THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARDY,
H. DUTERGE, Jr. DUPOUY.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1856.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 10,118.

Advertisements.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, in the Bee, and may that price for such advertisement also, be considered inserted for one week, when other dollar is each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorised to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20.

☞ *"The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious."*—HENRY CLAY.

☞ *"If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North, as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should have their suffrages to give. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."*—MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

FOR SOUTHERN MEN.

Opinions we have from time to time expressed touching the necessity of an unyielding adherence to Mr. FILLMORE, as well across North, for the purpose of defeating Buchanan, are, we perceive, entertained by many intelligent and sagacious men. We published recently some remarks on the subject from the Baltimore American, a journal of very high standing and acknowledged ability. We now subjoin a letter from a gentleman in Washington whom the Boston Whig affirms to be a wise, sound man, who earnestly desires to see the government from the shock it must undergo in the election of a sectional President. The name of the writer is suppressed, but we believe it to be the producer, Richard Cheverus:

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1856.

MY DEAR CHEVERUS:—I have, within two days past, conversed with several very prominent friends of Mr. Fillmore from New York, New Jersey and Indiana, and I think I know the principal drift of their remarks should be the South. I mean the slave South.

I cannot make all our accounts are strong. Notwithstanding the activity of the Black Republicans, and the large amount of money being expended to secure the election of Fremont, the friends of Fillmore have no fear of the State for him. Never was a candidate left with more energy and activity in Pennsylvania, one is there, and I am sure that if we the same well conducted efforts, the Fillmore party in the Old Dominion, Fillmore vote would be made sure for Fillmore.

From the other States speak cheerfully; but they all say that much depends on South Buchanan, they confidently believe, under any circumstances, get the Fillmore New Jersey—nor, indeed, any other State they are not given to Mr. Fillmore over to Fremont. Of this they have perfect confidence. The friends are up and at work in those States, and will not fail to work effectively, they must bring to bear them on from other quarters. The South is the principal point. They must see and feel that the success of their cause depends on the results of peace, harmony and the union. They must see and feel that it is not much to abandon the field to have carve of themselves as best they can, if the idea once prevail, once that the Southern friends of Fillmore, want of the fidelity to stand by their candidate, intended wheel around into the Fremont ranks, would at once abandon the cause, and, as a result, Fremont would be President. Fillmore only needs to be assured that the South will carry every State in the Union, in his favor to insure them, therefore, the election of Fremont shall be our Virginia, the Old North State, South Carolina, Georgia, gallant Tennessee, and Louisiana will go earnestly to work, if they can be assured that their votes will not be cast for the conservative, as the States at the North I have mentioned will cast their votes for him. To secure the election of Mr. Fillmore, it has the most greatly conceived idea and character of any of the candidates of thousands go to the South, and Fremont, at the South, who should there be a presidential candidate found in our ranks, a number of Congress say, in the interest in favor of the election of Fremont, for the reasons. Now I happened to be one of those opposed to Fremont, but the current in his State was too strong for the former. That reason why he is in favor of Fillmore.

The South desires the defeat of the party, they would put forth their energies and let Buchanan go by the MARYLAND.

Such are the sentiments in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, that these States will give the votes of Fillmore. This shows that the South is sound. Let the South go in earnest for Fillmore, the Republicans will sing the Dirge of Buchanan and make the mountains ring with shouts and huzzas! Let the Democrats of the South desert the Buchanan, as used by the North, and make a union there upon Fillmore, and the arguments are endless. Let the South carry Fillmore stands a great evolution in the Republicans and Sag-Nichts for ever come but judges, clerks of election and police were almost in the minority, and Mr. Under-Sheriff, representative, to me. I did not know of such fidelity, to a candidate, because he had made a speech, as I cared not what his opinions were in the election, but the Fillmore as ever it was for Mr. Buchanan.

I believe that the foregoing letter is extended comment; but we Southern men of all parties will read it, and seriously meditate. It remains. If the South is determined to make a sectional contest, she will prepare at once for the election of Fremont, and as BUCHANAN men assert it, we will be followed by disunion. If we want to set her house in order—the Fremont election will become a fixed fact, and that the North abandons Mr. FILLMORE.

