THE DAILY BEE,
C. P. WEBBER & CO.,

# The Daily Delta Bee.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

*THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 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.

**Our Subscribers in the Fourth District.**

Our regular carrier in the Fourth District being sick, we have placed a new hand on the route. Should any of our subscribers in that quarter of the city fail to receive their paper, they will please make known the fact at our office.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The great contest of 1856 is between the Democrats on the one side and the Black Republicans on the other: whatever strength is diverted from Democrats, by whatever means, is just so much thrown in the opposite scale. Every vote for Fillmore is practically a vote for the Black Republicans—a fact that Mr. Fillmore will not belong in comprehending when he arrives. With a Southern platform, and with candidates pledged to our interests, we cannot conceive what is meant by the support of an outsider, who is neither a Democrat nor a Black Republican. It is impossible to surmise what it is that Southern Know-Nothings want.

We clip the above from an article in yesterday's *Courier*. Without intending to take a partisan view of the subject, we can with propriety answer the objections raised by our neighbor to the support of Mr. Fillmore. The *Courier's* unqualified assertion that whatever strength is diverted from Democrats is thrown into the scale of the Black Republicans, is clearly an error, which a moment's reflection will serve to demonstrate. The Democratic party is a unit. The opposition comprises many shades and stripes of opinion. It is exceedingly questionable whether the Democracy, in the North at least, are not in a minority. In almost every instance where the multitudinous elements of the opposition have fused, during the late contest, they have outnumbered and defeated the Democrats. This being a postulate, let us suppose that the American party were without a candidate; what would follow? Every voter in the non-slaveholding States opposed to the Democratic party would sustain the Republican ticket, and instead of the latter losing, it would acquire a vast increase of strength. The National Americans of the North consist of the old Whigs and Democrats, who have banded together for a common purpose. On the sixty question they are disposed to pursue a just and moderate course. Their Americanism forbids them to act with the Democratic party, which has waged inexorable warfare against them. Consequently, were there no American candidate in the field, they would either stand aloof from the contest, or would co-operate with the Republican nominee, especially if the latter should come out a moderate man, without extreme opinions, and popular with the masses—such a man for instance as FREMONT, to whose nomination every Indication points with unerring precision.

Now, the candidature of Mr. FILLMORE renders such a fusion impracticable. The National Americans of the North have a standard-bearer; honest, upright, national in sentiment, experienced, who has served his country as President, and who retired from office accompanied by the applause and acclamations of the whole country. They will adhere to him. Every vote received by Mr. FILLMORE in the North is a dead loss to the Republicans. Hence they are furious at his nomination, and assail him far more bitterly than they do Mr. BUCHANAN. They know that Mr. BUCHANAN'S supporters are, so to speak, already united and that they are unlikely to be augmented or diminished to any appreciable extent. They know, too, that their own party is powerless unless it is rendered compact, homogeneous and mighty by the soldering together of all the elements of opposition to Democracy. Mr. FILLMORE'S position before the people renders this impossible. He concentrates upon himself the tremendous power of the masses of the National American party, and threatens to reduce the Republicans to comparative insignificance. With Mr. FILLMORE as a candidate, there is not a State, outside of Ohio and perhaps Vermont and Wisconsin, that the Negro Worshippers can carry. Let him rusign tomorrow, and Mr. FREMONT would not be able to rely on the support of a single non-slaveholding State.

Nothing can be more palpable and undeniable than this, and we are only surprised that it is not perceived by partisans on all sides. It is the policy of the Southern friends of Mr. BUCHANAN to declaim against the nomination of FILLMORE, and to treat it as an adventitious aid to the Black Republicans. But in the North they regard the matter very differently. Let the South consult the columns of the New York *Tribune*, the *Times*, *Evening Post*, Boston *Atlas*, and other Free-soil journals, and it will discover forthwith that these exponents of Black Republicanism consider Mr. FILLMORE the chief obstacles to their success. If he were out of the way, they would present an infinitely more formidable front. And it is with a view of combating the fatal influence of his nom nation, that they now propose to lower their pretensions, abandon most of their demands, including the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, limit their platform to the single issue of "Kansas," and thus stand forward all their favorite Freesoil leaders, by SEWARD, CHASE and BANKS on the shelf, and select as their champion a young, gallant and popular gentleman, who is known to eschew all violent doctrines. They desire in short to combat FILLMORE with FREMONT, in the hope of detaching from the former a sufficient number of adherents to give them a chance of success. They see their bread on union, and this the scepter of their change of policy.

