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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1856.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE LATEST IMAGE.

The impression prevails, at least among the Democracy, that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will be elected President. We are by no means convinced that such will be the case, having heretofore explained the reasons leading to the belief that the Presidential election will devolve upon the House of Representatives. But the confidence of the Democracy in their success is unabated. Hence the number of aspirants, open and covert, for the nomination. Were the result, in their opinion, dubious, the list of candidates would probably be more limited. As it is, we got only have PIERCE, BUCHANAN, and DOUGLAS in the field, announced by their friends as candidates for the nomination, and with delegations pledged to each, but there is a host of others who, in the event, by no means impossible, of the failure of either of the three to concentrate upon himself a two-thirds vote, look with secret hope to being brought forward and taken up—even as was Mr. POLK in 1844, and Mr. PIERCE in 1852. There are BUSH, and HUNTER, and WISE, and DICKINSON, and CASS, and CUSHING, and heaven knows how many more shining lights of Democracy, who, in the above mentioned contingency, cherish the expectation of becoming the champion of a great party.

As the period for a choice approaches, the probabilities of the failure of the Convention to cast the requisite vote in favor of any of the distinguished politicians whose names will be presented it, serve to increase. It is curious to trace the apparent, successive developments of Democratic sentiment throughout the country, and to note how it has veered and shifted within the past few months. Prior to Mr. PIERCE's late message, he was scarcely regarded as a candidate. He had contrived to destroy his popularity in the North, and impair it seriously in the South. But by a cunning stroke of policy he sought to retrieve his fortunes when at their lowest ebb. He put forth an able defense of the Constitutional rights of the South, and a manly expression of opinion touching the rights of slavery in Kansas. For a while this unexpected display of wisdom and firmness rendered Mr. PIERCE the observed of all observers. It almost repopularized his administration. Yet the ardor of the South soon began again to cool. She felt grateful to Mr. PIERCE for doing her justice, but he had so long systematically betrayed her confidence that she could no longer sustain him with enthusiasm. So that in spite of skillful and persevering efforts, and in spite of executive patronage well directed and unscrupulously employed, Mr. PIERCE has failed to secure even a fair chance of a renomination.

Next came Mr. BUCHANAN. As the Democracy fell off from PIERCE they seemed to warm towards the distinguished Pennsylvanian. Just so long as he remained away, did the feeling in his behalf extend its area, and grow more intense. In an evil hour for his own prospects he returned, to the great dearth amongst his countrymen was the signal for a misguided friendship almost as fatal to its object as open hostility. In attempting to bonize Mr. BUCHANAN, his partisans committed a blunder. They roused the violent opposition of the advocates of all others, and provoked that fierce opposition to progress and spirit that the discordant Democracy of Pennsylvania has evinced marked indifference in the supercilious manner she has treated the claims of Mr. BUCHANAN's competitors, and has created that implacable enmity which will seek his undoing, if it can accomplish nothing else. Mr. BUCHANAN is the third subject in the House of Representatives, to which our Washington correspondent refers, places Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democracy of the Keystone State in an unenviable light; while the exultation and delight manifested by the friends of PIERCE and DOUGLAS, who crowded around the speaker, and applauded his remarks, is a striking evidence of the extent to which this bitter feud has been carried. We hardly think with our correspondent that OLD BUCK's defeat is inevitable as now a foregone conclusion but we certainly believe that his prospects are far less brilliant than they were two months ago.

DOUGLAS stock is clearly on the rise. In fact, it is now conceded that PIERCE and DOUGLAS hold the trump cards in the great game of the Presidency, and if they unite their strength, they can assuage the result almost as they please. Either, by going over with all his force, might secure the nomination of the other, but the task is unlikely to do so neither is disposed to stretch magnanimity and disinterestedness to so complete a point of self-sacrifice. What they propose to do, though, is manifestly to combine against BUCHANAN. Mr. PIERCE's first choice is Mr. PIERCE, and Mr. DOUGLAS thinks favorably of the only public man deserving of the Presidency. But they are both ready to unite against Mr. BUCHANAN, and will employ their joint influence to effect his defeat. This much seems highly probable, if not certain: but beyond this, all is uncertainty. We believe that after compassing the first object, these arch intriguers will dissolve the [illegible] themselves as long as [illegible] if they find success [illegible] the ranks of the Democracy [illegible] to unite Southern sentiment, so as to leave the [illegible] open to a Northerner in 1860, [illegible] the final phase of the Presidential [illegible]

DR. GUNDRUM has removed to 150 Canal street, where he continues to give special attention to diseases of the throat and lungs. See his advertisement.

