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THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 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.

No citizen, though duly qualified by birth, naturalization, or residence, can vote at the ensuing Presidential election UNLESS HE IS REGISTERED.

THE NORTHERN MAILS lies yesterday from and Charleston.

FILLMORE'S RECORD.

A few weeks ago we alluded to Mr. FILLMORE's public record, and the charge that he had yielded to the spirit and prejudices of his early associates. The editor of the *Courier* denied the correctness of the record for the proof. We did not immediately, for although we had a vague recollection that Mr. FILLMORE, during his Congressional career some two years ago, had opposed the extension of the erroneous doctrine entertained on the slavery question, and to his correction of them, we had not the immediate document at our hands, but only speeches embodying specifically the principle. A little diligence, however, has rewarded us in rather all the testimony we desire for the elucidation of the mooted point.

Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE used the following language:

"When we find an mysterious dispensation of Providence assume responsibilities in which we have good reason to fear shrink, I am disposed to take the Constitution of my country and be matter with what degree of friendship it might confect, or prejudice it might encounter, I am to do my duty to the whole country."

Mr. FILLMORE was speaking at Montgomery, (Ala.) in emphatic terms. Alluding to President Taylor's death, and his elevation to Presidency, he said:

"Gentlemen, I confess that I was in sadness and anxiety. I had not thought of the contingency of my being called to the Constitution of that I had entertained prejudices against the South. I did not feel in a position as guardian of the Union, immediately after the death of my lamented friend, I *sought and heard the opinions of the ablest men, I found a proper* [illegible] *other than, and* [illegible] *the Constitution* [illegible] *the Union, and* [illegible] *the Nation's Courier of* [illegible]

[illegible] *Constitution of the United States, and my fellow-citizens, I am* [illegible] *in all their force.* [illegible] *I cast him his* [illegible] *he knew would* [illegible] *supporters in that section* [illegible] *I was willing to* [illegible] *I do not mean to* [illegible] *He had already attached the* [illegible] *the withdrawal of* [illegible] *so long as* [illegible] *had the approval* [illegible] *there were* [illegible] *in public life, and* [illegible] *cause, to whom* [illegible] *with them by the whole* [illegible] *and he rejoiced* [illegible] *crushed forever at* [illegible] *the Union, and* [illegible] *Nation, and the world* [illegible] *forget to cavil.* [illegible] *The most splendid* [illegible] *tributes to his patriotic* [illegible] *this memorable* [illegible] *was a emanation of the* [illegible] *Nationals, and late* [illegible] *Convention. We* [illegible] *to imagine it has* [illegible] *four readers.*

[illegible] *it was supposed* [illegible] *the canker of prejudice had ceased to corrode* [illegible] *aspirations of the* [illegible] *the country.* [illegible] *endeavors to assuage* [illegible] *sectional warfare.* [illegible] *the foregoing* [illegible] *Louisiana that prates* [illegible] *sacredness on the slave* [illegible] *ridiculously misrepresents* [illegible] *ignorant*

Mr. Buchanan's Endorsement of Fillmore.

[illegible] *the 5th of September, 1852,* [illegible] *Mr. Buchanan, like other* [illegible] *who spoke for the moment* [illegible] *bore testimony to* [illegible] *and safety of Mr.* [illegible] *he said, "our unpre-* [illegible] *in the United States* [illegible] *open his heart and declare* [illegible] *Scott would make as good* [illegible] *President as Mr. FILLMORE"* [illegible] *caused the nomination* [illegible] *Mr. FILLMORE* [illegible] *BOYS OUT LIKE* [illegible] *AND HAS* [illegible] *support* [illegible] *South are not* [illegible] *Mr. Fillmore is unsafe,* [illegible] *Surely they* [illegible] *and intelligence* [illegible] *subscribe* [illegible] *honest, to the desire* [illegible]

[illegible] *This* [illegible] *society celebrates* [illegible] *anniversary to-morrow,* [illegible] *and music. The* [illegible] *President's house,* [illegible] *Bourbon streets, and* [illegible] *principal streets of the* [illegible] *street, where the* [illegible] *is a Stand is prepared* [illegible] *At 5 P.* [illegible] *will be resumed, and* [illegible] *proceed to the residence* [illegible] *Bienville street, where* [illegible] *will be presented to the* [illegible] *house Bag, Miles MAR-* [illegible]

