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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

Carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

Mr. J. OLLIE is the only person authorized to collect accounts in the city for the New Orleans Bee.

Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE FREESOILERS NOT DEAD.

Our gallant enemy has been defeated—but which every lover of the Union returns thanks to Mr. FILLMORE, since he has not allowed electoral tickets bearing his name to elect Mr. BUCHANAN to carry New Jersey by a plurality which do not rejoice at the failure of Freesoil to rejoice at his successful efforts to prevent the compassing the downfall of his candidate.

Though FREMONT is defeated, he has come through popular vote, and a portion of the electoral colleges. From this we should say that he and the new New England States, New York, and the Western States except Illinois, giving him a total of 124 electoral votes, lacking 25 less than a majority. But the friends of the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania, by accepting the overtures to fusion, which have triumphed in that State, and consequently, have been defeated by FREMONT popularity and agitation of slavery. Fillmore beaten, his partisans disheartened, and discouraged, and the presidential votes of Pennsylvania have been lost; Fillmore respectable a run, they have given no encouragement to the past attempts to organize their party for contest, and to keep up the energy and perseverance. Personal purity will be unable to counteract results during the incumbency of Mr. BUCHANAN himself will show them no special favor, since the professed principles opposed to theirs, but have warned against him to the Freesoiler cannot expect the contrary from him. But whether he is or not, the Southern, or Democratic predecessor, a leaning towards little. He is simply an executive. The effective power of the Union is lodged in Congress, and the Freesoilers have established conclusively the ascendency of the Democratic party in the Northern States. The Freesoilers, following the example of the old Whigs, will be composed of a minority, will be composed of a party of abstract, intangible principles, for the next four years. They will be able to accomplish anything for the advancement of their tenets, or for the benefit of the South. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that Congress will be Democratic, and even in the South has a ready recognition of the act pro-slavery of Texas into several States, which will probably be done. They will have to withstand the frantic opposition of Freesoilers, who powerless in shaping legislation, are powerful in exciting sectional zeal and determination. Time must inevitably be that the party will gain ground, and will attract to their ranks many of the conservative element of the late canvass warred against them. We, therefore, look for an abatement of the bitter Northern opposition to the South, for a Presidential contest, even more unequivocally sectional than the one just passed through. So certain is the South of settles nothing beyond the office of the so-called Freesoilers.

We considered mere conjecture and speculation the future thus early, as the political history of the country in which no prophetic spirit can read coming events. A blow succeeded in twelve out of twelve. Such a ticket was run, perhaps, at least out of 296 electoral votes, which is a majority in all the slaveholding State in the union, be disheartened by its reception when animated by a newer mischievous in the commanding power to mend durable and fervent attachment to that we have stated, the sense of the most sanguine to predict that it will be the Freesoilers [illegible]

[illegible] Lone Star re-elected in the state of Alexandria [illegible] Pilmore, 113—[illegible]

[illegible] 25 Democratic majority in Grand Jury, gives 200 majority.

[illegible] trial for murder in Watson [illegible] said, who was instigated [illegible] the death of the [illegible] was acquitted, and the [illegible] a complice convicted of [illegible] degree, and sentenced [illegible] imprisonment in the penitentiary. [illegible] verdict is, that [illegible] of mature years, in [illegible] the murder, but [illegible] than that of murder [illegible] not guaranteed.

[illegible] As various paragraphs have been in circulation for some [illegible] the health of this distinguished [illegible] Philadelphia Ameri[illegible] to ascertain the true [illegible] is happy to announce [illegible] Mr. Buchanan has been quite [illegible] and part of the time so [illegible] to create alarm in the minds [illegible] he is now recovering, and [illegible] hope that he [illegible] entirely convalescent.

[illegible] ELECTION.—Official returns [illegible] other nine counties have been [illegible] the following state of the [illegible]

[illegible]	17,970
[illegible]	12,195
Majority	5,775

[illegible] the steamer L. [illegible] Times papers.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

The Presidential Election.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 7.—The vote of this State stands—Fremont 250,000, Buchanan 200,000, Fillmore 125,000.

The Congressional delegation stands—15 Democrats, 13 Republicans.

NEW JERSEY.

The State gives Buchanan 12,000 plurality.

ILLINOIS.

We have nothing decisive from Illinois yet. Other States stand as previously reported.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge, Nov. 7.—The official vote of Pointe Coupee gives Buchanan 260 majority.

MARKETS.