Letters from Washington, on yesterday's mail.

Southern Americans Adhere to Fillmore.

The Southern Americans in Congress here to-day, they resolved to vote for the Presidency, as the Saving the Union.

Great contradiction to the pre-

The Whigs of New York for Fillmore.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Whig State Convention, assembled at Albany, have endorsed Mr. Fillmore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—A Westport paper, of the 13th, says that on Monday night two hundred Free-soilers attacked the town of Franklin, containing only twenty Pro-slavery men, and fought for an hour—Six Free-soilers and four others being killed.

The Post-office was robbed and burned, when the assailants retreated, carrying off the cannon belonging to the town.

Another report says that seventeen Free-soilers were killed or wounded.

A detachment of U. S. troops occupied the town next day.

VERENNES, August 19.—The Frank Lyon passed down at 5, and the Falls City at 6, this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.

We invite particular attention to the subjoined article from the *Louisville Journal* of the 7th. That sheet uses strong language in refere ce to the one-sided and garbled reports of the Kentucky election transmitted from the telegraphic office at Louisville, but scarcely stronger than the case would seem to deserve. We all knew that day after day messages were dispatched all over the Union announcing tremendous Democratic gains, and that the friends of FILLMORE, who relied upon Kentucky, were discouraged by the accounts, even though they had been assured that the contest was confined to judicial officers, and was in most instances no political test. There is now no earthly doubt that a systematized dissemination of gross exaggerations and absolute inventions has been circulated.

We know nothing of the persons connected with the telegraphic office at Louisville, but the editor of the Memphis *Enquirer* speaks of them in the following rather unflattering terms. The word "*Sag-Nicht*" is a Western synonym of Loofoo:

The telegraph office at Louisville is under the management and control of Dr. M. Green and Wm. D. Reed. The former is an unprincipled red-mouthed Sag-Nicht. He made a Sag-Nicht speech at a Sag-Nicht barbecue, near Louisville, a few days since, and is at this time an office-holder under the present administration. The latter, W. D. Reed, is the Sag-Nicht Editor for the Louisville District, and is one of the most reckless and unprincipled of his party. We venture the assertion that nine out of ten of all the employés of the line from Louisville to New Orleans are Sag-Nichts—none others would sail such politicians as Reed and Green. We again state that there is no reliance to be placed in any political intelligence received by the telegraph, and especially from the Louisville office.

The article in the Louisville *Journal* is as follows:

FALSE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—We caution our friends everywhere not to place reliance in the telegraphic reports they may find published in the Fremont and Buchanan newspapers. They are not to be relied upon. We have cause to know that even the regular dispatches for the Associated Press are often dictated by partisans, who seek to make capital for their party by imposing upon the telegraphic reporters and inducing them to send out reports which are either wholly false or most outrageously distorted from the truth. We have been forced to make these remarks from having found in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 8th inst. the following dispatch purporting to be from this city:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, P. M. — Thirty-six counties heard from, mostly complete, give an aggregate American majority of 3073. The Democrats gain 5655 on the vote of 1855 for Governor.

There is not one word of truth in this dispatch. Its author must be either a stupid ass who knows nothing about the election, or an arrant scoundrel who willfully seeks to create a false impression in regard to the result. In the first place, up to midnight on Thursday, the 7th instant, reliable returns had been received in this city from only 24 counties in Kentucky. Taking the aggregate vote of these counties fairly, taking the approximate test vote in every instance, where Americans and Sag-Nichts were opposing candidates, and there is an aggregate American majority of 5865. The aggregate vote of the same counties last year, in the race between Morehead and Clarke, gives an American majority of 5410. Here then is a *gain for the American party on all the counties heard from of 575 votes.* The whole vote cast on both sides was smaller than in 1855, but in several counties it is evident that the vote of Sag-Nicht strength was brought out and that hundreds of American voters did not come to the polls. If the whole strength of the American vote had been brought out in the 24 counties, the gain for the American party would have been from 1000 to 2000 votes.