The *Courier* says, "it is impossible to surmise what Southern Know-Nothings want." It seems to us easy enough not merely to surmise, but to know what they want. They want to elect MILLARD FILLMORE President, because he represents their principles. He stands on as safe a slavery platform as Mr. BUCHANAN, while he is preferable to him, as he is so favor of the distinctive doctrines of the party, whereas Mr. BUCHANAN repudiates those doctrines. They may have confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN'S political integrity; they may believe he will, if elected, obey and carry out the platform of the Cincinnati Convention: but they have tenfold greater confidence in MILLARD FILLMORE, for he has been tried, and has proved faithful, able, and zealous. It is entirely obvious then, that those whom the *Courier* styles "southern Know Nothings" having to choose between FILLMORE and BUCHANAN, both of whom are pronounced to be equally well disposed towards the South, should prefer the former, inasmuch as he proclaims his approval of, and adherence to certain fundamental doctrines, which Mr. BUCHANAN condemns and denounces.

The cue of the Democratic organs in the South is to depreciate Mr. FILLMORE'S strength. This is intelligible enough, because there will be but two tickets run in the South, and whatever FILLMORE loses, Mr. BUCHANAN will gain. The Democratic journals North pursue a different policy. They know that if FILLMORE were not running, the Republican party would be much stronger than it is. Hence, they assail the latter, and say but little of FILLMORE. On the other hand the Black Republican organs are constantly engaged in the effort to disparage FILLMORE in the hope of drawing his friends under his banner. In that they fought, the present contest the old adage is falsified, for what is sauce for the goose in Louisiana, is not sauce for the gander in New York.

After the above was sent to the compositors, we received the news of the action of the Seceding American Convention, of the nomination of BANKS by that body, and of invocation by the letters. What the Black Republicans will do, we have not yet learned, but our argument will be unaffected by the substitution of BANKS for FREMONT. Should the Black Republicans take up BANKS, they will only write themselves down "asses." The *Tribune*—by far the shrewdest of their organs—has been telling them for weeks, that with FILLMORE alone can they hope to make a respectable run. The moderate men—those whose opposition to slavery extends no farther than regret at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—will not support BANKS. Consequently the Black Republicans will be still more weakened, while the candidature of MR. FILLMORE keeps them completely in the ascative.

We are indebted to the managers of the Washington Irving and Franklin Debating Societies of Louisiana College, in the parish of St. James, for a polite invitation to attend the celebration of the 4th July, and the banquet which will follow.

THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING at New York, on the evening of the 11th inst. was attended by an immense throng, and characterized by great enthusiasm, heightened by a profuse display of powder, tar and torches. Lorenzo Shepherd presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Ward, of Georgia, Archer, Douglass and others.

The Chairman received a dispatch from Washington not to allow John Van Buren to speak.

Mr. David Reporter, has communicated to the British Association of Science a paper on the absorption of rays by the surfaces of bodies. If the surface of a piece of glass whether artificially polished or fused, be smeared slightly with lard, and then be perfectly cleansed with a piece of chamois leather, the surface, when breathed upon, will exhibit in the most beautiful manner, all the colors of the rainbow. If the breathing be performed through a tube, the colors will be arranged in rings, the outermost being violet, corresponding to the centre of the system of rings formed between a convex and a plane surface. In repeating this experiment on the surfaces of other bodies, Sir David found that there were several on whose surfaces no colors were produced. Quartz exhibited the colors like glass; but calcareous spar, and several other minerals, did not. In explaining this phenomenon, it was remarked that the particles of the soap which are dissolved by the breath, either must enter the pores of the bodies or form a strongly adhering film on their surfaces. This property of appropriating temporarily the particles of soap, becomes a new and distinct characteristic of mineral and other bodies.