[illegible] *the Hon. MILES TAYLOR* [illegible] *was than a cart-load of Loco-* [illegible] *erring documents, designed for* [illegible] *election, and forwarded, per* [illegible] *hope of effecting our* [illegible] *the honorable Representative* [illegible] *Dutch of Northern Locofoco* [illegible] *we shall have an opportunity of* [illegible] *and contrasting them, that may* [illegible] *good account.*

We have received the following telegraph's [illegible] of the drawn numbers of the Georgia [illegible] Lottery, drawn at Atlanta, August [illegible]

[illegible]	$40,000
[illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	1,000
[illegible]	1,000
No. 799	1,000

All odd numbers are entitled to $8, in addition to any prize they draw.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

A careful examination of our Mexican files satisfies us that there still exists a germ of discontent in that republic, but we anticipate its final annihilation through the vigor and wisdom of President COMONFORT. The attempt at a counter-revolution by the combined military and clergy might have proved dangerous, had it not been detected and foiled in season. A movement, headed by such men as LA VEGA, NAVARRO, MENDEZ, BLANCO and GAMBOA, and fomented by the still more formidable influence of ecclesiastical favor, would undoubtedly have severely tested the stability and strength of the Comonfort administration, had it proceeded to a downright, open demonstration. It must not be forgotten that hitherto the clergy have constituted an essential element of the Mexican polity; as ministers of the established religion of the country: as the recipients of a very large proportion of its wealth; as the spiritual advisers and directors of every family, they enjoyed a popularity and wielded power which seemed to bid defiance to all opposition. It was a bold stroke of COMONFORT to establish the decree of expropriation. It was a hardy, an almost audacious effort to assert the authority of the government over that of the Church. No wonder it excited universal commotion, roused the clergy to rebellion, and gave origin to secret combinations and conspiracies for the overthrow of the existing government. And yet the Law Lerdo was the mildest form in which COMONFORT could have embodied his determination to abridge the extraordinary privileges of the clergy. It did not seek to deprive them of their wealth; to wrest from them a single dollar of their enormous riches, but simply proposed to convert their real into personal property, by requiring the sale of their lands and tenements, the avails of which were to be rigorously accounted to them. No one can doubt that the immense amount of real estate owned by the Mexican clergy invested them with a dangerous power over their countless tenants. The curtailment of so vast a monopoly was a matter of absolute necessity in a republican government. We believe that this admirable law will be sustained by a large majority of the enlightened classes in Mexico, and that the Executive will continue to evince the same firmness and independence in carrying it into effect, which he displayed in promulgating it.

For some time yet we may look for occasional disturbances in Mexico. The wisest of forecast, the most judicious statesmanship, the most resolute administrative energy cannot at once remove the myriad evils and abuses from which that unfortunate country has suffered. But we have no reason to doubt that COMONFORT knows the people, and understands the value and expediency of graduated and progressive reform. None other will suit Mexico. The boldest step yet taken is the Law Lerdo, and we have seen with what violence the clergy resent the smallest encroachment on their privileges. Elsewhere, as in the case of VIDAURI, lawless and unscrupulous men profit by the commotion to raise the standard of revolt. They are inspired by that sordid lust of office and power, which has too often animated the public men of Mexico. There is no apprehension of the success of VIDAURI's plan of insubordination. He is not regarded at all formidable, and the government is prepared to put him down promptly the moment he becomes so.

Our hopes of Mexican regeneration revived from witnessing the earliest measures of President COMONFORT. Everything he has since done strengthens the belief that a new era will soon dawn upon that long benighted nation.

THE EMPIRE CITY.