MR. JAMES G. BLAIR, an old and experienced merchant, is about forming classes for the purpose of giving instruction in Book-keeping. We take pleasure in attesting Mr. BLAIR's entire competency. A note left at the office of Adolphe Mazureau, No. 23 Camp street, will be promptly attended to.

Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, New York, proposes a new remedy for sea sickness, which consists in forcibly expelling the impure air from the lungs, and filling them with pure air. This is her plan: Make your chest as small as possible by stooping, drawing down your rein, and pressing your arms to your sides: throw out the air by a violent and long continued effort, blowing it up from your mouth, as if engaged in blowing up a fire. Then change, make a long and forcible inhalation, opening your chest to its fullest dimensions by standing erect and raising your arms from your shoulders. Three or four of these long forced breaths are sufficient to relieve a severe case of sea sickness.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE.—*Suicide of a Quaker.*—A Quaker named Newton Dixon committed suicide near Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday last. He was about forty-five years of age, and has left a wife and family. The only reason which can be assigned for the dreadful deed is, that for some time past, two of his associates, who are spiritual mediums," have been inculcating their doctrines into the minds of his children, some of whom had become a medium, much to the sorrow and mortification of the father.

TRIUMPH OF YANKEE SKILL.—The steamer *Evesons*, which sailed as above last Saturday for Liverpool, took out the first Hoe's antifriction lightning printing presses, for the London *Times*.

Six men (says the *Mirror*) were sent out with the press as "hostors," accompanied by a foreman. This is better than a victory on the battle field.

POLITICAL.—The *New Hampshire Patriot*, the home organ of General PIERCE, announces that the "Hard faction"—as it calls the National Democracy of New York—have appointed seventy delegates to the Democratic National Convention; and that at least forty of them belong to the Know Nothing order. The *Patriot* says that when the time comes for an opposing party, there the brazen impudence to dictate to the State in the Democratic Convention." There is a curious language to be applied to the representatives of the National Democracy in New York, and may be a good vehicle for the "Hards" if they attend the Cincinnati Convention with reward to the reception of the "silver" delegates.—*Organ.*

COVINGTON, KY., MAY 12th.—The annual celebration of the Turners of Cincinnati and this place was held here yesterday. As the Turners were leaving the ground a difficulty occurred between two boys, one a Turner and the other an American. One of the Turners made a violent assault upon the American boy, injuring him severely with a [illegible] The American boy's friends [illegible] and a general row ensued between the Turners and the Americans. Knives and [illegible] were used freely, and the Turners [illegible] a shoulder apiece. One of the Americans received a severe cut in the breast. Another had his [illegible] with a sabre, and fled to the [illegible] where he was left for dead. It is reported some ten or twelve persons were [illegible] Four Turners have been arrested, and will be tried this morning.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

England Refuses to Recall Crampton.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Lord Clarendon's despatch declining to recall Mr. Crampton was received to-day from *Asia*, and in very temperate terms. It is understood that the President is determined to dismiss him.

CRAMPTON DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Crampton will be certainly notified of his dismissal to-day.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Despatches from Kansas say that Governor Shannon has sent an express to Lexington, Missouri, with the necessary papers to arrest Governor Robinson.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Our Cotton market is improving, with sales of 3000 bales. Uplands middling 10½. Orleans 10½. Uplands middling 10½. Flour firm. Ohio sugar 7½.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1856.

The House had an unexpected entertainment to-day in praise of Pennsylvania, by a speech from Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. Mr. F. is a remarkably cool, dispassionate man; is never excited, and never allows himself to be thrown off his guard. He takes very deliberate aim, and is in no hurry to fire, but when he does fire, he hits, as he did yesterday.

