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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ A square inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to those who strictly confine the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, July 31st, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

The Platform.

Louisiana does not stand alone in repudiating all religious tests. The Alabama platform, which we published some time ago, takes substantially the same ground, and the American party of Mobile have furnished a practical commentary on the fact, by nominating a Catholic as one of their candidates for School Commissioners. Texas adopted the Louisiana ritual from the very organization of the party in that State, and it stands undoubtedly shoulder to shoulder with us. The Mississippi platform distinctly and emphatically opposes all proteets against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God.—The platform of Tennessee formally discusses any religious test. In Maryland we learn from high authority that the American party reject the application of the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform, and will, at their State Convention to be held shortly, publicly proclaim their action. Of the other States of the South we cannot speak with certainty, as we have not seen their platforms, but there is small reason to doubt that the example set by Louisiana will be eventually followed by every Southern State. What the North-western and New England States may do, is a matter of complete indifference to the American party. The representatives of those States seceded from the Philadelphia Convention, on account of the noble and manly position assumed upon the slavery question. They are, therefore, outside of the Order, are regarded as no longer in affiliation with it, and cannot be represented in the next National Convention. When that body assembles on the 22d February, 1856, the Southern States will be in the majority, and in all human probability the proscriptive clause of the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform will be stricken out. The only opposition which the repeal may encounter will be from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and they are not strong enough to retain the obnoxious provision.

We say thus much for the encouragement of the American party in this and the adjoining States. We have seen letters from leading members of the party elsewhere—men who were delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and who participated in its deliberations—which state that they are convinced of the error committed by the Convention in making an indirect assault on a particular system of faith, and that they will use their most strenuous efforts to obliterate and repeal that feature in the National Platform. Louisiana will enjoy the proud distinction of having, by her earnest, bold and manly assertion of the rights of conscience, brought conviction to the mind of her sister commonwealths, and effected the abolition of an odious and restrictive principle. As she is the most Catholic-loving, so is she the most tolerant State in the confederacy.

But let the action of the next National Convention be what it may, nothing is more certain than that the assaults of the Democratic party on the Louisiana platform are but mere windy suspiration of forced breath. That platform is impregnable, and cannot be shaken. There is not a principle enunciated therein, but commends itself to the intelligence and patriotism of every conservative American. In the aggregate it constitutes a programme upon which the American party can stand, with an abiding confidence in its strength, its purity, and its principles. Religious, or political fanaticism may court the prejudices of ignorance, and evince a blind hostility to [illegible] instinctive patriotism which [illegible] the Government of the country entrusted to the children of [illegible] to the good sense and [illegible] American people, such [illegible] are sound; and few indeed, save those who do not comprehend our institutions, or whose who, in their unbridled lust [illegible] are willing to pander to any influence whatever, how detrimental soever it may be ultimately prove to the real and lasting interests of the Republic.

☞ The Democratic press parades before the public, with a sensation of eagerness and emotion, every isolated case of withdrawal from the American party which it can pick up in the newspapers throughout the Union. Many of these pretended withdrawals are deliberate hoaxes consisting of fictitious names, or of the names of boys and minors. A case of this kind was recently exposed in Alabama, where in a written contest it was alleged that some forty voters had abandoned the order. On examination it was found that thirty nine of the forty consisted of names utterly unknown in the county. No doubt, however, that there have been withdrawals in various States. Some persons actuated by an insatiable thirst for office joined the American party, in the hope of gratifying their ambitious, and being disappointed have endeavored to wreak a sordid vengeance upon their associates by apostatizing, and then publishing their own infamy. A few have been seduced back into the Democratic ranks by incessant persuasion and entreaty, and a very minute fraction may have relinquished their connection with the order from honorable and conscientious, though we believe, grossly [illegible] motives.

Admitting, however, that occasional defection has occurred, we know every instance, because the Locofoco journals are particularly careful to make them all public; but what on Democratic brethren cannot learn, and what the American party do know, is the very large number of accessions constantly obtained. The