The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

The current of our Daily not sufficient to receive subscriptions of the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14.

☞ The foundation of my principles is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Department with signal purity and skill. He has been tried and found true, patriotic honest and conservative.—Henry Clay.

☞ If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the South, or against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the sign-men who will give their suffrages to me. Fearing no good, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country.—Millard Fillmore's Answer to the Address at New York.

The Democratic Hale came through yesterday with the latest news.

A GAME THAT CAN'T WIN.

There is a curious coincidence between the Fremont party in the North, and the Buchanan party in the South, which merits attention. Both are desirous of seeing Mr. Fillmore dropped or withdrawn. But though agreeing as to the general principle, they differ materially in its applications. The Fremont men of the North are anxious that Fillmore should be withdrawn in that section, but would not have the slightest objection to his continuance in the field in the South. The Buchanan men of the South are sincerely solicitous to see Fillmore abandoned at the South, but so far from wishing him withdrawn at the North, they would have him stuck to boldly and unflinchingly in that quarter.

No vast amount of political sagacity, is required to explain this peculiar state of feeling. The Fremonters know very well that Fillmore is indirectly helping Buchanan in several Northern States. They are fully aware that if he were out of the way, the entire North would be swept by the Fremont candidate. At the same time, they are not ignorant that Fillmore hurts Buchanan at the South, and that every electoral vote he may receive will to that extent impair the chances of the Democratic candidate. The Buchanan men reason precisely in the same way. If Fillmore be sturdily supported at the North, they are certain that Fremont cannot be elected; because the candidacy of Fillmore may in some States enable Buchanan to slip in by a plurality of votes, and in others, as in New York and Massachusetts, may enable the Americans to triumph. If, say the Fremonters, Fillmore were out of the way in the North, we should have a splendid prospect of success. If, say the Buchanan men, Fillmore were out of the way in the South, and kept in the field in the North, we should have a fair prospect of victory. So that both these debatable parties regard Fillmore as the chief obstacle in their triumph.

What a pity it is that the friends of Mr. Fillmore are unwilling to play into the hands of both Fremont and Buchanan! How unfortunate it is that they cannot accomplish both the objects aimed at! They might, to be sure, withdraw Fillmore altogether, but this they will not do; and even if they did, it would not by any means answer the purpose. It would suit the supporters of Fremont, for, in that event, Buchanan would fail to carry a single Northern State, and would be left completely in the vocative. This, therefore, would be wholly opposed to the designs of the Buchanan men. It is clearly impossible for the Fillmore men to accommodate the latter, for were they to attempt the discreditable and treacherous policy of deserting their standard-bearer in the South, and adhering to him in the North, his advocates in the free States would soon detect the animus of this movement, and a reaction would occur in favor of Fremont.

The only proper course to pursue is a direct and honest one. Mr. Fillmore is a national candidate, and is run in opposition to two nominees, one of whom appeals exclusively to the North, and the other less exclusively but practically to the South. Mr. Fillmore is the anti-sectional candidate for President, and as such appeals to all patriotic, Union-loving and conservative citizens for support. He will be kept in the field North and South, under every contingency. He will be sustained upon principle, and without regard to his imperiling the success of one sectional candidate at the North, and another at the South. If he helps Mr. Buchanan in Indiana and Illinois, and Connecticut, so much the better for old Buck. If he helps him in Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and elsewhere in the South, so much the better for himself. It is all folly and delusion for either party, and especially for Southern Democrats, to imagine that the friends of Fillmore intend conducting the canvass as his enemies desire. This propositions illustrate as well be dismissed at once. Mr. Fillmore's friends are not quite the simpletons that Democrats and Freesoilers appear to suppose them.

A correspondent of the *Delta* is anxious to know why the Fillmore papers publish so many lists of accessions to Fremont. For two reasons—first, to tell the truth, which might otherwise never see the light in the South, and secondly, to show the hopelessness of Mr. Buchanan's prospects in the North, since seven-eighths of these accessions are derived from the Democratic party. The insinuation by the same correspondent that the Fillmore press in the South desires the election of Fremont is too absurd for notice. It hasn't plausibility enough to render it malicious.

