THE DAILY BEE

C. C. BURNHAM, S. BRENTS.
S. DOUBLEDAY, N. DUPUIS.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) ... $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (the weekly, per year in advance) ... 5 00
In all cases, subscribers must also pay for the papers in a writing before they can be delivered (if delivered) ... 25 cents per week.

The Daily Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. — NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1856. — VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 10,062.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The conductors of the Bee are dedicated by recent subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The Semi-Weekly Bee comes through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE MOTIVE OF THE MODERATORS.

It was currently said a short time prior to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention that the assault of Mr. Buchanan on Sumner had gained Buchanan twenty votes. There is very little doubt of the fact, and it is a curious illustration of the manner in which important events are frequently controlled by apparently insignificant circumstances. We do not pretend to say that but for the caning of Sumner, another "third Michigan" would have received the Democratic nomination, but we sincerely believe that that unfortunate affair created at the North so universal a feeling of reprobation, as to convince a large proportion of the Democratic leaders of the danger of pledging in nomination any candidate who had been connected, directly or indirectly, with the assault. The shortness indicated in Sumner, quickened into energy the dormant freesoil proclivities of the North, and aroused with tenfold violence the anti-Nebraska feeling which had previously grown languid, despite the constant efforts of Abolition zealots to maintain it in pristine vigor.

Mr. Buchanan's nomination was likewise brought about by another agency kindred and collateral to the former. The Democracy, with those vested estateeness, discovered long since that no man who had been actively engaged in promoting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would be sustained effectively and enthusiastically at the North. The party in that section had been driven by the force of political collision, rather than persuaded by profound conviction, to the support of the measure. Mr. Pierce, as the promoter of the bill, was distasteful to the North. Mr. Douglas, as its originator, and ardent and unwavering advocate, was still more so.—Old Buck stood on far safer ground. He was in Europe during the Kansas excitement. His antecedents were all in favor of the Missouri Compromise. He had not mingled in the fierce controversy that accompanied and followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and though, on his return home, political necessity dictated a sort of endorsement of the act, it was more of an acquiescence than of a cordial approval. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, could not be assailed at the North as one of those who had helped to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, and would not have to encounter the fierce and persistent animosity of every man who disapproved the act. The Locos are sharp enough to look always to success. They saw that Pierce and Douglas were outstanding for principle, but rendered them odious at the North, and dropped them. They knew that Buchanan, whether through good fortune or consummate prudence, had kept aloof from this tremendous struggle, and had not forfeited caste any where, and they took him. This is the leading cause of his success at Cincinnati.

The New York Herald makes the action of the National Convention a text for an elaborate philippic against the ingratitude of Southern politicians. That journal recapitulates the services rendered by Pierce and Douglas to the South, and points out in strong language the superiority of their claims over those of all others. Then, says the *Herald*—

How have Southern politicians requited them? When the crisis came, they deserted them both.

On the first ballot for President, Senator Hughes did not get a single Southern vote, the exception of Kentucky and Missouri, he did not get a vote from a slaveholding State; and on the third and fourth ballots the Kentuckians deserted him, and he obtained a few Southern votes from time to time, as the delegations shifted and chopped round; but nothing is more plainly indicated by the detailed report of the ballotings than the resistance of the South not to nominate him, and to resist to the last the efforts of the West with that view.

Mark the fortunes of Mr. Pierce, who, poor man, having no party strength of his own, had been the docile follower of Douglas, and, as President, the potent ally of the South. If there was a man who deserved the gratitude of the South it was Franklin Pierce. Dull as he has character and talents to sustain him, and regular popularity, Pierce has nothing to rely on but the service he has shown to be able to render to the South. Yet, when the Convention met, what is the unanimous report of news collectors? They say, "Pierce is a standing joke." When people want to be facetious they say they are for Pierce; the doubters mean, they are for Pierce in a complimentary vote, but it is doubtful whether it can be managed, and so on. On the first ballot, 122 votes are scraped together from the Custom-house and Post-Office, these gorgeling away, falling away—the Southern delegates setting the example of desertion, and ultimately compelling Mr. Pierce to withdraw, at the head of three votes and a half.