AN ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.—A novel mode of curing intemperance is soon to be tested in New York. An asylum for inebriates is about to go into operation in that city, under the auspices of Dr. J. M. Sherer. A charter has been obtained from the Legislature, by which the "United States Inebriate Asylum" is authorized, with a capital of $50,000, and power to increase it to $200,000. The principle on which the institution is ato be conducted is that intemperance is a disease, and should be treated as such.

Gen. Todleben, who has rendered himself famous as engineer of the defenses of Sebastopol, left St. Petersburg a few weeks since on a tour for his health, which has been considerably impaired by a wound in the leg, received during the latter part of the siege. The wound is said to be now comparatively trifling, being purely a flesh one, but the neglect of it at the time, coupled with the anxiety, fatigue and restlessness to which he subjected himself, produced a fever, which still clings to him. He is a splendid fellow and a modest man.

Jas. Corry, charged with stabbing G. P. Buell, of Washington city, opposite the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, was examined at the Police Court on that city on Saturday. Dr. Ellis was testified that he had been attending Mr. Buell. His wound was three quarters of an inch wide by two inches deep, penetrating the lungs. In breathing air passed through the hole with sufficient force to extinguish a candle. Mr. Buell was doing well—ninety-nine chances out of one hundred were in his favor. He was going down to Lawrenceburg, and was quite able to take the journey. Testimony was produced showing that Mr. Corry was not the man who inflicted the wound. Mr. Buell himself has also declared that Corry was not the person who stabbed him. The Police Court discharged Corry on the charge of stabbing, and also on that of assault, as Buell struck the first blow.

A dispatch from Bayou Sara of the 17th, addressed to the *Picayune*, says:

A terrible affray took place here this afternoon, to which Dr. Leary, the sheriff of this parish, and Mr. John Turnbull, planter, were parties. The latter was mortally wounded. They had an altercation which led to a conflict, when both parties drew knives and were used, but under what particular circumstances is not yet ascertainable. Mr. Turnbull's fatal wound was in the left breast, which, the doctors say, leaves no chance of his recovery, although he is not dead yet. Mr. Leary had his leg broken by a shot which he received in it, and he was also wounded in the neck with a bowie-knife; but he is not considered in any danger.

Mr. Turnbull has died of his wounds since the account of the affray between him and Mr. Larry was dispatched.

The New York *Evening Post* (Fresesoil Democrat) continues its war to the knife on the two B's—Buchanan and Breckenridge. Buchanan is versatile,—uncertain,—slippery,—a keeper of bad company,—while, Breckenridge,

—may be a Democrat, but, if so, he is a Democrat of a pattern which can hardly deserve the sanction of men imbued with Northern civilization or genuine Democracy.

The *Post* then turns round and "spits on the platform in this wise:

We are kicked from the garret to the fourth story, from the fourth to the third, and so on to the ground floor, and from the ground floor to the cellar; while the public oligarchy to whom we owe these attentions argues as, at every step, we have no right to any "finality." Having arrived at the cellar, it is quite time to make a stand, for the next process may be that of kicking us into our graves."

THE DAWSON DIFFICULTY.—The 14th instant is the time fixed by President Pierce for the expiration of our treaty with Denmark.

A proposition has been eagerly pressed by Prussia for the capitalization of those dues, in which the payments are portioned off in fair proportion between the several powers.

The *Times* says of this proposition that—

"It has been accepted by Russia and all the other countries interested, with the exception of England, which had not, by the last steamer, given her decision. The portion charged on the United States is so small as not even to require mention; and on the whole, the proposed adjustment appears equitable and liberal, and a satisfactory solution of a disagreeable difficulty. We conceive, therefore, on the eve of such a settlement, it would be both ungenerous and unwise in our administration to encourage or sanction any action on the part of our merchant fleet, which might lead to a rupture with Denmark.

