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THE DAILY BEE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6.

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 our suffrages to me. 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.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.
No citizen, though fully qualified by birth, naturalization, or residence, can vote at the ensuing Presidential election, UNLESS HE IS REGISTERED.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Richmond Charleston. The mail due the day before came through.

MAINE.

The election next, the most exciting election which has been held for many months will take place in Maine. The contest is for Governor, State Officers, Congressmen and Legislature, and the canvass has been unprecedented. The Black Republican candidate for Governor is HANNIBAL HAMLIN, present United States Senator from Maine, who, after many years of loyal service to the Democratic ranks, recently an open hostile secession to Fremont. He will be supported by the Black Republicans and Fremont Democrats have a candidate in the field, Mr. WELLS, and will contest the election in his behalf. The old parties have likewise nominated a candidate for Congress and the Legislature formed a coalition between the Democrats and the Whigs, so that the contest is highly doubtful. The Whigs of Maine generally sustain FILLMORE in November, but on this occasion they unite with the Democrats to defeat, if possible, the Black Republicans.

We look with considerable interest to this election. Maine has usually been a democratic stronghold. The Fremont party boast of their ability to elect HAMLIN by a majority of the whole vote necessary for a choice. Should they succeed, the State will undoubtedly go for Fremont. We are inclined to believe that Maine will be large enough to prevent such a result.

A Specimen of the Natural Allies.

Everybody is aware that the great Black Republican motto which is invariably inscribed on their banners, shouted forth at meetings, heralded by their presses, and reiterated by their public speakers, is the following: "*Free Speech, Free Kansas, and Fremont.*" This motto is now displayed from a Black Republican paper in Middletown, Conn.; and at a Black Republican Democracy, held a few days subsequently, the following appeared as a response to it:

"FREE SPEECH" BUT FREMONT.

This is the very test and touchstone of Democracy. Like the Pharisees, they are in favor of "*Free Speech, Free Press and Free Kansas*," and merely add at the fag end of the motto the name of BUCHANAN for third of FREMONT. Consistent and disinterested friends of the South are these Northern Democrats! Are these the Natural Allies" of the South?

ATTENTION!

THE BLACK RANGERS assemble this evening at Hibernia Hall. Every Ranger is expected to be present, and every friend of order is invited to attend.

BENTHUSIN has our sincere acknowledgments for a copy of the large and valuable work embracing the Report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1854.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Collins, for the September number of this excellent periodical.

MESSRS. BRAUN SANTIAGO.—We are requested by the Postmaster to state that a letter for Santiago will be made to-day by the mail per schooner *Crystalle*—the last opportunity.

MESSRS. [illegible] We are indebted to P. P. Sherman, Camp street, for the following:

Polka. By R. Hoffman. This is a selection from one of this delicious operas, arranged for the piano, but re-[illegible] and capable execution.

Fashions at Newport. Four Polkas, composed by Hamlin, viz: The Atlantic House Polka, Ocean House Polka, Bellevue Polka, Rockaway Polka, and Fillmore House Polka. These are all superbly and pretty composed, and by young pianists there need be no fear of more than ordinary difficulties.

Pleasures. A bouquet of melodies for the Piano, by F. Ferd. Beyer—one of the best composers of piano forte music. Every amateur of it needs study and abundant rest. The Weber's compositions are Fake Melodies.

Fake Melodies. Fake Melodies Ascher. Pretty Melodies.

Thanks to the officers of the *Funny Bullet* for their papers.

Washington Union vs. Choate.

The Washington *Union* flies in the face of its Democratic friends in the face of a Choate in his foolish letter, and chuckles to Buck, asserts that the administration was turned out of the Cincinnati Convention because it did not endorse Buck's action in Kansas. The *Union* gives Choate the lie:

"It is remembered that the convention was unanimously and with enthusiasm approved and endorsed the policy of the present administration. We have no hesitation in affirming that of its policy received more earnest and cordial support than that which the Kansas policy. To say that it was not nominated because it was not in conflict with the declaration, and only in approving and adopting that policy as part of the true state of the case, puts rather a pitiable position. To make it a matter of complaint, in effect, and it is so in the Union. *Par nobile fratrum.*

Equinoctial Gale.

We went out with storm and tempest, September opens upon us with many a wreck of land and sea, the work of the angry elements. On Saturday we had a brisk breeze from the east, which gradually veered round to the east and the North, increasing in force until on Sunday morning, it blew a perfect gale from the North: drivin[illegible] occasionally showers, a continuous rain. Throughout the day the gale continued with great violence, shade trees were prostrated to the ground, out-houses and sidewalks were torn up, barns unroofed in every direction, fences were prostrated, and awnings riddled. A portion of the roof of the Alabama Warehouse was blown off and several minor injuries have been reported.

