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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ A square contains ten lines, and a column is the largest one dollar for every TEN lines for each and usage for each insertion.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, August 27th, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

WHAT WILL COME OF IT.

Hark! "Excelsior triumph," was the exclamation of a diplomatist, on hearing the result at Waterloo. "Who triumphs," was the natural interrogatory. "Ask your conscience, and I shall tell you," was the shrewd and sagacious reply. Some such answer would we venture to make to him who should ask us what had triumphed in the flight of his Most Serene Highness SANTA ANNA, from the re-Mexico. That he has gone is to the Mexican nation is for relieved from a most oppressive despotism is undeniable, but more we will offer cause for gratulation. SANTA ANNA's abdication, and a new era of liberal and national government, in the people will be considered as a gain to more than six years, or whether it exceed the sovereignty of King Mob is to lord it, where was wont to rule, are enigmas time will enable us to solve.

We confess to an infinite faith in the capacity of the Mexican for self-government. Judging as they advance in national existence, they will improve. Consider their contemptible tyrant who has wielded his power. Could infatuation and caprice go far- as they reared this idol, only with fervid adoration, to fall hurled it from their with indignation and contempt. The Mexican deposed SANTA ANNA after the SAN JACINTO, after the revolution and after the Mexican war: they must have the lapse of a to convert their despots into public benefactors, and they re- Puebla, they have for shaken him from their though the departure of SANTA ANNA was apparently voluntary, no doubt that he was constrained to the relinquishing of the which he had so long usurped. It is the most agreeable solution of SANTA ANNA's final and lasting We give credit for exthe liberal party which they have to contend peculiar ignorance, self-restraint hardly controlled the annals of a century, instead of the slaying a the leading lights of the record of and warfare of African countries of New Zealand, tranquillity, peace, a land which Mexico never had to enjoy.

SANTA ANNA.—It will be announcement elsewhere that the leading actor for years has received his passports and is now on board of the Mexican war steamer Iturbide. Mr. Webb's correspondent at Vera Cruz has also furnished us with the latest advices of the movements of Madame Parenta's party, which are very high, and it is to be remembered, as the care and attention bestowed upon the old lady will be lavished upon the person of the declaration of my sentiments.

T HABANG.

Up to the 19th, an Irishman named Meehan, had stabbed a Mr. Medley, half dozen persons, but was finally captured. In pursuit of the murderer by the citizens, each other, wounding

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A letter from Linn county, in Iowa, has the following news: An election which took place on the 7th instant, for county treasurer, sheriff, surveyor, and some more were in the field. All were Democrats, except one. Pretty much all Linn county does has a way here in the Far West that I suppose. He somehow came a State, and still they come. was Hiram Addis the following no county has elected the whole ticket, by an average majority of

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A Democratic county has given a majority the American ticket.

An American ticket elected, a close was secured to Sigourney. A close

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Reported as having gone for the ticket.

Democratic by a small ma-

Reported as having gone for the ticket.

Democratic ticket triumphant.

Democratic ticket headed for the American ticket.

American ticket elected by three

Three hundred for the Amer-

—The county gives a large majority for the American ticket.

MEXICO.

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived on Saturday, bringing the important, but not unexpected intelligence of the abdication and flight of SANTA ANNA. On the 9th inst., his ex-Excellency left the capital at the head of 1400 troops, ostensibly to put down rebellion in the Department of VERA CRUZ. No sooner, however, did he reach PEROTE than he issued a proclamation, declaring that he abdicated the supreme power, and would seek home her in the shades of private life the tranquility and repose he had long coveted. Continuing his route, SANTA ANNA arrived at VERA CRUZ on the 13th, and on the 17th embarked with his family on board the war steamer *Iturbide*. It is presumed he has gone to HAVANA.