* * * * * * *

"The United States has paid the Sound Dues for several years without interruption. Let it not refuse to do so, at least, until full time has been given for the adoption or rejection of the proposal now submitted to the various powers."

**Arrival of a Liberated State Prisoner from Spain.**

THE TRIAL, THE HOTEL AND THE SUFFERINGS OF A CUBAN CONVICT.—Mr. John H. Pugh, the fellow-prisoner and fellow-convict of the married Estrampes, in Cuba, has arrived in New York from Spain, after a long series of punishments and cruel régime painful to speak of.

Our readers will recollect, from the full accounts published in the *Herald* at the time, that in the early part of last year Senor Estrampes was garroted at Havana as a filibuster, and that Mr. Pugh, who had become accused in prison for a long period with him, on a similar charge, barely escaped with his life.

Mr. Felix arrived in Cuba on the 26th of October, 1854, and having been arrested and tried, he was sentenced, on the 23d of March following, to ten years' imprisonment at Ceuta, and to endure the surveillance of the police at the expiration of that time. In pursuance of this rule Mr. Felix was shipped for Spain, in the *Nuevo Isora*, on the 1st of June, 1855, and landed at Vigo on the 31st of the same month. On the 15th of July following he was taken to Cadiz, and placed in cursed incommunicado, (without correspondence with friends,) where he was kept until the 7th of August. From the prison at Cadiz he was removed to Ceuta, and thrown into the stronghold called the Hacho. Here he was kept continually in chains.

In the meantime, the friends of Mr. Felix in the United States were not inactive in his behalf, and, after much effort, his pardon was granted by the Queen of Spain, through their instrumentality, on the 22d of March last. Mr. Felix immediately left Spain, and went to Gibraltar, from which place he took passage to Liverpool and thence to the United States, arriving at Boston in the steamship *Niagara*, on the 6th of this month. Mr. Felix is a citizen of this country, and his narrative of trial and suffering, under Spanish rule, is at once romantic and exciting.

Most lamentable accounts are given by the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention of the treatment which they experienced in that city. Doubtless their Cincinnati entertainers went upon the principle of diamond cut diamond. Those delegates have long been foul-mouthed advocates of the spotty system, and it seems to have been precisely that system which the Cincinnati folks practiced upon them. Landlords heeded them, shopkeepers swindled them, bar-keepers pumped counterfeit bills upon them—everybody diddled them. They complained bitterly that the keeper of the Burnet House "took them in" and "did for" them, fifteen in a room and three in a bed, at the charge of five dollars per day. What of that? Did they not jack each other in and do each other at a much more alarming rate by the nominators of Buchanan? Perhaps, however, these complaints against Cincinnati were a little exaggerated, by way of recompense by party to the transfer of the next Convention to the far South.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A colored woman in Arkansas recently gave birth to two twin darkies—three girls and one boy. The whole lot weighed twenty-eight pounds. At the last accounts, the mother was *better* than "could be expected," and the little woolly heads were all as lively as crickets. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, reside in Mississippi, but just purchased from Mr. Byrne and two girls at one birth. Mr. Jefferson was married only one year. Though accounting him, he is likely to be surrounded by a fifty dozen in the end, say overtakes him. This it will be seen that one "helpless country" is still in advance of all the rest of the world, including France, in the baby-producing business—they nothing more than "single responsible," as well as in everything else.

FUNERAL SERMON OF MADAME SONTAG.—Mme. Henrietta Sontag was buried on the 21 o. inst., at Mexico, the capital of Mexico, with great pomp. In which her remains were carried by the Archbishop himself, her mother, and her husband, her brother, and other relatives.

## By Telegraph.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

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Senator Adams made a speech in favor of the amendments of the Naturalization laws.

**FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.**

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton has advanced ½c., with sales today of 3000 bales. Orleans Middling is quoted at 11¼. Uplands Middling 11c.

Flour.—The market is heavy and unchanged.

Wheat.—The market is active, but prices are irregular and not quotable.