We know, says the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, that politicians are apt to be oversanguine in times of excitement and enthusiasm, and therefore we do not choose to rely wholly on the calculations of our own party friends in New York, who assure us that there *is no room for doubt* that Mr. Fillmore will carry that State by a large majority; that the contest is already understood to be reduced to a straight battle between Fillmore and Fremont, and that the former is gaining and the latter losing every day. The tone of both the Fremont and Buchanan papers leads us to the same conclusion. The former are waxing more and more bitter in their denunciations of Fillmore, and are beginning to treat Buchanan with significant neglect; while there are not wanting democratic and other expositions in the Buchanan papers, which admit Fillmore's great strength and the enthusiasm of his friends, and the lukewarmness and weakness of their own party. Steuben county has always been strongly Democratic, yet we find in the New York *News* (Buchanan paper) of the 19th inst., a letter from that county, from which we make these extracts:

"You will please urge the friends of Mr. Buchanan to call the Democracy of this county together! The Fillmoreites are scouring every hill and valley in hopes to carry it. Half their exertions in behalf of the Democracy would have secured us the county. We can carry it by working, and by calling together the people. But we want Messrs. Dickinson and Seymour (one National Democrat, and one Van Buren man) to address them. * * Here Fremontism is gradually dying out; struck with a natural decay, it could easily be buried if we adopt some course that will call the people together. Shall we do so, or shall we let FILLMORE carry this county?"

There are several little paragraphs in the same number of the *News*, which indicate its desire to help Fremont at the expense of Fillmore—another significant maneuver.

ABOLITIONISTS FOR BUCHANAN.—*A Significant Coalition.*—We learn from the Baltimore *American* that there has been a large access of Abolitionists, in New England and elsewhere, to the cause of Mr. Buchanan. William Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips—these are the jewels which the Democratic party is adding to its treasures, and the Anti-slavery *Standard*, of Massachusetts, and the Anti-slavery *Bugle*, of Ohio, are now co-workers with the Washington *Union*, Richmond *Enquirer*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Mobile *Register*. Verily, the cause of Buchanan is looking up!

The Northern newspapers are continually telling us of the health of Senator Sumner. He has been growing worse by every latter report, and would have been dead by this time if the reports had been true. It is a little singular that Sumner should have become perfectly well as soon as Congress adjourned, and should have had another relapse as soon as it was known that an extra session was called. For one, we believe his "critical condition" for months has been a great political sham, which was intended to work upon the coming Presidential election.

MADAM PARENT'S ACADEMY.—The regular course of the classes in Madam Parent's Academy for Young Ladies will commence on Monday next, September 1st.

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—The State Auditor of Kentucky has prepared for the Cincinnati *Price Current* a table of the number of hogs in Kentucky over six months old on January 6th. From seven counties returns had not been received:

1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
962,625	1,389,212	1,366,717	1,032,370

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Mathias R. Andrew, Collector of St. Augustine; George L. Cary, Governor of Oregon; Franklin H. Clack, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana; A. J. Haven, of Michigan, Marshal of Utah; J. J. Taylor, of New York, Commissioner to run the boundary line between the Territory of Washington and the British dominions.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. MCKILLEN AND GRANGER.—Many enquiries have been made of us as to the origin of the difficulty, at Washington, on Monday last, between the Hon. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, and one Amos P. Granger, an extreme negro-worshipping member from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of New-York. An eye-witness of the affair has kindly proceeding to the capitol in an omnibus. Granger, who is an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, soon commenced his vulgar tirade against the South, her institutions, and all connected with them, and stated that if the "Republicans" succeeded in electing Fremont, they would *force* measures upon the South that would *compel* her to relinquish her present system of servitude, and if they could not do it in any other way, it should be brought about (shaking his finger in McMullen's face) by the force of arms, and concluded by calling him a puppy. Of course this was enough to raise the ire of any man; but McMullen, not forgetting his position as a Southern member of Congress, restrained himself more than it seems possible for human nature to do, and informed the negro-worshipper in cool, but decided tones, that his age alone prevented him from putting him out of the stage. "I'll waive my age, sir, I'll waive my age, you dirty puppy," responded Granger. Thereupon a fracas ensued, as a matter of course, and resulted, as we have already stated, much to the damage of the insolent Granger. He appeared in the House, then entirely with the mark of some upon his forehead, for Mr. McMullen unfortunately carried some—and although a small man, there was considerable roughness of a compound prepared of the flesh and bones of his hand upon the countenance of Granger, that he might carry the evidence of "bodily aggression" upon his front for a long time.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that Granger was stunned that he could not get the only regret with all men will have right and justice will be, that McMullen did not give him a more severe drubbing.—*Petersburg Express.*

JUNIUS.

