The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1856.

"The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. 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 give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."—MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

THE NORTHERN MAIL CAME through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CANVASS.

WHITHER ARE WE TENDING?

A dispatch from Washington in the *Picayune* states that the Northern Fillmoreites in Congress hold a caucus on the 14th inst., to consider the advisability of withdrawing Fillmore, and were to hold another on the 15th.

It is impossible to say how much credit is to be attached to this dispatch. The Fillmore men in Congress have no authority to withdraw him. Mr. FILLMORE himself has stated that the only power that can induce him to withdraw is the National American Convention which nominated him. We are disposed to believe the dispatch to be merely a feeler put forth to test public sentiment. If true, it amounts simply to a deliberation on the part of Mr. FILLMORE's Northern friends in Congress, as to the expediency of recommending his withdrawal.

But, as it is well to be prepared for any contingency in the uncertain political aspect of the times, let us briefly enquire into the possible consequences of such a step. Suppose Mr. FILLMORE should be withdrawn. The South votes for Mr. BUCHANAN as a unit. Not so the South unaided elect Mr. BUCHANAN. By no means, for she will need 29 Northern votes in addition to the 120 to which she is entitled, to constitute a majority of the electoral colleges. We premise with the remark that we are looking at the subject from a purely practical point of view, leaving out of consideration any personal preference for Mr. FILLMORE. If he should fall out of the way, it is then clear that the contest SHOULD and must be confined to BUCHANAN and FREMONT. Now it is absolutely certain; so certain as not to admit the shadow of a doubt, that in such event the canvass becomes exclusively sectional. BUCHANAN will get the entire South, because he will have no competitor in that quarter. Will not FREMONT then carry the entire North? We apprehend he will.

FREMONT is already so strong at the North that his adherents indulge in hopes of his election, even with FILLMORE in the field. Nevertheless, is the leading obstacle to their triumph. They aver, and with apparent reason, that his candidature attracts the sufferages of thousands of anti-Democratic votes, in several States which would otherwise go for FREMONT, renders the issue doubtful. As an overwhelming evidence of the power of the Black Republican ticket when unimpeded by third parties, they point to the result in Iowa. There the struggle was between FREMONT and BUCHANAN, and there Democracy has been beaten 6000 votes. In Pennsylvania, in Indiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the other causes which have given Iowa to Fremont, would, in all human probability, secure them to him. We say nothing of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, because they may be regarded as certain FREMONT under every contingency. It has been conceded a thousand times by the Democrats, admitted by the Freesoilers, and not denied by the FILLMORE men that in Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, and perhaps Pennsylvania, Mr. FILLMORE helps BUCHANAN by taking a certain proportion of votes, greater or smaller, which would under ordinary circumstances be given to BUCHANAN, if FILLMORE were not running, might be put for FREMONT. His presence apparently, though not frankly acknowledged by the Democrats, that in New York BUCHANAN has a chance, and that as between him and FREMONT, the latter would carry the Empire State by a very heavy majority.

Considering these facts—for we have to deal with facts, and all the lamentation over them cannot change them—we should regard the withdrawal of Mr. FILLMORE as an immense gain to FREMONT, who is the only person behind aspirant that could legitimately expect at the consummation. If brought before the rifle Democrats, we should mourn the conclusion, consider them guilty of the most unwise folly, and doomed to defeat by the strike with that judicial blindness which stumbles the reason. We should entertain the most serious apprehensions of a decisive victory in November, and should expect that every Northern State—except, perhaps, California—would go for FREMONT with a rush.

If there be really any idea of withdrawing Mr. FILLMORE at the North, Southern Whigs and Southern Americans who have treacherously deserted from their principles and declared themselves in favor of BUCHANAN, will have to bear the whole weight of the responsibility for the consequences. Mr. FILLMORE has been presented to the people as a national candidate, whom every man, North and South, who loves the Union, and desires to see the slavery controversy settled on a fair and satisfactory basis, can consistently support. His Northern friends have as much right to rely upon the South as his Southern friends on the North. The nomination of Mr. FILLMORE was intended to avert the pernicious results of a purely sectional contest. Thus far, his Northern adherents have battled earnestly and unfaltringly in his behalf, and are striving, regardless of the accidental benefit which either party may derive from their efforts, to place the candidature of Mr. FILLMORE on high national ground throughout the North. If, in the midst of their earnest exertions, they encounter a check at the South: coldness and reserve in those States where they had every reason to anticipate a cordial welcome and hearty support—signs and tokens in all that the misguided and deluded South will persist in viewing the contest as a sectional one the inevitable consequence must be doubt, distrust and hesitation. The North will have little inducement to do its duty to the whole Union, if the South, which, as the weaker section, is more deeply interested in avoiding sectional strife, fails to back it. The Northern men know that if FILLMORE abandons the field, FREMONT becomes all-powerful; the Southern men are carried away by the fallacious idea that Democracy is invincible, and that BUCHANAN will command the North as well as the South.