New Orleans, Nov. 7.—Cotton closed firm. Orleans Cotton is quoted at 12½ a 13½; Uplands unchanged 12½.

Flour closed active. Wheat is firm. Corn is dull—mixed is quoted at 70c. Spirits Turpentine is firm. Rosin is dull. Rice is quoted at 3¾. Freights are dull.

[From the Milwaukie Sentinel, Oct. 27.]

THIRTY OR FORTY LIVES LOST.

Loss of the Schooners Sophronia and Fredt.

The propeller *Toledo*, Capt. Dearham, of the American Transportation Company's line, bound to this port with a large cargo of merchandise for this city, and for merchants in the country, in the gale of Friday last was lost in front of Port Washington, and the captain and all on board drowned but three. We get the following particulars from Mr. Pomeroy, of Detroit, who was at Port Washington at the time.

On Friday, at about noon, the propeller was within about 100 rods of one of the piers, and was dragging her anchors and going northward. At about 4, P. M., an attempt seemed to be made to get up the anchors, and to get into a safer berth further north. The anchors were down again soon after she got beyond the north pier. The propeller had her flag at half mast, but the waves were rolling at such a fearful height that no boat could live a moment in them, and no help could be rendered. The wind rose to its height at dark. Fires were built all along the shore, and by their light the hull of the propeller could be seen rolling and labouring heavily; some 100 rods out. At about 7½, P. M., boxes and barrels of goods began to come ashore, and in about half an hour the yawl-boat was dashed on the beach, and was found to contain a man clinging to one of the seats.

As soon as he was able to speak he said that he was one of the deck-hands, and had hurled out and over and over and over toward the shore. In a short time another man came ashore, and a third was lifted up by a wave and thrown upon the pier alive. These three are believed to be the only persons saved. They say that there were 40 or 50 persons in all on board. They were deck-hands, and did not know the number of passengers, and but few of the crew. They remember a family of passengers, a man with his wife and six children.

They state that the Captain's object was to get up his anchors and beach her, as a last resort, but the anchor chains got foul, and they could not raise them or cut the chains before the seams opened and the water came in so rapidly above and below that the propeller settled to the bottom.

Scarcely a vestige was left of the vessel in the morning, and such of the goods as came ashore were dressed to dry by the waves.

The *Toledo* was one of the largest class of propellers, and, with her cargo, was probably worth $65,000 to $70,000. The vessel was not insured. The waves have swallowed up an immense stock of goods of every kind, scarcely anything of which will be saved.

The schooner *Frost*, from Buffalo, loaded with coal, stoves and iron, for this port, is also underwater, Port Washington.

The propellers *Hunter* and *Potomac*, of the American Transportation Company, were out in the gale, and have not been heard from. The propeller *Nile* was also expected to be full fury of the storm on this lake, but weathered it handsomely, and came into this port, all right, Saturday.

We are indebted to Mr. J. J. Tallmadge for the following letter from Port Washington, received by him yesterday:

PORT WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

J. J. TALLMADGE, Esq.: The report of the *Toledo's* loss is too true. Poor Dearham is no more, and the propeller is the most total wreck you can imagine. She went ashore, dragging both anchors, last evening about 6 o'clock, and immediately went to pieces. The spectators describe it as being the largest sea ever seen here. Her crew consisted of twenty-one, all of whom are lost with the exception of two deck-hands, which I send to Milwaukie, per Traveler, and one steerage passenger. The names of the deck-hands saved are Samuel Welsh and Aquilla Gifford—the latter was deck-hand on the steamer Niagara at the time of her loss. I cannot give you the name of the passenger, not having seen him yet. They report as having seen in the cabin five passengers, viz: two young ladies, one old lady, and two young men. In the steerage a man, wife and four children, and two young men, beside the one saved. There may be more.

The shore is strewed for a mile to the Northward of the pier with pieces of the wreck. Boxes, barrels and contents nearly all smashed up, though some few packages will be saved in a greatly damaged condition. Some idea of the force of the sea can be formed from the fact that her deck plank and stanchions are all broken to pieces, the lower part of her hull split in two, her bulwarks in pieces from one to six feet long, kegs of nails and boxes of axes thrown high on shore, &c.

As yet there have been no bodies found though strict search has been made for them, but on the beach is covered from two to six feet thick with fragments, and the sea rolling yet, it has been impossible to do it thoroughly.

Chicago ordered back, I shall remain, saving all I can. The schooner *Bohemian* is above here, and filled, can be saved.

Yours, &c., A. STWART.