We have been very destructive to planters. The cotton crop has been beaten down and probably the stalks of cotton. [illegible] time, even without wind, would be hurtful to the cotton crop. We estimate rain five or six feet [illegible] of the rain, and is still rising. The [illegible] *Carolina* and *South Carolina*, have been blowing for some miles below for [illegible] months (the former aground with a large amount of cotton for Apalachicola, and [illegible] unable to pass her, with up-freight [illegible] arrived at our wharves yesterday. The freight from both had previously been [illegible] up by wagons.

The old bridge over Upstone creek, [illegible] city, was destroyed, or so injured by the violence of the storm as to [illegible] Sunday night and the Sunday night Monday morning's mails did not arrive [illegible] yesterday afternoon, 1st instant. [illegible] on the bridge over the Chattahoochee, at this place, was also torn [illegible] places by the force of the wind; [illegible] the stanch structure itself was as immovable as a rock. Though both this and the lower bridge presented their broadside to the storm, they withstood it unshaken.

If the storm was as violent and long-continued on the sea-coast as here on the interior, we shall have fearful reports of loss of vessels and lives, and the last day of August, will long be remembered as the stormy Sunday.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, 2d.*

HOMICIDE.—We learn that Mr. B. Foley, a resident of this county, near Mount Algea, was killed on Sunday by his step-son, *Francis* Dart. We have heard that Foley had been on bad terms with his family; that he was a man of violent temper, and that, on Sunday last, a rencontre, growing out of some abuse of his family, occurred between him and Dart, which resulted in the death of Foley. Both parties were armed, and we understand that Foley commenced the fight. Dart was examined before two magistrates and promptly discharged.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Political Signs and Tokens.

AN INFOPAPE CHARGE.—We are gratified to learn that LEVI TURNER, Democratic Elector for Washington county, Ky., has declined the office and declared for FILLMORE. The gentleman who furnishes the intelligence, to the Louisville *Journal* says:

This change is very significant. Mr. Turman is an intelligent, high-minded, honest young lawyer, has a large and influential family connection, was born and reared under Democratic influence, has always acted heretofore with the Democratic party, and lives in a county that gave Mr. Clark last year 705 majority. No selfish motive can have dictated his course; nothing but a spirit of the purest patriotism can have induced him to change. And this is not an isolated case. I can give the names of a goodly number in this immediate vicinity who did not vote for Mr. Morehead last year, who are now strong for Fillmore. Fillmore is gathering strength daily. If the work goes on till November, as it no doubt will, there will go up an almost unanimous shout from every part of the Union, "Fillmore is elected, and America is safe."

ANOTHER PRIZE FOR FILLMORE.—The Hudson county (N. J.) *Courier*, published in Jersey City, has run up the Fillmore flag. The party Fillmore feeling in New Jersey is evidently on the increase. Within a short time, three leading journals, namely, the Trenton *Gazette*, the Salem *Standard*, and the Hudson county *Courier*, have all declared themselves for Fillmore, the Constitution, and the Union. These indications are quite significant.

"THERE IS A GREAT UNEBBOW FOR FILLMORE!"—This is the exclamation of a Fremontar, who, a little while ago, was rejoicing over the high tide of fanatic excitement under which his party was riding apparently into power. The reaction in favor of Fillmore and the Union is going ahead everywhere.

Two new Fillmore papers have just been started in Iowa. One is called the Burlington *American*, and the other the Davenport *Union*.

FILLMORE IN ILLINOIS.—We have just received the first number of a new paper called the *Conservative*. It is published in Springfield, Illinois, and it takes strong ground for Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency.

GREAT ACCESSION.—The Fremont club of Plattsburgh, New York, numbering 130 strong, held a meeting on Saturday night, and after some talk, threw up the Fremont banner, and burst it up in the fire—and then marched over in a body to Rook's Hotel, where they joined the Fillmore club.

Fillmore's vote in Eastern New York will be enormous; for such accessions are taking place almost daily.

OHIO.—The Americans of Ohio have made arrangements for a most vigorous campaign in that State. They have, till very recently, been ignorant of the amount of their own strength. They are astonished at it, and feel confident that their overpowering force will be far more astonished than they are themselves.

It is rumored that efforts are making to induce Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, to decline the nomination for the Vice-Presidency in favor of Mr. Dayton. There is considerable excitement among the North Americans, who, in that event, will throw their whole strength over to Fillmore. Some deny the rumor and declare that Johnston will not forsake the North American cause.

