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THE DAILY BEE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23.

"The foundation of my preference is, that Fillmore has administered the Executive Office well, with signal success and ability. I have tried and found true, faithful, and conscientious."—HENRY CLAY.

"Here be those, North or South, who blame the administration for the North, as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should succeed me. For my own part, I love my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."—MILLARD FILLMORE'S Address on his LANDING AT NEW YORK.

The Mails came through yesterday.

TEXAS BARBARIC POLICY.

We here are recommencing, and hitherto very honorable which, it was had hoped would, and which, the present candidate, the baneful and corrupting influence of party subordination, political and pecuniary, in behalf of the Democratic party. This discredit attaches to whatever chair, at which the Post-Office is made an instrument for the purpose of disgraceful political partisanship, and ignominiously degrading the first evidence of recently initiated Democratic National Democrat. Washington, Tuesday, July 2, 1856.

National Committee ... at your ... Public Nuisance, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Newspaper Postmasters are requiring them to be paid by those who call at Washington, when call at Washington, when call at Washington, when sent to some of the Postmasters as a sample, there is also official ... Democratic ... Washington, July 2, 1856.

National Committee ... Washington, July 2, 1856.

... Pennsylvania.

... Fremont and ... Allegheny ... said that ... remember the trust ... Whig of West ... Whig National ... Petitions ... Mr. Lion ... Senator ... Richard Mott ... Richard Meteall House, ... Graves, was brought ... Court of Common ... extradition ... Schlatter to the ... Unit of nearly ... Senator of that ... Senate for ten years, ... Property.

General Houston is for Fillmore, and will shortly address the Senate, defining his position.

EUROPE.

News by the Canadian and Niagara.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

The screw steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 2, at noon, arrived here at 5:30 this morning, bringing 180 passengers.

The intelligence is four days later than that received by the *Africa* at New York.

The general news is not important. There had been an outbreak at Badajos, but quiet was restored.

In France the appearance of the harvest is splendid, and has dissipated all fears of scarcity.

The Russians are fitting out an emigrating fleet at Cronstadt for the river Amoor.

A letter from Athens says that during the present month a conference of the three protecting powers will be held in London, to settle the affairs of Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The American question has been before Parliament. Mr. Moore moved in the House of Commons that the conduct of Her Majesty's government in the differences that have arisen between them and the United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of the House.

Messrs. Brown and Ewart, of Liverpool, and Chisholm and Spooner, of Birmingham, appealed to Mr. Moore to postpone his motion, but he refused, and therefore the debate proceeded.

The Attorney-General defended the government, and said the United States dispatches had not been such as might have been expected from a nation anxious to preserve friendly relations with England.

Sir N. Throsinger supported the motion, and contended that the British agents had violated equally the law of the United States and of nations.

Mr. Phillimore supported the government.

Mr. Baillie declared that England was dishonored by her attempt to seduce the citizens of the United States from their allegiance.

Sir George Grey asked if they could venture to condemn the government after they had stopped the enlistment even on British grounds rather than give offense to the United States.

Here the House divided on a motion for adjournment.

Sir J. Walsh said that, by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, the British government confessed that they had done wrong, and their defense rested upon special pleading.

The debate was here adjourned, and the next evening was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who complained that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting towards the United States, and the people of America should be aware that the British people did not support their Minister therein.

Mr. Baxter believed there was nothing for a vote of censure although there were points in Lord Clarendon's conduct that no one could defend.

Mr. Peacock supported the motion for censure.

Mr. Spooner would express no opinion.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the good will of the United States had been conciliated.

The most blamable feature in the matter was, he said, the concealment observed toward the United States government, and for this Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton were equally to blame.

The Solicitor-General attacked Mr. Gladstone, and thought the United States government ought to have arrived at a different conclusion than they did.

Sir J. Pakington recognized Mr. Gladstone, and said the House dare not shrink from the discussion, in this, a crisis of no ordinary magnitude.

Lord Palmerston replied at length, defending his conduct and denying that deception had been practiced toward the United States, or that the laws had been violated.

