The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIIX—WHOLE NO. 10,066.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20th, 1856.

Subscription by the Week.

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

Our Subscribers in the Fourth District, being sick, we have placed a new hand on the route. Should any of our subscribers in that quarter of the city fail to receive their paper, they will please make known the fact at our office.

THE CANVASS, SOUTH AND NORTH.

The aspects of the Presidential campaign will vary materially according to the geographical boundaries of the country. In the South the canvass can by scarcely any possible contingency be otherwise than quiet, moderate and good-tempered. There will be but two candidates before the people of the South, and as both are eminently respectable and honorable, there will be but little opportunity for indulgence in personal diatribe and vituperation, such as has too often marked the bitter contests of by-gone days. The discussion will be chiefly confined to principles. The American party will oppose Mr. BUCHANAN because of his early attachment to Federal principles, his opposition to the war of 1812, his low wages speech, his connexion with the Pierce administration, and his identification with a party which openly denounces the fundamental doctrines of Americanism. The Democrats will object to Mr. FILLMORE for his strong conservatism, his enforcement of the neutrality laws, his attachment to a party that makes a distinction between the native and naturalized citizen, &c. The field on both sides is rather limited, and unless the press is predetermined to be scurrilous and abusive—which we don't believe—the canvass in the South bids fair to be conducted fairly, good-humoredly and upon legitimate issues. We honestly believe that in the existing mood of the Southern people, the result, whether favorable to BUCHANAN or FILLMORE, will fail to excite any feeling of exasperation, or provoke more than the transient chagrin which the defeated party will naturally cherish.

Far different will it be in the North. Various causes combine to render the canvass in that section violent and embittered to the last degree. In the first place, the Northern press is deficient in the dignity that restrains, except in extraordinary cases, Southern journals from overstepping the bounds of decency. The Northern press is intensely personal, addicted to invective, and habitually overbearing and insulting towards opponents. Secondly, there will certainly be three, perhaps four or five candidates, running at the North—a state of things calculated to keep up political acerbity, and maintain partisans in a chronic spasm of irritation. The Presidency, as the most resplendent prize, will hit right and left on all who oppose them. They will be especially savage upon FILLMORE, as he is an intermountable barrier to their triumph. The Democrats will fire away at the Black Republicans; the National Americans will discharge whole broadsides at all who do not stand square up to their platform. So completely the affair, contested as it will be, still more spicy, piquant and exciting, the Freesoil seceding Americans, and the bolters from their convention, may have their candidates likewise in the field. Under such circumstances what else is to be expected save one of the severest, warmest, most ill-tempered struggles this country has ever witnessed? The North will resemble a vast volcanic crater that surrounds the islands of the Pacific—boiling, hissing, bubbling and roaring; while the South will be the quiet harbor within, where the tranquil waters gently ebb and flow, without tumult and without danger.

Right glad are we at being removed from the fierce commotion of the rival factions of the North. Here at least we may reasonably expect to pass through the heats and with no additional and extraneous incentive to an increase of perspiration. Nature makes it hot enough for rational beings to avoid all causes of irritation. The Fillmore men and the Buchanan men will probably appreciate the fact, and guard against any unnatural supply of caloric. Luckily at the North, the severity of the frost will have furnished an enormous supply of ice, so that the excited denizens of that latitude will have plenty of refrigerants to cool their ardor, when it mounts beyond fever heat. We commend them to a prudent husbandry of their resources. Don't begin to fight too soon, or you may exhaust the energy which bountiful nature has stored up for you.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Belfast* for late St. Louis papers.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CITIZEN.—The venerable Abijah Mann, Sr., died a few days since at Batavia, New York, in the 96th year of his age. He was a native of Hebron, in this State, and one of the early settlers of Fairchild, Herkimer county, New York. He was the father of Hon. Charles A. Mann, of Utica, and Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., of Brooklyn.

