorporation into our country. No sooner was the resignation of the old cabinet announced, and the appointment of Mr. ALLEN Minister of Finance, made known, then the English and French Consuls issued a joint protest against all schemes of annexation, basing their objections on the existence of treaties whereby King KAMEHAMEHA is bound to extend at all times to French and British subjects the same advantages and privileges as may be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations; and deducing the inference that any attempt to annex the Sandwich Islands to a foreign power, would be in contravention of existing treaties.

To this remarkably cool and particularly shallow assumption, Mr. SEVERANCE, the American Commissioner, replied in the following Hunkerry style, equally contrasted and crushing:

You are aware that the government of the United States has never made any proposition to His Majesty's government to annex the Islands, though the matter has undoubtedly engaged the attention both of citizens of the United States and of subjects of the King. To me it is not surprising that the "merchants and landed proprietors," whether American or others, should perceive great commercial advantages in such a course to, considering that the principal part of the commerce of the Islands is with the United States, and that the Islands must look almost exclusively to the Pacific coast of the United States for a market for their products and the means of paying for their heavy imports. I perceive, therefore, nothing very extraordinary in the project demonstrated against. And if now or at any time these Islands should be found decidedly for the interest of both countries to unite their sovereignties, I am sure I do no perceive any treaty or moral obligations on the part of either to forbid the desired union, or any good reason for foreign interference to prevent it.

The right to cede or acquire territory, or to unite two independent nations by compact, is regarded as inherent in all independent sovereignties. It has been practised by them from time immemorial. The power which can cede a part can cede all the parts. Modern history abounds in examples, and none more than English and French history. Annexation is neither a new thing nor rare in our day, and the Turks and Arabs of Algeria, the Caffres of South Africa, and more than one hundred and thirty millions of people in India can testify—people, it is hoped, who may be benefited by the change, let whether or not, I cannot admit that annexation by voluntary consent is any more illegal or reprehensible than annexation by conquest. But whether it be done by one process or the other, the Government of the United States can have no colonies. What ever territory is added is but an integral part of the whole, and subject to the same constitution and laws.

The expediency of union with the United States I do not propose to consider at present, for I have no authority to say that the United States will consent to any terms that may be offered, yet I have no doubt if they shall be offered they will be frankly received and duly considered; I see no sinister means of accomplishing the object, however desirable, will receive any favor from the United States.

The agreement, or joint declaration of the 26th of November, 1843, that neither Great Britain nor France would take possession of these Islands as a protectorate or otherwise, was creditable to those powers. The Government of the United States was not a party; neither was Kamehameha III, so far as appears. The parties to it, by their naval forces, had both made hostile demonstrations upon the King's sovereignty. The United States had not, but both before and since, though their interests were greater here than those of any, or all other foreign powers, they have constantly respected the government of the King.

They have never sought to limit the right of his government to frame its own system of finances, enact its own revenue laws, regulate its own system of public education, establish its own judicial policy, or demanded any special favors, and they were the first to recognize the complete and unequalified national independence of the Kingdom, by the treaty of 20th December, 1840.

That treaty having been faithfully observed, there is nothing in the policy of the United States towards these Islands which requires concealment, or demands explanation—nothing to disturb the harmony which happily exists between the United States and the great commercial powers of Europe.

The principle announced by the English and French Consuls at Honolulu, denying the right of the sovereign to dismember his dominions to another power, comes with a fitting grace from the representatives of two powers, one of which has forcibly coerced half a hundred Indian princes to surrender their dominions, and the other has seized upon and colonized Algeria. The two cognate powers TATTIS, to prove that such transfer can only be accomplished with the concurrence of the people. Neither England nor France waited for proper permission when they overran and annexed millions of acres of Indian and Arab territory. In the case of the Sandwich Islands their interference is the more officious and presumptuous, as it is directly understood that annexation to the United States is particularly and emphatically the desire of the people, and that consequently England and France are effectually estopped by the musty axiom of international law which they quote as an invincible objection to the scheme.

One point is clear enough. Should this intimate project assume hereafter a definite aspect, and should the United States be required to take into deliberate consideration a proposal from the people of the Sandwich Islands to join our confederated Republic, our policy and conduct will be regulated by such views of expediency and interest as the case may present, and our decision will be made without the slightest reference to the arrogant pretension of England and France to impose upon the Sandwich Islands an unchangeable condition of *statu quo*, which has thus far resulted only in progressive decadence.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Thursday afternoon last week, the Franklin Fire Company of Washington, D. C., arrived in Philadelphia, on their return home from New York. The visitors were honored by a large and handsome escort of our Philadelphia firemen. The escort consisted of twenty one companies. In the evening the Franklin company partook of a sumptuous entertainment.

Van Cott the alledged swindler, had another hearing before the Mayor on Tuesday, where further disclosures were made of his operations in different places. It appears that in 1850 he succeeded in getting a large quantity of goods from Mr. Lovett, North Third street, to whom he represented that a nephew of Mr. L's. had died in England, leaving him a quantity of goods, which were stored at Baltimore. Van Cott left a carpet bag, which he said contained valuable papers, and which turned out to be a pair of soiled stockings and other trash. Van Cott looks like an Englishman, but is believed to be a native of New York. There are more charges against him than those so far prosecuted. He was married a few weeks since to a young Irish woman of about twenty years old. He is not much short of sixty years of age.