We are in hopes that the North will still stand firm. Should it prove otherwise, the staunch and true men of the South, who have rising to FILLMORE as the national conservative candidate, must be held harmless for whatever political disaster may ensue.

FINE MUSIC.—Mr. PH. P. WELLEN, No. 7 Camp street, has our thanks for a number of new compositions, melodies, &c., for the piano, arranged by Czerny, Burgmuller and others. They comprise a small portion of an extensive assortment of piano music, which Mr. WELLEN offers for sale at one half the current rates. Those who wish to secure a cheap music would do well to apply to Mr. WELLEN at once, as bargains of this nature will not last long.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Wilder's safe factory, in Brooklyn, was nearly destroyed yesterday by the explosion of a boiler. Five men were killed, and fifteen badly injured—some fatally. The building was shattered to pieces.

The towboat *F. M. Small*, with the schooner *Jane Elizabeth*, left here yesterday morning under the auspices of the underwriters. We understand that the steamer, in connection with the tobacoser, will visit the various bays and inlets along the Louisiana coast.

Receive from Lake Ponchartrain.—We learned from a creditable source last night, that Mr. Thos. Mills, merchant of this city, and Capt. Schlatre, two of the reported victims of the late direful calamity at Lost Island, have been most unfortunately rescued. The former, who is now at Bay-du-Caillou, was taken up in Capt. Schlatre's boat, after he had floated on the waters of the Gulf it spend uncertainty for five days—living, in the meantime, without any other sustenance, than rain water which he sucked from his clothes. We regret that our information goes no farther, as Mr. MILLS's wife and his son, Order Mills, Esq., and family, are also reported as among the number of those who have perished. We hope to hear that others of those so reported have been saved.

Great anxiety has been manifested by a large number of our citizens for upwards of a week concerning the steamship *Nautilus*, which was due here on Sunday, 10th inst., from Brazos and Galveston. It, however, is now the settled conviction that the steamer and all on board have been lost in the disastrous storm of the 10th and 11th inst.

Amongst the passengers on board the *Nautilus*, we understand, were the following persons belonging to New Orleans, viz: Rev. Jerome Twichell, Mr. N. Perillat, merchant, Capt. Wm. Muir, U. S. Inspector of hulls, Anderson Monsh, U. S. Inspector of boilers, Andy Mayhew, police officer. There were, in all, 30 passengers on board.

The ship *C. D. Marwin*, Marwin master, from Cardiff, Wales, with a cargo of railroad iron, arrived at Slaughterhouse Point yesterday dismasted. Capt. Marwin has furnished us with the following report:

On Saturday, the 9th inst., the gale commenced with strong North-east winds. At 2 P. M., commenced to shorten sail; at 6 P. M., blowing a strong gale still from North-east, took in all sail except close-reefed maintopsail, put double on all sails, and made all possible preparations for a hurricane. The barometer commenced falling from 30 30-100 at 8 o'clock of the same day, and gradually fell until 8 o'clock the following morning, when the barometer read 28 9-10. During Saturday night the gale was tremendous. At 5 o'clock, A. M., 10th, the foremast went six feet from the deck, quickly followed by the main and mizzen masts, each of the latter went into the eyes of the lower rigging, taking with them everything attached thereto; axes were brought into requisition, and by 12 M. got clear of the floating spars and the wreck from alongside. At the most critical moment the railroad iron broke adrift between decks, and every roll of the ship, which was rapid, and heard the iron rushing from side to side, threatening by got through the sides of the ship.

Reports were more than once made that water was rushing into the ship through holes broken in the sides by wreck. Both pumps were set to work and were worked incessantly for eighteen hours, when the ship was found to have only eighteen inches water in her hold. It was with great difficulty that the iron beams decks was secured; a portion of the crew were engaged at it from 12 M. on Sunday until 6 A. M. on Monday. It appears that the gale was a rotary wind, revolving from East to North, and so to West, as Fielding describes the "cyclone" in the Northern hemisphere.

