THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGNE, N. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES' ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,126.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to ... subscriptions by the week, at the ... 25 cents.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 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.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

Any citizen, though fully qualified by birth, naturalization or residence, can vote at the ensuing Presidential election, UNLESS HE IS REGISTERED.

... Northern Mail came through yesterday ... the latest dates.

THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH.

... column will be found an article ... N. Y. Express, addressed to South... and to which we earnestly in... attention. The Express ... influential and decidedly ... the North, and its appeal ... calm survey of the dangers ... earnest consideration of the ... them. It tells the South ... either FREMONT or BU... with peril to the ... and the stability of the ... either event nothing is ... extreme Northern or an ex... will alike operate ... sectional animosities ... the fatal fruit of the Pierce ... It points out the extreme ... Mr. BUCHANAN in the North, and ... that, were the ele... at all disposed to co... could be thrown ... the advocates of FILLMORE, ... great battle upon prin... with those of a Northern ... even where the division ... the Democratic ... of FILLMORE are na... national sentiments, ... the triumph of national ... consent to dis... withdraw their ticket ... representative of Freesoil ... benefited. And here ... constancy and a ... which should commend ... support of every ... American.

... endeavoring to secure a ... vote for BUCHANAN, and ... the North is consid... were he chosen by a ... the accidental suf... Northern States, the ... new material to ... agitation. The ... the prolonga... could Mr. Bu... accomplish anything ... What is needed and ... at this crisis, is ... and assuredly ... Northern ... would be, or a ... as BUCHANAN.

Mr. FILLMORE'S chances is ... impossibility of elect... ... the practical con... between FILLMORE and ... that FILLMORE is ... than his enemies ... supporters have ... New York ... conducted ... and ardor that ... and that ... Northern ... geographical par... should not all ... equally patriotic ...

... general desertion ... the Germans, and to ... The latter are less ... faith; but ... abandoned ... supported ... Democracy ... need be ad... the New York ... the 21st inst. ... pledged to ... one-tenth that ... opposition to ... Thus Red Repub... are banded to ... against FILL... a great mass ... Northern Demo... taught to regard ... of the South.

... sought ... that FILLMORE ... contest is between ... that BUCHANAN'S ... country, that the ... possess an absolute, ... forthwith to be ... provided ... and the friends ... a plurality ... his triumph ... will be the signal ... Under the in... peace and harmony ... the entire nation, ... Disunionists, would ...

... men to pe... in the Express in to-day's ...

Arrival of the Empire City.

... Empire City, Capt. Windle, ... Havana, arrived at Quar... the following dispatch ... her agents, Messrs. ... upon her arrival ... yesterday morning: ... the 18th, and arrived ... 26th, at 10.30 A. M.; made ... harbor, and lay there ... for New Or... Havana; nor receive ... thing taken ... All well on board. ... Philadelphia, hence for ... Havana, and was ...

Havana.

... schooner *Mary Eliza* ... of Havana papers ... do not contain a ...

... Lehman's splendid ... this evening at ... the Pontchartrain Railroad. ... *Donna Internale* ... received, and shall ...

... TIMES. We learn ... Wm. T. PORTER, ... as the founder and ... N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*, ... a new weekly ... to be called ... *Times*. It will be of ... character as the old one, ... the contributions of that ... writers who have given to ... position among ... the Union. We have ... the entire success of ... under the management of ...

... the American candidate for Lieu... Mississippi, is probably ... counties he has nearly 3000 ... POLK, (Democrat) for Gov... The other candidates on ... ticket are, in all likeli... except, possibly, the Superin...

... The Newark *Ad...* Mr. George F. King, a ... Senior Class of Princeton ... remaining there a week, re... home in Enfield, Conn., last ... Wednesday committed suicide ... No cause was given ... except depression of spirits. He ... young man, about 20 years ... we understand, stood at ... Junior Class in Mathematical ...

... The Wellsville (Ohio) *Patriot*, a ... paper, says:

... our province to dabble, editorial... but were we to omit saying ... stock is on the rise in this mar... be guilty of withholding a ... we believe our position justifies ... in making known.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Among the many addresses submitted to the people, and the numerous high assumptions of party leaders, I have seldom seen anything so barefaced, and so wanting in the essential element of truth, as the address of the "Democratic State Central Committee."

A fair and manly opposition can be met, and the opponent respected; but when sweeping charges are made, known to be unfounded at the time, merely to accomplish a party purpose and delude the ignorant, the only feeling that can fill an honorable mind is contempt; more particularly when the strongest prejudices are attempted to be aroused for the basest purposes.

In speaking of the American party, the address says: "This organization, calling itself 'American,' professes national principles, yet is continually proving its want of nationality by votes of its Northern Representatives in Congress. For upon a recent proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise, the most 'national' of its Northern supporters voted with the Black Republicans."