THE ACCIDENT TO EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN. A letter from Kinderhook, New York, of the 9th instant, says that "Mr. Van Buren, although a good deal bruised and sprained by his recent fall, has sustained no serious injury, and already goes about with the assistance of a cane. He was thrown over the horse's head, and fell on his own; but he retained his hold of the bridle, which broke the force of his fall, and saved his life. Considering his weight and age, his escape is miraculous."

A dispatch from Montreal says that twenty-seven bodies have been found, and that the search is still progressing for the bodies of the victims of the recent disaster. Several of the injured have since died.

A letter from Nicaragua says that Wm. Irving Lansdale, of Kentucky, in the battle of Rivas, made forty-eight shots with a Kentucky rifle, and killed exactly that number of Costa Ricans. He is said to be able to knock out the middle spot of the trey of hearts nine times out of ten, at one hundred yards. No wonder the American arms are invincible.

THE NATIONAL WHIGS.—A Washington letter says that the National Whigs recently held a private conference at the rooms of Senator Jones, of Tennessee, and agreed to postpone, for further consideration, any definite action. Mr. Choate took part with them. They will, after further consultation with the old-line Whigs of Maryland, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and other States designate a day late in July for a general convention.

The public libraries in the city of New York contain, altogther, 337,290 volumes, of which number 80,000 are in the Astor Library, 40,000 in that of the New York Society, 47,000 in the Mercantile Library, 25,000 in that of the New York Historical Society, 34,000 in those of Columbia College, the same number in the Union Theological Seminary, 18,000 in the Apprentices' Library, 15,000 in the Free Academy, and 13,000 in the Episcopal Theological Seminary.

SUICIDE AT BOSTON.—Charles G. Kendall, of the firm of Kendall, McDonald & Stetson, dry goods merchants in Pearl street, Boston, committed suicide on Monday of last week, at his residence, by hanging himself in the garret. The cause of the act is not known. Mr. K. leaves a family.

Occupations of the Americans.

The census returns of the occupations of the people of the United States are curious and instructive. The number of barbers and brokers is about the same, and between the two, people get well shaved. There are about eighty professed doctors to one professional undertaker. Only eighty-two informed the census takers that they were "authors," while no less than two thousand individuals assumed to be "artists." There are one hundred thousand blacksmiths, and the same number of merchants. The lawyers outnumber the bakers by ten thousand, there being twenty-four thousand of the former, and fourteen thousand of the latter. The hatters and the tobacconists are equal in number. The carpenters number two hundred thousand; the masons sixty-four thousand; the tailors fifty thousand; the wheelrights thirty thousand; the saddlers twenty-three thousand. There are more confectioners than watchmakers; more weavers than teachers; more vinegar makers than shoemakers; and the same number of wagon-makers as soldiers. Strange to relate that, among the returns of the trades, not a politician is enumerated; and the tables of the professions do not include a single patriot.

CIVIL WAR.—Charles A. Dana, one of the editors of the *Tribune*, announced with satisfaction, at the Lecture meeting on Monday night, "that civil war existed in Kansas, and the sentiment was shouted 'Civil war' in the United States Senate." In such a deplorable state of public sentiment? and is it not Charles A. Dana's mission to his country? for inciting such a feeling? Indeed, did there exist even that which Mr. Sumner denounces as sum and substance of "levying war against the United States?" It would be time enough, after having inflamed individuals to give a false impression in regard to the affairs of Kansas, and to have succeeded in enabling the Abolitionists to embroil the whole country in a war, in order to advance their own base interests.—*[N. Y. Day Book.*

The following are the resolutions adopted by the State Convention of the American party, which assembled at Baton Rouge on Monday last:

The American party of Louisiana cordially ratifies the platform adopted at Philadelphia on the 21st day of February, 1856, and in consequence thereunto accepts the candidates who have been selected, to carry out American principles, as, in United Statesers, we recognize no one who, in the exhibition of his life, in whatever station, has never ceased to acquire and retain the confidence of his countrymen. And in Andrew J. Donelson, we have a gentleman of admitted ability and integrity of character, who has been faithful to all the trusts reposed in him. And in both we repose a abiding confidence that they will not only succeed in any emergency that may arise in South, but

Resolved, That the president of the Convention be authorized to appoint a State Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each parish, except the parish of Orleans, which shall be vested with full powers, to confider the approaching canvass, and six members shall constitute a quorum.—Adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends that the party in every parish of the State proceed immediately to organize by the appointment of a Parish Executive, and chairman of said committee reporting the organization, as soon as perfected, with his address to the Executive Committee of the State. Adopted.

