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THE DAILY BEE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30.

"The foundation of my preference is, that 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 have my suffrages for me. For my own part, I am only my country, my whole country, nothing but my country."—MILLARD FILLMORE'S Addresses on his LANDING AT NEW YORK.

Northern Mail came through yesterday, one day later dates.

TEHUANTEPEC.

Mr. Brooks, the Tehuantepec Commissioner, has issued a circular and manifesto, setting forth the objects of his mission, and the manifold advantages which will accrue to the people of this country in the establishment of a transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The first point to be accomplished is the acquisition of the right of way, or, rather, as it is formally set forth in the agreement made by the governor of Mexico, on the 5th February, 1853, and ratified by the eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The immense benefits that may be readily conceived, state that it is the only route over which the United States government which has shown itself probably ever will afford national protection and support. The President is adverse to the policy of subsidies of this nature, and the Secretary of State, on the one hand by the Mexicans, a solitary case of the settled rule of non-interference and non-recognition, as Mr. Ward, in his early remarks, the contemporaneously worthless; it must be of mexican

[illegible] in full and guaranteed [illegible] of way, under the [illegible] and protection of the government. The advantages [illegible] are almost entirely and [illegible] in the annexed passages

[illegible] the map will convince the [illegible] Tehuantepec route [illegible] the commerce of the Pacific [illegible] United States and Europe [illegible] will be shortened [illegible] and [illegible] travel of San [illegible] Orleans, by means of the [illegible] will be convey[illegible] a week in thirteen days. [illegible] New Orleans will [illegible] 1000 miles over that [illegible] the present highway [illegible] a saving of a [illegible] 1000 miles, and thus [illegible] The gain in passage by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec route [illegible] Panama road, to China, [illegible] distance, and ten days in [illegible] advantages the route by [illegible] command the whole China [illegible]

[illegible] a link in the great [illegible] between Great Britain [illegible] Pacific ocean, as now [illegible] steamers to Norfolk, and [illegible] the United States. [illegible] Europe, to Austria, [illegible] interoperation it will [illegible] revenues, as the trade [illegible] Mediterranean, which is [illegible] to Great Britain as [illegible] China to the United [illegible]

[illegible] the French government [illegible] engineer, Monsieur [illegible] examine all the commercial [illegible] Panama and Nicaragua [illegible] these words: "But if [illegible] of communication, [illegible] that which traverses the [illegible] should pass from [illegible] execution, it is [illegible] Railroad would be obsolete [illegible] either in the [illegible] to California, and [illegible] only preserve [illegible] trade, which is now so [illegible] the railroad would [illegible] [see Annales du [illegible] February, 1852.]

[illegible] and enlarged [illegible] of Paris, [illegible] without qualification [illegible] the authorities [illegible] de Géographie.

[illegible] the company for the [illegible] bright steamers on the [illegible] distance of about 75 [illegible] open a carriage [illegible] the Isthmus. Part of [illegible] constructed, and the [illegible] for the completion [illegible] the enterprise [illegible] in this respect [illegible] the Panama [illegible]

[illegible] of the road, [illegible] the following from Major [illegible]

[illegible] as the criterion [illegible] emigration be [illegible] California is [illegible] per head, the [illegible] freight at [illegible] pay [illegible] approximate rate [illegible] road, its revenue [illegible] dollars per [illegible] for expenses [illegible] the railroad in Oregon [illegible] transportation to under [illegible] rates [illegible] will be much [illegible] Now we would have the [illegible] the profits of the rail[illegible]

[illegible] at hearing that the [illegible] at length been [illegible] of this route [illegible] sufficient [illegible] of the cur[illegible] appear almost super[illegible] obstacles which our [illegible] successful prosecution [illegible] The journey [illegible] half; over 2100 [illegible] a speedy, commodious [illegible] and passengers going [illegible] California, the Sand[illegible] and China; New Orleans [illegible] of the immense and [illegible] trade with the golden [illegible] the boundless commerce [illegible] thrown into our midst; [illegible] of our wealth, pow[illegible] there will be the inevitable [illegible] of a little timely [illegible] a magnificent object, is [illegible] with the ends to be [illegible] into the matter [illegible] convinced that no [illegible] the American [illegible] will be the elements of [illegible] complete success, and [illegible] attributes. If the investment [illegible] profitable beyond conception, [illegible] the coolest and shrewdest [illegible] financiers in New Orleans [illegible]

[illegible] information can be obtained [illegible] the President of the Company, [illegible] the Secretary. We trust our [illegible] will cooperate in the good [illegible]

WE THOUGHT SO.