We warn our friends not to place any reliance whatever in the reports circulated by the Sag-Nicht and Fressoil organs. Figures won't lie, and, although we do not believe that the recent election in this State furnishes any *accurate* test of the state of parties in reference to the Presidential election, yet so far as any test can be applied, and taking the very fairest calculations, *there are evidently large gains for the American party.* We were ourselves astonished when we came to make the estimate of this vote for our own information, and as soon as we can procure the official reports we will stop the mouths of the Sag-Nicht and Fressoil braggarts and make them slink away in silence like whipped curs by presenting the figures and a comparison of the votes, by which it will be plain that, if any approximate test can be applied, there has been a very large gain for the American party.

The returns that have been received since the 7th instant are still more favorable to the American party. Since our opponents insist upon considering the recent election in Kentucky a test of party strength, we will take the trouble to make the calculations, and before the whole returns are received we promise that they will be sick enough of their experiment. We know that the American party is stronger by many thousands in Kentucky to-day than it ever has been. We were willing to let the recent election pass as no test of party strength, knowing full well that there was an increased aggregate majority for our candidates wherever the party lines had been drawn, but we will not allow our opponents to send forth statements, of which every sentence, line, and word is false, without correction. All we wants the truth, and the truth our readers shall have, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. From this the American party has nothing to fear.

We take this opportunity to remind our American exchanges in all sections of the country that we have two parties opposed to us. The organs of the Fremont party are vieing with those of the Buchanan faction which shall make the most vile misrepresentations of the condition of parties in Kentucky. It is therefore incumbent on our American friends everywhere to let the truth be known.

ANDERSON, Grimes Co., Texas, Aug. 14.

MESSRS. EDITORS. *Gentlemen*:—The crops in this portion of the State are almost burnt up with excessive heat. We have had no rain here of any consequence since May. In many portions of the State corn and cotton crops promise an abundant yield; but along the Brazos there will be a great scarcity of food for man and beasts.

There has been a great revolution in politics in this State for the last fortnight. F. and D. will carry this county by an overwhelming majority. There will be an American demonstration to-morrow.

In haste, H. W. C.

Letters from the Son of Henry Clay.

We have been favored, says the *Express*, by a friend, with the perusal of some letters received by him from Thomas H. Clay, Esq., a son of the Statesman of Ashland, and from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"July, 1856.

"Permit me to return to you my grateful thanks for the kind mention you make in it of my honored father. Had he lived, I am confident he would now be of the American party, probably controlling, under God's providence, its action.

"Believing it to be the only national and conservative party of the country, I shall adhere to it so long as it preserves its integrity."

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"In regard to the Presidential election in Kentucky we entertain no fears. Kentucky will be as she always has been, national and conservative. By her vote in November she will rebuke sectionalism and vindicate her own integrity."

WASHINGTON, August 13.—There is no truth in the report that Judges Lecompte and Cato, of Kansas, have been officially requested to resign, nor have they been removed.

There is no ground for the statement that the prosecutions in Kansas for treason and other crimes are to be quashed. Mr. Geary accepted the Governorship on no such conditions as alleged.

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Wednesday, have been received. The overland emigrant company had entered Kansas and probably arrived at Topeka safely. The Company of Missourians who marched to intercept them returned without fighting. The company of desperados, headed by Judge Lecompte, which entered Nebraska to arrest Gen. Lane, also returned without effecting the object.

It is rumored that a battle occurred between the emigrants and the Missourians, near Nebraska Ban, but it is not generally credited. It was rumored at Nebraska City on the 13th, that large forces of Missourians and Carolinians had invaded Kansas and blocked up the public roads. Volunteers had gone forward to drive them out.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A letter in the *Express* from Washington, says the Senate's report on the contested seat of the Illinois State District Court, Judge Lockwood delivered an hour and a half against the validity. The case before the Court are numerous. It was reported that five hundred of the Lane party in Kansas had taken the oath of allegiance to support the decision of the Court.

Air-ship at Freeport, R. I.—A new contraband craft, in lieu from New Orleans, Ala., Texas, a tugged, Charleston, and Boston, and Baltimore steamer, said to be worth $6,000.

THREE DAYS FROM CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 11, 1856.

The R. M. steamship Canada, Captain Lott, arrived at this port between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, A. M., August 2d, and brings Boston papers of Friday evening, 1st inst.