No. 8.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

Editors of the Bee:—It is not abuse to tell the truth and to prove it. Is it? If it *is*, then has Junius abused the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana. The truth is proved by him, and the proof establishes, beyond doubt, that the Committee has, in an unwarranted manner, accused Mr. Fillmore of hatred towards the Catholic religion, its church and its members. Besides this it is proved that this Committee has done equally great injustice to a political party, national in its organization and its objects. It has wantonly assailed the American organization, and has asserted that one of its cardinal principles is "to cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" against Catholics and the whole Catholic Church. All this has been proved to be false throughout, for nothing could be further from the truth.

Contemplating in all its deformity so gross an assault, if patience were not a virtue, I might reject its influence on myself, and denounce such despicable trifling with public opinion in most unmeasured terms.

But let us examine these "learned Thebans," and profit by their delinquencies.

The Democratic Committee and Mr. Martin Gordon, Jr., President *pro tem.*; at its head, represent the great Democratic party in Louisiana. This party, all over the country, in truth, is driven to desperate expedients to preserve that "adhesive principle" which Mr. Calhoun said in the Senate, was so essential to its existence as a national party. The perpetuation of its power is absolutely necessary. It is demanded at all hazards. It must be maintained, and no omission will be pardoned of any expedient likely to secure a consummation so devoutly wished. Not only is assault on all opposing parties recognized as necessary, but the sacrifice, if needs be, of the blessings secured by the Constitution and the Union, and of every recognized principle of pure government, is invoked to accomplish a continuance of their hold on office and its emoluments.

O, this love of power and its fruits! How sweet is the morsel rolled under the tongue, especially if seasoned with "public plunder"!

I have said that the Democratic party would sacrifice any good principle to hold on to power, and at this moment we see the most perilous consequences defied in order to retain its sway over the country. Do you ask for proof? Look at the election of Mr. Speaker Banks! The Democratic party was there in the leanest minority. It could not elect Mr. Richardson, their candidate for Speaker, yet obstinately adhered to him throughout, although urged to vote for Fuller, the American candidate, known to be devoted to the South, who could have been elected by the assistance of the Democratic vote, but it was refused. They would make no change whatever in their nomination, although approached by the American members to do so. They were repeatedly asked to effect a combination successful to defeat the Abolitionists, BUT SO. These are historical facts. This great *Cesar* had grown so fat on the meats of office, that he would do nothing for the country to defeat the Abolitionists. We care not, they say, what becomes of the country. We are here the great Democratic party—bent on having the control of the country, come what may. For many years it has been ours, and we intend to keep it, if we can. We shall not affiliate with any outside barbarians, for any purpose that is not to serve the great Democratic party. We are the pure Pharisees; you are the impure. You must come to us and help us. You may do that; but we cannot soil our garments by helping you to preserve the Union and to destroy sectionalism. We will preserve the one and destroy the other; but it must be in our way, namely, by allowing us to have all the offices and their emoluments, and be up to our elbows in treasury pap. This is the way we will save the country, and in no other way!!!

The conservative character of the people could stand this conduct no longer. Its minority position in the House of Representatives became exemplified throughout the country at large. It is now the third party in numerical force among the people, and placed its head in *Delilah's* lap—it was shorn of its locks, and its strength is gone and gone forever. There is not a particle of doubt on this subject. I ask where is the great Democratic party North of Mason and Dixon's line? I answer, no where. It could not be seen even with the aid of Lord Rosse's great telescope. It is powerless in the present canvass. Do you want proof more cogent than the complete route, horse, foot and dragoons, of the great Democratic party in *loco?* And as *loco* has gone, so will go every free State, against that unscrupulous party.

But my pen is taking me away from local matters. I have said before that I had known Mr. Martin Gordon, Jr., President *pro tem.*, personally for many years. Although he signed the Democratic Address, there is internal evidence satisfactory to my mind that he never wrote it; for I have had occasion, some time, to be familiar with Mr. Gordon's composition. I know him to be not much given to the *cacoethes scribendi*, and therefore not having written it, he was induced to sign it without consideration, perhaps, of the importance of the sentiments it contains. It is my habit to deal with facts, but there are occasions when I like to indulge in speculation, like the pleasure of reading an agreeable novel after the labor of some dry study. My suspicion is that a certain other writer familiar to us, of the American party, shows the flesh marks strongly in the address. Alas, what strange perversion has come over that mind, always impulsive, yet with a resolution to lead, let the direction be where it may! It matters not, however, who wrote the address. It is sufficient that I have proved that it is unfair, unjust and untrue.