Corn is buoyant. Mixed 84. Other articles are firm.

Freights are irregular.

**RIVER INTELLIGENCE.**

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—The river is rising, with four feet in the canal.

**MARKETS, ETC.**

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Flour: Prices are a little stiffer. Sugar is in active demand. Molasses is selling at 50c.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Flour dull; straight Sale 8s 6d a 8s 3d; Ohio 8s 3d a 8s 7d. Mixed Corn; 56c. Mess Pork, $19 00.

**STEAMBOATS PASSING.**

VICKSBURG, June 18.—The Belfast passed down at 9 o'clock last evening. She City of Knoxville at 1, and the Michigan at 2 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, June 18th.—The Gem passed down at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The enlistment case of Stanley, an attache of Consul Barclay, vs. the United States was dismissed yesterday by the District Attorney, declining to press a trial.

The New York Central Republican Committee have passed resolutions in favor of Col. Fremont and Speaker Banks for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

SINGULAR CASE.—*Supposed Clue to a Murder in 1845.*—It will be recollected that on the 9th of March, succeeding the inauguration of President Taylor, the dead body of a man was found on the tow-path of the Alexandria Canal, near Arlington, and no inquest held on the occasion resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the inflicting of two wounds on the back of his head, wielded by some person or persons unknown. The deceased was a man apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, light complexion, brown hair, and had on a dark sack coat and dark pantaloons. Thrust in his bosom was a large knife stained with blood; but nothing was found to indicate his name or residence.

Soon after its arrival here the body was recognized by a relative (who fainted on seeing the corpse) as that of T. W. Hoye, of Norwich, Md. Notice was sent to the family of Mr. Hoye, and a telegraphic dispatch returned as follows: "Mr. Allen has just returned from Nottingham, and finds Mr. Hoye at home and well." Shortly afterwards it was recognized as the body of an Odiorne, but it turned out that he, too, had arrived home safe. Amid the numbers who came on to attend the inauguration it was at last supposed that some obscure individual had met an untimely fate; and after many unsuccessful inquiries—no "missing man" being heard of anywhere—Mr. J. Smith took an engraved daguerreotype of the body, and the deceased was interred in Pansy Hill, where he has slumbered now for seven years.

On Monday a gentleman named Harbecker arrived in this city in search of information concerning one Christian Hershey, who left Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., to attend the inauguration of POLK!!! and has not since been heard of. Said Hershey was about 61 years of age, and of intemperate habits; but what strongly connects the murdered man with the one missing is the fact that his brother, who accompanies Mr. Harbecker, is almost identical in features with the body found. An estate has been left, of which the missing man is a beneficiary, and the search for him has thus thrown some light on a mystery which further investigation may serve to unfold more clearly.—*Annapolis (Md.) Sentinel.*

ARAB SUPERSTITIONS.—Whilst great boundations have taken place in France, Algiers has been suffering from drought. At Constantine, the highest last week had reached to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the people in their religious terror, in the vain hope of driving away the evil genius which they imagined had control over the elements, resorted to the following ceremony: Five or six of them were arrested, conveyed in procession to the ground, and there buried up to the waist in succession into the ground. The procession, the procession of the women singing and dancing around them, and the men invoking by shouts the assistance of Allah, was then performed in a circle. The men were then released, and the women left to be scorched by the sun. The ceremony was performed in a procession from one gate of the city to the other, and then back again to the first gate, when the women were released, and the ceremony was complete. The rain, however, did not fall.

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WASHINGTON, June 16.—*Senate.*—Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to promote peace in Kansas. The bill provides for the taking of a new census, and the apportionment of representation according to the population. Also, for the repeal of all obnoxious acts of the Territorial Legislature.

Senator Adams made a speech in favor of the amendments of the Naturalization laws.

**FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.**

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton has advanced ½c., with sales today of 3000 bales. Orleans Middling is quoted at 11¼. Uplands Middling 11c.

Flour.—The market is heavy and unchanged.

Wheat.—The market is active, but prices are irregular and not quotable.

