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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.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1.

☞ *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.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIES.

What do the Democrats of Louisiana, who, in their northern elsewhere, profess to be the particular and peculiar friends of naturalized citizens, think of the recent gathering of ten thousand Germans at the New York Tabernacle to endorse the candidature of JOHN C. FREMONT? What do they think of a mass meeting of Germans, convoked as Germans, with German mottoes, among which, by the way, was one which ran thus: "Tom Paine—the Triumph of Reason"] speeches of a more inflammatory character in the German language, assaults upon slavery of the most violent description, and a general Democratic demonstration that might have led an uninformed spectator to believe himself in Berlin or Frankfort, instead of America? We say that the Democracy of the South owe it to this time to discover that their northern brethren are not exactly to be trusted; that the tendency of these men is to Free Soilism, and that those only who reside in the South, are enabled to escape from its influence. We fancy, too, that hereafter Democratic appeals will be made to Democratic brethren, in the hope that the latter will learn to treat them as friends and allies of the body politic, instead of looking upon them as a consecrated host banded together for the special furtherance of Democratic ends. The southern Democracy will, we trust, be not to grow sick of their allies. Let this be well understood. There can be no alliance of repudiated Germans, or foreign born Irishmen, with our Gub Knows, there is enough of Americans engaged in the Democratic cause. What is censurable in the manner in which they exhibit their sympathies. When they unite with American meetings, and shout for Democracy, they are identified with all that is patriotic, and though their presence that the South should be the opposition restraints upon the acquisition of citizenship, they do nothing to isolate them from the rest of the community. When they assemble as Germans, they welcome Germans, and evince, in the most emphatic manner, a nationality unmitigated by the investiture of American citizenship, we say, they are classed by the classes preferred against the American party, and are guilty of criminal misconduct. It is this, we repeat, that, or rather, this divided allegiance which is the chief political sin of our adopted countrymen. They may remain Germans if they please, they may become Americans, if they please; but they cannot be both. And yet the conduct of the addresses in the Tabernacle prove that the Germans contemplated there to buoy for Fremont preserved their special nationality, and to Germany while participating in a struggle for America.

We quote a passage or two from their speeches, and we commend them to the attention of our Democrats:

"Let us, then, be brotherly kind! great stress was upon this occasion, especially with respect to the political rights of the German citizens of America. We are striving for the Germans in the land of this country, and present movement should lead to no less than a transcription of the Democracy, which, in the future Democracy, which is German, and a strong position commanding the cause of freedom. [Cheers.]

"Herr Kapp's speech

"As the lower classes degraded, so, we should throw off all our unmanly and prejudices, like an old garment, we should stand before our fellow-men, and bow before the whip of a despotocracy. We are all either political refugees, Dissatisfaction with our social relations of Europe, is the cause of our emigration. We, others "have been emigrated by the authorities." But, although compelled, we came here with a firm determination to hold on to our principles, and to act in accordance with them. We, for ourselves, not to waver in our fidelity to these principles, and we will fight at the risk of our lives, if necessary. Blind, indeed, we are if we shut and deny the identity of our country with this side and that side of the water. We are Atlantic. There is no doubt that of space between the political party of the Democratic party of Europe, the despotic reaction of Europe, and the Democratic party of America. Freebell's speech.

"Let us be not mistaken, the fact is that the party in power is intended for *other purposes and true moral union* in which constitutes its great important *celebration of poetry*, the lesson of the day. [Applause.] and if the Democratic element take an honorable part in the impending contests—as I hope it will, when, I will pride back with the party commenced to defeat, and which they were resolved to carry on, and the future history will say that you will have to state the *inauguration of a new era in* [illegible] *to a considerable extent, due to the Democratic element.*

"I may add that this German meet has created a strong feeling of indignation in the minds of those who wish for injure the cause of Fillmore. The *Commercial Advertiser*, a paper which has been decidedly in favor of the Fillmore party, speaks of the proceedings greatly excited, and altogether justly the sentiments of that party.

"Mr. Wm. Herrman, The following are the prices at the drawing of the Wurzelfest:

[illegible]	$36,000
[illegible]	12,500
[illegible]	3,000
[illegible]	2,160
[illegible]	1,400
[illegible]	1,100
[illegible]	1,000
[illegible]	1,000

"Mr. Herrman, Messrs. Marrix Owen & Co., have kindly offered to furnish a commercial Chart of the Mississippi, showing the variations in the price of flour, whisky, pork and [illegible] for the season of 1855-'56.

"Mr. Herrman, detention at Quarantine, the steamship *Empire City*, Captain Wisdom, from New York, via Havana, on the 25th, as advertised. As soon as her return goes again fixed, due notice will be given by her agents, as usual.