The Freesoil journals of the North are in ecstacies at the election of Francis P. Blair, Jr., to Congress, from the St. Louis district. Blair is a man of ability, and of undisguised frankness. Throughout the recent existing contest he boldly proclaimed his indomitable opposition to the extension of slavery, and his adherence to the Missouri Compromise, and yet standing on the Fremont platform, he received 800 majority in slaveholding St. Louis. And what is more, Sacred, who professes to be a Buchanan man, and the St. Louis *Democrat*, which raises the Buchanan flag, supported Blair. What does all this mean? No wonder the New York Times and the *Tribune* are delighted at what they style a signal Fremont triumph in St. Louis. We don't suppose that either Blair or Benton received any pro-slavery votes. The former was elected by the enormous German vote, which is strongly anti-slavery even in St. Louis. We have not the slightest doubt that before thirty days a Fremont ticket will be run in Missouri, and fully believe it will obtain a comparatively heavy vote.

KENTUCKY.

At length we have received Louisville papers of dates subsequent to the election, and are enabled to see a little into the matter, our neighbor of the *Courier* was correct beyond a doubt in stating that the elections in Kentucky this year were entirely local, and were no test of the political feeling of the State. As a proof of this, we notice that in several counties majorities were given for certain candidates on both sides. In others, as in Mason, Fleming, Lewis, &c., Whigs ran against Whigs. The Louisville *Journal*, after stating that in the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson the vote was small in consequence of the lethargy of the opposition, adds:

In all the districts heard from wherever a party contest has been made, there have been large gains for the American ticket. In many portions of the State there has no party contest. We can give every assurance to our friends throughout the whole Union that Kentucky is all right for Fillmore and Donelson.

The Nashville *Union* published the following letter from one of the best informed politicians in the State:

Louisville, August 6th, 1856.

Dear Sir—There has been a test vote of party strength in very full counties in Kentucky. In most of the *Industrial District* the American party destroyed the Locofoco and Whig nations, in several of them there was no independent Whig candidate. Those who voted for independent candidates for Congress in this city (the nearest approximation to a test vote) was between one-third and one-fourth of the whole vote. Throughout the State the vote is in our favor, and we have every reason to hope for Fillmore and Donelson.

It is proper to remark that, so far as heard from, the vote is entirely small, and will not reach by many thousands that cast last year at the State election.

Fremont Barbecue.—It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that the meeting of the Fremont Barbecue Club, which was to take place on the 20th, has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 20th, the anniversary of the contemplated barbecue of the occasion.

Mr. Conway's discussion with Mr. Phillips arrived by yesterday's mail from Liverpool, two days later.

Mr. Ballard, to the Democratic nominee for our 4th ward, has resigned, and a new nominee has been nominated by the Democracy.

The Democratic Convention, which met here from the Democratic Parishes, yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a Congressional candidate, adjourned without nominating, in consequence of the non-attendance of a sufficient number of members.

Mr. Lane's letter, that he may communicate with Burlingame as he thinks proper. Lane again addresses Campbell, in terming him that Brooks will await Burlingame's address, or return to the city until Tuesday, and then make an exposé. Campbell applies—replies reiterating that his authority to act for Burlingame has ceased, that he was not informed of his address, and that neither Burlingame or himself feared the threatened exposé.

Mr. Lane's threatened exposé is to the effect that Mr. Campbell was surprised that Brooks insisted upon a meeting, and confessed as much,—which, added to the place named, he (Lane) considered a back out by Burlingame.

Mr. Lane takes on himself the responsibility of Brooks rejecting the place, and shows that some one telegraphed to a Chicago journal before the day of meeting, the exact time and place, which he belatedly hopes must have been done by Burlingame or his friends.

With this he closes the facts. In response to Mr. Campbell's argument, Mr. Lane quotes the oath made to prove that the place named for meeting must be read in his best ordinarily used where the parties are at the distance usual, and thus practicable, otherwise the challenging party is justified in rejecting the terms.

A card of Messrs. Boscok and Tyror accompanies the correspondence, which, notwithstanding the original cause of difficulty, but presents no new facts.