[illegible] *Phunkotion*, a furious [illegible] organ of the Germans [illegible] the Democracy. It styles [illegible] bodies and mischief [illegible] and Red Republicans, and [illegible] out of Germany for [illegible] and clannishness.—We knew the moment our friends left us their able [illegible] they would run the [illegible] and abuse. They [illegible] as they were [illegible] flattered.

[illegible] be the call of 120 Dem[illegible] Syracuse, and repudiate [illegible] wants to know who [illegible] Divine was formerly a [illegible] and is one of the most [illegible] Democrats in the [illegible]

[illegible] appeals to the Demo[illegible] stand by Fillmore, as [illegible] The *Courier* [illegible] Sampson Hamilton [illegible] Democrat, of high char[illegible] and is your bed for by a [illegible] New York papers. He says ham[illegible] never voted any other than [illegible]

[illegible] ask for the biography [illegible] we can't stand Buchanan [illegible] engage half a hundred [illegible] write their biographies.

[illegible] lost in being laid [illegible] Newfoundland to Aspy Bay [illegible] two nearly all recovered [illegible] way to this city, in the brig

Mr. Brooks's card appears in the Washington papers. It gives a short history of the whole difficulty between him and Buchanan. On the publication of BUCHANAN'S last card, BROOKS sent him a note, through a friend, asking him to appoint a time and place for a meeting. BUCHANAN replied, appointing the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on the 26th, at twelve o'clock. M.

Mr. Brooks, in his card, then enters into an historical review of the existing difficulty, and thus defines the present position of the parties:

In order that the public may fully understand the whole matter in relation to Mr. Burlingame and myself, it is necessary to revert to events antecedent to the last correspondence between us. Some time during the last month he made a speech in the House of Representatives, and when referring to the assault upon Senator Sumner, he applied the language to myself: "Send into the Senate chamber, and strike his brother, as Cain did Abel." When the sentence was uttered, my friend, Mr. Keitt, who knew that I was absent, procured it from the paper, and called upon Mr. Burlingame quietly, and I did not at that time feel it my duty to hold Mr. Burlingame responsible for his language, and might perhaps have permitted him and his words to pass.

It was not long, however, before intimations from divers sources reached me that the friends of Mr. Burlingame were boasting of his valorous assault upon me—of his experiments with the rifle, (which they more than insinuated had come to my aid, in explanation of my forbearance,)—and that he himself was making capital at home in consequence of his outrageous conduct. In regard to the insult given him by Mr. Keitt, it was said that he (Mr. Burlingame) "would not send, but that he would accept a challenge."

Under these circumstances I felt that forbearance was no longer a virtue, and requested my friend, Mr. Hocock, on the 1st day of July, to go to Mr. Burlingame with the simple question, "Would he receive a call from me?" The reply to this short question is to be found in the following extract from a written statement made to me by Mr. Hocock:

"Mr. Burlingame then commenced an explanation, which led to a long conversation between us, in the course of which he made many statements, which he said were confidential.

"Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to bear you was substantially this: that he had no wanton feelings whatever for you, but, on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courage and a man of honor; that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. Sumner, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the assault and the act, [yet it be remembered that this language was used on the 1st of July,] and had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances, he was surprised to find that you had taken exceptions to anything which he had said. In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both the act and their authors."

"And it, after all this, you were not satisfied and wanted his blood, he stated that he would do nothing else than accept, and would do so.

"Before leaving Mr. Burlingame, I recapitulated what I understood to be his answer. He agreed that I was right, and added, 'describe me to him as you see me; do justice to my kind feelings to him, and do justice also to my manhood.'"

I did do justice to Mr. Burlingame in thought, bearing, and speech. I was pleased with the report of his bearing, and impressed with the belief that he was an educated gentleman; and when next I met him I respectfully offered him my hand, which he as respectfully received.

On the day that the resolution for my expulsion was to be taken up in the House, intending to be severe in my remarks upon certain of its members, as also upon the State of Massachusetts, I requested Mr. Hocock to submit his written statement to Mr. Burlingame for his approval or rejection. In relation to this point, Mr. Hocock says in his last statement: "On the morning on which you made your speech and resigned your seat in the House, I handed Mr. Burlingame the statement which I had prepared, and he has never returned it to me." I informed Mr. Hocock that I must and should have an acquittance from Mr. Burlingame; and on that evening (of the day on which my speech was made) my friend, Mr. Hocock, brought me the Memorandum which was appended to my speech, and which is in the handwriting of Speaker Banks. The memorandum was in essential points the same as Mr. Hocock's statement, the original of which I have in my hand retained, but a copy of which I had fortunately kept. This memorandum I accepted under the advice of friends. In lieu of Mr. Hocock's statement, and was told that it was generous to do so. I did it to save Mr. Burlingame's feelings, of whom associates I was informed were pressing him. And yet, after all this—after five days of delay—Mr. Burlingame had the effrontery to embarrass his counselling friends, and to publish, on the 15th of July, because of an assumed false construction, "in some quarters," an instrument which contained passages which I had made on the first of the same month, and which apologetic construction he had previously admitted to be true, and also in the presence of his friend, Mr. Hocock.