The A. T. Co. lost some 25 or 30 tuns of coal from Silverman's Pier.

The W. T. Co. lost some 350 tuns coal from the middle pier; all there was on both piers.

At about daylight, on Saturday, a vessel was discovered going ashore some distance South of the south pier at Port Washington. It proved to be the schooner *Bohemian*, from Oswego to Chicago, with railroad iron. The life-boat was quickly brought to the spot, and several attempts made by a gallant set of fellows to put off to the schooner, but without success, until the vessel struck, head on, when a lee was made on one side, and the boat put out, and brought of the crew of ten in two trips, the captain being the last coming off last.

Our informant speaks in high terms of the conduct of the people of Port Washington, who did everything that men could do to render aid.

Mr. Choate at Lowell—Narrow Escape of the Audience from Destruction.

The announcement that the Hon. Rufus Choate was to address a Buchanan meeting on Tuesday evening, at Huntington Hall, in Lowell, attracted an immense throng, of all parties. From statements in the Boston papers we gather the following:

Ladies were admitted to the galleries, and these thronged, the doors were opened to the multitude. The hall is one hundred and twenty by eighty feet. At seven o'clock it was filled to repletion. Men stood packed together in the closest possible manner, and it was estimated that there were over five thousand persons within the walls. The orator was hailed as no man in Massachusetts has been hailed since Webster; and everything promised an hour of intellectual enjoyment and instruction rarely afforded, and a satisfactory termination. The meeting came to order, was organized, the president, Mr. Whipple, was introduced, and was gracefully saying that he would not detain us—that this audience was here to hear another—and while that speech was engaged, as it was, from a cannon at a distance, filled all ears, and we felt the floor yielding. There was a general panic and a movement towards the platform, and a great deal of excitement. Finally, however, the fright subsided.

After Mr. Choate had spoken about three-quarters of an hour, however, another crash was felt in the centre of the hall, which settled two or three inches, and the vast audience rushed to the outlets of the hall. For a few moments the panic was fearful, and the screams and cries of the people who were crushed in the crowd were appalling. The ladies in the galleries were the most self-possessed of any, and remained perfectly quiet, although their behaviour and looks betrayed the fear in which they stood. Mr. Choate sat down, and seemed as calm as if safely seated in his own study during the whole of the scene of excitement.

Mr. Butler, with a Lowell architect, Mr. Hand, who went to make an examination of the building after the second crash, reappeared in a few moments, and Mr. Butler then informed the audience that they had discovered that the beams on one or two bolts had given way, and that in order to avoid the possibility of any catastrophe, the people had better retire from the hall in as quiet a manner as possible. The audience then left the hall as fast as they could, and re-assembled in front of the Merrimack House. A platform was soon constructed, extending out of a second story window over the porch, on which Mr. Choate appeared and delivered the remainder of his speech.

The gentlemen on the platform were of the last to leave. Mr. Choate, while passing to the door, for the first time seemed to indicate by his manner a realization of the danger which environed us. The floor actually sunk under him two or three inches, and he was heard to remark—"This is going," but he retained his self-possession and walked on.

It is stated that Mr. Butler on returning from the inspection of the floor disguised his fears, and never expected to leave the hall alive. He discovered, with Mr. Hand, that the floor had yielded perceptibly; that the noise which so alarmed all was the snapping of the iron fastenings and supports; that if the audience was not soon removed, the floor and the roof, and perhaps the side walls, would come down. He discovered that certain timbers and joists were, which the floor rested had given way, and that the ceiling of the depot beneath was opening and threatening. Altogether it was a most wonderful escape.

Interesting Seen Washington.

The Bonaparte—Important Decision of the Secretary of the Interior—Appointments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1856.

Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, comes to the present Emperor of France, has been stopping at Willard's for several days. It is understood here that he is pressing some propositions upon Secretary Davis, by which he wishes sufficient inducements to be held out to the (Bonaparte's) son to induce him to re-enter the American army.

The Secretary of the Navy, who returned to Washington last Saturday, has officially recognized his old company as being nearly recognized everything, with, by his letter, by the direction of Rear Admiral Pendergrast, chief clerk, who has conducted a delectable judgment in his absence, of new Delaware, with corresponding Sec. for the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided recently the rights of Felipe Muni, late Commissioner of Pensions, making a decision adverse to the claimant, and regular service. The Secretary decides that the soldiers in either kind of service are equally entitled to bounty. He decided and reserve the composition from a great number of claims for bounty land, now pending in the office, under the act of 1855.