This mighty charge, then, of *continually proving* is suddenly whittled down to a single act, and a single vote pointed out to show this great want of nationality. A wonderful *continually* that, but enough to suit Democratic purposes and Democratic candor.

But admit, for the sake of the argument, that some of the Northern "American" Representatives did vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise: were there no Northern Democratic Representatives who voted in the same way? The Democratic Committee, with all its recklessness of assertion, will scarcely have the hardihood to say there were none. If, then, to follow this Democratic mode of reasoning, the single vote of the Northern Americans denationalized the American party, what becomes of the Democratic party, whose Northern lights voted the same way? Is it not equally denationalized, or will its leaders wrap themselves in their mantle of impudence and say, "what will apply to you cannot apply to us? The sauce that will do for the gander is highly unpalatable with the goose." No doubt it is unpalatable, but the good and true men of Louisiana will make the Democratic party eat it, notwithstanding their wry faces.

The next paragraph, in this extraordinary document, outdoes Democracy itself, and puts in the shade any previous attempt at gulling the people.

The stale and worn-out charge of religious persecution is put forth with "a pomp and circumstance," as if it really had some foundation in truth; and the enlightened citizens of this city and State gravely told that their right of religious worship was about to be interfered with. The Democratic Committee knew the falsity of this charge when they made it, and it was only done to accomplish, by an appeal to passion and prejudice, what could not be done by an appeal to sober reason.

One of the fundamental principles of the American party, *North and South*, is the protection of every man in his religious faith, and the full and free exercise of it, at all times and under all circumstances. Nor can the Democratic Committee *produce a single declaration* of the American party denying that right. On the contrary, there is no personal right that is guarded with more care, or more distinctly guaranteed than that, of worshiping God according to the dictates of every man's conscience, and after his own manner.

The American party is opposed to the union of Church and State, or any religious interference, by any sect, in the political concerns of the country. And so, I believe, is the Democratic party. If it is not, the Democratic Committee will do a great public service by letting the fact be known, so that it may be seen wherein they differ from "this faction," that they *seem* to regard with so much contempt.

The charge against Mr. Fillmore is wholly gratuitous, and only the overflowing of the pent-up venom of the Committee, which, by longer confinement, might have produced an explosion, to the imminent peril of sundry loyal Democrats, and, perhaps, to a demand for the services of an "American" coroner.

The appointments of Mr. Fillmore will be made from among the sound, national men of the country, without regard to their religion or any other requisite but capacity and honesty. "Is he capable, is he honest," will be the question, and the only question asked by Mr. Fillmore.

The Democratic Committee have "piled on the agony" so high and on so magnificent a scale, that it is difficult to follow them in their daring flights. I shall therefore pass over "principles perverted," "pledges repudiated," "driving them from the polls," and "depriving them of exercising the dearest right of a freeman—the right of suffrage," as so much Buncombe, manufactured for the occasion, and palmed off, upon the principle that, when you do a mean thing, charge it immediately on your neighbor, with a terrible hue and cry, and by that means attract public attention from yourself to him.

But there are two other points, in this most extraordinary document, that demand attention.

They say of the American party, or "this faction"—to use the self complacent term of the Committee—"it has presented a lust for office and office-hunting having no parallel in this or any other country." "Lust for office," a very modest charge! particularly coming from the *pure and unsainted source* from whence it does. When the Democratic party is *shocked* at the idea of hunting for office, the hopes of the country are not entirely lost, there is yet a gleam of sunshine for the future. But I am fearful that their honesty in this matter will be doubted—there are some strong cases against them that "speak louder than words."

Who are now holding on to offices to which others have been legally elected, nearly ten months ago? A few innocent Democrats who, from the long enjoyment of the "loaves and fishes," take it in high dudgeon that any one else should be put in their place, and aided by Democratic chicanery and Democratic functionaries in high authority, successfully retain offices to which they have no right.—There is no "lust for office" in this, not a bit of it. The Democratic thirst for office is proverbial. They pursue it with the pertinacity of a bull-terrier at a rat hole, and when obtained, hold on with the tenacity of a snapping turtle. "Lust for office," indeed! the Committee must have blushed at their own hardihood, in making the assertion.

But the charge that the American party "has shaped the administration of justice to suit its own views," caps the climax. If the American party "has shaped the administration of justice," the results are very singular, and show that it was "shaped" to the advantage of any one else but themselves, and that the Democrats are reaping the benefits of its "administration." The contested election cases tell pretty well how "justice" is "shaped" and who have been most benefited. If do not think that the Americans have any cause for rejoicing so far, and no complaints having been made by the Democratic holders on, of "the administration of justice," we may safely infer that it was "shaped" to suit their views. The shaping was rather Democratic than "American," and the result of Democratic "lust."