At 9 A. M., Monday, there was a calm for about five minutes; the sun shone brilliant, and there was every appearance of clearing off; but the wind suddenly struck the ship from the opposite point of the compass; it had worked from North-east to North, but now came from the South; sun clouded in, and rain and wind came with redoubled fury, and continued for two hours, when the gale showed signs of abatement. During the gale the sea was high but smooth, the surface covered with foam.

The track of the cyclone was from S. S. E to N. N. W. When the gale abated the ship was sixty miles W. S. W. of the South-west Pass. Arrived at Garden Bay on the 12th. The Captain proceeded to the South-west Pass to procure steam; having done which, he arrived at The Point yesterday.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MANILLA.—The American ship *Manilla*, Rogers, master, of Bath, (Me.) from Bordeaux for this port, arrived off the bar at the South-west Pass just previous to the late storm, but was unable to get over the bar, and came to anchor in deep water. During the storm on Sunday, the 10th, she was driven from her anchorage and became a total wreck off the Timbalier Islands, coast of Louisiana. The Captain, (Rogers) the second mate, and one seaman are known to have escaped. The balance of the crew are supposed to have perished. We learn that Capt. Rogers had one of his legs broken in escaping from the wreck.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Mr. Marcy's dispatch in reply to the French government on the subject of the declarations of the Four Powers in regard to privateering, has been published. It is very forcible, and states that the President declines to accede to either of the four declarations, without an amendment to the first, exempting the private property of belligerents from seizure, unless it be contraband, and expresses the opinion that France would be unwise to accede to the propositions without such an amendment.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORS.

The following is the Fillmore and Donelson electoral ticket for Pennsylvania:

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

Andrew Stewart. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1	A. V. T. Cunningham,	13	Daniel Yoba.
2	Henry Hill,	14	Geo. W. Youngman.
3	Jos. S. Bailey, Jr.	16	Josiah V. Barbora.
4	Henry D. Moore,	17	D. R. Dadlaid.
5	Daniel O. Blanchard,	18	Geo. W. Fulton.
6	Isaac Newton,	19	Joseph M. Korbon.
7	Geo. A. Vaux,	20	John B. Wells.
8	John G. Myers.	21	Wm. H. Wright.
9	Samuel Ramsey,	22	Henry Sheet.
10	Henry W. Shyder.	23	John M. D. Mackey.
11	Kimber Cleaver.	24	J. M. Smethington.
12	Robert T. Conrad.	25	James Walker.

The officers of the Nominating Convention were Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, President, assisted by thirteen Vice-Presidents, and A. L. Hennersholtz, E. Jones, J. H. McCreary, T. Adams, Secretaries.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The generally well informed Washington correspondent "Ion" states:

Movements of the highest importance to the interests of the United States are now on foot in Europe, growing, in part, out of the assumed designs of Napoleon III on Spain.

I may state, upon information and reflection, that the British government have again urged upon Spain the expediency of the sale and cession of Cuba to the United States. I say again, too, pending the Ostend conference the British government favored this measure. But now, in view of the ambitious project of Napoleon III for the extension of pretensions to the crown of Spain, that government has become exceedingly anxious to strengthen Spain by cutting off her expensive and useless appendage of Cuba, and by the same token to enable Spain to improve her provinces, and be the better enabled to secure her independence against domestic insurrection and foreign invasion.

If Napoleon succeeds in his intrigues, he will extend his empire over both Spain and Cuba, and this attempt is necessarily to be resisted by England at the hazard of a war with France—a war in which she will gladly have the United States as an ally. The transfer of Cuba to any foreign power the United States have been pledged to resist ever since the administration of Mr. Monroe.

The British government have represented to the late government of Spain, and the present administration of O'Donnell, that Spain cannot long retain possession of Cuba against the United States, and that she had better cede the island at once to the United States for a proper consideration—a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars—and thus improve her physical and political condition.

Napoleon III has, on the other hand, concentrated a large force on the Spanish frontier, and is actively engaged in intrigues with the queen mother, Christina, who wields influence in full despite in the affairs of Spain.

A rupture between Russia and France is to be apprehended on this subject, as on many days; meanwhile England seeks to convince the United States by removing every possible cause of disagreement, and the two countries may be soon compelled to make common cause against the designs of France in regard to Spain and Cuba.

We give the foregoing for what it is worth. It seems to us, however, very doubtful.

The *American Organ* (Pittsburg) published at Washington, thus speaks of the prospect in Pennsylvania:

"In Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania, we never more than politicians, but Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania, is our pride will prevent them from voting for Fremont. In view of the new obstacle that stares in no other mode of saving Pennsylvania from Fremont."