There is a good deal of speculation here at present as to the formation of Buchanan's Cabinet. It is the common conclusion here that Mr. Buchanan will be compelled to take Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, or Governor Pratt, of Maryland, in the Cabinet, if he intends to be a Cabinet officer, or Mr. Dickinson, as certain to be his Postmaster-General.

Charles E. Carr has been appointed Collector of Customs at San Pedro, California, vice William Hoskins, deceased; and J. Ward Barber, Assayer of the Branch Mint in Dahlonega, vice Wingard, resigned.

Lieut. Jenkins Thomas is ordered to the revenue-cutter *Jefferson Davis*, at Port Townsend, Washington Territory; Lieut. John E. Vinson to the revenue-cutter *Wm. L. Marcy*, at San Francisco; Lieut. Dennis Bramond to the *Lewis Cass*, at New Orleans.

General Harney has arrived and announced preparations for the Florida campaign.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool the 15th ult., reached New York on the morning of the 31st.

The *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool at 10½, A. M., of Wednesday, the 15th, for New York, with 136 passengers.

The *Washington* arrived at Southampton at 6, A. M., of Saturday, the 18th inst.

It is now generally believed that in consequence of the growing importance of the question to be discussed, the Congress of Paris, about to assemble, will consist of the first plenipotentiaries, as before, and not of the second, as was proposed.

Respecting the Neapolitan question there is nothing really new. There existed an impression that the note of England and France would be communicated to the King of Naples on Wednesday, the 15th, and failing an immediate and favorable reply, the ambassadors would be withdrawn and the fleets proceed, not, but towards Naples.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated the 9th inst., states that Omar Pasha gained two victories over the Russians in Circassia, and had taken from them 800 prisoners and 17 guns.

The French embassy of friendship to Persia was received by the Shah, with high ceremonies, in July last.

The directors of the Bank of England have adopted further restrictive measures, and now altogether refuse to make advances on government securities, exchequer bills only being excepted.

The appointment of the new ministry under Narvaez, as already reported by telegraph, is confirmed; and, in addition, Senor Arguelles is appointed Director-General of the Colonies. It is stated that the changes of ministers was from purely personal motives on the part of the Queen.

The conspiracy is re-established in full force and vigor, and all ordinances, previous and regulations to the contrary are annulled. The Governors of Corunna, Ciudad Real, Puente Vedra, Alicante, Toledo and Cordova are dismissed. Leopold Couto is appointed Under-Secretary of State.

A list of the new ministry, purporting to be official, is published in the *Message*, de Bayonne, and differs in some respects from that at first announced. According to this list, Senor Arrazola, who was reported as Minister of Justice, is not in the Cabinet. Senor Seijas is called Minister of Justice; Rosanelis, Finances, and Mayono, Public Works. In other respects the lists coincide.

A letter of the 11th, from Madrid, mentions a rencontre between Don Marriez and Senor Guel, which was a good deal talked of in Madrid.

The Letter.

A dispatch says that in consequence of a pressing note from France the evacuation of the Principalities has commenced.

A decree of the Queen of Spain revokes the constitution of 1845 and re-establishes the ancient regime.

Lord Vane Tempest and Cornet Birt are dismissed from the army for conduct unbecoming of gentlemen.

Cosmos closed Friday, 17th, at 61¾ for money; 61¾@61¾ for the account. Bullion in bank decreased £64,000. Bar silver is 5s. 2d. Mexican dollars is 4¾d. Bullion 76s. 3d.

LONDON MARKET.—Iron in moderate demand. Bails £7 10s. 6d.; bars £7 15s. free on board at Wales. Pig iron, Scotch pig quiet at 67s. on Clyde. Sugar very active at 34s.@s. 6d. dearer. Breadstuffs steady. Coffee quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Cotton.—Liverpool market had been active and prices firm, private circulars quoting 1-16d. to nearly ⅛d. advance on the middling qualities, (which chiefly engaged attention) but the brokers' circular reports prices very firm, and quotations, and gives the following as the authorized quotations: Sales of the week 73,000 bales, including 14,000 on speculation, and 4,100 for export. Fair Orleans, 7¾; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¾; Middling Mobiles, 6 7-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d. Sales Friday 19,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, chiefly Orleans, although detail of information. Stock at Liverpool 551,730 bales, including 409,500 American.