This seems the more reasonable conclusion, when we consider that a majority of the Supreme Bench, and five out of the six District Judges, are "dyed in the wool" Democrats. Now, is it likely that the "Americans" would "shape the administration of justice," so as to admit the naturalization of foreigners by scores, on the evidence of a few standing witnesses to swear them all through—the regular business of the Courts suspended to facilitate the operation, particularly just before an election. Does any one believe that "Americans" would "shape" things in that way. Yet this has been done, and with the Democratic stamp-patent upon it, the Democratic Committee have the unblushing boldness to make the sweeping charge of "shaping the administration of justice."

We may well exclaim, "from the evil intentions of our enemies, good Lord, deliver us!"

RANGER.

The *National American* states "that there are at least forty papers in Virginia devoted to the cause of Fillmore."

VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—The Democratic papers have been boasting loudly of a great victory in the late election for judges in Kentucky, and express great confidence that they will be able to carry Kentucky for Buchanan in November. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* has analyzed the vote in each district, and finds that many thousands did not vote at the late election. After giving details, it says:

"The net decrease upon the aggregate vote of last year, in all the districts, as far as heard from, is 14,037. Nearly all of these unpolled votes belong, beyond question, to American voters who did not go to the polls in August, but who will go there in November and vote for Millard Fillmore, and give him the State by a large majority."

NEW YORK FOR FILLMORE.—The Albany *Statesman* says:

As the Democratic boastings, founded upon the false telegraph reports of the result of the recent elections, begin to die away, they leave a reaction behind them which falls, like a wet blanket, heavy, cold and suffocating, over the hopes of the party. The now well known and almost universally admitted fact that Buchanan's chances are dead, and beyond the hope of resurrection in this State, naturally depresses the spirits of his friends at the North and South; for the old saying, "as goes New York, so goes the Union," has in the present election peculiar significance. The certainty that Mr. Fillmore will carry his native State—for since the action of the old-line Whigs, both Democrats and Republicans privately yield up New York to the Americans — renders Fremont's success an impossibility, and thus materially simplifies the contest. It is now only a question whether Mr. Fillmore will be elected by a popular vote, or whether the choice is to go to the House.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Mr. Amy, the agent of the Central Kansas Committee, arrived here to-night, to lay before the President to-morrow, certified documents showing the critical position of the settlers of Kansas and asking his interposition to protect them from the threatened invasion of the Missourians.

Many telegraphic dispatches were received by Northern members to-day, encouraging them to stand firm by the Kansas restriction to the army bill.

The Washington *Sentinel* died of the neglect of the Democratic National Committee, by whose funds it has recently been partially sustained.

All the Democrats in the House voted against the army bill. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, was the only Southerner voting in the affirmative.

The events to-day have dissipated previous calculation relative to the probable length of the extra session.

[From the New York Express.]

TO OUR SOUTHERN READERS.

AMERICANS OF THE SOUTH—WHIGS OF THE SOUTH.

It is the Abolition cry North—that "*Fillmore has no chance*,"—and the Buchanan cry, South,—and, believing these two cries, many honest patriotic men are duped. Now, if the fact were as stated, *that* is no reason why men should do wrong, or fail to do right,—but the fact cannot be so, unless made so,—by men's being made the dupes of false cries.

This canvass presents many unusual points of consideration, all worthy of the more thought from the very novelty of men's positions. Fremont, a Southern-born man, is brought up as an anti-Southern candidate; Buchanan, a Northern-born man, is brought up as the anti-Northern candidate,—that is, a candidate to carry out the Pierce policy in Kansas, and in the annexation of Cuba, &c., &c. The issue these two men present is a fatal one to the peace and prosperity of the Union, because it is sectional, and because it is certain to keep up sectional feuds and fights. If Buchanan is elected, there is nothing settled,—because, in every Northern State, there will be large majorities against him, when the Fillmore and Fremont vote is combined. These majorities will not be vanquished when Buchanan attempts to carry out the Cincinnati policy that elects him,—but, on the contrary, will be increased by it, magnified and prolonged. *The North is not to be subdued any more than the South.* Buchanan must either betray the Southern policy that elects him, or keep up just such feeling and agitation in the North as Pierce's policy has created. Under this agitation, Southern institutions cannot prosper or thrive, for they want peace, and their policy is peace, and they thrive best in peace—whereas agitation is the natural abolition event.