Corn is buoyant. Mixed 84. Other articles are firm.

Freights are irregular.

**RIVER INTELLIGENCE.**

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—The river is rising, with four feet in the canal.

**MARKETS, ETC.**

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Flour: Prices are a little stiffer. Sugar is in active demand. Molasses is selling at 50c.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Flour dull; straight Sale 8s 6d a 8s 3d; Ohio 8s 3d a 8s 7d. Mixed Corn; 56c. Mess Pork, $19 00.

**STEAMBOATS PASSING.**

VICKSBURG, June 18.—The Belfast passed down at 9 o'clock last evening. She City of Knoxville at 1, and the Michigan at 2 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, June 18th.—The Gem passed down at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The enlistment case of Stanley, an attache of Consul Barclay, vs. the United States was dismissed yesterday by the District Attorney, declining to press a trial.

The New York Central Republican Committee have passed resolutions in favor of Col. Fremont and Speaker Banks for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

SINGULAR CASE.—*Supposed Clue to a Murder in 1845.*—It will be recollected that on the 9th of March, succeeding the inauguration of President Taylor, the dead body of a man was found on the tow-path of the Alexandria Canal, near Arlington, and no inquest held on the occasion resulted in the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the inflicting of two wounds on the back of his head, wielded by some person or persons unknown. The deceased was a man apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, light complexion, brown hair, and had on a dark sack coat and dark pantaloons. Thrust in his bosom was a large knife stained with blood; but nothing was found to indicate his name or residence.

Soon after its arrival here the body was recognized by a relative (who fainted on seeing the corpse) as that of T. W. Hoye, of Norwich, Md. Notice was sent to the family of Mr. Hoye, and a telegraphic dispatch returned as follows: "Mr. Allen has just returned from Nottingham, and finds Mr. Hoye at home and well." Shortly afterwards it was recognized as the body of an Odiorne, but it turned out that he, too, had arrived home safe. Amid the numbers who came on to attend the inauguration it was at last supposed that some obscure individual had met an untimely fate; and after many unsuccessful inquiries—no "missing man" being heard of anywhere—Mr. J. Smith took an engraved daguerreotype of the body, and the deceased was interred in Pansy Hill, where he has slumbered now for seven years.

On Monday a gentleman named Harbecker arrived in this city in search of information concerning one Christian Hershey, who left Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., to attend the inauguration of POLK!!! and has not since been heard of. Said Hershey was about 61 years of age, and of intemperate habits; but what strongly connects the murdered man with the one missing is the fact that his brother, who accompanies Mr. Harbecker, is almost identical in features with the body found. An estate has been left, of which the missing man is a beneficiary, and the search for him has thus thrown some light on a mystery which further investigation may serve to unfold more clearly.—*Annapolis (Md.) Sentinel.*

ARAB SUPERSTITIONS.—Whilst great boundations have taken place in France, Algiers has been suffering from drought. At Constantine, the highest last week had reached to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the people in their religious terror, in the vain hope of driving away the evil genius which they imagined had control over the elements, resorted to the following ceremony: Five or six of them were arrested, conveyed in procession to the ground, and there buried up to the waist in succession into the ground. The procession, the procession of the women singing and dancing around them, and the men invoking by shouts the assistance of Allah, was then performed in a circle. The men were then released, and the women left to be scorched by the sun. The ceremony was performed in a procession from one gate of the city to the other, and then back again to the first gate, when the women were released, and the ceremony was complete. The rain, however, did not fall.


**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LOTTERIES.**

BALTIMORE, MD., May 14, 1856.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1853, entitled "An act to prevent the sale of lottery tickets, and to punish persons selling the same," which the country is informed, will be imposed, to be "upon any person or persons who shall sell or expose to sale any lottery ticket or tickets, or any part or parts of any lottery, not authorized by the Legislature of this State, or by the Legislature of any of the United States, or by the Congress of the United States, or by the Legislature of the District of Columbia, or by the Legislature of any of the Territories of the United States, or by the Congress of the United States