Mr. McGregor here attempted to address the House, but was coughed down.

The House then divided on the motion for censure and the government was sustained by 194 majority.

FRANCE.—The only subject of interest is the protest of the Orleans Princesses.

BY THE NIAGARA.

The *Niagara*, at Halifax, July 15th, brings dates from Liverpool to the 5th, inclusive.

The London papers contain the following paragraph:

"Negotiations between England and the United States, with a view to the settlement of existing differences, were resumed on Monday, the 30th, under circumstances which justify the belief that differences are already in a fair train toward an amicable adjustment of the points at issue."

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued for the 31st inst., and that no further party motions will be made this session.

The following is the only reference that has been made to America since the sailing of the steamship *Fulton*:

Mr. Baillie asked Lord Palmerston whether Mr. Dallas, at United States, presented to her Majesty's government, had full power to settle the Central American dispute, or whether he had any other answer than those of his predecessor, Mr. Buchanan.

Lord Palmerston said it was matter of information that Mr. Dallas had full power to discuss the matter with Her Majesty's government the Central American question. Mr. Buchanan had no instructions whatever to enter on this subject.

A bill has been introduced by the government into the House of Commons to permit distillation from rice.

The sunday Music controversy continued to expand.

Sir Colin Campbell had been entertained by the city of Glasgow.

The King of Belgium and family were visiting Victoria.

The Queen and the people of London are to give the Guards from the Crimea a public reception.

Doctor Sombre's celebrated will in favor of the King Dollar Company has been set aside, and his immense fortune goes to his widow.

The prospectuses of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company to purchase and complete the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad has been issued.

It is reported that Sir John Doyle, British Minister to Mexico, will succeed Mr. Crampton.

Professor Mahon, the gentleman refused admittance to the queen's levee, writes in the papers that he took every precaution respecting his costume.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their week's meeting on Thursday, the 3d inst., did not alter the rate of discount. The general impression has been that the rate would be lowered. It was thought that the rate would be reduced on the following Thursday, or not later than the week after. The Directors, however, do not generally like to lower it on dividend week. The Bank returns show a considerable increase in bullion.

The India mail takes out an unusually large amount of silver for the East, and the shipment of gold to the Continent increases with augmented inquiry for export. There is also further reason for shipment in the shape of investments in French securities on account of England.

The weather continued magnificent for the harvest, and another fortnight of the same would secure the farmers from all danger of a change in their prospects.

There has been an increased demand for American securities since the political aspect of affairs between England and the United States had changed.

Tonnage was in better demand for the Arch angel, Australian, Indian, and the Danube and Black Sea trades.

Cape of Good Hope advices to April 24 bring unfavorable accounts respecting the tranquillity of the frontier. Another Caffre war seems imminent.

New Zealand dates to May 3d had been received by the ship Ion Ion, and the new settlements were progressing favorably.

The grain crops were all harvested and abundant. The potato crop will fall short in consequence of the heavy rains.

The Earl of Shelburne is appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the peerage by his present title.

Sir W. Williams, of Kars, will succeed him as Representative in Parliament of Calne.

FRANCE.—Reports have been for some time current that unpleasantness existed between the Courts of France and Russia, and that Count Morny's departure for St. Petersburg was delayed in consequence. As Morny was about ready to embark, the difference is probably arranged.

The report of the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions, is published. It is respectful but firm, and is considered the severest check Napoleon has yet met from his government.

The bill granting pensions to the Orleans Princesses was voted unanimously, although Count Montalembert wrote a strong letter against it, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg indignantly refuses the money.

The juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Roger, repudiating the fusion, and saying that himself, his mother and brother do not recognize the interference of the other members of the Orleans family, and that he reserves himself for the future. The letter has made considerable sensation in Orleanist circles, and the Orleans princes have written angry letters respecting the juvenile's interference. At the close of the legislative session on the 23 instant, it was announced that the bill for the repeal of Prohibitory Customs Duties is deferred till the next session.

The measure for consolidating decrees relative to Customs duties late laws is also postponed.