It is very easy for us Fillmore men in the North to throw every Northern vote, we think, in every Northern State, against Buchanan. *We have but to coalesce with Abolition, and divide the Electoral ticket*, and the thing is done. Pennsylvania, even, Buchanan's own State, can be carried against Buchanan by 30,000 majority. But we fight this battle upon principle,—and considering Fremont unfit in person, and treacherous to the Union in political position, we cannot, and will not form coalitions, that may give him even apparent strength,—merely to censure a nominal victory. Buchanan is weak in all the Northern States,—as the successor of the Pierce policy, which even the South disowned in throwing Pierce over, and in taking up Buchanan,—and it is very easy to defeat him. In our own State of New York, he is not even a practical candidate as yet,—only a candidate in theory. The battle here is really between Fillmore and Fremont, and we show that we think so, daily, by directing all our fire upon Fremont, and ignoring even the existence of Buchanan. Hence, if Buchanan is to receive Northern votes, it is only by the division of the opposition, and whatever Electoral tickets he wins, will disclose him to be in the minority.

What, then, is the policy of the South? To cram down upon the North, Buchanan? To elect Buchanan by the Southern, with any such Northern votes as accident gives him, and thus to refurnish material to the Northern fanatics for further agitation? What gain the South by this prolonged agitation? What to her institutions, what to her public men or public interests, to say nothing of the peril to the Union? It is not pretended in the South that Buchanan is a truer man to the Union than Fillmore, and yet it is known and felt that the election of Fillmore will pacify the whole country, and restore harmony as in 1850, by settling all disputes upon a just and patriotic basis, against which no sound complaint can come from either section. It is not the triumph of either section that a just and patriotic American can desire, but with justice to all, an amnesty, a pacification.

But "Fillmore has no chance,"—we are told,—and, therefore, between Fremont and Buchanan,—we take Buchanan. In reply to this, first,—*there is no danger of Fremont's election.* The thing is mathematically impossible. He starts with fifteen Southern States dead against him, and in the sixteen Northern States he must carry about all of them, certainly Pennsylvania,—which it is not pretended even that he has a chance of carrying against the friends of Fillmore there. Dispel, then, this illusion, that the contest is between Fremont and Buchanan—for the practical contest, where that is approached, is only between Fillmore and Buchanan. One or the other must certainly be President: Fremont never.

Now,—what right has anybody South to say Fillmore has no chance in the North? Have we not, within the two past years, twice carried this State for his friends? Is he less popular now than those friends? Has he not ever been the favorite of this State? Was he not even selected to be put on a ticket to carry this State? When Gen. Taylor was run, the programme was to run Abbot Lawrence with him,—but was not Fillmore taken in his stead, on purpose to save this State? Are his friends inactive? Did the South ever see such a canvass as we are now only beginning to make? Were ever such public meetings heard of before, as we are having? Did the labor and industry of the workshops ever pour out as they are now pouring out for Millard Fillmore? Was there ever a party so well, so thoroughly organized as the American party is in the State of New York,—so much of a unit, or marching so well in harmony toward almost certain victory? *Here, in the Empire State, is the battle ground*,—and we know it,—and, if we go for Fillmore, we believe, so goes the prize in the end.

Men, however, ought not to gamble, as it were, in politics,—especially when parties become geographical; but, without regard to results, is it right to elect Fillmore over Buchanan? Or, rather, is it not wrong, not thus to elect him?

What Fillmore's policy is, or is to be, we *know* from the records of 1850 and on—but what Buchanan's are to be, we know not, because his party, for the first time, have interpolated a foreign plank in their platform, which, under the inspiration of the Soulés, may embroil this country with all the world. Buchanan is pledged to that policy. *I am no more James Buchanan*, he tells us, *but the Cincinnati Platform.* Thus, war abroad, and continued discord at home, are the promised fruits of such an election! Is it not wrong, then, thus to vote? Nay, is it not a crime—and, without any regard to Fillmore's chances, ought not every man to do right, knowing that God, in the end, will maintain the right?

It is a crime, too, to make this election sectional, geographical, as the Fremont and Buchanan men are making it. Millard Fillmore alone removes the canvass from this danger of sectionality. Fremont's strength is all North; Buchanan's practical strength is all South. Fillmore alone embodies the conservatism of the whole Union. Fillmore alone has the hands and hearts of the conservative men in all parts of the Union. It is a folly, then, to try to triumph over the North with Buchanan, or over the South with Fremont.

Now, the *Express* is not a journal that predicts or prophesies, as some other journals often do. *Do right, without regard to results*, has ever been our maxim and our policy. Hence, we have no predictions to make, but we have a right to say the canvass, on the part of the Fillmore party in the North, has scarcely begun. The history of Fremont, Fillmore's real combatant here, is not yet known to our farmers. They have heard of him only as a geographer, but they have not heard of him yet as a statesman, a soldier, or as to his principles. The first *go-off* is already about *gone off*. The Northern people are not long dupes, and when duped, they soon emancipate themselves from the dupery. The more time given us, the more we increase our strength. In the New England States we have not, as yet, fairly approached the people—certainly not beyond the State of Connecticut—but, as we come before the public, we rapidly dispel the Fremont delusion. The whole Fremont *sham* is daily coming out, and daily emancipating men from it. When the people are reached on the stump, the friends of the Fremont press will soon vanish before a free discussion.