P. S. Since the above was written, I perceive that I am charged by a writer in the *Courier*, under the signature of "VINDEX," with garbling the text of the 5th article of the American platform, by omitting, after the words "any allegiance or obligation," the words "of any description." You, Mr. Editor, who know me personally, will believe me when I declare the omission to have been purely accidental. I would scorn to misquote from any authority. It is, however, immaterial, as the sentence, with the addition of the words "of any description," is identical in meaning, and refers clearly to civil and political allegiance, since the same platform which embraces this article contains another, the 10th, which says:

"Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

This is conclusive, and "VINDEX" is welcome to all he can make out of the platform.

It appears, Mr. Editor, that my shots have told. The wounded pigeons flutter. But they have not yet received their full meed of chastisement, and shall ere long again feel the excoriating lash of JUNIUS.

FILLMORE IN INDIANA.—At a meeting of the Fillmore Club at North Madison, Indiana, the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, feeling conscious that we belong to the great conservative party, who know "no North, no South, no East, no West," but our country, one and undivided—we therefore declare to the world, "and the rest of mankind," that we enter the contest for Fillmore with our the question of "expediency." We are for him first, we are for him last, and "sink or swim," succeed or fail, we are now and will be until the end of this struggle for Fillmore and the Union!

THE PERILS OF LISPING.—The following is said to be a veritable incident in the experience of a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church:

"A couple brought their little child to me one day to be baptised, and upon my enquiring the name chosen, to my astonishment I heard sounds which resembled very much one of the titles bestowed upon the arch enemy of mankind. Supposing that my ears deceived me, I enquired again, when the same word, to my horror, was far more distinctly repeated. "Lucifer!" said I to myself, "impossible! I cannot baptize a child by such a name." I bent over once more, and a third time asked the question. The answer was still the same, and repeated louder, and with an emphasis as if the parents were determined to have that or none.

By this time my situation had become embarrassing, for there was I, in the presence of the whole waiting congregation, standing up with the baby in my arms, which, to add to my consternation, set up a squall as if to convince me he was entitled to that name. I could stand the scene no longer; so, hastily dipping my finger in the font, and resolving he should have a good name, as opposite as possible to the diabolical one so strongly asserted, I baptized the infant George Washington. I thought the parents looked queer at the time, but the rite was performed; the baby had got an excellent name, and I was relieved. But, mercy, if you can, my confusion, when, after service, the father and mother came into the vestry, and the latter "bursting into tears, exclaimed, "Oh, sir, what have you done? It's a girl, its a girl, I wanted some one called her George! Washington! I wanted Lucky, my dear little Lucky! After the scene, I could only say, in reply, the same, that, unless I was to be sent for, I could not be expected to come back to work for nothing." That case is by chance, a little, and prevented the scene on such a time as the parish priest and trustees passed on Lucy, which, I will bet for all that, he gave a good deal more money in change for Washington."

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—*Senate.*—Weller's bill was tabled by 28 to 11.

The *House* agreed to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow, by 110 to 76. Wheeler moved to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a new Army bill, without a Kansas proviso. Lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. A Committee of Conference appointed by both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—*Senate.*—Crittenden introduced a bill amending the Kansas-Nebraska act. The bill, as amended, places the Legislative power in the hands of the Governor and Judges, instead of a Territorial Legislature, Congress to have supervisory power. A debate followed, but no action was made.

[NOTE.—The telegraph operator thinks there must have been some mistake in the report of Wednesday's business in regard to the House agreeing to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday. Probably the dispatch was so long on the road that it spoilt.]

EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 28.—300 more were discharged from the Armory to-day, in pursuance of orders received from Washington. There is much excitement among the discharged workmen.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, Aug 29.—The steamship *Hermann* has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—We have advices from the border to the 20th. Several hundred men would enter Kansas on the 22d. Four hundred of Lane's men were posted at Kansas river to intercept relief forces.