The Emperor had arrived at Plombieres.

The projected meeting between the Emperors of Austria and France is confirmed.

The *Frankfort Journal* says positively that the meeting will take place at Mannheim about the end of July. The Emperor of France will reside at the Ducal Palace, and the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel de l'Europe.

The kings of Wurtemberg and Saxony, and the Princes of Hesse, Baden and Nassau will also meet.

Another account says they will meet at the Castle of Arenenberg.

New docks for a steam navy are to be built at Brest.

Accounts of the weather and the crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are favorable. Harvesting had commenced. In the South the vineyards also look well.

SPAIN.—The papers give accounts of the recent riots at Badajos, Valladolid, and other cities. They seem to have been of serious magnitude, and of an insurrectionary character. The high price of food was the ostensible cause of the riots, but the people really were actuated by political animosity. Numerous attacks were made, and many of the processes shot. The rioters set fire to the corn stores and to the growing crops. Tranquillity was finally restored, and the Madrid Gazette announced that the crops promised a good prospect, and that therefore supply would be plenty until the harvest set in. The export of breadstuffs was prohibited.

It was announced that a second squadron of ships of war, with troops for disembarkation in Mexico, was ready to sail from Havana, should Mexico refuse to satisfy the demands of Spain.

The Corsos were prorogued on the 1st inst.

PORTUGAL.—The weather had at last become fine, but it was feared that the crops had already suffered from too much rain.—Broadcloth had been purchased in England for Portuguese account.

ITALY.—Affairs in Parma were becoming worse and insurrection was feared. The clerical journals of Turin say that France has addressed a note to Sardinia counseling moderation on the Italian question.

An Italian publishes a telegraphic report, that Mr. Dallas and all his suite, attired in frock coats, demanded admission into the presence of the Queen of England, and that being refused they went away in a flaming passion.

GERMANY.—The Ministerial journal, the *Zeed*, publishes the custom proposition submitted by Prussia to the Zollverein. It proposes that breadstuffs, wheat, rye, oats, peas, millets and vetches shall be admitted at a duty of 3½d. per Prussian bushel; and rye, barley, oats and buckwheat at 1½d. with the provision that the Zollverein shall renounce the demand for the free entry of rye, when it shall attain the price of two dollars and a half to four dollars the Prussian bushel.

A general meeting of tobacco manufacturers from all parts of the Zollverein had assembled at Hanover. The object was to ward off the menaced increase of imported and indigenous tobacco, specially pressed by Bavaria and some other States.

PRUSSIA.—The King and Queen were at the Baths of Marienbad.

The harvest throughout Prussia will be rather above then below the average.

DENMARK.—Correspondence states that Denmark has fears of renewed troubles in Schleswig Holstein, and is taking military precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prussia are preparing proposals on the subject to lay before the German Diet.

SWEDEN.—Sweden has officially confirmed the fact that she adheres to the declaration of maritime law laid down by the Congress of Paris.

RUSSIA.—An Imperial ukase orders the issue of twelve millions of silver roubles.

Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continues his severity against defaulters and contrabandists.

Letters say that the government seems inclined to modify its Customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce employed by foreign manufacturers.

GREECE.—King Otho is in Vienna. It is rumored that a Diplomatic Conference will be held in London on the succession to the throne of Greece. Austria and Prussia, although not protecting powers, will be represented. The Count of Flanders is mentioned as being likely to be nominated on King Otho's death.

The East.

Letters from the Crimea to June 4 mention nothing but the continued embarkation of troops. Gen. Rudiger was dead.

The Moldo-Wallachian Commission advances but slowly, topographical difficulties completely neutralizing the intention of the treaty. Ali-Pacha, during his stay at Vienna, succeeded in settling that the Danubian Principalities should remain separated.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The bill from the House appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely, in Minnesota Territory, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska Territory, was debated and passed.

Mr. Toombs resumed his remarks from yesterday on the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, and was remarkably severe in his censure of the late Navy Board.