The most alarming element of this canvass, especially to the South, is the abandonment of the Democracy by the Germans, and to some extent by the Irish. The Americans do not court foreign votes, but accept them gratefully,—if given to American principles. The Democracy of the North, however, exists on, nay, breathes on its foreign vote. Take away its foreign vote,—and it is nowhere in the North on an election day, especially in the villages, towns and cities. Now the German vote, to a great extent, is gone over to Fremont,—and this abandonment of this portion of the Northern Democracy shows how little reliance the South can really place on the Northern Democratic party. In the very first sectional onset, the Foreign Democracy of the Democratic party enlists in a sectional warfare against the South. The "Red" Germans and the "Black" Republicans are in close alliance against the South, and all are equally the enemies of Fillmore. What is the duty of the Southern men, then, in such a crisis as this? To keep up its alliance with such a Northern Democracy? Certainly not,—but, on the contrary, is it not its duty to ally itself with the constitutional conservatism of the North,—that great American party which Millard Fillmore heads, and which he illustrated in his administration of the government, when President.

Fillmore is no Northern man with Southern principles, nor Southern man with Northern principles, but a sound, national, conservative man, of the school of Washington and Madison. Equity to the Union is his great characteristic, to the North as well as to the South. We do not offer him to the South as a Southern man, but as a Northern man, tried and true to all parts of the Union, and so satisfying and pacifying all parts of that Union. He was President not of fifteen slave States, and sixteen free States, but of thirty-one *United* States,—and he united all in 1850, and made all happy and contented. Elect him once, and peace once more is returned to the country, and in less than six months the Kansas war will be hushed in that equity, which will satisfy all but extremes, North and South,—and peace will once more be restored to the distracted States. But keep up this sectionalism of candidates or of men,—pledged, as Buchanan is, to reopen old wounds, and to make new ones,—and there will be peace no more,—nothing but that prolonged bitter war of words, which ever ends in the clash of arms.

The Memphis *Enquirer* of the 23d has the following:

We learn from a gentleman direct from ... (Ark.) on the St. Francis river, that a ... occurred between a number of ... of that place, which re... the ... of the party. The ... a political dispute. ...

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—DUEL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The correspondent of the *Republican* says that Col. Titus is at Lawrence with his life endangered from bullet wounds received in an attack on his house.

General Smith has sent three companies to protect government property and secure the prisoners at Lecompton, but says he will not interfere to quell the disturbances, but let the militia fight it out among themselves.

In the duel between Messrs. Brown and Reynolds, (of this city) Brown was wounded in the knee at the first fire. The difficulty was then amicably settled.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 21st, 1856.

Both Houses assembled at 12 o'clock, pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, to repair the omission of the preceding session to make provision for the support of the army.

In the Senate forty-two members appeared; and, after an interchange of messages with the House, a committee was appointed, to act jointly with one from the House, to inform the President that a quorum of both Houses was present, and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The standing committees were continued during the session, and a resolution adopted to suspend such portion of the twenty-first joint rule as requires six days to intervene before acting upon bills of the last session. This was concurred in by the House. The message of the President of the United States was received at one o'clock and read; and, on Mr. Hunter's motion, ten thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed. The Senate then held a brief Executive session, and adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the proclamation of the President was read and the roll of members called, when it appeared that one hundred and eighty-six answered to their names. The Speaker was authorized to appoint the standing committees, and the clerk was directed to read the list as at the late session, with very few changes.

A resolution was then adopted, on motion of Mr. Pike, to authorize the signing of such enrolled bills as had been left over for want of time, and to present them to the President of the United States for his signature. The Senate concurred in the resolution.

When the message of the President was read, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, which motion, after some suggestions from other gentlemen, was agreed to; and the House took a recess until half past two o'clock.

The House having resumed its session at the hour appointed, Mr. Campbell reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year. Mr. C. stated that it was the same bill in all respects as the one pending when the late session was closed. He desired, on his own behalf, to offer a substitute for the Kansas proviso, but Mr. Stephens objected, and it was not received. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, desired, by way of saving time, to concur in a resolution sent from the Senate, which proposed to take action on the bill at the exact point which the House stood at the hour of adjournment on Monday; but this was also objected to. Mr. Campbell then moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill, which motion was carried.