We are bound to admit that the *Herald* does not exaggerate the case. The South has sacrificed gratitude to expediency. Had it consulted the claims of the aspirants, Mr. Pierce or Mr. Douglas would have received every Southern vote—but it overlooked all such antiquated considerations, and the peculiar services performed by the candidates, and the propriety of testifying a grateful sense of them. The South went in for a nominee who would probably get votes enough to be elected. It put its chivalry in its pocket; it made an oblation of principle to that and justice, and stuck manfully to Buchanan, as Democrats usually do. It laid Pierce upon the shelf, put off Douglas with a vague promise of promotion in 1860, and gave its final allegiance to Buchanan, who, from the first inception of the Kansas bet to two years succeeding its passage, preserved a discreet silence in reference to it, and only gave it qualified commendation, when he was forced to speak. The *Herald* is not much out of the way when it waxes indignant over Southern ingratitude.

The Democracy of Washington held a grand rally on the night of the 7th inst., to respond to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. Among the speakers were Gen. Cass and Senator Douglas. The former said he came not to make a speech, but to join his Democratic fellow-citizens in congratulating the country on the fortunate termination of the Cincinnati Convention. The Convention had done its duty nobly. Now the party must do its duty on the armed field and on the hustings. Not the armor of reason, argument and patriotism. Gen. Cass secluded by urging that the Democracy stand shoulder to shoulder for the nomination, for, indeed, evil times were upon us.

Senator Douglas took the stand, and after eulogizing the candidates, spoke as follows:

We have standard-bearers who can defy the combined forces of the entire opposition. We have all the "Union" on our side, and we will take them down together. All "Union" were closely connected, and in Illinois he thought they were the true Samson twins, so closely do they stick together. Our platform tells you that resistance to the laws is treason, and that treason shall be repulsed. The Democracy upheld the law in Kansas, while the negro-worshipers, who do not like the law, are for shooting down the officers. This was the whole Kansas difficulty. Law on the one side, and lawless violence on the other. As it is the right of the majority to make the law, so are the minority bound to obey the law. This is the universal principle of every free government. But the Kansas laws are not the first laws resisted by these negro-worshipers; the Fugitive Slave law had been resisted by them also, and because it required the slaves to be returned to their masters. If they were broke enough in this law to let all the runaway negroes drop through, then would they regard it as the b-lustiest law on the statute book. But, as the Constitution provides for the return of fugitives, it is the Constitution that these a-sthma object to. And yet, you ever know a criminal who approved of the lay he was tonly violated? The triumph of the Democracy would lid so complete, said Mr. D., that history would hardly record the name of the opposition candidate. He meant the Black Republican candidate, for he knew Buchanan considered dead. They had no doubt, the keystone State—the home of Buchanan; New York was aroused, and her noble hosts were arming for the contest. Massachusetts, too, would not be found wanting; while New Hampshire, the Star in the East which had never set, the home of Franklin Pierce, would lead the van. Here the speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. Pierce and his administration and closed, by urging "Union for the sake of the Union."

A procession was then formed, which marched to the Presidential mansion. Mr. Pierce appeared at one of the upper windows, and spoke at some length, congratulating the multitude on the occasion then brought there, exhorting them to union and harmony, in view of the vindication and support of the principles declared by the Convention. He then continued as follows:

It is never to be forgotten by me that to eighteen hundred and fifty-two other candidates soldiers—(cries from the multitude, "hear!"—that myself, Buchanan and Mr. Cass, men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict, were passed by to make way for the movement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, if life be spared I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I do not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to night, commend the approbation of my judgment and my conscience. The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but, never, I hope, better, soldier, Judge Douglas, who fell by lightning from a clear sky, and that with good faith, General Cass, who, for an enemy passed, then had not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, ready to engage and direct. But, strangely enough, I was the outside. They struggle may not put forth, because the standard was in my hands, but I acknowledge no bearer was in daily actual, fierce, fatiguing, and, sometimes, perilous of these sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to the glorious fabric of our institutions. It is cheering to know that the action of the late Convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now upon the identical platform on which I accepted with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, that they shall receive my cordial support. I look toward never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the constitutional rights of every citizen of the Union are concerned. Firm and justly, as we admire the patriotism, attachment and private virtues of our standard-bearers, there will be nothing like idolatry in this contest. Men become comparatively insignificant, except as instruments, when great principles of the vast interests of a country like ours are involved. There will be, on your part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inflammatory calls for a second Revolution, like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing at the hands of their government but protection and political blessings; no decision of resistance to the laws of the land, no invocation to the shedding of blood, by those who have had none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes. But the issue will summon you to a calm, earnest struggle for the Constitution, and consequently for the Union. You will hear yourselves like men determined to cling to that sound instrument as the only security from general wreck and that great refuge from universal ruin. Men who feel and act with you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor against all assaults from without or within.—That a signal triumph awaits you in such a cause I certain do not doubt. I, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guarded and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the Revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this Constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon it a humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it. Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you, collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

