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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Any Author or Agent may take as many copies as the Bee has subscribers, at the rate of Twenty Dollars per hundred copies. The advertisement inserted free for one month, and one dollar for each insertion.

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

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12.

☞ *"The foundation of my preference, is, that, Mr. Fillmore has administrated 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 give their 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.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ARE YOU ANSWERED!

[illegible] author of the *Courier* every now [illegible] endeavors to subject us to a cross-examination. It fancies itself a lawyer at the bar, and treats us like a witness unwilling to testify. Now, we have no idea of admitting the right of the *Courier* to demand us to answer every interrogatory, relevant or irrelevant, which it thinks proper to propound to us, especially as our opinions and those of the candidates whom we are proud to support are before the people. But for peace sake we concede to courtesy what we refuse to arrogance, and will answer the *Courier*, without the least hesitation or moral reservation. Before, however, we enter on the inquiries, let us state *impromptu* that we do not exult over the results of the Maine election. We are heartily sorry at the prospects of Black Republicanism overshadowed by its victory in Maine, but we do not admit that it logical deduction from premises. It fancies that Mr. Buchanan [illegible] the question in the North. We presume it asks such to the people of Louisiana, and continue to do so, because it is our duty to avoid deceiving and misleading them [illegible] organs are seeking to do. The *Courier* is permeable over our exultation in [illegible]. Let it reserve its tears for a [illegible] and a supposititious calamity. Now [illegible] *Courier* asks of the returns from Iowa, [illegible] Maine afford evidence of the [illegible] strength of Mr. FILLMORE in these States? We answer that as the Fillmore men [illegible] candidates in the field, these returns [illegible] disprove his strength. That [illegible] tested in November. Meanwhile, for the information of our correspondent, that since the election in Iowa, [illegible] national ticket has been formed, and [illegible] will be put forth in Maine [illegible]. All we claim from the results [illegible] the downfall of Democracy. [illegible] neither will nor can deny the [illegible] proof that Mr. Fillmore [illegible] New York and New Jersey. [illegible] we have done nothing else but [illegible] the last month. In New [illegible] the American, unaided, have carried [illegible] in succession. Since the arrival [illegible] Mr. Fillmore, the old-line Whigs of [illegible] who number probably at least [illegible] for him. Conservatism, too, fell, and fell before his approach. [illegible] State in the Union is so [illegible] and so thoroughly [illegible]. The American councils have [illegible] registered votes—more than a [illegible] the entire vote—to say nothing [illegible] upwards of thousands of outsiders [illegible] Fillmore, though wholly unaided by the American party. Concurring by from a hundred different points to the same fact. It is [illegible] opponents that in New [illegible] is between Fillmore and [illegible] that the chances are altogether of Fillmore. As for New [illegible] never had much strength [illegible] the adhesion of Commodore [illegible] immense influence, to [illegible] the latter a heavy [illegible]. But we have never asserted Fillmore will certainly carry [illegible]. We say he will certainly carry [illegible] and most probably New Jersey [illegible].

Courier wants to know whether our [illegible] with the Fremont party, as [illegible] Democrats. We might suffer so [illegible] question to remain unanswered, [illegible] and character of our press. [illegible] to leave the *Courier* [illegible] "nothing a doubt on," we reply [illegible] were reduced to the alternative [illegible] for Fremont President, [illegible] to go for Buchanan; [illegible] Fillmore remains in the [illegible] he him could our eyelids can [illegible].

A Mr. *Courier*, answer us. Are [illegible] with the Fremont party, as [illegible] Democrats. Would you sustain [illegible] the honor and consolidation, [illegible] such action necessary to [illegible]

The *Courier* article is rather discursive [illegible] pardoned if our rejoinder [illegible] somewhat, as we must necessarily [illegible] very in its line of argument [illegible].

[illegible] have forgotten the contrast of our party press and [illegible] the results in North Carolina, [illegible] Arkansas and Texas, and how [illegible] proved. But you [illegible] mistaken.

[illegible] journal or orator that we [illegible] North Carolina, Arkansas, or [illegible] election. The general impression [illegible] that in North Carolina the [illegible] candidate would succeed, on account [illegible] suffrage question, but that [illegible] would stand a good [illegible] Texas or Arkansas. As for Arkansas [illegible] is claimed by the FILLMORE [illegible] simply absurd. Kentucky they [illegible] claim, for the late election, accepting the *Courier* itself, *"is no test,"* and [illegible] the lying dispatches concocted and [illegible] from the office of the Louisville [illegible] exciting tremendous Democratic [illegible] demonstrated that in every instance party lines were strictly drawn, [illegible] party made a decided gain.—[illegible] infinitely more certain for [illegible] North Carolina is for Buchanan.