In the Committee a motion was made by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, to strike out the Kansas proviso, but this failed; ayes 85, noes 89. The bill was forthwith reported to the House, and was passed by 93 to 83. The House then adjourned.

The message of the President is to the effect that the failure of Congress to make the necessary provision for the support of the army, made it imperatively his constitutional duty to convene the two Houses, in order to give them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union. His summing up of the causes which made this obligatory upon him, is done in the simplest form, by a statement of the facts, and without the slightest exaggeration of the evils which will follow by a refusal to appropriate the required supplies. The army, however, which he presents, is formidable. It seems that the Secretary of War has only a partial authority vested in him by law to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence. The fiscal year terminated on the 30th of June, and the service had already been embarrassed by the omission of Congress to act previous to that period. If Congress do not act speedily, all transportation, equipments and munitions of war will cease to be available. The pay of the troops will fail, the contracts of enlistment will then be broken, and the army virtually disbanded. The construction of arms at the public armories, of ordnance at the arsenals, and all military manufactures will cease. The destitution of all the public employés, the waste and injury of all our seaboard fortifications and interior posts, will follow. Besides, large bodies of troops would be discharged on distant frontiers, without the means of subsistence. But still greater evils would ensue. War still rages in Washington and Oregon. The Indians commenced and intended it as one of extermination of the whites. Those Territories would be left destitute of support. New Mexico would be soon, doubtless, in the same condition. The Indians around our whole borders are still making the most hostile demonstrations, and nothing but the present position of the army can repress them for a single day. We have grouped in these fatal consequences the sacrifice of many millions of public property, irreparable injuries to private individuals of great extent, the violation of our public faith, the disbandment of *the whole army*, and, last, though not least, the striking of our national flag in the eyes of the civilized world, it now waves upon our fortresses in the maritime cities; soon it would cease to be there, and, for the first time, the proud heart of the American citizen could no longer rejoice in that glorious emblem of our liberty and Union.

To this catalogue of mischiefs may be added the loss of the appropriations for the removal of the Indians from Florida; so that no part of our country escapes the malign infliction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The members of this excellent society met last evening and elected the following officers: President, John Davis; 1st Vice President, J. R. Maveiro, 2d Vice President, Antonio Luis; Treasurer, Francisco Luis; Secretary, J. T. Aranjes; Physician, Dr. Kuratski. The members, after the election of officers, formed themselves into procession, and, headed by a fine band of music, marched through some of our principal thoroughfares. By the way, they greeted us with three good cheers, which we heartily responded to.

As may be seen in another column, the society contemplate holding their annual celebration on Sunday next.

SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—*Election of Teachers.*—The following ladies and gentlemen were elected last evening as teachers, in the respective schools of the district, for the ensuing year:

Boys' High School	Principal,		E. Lamulouiere.
do do do	1st Assistant,		A. V. Romain.
do do do	2d	do	E. Durel.
Girls' High School	Principal,		Miss Perry.
do do do	1st Assistant,		Miss L. Pichot.
do do do	2d	do	Mrs Carey.
do do do	2d	do	Mrs. Communy.
St. Philip Street School	Principal,		Mr. Woodson.
do do do	1st Assistant,		Mr. Massel.
do (1st Class)	2d	do	Mr. Maxent.
do do	do	do	D. Hernandez.
do (2d Class)	do	do	Miss Armstrong.
do do	do	do	Mrs. Fernandez.
Bienville Street School	Principal,		Mr. Duchiron.
do do	1st Assistant,		Mr. Deborde.
do (1st Class)	2d	do	Miss Queyrou.
do do	do	do	Miss Latermelier.
do (2d Class)	do	do	Miss Bourron.
do do	do	do	Miss Meunier.
Claiborne Street School	Principal,		Mr. De La Bretone.
do do	1st Assistant,		Mr. Kelly.
do (1st Class)	2d	do	Miss Dalery.
do do	do	do	Miss H. Wood.
do (2d Class)	do	do	Miss Viavant.
do do	do do		Miss Virginia Van Dyke.
Basin Street School	Principal,		Mr. Peyroux.
do do	1st Assistant,		Miss S. Cooper.
do (1st Class)	2d	do	Miss Watkins.
do do	do	do	Mrs. Hubert.
Bayou Bridge School	Principal,		
do do	1st Ass't.,		Mrs. Andry.
do do	2d	do	Mrs F. White.
Girls' School, Hospital st.	Principal,		Miss Cooper.
do do	1st Ass't,		Miss Chopard.
do (1st classes)	2d	do	Miss Desforges.
do do	2d	do	Miss Whitley.
do (2d classes)	2d	do	Miss Scabets.
do do	2d	do	Miss Maxent.
do do	2d	do	Miss Picard.
do do	2d	do	Mr. Turgean.
St. Ann street Girls' School	Principal,		Mrs Soraparu.
do do	1st Ass't,		Miss Chevalier.
do (1st classes)	2d	do	Miss G White.
do do	2d	do	Miss Burr.
do (2d classes)	2d	do	Miss Boon.
do do	2d	do	Miss Demichen.
Rampart street Girls' School	Principal,		Mrs. Blanco.
do do	1st Ass't,		Mrs. Stockton.
do (1st classes)	2d	do	Miss Rousselier.
do do	2d	do	Miss Jourdan.
Bayou Road School	Principal,		Mrs. St. Amant.
do do	1st Ass't,		Miss Icard.
do (1st classes)	2d	do	Miss Vigneaud.
do do	2d	do	Miss Lewis.
Robertson street School	Principal,		Mrs. Dubois.
do do	1st Ass't		Miss Macoin.
do (1st classes)	2d	do	Miss Bellocquet.
do do	2d	do	Miss McCarthy.
do (2d classes)	2d	do	Miss Fargo.
do do	2d	do	Miss O. White.