Gen. Richardson, with a large body of Territorial militia, had gone to the North-west to cut off Lane's retreat.

Five hundred men were under arms at Lexington. Gov. Price, of Missouri, expects order from the President to take the field with the militia. Gen. Smith has declined interfering with the Missourians while they confine their operations to Lane's forces.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Eighteen Missourians attacked Tucker's Mission (30 miles from Kansas City) and commanded the persons there to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. The demand was refused, with the Missourians were too weak to enforce it.

Companies of Missourians are concentrating at Leavenworth, Westport, and Kansas City.

Quaker City, near Westport, was sacked by Georgians on Friday. The inhabitants escaped.

OIL WORKS BURNED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The rosin oil works of Harris & Stoddart, at Brooklyn, were burned on Monday morning, with a large stock of rosin. Loss, $12,000.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Extra Flour, $5 85; Western White Wheat, $1 20; Molasses, 56 cents; Coffee, 11 to 12 cents.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Good Ohio Flour, $6 30 to $6 55; Corn, stiff; Whisky, 34½ cts.

NEW DAILY STAGE LINE—THIRTY HOURS TO NEW ORLEANS.—The Jackson *Flag of the Union* says:

Messrs. A. M. Ragland & Co. have commenced their daily line of four horse coaches to the termination of the New Orleans railroad, making close connection with the cars to the city, through in thirty hours. The road will be open to Magnolia, ten miles from Osyka, this week, and to the Summit, ten miles further in October, when the through trip will be made in twenty-four hours. We hope the Postmaster at New Orleans will punctually forward all mail matter from the city and points North and East, by the new route, as it greatly facilitates our mail accommodations. The coaches are for sale or exchange—the stock fresh—and it is the determination to make it equal to any stage route in the Union.

THE FROG AND STRYCHNINE.—The frog is so susceptible to the action of strychnine, that Dr. Marshall Hall, the eminent English physiologist, has succeeded in making manifest, in the clearest manner, the five thousandth part of a grain, by means of this test. In a short time the frog became affected by spasms or convulsions, which may be excited by a knock on the table, or stamp on the floor, or even by scratching the table-cloth in the vicinity of the frog. The *Medical and Surgical Journal* remarks as follows, on this discovery: "If further experiments and be up to our elbows in treasury pap. This is the way we will save the country, and in no other way!!!

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But my pen is taking me away from local matters. I have said before that I had known Mr. Martin Gordon, Jr., President *pro tem.*, personally for many years. Although he signed the Democratic Address, there is internal evidence satisfactory to my mind that he never wrote it; for I have had occasion, some time, to be familiar with Mr. Gordon's composition. I know him to be not much given to the *cacoethes scribendi*, and therefore not having written it, he was induced to sign it without consideration, perhaps, of the importance of the sentiments it contains. It is my habit to deal with facts, but there are occasions when I like to indulge in speculation, like the pleasure of reading an agreeable novel after the labor of some dry study. My suspicion is that a certain other writer familiar to us, of the American party, shows the flesh marks strongly in the address. Alas, what strange perversion has come over that mind, always impulsive, yet with a resolution to lead, let the direction be where it may! It matters not, however, who wrote the address. It is sufficient that I have proved that it is unfair, unjust and untrue.

P. S. Since the above was written, I perceive that I am charged by a writer in the *Courier*, under the signature of "VINDEX," with garbling the text of the 5th article of the American platform, by omitting, after the words "any allegiance or obligation," the words "of any description." You, Mr. Editor, who know me personally, will believe me when I declare the omission to have been purely accidental. I would scorn to misquote from any authority. It is, however, immaterial, as the sentence, with the addition of the words "of any description," is identical in meaning, and refers clearly to civil and political allegiance, since the same platform which embraces this article contains another, the 10th, which says:

"Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

This is conclusive, and "VINDEX" is welcome to all he can make out of the platform.

It appears, Mr. Editor, that my shots have told. The wounded pigeons flutter. But they have not yet received their full meed of chastisement, and shall ere long again feel the excoriating lash of JUNIUS.