The meeting then adjourned.

The splendid mansion of Daniel Parish, of New York, situated South of the Ocean House, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. It cost $32,000, and was insured for $16,000 at the Eagle Office, New York. The cause of the fire is unknown. The walls are standing and in good order.

Advices from Hayti to the 26th ult. have been received at Boston, and confirm the previous reports of an insurrection at Aux Cayes. The Haytien government had, however, succeeded in putting down the movement.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* states that over forty Councils have been established since the last meeting of the State Council, and the forty-seven thousand members then reported have swelled to fifty-two thousand three hundred and forty-seven. While the missions during the same time, amount only to one hundred and three, leaving a balance in favor of the American cause and its progress in this State, since the last session of the State Council, of five thousand two hundred and forty-four, and still "the work goes bravely on."

The "Border Ruffians of Missouri" will roll up a larger majority for Fillmore and Donelson, the Constitution and the Union, than any other State, in proportion to her population.

The steamboat *Edwin Forrest* collapsed a flue on the 8th inst., near Philadelphia, by which the engineer and fireman were wounded—the latter supposed fatally. Her passengers were brought down by another boat.

Lawrence McCleary was instantly killed in Worcester, Mass., on the 7th instant, by the premature discharge of a cannon with which some friends of Mr. Buchanan were firing a salute on the Common. A lad named George Williams was severely wounded in the arm, foot and face, and a Mr. Bartlett had his thumb badly torn.

We perceive with great pleasure that that ripe scholar, Alexander Dimitry, has been appointed chargé d'affaires to the Hanse Towns, at Washington, *vice* L. Fitzgerald Tasistro, resigned.

The amount paid up to the 7th inst. at the Treasury Department to the creditors of the late republic of Texas was $4,872,969 74.

The Presidential Campaign.—The New York *Herald* says of the approaching political contest:

The main question is, what are the prospects of the campaign? We anticipate equal of the most exciting, numerous and regular political contests in all the history of the republic. Many of our hopeful Democratic fellow citizens affect to believe that the difficulty will be easily disposed of, that Buchanan, with scarcely a show of resistance, will walk over the course. We have only to say, looking calmly over the whole field, that for such an expectation to be realized there must be no struggle, the doors of some lunatic asylum had either be opened at once. We have no doubt of the result of the election, the majority of the American people, in the present distracted condition of the country, are opposed to the Democratic party, and believe that demoralized under the malign influence of this Pierce administration; and we believe that there would still exist a majority of the American people opposed to the nomination of the debauchery of this corrupted party, even if they should nominate as their representative an angel from heaven. This is our conviction and belief.

Granted that as an honest man and a statesman, Mr. Buchanan is a fair nomination, and that he is immeasurably superior to men of such small calibre and paltry expedients as Pierce and his Portney Kitchen Cabinet, the impression cannot be overcome, and does not admit of an impending revolution. Louis the Sixteenth was an amiable, respectable and worthy man, and yet he was forfeited his life and all his people; yet in the terrible storm raised by his labors and corrupt predecessors he was a strong and true pilot. We anticipate nothing so frightful as this enlightened party yet, but that Pierce has raised a storm which even Buchanan cannot peremptorily command to lay down, is definitely to be considered in calculation. We shall have a revolution—we must have a revolution; for a sweeping revolution is as necessary as time to purify the political atmosphere as to the summer thunder gust to clear away the miasma and corrupting exhalations of a long and sickly siege of the dog days.