The Friends of Fillmore and Donelson had an immense ratification meeting in Boston on the evening of the 8th. Faneuil Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the proceedings were characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. In Massachusetts, as in New York, the contest is clearly between Fillmore and Fremont.

News of Northern Night.

The following are a couple of columns and a half of news, which daily appear in the New York *Tribune*. They all tell the same tale—an appalling defection of the *Democrat* from Buchanan to Fremont:

The *Bangor* (Me.) *Daily Whig and Courier* says the Democrats of that city have generally gone for Fremont. The Democrats of Hallowell, the county town of Kennebec county, have hitherto been regarded as the strongest Democratic town in the State, the majority there being usually from 200 to 300. The Democrats of Augusta, the capital town, have also hitherto been reckoned safe for Buchanan, but are now supposed to be overwhelming.

The *Plymouth* (Ind.) *Democrat* has hauled off from Buchanan, and hoists Fremont and Dayton at the head of its columns.

The Hon. Joseph Orton, formerly a Democratic Congressman from Ohio, is out for Fremont; so is his son, who edited the *Ohio Statesman*, a Democratic paper.

A traveling Old Hickory reports in Chicago that he has not seen a Buchanan man since he left home, except when he looked in a glass.

Long Branch is out in an urgent address to the Germans.

At a Buchanan rally in Cambridgeville, Hamilton county, Ohio, 30 persons were present. After the organization, the Convention adopted a resolution withdrawing and organized a Fremont club.

Connecticut Advices.

The most important news in the mails by the *Kansas* and the *Alabama* at New York, is the result of a canvass of the whole Union, which we give below. Fillmore is the Democrat, Buchanan is the Whig candidate for President in Connecticut. We can give every assurance to our friends throughout the whole Union that Kentucky is all right for Fillmore and Donelson.

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New Cotton.—The steamship *Alabama* arrived here yesterday, with 1,000 bales of new cotton, consigned to Messrs. T. C. Bidder & Co.

THE STORM AT LAKE MICHIGAN.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

One Hundred and Twenty Persons Drowned!

We learn that the steamer of Sunday, visited Lake Michigan, which, since the storm, has been entirely stripped of houses, and almost every building on the lake shore has been destroyed. It is estimated that there must have been about 200 persons on the island, composed of visitors from the country, merchants of this city, &c.

The steamer then, which plies between the island and the railroad terminus on Bayou Bonet every Sunday, was driven up on the island, near the spot where Haggin's Hotel was situated, where her hull still lies. A large number of persons were left clinging to it—men, women and children—all, clamoring for food, and many of them with their legs and arms broken, or otherwise wounded.

It is reported, also, that a number of physiographic persons were from time to time lost in endeavoring to reach the embankment with boats. The most little Major Anderson was killed in their published last Tuesday morning, but we have not yet learned the result of the attempt. The contributory Proprietor of the Opposition Redwood Cottage, Mr. Hagglet, of this city, the proprietor of the, we learn, for every attendant possible to be conferred them, regardless of time, daylight, distant, another place of popular shade from Bobrebaum and neighboring spectator, has, we fear, been the scene of equally sudden results, as we learn that there were a great many families there during the storm.

The tide is reported to have risen so high as to float, and to have covered the highest point of the island (that where the star box) to the depth of five feet. The island is situated about fifteen miles out from the main shore of the Gulf, and Chilton Island, which is somewhat higher, but smaller, is not far distant.

We have only learned a few of the names of the unfortunate victims, as follows: Hon. B. G. Tuttendorf, (American electoral candidate;) Mr. Thomas Hill, (Sheriff;) Hon. G. F. Comely, (formerly State Superintendent,) and Widow Clatborne Tuttendorf, all of Terrebonne parish. Also, the wife and five children of Mr. Conno, of Paterssville, St. Mary's parish; Capt. Haggin, (proprietor of the Island Hotel) and family; Dr. Brindy, of Thibodaux, and Mr. Hart, of this city, who married a Miss Laura. We shall doubtless obtain further particulars to-morrow by the report from the steamer dispatched to the scene of the disaster. Such human destruction, as the accounts indicate, has never been known in the islands history.

