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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, August 17th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

It not insulting to common sense to hear the Locofoco orators and newspapers denouncing the American party as an ally of anti-slavery, in the teeth of the almost frenzied appeals of the abolition priests to the Freesoilers to wage a war of extermination against Know-Nothingism? The *Tribune* tells us that the foreigner reaches our shores imbued with the "instincts of freedom," that he needs nothing more than wise counsels to convert him into a genuine abolitionist, that any impediments thrown in the way of easy naturalization, will to that extent cripple the power of anti-slavery, and therefore that every true Northern man who views the existence of slavery as a vast social evil, and desires to restrict it within its present limits, is bound by his principles, his honor, and his good faith to put down the American party, which is the only pro-slavery party in the country. The Washington *Era*, the metropolitan organ of abolition, edited by an amiable, accomplished, and sincere, though misguided individual, is equally explicit and emphatic in its condemnation of the American party. Listen to its open acknowledgment:

"The honest friends of *freedom* must put down Know Nothingism, or Know-Nothingism will put them down. The free States must reject Know Nothingism, or Know Nothingism will irretrievably divide them, and place them under the heel of the slave power."

We should be glad to know, if the authorship of these abolition sheets does not outweigh a thousand fold the shallow and worthy declamation of Democratic demagogues at the South. Why is it that abolitionists abhor, loath and utterly abominate the American party? Would they assail a party with virulent abuse, if they imagined that they would be strengthened directly or indirectly, by its organization? In such a case, would they not rather lend a helping hand, load it with flattery, and moonrage it in the prosecution of its objects? Are abolitionists, or indeed any other class of politicians in the habit of assaulting their friends by ceaseless obloquy, and assisting them by a blow under the fifth rib? Is it not palpable as the sun at noonday that they dread the influence of Americanism as they dread national doctrines in contradistinction to sectional doctrines? Do they not candidly avow that if Know-Nothingism succeeds, "it will irretrievably divide" the Freesoilers, "and place them under the heel of the slave power." And with these admissions and confessions staring us in the face, is it possible that sane or sane-hearted yeomanry of the South can be egregiously blinded and misled, and accept as gospel truth all the foul and filthy slanders upon the American party invented by partizan zealots and hypocritical pharisees. We do not believe the South is so sunk in ignorance, or so slavishly attached to the empty appellation of Democracy, as deliberately to credit such inventions.

The Abolitionists evince their usual sagacity in their relentless warfare upon the American party. That party has been prepared to adopt a slavery platform as far in advance of precision, directness, comprehensiveness and force to the meaningless generalities of Baltimore concocted by National Democrats, as the rough diamond is superior in real value, durability and strength to the polished gewgaws of the jeweler's showcase. What other party has ever dared to place itself firmly on the Constitutional platform for the South absolute ownership and the enjoyment of every guarantee which that instrument and the laws of the Union confer upon the citizen? Can any party save the American, now exists, that is not denationalized and dead? Is it the Whig party? That national organization went down in the disastrous battle of 1852, and the lingering ghosts of its once grand army, like the spirits in the revolution, are only to be seen here and there, as monuments of departed glory. Is it the Democratic party? There is no such party in existence in the North, it is segregated into two parts, and in turn by dissentions. In the South it is a conglomeration of huge masses of foreigners, of scanty squads of native partizans, a few disaffected Whigs, and a host of office-holders. In one and the same State, it denounces and panegyrizes the Administration; it repeats and condemns the Compromise of 1850, and the Nebraska bill. In all the States it has no principles, and is a mere collection of political antipathies gathered together, and working under the inspiration of the cohesive power of the public plunder. Such a party does not merit the name, there can be no party where there is no unity, no common platform of principles. The Freesoil or Abolition party is the strongest faction in the North. It has absorbed most of the Northern Whigs, and a majority of the Northern Democrats. It would have absorbed all of both parties, but for the manly stand taken by the American party in defense of national principles. Hence it is that the Abolitionists detest the American order, and call upon their friends to put it down, or will put them down. And by the blessing of God, Abolitionism will, in due season, be put down, crushed and destroyed by the conservative tenets of Americanism. We may have many a contest to fight, we may be driven back once and again, and encounter various reverses, but as surely as truth is mighty and will prevail, so surely shall American principles ultimately subjugate and destroy the black legions of anti-slavery and preserve the Union.

☞ The Little Rock (Ark) *Gazette & Democrat*, edited by Solon Borland, renounces Democracy and its rule, and raises the standard of the American party. It gives excellent reasons for the change. We may publish some of them hereafter.

☞ The liquor dealers in the State of New York hold a Convention on the 5th inst., and organized a regularly constituted opposition to the Prohibitory law.