"Gentlemen of Erie. We invite attention to another column, of Messrs. Mayhew & Co., who have opened a new store and general commission business, with the view of conducting a general commission business. We know the firm are perfectly correctness of character, and we take great pleasure in recommending them to our friends engaged in business. Their office is at 22 [illegible] as may be seen by their advertisement. Captain Rufus Rogers, of Greenville, Arkansas, is a member of this city to date.

"Mr. Herrman, Sir, The Hon. Mr. Goode, a prominent Democratic citizen of Virginia, has been a longer acting with the Democracy. He is an old-time Whig, and, he says, will be some of the features of the Democratic platform, he has acted with the Democracy. But having been in Congress with Buchanan, and knowing that he cannot be restricted on the question of slavery, which, he says, he is serving with Mr. Fillmore, and he is a friend while President, he knows that Mr. Fillmore relied upon, and therefore [illegible]

"CINCINNATI, August 27.—The American mass meeting here is a magnificent affair. The processions on this side was a mile long. Mass meetings at Newport, Covington and this place are being held simultaneously.

The N. Y. *Express* says that each couplet of the Marseillaise, as sung by the Germans at the New York Tabernacle, closed with the following exquisite distich:

Frei Frau, frei Mensch, frei Lombarder Reise,
Frei Fremont, und Lager Bier.

Magnificent!

Look Here!

The Locofocos have made a great fuss over the accusation of James B. Clay to their ranks. Now look here. In the same paper in which they labor to prove Fillmore an Abolitionist, and consequently an enemy to the Union, they publish the following, which is a part of the late speech of the said James B. Clay. So that on one side of their papers they make a charge against Fillmore, and on the other prove it to be a lie. Read what Clay says of Fillmore:

"I believe every word that Mr. Fillmore says. *As surely as the fate whose the country is in danger. I have a high regard for Mr. Fillmore, and if he stood precisely where he did in 1850, I should prefer him to any other man for the Presidency. Even as it is, personally, I prefer him to either of the other candidates*; but, fellow-citizens, there is no living man whom I love so well as I do that great Union of States—my country—for which my father gave his life. *Mr. Fillmore has given us good reason—the reason which accords well my own judgment; he tells us that the Union is in imminent danger; he tells us to believe that the probabilities are that if Fremont is elected, the Union will be dissolved; and not into two parts, but shivered into frag ments!* Old-line Whigs, what is our duty? It lies with us to save the Union. The candidates of the Black Republican party must be defeated, else, as Mr. Fillmore tells us—as we have been told by the greatest statesman since 1830—the Union is in imminent peril.

He says that he "prefers Mr. Fillmore to either of the other candidates," but is weak enough to think Buchanan the strongest.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER R. W. MCRAE.—The officers of the steamer *J. P. Tassel*, which arrived yesterday, report that the steamer *R. W. McRae*, hence for Cairo, struck a snag at the head of Plumb Point, bringing several timbers on her larboard bow. She was at once made fast to the bank. She took in considerable water; was detained twenty-four hours, and had proceeded on her voyage.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 24th.

FROM KANSAS.

Great Excitement along the Borders—The Free State People Flying in all Directions—Resolving Violence near Lecompton—Sending in Abolitionists—Gov. Price to Command the Militia of Missouri—Atchison on the Frontier—Three Thousand People of Missouri in the Field—Lecompton not Attacked.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Weston, on the *David Tatum*, reports that the most intense excitement prevails along the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Of the Free State party, men, women and children were flying in all directions. While the *David Tatum* was lying at Leavenworth, upwards of two hundred of these fugitives went on board. These persons had left behind them all their property, which had been taken possession of by those who ordered them to leave. The greatest and most shocking excesses had been committed a few days ago, within five miles of Leavenworth. A party of men called at a house, and inquired for the head of the family. They were told he was absent. They at first affected to discredit the frequently of the case, in a separation, but finally said to the females of the family: "D—n your souls, then come out here yourselves we don't want you." A mother and daughter were then taken out into the bushes, where they were kept all night, being subjected to the most foul indignities, in the morning they were allowed to crawl back home, more dead than alive.

At Kansas City robbery of horses and valuables continued to be of common occurrence; and murders were almost equally frequent.

A resident of Clay county had boasted that he would have the scalp of an abolitionist. Crossing the river to Leavenworth, he met a few miles back into the country, and shortly returned with a reddening scalp, which he exhibited ostentatiously at Leavenworth. His victim was a mechanic, just arrived in the Territory. He had returned from Lawrence, where he had left his wife, and was seeking employment at the time he was murdered in cold blood.

Gov. Price had been in the disturbed districts, but was hurrying home, hourly expecting a dispatch from the President, ordering out the militia of the State. In this event, he would command them in person. Atchison was also on the borders fanning the movements against Kansas.

Lexington had five hundred men under arms.