The Ministry of the ex President appear to have been cognizant of his intentions, inasmuch as they fled from the capital immediately upon SANTA ANNA's flight being publicly known, and at the latest accounts their whereabouts had not been discovered. Meanwhile the populace, freed from the restraints of tyranny, began to exhibit unmistakable evidences of the detestation in which they had always held the dynasty of the fallen dictator. They pillaged and destroyed the splendid mansion of BONILLA and the residence of Senora TORTA, mother in law of SANTA ANNA. They broke in pieces the type and fixtures of the *Universal* newspaper and sacked the dwelling of LIZARDI, the banker. With rather rare moderation, however, they confined their excesses to those who had rendered themselves most odious, and spared private property. These disturbances did not take place without some resistance, in the course of which the military fired on the mob, and the latter on the military. It is said that thirty or forty persons were killed in the course of the affray.

A few days subsequent to the departure of SANTA ANNA a provisional government was installed in the city of MEXICO. Gen. CARRERA at the head of 700 men entered the capital, pronounced for the plan of AYUTLA, and was declared President *pro tem*, naming GEN. VEGA as commander-in-chief of the army. The liberty of the press was re-established, and the papers began to comment freely upon the state of affairs. Those which had been most fulsome in their laudations of the tyrant, became most virulent and malignant in their abuse.

The President *ad interim* has issued an address to the Mexican people, in which he states that he had at first resolved to decline the difficult and responsible post tendered him, but was finally induced to accept on reflecting that agitation and disorder would only be prolonged by delay. He says further that peace and order are absolutely indispensable to the national existence, and that he looks to the people for a hearty co-operation in his efforts to secure this desideratum. The union of the people and the army, the reform of the latter, its perfect organization, the establishment of a national guard will contribute to bring about the desirable effects. He promises to do everything in his power to ameliorate the condition of the finances, to maintain economy and integrity in their administration, to foster commerce and trade by the adoption of liberal principles, and to be minutes by reminding his fellow-citizens that they may find a guarantee of his assurances in his previous career, which has been unsullied by dishonor and falsehood.

Adhesions to the new government are hourly taking place. At Orizaba Gen. CONORFORT had entered in triumph, and Guadalajara it was believed that no resistance would be offered to the patriot troops which were marching in that direction. San Luis Potosi pronounced on the 13th in mass. Puebla, Cuernavaca and Zacatecas have followed suit. At Vera Cruz part of the garrison pronounced, and a fracas ensued, in which one of the officers was killed. The insurgents left the city for PUENTE NACIONAL. On the 19th the city and the remainder of the troops pronounced in favor of the plan of AYUTLA. La LAVE was expected to arrive in Vera Cruz on the 22d.

A number of political exiles had returned and were *en route* for the capital. Among them we perceive the names of LUIS DE LA ROSA, BARADÈRE, PRIETO and Col. ZARCO.

Many new appointments have been made, and several persons had been replaced in official situations from which they had been driven by the tyrant.

We annex a brief letter from our correspondent:

MEXICO, August 19th, 1855.

"The farce has been played to the end. For once the press is allowed to speak, and I have therefore little to communicate. The public journals contain a faithful account of the situation of affairs. You will learn from them the route of the 13th, the appointment of Gen. Carrera to the Presidency pro tem., &c., &c. The presence of the head front of the revolution—AYUTLA—is expected, in order that the transference of power may be definitively agreed upon. Some discontent still prevails. The forces are to speak more intelligibly, the mere-liberals, are opposed to the army, but this is a matter of minor importance. Adhesions are coming in gradually. At Queretaro, General Cobos, a financial pupil and son of the fallen Iturbide regime, seeing that the revolution was triumphant placed himself at the head of the movement, and when CARRERA's government arrived he found it attempted to shake off the yoke, and appealed to the population to support him. Having no military force to back him, he will, however, be compelled to obey the new administration. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that his example will be followed at other points, and that a general amnesty, consisting of Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Durango, Zacatecas, Sinaloa, Sonora and Lower California, may refuse to recognize the sovereignty of Mexico. The famous republic of Rio Hacho, embracing Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua, may set up for itself, while Yucatan, so distant from the center of strife, may declare her independence. This is the great danger of the future. However, so far everything is going as smoothly as possible, and we have certainly reason to rejoice at the overthrow of the execrable and stupid dynasty which has so long ruined and debased the nation.