COMING TO ITS SENSES.—The Charleston (S. C) *News*, which has been, of late, declared its preference for Mr. Buchanan, is beginning to open its eyes to the exigencies of the time. We quote:

It is already beginning to be realized, that Mr. Fillmore is the only true national candidate in the field. His election would wound the self-respect of no truly national man, North or South. Those who are content with the equal rule of the country, and do not covet sectional advantage, and are opposed to sectional domination, whether North or South, will be satisfied with the election of Mr. Fillmore.

OLD KEYSTONE ALL RIGHT.—The *Centre Democrat*, which is doing good service in the American cause, says:

We have frequently been asked what the result will be in this county, and after all the information (which is of the most reliable character) we can gather on the subject, we give the following result, viz:

Fillmore and Donelson	2,500
Buchanan and Breckinridge	1,600
Fremont and Dayton	900

A few evenings since, says the *Eastern Farmer*, the village of Philipsburg was canvassed by a Fillmore, Buchanan, and Fremont man, in company with each other. At the end of their labors the following result was obtained:

Fillmore	50
Buchanan	26
Fremont	16

The Mercer (Penn.) *Republican* has hauled down the Fremont and run up the Fillmore flag.

Final Settlement of the Central American Question.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 19th ult., announces the definitive settlement of the Central American question, and furnishes the general terms of the adjustment. With respect to Honduras, the matter was arranged between Lord CLARENDON and Don VICTOR HERRAN, Plenipotentiary of Honduras. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist—

1st. Of a general treaty of amity and commerce.

2d. Of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquito) titles within the territories recognized as pertaining to Honduras; and

3d. A convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands.

The convention for the restoration of the Bay Islands is that which, from the circumstance of their occupation and colonization by Great Britain having been regarded in the United States as a flagrant violation of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, first claims attention, and will excite much interest. The convention restores these islands to the sovereignty of Honduras, only stipulating, on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British occupancy, the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restoration is made is the important one of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

Art. 1. sets forth—

Taking into consideration the peculiar topographical position of Honduras, and in order to secure the neutrality of the islands adjacent thereto, with reference to the proposed inter-oceanic railway across the territories of Honduras, etc. etc., therefore these islands are placed by mutual agreement under the sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras.

The inhabitants already established there are—

1. To govern themselves by means of their own municipal government, to be administered by legislative, executive, and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own laws and customs.

2. Trial by jury in their own courts.

3. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private.

4. Exemption from all taxation on real estate or other property, except such as may be imposed by their own municipality, and collected for the treasury of the same, and to be applied to the common benefit.

5. Exemption from military service, except for their own defense.

The Republic of Honduras engages not to exercise its rights of sovereignty in any manner to violate the rights and immunities specified in this article.

The Republic of Honduras also engages not to erect nor permit to be erected any fortifications on said islands, or any others in the Bay of Honduras, nor cede such islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over them, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or State whatever.

Art. II. The contracting parties agree to communicate the present convention to all other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to it.

The second convention, according to the writer, provides for the establishment of a board of three arbitrators—one to be named by the English government, the second by that of Honduras, and the third to be chosen by the two thus named. He must not be a British subject, a citizen of Central America, nor of the United States. This commission is to hear and decide on all claims as between British subjects and the Republic of Honduras, and its decision is to be final and without appeal.

The limits of Honduras are recognised as extending to Cape Gracias a Dios, and the Rio Wanks or Lagorin on the South; but it the Commission of Arbitration and then, there are any Mosquito Indians in the territory above that river, they are to decide upon the time when such Indians shall withdraw from it, and the amount of the annuity means time to be paid to them in consideration of such withdrawal.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation contains the usual stipulations of such treaties, with an additional article guaranteeing the neutrality and protecting the independence of the proposed great inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

In response to the remaining issues in the Central American complication, it has been agreed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas that the port of San Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown) shall return under the sovereignty of Nicaragua, subject, however, to the same stipulations with the Bay Islands. The Mosquito sovereignty, so called, is to disappear forever, and the Mosquito Indians are to concentrate themselves within a certain defined territory, within which they shall have, for a term of years, such paramount rights as are accorded to the Indians on the American "Indian reservations." Meantime they are to enjoy a small annuity from the Government of Nicaragua, to be fixed by arbitrators, who are to be appointed in the same manner with those charged with similar duties in Honduras.