The Cunard steamer *Baltic*, from New York, July 20th, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 22d.

The navy steamer *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.

The general news by this arrival is wholly devoid of interest. The commercial intelligence, however, will be found of more than ordinary importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament being over, the papers are mostly filled with railway accidents and law reports.

The *City of London* has presented a sword costing one hundred guineas to General Williams.

The Queen received 30,000 troops at Aldershott Camp on the 31st.

The gold chronometer presented by the President of the United States to Captain Cook, of the ship Resolute, for having rescued the crew of the American ship *Mary Benson*, was handed over by the Marine Board of Liverpool on the 30th ult.

A Liverpool paper has given a verdict of manslaughter against the mate and pilot of the steamship Sarmatian, in their recent fatal collision with the ship Lucy.

The citizens of Sheffield had given a grand banquet to Lord Cardigan and the Fourth Dragoon Guards.

The Indian mail brings accounts of an earthquake in Moluccas, March 24, causing the loss of 4,000 lives.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* promulgates various bills passed during the last session of the Legislative Assembly. Among them is the bill providing for the Orleans pensions.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain continue uncertain, but the instances are that the Royal cause has triumphed, that the entire country has submitted, and that Saragossa, unsupported, will be immediately reduced.

The *Independence Belge*, as well as other journals, represent O'Donnell as in a fix, out of his jealousy to Espartero, and state that, in the hope of remaining in office, he consented to do the work of reaction; but finding that in his expectations he was deceived, and that the Moderados would not accept of him as their chief, he is again coquetting with the Liberals.

The Madrid correspondence of the *Independence Belge* positively assures that paper that the Constituent Cortes will be dissolved, and that the Constitution of 1837 or 1845 will be reverted to.

Private letters represent O'Donnell as entirely reserving his plans to himself.

Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, one of the most influential men of the liberal party, resigned his post immediately on hearing of the coup d'état, but it is said that the Queen has refused to accept his resignation, and that efforts are being made to induce him to remain in Paris.

Gen. Narvaez is indignant at the rejection of his proffered services.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following dispatch:

MADRID, July 30.—"All the provinces are tranquil, with the exception of Saragossa."

AUSTRIA.—Letters state the relations of Austria and Prussia are becoming friendly.

ITALY.—A letter from Parma in the Turin *Opinione* of the 26th, states that the Austrians have made preparations for crossing the Po at four different points.

Gorgnin Echaquan and Dunce are before the city of Saragossa, and reinforcements are arriving from all sides.

BELGIUM.—The rumor recently circulated that the King of the Belgians would abdicate, is contradicted by himself.

PRUSSIA.—It is said that the King of Saxony will be present at the contemplated interview between the Kings of Prussia and Emperor of Austria, at Toplitz.

SWEDEN.—A communication from Stockholm speaks of the audiences which the French and Russian plenipotentiary had with the King, and of great stir amongst the Diplomatists consequent on these audiences. Report says the subject of enlistment was a reclamation made by Norway, against the Russians, who, it is alleged, are encroaching upon the Norwegian territory, and planting fortifications along the Baltic Sea. The Swedish papers, however, make no allusion to the matter.

TURKEY.—General Codrington and Admiral Lyons, and their staffs had visited the Sultan.

It is reported that the refusal of the Russians to give up Kars is explained.

Intelligence received at Constantinople states that the insurrection in Arabia had been completely subdued.

RUSSIA.—Russia has reduced her tariff on sugar.

Accounts from Russian ports in the Baltic state that trade is very animated, and that the prices of hemp, linseed, and other descriptions of Russian produce suitable for export, were well maintained.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

ST. SEBASTIAN, July 31.

News has just been received via Perpignan and Irun, that all Cataloonia has acknowledged the government of Queen Isabella of Spain. Navarre and the Basque provinces enjoy the most perfect tranquillity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.

Reschid Pacha has arrived at Constantinople.

PARIS, Friday.

The funds closed to-day as follows: Three per cents. 76f. 20c.; and four and a half per cents. 93f. 50c.

THE LATEST.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

LONDON, SATURDAY, August 2.