In the above list we recognize with pleasure the names of Miss Virginia Van Dyke, Miss Bourron, Mrs. Flora White, Miss V. McCarthy, Mrs. Dubois and Mr. A. V. Romain. They are excellent selections, and we congratulate the scholars over which they are to preside.

We are pleased, also, to notice that the Board have acted wisely in fixing the salary of Mr. Canonge at the previous rate, ($2000) and have thus secured the continued services of that excellent gentleman as their Superintendent.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.—The following named gentlemen have been appointed on the Kansas Committee, in accordance with the proceedings of the meeting of Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions: Wilberforce Bogart, ... Samuel Henderson, W. A. Gasquet, John ... Pemberton, H. W. Palfrey, Pierre ... Gustave Millenberger.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Robertson* being absent, this Court was presided over by Judge Augustin, for the purpose of acting upon some important matters.

An application was made by Col. Field, of counsel for Mrs. Smoker, charged with having murdered her husband by means of poison, to have her admitted to bail. ... Judge Robertson ... and for that reason Judge Augustin also refused to grant it. She was, therefore, remanded to prison.

Mrs. T. P. Williams, accused of having fired some ... at the corner of Claiborne and St. Louis streets, was refused a writ of habeas corpus, the Judge intimating that all he could do, was to admit her to bail, as the matter had not yet been taken cognizance of by the Grand Jury, though he should at once acquit her, were the matter subject to the jurisdiction of his own, and not another's Court. ...

In keeping with the above reasons, bail was also refused in the case of William Burke, charged with the murder of George Brown, the matter not yet having been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury.

... BAD RECORD.—Daniel Kelly and William Ford were each arraigned in the First District ... for ... the ... ordinance on the ... They will have to appear ... Recorder ...

SENT BEFORE THE CRIMINAL COURT.—A. Heller was yesterday committed before the First District Court by Assistant Recorder Haygate, of the Fourth District, on the charge of having committed a breach of trust and embezzlement to the prejudice of Jacob Fay.

Joseph Wilson was sent before the same tribunal by Recorder Fabre, on the charge of having stolen a watch and some clothes from Jean Olive, steward of the ship Lemuel Dwyer.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Francisco Aguado, bar-keeper of the California House, at the corner of Poydras and New Levee streets, was found in his bed yesterday morning with a severe wound in his body, which, it is thought, will prove fatal, and is supposed to have been inflicted by himself, with the view of committing suicide. He was removed to a friend's residence on Conti street, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Jeremiah Lane, found in the river, opposite the St. Mary's Market, Fourth District. He was about 40 years of age, and had fallen from some stage planks in attempting to pass from the shore to a boat. The body of another unknown white man was also found in the river below the Powder Magazine at Algiers. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a female infant, found dead under the wharf at the Second District ferry landing. The jurors came to the conclusion that it was placed there by some person or persons unknown.

RIVER THEFT.—The steam towboat "Star" was boarded by some person or persons night before last, while lying at the wharf, and robbed of two trunks containing wearing apparel.

American Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ANDW. JACKSON DONELSON
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT:
J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.
SUBSTITUTE:
Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.

SECOND DISTRICT:
GLENDY BURKE, of Orleans.
SUBSTITUTE:
H. M. SUMMERS.

THIRD DISTRICT:
B. G. THIBODAUX, of Terrebonne.
SUBSTITUTE:
FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
PRESTON POND, Jr., of East Feliciana.
SUBSTITUTE:
N. EDWARDS.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
SUBSTITUTE:
A. B. COCO.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
F. ALEXANDER, of Tensas.
SUBSTITUTE:
L. P. CRANE, of Caddo.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

THOMAS LATCHFORD says:

"COVINGTON, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1855.