The Mobile Tribune has the following:

HEADQUARTERS BEAUX, August 9.

Mobile, Editor—In other of Pollard's letters, you will find the proceedings of the Fillmore Convention, held in Mobile, on the 6th inst. We will point out the prominent features of the proceedings, and the leading men who participated in them. We find that Mr. Pollard's letter is correct in every particular, and that the Fillmore men have deserted their principles and declared themselves in favor of BUCHANAN, with the hope of being the whole weight of the responsibility for the consequences. Mr. FILLMORE has been presented to the people as a national candidate, whom every man, North and South, who loves the Union, and desires to see the slavery controversy settled on a fair and satisfactory basis, can consistently support. His Northern friends have as much right to rely upon the South as his Southern friends on the North. The nomination of Mr. FILLMORE was intended to avert the pernicious results of a purely sectional contest. Thus far, his Northern adherents have battled earnestly and unfaltringly in his behalf, and are striving, regardless of the accidental benefit which either party may derive from their efforts, to place the candidature of Mr. FILLMORE on high national ground throughout the North. If, in the midst of their earnest exertions, they encounter a check at the South: coldness and reserve in those States where they had every reason to anticipate a cordial welcome and hearty support—signs and tokens in all that the misguided and deluded South will persist in viewing the contest as a sectional one the inevitable consequence must be doubt, distrust and hesitation. The North will have little inducement to do its duty to the whole Union, if the South, which, as the weaker section, is more deeply interested in avoiding sectional strife, fails to back it. The Northern men know that if FILLMORE abandons the field, FREMONT becomes all-powerful; the Southern men are carried away by the fallacious idea that Democracy is invincible, and that BUCHANAN will command the North as well as the South.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Advices from St. Domingo state that a revolution is in progress, growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty, which favor the Spanish descendants. These, being the most numerous, desire to hold the Spanish flag again, and the citizens and soldiers are flocking to the Spanish Consul's office to register their names as Spanish citizens.

Great excitement exists, the tribunals and all public buildings being closed, and business entirely suspended.

The President and Cabinet threatened to resign.

The foreigners and liberals are looking anxiously for some government vessel to protect them.

The liberals say that the Spanish flag shall never again be hoisted.

The Spanish Consul is opposing the ratification of the Aimonsen treaty, and doing all in his power to thwart the measures of the American Consul.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President, enclosing Secretary Marcy's letter in regard to privateering.

A bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress passed.

The Senate raidfied a treaty for the extradition of criminals with Austria and Baden.

Also, a commercial treaty with the two Sicilies.

Also, a commercial treaty with Nicaragua—made under the former government of Nicaragua.

House.—The House adhered to the Kansas amendments and previsions to the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—*Senate.*—The bill for continuing the improvements of the Des Moines Rapids failed to pass over the President's veto. The vote stood — yeas 23, nays 17.

House.—The House still continues to adhere to Kansas amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—*Senate.*—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the extension of the Capitol, and half a million dollars for the Washington aqueduct, were added to the Civil Appropriation bill.

House.—The House passed the Senate bill regulating diplomatic and consular salaries.

Also, a bill appropriating $200,000 for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Georgia.

The Senate bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress was amended by allowing $8000 for the whole session.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Senate was in Executive session two hours to-day, and confirmed the following nominations:

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

G. H. Boardman, Grass Valley, California; R. F. Groves, Logansport, Indiana; William G. Hiles, Bonaparte, Colorado; Thomas D. Lemon, Laporte, Indiana; Thomas Jennings, Michigan City, Indiana; Jamile A. Nesbit, Macon, Georgia; Ralph Sampson, South Bend, Indiana; Jacob Ammon, Lafayette, Indiana; Henry W. Tilney, Georgetown, District Columbia; Myron E. Williams, Whitewater, Wisconsin; Joseph Lemby, Napoleon, Ark.

COLLECTORS AND SURVEYORS.

Joseph B. Buttenshaw, Yorktown, Virginia; Saml. Babcock, Middletown, Connecticut; Philip Conley, Chicago, Illinois; John Pitch, Port Huron, Michigan; Morris H. Frost, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory; Alpheus F. Hanscom, Saco, Maine; James McFetridge, Minneapolis, Minnesota; John L. Hill, Mommaa, Georgetown, South Carolina; John McMullen, Knoxville, Tenn.; T. B. Stover, Benicia, Benicia and Valleji, California; William J. Walker, Columbus, Ky.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. George Taylor, Assistant Surgeon; Jas. T. Gilsolin, Assistant Surgeon; Pascal A. Quinan, Assistant Surgeon.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieut. Alfred Cumming to be Captain, July 20, 1856; Second Lieut. Lawrence Kip, to fill Name to be First Lieut, July 20, 1856, vice Cumming, promoted; Cadet Franck S. Armistead, to be Second Lieutenant, July 20, 1856; Edward F. Bayley to be Second Lieutenant Fourth Regular Artillery.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

T. B. Cassedy, at Lima, Peru; S. Wells Williams, China.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Thos. B. McCay, for the Eastern district of Louisiana.