In a few days we shall be enabled better to understand the probable termination of the crisis, and I shall write to you more in detail."

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—There has been a limited business in our Cotton market to-day, at unchanged prices. Flour is easier, but quotably lower, with sales of 7 000 bbls. Corn unchanged, with a moderate demand, and sales of 30,000 bushels.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

DESTRUCTION OF PETROPAULOVSKI.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The steamship George Law has arrived with a fortnight's later intelligence from California and the Pacific.

She brings $1,300,000 in specie on freight, and a full complement of passengers.

The elections were absorbing the entire attention of the community of California. Nothing else of a local character is written about in the papers.

From Nicaragua America.

Among the news from the Pacific brought by the George Law, is the announcement of the destruction of Petropaulovski by the Allies.—*Picayune.*

(From the N. Y. Mirror.)

OF COURSE THEY WILL.

Americans will rule America—of course they will! Why shouldn't they? Is there an example in history of any same people, republican or other, turning themselves out of doors, and setting up aliens or "strangers within the gate" to rule their household. Did ever a people go so far, cutting off the political franchise entirely, as we have gone in giving home, and protection to foreigners—exiles, adventurers and pleasure —from all lands. In which of the falsehoods our "Sagacious" boast, could the born American gain the Asylum and privileges we grant, equally to Jew and Gentile, Turk and Pagan, irrespective of their birth-land. All the wealth of our land is freely opened to them. All the blessings of our institutions and laws are freely accorded to them. Even the ballot-box is not closed, but we have come, from their abuse of its sacred prerogative by turning it against us, to tell them frankly—Americans will rule America.

If they have truly sworn fealty to our land, they will reason correctly, trusting that, as we have heretofore maintained the Republic, and as all our interests and glory depend on the maintenance of the Republic—not to omit European rapine and democracies, but our own fathers bonded, and our wisest men have developed it—we will continue to maintain it, and theirs will be a share of its perpetual blessings. But if they have sworn falsely, and, while pretending to love our land, seek to revolutionize its institutions and policy, fancying that they know better than we our own interests, we will put them down, with just such measures as the exigence may demand. They must be satisfied to enjoy what they have not stirred, to reap our fields—but not to dictate *what seed shall be planted on our soil.* As well might the hospitality welcomed stranger grant alone upon our household and direct our private affairs. As the pilgrim of Europe flying bither for refuge, strike for the rule of our country.

It would have been wise had the alien born never been admitted to our ballot-box. No need, no real interfer of his, demands that he should jostle us at the polls. Let him first learn to appreciate our institutions—learn our language—forego his father-land clansing in our midst—become reverent of our laws, and America in all his hears and soul, and then he may reasonably think of exercising an American's franchise. But this clamorous fellow, his voice yes thick with brogue and his breath redolent of garlic, coming fresh from the emigrant ship—possibly a convict, or probably a pauper—ignorant of the A, B, C's of American Republicanism, and threatening to overthrow our Constitution, to right our institutions, to manage our domestic and foreign affairs, and to abrogate our Sabbath and vote our Bible and Puritanism to the dogs—this is intolerable!

It is scarcely five years since we heard a brazen faced demagogue threaten in the Park that 50,000 Irishmen could be rallied within sound of the City Hall bell. And elsewhere German bands clamored for German organization, to impress German policy and ideas on our Government. Americanism, thus challenged, has risen to teach these Irishmen and Germans that, as such, they can have no quarter here if they think to try their nationalities in the scale against ours. As Americans we will meet and treat them as brothers, and share with them all that they can fairly claim; but as foreigners, plotting their projects against our powers, we will put them down. We have the power and the right to govern our own country, and woe be to all who dispute the field with us. Americans will rule America.