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A TRIUMPH IN MISSOURI.—A telegraphic dispatch of the 9th inst., received by the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, announces that full returns of the State election have been received, and that NEWLAND, the American candidate for Lieutenant Governor is elected.

No. 6.

Editors of the Bee:

All admit that the country is in a more distracted and alarming condition than it has ever been since the adoption of the National Constitution, and all admit, that unless the people in the pending election should apply a corrective to the evils with which it is afflicted, a disruption of the Union is inevitable. There must be a union of patriotic efforts, energetic wisdom, and comprehensive statesmanship, to save it from hopeless ruin.

How has this alarming and deplorable state of things been brought upon us, and who were the agents of evil, the wicked gods, whose diabolical incantations have disturbed our repose, and kindled into a conflagration the discontents of the people? This is the question the people should ask, and it should receive a prompt and unevasive answer. I propose to discuss it in the present paper, and to point to the origin of our troubles.

When Millard Fillmore retired from the Presidency on the 4th of March, 1853, he left the country tranquil within, and at peace with foreign powers. By a wise preserve of policy, and temperate firmness, he quelled the turbulent spirit of sectionalism at home; and by the union of the Whigs, this moderation and vigor, he restored friendly relations between the United States and all foreign powers. Not a cloud was discernible on the horizon—not a ripple was visible on the ocean of domestic and foreign politics. People rejoiced in their tranquility and prosperity, and looked forward to an indefinite period of their enjoyment. The Compromise measures of 1850, which were supported by Fillmore, had banished the demons of sectional discord, and had, as was fondly hoped, closed forever the Marah of bitter waters which had overshrouded the land. The Democratic and Whig Conventions of 1852 had both endorsed them, pledged themselves to adhere to them as a finality, and so had their respective candidates. Pierce was elected by the people, because he was considered by the people the most faithful advocate of them, and he rested his pledges to sustain them in his inaugural of the 4th March, 1853. All were in high hope, all believed in the sincerity of his declarations, and the conservative sentiments proclaimed in his Address.

In the midst of profound peace, without a petition from the people, without any popular manifestation, Douglas, a Northern Senator, in order to secure the unanimous vote of the South in his future candidacy for the Presidency, and with the approbation of the President, brought forward a bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, which had stood on the records of our Congressional legislation for thirty-four years, and which had been placed there with the aid of Monroe, Calhoun, Crawford, the Pinckneys, Clay, and Wirt. It was passed, and the Democracy forthwith prescribed it as a test oath to the members of the party throughout the nation, and refused to recognise the orthodoxy of any one who would not swear to it. The engulfing whirlpool of sectional strife and agitation which now shakes the republic from centre to circumference, and if it is not arrested by the interposition of the powerful arm of the people, will lay it in ruins. The President, in giving countenance to the trick of Douglas, concocted by that petty schemer, violated the pledge embodied in the platform of the Democratic Convention of 1852, which he, as their nominee, had adopted in his letter of acceptance, and reserved in his Inaugural Address. He is responsible, with his party, before heaven and earth, for the sectional combination which has been formed to seize, by the power of numbers, on the federal government, and to wield its powers for the benefit of that combination. Pierce and the Locofoco party must and will be held responsible for the perturbations which the country now feels. They are the barrators who have scoffed the infuriated floods which curse the republic. The crimes which have been committed, and are in the course of commission, and they are certainly to be committed, and the marshaling of the North and South in battle array—all lie at their door, and are justly responsable to them. They are the brother Cains who have raised the hand of brother against brother in the horrid civil war that rages in the bosom of one of the Territories of the Union. The blood of slaughtered Americans cries from the earth against them, and invokes the just vengeance of the people of America upon them at the ballot-box.

The motive of this measure was, as I have said, the vote of the South for Douglas and his party for the Presidency. It was vaulting ambition which dictated it. By ambition, angels fell, how can man, the image of his Maker, expect to profit by it, exclaimed Wolsey, who fell by it. It is with Pierce and his co workers as it was with Wolsey: he, too, fell, and fell before his ambition which he had aroused. The Democratic Convention of Cincinnati rejected him, although he had sacrificed his solemn pledges for what he thought would promote the success of his "plunder party." The South itself was not propitiated by the candidate of "broken pledges," and voted against him. Just retribution! which shows that a violation of the great laws of morality meets with punishment even in this world, and Locofocos should learn from it a lesson of wisdom to regulate its future conduct.