Destruction of the Rosalie by Fire.—Our citizens were startled in the city of the 8th about one o'clock yesterday morning. Upon repairing to the scene of conflagration, it proved to be one of the large, new and beautiful ferryboat *Rosalie*, built, and but a short time used, for the conveyance of passengers and freight to and from Vidalia, La. The fire occurred at the Natchez Landing—burning most of the upper works, leaving the hull and machinery as the only remnants of what a short time since.

Advices from Hayti to the 26th ult. have been received at Boston, and confirm the previous reports of an insurrection at Aux Cayes. The Haytien government had, however, succeeded in putting down the movement.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* states that over forty Councils have been established since the last meeting of the State Council, and the forty-seven thousand members then reported have swelled to fifty-two thousand three hundred and forty-seven. While the missions during the same time, amount only to one hundred and three, leaving a balance in favor of the American cause and its progress in this State, since the last session of the State Council, of five thousand two hundred and forty-four, and still "the work goes bravely on."

The "Border Ruffians of Missouri" will roll up a larger majority for Fillmore and Donelson, the Constitution and the Union, than any other State, in proportion to her population.

The steamboat *Edwin Forrest* collapsed a flue on the 8th inst., near Philadelphia, by which the engineer and fireman were wounded—the latter supposed fatally. Her passengers were brought down by another boat.

Lawrence McCleary was instantly killed in Worcester, Mass., on the 7th instant, by the premature discharge of a cannon with which some friends of Mr. Buchanan were firing a salute on the Common. A lad named George Williams was severely wounded in the arm, foot and face, and a Mr. Bartlett had his thumb badly torn.

We perceive with great pleasure that that ripe scholar, Alexander Dimitry, has been appointed chargé d'affaires to the Hanse Towns, at Washington, *vice* L. Fitzgerald Tasistro, resigned.

The amount paid up to the 7th inst. at the Treasury Department to the creditors of the late republic of Texas was $4,872,969 74.

The Presidential Campaign.—The New York *Herald* says of the approaching political contest:

The main question is, what are the prospects of the campaign? We anticipate equal of the most exciting, numerous and regular political contests in all the history of the republic. Many of our hopeful Democratic fellow citizens affect to believe that the difficulty will be easily disposed of, that Buchanan, with scarcely a show of resistance, will walk over the course. We have only to say, looking calmly over the whole field, that for such an expectation to be realized there must be no struggle, the doors of some lunatic asylum had either be opened at once. We have no doubt of the result of the election, the majority of the American people, in the present distracted condition of the country, are opposed to the Democratic party, and believe that demoralized under the malign influence of this Pierce administration; and we believe that there would still exist a majority of the American people opposed to the nomination of the debauchery of this corrupted party, even if they should nominate as their representative an angel from heaven. This is our conviction and belief.

Granted that as an honest man and a statesman, Mr. Buchanan is a fair nomination, and that he is immeasurably superior to men of such small calibre and paltry expedients as Pierce and his Portney Kitchen Cabinet, the impression cannot be overcome, and does not admit of an impending revolution. Louis the Sixteenth was an amiable, respectable and worthy man, and yet he was forfeited his life and all his people; yet in the terrible storm raised by his labors and corrupt predecessors he was a strong and true pilot. We anticipate nothing so frightful as this enlightened party yet, but that Pierce has raised a storm which even Buchanan cannot peremptorily command to lay down, is definitely to be considered in calculation. We shall have a revolution—we must have a revolution; for a sweeping revolution is as necessary as time to purify the political atmosphere as to the summer thunder gust to clear away the miasma and corrupting exhalations of a long and sickly siege of the dog days.

Destruction of the Rosalie by Fire.—Our citizens were startled in the city of the 8th about one o'clock yesterday morning. Upon repairing to the scene of conflagration, it proved to be one of the large, new and beautiful ferryboat *Rosalie*, built, and but a short time used, for the conveyance of passengers and freight to and from Vidalia, La. The fire occurred at the Natchez Landing—burning most of the upper works, leaving the hull and machinery as the only remnants of what a short time since.

By Telegraph

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Bee.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

New York, June 12.—The steamship Bremen, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 28, has arrived at Boston. Her advices are four days later than those received by the Arago.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton.—Sales of the week, with a decline of ½d a ¾d. The sales amount to 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, at unchanged prices. The market closed steadier.

Advices from Manchester state that the weather had been favorable.