Jackson, Clay, and Platte counties were each to furnish the same number. Three thousand men from Missouri were expected to arrive in the Territory in a few days.

Lecompton had not been attacked; and to this extent the report in yesterday's *Republican* is correct. Our informant says that no attack had been made on any place by the free State men, and there had been no concerted action on their part.

The report is also false, that Gen. Persifor Smith has declared that he will not interfere with the Missourians, should they confine their operations to the forces under Gen. Lane.

The information, we have now gives rests on the testimony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a high position in the State, and who has no partisan bias whatever.

News by the North America.

QUEBEC, August 24, 1856.

The Royal screw steamship *North America*, from Liverpool, at 8 A. M., on the 15th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

She brings 108 cabin and 130 steerage passengers.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th instant.

From Great Britain there is no political news of the least importance.

The Emperor of France had returned to Paris, but was to leave again immediately for the baths of Biarritz.

The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements that circulate in Paris respecting affairs at the Tuileries, and call on the Emperor to stop the calumny.

The French have gained another victory over the mountain Kybales in Algeria.

The intelligence from Madrid simply mentions that the Queen is nearing new, and that quiet is reported throughout Spain.

Espartero had taken amicable leave of the Queen.

General Serrano is appointed Spanish Minister to Paris.

O'Donnell has not published the programme of his ministry.

The Russians have notified that they are ready to give up Kars to the Turks. Russia still maintains that Bessarabia, which she longs to her, and it is rumored that Napoleon has sent a supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to settle the point.

Portugal has officially notified her adherence to the doctrine propounded by the Congress of Paris respecting the rights of neutrals and arbitration.

Distressing accounts had been received from Madrid in regard to the prevalence of cholera in that city.

M. Walewski and Duke Pelissier are to distribute the Turkish medals to the French army. Only the wounded and invalids are to be permitted to accept the medals. Walewski has resumed his functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Pelissier had a martial welcome on his arrival in Paris.

The Algerine *Monitor* describes a recent successful attack by a column of 8,000 men on a strongly posted force of Sabois Kabyles.

The following extraordinary paragraph is from the editorial columns of the London *Star*:

There are some very unhappy rumors floating all over Paris about the state of things established at the Tuileries, which is very much to be feared are entirely without foundation. We hope the statements gather strength, and are repeated from day to day. No doubt the legitimist and republican parties in Paris will take care that the stories do not lose exciting interest in the repetition. We are sorry to add that the character of the Empress herself continues to be cruelly aspersed. Now that the Emperor returns to Paris, it ought to be his duty to bring the authors of these calumnies to justice.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Telegraphic advices, anticipatory of the East India mail, had been received. The dates are to July 19 from Bombay, where exchange was quoted at 2.1½. Money was easier, and freights had declined. Trade was quiet. At Calcutta exchange was steady, and produce dull. Freights low. American shipmasters accepted 80 per ton to the United States.

MADEIRA, &c.—The West India mail conveyed disastrous accounts from Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been 5,000 cases of cholera and 1,500 deaths, out of a population of 30,000. There was a deficiency in medicine and doctors, and the dead remained unburied. Fires were kept burning to mitigate the pestilence arising from the putrifying bodies.

John A. Martin, for many years United States Consul at Lisbon, died on the 3d inst., after an illness of only eight hours' duration.

THE LATEST.

RUSSIA.—The *Nord* affirms that the Russian government has made a concession of railway lines to capitalists, extending upwards of 3,000 English miles.

According to the Brussels *Nord*, the Czar's coronation is postponed until September 7, new style.

ENGLAND.—LONDON, AUG. 15—Evening.—The great pianoforte factory of Broadwood & Sons is now on fire, with little hope of saving any portion of the valuable stock.

PLYMOUTH, August 19, 1856.—The Royal squadron was off this port at 11 A. M., and the yacht with her Majesty and the Royal family on board entered the Sound and dropped anchor near Mount Edgecomb.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.

The harvest had terminated in the south of France and was proceeding in the center and north. It proved superior beyond the Garonne and along the banks of the Rhone, middling between the Garonne and the Loire; but magnificent in every part of the country north of this last river. The new wheat brought to market was of a superior quality. There were immense arrivals of wheat at Marseilles.

[illegible] Francois Francois—Richard Payrard, his mother, Mary, and his grandmother, Mary Bernard, went aboard of the steamer Corsica, lying near the Canal Bayle, at Marseilles, on the morning of the 5th inst., for Genoa, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Malta, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Trebizond, Poti, Tiflis, Tauris, Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, Persepolis, Bushire, Muscat, Bombay, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Chittagong, Rangoon, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Manila, Canton, Macao, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yeddo, Sitka, San Francisco, Panama, Lima, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rio Negro, Valdivia, Cape Horn, Falkland Islands, Rio Negro, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Cadiz, Malaga, Algiers, Marseilles,