FILLMORE IN INDIANA.—At a meeting of the Fillmore Club at North Madison, Indiana, the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, feeling conscious that we belong to the great conservative party, who know "no North, no South, no East, no West," but our country, one and undivided—we therefore declare to the world, "and the rest of mankind," that we enter the contest for Fillmore with our the question of "expediency." We are for him first, we are for him last, and "sink or swim," succeed or fail, we are now and will be until the end of this struggle for Fillmore and the Union!

THE PERILS OF LISPING.—The following is said to be a veritable incident in the experience of a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church:

"A couple brought their little child to me one day to be baptised, and upon my enquiring the name chosen, to my astonishment I heard sounds which resembled very much one of the titles bestowed upon the arch enemy of mankind. Supposing that my ears deceived me, I enquired again, when the same word, to my horror, was far more distinctly repeated. "Lucifer!" said I to myself, "impossible! I cannot baptize a child by such a name." I bent over once more, and a third time asked the question. The answer was still the same, and repeated louder, and with an emphasis as if the parents were determined to have that or none.

By this time my situation had become embarrassing, for there was I, in the presence of the whole waiting congregation, standing up with the baby in my arms, which, to add to my consternation, set up a squall as if to convince me he was entitled to that name. I could stand the scene no longer; so, hastily dipping my finger in the font, and resolving he should have a good name, as opposite as possible to the diabolical one so strongly asserted, I baptized the infant George Washington. I thought the parents looked queer at the time, but the rite was performed; the baby had got an excellent name, and I was relieved. But, mercy, if you can, my confusion, when, after service, the father and mother came into the vestry, and the latter "bursting into tears, exclaimed, "Oh, sir, what have you done? Its a girl, its a girl, I wanted some one called her George! Washington! I wanted Lucky, my dear little Lucky! After the scene, I could only say, in reply, the same, that, unless I was to be sent for, I could not be expected to come back to work for nothing." That case is by chance, a little, and prevented the scene on such a time as the parish priest and trustees passed on Lucy, which, I will bet for all that, he gave a good deal more money in change for Washington."

City Intelligence.

THE COUNCIL.—*No quorum.*—There was a called meeting of the Council last evening, but there was no quorum present. The object of the call, we learn, was to take action upon the Mayor's veto of the Ordinance relative to the city's tax on the proprietors of the Second Drawing Section.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man was taken up on St. Charles street last evening, being awfully beat and bruised, and presenting a fearful appearance, which had been inflicted by some person or persons, who are as yet unknown. He was taken to the First Ward Station-house, where he remained, as soon as we could understand him, his name is Wm. Gallas.

KITTLES FOUND.—Two valuable copper kettles were reported at the First District police station yesterday as having been found in the Mechanics' Institute building by police street. They are supposed to have been stolen.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending Friday evening, the 29th inst., at 6 o'clock:

Admitted	236
Discharged	118
Died	22
Remaining	827

There were no deaths from yellow fever reported.

STOLEN WATCH FOUND.—A fine gold watch, which was stolen from A. Hayes, on the 23d inst., on the direction he where it may! It matters not, however, who wrote the address. It is sufficient that I have proved that it is unfair, unjust and untrue.

P. S. Since the above was written, I perceive that I am charged by a writer in the *Courier*, under the signature of "VINDEX," with garbling the text of the 5th article of

ANNUAL
COMMERCIAL STATEMENT

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY, September 30, 1856.

The close of the commercial year brings with it the not unpleasant duty of presenting to our readers some interesting statistics and tabular statements of the trade and commerce of our great and growing city, which we shall accompany with a few explanatory remarks, brief as the nature of the case will admit.

The commercial year, now drawing rapidly to a close, has been remarkable as well for the ample returns yielded to the produce and the merchant, as well as for the unusually large business done in nearly all departments of our market. Plentiful crops, especially of Cotton and Grain, have been gathered throughout the country, to the principal exception to the remark being our Sugar producing districts, the plant cane having been considerably injured early in the season, and the aggregate product curtailed one-fourth in one-third from that of the previous year, causing letters of credit to be drawn upon *this* city. However, has several much more to the advantage of speculators than to that of planters.