In respect to Balize, it is understood, as Guatemala, being in the English interest and has having joined in the complaints of British atrocities since the agitation of the Central American question, commenced in 1849, that, therefore, the limits of Balize will be understood to be those which were claimed at the time of the conclusion of the Bulwer-Clayton convention in 1850, viz: as extending southward to the river Sarstoon.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 30th ult. has the following condensed account of the great Union meeting on the Kentucky and Ohio border. It must have been a glorious affair:

THE GREAT UNION MEETING AT CINCINNATI, COVINGTON AND NEWPORT.—The great Union meeting, which came off on Wednesday, on the wharves of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, was a glorious demonstration of the fealty of the American people to the Union and the Constitution. It was an enthusiastic subscription of the masters of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Never, since the great Harrison mass meeting at Baltimore in 1840, has there been such an enthusiastic gathering of the people. The crowd was immense, and the enthusiasm was altogether unequaled. The Louisville delegation numbered about one thousand. The Trenton portion of this delegation reached Cincinnati and Covington on Tuesday night. The celebration was then really begun. There were most meetings held on Tuesday evening on both sides of the river. In Cincinnati a large meeting was addressed by Mr. Norton, of Cincinnati, Oct. Whitney, of Kentucky, Mr. Bowling, of Ohio, and others. In Covington the mass meeting was addressed by Major Ransdell, of Kentucky.

Wednesday was evidently intended for a gala day by the people of Kentucky and Ohio. From dawn till noon a continual succession was kept up on both sides of the river. Delegations were arriving from different sections to take part in the ceremonies of the day, and the streets of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport were crowded with citizens and strangers, all with smiling countenances. They had come to renew the bond of union between the North and the South, which our fathers had cemented with their blood, and which every American must cherish and maintain.

On Wednesday morning an immense meeting at Newport was addressed by Col. Thomas L. Jones and Major Henry Stanton Hancock. In the afternoon, processions were formed on both sides of the river and united upon the wharf at Cincinnati, forming about two miles of earnest, enthusiastic, Union-loving Americans, on horseback, in wagons, and on foot. The most prominent feature in the procession was a delegation, several hundred strong, of Americans, on horseback, from Boone county, Ky. The houses in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport were gaily decorated with innumerable flags and mottoes. This was followed by a beautiful, impressive, and soul-stirring ceremony of the Union of the North and South. This was performed upon the river, midway between Ohio and Kentucky, by thirty-one lovely girls, each one representing a State, sixteen being from the North, and fifteen from the South. The addresses were delivered by Col. Jones, of Newport, on the part of the South, and Mr. Norton, of Cincinnati, on the part of the North. The ceremony was witnessed with great interest by 25,000 people. In the evening immense mass meetings were held at different points on the Ohio shore, and at Covington and Newport. The lines of each shore blazed with the light of bonfires, torches, and a continued discharge of rockets and cannon. Among the speakers at the various stands were Gen. John S. Preston, Hon. Geo. Robertson, Col. Chas. S. Todd, Messrs. Charles R. Wickliffe, Richard Johnson, William S. Rankin, and Col. Frank Leedy, William S. Rankin, and Col. Frank Leedy, of Kentucky, and Hon. O. F. Moore, Messrs. John A. Gurley, Johnson, Betting, Sidney and Pendleton, of Ohio.

It was altogether a glorious celebration of the renewal of pledges of Union between the North and the South. All who were present returned to their homes filled with patriotic enthusiasm, and satisfied that only by the election of Fillmore and Donelson can our Union be maintained.

Foreign Items.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We are happy to be enabled to record that Miss Florence Nightingale has arrived at her home in Derbyshire, after her arduous and honorable career of public service in the East. Miss Nightingale sedulously avoided that public welcome which would have greeted her had the day and place of her landing in England been made known. She is not the best conscious, we trust, of the "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," which accompany her presence, and wait upon her future career.—*London Globe.*

The intended meeting of the International Free Trade Congress at Brussels, on the 22d of September, continues to excite great interest, owing to the sound and vigorous manner in which this body have hitherto conducted their proceedings and the influence they have exercised on public opinion on the Continent. Delegates are supposed from all the principal chambers of commerce in England, and to secure the adhesion of as many friends of the cause as may be able to assist it by their personal co-operation, the association have established an agency in London.

FRANCE.—In Paris there is still a total absence of political news; the Russians having terminated *à l'amiable* the little difficulty about Kars, and Spain subsiding into a kind of lethargic trance, there remains nothing in French affairs to talk about.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says: "It is now generally believed in Paris that any questions relative to the execution of the treaty of Paris on the part of Russia will lead to any serious results. The government of the Emperor of the French appears to have more confidence in the loyalty of Russia than is justified by either past or passing events.