The *Times*, in giving the dispatches from Spain, which the former publishes, expressly says that it does not guarantee their authenticity. There is nothing new.

The *Times* contains a leading article on the position of Mr. Smith O'Brien. He is commended for his resolution to act the part of a country gentleman rather than a politician.

The *Daily News* city article of Friday evening says:

"The stringency of the money market continues. In the Stock Exchange to-day money was in active demand, at five per cent. on government securities.

In the discount market there was also considerable pressure, and the rates for government bills was maintained at 4½ upper cent. The applications for accommodation at the bank consequently continue. Despite this less favorable feature, however, the funds retain remarkable steadiness. If we wants the truth, and the truth our readers shall have, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. From this the American party has nothing to fear.

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Air-ship at Freeport, R. I.—A new contraband craft, in lieu from New Orleans, Ala., Texas, a tugged, Charleston, and Boston, and Baltimore steamer, said to be worth $6,000.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—In the Senate, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Mason, calling for information in reference to the proceedings of the late Congress of Plenipotentiaries at Paris on the subject of neutral rights. Mr. Douglas reported, from the Committee on Territories, the House bill to reorganize the Territorial government of Kansas, with a substitute; and Mr. Dollmer, on behalf of the minority, made a report on the same subject. The bill was laid on the table, and this may be considered a final disposition of the question for the present. A resolution offered by Mr. Bigler, calling for information in regard to the succession of Col. John C. Fremont, was objected to. After some discussion between Messrs. Wilson, Bigler, Seward, Shelby, and Trumbull, Mr. Wilson made an effort to have the Pacific railroad bill considered, and took occasion to complement Mr. Seward for the interest he had always manifested in regard to the affairs of California; but Mr. Hunter pressed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and the Senate gave it the preference. The amendments of the House to the bill of Finance, and of several of the standing committees were disposed of by 5 o'clock, but various other amendments were discussed until half past 7, and the Senate adjourned without getting through with the bill. The proviso of the House relative to the salaries of the Ministers to foreign countries, in regard to the mileage for enforcing the Navigation laws of Hunter was stricken from the bill by decided majorities.

In the House of Representatives, the land bill of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, proposing to compile the amount of land warrants to locate them on the public lands, upon any of the public lands subject to sale or entry, was laid on the table. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made an unfavorable report on the tariff and Revenue bill, and which are not accompanied by a full inventory of the articles free of duty, which he embraces these which, under this American system, have not been and which are not produced in this country—and under others and over fifty cents per ton on the port where imported to remain subject to the intermediate grades to remain subject to the present tariff. The bill, if adopted, will reduce the annual revenue upwards of a million of dollars. The report is unfavorable, and is considered by a full of much labor. It is necessary the report several valuable tables bearing upon the sources of our country. To give time then for the consideration of this report, upon the ground that the report was postponed to the third Monday in September next. Mr. Campbell also presented information in reference to various claims connected with Spanish affairs, and the subject was referred to the committee of the House.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with a proclamation of the proclamation of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker announced the committee on Ways and Means, who are expected to report upon both to-day. The points of disagreement upon two of the appropriation bills are

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

FILLMORE RANGERS!

"KEEP THE VOTES STEADY AT HOME."

THE FILLMORE RANGERS

Will meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at "Odd Fellows' Hall, *the Gentlemanly*.

All favorable to the election of

MILLARD FILLMORE,

AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION, are invited to attend.

☞ DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS will address the Meeting.

ADDRESS OF THE FILLMORE RANGERS

The young men of the city of New Orleans, in organizing themselves into a club of "FILLMORE RANGERS" have pledged themselves publicly to practise their principles and their creed.

There is a crisis in national affairs. The existence of the Union is involved in it.

Party objects—unavoidable, perhaps, in free republics—has been indulged until it has been carried far in its excesses, and has produced results, not intended by enlightened statesmanship—it seems—by our ancestors, and repugnant to local prejudices.

The white land, the land of Washington and Jackson, of Lafayette, Pinckney, Marion, and Decatur, of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams, of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Clinton, Crawford, and Clayton, of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams, of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Clinton, Crawford, and Clayton, of Washington