Resolved, That each Parish Committee be requested to appoint a sub-Rector for the parish, said appointment to be reported as soon as made to the Executive Committee. The duty of the sub-Rector shall be to thoroughly canvass his parish, and report all matters of interest to the Parish and Executive Committees. Adopted.

Whereas, It has been declared by the National Council as well as the State Council, that the organization as heretofore existing be abolished—

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that whatever occasion there may have existed for secret organizations, the necessity for it no longer exists, and that it be declared abolished with all its consequences.

Resolved, That in political affiliation we reject none, whether native or foreign, whose judgment and sympathies are with us upon the principles we seek to enforce, believing that all interest will be promoted in the end by our success. Adopted.

In accordance with the resolution suggested by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, the chair proceeded to appoint the Executive Committee, as follows:

Orleans—J. O. Nixon, chairman; Auguste Duquerron, L. H. Phelps, J. B. Walton, Thos. Aslow, Cyprien Dufour, John Livingston, P. S. Wills, J. Lavergne, G. Burke, Ascension—L. D. Nichols. Assumption—R. R. Martin. Calcasieu—A. Broussard. Concordia—D. L. Rivers. Franklin—T. Rammond. Ouachita—J. L. J. Baker. St. Mary—W. T. Hadleigh.—Martin—V. A. Foulgnet. Vermillion—H. H. Wilcoxon. Lafayette—B. Berand. St. Landry—L. Sanet. Rapides—L. Texada. St. James—E. Locoul. Lafourche—P. H. Gay. Terrebonne—S. F. Connolly. Madison—S. Anderson. Carroll—W. H. Scott. Sabine—W. Bullis. East Baton Rouge—W. Pennington. Iberville—G. B. N. Wailes. Livingston—W. Akers. St. Helena—A. Addison. St. Charles—S. McCutcheon. St. John the Baptist—P. A. Rigaud. Jefferson—G. C. Lawrason. Jackson—Hon. Wm. Kidd. Winn—S. Woodward. Point Coupee—H. H. Hebert. Washington—J. B. Smith. West Baton Rouge—L. M. Favrot. East Feliciana—F. Hardesty. St. Tammany—R. Lanier. West Feliciana—S. J. Powell. Texas—Dr. Chew.

THE TRUTH.—We find in the Oshawa (C. W.) *Vindicator* a report of a lecture by Dr. Lewis, of Ohio, from which we take the following:

"The lecturer then went on to speak of the teeth, and the want of a knowledge of these important aids in the digestive process. It was found, upon microscopic examination, that the unclean formation about the roots of the teeth, called *tartar*, as composed of insects of infinitesimal proportions, which insects derived their sustenance from the particles of food that lodged in the crevices of the teeth in the mouths of those who neglect to clean and purify them after eating. Some persons seem to think Sozodont or Fragrant Sozodont is an antidote to these creatures, judging from the prevalence of the filthy practice of using it upon the person of their dried stalks. (Laughter.) Tobacco-juice is certainly a most violent poison to most forms of animal life, and the teeth of those animalculæ to be immersed in the strongest decoction of the tobacco plant, without apparently producing the least injurious effect upon them. They seem rather to relish it. The elegance by which they were surrounded, and this coincidence would seem to be forced upon the scientific mind by the fact that these chewers almost invariably possess an excellent store of this *tartaric* commodity. By immersing those animalcules in a solution of Castile soap, however, it was found that they were instantly destroyed. Hence he would recommend the habitual use of this convenient and harmless preparation, applied to the teeth with a brush, *ad least* once a day; after which the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed with pure water.