Provisions.—Show a slight decline generally.

Wheat.—The market is dull, with a decline of 2d.

Flour.—In dull, and prices are a trifle lower.

Corn.—Yellow and white are unchanged, while white is a trifle lower.

GENERAL NEWS.

A new Russian loan is spoken of.

The Italian question remains unsettled. It is rumored that the Pope proposes to call a Congress of all the Italian sovereigns, with plenipotentiaries from France and Austria, for the settlement of the difficulty.

Denmark is actively engaged in putting her fleet in an effective condition.

The Spanish government is said to be taking energetic measures against Mexico.

Louis Napoleon has under consideration a scheme for founding a territorial nobility in Algiers.

Lord Eigin had moved the House of Lords for the dispatches relative to sending troops to Canada. A discussion ensued, when Clarendon expressed good feeling towards the United States, but declined the recall of Crampton.

There is no new effect respecting American affairs.

Palmer, the poisoner, had been convicted.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. FILLMORE.

Washington, June 13.—Mr. Fillmore's official acceptance of the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention has been received. He fully subscribes to the declaration of principles of the Philadelphia National Council and refers to his past services in the administration of the government, as exemplifications of his course in the future in case he should be elected.

Natural Allies.

We often have occasion in this country to show how frequently extremes meet, and how naturally radical man combine to crush out every thing like a conservative sentiment, and every one who is a conservative man. Take the case now of Edward Everett, a man of pure life, retired habits, splendid scholarship, and distinguished public services. At a recent public Abolition meeting in Rhode Island, the following resolution was adopted, and it was still later day, because Mr. Everett grieves that the Senate Chamber has been desecrated, and a defenseless Senator, from that State, has been struck down in his seat with a bludgeon, the Richmond *Enquirer* rails, scoffs and despises. Thank God the majority of men do not belong to these diabolically extremes.—*N. Y. Express.*

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS.

From Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the News Office should write Boston was burning, so a disinguished conservative citizen of Massachusetts, Hon. Edward Everett, at a time when the States are on the brink of war, and the blood of the people is in the dust under the foot of the slave power, goes forth to deliver an eloquent but fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washington, and to accuse for himself thereby the applause of an idolatrous throng multitude, esteemed by us a mark of profound veneration for the memory of the "Father of his Country," but manifestly in view of all the circumstances, to give comfort and aid to a slaveholding oligarchy, to perpetuate a pro-slavery compact, and to rivet the fetters of the anti-Slavery movement.

From Virginia.

There is no other instance of this sublime which so mortifies and humiliates the patriotic people as the conduct of Edward Everett. And to think that all the hypocrisy is attached as an encomium to a religion of the people, and that the Uncle Tom's Cabin of the tongue that can wail over the grave of Washington, and accuse for himself a bloodhound, is not worthy to name the name of Lord Washington. Mr. Everett should accept the offer of the professional rhetorician, and lamentably have his polished periods declaimed by a substitute. He is unfit to speak in the nassal twang of Virginia, and we trust the managers of the Mount Vernon Association will dispense with his services. Expect a humorous funeral. In the end the most pompous plantation will be strip, pled of their disguise, and stand naked in the contempt and ridicule of the world.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

"AN IRISH PROTEST AGAINST MR. HERBERT.—Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the editor of the *Irish Celt*, published at New York, forwarded the following protest to the President of the Democratic National Convention against the proscription of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, of Lansdowne, *vice* L. Fitzgerald Tasistro, resigned.

101 Nassau street, New York, June 10, 1856.

Gentlemen—A word spoken in time is said to be worth more than gold, and I beg to offer you such a word, by Parcel Post, in Christmas time. You will have at your door, I still hope not on your benches, a delegate from California, (Mr. Herbert) who has hands yet smoke the blood of a poor countryman of mine by birth, lately murdered in a public hotel at Washington. I address you a simple straight-forward question—do you think you admit this man to a seat in your Convention? Hope, I sincerely hope, you do not. He is now under heavy bonds to stand his trial for the murder of Thomas Keating, and if he has not decency enough to stop away, you know, and all the manliness and impartiality and firmness of the case, ought to have feeling enough to keep him out.