I am opposed to the restoration of the Missouri line, because if granted to the agitators of the North, it would be considered a concession extorted by force, and such a reflection would be too galling to Southern pride to be tolerated for a moment. In addition, I would not disturb existing arrangements, or interfere with rights acquired under the faith of existing legislation. Besides, the repeal of the repealing act would have no other effect than to transfer the agitation from the North to the South, and I abhor all sectional agitation and strife.

The Administration of Pierce and the Locofoco party have prostituted the patronage of the federal government, by appointing to office Freesoilers and Fillibusters, who were hostile to the policy which he propounded at his inauguration. O'Connor was removed from the District Attorneyship of the city of New York, and the place was given to a Freesoiler, because he would not bow his Hardshell Democratic head to the Freesoilers.—Brown was removed from the Collectorship of the port of New York, because he refused to distribute his patronage between the old Union Democrats and the Freesoilers of his party. By this policy of Pierce and his party, the Freesoil party was kept alive by the people's money, and was enabled to distract the North by its pernicious principles. Dickinson, of New York, a national Democrat, was vilified by the vilest presses of the Administration, North and South, because he had the independence and integrity to arraign Pierce and his Cabinet for their conduct. The leading men of the North, who were ardent sticklers for the rights of the South, were crushed by an administration which Southern men were taught to believe was friendly to them, and the Van Burens, Dixs and Butlers, rank, black-mouthed Abolitionists, were taken to their bosom and had the patronage of the government poured in copious showers upon them. The election of 1852, rightly interpreted, was the death-blow to these political felons. The people designed it to be so, but their elected chief of the Democracy did not so interpret the popular verdict. He warmed and nourished them into life, that they might dart their sting into the bosom of the South, and they have done it. Then, again, Pierce took up and placed in office the Hullibers and Declesomists of the South, passing over the heads of conservative Democrats. The present act of political demagoguism and disorganizers had been silenced, and driven into insignificance by the stern force of the American people, inspired by every lover of the republic, but Pierce resurrected it, and its diminutives are raising their "miscreated fronts," and are heard daily preaching up their infernal doctrine of a disruption of the Union. "Eulogies of the Union" they hate, thirsty they do, and all know it. Washington's Farewell Address is thrown aside to give place to the expiring lucubration of J. C. Calhoun. When they look at the former, it shows them their traitorous visages, whereas to the latter, they can dissemble as pleasing representations of themselves as their own imaginations have depicted them. The Constitution of the United States is to be supplanted by the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy written by J. C. Calhoun; the Union, as formed by wise and virtuous founders of the republic, is to be struck down, and the Union of the South, as advocated by J. C. Calhoun, is to take its place.—The doctrines of Washington's Farewell Address are to be superseded by the incoherent ravings of the same wild ambitious and visionary self-arrogated champion of the South.

Before a God can be admitted into the American pantheon, and demand an apotheosis and any worship, it can, when examine his pretensions as an orthodox deity, and will reject his doctrines of theology if they be not in consormity with reason, or in harmony with the teachings of the early fathers of the church. I prefer the gods of the Constitution, who, by their virtue and wisdom, constructed our government, put it in operation and guided it safely through the storms that assailed its infancy, and brought it into a port of security, to the empty pretenders and reckless disorganizers that party or faction may invest with the attributes of divinity. I prefer Washington to Calhoun, Madison to Quitman, and Franklin to Davis. And so do the people. The people of the South repelled the disunion tenets of Calhoun while he was alive, and they will not embrace them now that he is dead. The club of the iron-willed Jackson smote them to the dust. If the master failed, his Lilliputian disciples will also fail. The people will pass "eulogies on the Union," although they know them to be disunerial to the Hullibers, and their core patriotic hearts and brave arms will serve it from all the perils that may assail it.

The Democratic party, by the imbecility and mismanagement of their chiefs, embarrassed our foreign relations, and brought our country to the brink of a war with some of the States of Europe. The sensitive to Spain well nigh involved us in a war. Frisco escaped all difficulty by the prudence of her Emperor, but England was the power with which our relations were most embarrassed. The most stupid policy ruled the Cabinet, and this policy was thrust upon the most immoral counsels, and the most unworthy motives. Indeed, the Democratic party in their administration of the government, at home and abroad, have blundered, and have brought calamities upon us which could require years to remove. The Sebastian, Crampton, Soulé, Mesebam, Pierson, Marcy, Buchanan, of power, place and pension, have disembodied them for the conduct of the affairs of government. They have not one element of commanding influence among them. They can only count politicians, Sappers, Sedgwicks, Bigelows, Hickmans, representative Hillibusters and pensioners and contractors. Fillmore is of the lowest type in the Democratic estimation. They hate his virtue, and they hate his talents. They hate his virtue, because it is a rebuke to their infamy. They hate his talents, because they are conscious that they have not the requisite talents to supply the place of a rich office, and the desire to accumulate a fortune, out of the subjects of the State.

The conduct of the Democratic party has been unprincipled and factious. The calamity was so imminent that the success of Fillmore alone could avert it. The *Courier* itself, *"is no test,"* and with the lying dispatches concocted and issued from the office of the Louisville *Courier*, evincing tremendous Democratic exertions, the result has been disproved and refuted. It has been demonstrated that in every instance party lines were strictly drawn, and the party made a decided gain.—The result is infinitely more certain for Fillmore. North Carolina is for Buchanan.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—It is rumored that Lane has sacked Tecumseh without the loss of a single man.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—Maine's majority over both of his opponents floats up seventeen thousand.

MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Flour market is firm; Southern is quoted at $7 25 a $8 12. Wheat—Western red, $1 33. Western mixed Corn, 65c. Mess Pork, $22. Whisky, 30c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Flour sales and prices a trifle higher. White Wheat, $1 25 a $1 37. Whisky, 27c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—The river is at a stand.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.—If any of our readers yet have any stomach for the Cincinnati platform, let them read the following from an Arkansas Whig:

Now, this Cincinnati platform seems to be a perfect hodge-podge. Tom Kirkman used to tell of a friend of his dropping in about dinner time on an old lady, who invited him to draw up to the table. There was a huge pot of the pot order for dinner. The old lady ladled him beautifully, and he being hungry, was doing justice to it.

"Strangle," said the old lady, "you will find almost every sort of meat in this pie."

"Yes, madam," said he, "and fish, too;" as he drew from between his lips what he imagined was the back bone of a red-horse or sucker.

"Lord have mercy!" exclaimed the old woman, "my there ain't our fine-tooth comb that fell last two weeks ago!"

Appointments by the President.

Signed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Seth E. Hewett, surveyor of the customs at Cold Springs, New York, vice Fitzpatrick.

Benjamin R. Bytherwood, collector of the customs at Beaufort, South Carolina, reappointed.

O. P. Fitzhold, of New Orleans, Louisiana, supervising inspector of steamboats for the Fourth District, vice W. R. Mair, deceased.

Telegraphic Items.

YELLOW FEVER.—New York, Sept. 5.—One case of yellow fever occurred yesterday in Williamsburg.

No new cases have been reported at Governor's Island since yesterday, and no death. All cases previously reported are convalescing rapidly.

One new case is reported this morning at Gowanus, at Brooklyn, and one death at Fort Hamilton, where three new cases have occurred since the last report. The death is one of a mild type at the Military Hospital. The disease is evidently on the decline.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Washington, Sept. 5.—The correspondence between Governor Shannon and officers of Kansas and the general government will be published to-morrow. It is a very long affair. Interesting resume of affairs in the Territory.

Orders will be transmitted to Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith to take more efficient steps for effectually suppressing the laws and suppressing incipient treason.

PRATT.—New York, Sept. 5.—C. K. Garrison, respondent agent of the Transit Company to Nicaragua, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $100,000, on the charge of extensive frauds on said company.

City Intelligence.

FRESHETS FRESH.—Bridget McHaney, a nice young woman of the Third District, was arraigned before Recorder Fabre, charged with the grave offence of the charge of having insulted Sion Carter, a tailor, by her own confession. Strange to say, the tailor, by her own confession, had set up the tenancy of her own wilderness, was the aggressor, and had commenced the insulting freshes, and discharged the insulting freshes. The case was dismissed, and the tailor ordered to pay the costs, which he cheerfully paid, and left the court room, with a smile on his face, and a determination to be more chary of his own wilderness