Upon the meeting of the House, as there were but few members present, a call took place, by which the Hall was soon well filled; and the call having ceased, Mr. F. asked the privilege of making a "personal explanation," which means a personal speech and personal defense of one's self. This being granted, Mr. F. proceeded to "define his position" in regard to the slavery and other questions, and also to defend the conduct of his friends.—Pennsylvania Democrats,—in regard to the same questions; and in doing this he damaged Mr. BUCHANAN and the Pennsylvania democracy terribly. Mr. B.'s friends, and especially Mr. Glancy Jones, writhed under the exposition Mr. F. made of what they had done upon the slavery, as they really were. Members from all sides of the House gathered around him, and the Douglas democrats and Abolitionists exhibited the greatest delight.

"That is rich," exclaimed Richardson; "that is killing; I'll be d——d if we don't fill the country with that speech, and then see how 'old Buck' will ran."

Mr. Fuller showed up the falsehood and hypocrisy of the Harrisburg Democracy, by showing that at home they went hand in hand with the most ultra Freesoil men and, Abolitionists, while here they pretend to be the most ultra pro-slavery men. He showed that all the obnoxious legislation in Pennsylvania upon the subject of slavery—the law declaring the slaves free when brought into the State by his master—the law refusing the use of the jails and prisons to the United States officers to imprison fugitive slaves, were due to the Democrats of that State; that these laws were passed by *Democratic* Legislatures, and signed by *Democratic* Governors—Governor Big. now in the United States Senate, and a special friend and favorite of Mr. Buchanan, coming in for a full share of responsibility, (which ought to be, but is not, kept for the [illegible] and his reply to-day. The Committee, in their address, are very severe upon the opposition candidates for the nomination, particularly upon Mr. Pierce—though names are not mentioned—as, for example, they say to Mr. Buchanan:

There is no doubtful message—no uncertain record—no undefined position—your public acts and talents have dignified and illustrated every walk of life and every station of power—your firmness and statesmanship have defended and maintained the National honor and National supremacy at home and abroad. *The approaching crisis demands the undivided energies of the united Democracy, and accomplishment.* All the qualifications for the office of the Presidency, demanded by the sovereign and Independent States of the Union, the Democracy find united in you.

The Sailors in the above are ours, though they are hardly necessary to show the point. The dear old gentleman couldn't refuse such an appeal, and accordingly he forgally accepts the honor—subject, we suppose, to the action of the National Convention. In his reply he thus tickles the Penn-ites:

When the proceedings of your Convention reached me in a foreign land, they excited emotions of gratitude which I might in vain attempt to express. This was not because the Democracy of my much-loved State had, by their own spontaneous movement, placed me in nomination for the Presidency—an honor which I have not sought—but because this nomination constituted of itself the highest evidence that, after a long course of public services, my public conduct has been approved by those to whom I am indebted, under Providence, for all the offices and honors I have enjoyed. In its success and in defeat—in sunshine and in storm—they have ever been the same kind friends to me, and I rejoice that their fortunes are now united in the same political bark with my own.

It is to be expected after the expose which took place yesterday, that the *Republican* will take them up, and some of them had talked of doing it in case of his defeat. There. He has been too badly galled for any one to risk money or success upon him.

I have seen it intelligent gentlemen from Philadelphia, of integrity and character, since the election in that city, who all say that the Americans have triumphed. I share in the dread of a system of the most infamous frauds ever concocted and carried into execution, not excepting the Plaquemine Bend; and that the whole thing was carried out by the Locofoco Sheriff and his 900 special deputies, every one of whom was a full-blooded Celestial Irishman.

I am glad to learn that, with very few exceptions, the old Whigs were as true as steel, and refused the invitation to join the renegades from the Democratic party to join him, and go over to that party. That renegade, after having held the Sheriffalty under the Whig party, by which he was set up in the world, (which Sheriffalty he obtained by treachery,) and has ingratiated himself to the Ring, to his wallow, despised by honest men of all parties. Away with all traitors, we are better off without than with them; but let us be cautious how we act. Put some bold *Americans* on guard" upon the watchtowers of our party.

The paper will inform you in regard to the examination of Mr. Herbert, first by the magistrates who refused to admit Rhodo bail, and then by Judge Crawford, before whom the examination is still pending.

MASON ROUGE.

Mr. Buchanan in the Field.

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City Intelligence.

Assessors.—Mr. Collins, who will declare on, and should have, a seat assessors, has not yet [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]