Mr. Houston and others gave their views, when the bill was amended so as more effectually to accomplish the object of restoring, through a court of inquiry, such meritorious officers as were aggrieved by the action of the Naval Board—three reported on favorable to be reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The bill was then passed—yeas 26, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell, of Tennessee, Benjamin, Briggs, Bigler, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Colamer, Dodge, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Fox, Forrester, Iverson, James, Mallory, Pratt, Reid, Sebastian, Trumbull, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Bright, Douglas, Houston, Hale, Hunter, Jones, of Tennessee, Mason, Pugh, Stewart, Thompson, of Ky., Toombs.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution expressing disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt in connection with the Sumner assault.

An ineffectual effort was made to have a vote taken in the case of each separately.—In consequence of this failure the resolution was rejected—ayes 70, nays 125.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the vote was reconsidered, when he offered a substitute for the resolution, to enable the House to pass on Mr. Keitt and Mr. Edmundson separately. He said if Mr. Keitt wished to be heard, he should not insist upon the previous question.

Mr. Wilson made an unsuccessful appeal to Mr. Campbell to withdraw the motion, wishing to occupy half an hour in the discussion of the question in its new aspect.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, replied, he should yield to the gentleman from Virginia, he must necessarily give way to others. The subject had been discussed in all its aspects. The substitute did not change the principle of the original proposition. Much time had already been consumed; the session was far advanced, and the business of the House was not transacted. He therefore he insisted upon the previous question.

Mr. Letcher wished to say that in the new aspect of the case, an effort was made to cut off debate.

Mr. Dunn called attention to the wording of the substitute. The House was called upon to declare disapprobation of "the said act of Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson. He wanted to know to what the words "said act" had reference.

Under the operation of the previous question the resolution censuring Mr. Keitt was adopted—yeas 106, nays 96.

The other resolution, censuring Mr. Edmundson, was rejected—yeas 60, nays 136.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the preamble to make it further appear that Mr. Keitt attempted to prevent an officer of the Senate from interfering to prevent the continuous blows upon Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Dunn took exception to this amendment. The original preamble did not, in his witness, nothing more; and on that ground the resolution was predicated.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to remove Mr. Dunn's objection, moved an amendment to be preamble, simply striking out Mr. Edmundson's name and letting Mr. Keitt's stand.

The preamble was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 43.

Mr. Keitt said he should ask the House to-morrow to hear him on some matters, and that he should endeavor not to violate parliamentary propriety.

The House then adjourned.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* tells the following decidedly good story:

We heard a conversation the other day between one of our citizens and a gentleman from one of the neighboring counties in Alabama, to this effect:

In answer to an inquiry as to the state of politics in his section, the Alabamian said that his neighbors were "pretty much divided, and did not know what to do"—that they all feared that Fremont would be elected, and if so, *the Union would be dissolved*,—and that, to avert such a calamity, some wanted the South to unite on Buchanan, and some on Fillmore, and many did not know what to do.

Citizen—Are there any men in your neighborhood who *wanted* to dissolve the Union four or five years ago?

Alabamian—Yes, plenty of them.

Citizen—Are *they* the men who want the people to unite on Buchanan now in order to save the Union?

Alabamian—Yes, *the very same!*

The Alabamian then "pronounced" in favor of Fillmore.

To give an idea of the strength of Fremont in Ohio, take the following sign:

A call is made by the Fremont men of Clifton Precinct for a ratification meeting on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, at the School-House on Vine street Hill, which will be addressed by F. Ball, Esq., and F. Hassrick, Esq. The call is signed by sixty-seven citizens of the Precinct, all of whom reside outside of the village, among the signers are a large number of straight-out Democrats, and in this number is the present member of the Democratic Executive County Committee for that Precinct. The Republican vote in this Precinct last fall, including the village, was but forty-eight.

NAVAL OFFICERS APPOINTED.—Washington, July 18.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, considered the list of appointments to supply the places of those relieved from command by the action of the late Naval Board. After a warm debate, the appointments of Pendergrast and Nicolson, as captains, were confirmed. This is regarded as an indication that the whole list will be likewise confirmed, notwithstanding the passage of a bill by that body, providing for the restoration of such old officers as may pass examination before a new Board.