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Hon. ALLEN TRIMBLE, the American candidate for Governor of Ohio, has accepted the nomination, in a manly, liberal and noble letter. We append an extract:

The very flattering terms used by you in communicating the proceedings of the convention, and their resolution conferring the unsolicited honor of a nomination, awaken in my bosom feelings of the warmest gratitude for the highest appreciation expressed for my past life, and no language can more forcibly portray that gratitude than for me to say, that I ask nothing more, if, when this oasis is over, and all the leaders of life is done, it can be truly said, as you now say in complimentary terms, that "I have been a true American, a lover of the Union, a supporter of the Constitution, and a well-wisher of free institutions." No, to have always been the first and (I hope) consistent advocate of civil and religious liberty, of the rights of conscience, the cause of temperance, education and religion, and of progress and reform as known and defined by American laws, constitutions, and the Bible; and to have been always ready to guard and defend these sacred rights against any foreign and domestic malign influence, by the amendment of the naturalization laws, or otherwise, as the safety and welfare of the American, then I claim to be one.

☞ Hon. Franklin Dexter, President of the Massachusetts Whig State Convention last year, and who was present and made a very conservative speech at the fusion meeting yesterday, comes out in a published letter to-day, opposing the fusion movement, on the ground that the meeting exhibited too much of the freesoil and abolition element.

COMING OVER TO AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes as follows from Dooly county, Ga.:

"The Hon. Marsh J. Crawford, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, distinctly stated in a public speech at Mossey last at Drayton, that he was in favor of a change in the *Naturalization laws*, requiring all applicants for naturalization to make a sufficient proof other than their own affidavits, after a residence of five years in this country, that such applicant had demeaned himself as a good and orderly citizen should, and on his failure to make such proof, no such certificate should be granted him, and instead of 21 years as claimed by some of the Americans, he would put the time to 2100 years, as being the proper time for naturalization, where proofs of good citizenship were not made.

"He also favored a change of the laws so as to check immigration, for the purpose, as he alleged, of keeping out paupers and criminals, and said that the Democratic party would bear him out in these sentiments."

☞ A fire occurred at Lewiston, Maine, on the 19th, which destroyed the whole business part of the town, including the Auburn Bank building, with all the books and documents. Scarcely any merchandise was saved. The loss is estimated as upwards of $100,000, partially insured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the FOSTOUCHE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The seventh anniversary of the Fostouche Benevolent Association occurred yesterday, and was brilliantly celebrated by its members, by a procession and banquet. Pursuant to notice, at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning the members of the Society met at the house of the President, Mr. Antonio Vinyes, at the corner of St. Ann and Bourbon streets, and formed in procession in three divisions, under the direction of Mr. John Thomas, Grand Marshall, and Messrs. Joaquin Pinto and John Smith, Assistant Marshals. About 600 persons, all belonging to the order, were present. There were some excellent bands of music accompanying the Continental Guard, the Tiger Band, and that of the Washington Artillery, one in each division. A signal of twenty-five guns was fired from Jackson Square, when the procession took up the line of march.

As it moved along with its stirring music and beauting banners, a most brilliant and inspiring scene was presented, and attracted to the balconies of the houses hundreds of peoplete witness it. The procession marched from Bourbon to Royal street, thence to Canal, thence up St. Charles and Main, down that street to Canal, down Camp to Canal, from there down Charles to Jackson square, where a halt was made until fifty guns were fired from Jackson Square the body proceeded to Washington Square, Third District, by way of Chartres. Halt made, Loves and Elysian Fields, where fifty guns more were fired. From thence it went directly to the spacious building of Place des Italiens, on the corner of Love and Bienville streets. Having arrived there safely the members and invited guests sat down to a rich and plentiful dinner, after which the procession again formed and marched in the same order to the Varieties Theatre, where the "Declaration" was delivered by Mr. J. Legendre, and A. V. Thomas, Esq., and A. Fortier, Esq., after which the procession again formed and marched in the same order to the Varieties Theatre, where the "Oration" was delivered by Mr. Antonio Vinyes, the President of the Society, and the "Poem" by Mr. J