Hugh Holliday fell through the hatchway of Guelt's malt house, on Monday, and was instantly killed.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—The funeral of the late John Booker, one of the Sachems of Tammany Hall, who was run over and killed by one of the Third Avenue railroad cars, the other evening, took place on the 16th instant. It was largely attended by the Tammany Society. The funeral of the late Neapolitan Minister, the Chevalier Martorelli, also took place the same day. Nearly all the foreign Consuls were in attendance.

WM. EMERSON, Esq., one of the firm of Emerson & Pritchard, fell from the gang-plank into the water, while going on board one of the Staten Island ferry boats, on the 11th. He was quickly rescued, but had an arm broken, and was otherwise injured.

The new clipper ship Rapid, of 1,200 tons burthen, was launched on Thursday afternoon. She is intended for the California trade.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, the representative of the commercial interest of the city in the next House of Representatives, has returned to the Gen. Law from a hurried trip to California.

Charles Thomas, tried on the charge of killing Richard Lawler, was acquitted.

Mr. N. M. Bradbury, a respectable citizen of New Hampshire, was found lying insensible on Barling Slip, on Thursday night, and died shortly after. Subsequent developments have little doubt that he was foully dealt with.

The ship William Tapscott, from Liverpool, arrived on Wednesday, with 313 passengers. She had 62 deaths during the voyage, principally from cholera.

THE CLAWSON BEHEADING.—We mentioned some time since a rumor that the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clawson, of Virginia, had fallen heir to an immense fortune in England. The Weston (Va.) Herald says the facts of the case are as follows:

"There was originally the sum of thirty-six millions of dollars, the estate of the Earl of Lancaster, in England, and upon the death of the Earl and his brother, a dispute arose between the House of York and the House of Lancaster, (fanticized by the former, because the latter marriage happens the two houses,) the House of York sided for the throne. The suit was protracted, from the tribunals to the higher courts, from fifty to a hundred years, and was finally decided at the Exchequer, (the Queen's Bench, in favor of the House of Lancaster. After the decision, advertisements were put out all over the world to find the heirs of the Earl of Lancaster. Commissioners were employed by the different courts to hold inquests, and the money was all ready when the heirs will receive it. Some years ago, the last of the male heirs died, and the money was paid over to the next of kin, the female heirs. The amount of money, with the accumulated interest, is now about two millions of dollars. Eighty-seven persons are missing.

HAVANA NEWS.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes that journal with the annexed items of news:

HAVANA, Nov. 7th.

Messrs. Editors:—I again furnish you with the news of the day. My long silence has not arisen from indifference; but being absent, of course I could not continue my task. The fact is, that sickness has been very severe in the country, and is so still, and my surgeon were required out of town. I think my excuse sufficient, and not to use more time uselessly, I go to work.

I have not been able yet to get into my old position, therefore my letter will be rather brief. If we are to judge after the movements and acts of our authorities, we should suppose that they were rather uneasy. Letter stopping has again commenced—newspapers that have been heretofore allowed to circulate, are prohibited, and other little annoyances are experienced.

You may, perhaps, recollect that about a year since, a small sheet was privately printed here, bearing the name of *La Voz del Pueblo*. Another number of this paper has appeared, and I have been told that it says that it will continue to appear notwithstanding that FACCIOLO suffered death for its publication, and even should others fall victims. Some arrests have been made, and it has been reported to me that search has been made each in the office of the government paper, *La Gaceta*.

I am informed that the government of Madrid has ordered that the words of the telegraph to Cuba shall be suppressed, and that the funds raised for aid be appropriated to Spain for the same fine to Cuba monthly.

In the wagon accounts, our famous author, MATILDE DIAZ, was broken down after a few appearances. I have not as yet seen her, but when she again takes to the boards, I will do so, and give my report. Those which I have seen are not necessary.

The Bull Fights are still in vogue, but as I never attend such like spectacles, I have nothing to say in regard to them.

You must wait for two weeks until I get into my usual train, when my gleanings will be in the full extent of their glean[illegible]. M. M.

P. S.—I have heard a rumor to the effect that a vessel has arrived at Matanzas, at the east end of the island, and that she brought what was reported to be a signal of distress, and that she was accompanied with this signal, she had been engaged, about 70 men on board, and some prisoners under, who my header sent to Matanzas.

[illegible]

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the Southern Line.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.

The Cotton Market has been in her regular during the past week and the price continues at 8[illegible] Middling is quoted at 9[illegible] per pound.

The receipts of the week have been 4,[illegible] and the sales 3,[illegible]. The stock remaining is [illegible]

By the Alpaulin Line.

Charleston and Philadelphia.

SEVEN WEEKS FROM NOV. 9TH.

The British ship Hamlet, from Liverpool, bound for New Orleans, with 400 passengers, has arrived here; Darling her agent. Her passengers have disembarked and will be here shortly.

[illegible]

CITY NEWS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC MEETING.—J. B. Cornwell, [illegible] Mr. Cornwell, [illegible] Mr. Cornwell [illegible]

LEGAL AND REPORTS.—Joseph Lanier, [illegible] to recover a [illegible] [illegible] Lanier [illegible] [illegible] Lanier [illegible] [illegible] Lanier