JUSTICE OF PEACE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

George H. Palmer.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The *Senate's* long session of Saturday was devoted almost entirely to political debate, varied in its character and copies, but marked by signal ability and interest. After an Executive session of nearly an hour, the decree very pressing, and upon the resolution moved by Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, on the 6th instant, calling for copies of Commodore Stockton's California dispatches, that Senator proceeded to deliver a speech on the subject, and by an elaborate review of the military operations in California in the year 1846, argued to show that the conquest of California was achieved by Commodore Stockton and not by Col. Fremont, whose respective claims to that honor he examined and contrasted. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, next took the floor. He rose not to discuss the resolution before the Senate, but, in political phrase, to define his position, announce his intentions in the peculiar circumstances of the country, and to explain to his constituents his motives for the part which he felt compelled to take in the approaching Presidential contest. Mr. J. had proceeded at much length, and with great animation, earnestness, and boldness, to survey the political field and scrutinize the claims and character of the three Presidential candidates, to justify the decision which he had come to of to support the Democratic nominee, but without comprising thereby or surrendering a particle of his ancient and cherished Whig principles.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, made some remarks, which will also be duly given, on certain points in his colleague's speech; and Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, intimated an intention to speak hereafter on the general subject. Then, after some intermediate minor business, Mr. Foot rose to address the Senate, for the first time, we believe, on the subject of the Kansas troubles, which, sifted and discussed as the subject has been for months, and exhausted, were it exhaustible, should have lost interest from the ability, eloquence, and impressiveness with which it was treated by the honorable Senator from Vermont.

Whilst this discussion was going on Mr. Hunter was actively engaged with his Committee on Finance in shaping the appropriation bills sent from the House, one of which, providing for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government, he reported to the Senate, with amendments, giving notice that he would ask its consideration to-day.

In the *House of Representatives* a bill was reported by Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, for the better organization of the army, proposing an increase of twenty dollars a month to the pay of every commissioned officer, and raising the money value of the ration to twenty cents. It also provides that brevets shall confer no command or increased emoluments. The House passed two important bills, after putting them through the ordeal of the Committee of the Whole—one providing for certain civil expenses of the government, and the other providing for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department. Mr. Orr made some interesting statements and explanations with regard to Indian affairs. In the first-named bill Mr. Bell's amendment was adopted, providing that, after the 15th of November next, no military officer shall have charge of the government "of any people whose other than those relating to military defence, and that the supervision of the Capitol and Washington Aqueduct be transferred from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior. The Post-Office appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until past four o'clock, when a recess until seven o'clock was taken. During the evening session political speeches were made by Messrs. Billinghurst, of Wisconsin, Norton, of Illinois, Kelly, of New York, Foster, of Georgia, and Harris, of Illinois, and the House adjourned at quarter of eleven o'clock.

The Storm in St. Marys.

The recent storm was very severely felt in the parish of St. Marys. The Franklin *Banner* of Friday speaks of it as follows:

On Sunday night last a most destructive storm passed over our parish, accompanied by a very severe rain. The "oldest inhabitant" says that nothing of this kind in our parish has been witnessed here before. It commenced blowing pretty briskly about 12 o'clock on Sunday, and increased in fury until two 3 o'clock on Sunday night, about which time the intensity of the storm reached its zenith. Hard rain set in before 12 o'clock, and the storm did not appear, in our part of the country, quiescent of a gale. Many supposed that it was the early setting in of September or October gales, but it blew, instead, from more in the quarter that more singular unusual and never visited us before.

The storm came from a northerly direction, and about 1 or 2 o'clock on Sunday night, when it came very violent in the neighborhood of Franklin, it seemed to be in an opposite direction from any of the storms in the other. It operated and blew—sometimes strongly from a direct house, taking of the roofs of houses, distributing them over the neighbor large trees and throwing and down any of the parish. In the direction of the storm, it seemed to have been a regular cyclone, which swept everything before it, leaving a path of destruction behind it. The roofs of houses