"My wife has been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for a number of years, during which time I have spent a great deal for doctoring, but she received very little benefit therefrom, and finally the doctors said she could not be cured. Last spring she concluded to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS; she took two bottles, and ever since taking them she has been able to attend to her business. I have sold quite a number of bottles through her recommendation, and as far as I can learn, it has given satisfaction to all."

See advertisement. aug14—1m Staw & cy

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft, and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

CAUTION TO TRAVELERS.—Travelers at this season of the year should always be careful to procure a supply of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as it is now conceded by all who have tried this invaluable medicine, that nature can be assisted, and when a traveler is subject to the various changes of water and diet, as he is compelled to be, these Bitters are the only reliable medicine now in market. That they are what we represent, we can only refer to the people generally, who have tried them, and speak volumes in favor of this great regulator of the stomach.

For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st; CADY & HOLMES, 7 Gravier st; J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

THE Society will form a procession, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ, Esq., on SUNDAY, 31st instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the President's house, corner of St. Ann and Bourbon streets, and when formed, will be divided into three divisions, and will march as follows:

1. Grand Marshal Joseph Rodriguez, assisted by Messrs. Thed. C. Hoggerth, and Joseph Barba, Jr.
2. MUSIC—Hoey's Brass Band.
3. Younger members of the Society, with their small American and Portuguese flags.
4. President of the Society, J. Vinks 1st Vice President, C. Carreira, and 2d Vice Pres't, C. Roque.
5. Treasurer John Davis, Secretary J. T. Arantes and Physician Dr. Bertram.
6. Ex-President F. R. Borges, and ex Vice Presidents Jose Nunes and Luiz Machado.
7. First Division, with the Society's BANNER of Of... led, followed by the Portuguese and other members of the Society, under Marshals ... and Thomas Silva.

MUSIC.

8. Second Division, with the first flags used by the Society—the American and Portuguese at the head, under Marshals A. de Souza and M. Cecalis.

MUSIC.

11. Third Division, with the new flags—the American and Portuguese—at the head, under Marshals J. Harcelo and L. Baker.
12. Marshal Pierre Cabaque will bring up the rear of the procession.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession, when formed as above, will commence moving up St. Ann street to Jackson Square, where a salute will be fired in honor of the day; and after marching round the square, the procession will continue its march down St. Peter to Chartres street, up Chartres and Camp to Julia street, down Julia to St. Charles street, down St. Charles and Royal to St. Peter street, up St. Peter to the Levee, (where another salute will be fired) down the Levee to St. Ann street, down St. Ann to Condé street, down Condé to Esplanade street, up Esplanade to the Levee, down the Levee to Enghien street, down Enghien to Casa Calvo, down Casa Calvo to Cotton Press street, at the corner of Goodwin street, where the society will stop to partake of a collation prepared for its members and invited guests; and at 5 o'clock, P. M., the procession will form again, and march up Greatmen to Bagatelle street, up Bagatelle and Bourbon to Orleans street, down Orleans to Dauphin street, up Dauphin to the residence of Mr. A. Pereira, corner Bienville street, where a splendid Bouquet will be presented to the godmother of the Portuguese flag, Miss Marcelina J. Pereira; and, after this, the procession will be dismissed.

By order of the President,
JOSE RODRIGUEZ,
Grand Marshal.

New Orleans, Aug. 29, 1856.

FOUND.

ON SATURDAY last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, A. M., a SKIFF, about 20 feet long, tarred and lately repaired, containing several articles. The owner is requested to call and claim the same and pay costs of advertisement. Apply at the brick-yard of F. DUGUE, Jr., Jefferson City. aug29 3t

ACADEMY.

Under the Direction of J. B. Jeannin.

MR. J. B. JEANNIN respectfully informs the public in general, and his former pupils particularly, that he will open, on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1856, at the north corner of Rampart and St. Philip streets, an ACADEMY where all the branches of a liberal education will be taught, in French and English, on a simple, rational and efficient plan. His long experience in the profession, together with a constant zeal in the discharge of his duty, will, he hopes, secure public confidence and, especially, the cordial support of his former pupils. aug19 71—eod

Embalming the Dead!

P. CASANAVE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 37 Marais street, between Customhouse and Bienville,

HAVING purchased a right from Dr. HOLMES, of New York city, of EMBALMING THE DEAD, will attend promptly to all orders, by day or night. The process is simple, and it does not require either incision, or exposure. Bodies embalmed by him are warranted to keep free from decomposition, and can be taken to any part of the world without exhibiting the slightest odor, in any season of the year. Bodies in an advanced state of decomposition restored to a perfect state of preservation.

Full particulars in pamphlets will be given to those who may apply.

N. B.—Deceased ministers, physicians and lawyers will be embalmed free of charge.