☞ Hon. John L. Dawson passed through Pittsburg on the 9th. We announced to his friends his purpose to decline the appointment of Governor of Kansas.

☞ Horace Greeley looks all the better for his sea voyage. The scurvy treatment he experienced in Paris, growing out of his unfortunate connection with that unfortunate concern, the Crystal Palace, was a great drawback to the enjoyment of his peregrinations in France.

☞ The verdict of a California jury in a case of suicide affords a very apt comment on such cases as the one above mentioned. The verdict of the California jury was, "We the jury, find that the deceased was a fool."

☞ True bills having been found against Passmore [illegible] and the old colored man for an assault and battery on Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina, in carrying off his slaves, the case was called today in the Criminal Court for trial, but finally it was postponed till the [illegible]

☞ YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—In Norfolk, according to the papers, the fever has again appeared. For the twenty-four hours ending Wednesday at 5 P. M., there were three deaths in the city, and one at the hospital out of the city. There were also cases of the fever in the city and three at the hospital. A portion of the cases were in Harry's Row, and most of the remainder originated within the small district below Main street and west of Queen-street, bounded on south by the river—the old haunt of the disease on its former visits.

The Argus says that the publication of the Portsmouth Transcript has been suspended. There being no communication between Norfolk and Portsmouth—the ferry boats have stopped running—we have no report from that town.

Mrs. Imogene Barron, wife of Captain Jesse Barron of the Navy Yard, who died in Portsmouth Wednesday afternoon, was carried over to Norfolk at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night in a barge, and interred in the Norfolk cemetery by torch light. Capt. Jas. Barron is convalescent, and expected out of danger. His child is well, not having been attacked as reported.

☞ The Board of Health of Norfolk had directed a bonfire be fired up at Lambert's Point for the burning of the yellow fever patients.

Review of Senator Benjamin's Letter.

No. 3.

The letter of Mr. Benjamin presents no enlarged—no just and comprehensive views of government. It gives utterance to no lofty sentiments. It produces no sense of national attachment to the union of the States. It does not breathe a fraternal, national American spirit. It extends to our Northern brethren no expression of respect and kindness, nor does it avow or manifest any confidence in their patriotism and good will. It does not look hopefully and confidently forward to a valuable and just settlement of any differences between the various sections of the Union. It dwells upon a picture of grievances exaggerated and overwrought, and discovers no end to existing difficulties except through the organization and operation of a great Southern party. It is entirely sectional in its tone and character—but it lacks the enthusiasm and the daring spirit which are wont to characterize the productions of our proud Southern chivalry.

But let us proceed more particularly to our review.

Mr. Benjamin says that "the very existence of this government will be put at issue within the next twelve months."

He explains what an appropriation bill is, and details the consequences of the failure of such a bill. "If," says he, quite gratuitously, "the bill fail to pass, your public offices would be closed, courts of justice shut up, your revenue officers arrested in the discharge of their duties, and the whole government brought to a standstill." This may be granted to be theoretically true—But the idea of a sudden and permanent defeat of the appropriation bill, is an absurdity. Every part of the Union is interested in the bill, and the North and the Northwest are far more so than the South, for the largest appropriations are made in their favor. He has faith of the American people, who imagine that if, through the perverse conduct of the national Legislature, An appropriation bill were to fail, therefore, in the language subsequently used by Mr. Benjamin, "the Republic would cease to exist"—that there would not be heard in our citizens a sufficient attachment to the Constitution and the Union—a sufficient and abiding love of law and order to hold them together until they could choose new and fitter agents to keep up the government and carry on the work of legislation.

Having given his terrifying description of the consequences of the failure of an Appropriation bill, Senator Benjamin proceeds in his picture of horrors, to suppose a clause to be attached to the Appropriation bill in the next Congress, repealing the Fugitive Slave law and the Nebraska bill, and the bill so framed, to fall through the opposition of the Senate. He next supposes an extra session to be called, and the Abolitionists and Freesoilers at that session to persist in their support of the obnoxious clause. And then, with a heart full of horror and in utter despair, he cries aloud, "the days of the Republic will have been numbered." After indulging in these wanton and unfounded suppositions, and surrendering himself up to the immensely and unpoetic despair of the Republic, he pops forth the following statement and supposition as grounds to move Congress to form a sectional party, "THE GREAT SOUTHERN PARTY, organized to meet and combat the aggressions of Northern Abolitionism, fanaticism and treason!"