PERRY.—The Vicksburg *Sentinel*, in its Presidential estimate, gives Mr. Buchanan 243 votes, Fremont 61, and Mr. Fillmore 3. To make 243 votes for Buchanan, the editor gives him every slave State except Delaware, which is only nominally so, and then coolly turns round and asks the people of the South to give him a unanimous vote, to avert the possibility of the election going into the House of Representatives. Now if Mr. Buchanan is to have all the Southern States, with 119 votes, and 124 votes from the North, how is the election to go to the House? "Gentle shepherd tell me" *Ans.*—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio assembled at Columbus a few days ago. The *Journal* says:

The meeting was a gloomy one. The Democrats charged the Buchanites with unforgiveness and unfair treatment at the Cincinnati Convention, and all the blame of the present deplorable condition of the Loco-foco party was laid at their door. It was conceded by all that Fremont would carry the State by a large majority, and in anywhere prognostication was already abandoning the field so far as the Presidency was concerned, but singing upon the federal District to escape unhurt all their forces upon the election of members of Congress.

The Buchanites strongly manifested hatred to the leaders of the late Cincinnati convention, and they were fearful of a bolt. Their cry was "Let us alone, we will do the best we can for you."

City Intelligence.

THE LEGIONS OF CONTRA SHIA.—The attendance at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening was probably as large as could be reasonably expected at this season. The lecturer confined himself to a recital of his personal adventures, while engaged as a propagandist of civilization in Central America. He was a lieutenant under Walker, and in the fight at Rivas Bean, in which, it will be remembered, the Americans were defeated through the treachery and cowardice of Schlessinger, he lost an arm; we captured by the enemy, and only escaped the fate of nineteen others of his brave companions, who were barbarously shot before his face, through the intercession of a lady with President Mora.

He touches to the contents and necessity of his commission in terms of feeling that strengthened in detachments, in defiance of the usages of civilization, and the rules of honorable warfare. By some means not accounted for in the courts of his remarks, he appears to have inspired the people and the army of Costa Rica with a high opinion of his military talents, and he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Costa Rican forces, and subsequently appointed by General Walker, that President Mora deemed it prudent to give him his passports, with the instructions to quit the country within five days. He concluded by expressing a hope that September should not bind him on the side of the gallant Walker, battling in behalf of "freedom and civilization in Central America." The audience consisted of from fifty to a hundred persons, who occasionally applauded the simple recital of the youthful adventurer.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body convened at the usual hour last evening. Hon. H. M. Summers in the chair, and a full quorum present.

A number of messages from the Mayor were read. One concerning the condition of the Washington market, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings. The others were also appropriately referred.

The securities offered by F. C. Laville, Esq., the City Attorney and those of Messrs. Wyneth & Co., of the Daily Crescent, as city printers, were, by concurrence with the Lower Board, accepted.

A resolution was read, with reference to the suit of the Draining Company in the Third District Court.—Laid on the table.

The ordinance for organizing the City Surveyor's and other departments of the city government, were referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from Judge Robertson, of the Criminal Court, calling special attention to the condition of the Grand Jury's room, as reported upon by that body, was laid on the table.

Mr. Dunn offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor, with the concurrence of the Common Council, to prohibit the establishment of houses of illfame, as far as he may deem it in the city. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Committee reported in favor of improving Coliseum Place, essays so far as relates to adverting it with trees—the season being too far advanced for planting them. The matter was laid over.

A resolution was adopted declaring the Fourth Section Training Machine null and void.

The report of the Finance Committee, concerning private matters, was adopted.

The rules were dispensed with and a communication from the City Attorney elect was read. It complained, among other things, that the present incumbent, Mr. Conrad, refused to give him the books of the office, on the ground that he is legally entitled to hold the same till the first Monday in August next; that in consequence he has been compelled to use out a writ of quo warranto from the Second District Court, which is returnable this morning, and that, as City Attorney,