During the week ending August 9th, 56 vessels entered Marseilles, with 230,000 hectolitres of wheat on board. An immense number of others, with similar cargoes, were expected, most of the transports chartered by the Western powers, and unemployed since the conclusion of peace, having been freighted for Marseilles at Constantinople, in the Danube and along the coasts of the Black Sea.

The 17th is the day fixed for the departure of the Emperor and Empress to Biarritz; but the Emperor will not remain there more than a few days with the Empress, though her intention is to stay a month. This new separation of the imperial couple so shortly after a separation of some weeks' duration, has given rise to much comment.

NAPLES.—The *Times's* Paris correspondent writes:—"The accounts from Naples exhibit a state of things in that capital which would hardly leave us much room for surprise if any day's telegraph brought us news of revolutionary movements. Discontent grows bolder, and has spread to the army; and the vigilance of the police no longer prevents, in the open streets, conversations and criticisms upon the government. The feeling in Paris, among persons well informed and well able to appreciate the situation, is, that we shall quickly hear of an outbreak."

Letters have been received concerning another mutiny in Naples. The 4th Grenadiers at Bessara are reported to have risen and killed their Colonel and four officers. The Anglo-Italian Legion, at Malta, has broken up, but the King of Naples is by no means easy in his mind at this gathering of Italians, very few of whom have yet left the island. If Massimo Ver ia a Telesiano be true, the ruler of Naples has received a very explicit assurance from the Austrian Cabinet, that he must change his system, or Austria will only be able to give him a passive support in any ulterior steps which France and England may decide on taking to put the Neapolitan government in better order.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Charles Mathews, better known as Madame Vestris—a prominent member of the English stage—died at Grove Lodge, Fulham, on the 8th inst. She was 59 years of age.

THE GERMAN TELEGRAPH.—In 1855 the telegraph office at Berlin produced a net revenue of 341,431 thalers, ($90,236?.?) that of 1856 is likely to exceed 365,000?. A wonderful result, when it is considered that in 1853 the same establishment required a subvention of 300,000?.

WINE.—A circular of Messrs. Matthew Clark & Sons furnishes the statistics of the wine trade during the past half year. The general result shows a decrease of 5,500 pipes in the importation, 2,000 pipes of which deficiency is in red wines, and about 1,500 in white. The deterioration, on the other hand, have largely augmented—namely, 2,000 pipes in the home consumption, and 1,000 pipes in the export trade.

DEATH OF GENERAL GORDON.—Intelligence of the death of Lieutenant-General William Alexander Gordon, C. B., Colonel of the 14th Regiment, has been received in town. The deceased officer entered the service in 1794, served in Holland, and from 1808 to 1814 in the Peninsula, where he was wounded in the Pyrenees. In 1825 he became Colonel of the 14th regiment, which appointment it now vacant. He is the first Colonelcy at the disposal of the Queen on the decease of Sir Jas. Lyon.

ANOTHER GALLERY EXPLOSION.—The Mine Kellan, on Wednesday morning a fearful explosion of fire-damp took place at one of the galleries, and is collierlies, at Balmond Hall, near Oldbury, East Worcestershire. It would appear that the men had been idle for a few days, but on the morning in question they went to work at the usual hour. Nine were in the first ship which descended. On reaching the bottom of the shaft, they became aware of the presence of fire-damp, and shouted to the banksmen to tell the other men not to venture down with a naked candle, but to bring safety lamps with them. The men below were shortly afterwards lost. Six more of the men, accompanied by the "deputy" or fireman, descended, but got into the death-trap, with them a boy, who was with the deputy, they had opened the bottom of the shaft the gas ignited, and a terrific explosion was the result. The deputy, the boy, and three of the men were blown up the shaft to an immense height, and were dashed to pieces on the pit bank, quite dead. Only one of the men escaped with life. Of course, the whole seven were killed. Several of the bodies were in such a state that they could be recognized only by their friends.

RESEMBLING THE RAMBLE.—The St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult., says:

A convoy of one hundred emigrants arrived here yesterday, by way of Kansas City, from Independence, Mo. They are from Germany, and are all young men, with the exception of some half dozen married men, who have their families with them. They are all well provided with money, and have the appearance of being well able to make a good start in life. They are all bound for Kansas, and will take up their abode in that Territory. They are all well dressed, and have the appearance of gentlemen. They are all well armed, and have the appearance of being able to take care of themselves. They are all well provided with money, and have the appearance of being