He would also urge, in the strongest terms, that no one should be unprovided with a good toothpick; and by a good toothpick he did not mean a costly one in a commercial sense, made of gold, silver, or any other metal. The best toothpick he had ever seen was made of a simple goose-quill. Get a quill, and with a knife you can construct an article of such resilience as is pliable enough to remove particles of matter from the teeth without injuring the enamel, and one which you need not waste any valuable time hunting for, should you leave it at home. Want over them at a time, and then you need never be without one. A tooth-brush will not enter the interstices of the teeth and remove the matter there lodged. And here he would illustrate the necessity for using a toothpick after every meal. The case of Mr. Smith, as it is well known, is kept by the blood at a high temperature of heat about 98 degree Fahrenheit—warmer than the air in summer. Now, every cook knows the effect of exposing a piece of fresh meat to the rays of the sun, or of keeping it in a heated place for a day or two; the meat spoils, and putrefaction is the result. Hence the necessity of removing the portions from between our teeth, if we would prevent *bad* taste in our mouths.

"Pop goes the weasel," has become the chorus of a thousand variations of song, but not one of a thousand who sing it ever heard its origin. But its parentage is as easily traced as that of an English barrister. A famous Methodist preacher by the name of Craven, was once preaching in the heart of Virginia, and spoke as follows: "When a great many professors of religion here to-day. You are sleek, fat, good-looking, yet deceiving in the matter with you. Now you have seen wheat which was plump, round and good-looking to the eye, but when you weighed it, you found that it only came to forty-five or perhaps fifty pounds to the bushel, when it should have been sixty or sixty-three pounds. Take a kernel of that wheat between your thumb and finger, hold it up, squeeze it, and—pop goes the weevil. Now, you good-looking professors of religion, you are plump and round, but you only weigh some forty-five or fifty pounds to the bushel. What is the matter? Ah! when you are taken between the thumb of the law and the finger of the gospel, hold up, and squeezed, out pops the whisky bottle." From "pop goes the weevil" to "pop goes the weasel" the transition is easy.

MILLIONAIRE DEAD.—A letter from Vienna mentions the death, on the 18th ult., of Baron Sina, the banker, who was one of the largest landed proprietors and one of the richest men in that part of the world. He deceased, who was seventy-five years of age, is said to have left property to the enormous amount of 40,000,000 florins, ($20,000,000.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Four a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on ten or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FREMAUX & Co., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

f12 Saw d&w 1y 51 and 153 Chartres Street.

In Times of Peace Prepare for War.

The surest remedy at hand, and of experience is the best teacher in the universe, we would advise all who are afflicted by the change of season to get a supply of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, at a stand by for the summer. Last year, during our sickly season, these Bitters were proved invaluable as a tonic agent, and it will be well to profit by the experience and lay in a supply in time. For sale by Druggists generally.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by

O. O. WOODMAN & CO,
corner Magazine and Common sts
JOHN WRIGHT & CO,
Nos. 51 and 153 Chartres st.

je17 d& 4dsr

The bark Bradley, Hamilton, master, from Bordeaux, is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

R. CAHUZAC & CO.,
je20 26 Old Levee street.

LANDING on ship Bradley, from Bordeaux:—100 casks good ordinary Claret, St. Julien Medoc, and for sale by

J. LAURENT,
je20 62 Magazine street.

HAVANA CIGARS.—1,184,000 Havana Cigars, to suit the different views of direct importation, of the following brands, viz: Regalia Britanica, Regalia Imperiales, Regalia Medias, Regalia Conchas, Regalia Especiales, Regalia Selectas, Regalia Finas, Regalia Primas, Regalia Bonitas, Regalia Cazadores, Regalia de Regalos, Cheroots, Trabucos, Cazadores, Regalia de Regalos, Cheroots, Trabucos, Cazadores, Regalia de Regalos, Cheroots, Trabucos,