Strange, unprecedented in history, is the fact that in a country governed by common consent for the common protection of all the interests of the governed, one half of the people should carry on a malignant and relentless warfare against the rights of the other half, without the slightest hesitation, and without the least plausible pretext even to parade any advantage that could be derived by themselves in the event of success, and with a blind and savage disregard of the calamities that must assure if that success were possible. Suppose a body of men should form in the union of the Confederacy should avow their belief in the abolition of rejecting the animal creation to the domination and service of man, and should under the dictates of the "higher law" act on their conviction of the duty of visiting from the Northern farmers the hoofs and horns which have given to them a portion of their wealth. Suppose that, to effect this, they should organize a phalanx of grievances exaggerated and overwrought, and discover no end to existing difficulties except through the organization and operation of a great Southern party. It is entirely sectional in its tone and character—but it lacks the enthusiasm and the daring spirit which are wont to characterize the productions of our proud Southern chivalry.

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Does the Senator intend to complain that some North, has been leading in bad feeling towards the South, have indeed and assumed men from the North, to go and settle in Kansas? And is there no complaint, on the other hand, that the people of Missouri have illegally and violently interfered with and influenced the elections in Kansas? The former of these complaints is beyond the reach of the law, but there is nothing to prevent Southern men from meeting the evil or vexation partially, by a similar notion on their part. The latter complaint falls within the regulations of the penal law. But are these grounds of complaint sufficient in the judgment of our American Senator to justify a step leading directly to disunion. In the infirmity of our nature and the circumstances of our relations, it must be expected that occurrences will occasionally take place to jar a little the harmony of the several members of the Union; but it is the duty of the patriot to reconcile differences and to promote a kind understanding. The South, especially after the passage of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the aid of some Northern Democrats, should surely be willing to make a large allowance for the sentiments of their Northern brethren. On the other hand, the patriots of the North should discountenance and repress the efforts of the abolitionists among them, to oppose and thwart the operation of the laws as long as they are in force, and should prove themselves faithful to the Constitution and the laws, and to the Union—the source of our greatest blessings as a people.

The course of the present Legislature of Massachusetts in passing an infamous statute nullifying the Fugitive Slave law of the United States, has excited the regret and sorrow of every true American in the land. But we believe that that statute finds no support in the opinion of the majority of the people of that time-honored Commonwealth—that it is but a temporary stain upon her legislative records which will be wiped out by the conservative and right thinking man whom she will elect to her next Legislature to supersede and take the place of those wicked, and traitorous counselors who have put a traitor upon her escutcheon. We are grateful to the Governor of Massachusetts and are convinced that, under the upright political tribunals of the State, the abominable act will prove practically to be a dead letter. In alluding to this subject, we feel bound to declare that the faithful observance by the people of the North, of the provision of the Constitution and of the laws in relation to fugitive slaves, is essential to the existence of the Union. There is, and there always has been, but one opinion on that subject in the South. We have no respectable men in Louisiana, or in the whole South, who would consent to live under the Constitution without the strict and honest enforcement of the provision in question or slave property. Our Northern brethren understand this; and notwithstanding the present influence of the public mind in the North, we feel assured that their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, their love of justice, their sense of their interests, their patriotism and their fraternal feeling towards the South, will prevail over all the excitements of the passing hour, and that harmony and peace will and must continue to be the lot of the people of the United States, if the ties so fully re-established between the different sections of the Union. It cannot escape observation that the Course of the Senator which will present themselves for consideration on a bill to repeal the Nebraska law, are very different from those which are presented in the question of the adoption of that law. The repeal of the law would affect rights vested under the law. It would disturb prosperity and tend to drive those from the land who have invested their and the people of the United States are opposed to any such agitation so dangerous to the liberties of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. Kansas then is open and will remain open to the people of the South as well of the North. In fact, there is certainly no warfare so Southern regards.

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☞ The New York *Courier & Enquirer*, which held out the idea that Sebastopol would be taken, and on its receipt supposed, long ere this, now says that "another week will probably have to be passed by the Allies upon the heights of Sebastopol." We read:

"It is a settled thing that the Russians possess skill and resource in defence that not to be surpassed, and that the losses they have inflicted by the Allies is in a very brief period completely repaired. There is not much reason to believe that the Allied forces will hazard another assault; if this is not done, of course investment is the only alternative."

Its English correspondent writes:

"The sensation of interest and expectation is further and further removed, and the impression of utter exhaustion and fatigue, and the feeling of the hopelessness of the enterprise, is gaining ground. The Malakoff hill, the capture of which by the Allies would now be hailed as a triumph and a great step toward the capture of Sebastopol in September, is getting to be thought almost as formidable a position as are once conceived the whole plane to be."