I am known to several of your number, and though never personally engaged in any Presidential canvass, of the three I have witnessed in the United States, there are those with you who know that I have my majority of the American people, in the present distracted condition of the country, are opposed to the Democratic party, and believe that demoralized under the malign influence of this Pierce administration; and we believe that there would still exist a majority of the American people opposed to the nomination of the debauchery of this corrupted party, even if they should nominate as their representative an angel from heaven. This is our conviction and belief.

Granted that as an honest man and a statesman, Mr. Buchanan is a fair nomination, and that he is immeasurably superior to men of such small calibre and paltry expedients as Pierce and his Portney Kitchen Cabinet, the impression cannot be overcome, and does not admit of an impending revolution. Louis the Sixteenth was an amiable, respectable and worthy man, and yet he was forfeited his life and all his people; yet in the terrible storm raised by his labors and corrupt predecessors he was a strong and true pilot. We anticipate nothing so frightful as this enlightened party yet, but that Pierce has raised a storm which even Buchanan cannot peremptorily command to lay down, is definitely to be considered in calculation. We shall have a revolution—we must have a revolution; for a sweeping revolution is as necessary as time to purify the political atmosphere as to the summer thunder gust to clear away the miasma and corrupting exhalations of a long and sickly siege of the dog days.

Destruction of the Rosalie by Fire.—Our citizens were startled in the city of the 8th about one o'clock yesterday morning. Upon repairing to the scene of conflagration, it proved to be one of the large, new and beautiful ferryboat *Rosalie*, built, and but a short time used, for the conveyance of passengers and freight to and from Vidalia, La. The fire occurred at the Natchez Landing—burning most of the upper works, leaving the hull and machinery as the only remnants of what a short time since.

A PERFUMER BREATHE.

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 not only remove 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 never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your toothbrush and wash the toothenight 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. Was a tonsel, 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" rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Where foot and face, and a Mr. Bartlett had his thumb badly torn.

We perceive with great pleasure that that ripe scholar, Alexander Dimitry, has been appointed chargé d'affaires to the Hanse Towns, at Washington, *vice* L. Fitzgerald Tasistro, resigned.

The amount paid up to the 7th inst. at the Treasury Department to the creditors of the late republic of Texas was $4,872,969 74.

The Presidential Campaign.—The New York *Herald* says of the approaching political contest:

The main question is, what are the prospects of the campaign? We anticipate equal of the most exciting, numerous and regular political contests in all the history of the republic. Many of our hopeful Democratic fellow citizens affect to believe that the difficulty will be easily disposed of, that Buchanan, with scarcely a show of resistance, will walk over the course. We have only to say, looking calmly over the whole field, that for such an expectation to be realized there must be no struggle, the doors of some lunatic asylum had either be opened at once. We have no doubt of the result of the election, the majority of the American people, in the present distracted condition of the country, are opposed to the Democratic party, and believe that demoralized under the malign influence of this Pierce administration; and we believe that there would still exist a majority of the American people opposed to the nomination of the debauchery of this corrupted party, even if they should nominate as their representative an angel from heaven. This is our conviction and belief.

Granted that as an honest man and a statesman, Mr. Buchanan is a fair nomination, and that he is immeasurably superior to men of such small calibre and paltry expedients as Pierce and his Portney Kitchen Cabinet, the impression cannot be overcome, and does not admit of an impending revolution. Louis the Sixteenth was an amiable, respectable and worthy man, and yet he was forfeited his life and all his people; yet in the terrible storm raised by his labors and corrupt predecessors he was a strong and true pilot. We anticipate nothing so frightful as this enlightened party yet, but that Pierce has raised a storm which even Buchanan cannot peremptorily command to lay down, is definitely to be considered in calculation. We shall have a revolution—we must have a revolution; for a sweeping revolution is as necessary as time to purify the political atmosphere as to the summer thunder gust to clear away the miasma and corrupting exhalations of a long and sickly siege of the dog days.

Destruction of the Rosalie by Fire.—Our citizens were startled in the city of the 8th about one o'clock yesterday morning. Upon repairing to the scene of conflagration, it proved to be one of the large, new and beautiful ferryboat *Rosalie*, built, and but a short time used, for the conveyance of passengers and freight to and from Vidalia, La. The fire occurred at the Natchez Landing—burning most of the upper works, leaving the hull and machinery as the only remnants of what a short time since.