Departure by the Storm.—The Balize packet steamer *Cora*, Capt. Lobardie, is reported to be ashore between here and the Balize. The steamer *Ophelia* went to her assistance on Tuesday, but had not returned last evening.

The steamer *Star*, plying from Tigerville, on the Opelousas Railroad, to Last Island, has been driven ashore, and efforts were being made to procure a boat to take her place. Last Island has been totally submerged, and great damage has been done.

The ship *Sunshine*, Captain Smith, which cleared on the 1st inst. for Vigo and a market, with a cargo of tobacco and staves, is reported dismasted off Pass a Loutre, and had 10 feet water in her hold. The ship *Eliza*, Capt. Coutts, hence for Pensacola, in ballast, was ashore above the Passes.

Behind Time.—The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Thompson, from Brazos St. Iago, via Galveston, was due here on Sunday last. The steamship *Perseverance*, Capt. Shepard, was due on Tuesday morning. Neither of them has as yet arrived, which indicates that the Texas coast has shared in the storm which has prevailed here.

Hon. Brooks and Burlingame Affair.—The *Union* of the 6th contains a further correspondence in relation to this affair. Gen. Lane, in writing to Mr. Campbell, says that inasmuch as Burlingame was willing to meet Brooks anywhere, he is directed by the latter to request that a place of meeting be designated, and that on behalf of Brooks he is authorized to name any place within 10 miles of Washington, or to accept any place within 100 miles of Washington.

Campbell replies that his authority to act as Burlingame's friend ceased on the 30th ult., and returns Lane's letter, that he may communicate with Burlingame as he thinks proper. Lane again addresses Campbell, informing him that Brooks will await Burlingame's address, or return to the city until Tuesday, and then make an exposé. Campbell replies—replies reiterating that his authority to act for Burlingame has ceased, that he was not informed of his address, and that neither Burlingame or himself feared the threatened exposé.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted by the Associated Press Wires.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AT NEW YORK.

New York, August 11.—The royal mail steamship Cunard, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 31 instant, has arrived at Halifax, en route for Boston.

The Baltic arrived out at Liverpool on the 30th ultimo.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.—The market is firm, and prices an advance of 1-16d over our last quotations. We quotations close.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are generally favorable.

Flour has declined 2s. Wheat is 2d. lower, and Corn shows a decline of 6d.

Provisions.—Prices are unchanged, but the business is very limited.

The Money market is more stringent. Consols for money are quoted 94 to 94.

New York, August 11.—The Arago left Liverpool yesterday, and has arrived here from Liverpool during the night, taking from Quebec.

PEACE.

It is reported that the Conferences have broken out in Russia and Germany, and that the Royal troops have joined the movement.

Our advices from Spain are very meagre and unsatisfactory, in consequence of the Telegraph Wires and Post Roads in the hands of the Government.

It is reported that the Royal troops have joined the Revolutionists on the 23d, pronouncing for the Liberal movement and obtained the dismissal of five ministers.

Report says that O'Donnell and the Queen have reconciled, and that Narvaez may succeed to the ministry.

ENGLAND.

The Parliamentary Committee reported on the Sound Dues, but suggested no mode of settlement.

Previous to the adjournment, Palmerston said that the government had taken no measures to abolish the Sound Dues.

Liverpool, July 30—Sixty-Six Bales.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

New York, Aug. 11.—Upton's sash factory in Brooklyn was destroyed yesterday by the explosion of a boiler. Five men were killed, and others badly injured.

We are indebted to the Hon. Milne Taylor, for interesting public documents.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

We learn, by a dispatch to the Mobile Journal, that the steamer *Arago* arrived at New York on the 12th, from Havre, with London dates to the 30th ult. The dispatch says:

The sales of cotton for the three days preceding the sailing of the steamer amounted to 32,000 bales. Speculators and exporters taking 6000 bales.

The trade at Manchester is reported to be satisfactory.

Consols are firm at 94¾.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

The government of France has given its approval to the course of the British Minister in Persia. The London Times expresses the opinion that Russia will oppose it.

Advices, mid-ocean to Madrid to offer his services to the Queen, has returned to Paris. His services were rejected, and he returned home.

Spain, the dispatch says, has been commissioned to arrange the hieroglyphic of the Philippinoiles.