A TROPHY.—General Pelissier has just presented to the library of Algiers a valuable work, History of the life of Christ, which was taken in the chapel of the cemetery of Sebastopol. It is in the Slavonic language, and in the folio form, is bound in the ancient style and gilt, and has two clasps in copper. On the top cover, in a gilt wreath, the Russian inscription, "Holy, Holy, Holy." On one of the blank leaves is written in Russian, "This book belongs to the Church of the Saints of the Cemetery; and lower down, "Month of December, in the year 1827." The whole life is divided into 19 parts, one for each month; and the volume in question comprises the part for the month of December.

The book was printed at Moscow, and the paper is of a grayish tint. The titles of the chapters and the first letters of each paragraph are in red ink, and this gives it the appearance of the earlier productions of the typographic art. The binding and clasps are worn from constant use, and some of the pages are so dirty as to warrant the belief that the Russian clergy are negligent in regard to obeying with cleanliness; while other pages are stained with drops of yellow wax, which evidently fell from the candles which is the content to burn in honor of the saints.

General Pelissier, in transmitting the book to the library of Algiers, wrote the following note, and they have been placed in the hands of the leaves: "Headquarters before Sebastopol, 8th of June, 1855. History of the Life of Christ. Taken in the cell of the Greek Church of Sebastopol, where victory carried us. The sacred objects and several other things were conveyed to the cemetery of St. Georgia, but the book was reserved by him with pleasure, as a trophy of power, in order that it might be presented to the library of Algiers. It is in the Slavonian language and printed in the Slavonian characters." PELISSIER.

THE DENTAL CALCULATING GENIUS.—The Albany Advertiser has an interesting account of an examination at Keith of the little girl whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The account is taken from the child allowed any one present to propose questions to her. Among the questions then exhibited were: How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4,464 was the prompt reply; in the year 1855? 65,940; in a lifetime of 72 years? 4,970,880. She was questioned the value of 2 3/4 pounds of tea at 9 3/4 cents per yard, and in 26 seconds she gave the answer, $26 0s. 3 3/4d. Being requested to show the modus operandi, she began aloud with 2 times 9, made 29, the 9s. in 29, 234 times 9, over; and so of all the other denominations. She was not asked to cube 195, and give the quotient of that product divided by 19. The product, 502,459,875, and the quotient, 26,445,256 11-19, were both correctly given. In the performance of this last nearly question her teacher begged to be allowed to give her the square upon the board to assist the memory—the child did not avail herself of it.

☞ The New York *Irish American* says of its own countrymen, because they are Protestants:

"If there be upon this earth one being more contemptible than another, it is the Irish Orangeman. In degradation there is still a lower depth. If there be upon the surface of this globe one scoundrel grander than another, it is the Irish American Orangeman!"

There's toleration for you!

The "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" with so partiality for the American Order, trends the Riot to the Anarchical Foreign Organizations:—

"If the telegraphic report, given on the next page, prove to be accurate, a riot of the most alarming character has occurred between the Germans and Irish, previous to the election, that they would go armed during the day, and prevent Americans from voting, and from approaching the polls. The free carriage was committed by a body of Irish or Germans, so early as the 5th of the month, and the next day a cart was made upon Americans, several of whom were wounded by Germans, who fired from them from their houses, and a brewery in which they had entrenched themselves. It is not stated that any provocation was given; but it is sufficiently to be deplored by detail—at the extent of their ability, and probably the main cause of the violence which these rufians had recourse to. They reaped, however, bitter fruits from their ill-fated, and Pitkin's the last of most foreigners that "found our shelter." They emerge doubtless from subjection to organized rule, and habits of obedience to the laws, to the hands of demagogues more intelligent than themselves, a method of elections in many of our States, of which it is time that Americans should be wearied and ashamed."

THE DEATH OF SCHANTZ.—A Vienna letter of the 15th says:—We have received intelligence of Schantz's death, an event which, it is to one, will probably then not generally to the advantage of Russia; and certain it is that the Russian generals will—between the bombardment now actually taking place and the assault which seems to impend over the rear of the Circassian mountain—take the same forced Aland-Kasker over the plains of the Algerian plain. The prefect of Kertsch, which, by the wiper of a dreary Crimean character, is entitled to commanding a hold together elements of the most opposite kind, and to make them survivors to his cause, is a prefect which does not deserve to be one to the other by inheritance, as the hungry scepter is to all organized states. "Le roi est mort, vive le roi" is a motto which cannot be pronounced over the coffin of a departed saint; and no one can tell whether Schantz's successor will follow the steps of his father, and prove himself capable of carrying forward the work of reclamation which Schantz is unmistakably begun, a work by which he has contributed during a period of many years to the change of the independence of Galicia and contributed to the wealth, the growing power of Russia. Schantz, the Governor of Galicia, is a man of a lively disposition, and of a cheerful character, in which he has