"AM IRISH PROTEST AGAINST MR. HERBERT.—Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the editor of the *Irish Celt*, published at New York, forwarded the following protest to the President of the Democratic National Convention against the proscription of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, of Lansdowne, *vice* L. Fitzgerald Tasistro, resigned.

101 Nassau street, New York, June 10, 1856.

Gentlemen—A word spoken in time is said to be worth more than gold, and I beg to offer you such a word, by Parcel Post, in Christmas time. You will have at your door, I still hope not on your benches, a delegate from California, (Mr. Herbert) who has hands yet smoke the blood of a poor countryman of mine by birth, lately murdered in a public hotel at Washington. I address you a simple straight-forward question—do you think you admit this man to a seat in your Convention? Hope, I sincerely hope, you do not. He is now under heavy bonds to stand his trial for the murder of Thomas Keating, and if he has not decency enough to stop away, you know, and all the manliness and impartiality and firmness of the case, ought to have feeling enough to keep him out.

I am known to several of your number, and though never personally engaged in any Presidential canvass, of the three I have witnessed in the United States, there are those with you who know that I have my majority of the American people, in the present distracted condition of the country, are opposed to the Democratic party, and believe that demoralized under the malign influence of this Pierce administration; and we believe that there would still exist a majority of the American people opposed to the nomination of the debauchery of this corrupted party, even if they should nominate as their representative an angel from heaven. This is our conviction and belief.

Granted that as an honest man and a statesman, Mr. Buchanan is a fair nomination, and that he is immeasurably superior to men of such small calibre and paltry expedients as Pierce and his Portney Kitchen Cabinet, the impression cannot be overcome, and does not admit of an impending revolution. Louis the Sixteenth was an amiable, respectable and worthy man, and yet he was forfeited his life and all his people; yet in the terrible storm raised by his labors and corrupt predecessors he was a strong and true pilot. We anticipate nothing so frightful as this enlightened party yet, but that Pierce has raised a storm which even Buchanan cannot peremptorily command to lay down, is definitely to be considered in calculation. We shall have a revolution—we must have a revolution; for a sweeping revolution is as necessary as time to purify the political atmosphere as to the summer thunder gust to clear away the miasma and corrupting exhalations of a long and sickly siege of the dog days.

Destruction of the Rosalie by Fire.—Our citizens were startled in the city of the 8th about one o'clock yesterday morning. Upon repairing to the scene of conflagration, it proved to be one of the large, new and beautiful ferryboat *Rosalie*, built, and but a short time used, for the conveyance of passengers and freight to and from Vidalia, La. The fire occurred at the Natchez Landing—burning most of the upper works, leaving the hull and machinery as the only remnants of what a short time since.

Wine's Canadian Vermifuge.

Contains the element of life and death. Will destroy with certainty every species of worms engendered in the stomach and bowels, and save thight of the child wasting away under the disease. Whenever the presence of worms is supposed, the medicine should be promptly given, and save hours of healthful indulgence in all cases where the digestive and excretory organs are disordered, and it worms exist it will expel them, without pain and quickly cure the sufferer.

Be particular and remember the name, "WINE'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE." This is the only article that contains the real principle. Remember the.

For sale by Druggists generally.

For sale to New Orleans, Wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 32 and 34 Chartres st.

Wood's Hair Restorative.

Professor Wood, the renowned chemist of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to hear testimony in behalf of the efficacy of his medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of bald heads, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as more vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the youthful days of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries of the nineteenth century. It renders permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful soft texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

For sale by THOMAS RANKIN,
JAMES HYAM.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO,
Nos. 32 and 34 Chartres st.

Invaluable.

Recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Disease, or long continued Ill Health, the use of GARTNER'S BLAKIAN SANATIVE the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel the poison from their system, and restore the invalid to health and healthy action, and by its tonic properties invigorate the patient to life and vigor.

Prepared only by GERT ST. B. Gardner, 90 Mercer st., New York, and sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

CARALLERO & BASUALDO, 30 Old Levee, sole agents for New Orleans.

LARENO or ship St. John, from Havana—
1 case, 100 Havana Segars, 1 do Cigarettes, 1 case Segars, 1 do Segars, 4 do do do