Sojourn Bonnebaches Testimony.

Charles Jarvis is the leading editor of the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*—a Democratic sheet. We give below this Democratic estimate of Mr. Buchanan. It is the conclusion of a series of arguments urged by Mr. Jarvis against the nomination of Gen Bloom:

From these views and this language of Mr. Buchanan it is clear:

1st. That he was not opposed to the religious agitation of the slavery question—a special agitation which, in the South, Judge Douglas pandered so more than then any other.

2d. That he recognized the Congressional power of Congress to exclude slavery in the Territories of Columbia, opposing the interference only on the ground of its expediency—a proposition which the action of Mr. Douglas has shown affords no reliable protection to the Southern institutions.

3d. That he refused to commit himself fully on the great question, as to the power of Congress over the Territories of Columbia, Nebraska, and, so far as he did so, evidently left it to be inferred that the abolition of slavery by Congress, in those Territories, would be "no shock on the Union in which it exists."

If his opinions, in these respects, have undergone any material change, the inquiry has not been distinctly avowed of the Democratic party, in one of the opposition in Maryland, and the weakest design he has manifested to have aided from the Maryland opposition, or by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the fact will undoubtedly be a sufficient reason, if he views it in the light of any change, it has been a change for the better.

2d. Is he for the old slavery line? How does Mr. Buchanan stand upon the tariff? Will the Sentinel say that he is opposed, or justify his "low tariff" opinion? How does he stand on the Pacific Railroad question, which President and President Pierce vetoed? Everybody knows that he was in favor of it. Does he now stand upon the Pacific Railroad? He declared himself in favor of an appropriation of public money to build it, or of the Federal Treasury. Is he in favor of the Federal revenue, enough, then, to pay the United States Bank, upon which he is not recorded against Democratic principles? Show one so he is sorry he voted South with such a record?

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen in a Democratic (Va.) paper the following statement:

"On the subject of slavery the 'nominee' is not very definite, and we will give his views as expressed in a series of resolutions adopted by him at a public meeting held in Carlisle, in the city of Lancaster, on the 23d December, 1855.

Messrs. Buchanan, James Buchanan and William Jenkins were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported the following among others:

"Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this District be, and the hereby, most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, in behalf of the National Legislature, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the New Territories and new States which may be created by Congress.

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress, who, at that critical, momentous, and perilous of justice, Humanity and Patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery in the State into contiguous to the Missouri Compromise Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every lover of freedom."

These resolutions were reported by Messrs. Buchanan, in that district, a Democratic Convention, and, in regard to Kansas, by a Democratic meeting in Lancaster. Who, then, will now believe that Mr. Buchanan, with such a record, can carry the delegation Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, or Georgia, against Mr. Fillmore, against his competitor.

Railroad Accident.—Yesterday morning the Baltimore train last night ran over a cow near Gray's Ferry, and was detained till near daylight, when another train came up and reported to have been killed and wounded.

Severe Thunder Storm.—Philadelphia, August 12.—Some passengers were wounded, and a number of passengers injured, but none killed.

Philadelphia, August 12.—Mr. Rockford, on Chestnut st., was struck by lightning and killed. Mr. Rockford, aged 40, and two Germans, aged respectively 18 and 20, in a single-horse buggy, were killed by lightning.

A special train was sent down with several physicians, who were required to study their duties to the sufferers of Mr. Harding's Hotel, a passenger. The damage to the passengers was almost a miracle.

Mr. Rockford, a passenger for the Arago, left the ship yesterday here. He appears to be injured, and he is taken home.

John Fox had his thigh fractured and is supposed to be dangerous.

The engineer escaped without serious injury.

Two boys injured were brought to the city by a special train, and taken to their homes.

Washington, August 12.—The President is expected to be in the city of Washington on the 20th inst., by the state of health of Mr. Buchanan is so far improved as to be able to travel.

The Governor of Kansas, A. Parker, from the Governor of Kansas, Mr. Reeder, Mr. Parker, Mr. Reeder, and Mr. Parker, Mr. Reeder, Mr. Parker, Mr. Reeder, Mr. Parker, Mr. Reeder,