He now even attacks the chevalier, and defiantly says, "I have my speech to interpret itself, and I hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment."

He requires me to meet him in Canada, a distance of near 400 miles, and by the most roads—a route running through the opposite country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. Burlingame that I could not pass without running the gauntlet of Slidell and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. He knew that I could not go to Canada, and that were I to do so he knew to-day, that I would never get back. He might as well have designated Boston Common.

His proposition is of so preposterous a character that the public will appreciate it without comment from me. When he repeated the insinuation which was made in secret by his friend, and delivered in his own presence, I felt some sympathy for the agony of a proud man driven to deny a wrong that he might retrieve the honor of a State which had been intruded by unworthy representatives. But his last condition is worse than the former, and I deliver him to that condemnation in which honorable men in every community will sternly inflict. I have no further demands upon him; but should he be screened up to the point of making demands upon me, I will yet treat him as a gentleman, and meet him at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.

I respectfully ask that the subjoined letter from Gen. Lane may be read, and submit my vindication to the intelligent and spirited people of every State in the Union.

P. S. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 22, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have deemed it proper and just to make the following statement:

At your request, I called yesterday at seven o'clock, as your friend, upon Hon. Mr. Burlingame—that being the first opportunity I had of meeting him and of delivering your note. Let me here read it, I mistrust him that I was requested by you to urge that a meeting should take place at the earliest practicable moment, suggesting that afternoon of this morning as your choice, and hoped that it would suit his convenience.

I further stated that you had supposed that all differences between you and myself had been adjusted, that he (Mr. Burlingame) had reciprocated the matter, as you supposed he a personal, and that you, that you there accepted to have it ended without delay. He replied, "That is the feeling of a gallant man, and Brooks is a brave man." That he would have to look out for a friend, and had none in his mind at that time, and perhaps he could not be ready for a meeting at as early a hour as requested. I also impressed upon him the necessity of entire secrecy save with his friend, and further stated that he or his friend would communicate with me at any hour while the House was in session, or at my residence in Georgetown; and, as he had the right of selecting the place for the meeting, and such other arrangements as are usual upon such occasions, that he would have the kindness to let me know, at an early hour as was convenient, when and where it would be. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the second note from Mr. Burlingame was placed in my hand by the Hon. I. D. Campbell. The place of meeting designated in said note is no fair dueling, and would subject you to so many hazards of arrest, and also to a jurisdiction against the limits of the United States, that, as your friend, I serve you, without hesitation, to take no further notice of the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

Hon. P. S. BROOKS.

We understand that a letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard will shortly be given to the public, in which that gentleman enters into a thorough review of the whole field of politics, as presented in the approaching Presidential election, and pronounces in favor of the support of Mr. Buchanan by the anti-Know Whigs. No doubt this letter, like everything that proceeds from Mr. Barnard's pen, will be marked for its great ability and thoroughness.

A despatch from Washington says the Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the Governor of California, informing him that the Federal government cannot interfere against the Vigilance Committee until requested by the Legislature of California, or until that body shall be unable to act in consequence of the insurrection. This is understood to be in accordance with an opinion given by the Attorney-General.

[illegible] 1st. Make an "able speech," full of big words, high-sounding words, in Congress. 2d. If called to account, by some member who feels hurt, tell him—you are responsible. 3d. If said member then evinces a disposition to see what that "responsibility" is made of, get friends to "arrange the matter" by an interchange of complimentary epitaphs. If said notes don't satisfy, he can retract them, in the newspapers. 4th. Then give out a day in Congress, and then, to get the correspondents to write up that the member aforesaid has "sent a challenge." 5th. This advertisement will induce a friend to be arrested, and bound over to keep the peace, before he had time to find out "who is responsible." A dodge may of course, succeed occasionally,—and yesterday, as every body knows, is the atmosphere in which the great Abolitionist lives, moves, and has his being. *New York Express.*

The Democrats are having Buchanan by scores in Ontario, Wayne, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson and Lewis counties, N. Y. Pennsylvania large accessions from Republicanism.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]