BREADSTUFFS.—A fair demand had been exhibited for wheat, at slightly better the rates of last week. Flour, continued nearly as dear, and good qualities met ready sale. Indian corn had attracted more attention, and was quoted at 1s. dearer. The weather had been unsettled, and the ground had been in an unfavorable condition for sowed. Red wheat, 8s. 2d.@s. 8d.; white, 10s. 6d.@10s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; Western canal flour, 28s.@30s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s.@32s.; extra Ohio, 36s.@38s. 6d. per bbl.; Indian meal, yellow corn, 32s. 6d.@34s.; white, 31s.@32s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

SUPPOSED DESPERAT MURDER BY SLAVES.—Some days since the discovery of the dead body of Mr. Lewis B. Norwood, of Granville county, North Carolina, in his own fire-place, was mentioned. It was stated his servants had discovered the body under circumstances leading to the belief that he had fallen into the fire and been burned to death accidentally, though the appearance of the body itself did not indicate the fact. It is now believed, from developments made during an examination, that he was scalded to death by one of his slaves, and thrown where found to disarm suspicion. It appears that a negro man belonging to him had for some time absented himself. Mr. Norwood expected that two of his negroes were harboring the runaway, and to prevent a continuance of the practice, had for several nights previous to his murder locked up the two suspected in an outhouse on his premises.—On the fatal night, however, he was stunned by a blow, and a large pot of boiling water, which had been prepared for the purpose, was poured through a funnel down his throat, and his bowels ruptured. He was then conveyed to his chamber, and the neighbors apprised of the death. The two negroes have been arrested, and are now in jail. Others probably will be implicated as participants in the diabolical outrage. It is one of the most cruel and atrocious murders upon record.

ANOTHER NEW YORK FINANCIER.—The New York Times records the arrest of a young man named Wight, whose alleged "sharp practice" throws entirely in the shade the operations of that other fast man, Hunting-ton, the Wall street broker. The Times says:

"This Wight was for some time book-keeper in the highly respectable house of John Higgins & Co., of this city, the senior member of which is now our Consul to Belfast, Ireland. He well and ably did he perform his duties in this capacity, that he won the esteem of his employers, and their confidence to such an extent that during the absence of the firm, in Europe, Mr. Wight held their power of attorney. Of this power he availed himself by pledging the firm whose interests were entrusted to his care, he obtained a credit upon the firm's bankers at Glasgow for $86,000, with which sum he went to Europe (representing himself as the exclusive owner of the sum) to make arrangements for continuing the firm with the supposed additional capital, and so be a partner. He took with him letters of introduction from some Wall street brokers, and these he used to forward his designs. He also represented himself to be a millionaire, and played all his parts so plausibly that he finally succeeded in buying the firm out with their own assets.

"The property thus turned over to him amounted to about $200,000, and he actually realized upon one of the largest conditions of the estate (a cousin food) to furnish the firm of Higgins & Co. and the other creditors, in the faithful liquidation of the bankrupt of the weight, on that the last firm are now held harmless. The $86,000 credit which he had obtained in the manner above mentioned, is deposited in the Western Bank of Glasgow. Soon after he returned to this city, and continued the business of the firm from the first of January last, in theory alone, under the name of "Wight Brothers." Soon he seemed to prosper greatly. He fitted grandly, occupied a brown-stone front in Twenty-third street, kept a span of horses, and, in fact, went it decidedly strong. His career was very brilliant, but very brief! In ninety days after his establishment the firm of "Wight Brothers" collapsed!

"Wight has been taken into custody under the not against fraudulent debtors. His liabilities are said to amount to about $70,000, and his assets to not over $1,000.

MAN OF ADAMANTINE NERVE OR THE ASS.—The greatest man, "take him with all," of the last hundred years was George Washington, the American. The greatest Secretary of Society was Benedict Arnold, the American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin, the American.

The greatest living Statesman is Hiram Fenwick, the American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott, the American.

The greatest ornithologist was J. J. Audubon, the American.

The greatest painter [illegible] was Rembrandt Peale, the American.

The greatest living Sculptor is Hiram Powers, the American.

The greatest living Actress is Mrs. Mowatt, the American.

The greatest living Actor is Mr. Forrest, the American.

The greatest living Poet is Longfellow, the American.

The greatest living Orator is Wm. H. Seward, the American.

The greatest living Lawyer is Rufus Choate, the American.

The greatest living Divine is Dr. Bethune, the American.

The greatest living Physician is Dr. Valentine Mott, the American.

The greatest living Statesman is Wm. H. Seward, the American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott