The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1856.

☞ *"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 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.

IGNOBLE TACTICS.

Were we disposed to follow the example of the *Courier*, and endeavor to prove Mr. Buchanan an unsafe man for the South, by raking among the cold embers of his Congressional career twenty or thirty years ago, the task would offer no difficulty whatever. We would not even subject ourselves to the labor of hunting up old documents, as there are hundreds of journals in the land which have already anticipated us. But we must confess that, aiming at conducting a paper with strict regard to sincerity and fairness, it is not pleasant for us to pursue the hackneyed course of infuriated partisans on either side. We have not the slightest appetite for political garbage. We did and do tell the *Courier* that we have abundance of evidence at hand to prove that Mr. Buchanan was a Federalist, and represented the Federal party in Congress; to show that on more than one occasion he expressed strong opposition to slavery; that his chief objection to sustaining the annexation of Texas was his repugnance to the extension of slavery; that his conflict in the "bargain and corruption" charges against Mr. Clay was such as to debar any Whig attached to the memory and cherishing the doctrines of that great man, from supporting Mr. Buchanan; that his opinions on squatter sovereignty are abhorrent to the South, and have been so declared by strong Democratic journals in South Carolina, and by a sheet in the city which has usually acted with the Democratic party. Touching this last point, it is of recent origin, being embodied in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination. It may call for further reference and comment. But with respect to most of the others, we have repeatedly stated our position. We are no more disposed to assail Mr. Buchanan upon issues that are either obsolete or antiquated, than potently to see Mr. Fillmore assailed upon such grounds.

There is not a public man living in whose conduct malignity and rancor might not pick flaws. When Harrison was a candidate, he was pronounced an abolitionist in every Democratic journal circulated in the South. When Henry Clay was a candidate, although the owner of a hundred slaves, he was arraigned upon the same charge, and calumniated most foully by the South Democratic press. When Millard Fillmore was a candidate, the Locofocos absolutely made the welkin ring with shrieks of affected horror over his anti-slavery opinions. Now, Louisiana is voted for Fillmore in 1856, with a full knowledge of his Congressional career. Since that period Mr. Fillmore has been President, and even the Democratic organs cannot impeach his fidelity to the Constitution, and his unswerving rectitude while the occupant of that exalted station. Neither can they deny that within the last six weeks, he has openly, in the very strongholds of sectionalism and Freesoil, defended the South and rebuked the Black Republicans, their tenets and their sentiments. With those evidences, practical and valuable—of Mr. Fillmore's soundness—with the fact that his conduct while President won for him the distinguished honor of being styled the "MODEL PRESIDENT," and every shot from Democratic lips and Democratic pens the hottest encomiums—is it not ludicrous, certainly, unfair in journals of character and ability to attempt to disparage Mr. Fillmore in Southern estimation, by raking among musty Congressional documents a quarter of a century old, to prove that Mr. Fillmore, like ninety-nine out of a hundred Northern men, was once in his life opposed to slavery?

We suppose we were to judge Mr. Buchanan by the same unjust rule. In Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, page 218, vol 2, we find that Mr. Buchanan once spoke as follows:

Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject which I have never before adverted to upon this floor, and which, I trust, I may never again have the occasion to advert. I mean the subject of slavery. I believe it to be a great political, as well as great moral evil. I think my God mercifully has been cast in a State where it does not exist. * * * It has been a curse entailed on us by that nation which makes it a subject of reproach to our institutions.

If we were to make this a text for a tirade against Mr. Buchanan, and proclaim him an Abolitionist, we would be just as candid and sincere as those Democratic sheets which are now trying to convict Mr. Fillmore upon the solitary testimony of the Erie letter and his 400 odd votes. All that, by the way, occurred eight years ago, and the unfortunate result of the experiment should convince the Democracy of the folly of its repetition.

We close this small potato business altogether. We are content to take Mr. Buchanan according to his latest exposition of sentiment. We believe, if elected, he would be animated by a sense of duty towards the South. At the same time, we consider him most nervous, and flexible, and we hold that views of squatter sovereignty are dangerous and detrimental to the South. For these reasons, having to choose between him and Fremont, the man who, to use the eloquent language of the President of the Cincinnati convention, "wrapped his cloak of office around him as with a panoply of ice, proved the Constitution and saved the Union," we *prefer Mr. Fillmore. He has been tried and not found wanting.*

There is yet another reason which, if better men were absent, would prevent us from joining on Buchanan the petty warfare waged against Fillmore. The game is not worth the candle. Every sensible person who reads the labored attempts to prove that Fillmore was opposed to slavery twenty years ago, meets the argument with a simple reference to his course as President of the United States. This is an effectual extinguisher. Who the deuce cares what Mr. Fillmore thought when a member of Congress, since we know what he said and did when holding the highest office in the gift of the American people.

OMINOUS!

Dispatches from Iowa state that, in four counties, to-wit: Davenport, Scott, Muscatine and Jackson, there is a Republican majority of 3500. In 1852, when Pierce carried Iowa, less than 2000 votes, these counties gave him 342 majority. In them alone the Fillmore candidates more than half the Democratic majority of 1852. Desmoines County, it is stated, has likewise given a Republican majority. This county went Democratic in 1852 by 170 majority. It therefore follows that in four out of the fifty counties in Iowa, there is a Democratic loss of at least 1370 votes.

We have repeatedly advanced the opinion that Buchanan will not carry a single Northern State. Iowa, being less strongly tainted with Abolitionism than Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., offered a somewhat better chance for the Democrats. If they have lost it, they may hang their harps on the willows. Fremont will sweep the North.

MARIETTA POLKA.—Mr. Gangi has sent us a remarkably spirited and pretty composition called the Marietta Polka, composed by himself, and dedicated to Miss Benacchi.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Times* says that, at the caucus of Democratic members of Congress, on Wednesday night last, it was generally conceded that the election of Buchanan depends on Pennsylvania, and that *success there was uncertain.* Consequently it was resolved that they must raise one hundred thousand dollars as an extraordinary fund for the there.

The following table exhibits the number of killed and wounded by railroad and steamboat accidents during the month just closed, the number of lives lost by fires, and the amount of property destroyed by conflagrations. Fires which have not destroyed property estimated at twenty thousand dollars are not enumerated:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
Railroad accidents	78	137
Steamboat accidents	62	10
By fires	12	5
Total	152	152
Property destroyed by fire		$1,121,000

No. 3.

"OH, CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL."

Courier, July 18, 1852.

EDITORS OF THE BEE.—Your neighbor, the *Courier*, is restive. He speaks contemptuously of *Junius*, and declares his determination not to reply to every anonymous writer in the K. N. ranks. Wait a little, Mr. *Courier*. If you wince thus under the gentle pricking of my first, my pilot-arrow, pray what is to become of you when the well-filled quiver is exhausted? A public journal, sir, should be consistent in all matters, in politics as well as morals; and especially so when reviewing the character of public men. Whatever you may have been in other respects, in your course towards Mr. Fillmore you have displayed most flagrant inconsistency, for which it is my purpose to hold you to a proper accountability before your own party, whom you assume to control.

September 18, 1852, the Courier publishes a letter from Edward Long.

"It is not to be overlooked in this connection that Fillmore and *Webster* were both sacrificed to propitiate the fell spirit of Abolitionism in the Convention which nominated Gen. Scott. What was the loading and engrossing measure of Fillmore's administration *but the maintenance of good faith of the Compromise measures upon the slavery question which had been enacted by Congress?* Why was Fillmore "unavailable" to use his own language. What does he allude to in his letter to Mr. Bell? Clearly, directed to the President of the Convention, by "sacrificing himself"? No other response can be given to these and similar enquiries with reference to the "miserable support given to Daniel Webster, the great intellect of the age, *than that the action of the Administration on the slavery question was antagonistic to the Whig interests.* Ask triumphantly what inducement can any Northern man have to throw himself into the breach in behalf of the slavery institutions of the South, *when he is to secure such a reward as has been meted out to Webster and FILLMORE?"*

August 31, 1852, the Courier copies from a New York paper:

"It is well for the foreign public to understand why the New York opponents of Mr. Fillmore denounce him, and what they are after. The way they denounce him is, *that "he is not and never has been a usable man in the way of planters. No money can be made out of him sure in an honest, honorable way.*

These are all very proper sentiments not to be gainsaid, and merit commendation because they proceed from political opponents. But look at the *Courier* now.

August 7, 1856, the editor writes

"It is the favorite, almost universal policy of the Know-Nothings to ignore both the nearly and late political history of Mr. Fillmore, and fix their eyes only on the brief period during which, as accidental President of the United States, he renounced the Abolition doctrines of his past career and signed the Fugitive Slave bill."

Applying the self-same principle to the opposing candidate, let us enquire does not the *Courier* ignore the early political history of Mr. Buchanan, when Federalism and Freesoilism were his favorite creeds, and fix his eyes only on the brief period when "squatter sovereignty" finds in him an able advocate? JUNIUS.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

SCREWS LOOSE.—The Pittsburg *Gazette*, Republican, is our authority for stating that the following leading Democrats of Philadelphia are out for Fremont:

Henry Horn, a Jackson member of Congress, highly esteemed by President Andrew Jackson.

Evans Rogers, formerly a prominent Democrat.

Dr. David C. Skerrit, late prothonotary of the district court, elected by the Democrats.

Peter Wager, at one time a director of the Bank of the United States, appointed by President Jackson.

Dr. George Sparkman, an old Democrat.

Henry Simpson, late Alderman.

Wm. Hadowell, late Democratic member of the Assembly.

Hon. JAMES MYERS, Democratic ex Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, has come out for Fremont. He was offered by the Buchanan men the Congressional nomination in his district, but refused the same.

ANOTHER FILLMORE PAPER.—The *National Olive Branch* is the title of a large sized paper, published at Philadelphia by Thos. L. Clark, Esq., the original historician of the Kensington and Southwark riots. Mr. Clark is an able writer, and the arguments and documents presented in the present number indicate that the *Olive Branch* will prove a valuable auxiliary in the Fillmore and Donelson campaign.

The Washington (Pa.) *American* has come out for Fremont and Dayton, making seventy two Republican papers in Pennsylvania, that we have heard of.

Mr. E. C. Cabell, of Florida, has written a letter to the Democratic and American electors of that State, in which he states that they pledge themselves to cast their vote for the Fillmore or the Buchanan ticket, as the one or the other may stand the better chance of election.

The Louisville Democrat says:

"Let Democrats prefer anything to see Pierce the Democratic Administration party, Florida prefers the election of Fillmore and Donelson (Buchanan and Breckinridge) to that of the Abolition or Black Republican candidate?

Ed. Should you be elected, and should it be ascertained that Fillmore and Donelson, Buchanan and Breckinridge will receive more electoral votes than Buchanan and Breckinridge, (Fillmore and Donelson) and that your vote for the latter gentlemen cannot elect them, will you in truest your vote for Fillmore and Donelson, (Buchanan and Breckinridge) if you and you can thereby defeat the Black Republican or Abolition candidates, or prevent the election from going into the House of Representatives?

One of the Democratic electors has replied for himself and associates, declining to give the proposed pledge. The result of this answer is, that the Democracy would rather see Fremont elected than Fillmore. We may judge of their devotion to the South by that fact.

The O. U. A.'s and M. Fillmore.

The Chapters of the Order of United Americans, in Convention a few days since, endorsed the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson for the President and Vice-President of the United States. The Committee, consisting of Simeon Baldwin, William Avery, and others, addressed a letter to Mr. Fillmore apprising him of that fact, to which Mr. Fillmore has replied as follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29, 1856.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, informing me that, at a Convention of the Executive Committees of the several Chapters of the Order of United Americans in this State, convened in the city of New York on the 21st instant, it was unanimously resolved to adopt my nomination for your candidate for President of the United States, of which you were instructed to give me official notice.

My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise nor equivocation. I am the candidate of the American party, but I see nothing inconsistent with that position, or dishonorable, either to myself or those who may support me, in receiving the votes of all those who, knowing my position, prefer to cast them for me; and I feel peculiarly flattered where it is done, as in your case, on the ground of my past official acts. I therefore accept the nomination so generously tendered by the Order of United Americans, and hope they may never have reason to regret their signal proof of confidence.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE

Messrs. Simeon Baldwin and others.

The Baltimore *Patriot* says:

"The *National Intelligencer* of this morning contains a long letter from the Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, defining his position in the coming contest. Of course he goes for "the Cincinnati platform," and, as misery loves company, politely asks the old-line Whigs to follow him. With all due respect to Mr. Pratt, the old-line Whigs beg to be excused. The Hon. Mr. Pratt's course with respect to the Whigs strongly resembles that of Falstaff on an occasion, which Rabelais thus relates: Panurge stood on the gunnel of the ship with an ass in his hand, and to help the swimmers you may swear, but to keep them from coming to the ship, and thus save themselves from drowning. He preached and canted to them all the while, laying before them rhetorical common-places concerning the miseries of this life, and the blessings and felicities of the next, assuring them that the dead were much happier than the living in the vale of misery, and promising to erect a stately cenotaph and honorary tomb to every one of them on the highest top of Mount Cone—*he return from Lantern land.*"

We will add that Senator Pratt joined the Democrats a year ago, and his appeal to the old-line Whigs would be worth just as much as one from Senator Benjamin, of La. Senator Pratt did all the harm he possibly could in Maryland last year, and yet the Democrats were beaten 2,800. This year they will be in still greater minority.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn, says the Mobile *Tribune*, from a private letter received here, that an affray occurred a few days since in Washington county between Dr. W. A. Williams, formerly of Mobile, and a man by the name of Sullivan, in which the latter was killed and the former badly wounded in the leg.

A quarrel is impending between Mr. Pryor, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the editor of the *Whig*. A duel is likely to result from it.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The Hinetson River and Harbor bills passed by the Senate to-day, appropriate an aggregate of half a million of dollars. They received more than a two-thirds vote.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Settlement of Central American Affairs.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Twelve Hundred Persons Killed at Barcelona.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The royal mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 26th ult., has arrived off Sandy Hook.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton was entirely unchanged. The sales of the week amounted to 43,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,250 and exporters 6,000 bales. The market closed firm, without any change in quotations.

Breadstuffs are a shade lower. Better grades of flour have declined 6d to 1s. Wheat is 2d lower. Corn has declined 6d.

The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Provisions are unchanged. Moderate business doing.

Consols for money are quoted at 95¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Asia* brings no news of any importance.

The Spanish insurrection continued about the same.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.—Lord Palmerston had declared in Parliament that he had no occasion to apprehend that Louis Napoleon would in any way interfere in Spanish affairs. The subject causes much speculation.

In Paris it is thought that France will only interfere in case the Duchess of Montpensier becomes the next heir to the throne, or in case a republic was declared, when France would invade Spain.

Louis Bonaparte has gone on a mission to Madrid.

The National Guard of Madrid is almost entirely disbanded, domiciliary visits being made to secure arms.

Numerous arrests are being made.

The fighting at Barcelona lasted two days. A portion of the troops in Barcelona remain faithful to the Queen, and the government is sending all its available troops there with orders to bombard the city and the adjoining forts.

The latest advices state that Espartero was still in Madrid, and that O'Donnell had offered him his passports.

Narvaez is appointed minister to Paris.

LATER.

PARIS, Thursday, July 24th.—The Royal troops are masters of every point in Barcelona. Preparations are being made to execute all taken with arms.

Verona has risen.

The London *Sun* says that 1200 persons were killed in the streets of Barcelona, where the people fought behind barricades, with the most determined courage, for three days, when their leaders deserted.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London *Saturday Advertiser* says the American question is virtually settled, and will be so announced on the prorogation of Parliament. The terms are that the Bay Islands shall revert to Honduras, she being pledged to never cede them or allow any interference with them.

France also consents, and will sign the treaty if necessary.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The House passed a bill granting a million and a half acres of land for Mississippi railroad purposes.

The Committee of the Whole amended the Appropriation bill by providing that no money should be expended in prosecuting or defending parties for treason or other political offenses in Kansas. The bill was reported to the House, and passed as amended by a majority of 30, except Dunn's proviso repealing the Missouri Compromise.

The Senate passed bills for the improvement of the harbors of Apalachicola, Charleston, Bayou Lafourche, Island Passage, St. Johns and St. Marys rivers, (Florida) Red River Falls.

Also, the Wagon Road to the Pacific bill.

From a message sent to the Senate yesterday, it appears that the Governor of California has asked the President for 1000 stand of muskets, to arm him in repressing the disorders in San Francisco.

The Attorney General decided that as no resistance had been offered or threatened to the seizure of the United States, the Government could not act. The President approved of the decision.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7. Returns have been received from 30 counties, giving an aggregate American majority of 2,[illegible] against a Democratic gain of 1,[illegible].

IOWA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6. Only 10 counties have been heard from. They give 1,700 Republican majority.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, August 6. *Pike County.* The whole Democratic ticket received seventy-five majority.

Marion County. The American ticket has two majority.

St. Genevieve. Polk's majority [illegible] Evening is 5,0[illegible]. Benton received [illegible] majority in the county.

Monroe county. Evening Tele[illegible] majority.

Ralls county. Evening [illegible] majority.

St. Charles county. Benton, 200 majority over Whig and one Democrat elected to the Legislature from this county.

Cole county. Polk's majority [illegible] Evening, 300. Benton leads Polk 50.

Howard county. Polk's majority, 200.

Champaign county. Polk's majority [illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6. It is reported that the Democrats have carried Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7. It is generally conceded that the State has gone Democratic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. The House passed the Naval Appropriation bill to-day.

The Senate discussed the Army.

EDITORIAL TO EE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. Messrs. Preston and Ridgeway, of the Richmond *Enquirer* and Whig, fought a duel to-day, at Bladensburg, with pistols, at ten paces. Neither party was injured, and the difficulty was amicably adjusted.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 7. The *Henry Chouteau* passed down at 6, and the *John Rea* at 8 this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7. The river was stated, with 5 feet 9 inches of water in the channel.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. Other Flour 5c to 10c lower. Western red Wheat, $1 [illegible] to $1 [illegible]. Mess Pork, $20 12½. Whisky 28c. Sterling Ex. Long, 9.

CINCINNATI, August 7. Flour [illegible]. Whisky 26½. Mess pork, [illegible].

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, July 31.—In the Senate, after a few brief executive sessions, the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill was resumed, and a number of bills were passed, generally without debate, but almost invariably under a call for the yeas and nays. The estimate upon which the bills are based were in most instances required, and the votes seemed to be recorded not so much in view of the claims of particular cases, as in accordance with the constitutional opinions of different Senators. More debate was elicited by the bill for the improvement of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, than by any other. Mr. Foot explained and defended with wonted clearness the necessity for the former sums expended on the work, and also for the additional sum now asked for. He added that he belonged to that school who believed that government might protect the people and their property as properly against hostile winds and storms as against hostile fleets. In reply, Mr. Clay contended that the appropriation asked for was double the amount called for by the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and he proposed to diminish it to the level of that estimate. Messrs. Bright, Cass, Toombs, and others spoke on the amendment, which, however, failed, or on the bill itself, which was passed.

The only other subject which provoked much comment was the bill appropriating $40,000 to continue the improvement of navigation in the Missouri river. Mr. Geyer, in answer to interrogatories as to the details of the expenditure demanded, explained that as one necessary for the removal of logs, wrecks, and snags. On various main and collateral points, as they arose, several gentlemen expressed their sentiments, among whom were Messrs. Bell, Hunter, Butler, Pugh and Seward, some merely addressing themselves to the facts in question, others to the argument of the general subject. After the passage of this bill and one for the improvement of the Arkansas river the prior order was postponed to enable Mr. Brown, as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to offer several bills, which he thought would give no debate. Several such were passed—one to incorporate the Mutual Building Association, and another for the incorporation of a benevolent society, called Guardians of the Poor, in this city; several other appropriations on the river and harbor list, of no especial importance, were then passed, and the Senate, at five o'clock, adjourned.

In the House the Kansas contested election case occupied nearly the entire session. The Committee of Elections had reported that John W. Whitfield was not entitled to the seat as Delegate from Kansas, and that Andrew H. Reeder should be admitted as Delegate to represent said Territory. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, chairman, read the argument of the Committee in support of these resolutions. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, replied in a strong argument against the positions of the Committee. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, reviewed the question at length, sustaining his views by extracts from the report of the Investigating Committee to show that the elections in Kansas had been carried by non-residents. Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, took ground against the report of the Investigating Committee, and denounced it in strong terms as a tissue of misrepresentations. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, replied to the argument of his colleague on the Committee, and denied the right of the majority to investigate the facts incorporated with the return of the contestant. During the occupancy of the floor by Mr. Oliver frequent explanations were made by Mr. Whitfield, the sitting Delegate, and by Mr. Sherman. The previous question was called by Mr. Washburn, of Maine, and sustained; after which a statement was presented on behalf of Mr. Reeder, the contestant, who is absent on account of sickness. After reading a portion of it the House adjourned. It is understood that Mr. Whitfield is to be heard to-day in support of his claim to the seat, and Mr. Washburn, as chairman, will close the debate.—*Nat. Intel.*

Hear Daniel D. Barnard.

We have already alluded to the fact, that Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, of Albany, for some years the Representative of that county in Congress, had written a long and very able letter to the Hon. James A. Hamilton, covering the political topics of the day. There is scarcely an abler man—certainly, not a purer-minded, or more ardent Union-loving man in the country—than Mr. Barnard is; therefore his sentiments at this crisis in our political affairs are well worth heeding. He is an "Old-line Whig," and does not profess to belong to the American party; but, like Washington Hunt, and a host of others throughout the Union, for the sake of the Union and its perpetuity, advocates the election of Millard Fillmore, the American candidate, as the safest and the best and the wisest result that can be accomplished. Mr. Barnard thus speaks of the people's candidate:

"Mr. Fillmore is a tried man. His countrymen and the world know him. He made and conducted an administration which not only raised his country in its own just esteem, but elevated it also in the presence and estimation of every civilized country on the globe. He won and preserved to the last, and, I believe, he still preserves in a peculiar and eminent degree the united confidence of nearly all, in the North and in the South, of whatever party, who desire to see the harmony of the Union maintained, and the nation upheld in its integrity. And it was this confidence, joined to a known feeling of universal and uncommon respect for his capacity, his moderation and his wisdom, which, long before his nomination, prompted a widespread desire in the country, the manifest to be mistaken or disregarded, to see him once more elevated to the Presidency. This general feeling of preference was a marked feature in the political indications of the times, which the American party did wisely not to neglect. There can be no mind of defining power to see Mr. Fillmore. His past administration of the government tells the whole story, and reveals the whole comprehensive and recorded truth in regard to his principles and capacity. There the record stands; let all men look at it. Not an uncertain or equivocal line or word is found in its pages. There the whole official man stands revealed—a President for the whole country; with views as broad, expansive and liberal as the Continent committed to his executive care, and holding always a balance scrupulously exact and faithful, just as the Constitution itself holds a like balance, between all sections and all interests; a President who never forgot it was a nation, undivided and indivisible, over which he presided, with its integrity and honor entrusted to his keeping, and the government which he administered was a government of Constitution and Law, to which, setting the first example of obedience himself, he exacted obedience from every citizen."

The Hurricane at Green Island—Additional Particulars.

BOSTON, July 30.—Letters have been received here from Capt. Henry Cork, master of the schooner *Sarah Louisa*, of Provincetown, in which he states that the hurricane at Green Island was one of the most severe and destructive ever experienced—the loss of life and property being very great. The *Sarah Louisa* and *Samuel Cook*, two of the vessels wrecked, were insured at the Atlantic Mutual office, Provincetown, for $8,000.

It was thought a vessel would be sent to the shipwrecked men, who, it is feared, would suffer severely from exposure and the want of proper food.

DISEASE AT NEW YORK QUARANTINE.—The Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting held on Wednesday week, took action to make public the extent of the yellow fever at the Quarantine. Hereafter the Resident Physician is to report the number of cases, together with particulars, daily, at the Commissioner's office in New York, for the public information. It appears that two persons, a Custombouse officer just an inspector, from New York, caught the yellow fever on board an infected vessel in the harbor, and died. Several of the employes on the Island also have died, a cargo of rags from an Havana vessel being the instrumentality by which the infection was spread. The rags have been sunk in the harbor. Every precaution is being taken to confine the disease to the Quarantine grounds.

A Lucky North Carolinian!

The capital prize of $20,000, in the Fort Gaines Academy Lottery, Class D, drawn in Atlanta, Georgia, under the management of Samuel Swan & Co., was sold to one of North Carolina's sons on a whole ticket. He resides in Shelby, Cleaveland county.

While we would have preferred that the prize had been drawn in our own State, still it gives us pleasure to congratulate a sister State on such good fortune for one of her citizens.

There is no humbug as regards this sale, as is too often the case with *prizes being sold* in other lotteries, for wagon vouch for the truth of *Atlanta Republican and Intelligencer.*

Georgia Lottery!

Fortune—to those bold and true

Will give no more trouble there again.

A FAIR LOTTERY. Opposed as we are to all Lotteries on principle, there must be exceptions to every rule; and we are now inclined to make one, in favor of a prospectus recently received from Samuel Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia. A Lottery, if only used as a crank for gambling, deserves to be condemned; but when it is made the medium of distributing a large amount of money among the public, and where the State government guarantees the good faith of the drawing, our objections are materially abated.

Let it be borne in mind, that to the money raised by them we are indebted for many of our noblest charities and public edifices. Even at the present day, in the Empire State, funds for charitable purposes, we see that the "Wheel of Fortune" is in use, with chances varying from one to two dimes each turn. Now, so far as the PRINCIPLE is concerned, the amount embarked makes not the slightest difference, whether it be one cent or a thousand dollars, the theory is just the same. It strikes us, too, that it would be much better for such as have $2 50, $5 or $10 to spare, to invest them in a speculation like this, than at Mr. Sandy's, which would certainly promote learning, and might make the speculators wealthy for life, rather than squander their money in intemperance and contentiousness, which would surely injure health and character, and could lead to nothing save sadness and degradation. Mr. Swan's prospectus, as will be seen for August 28th offers a pleasant entertainment, and at a cost which cannot injure those who take it. There are 30,000 tickets and over 15,000 prizes to be drawn. Through all the grades of hundreds and thousands, from $8, the lowest prize, up to $40,000, the highest! Each ticket has, therefore, more than an equal chance of being a prize. If the number drawing the highest prize ends with an odd number, such as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, all those to keep are prizes, which will certainly make our mail prizes. If it should end with an even number, as 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, then it makes that half prizes. If orders are addressed to S. Swan & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, or S. Swan, Montgomery, Alabama, they will be immediately answered.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RAIN. We were favored yesterday with a most delightful shower of rain, which lasted about half an hour being just enough to laid down the dust, purify the atmosphere, and this to gutter and sewer systems, to clean washing the streets and vehicles, a pleasing aspect to things generally.

REGISTRATION. The number of voters registered up to 6 o'clock yesterday was 5,150. The registration is now going on at the rate of about 80 per day, which if continued will make about 12,500 names registered by the list of October. This we estimate, will leave about 2500 voters to be registered during last month and to admit the number who are now absent from the city.

REVIEW. A quarterly review of our city artillery took place yesterday evening. Among the companies which turned out we noticed the Washington Artillery and National Guards as making a pretty appearance. The Louisiana Guards have made a change in their uniform, which was a decided improvement.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. This body was convened last evening for the purpose of adopting an ordinance for regulating the City Comptroller's department. This was accordingly done—the minutes being taken up and approved section by section. After which the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD. This body met in the Library Hall last evening, and adjourned without transacting any business of special importance.

It may be of some interest to the teachers to know that a motion for having their salaries stipended for the present month was lost.

A meeting of the School Board of the First District was also called for in the evening, but there was no quorum present.

RUMOR.—We heard it rumored last evening that among the passengers by the steamship Grana da there was one who had eloped with near $20,000—the illgotten gains of a forgery or some other swindling transaction. The officers committed, we learn, is against the laws of Spain, and the parties suffering constitute a branch house of some tobacco house in Havana. Hearings were taken yesterday, by telegraphing to the Habana, to secure the arrest of the person supposed to have perpetrated the act.

DRAWN TO THE LOCK-UP. Ann Boully, alias Thompson, a dirty, drunken woman, fell into a gutter on Canal street, yesterday noon, and would doubtless have been strangled in the dirty mire and water, had she not been timely rescued by a gentleman passing. She was drayed to the lock up, where we found the following minutes of her antecedents: Arrested by officer Clauss, at 12½ o'clock, on Canal street, for being beastly drunk, disturbing the peace, indecently exposing her person, and for incorrigible vagrancy. Had to be brought in in a watchhouse on a dray, paid 50 cents for drayage.

When arrested, the poor woman seemed to be in the greatest agony from the internal heat of the liquor which she drank, combined with that of the sun and the pavement upon her body without. She was indeed a pitiable sight.

COLLISION.—A collision took place yesterday morning on the Lake, caused by the steamer *Creole* running upon a schooner. No damage of consequence was sustained by the collidee itself, but some rascally fellows on board of one of the boats took advantage of the consequent confusion to rob the passengers of the Creole. Some watches and other things were stolen, but will most likely be recovered.

FIRE.—A fire occurred night before last in the house occupied by Mrs. Gaudpre, on Customhouse street. It is supposed to have been set on fire, but the damage effected was fortunately trifling.

SWINDLING.—Joseph Francisco is accused, in an affidavit made before Recorder Solomon, of having swindled Antonio Feytas out of $33 in money. He has been arrested and is held for examination.

DISCHARGED.—J. Jonchim, accused of committing a breach of trust, in appropriating $36 worth of wine entrusted to him for his own use, was examined yesterday at considerable length before acting Recorder Summers, and acquitted of the charge. There was very little of showing on either side, and, from what we could gather, there was merely some misunderstanding about the bottles.

INQUEST.—The city Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a slave woman named Phebe, belonging to Peter B. Voorhies, of this city. Verdict, "Died of a disease of the heart."

SENT BEFORE THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Elizabeth Whitney was arraigned before Recorder Fabre Yesterday, and committed before the First District Court for trial, on the charge of harboring dangerous and suspicious characters in her house at Algiers.

STEALING FOWLS.—The slave Binizo, belonging to Miss Clelia Lafaisse, is held under bonds of $200 for examination before Recorder Fabre, on the charge of having stolen a flock of fowls worth fifty dollars from the premises of S. Pavageau, on the night of the 30th of July last.

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. Pour 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 two 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" upon the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Farnham & Co., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

f11 dlaw d&c 1y 21 and 151 Chartres street

☞ Facts cannot be questioned, when the people of any country bear testimony in mass, as in the case of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters. Not only have we the multitudinous evidence of the land, but we must every paper in the Union is commenting upon the great benefit derived from the use of these celebrated Bitters, besides various Diplomas awarded them. These are all weighty facts that cannot help but convince the most credulous that it is at least worthy of trial. For dyspepsia in any form these Bitters are a certain cure when used as per directions on bottle. For sale by

O. D. WHEDMAN,

corner Magazine and Common sts

JOHN WRIGHT & CO.,

21 and 151 Chartres st

aug5 6t4d

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS.—Among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, we saw the contribution of *New Pills*, from the laboratory of Dr. J. C. Ayer, the author of the widely known and valued OREGON PREPARATIONS. As it is against the express regulations of the Palace to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities—indeed, we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have accordingly that his Pills are held in great estimation by those deeply learned in the healing art.—True *Hebrew Man*

Every are for sale by

JOHN WRIGHT & CO

21 and 151 Chartres street S. O

And all our City Druggists.

CALF SKINS.

GUIET, FAVARCIER & CO.,

32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DEPOT OF THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF

GUILLOT, Jne.,

PARIS

Constantly on hand a large assortment of CALF SKINS PATENT LEATHER, &c. &c. of the above mark. For sale by

GUIET FAVARCIER & CO

aug 7 34 Broadway, N. Y.

MELLAN DOSES hold our power of attorney for sale at our agents from the city

A. BARRERE & BRO

aug 8 20 Chartres street

PICKLES.—[illegible] of the best Havana manufacture, just received and for sale by

FRANCISCO SAMBOLA Jr

aug 8 23 Tchoupitoulas street

CIGARETTES OF PAPER CIGARS.—14,000 Havana cigarettes, of the brands Sancho Panza and Mendoza, [illegible] for sale by

FRANCISCO SAMBOLA Jr

aug 8 23 Tchoupitoulas street

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO.—20 bales Havana leaf for wrappers and fillers, of superior quality for sale at reduced prices to close consignment, by

FRANCISCO SAMBOLA Jr

aug 8 No. 23 Tchoupitoulas st

598,500 HAVANA CIGARS of the celebrated brands Regalia Regalia Londres Regalia Unica Carolinas Cilindros Regalia dobla Reina, Lonsdales Marte & Ave of the last celebrated brands, such as El Sultan, Conveno, Impensadel Amo, Garci & Perez, Opera Mozart, Conchas Minerva Navarra, Sovanas El Dorado Flor de las Antillas Uno Amo, Perez Trissas, Sevillanas, Barcas, Tres Marias, Reservados, Imperiales, Regalias, Capitolio, Estrellas, Washington, Eclipse, &c. &c. For sale by

FRANCISCO SAMBOLA Jr

aug 8 23 Tchoupitoulas st

POTATOES.—50 barrels Louisville seedling, landing from steamer Chanceflor

POTATOES.—21 barrels Louisville seedling, landing from steamer Chanceflor and for sale by

DONNELLY BEZZINA & CO

aug 8 68 Tchoupitoulas st

To Rent at Bay St. Louis.

TWO very desirable RESIDENCES with all the necessary outbuildings, &c. with furniture collected or separate in such proportions as may be required.

E. J.