The receipts and exports of our principal staples, and of the leading articles of Western production for the past year, will be exhibited by the following comparative table:

	1855-56.	1854-55.
COTTON	1,204,651 bales	1,088,917 bales
SUGAR	241,819 hhds	227,502 hhds
MOLASSES	49,195 bbls	46,000 bbls
RICE	103,196 tcs	108,000 tcs
PORK	156,000 bbls	150,000 bbls
LARD	90,000 kegs	80,000 kegs
BACON	60,000 hhds	55,000 hhds
FLOUR	1,000,000 bbls	1,000,000 bbls
WHEAT	1,000,000 bushels	1,000,000 bushels
CORN	1,000,000 bushels	1,000,000 bushels
RYE	1,000,000 bushels	1,000,000 bushels
OATS	1,000,000 bushels	1,000,000 bushels
BARLEY	1,000,000 bushels	1,000,000 bushels
BEEF	1,000,000 tcs	1,000,000 tcs
TOBACCO	1,000,000 hhds	1,000,000 hhds
COTTON	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales

COTTON.—The Cotton crop brought to market during the last year has been the largest ever produced, and the receipts at the port show a corresponding increase, compared with previous years. We estimate the total crop at 3,500,000 bales, of which 1,763,184 have been received at New Orleans, inclusive of 66,418 bales from Mobile and the ten ports of Texas and Florida. The exports of the year embrace 1,194,651 bales, of which 609,777 to Great Britain, 244,874 to France, 199,166 to the North of Europe, 141,569 to other foreign ports, and 222,671 to domestic ports North. We state stocks remaining on hand this day, including all in process of manufacture, and on shipboard not cleared, is about 9,360 bales. The total crop last year was 2,947,339, and the receipts at this port were 1,207,268 bales, including 37,187 from Mobile, Texas and Florida.

The first bale of the new crop was received on the 14th of July, eleven days earlier than the receipt of the first bale last year. The receipts of the new crop up to the close of the year have been 1,207 bales, against 29,260 bales last year, 1,201 the year before, and 74 in 1853.

The Cotton market opened at the beginning of the year with a liberal supply offering, and a rather drooping tendency in prices—the rates for Middling falling off from 9½@9¾c. to 8½@9c. in the middle of September, and continued to settle until the latter part of October, when Middling was quoted at 7½@8c. The market then took a decided upward turn, and early in November, when an upward movement took place, and the rates for Middling advanced to 8½@9c., but they soon after gave way, and fell to 8@8½c., and again rallied to 8½@9c., though the month closed at 7½@8c.

In January the market improved to 8½@9c., and continued to struggle, with but few fluctuations, Middling maintaining the rates quoted at 8½@8¾c. Early in July, however, the rates gave way to 10@10½c., and the low consumed fell to about the range for old crop of 1854-55, when the new crop has been in good demand, and some 200 bales have been purchased on the spot for, at a range of 11@12½c. ⅝ for Middling to Middling Fair.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1855	40,756
Received during the year	1,763,184
	1,803,940
Exported during the year	1,194,651
Stock on hand, &c	9,618

TOBACCO.—The receipts of Tobacco during the year have amounted to 50,000 hhds., against 50,000 last year, and 48,504 the previous year. The exports have been as follows, including 7,146 to Great Britain, 5,973 to France, 13,476 to the North of Europe, 29,191 to other foreign ports, and 9,213 coastwise:

	hhds
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1855	11,718
Received during the year	50,000
	61,718
Exported during the year	51,000
Stock on hand, &c	10,718

SUGAR.—The receipts at this port during the year have amounted to 241,819 hhds., against 196,217 last year, and 172,502 the year preceding. The exports to be been 52,962 hhds., against 126,922 last year, and 150,370 the year prior.

Holders have continued very good prices for their sugars throughout the year, as will be seen by the ruling quotations below. The first prices ruled early part of September were owing to the down range of the preceding month, and subsequently as the crop began to derive pretty freely the market gave way, and rates ruled lower. The decline in the tendency since has been steadily upward. At the close we quote as follows:

Interior to Common	5½@6c	5½@6c
Fair to Fully Fair	6½@7½c	6½@7½c
Prime and Choice	8@8½c	8@8½c
Clarified and Crystals	8½@9c	8½@9c

The stock is unusually low, and all prices in call remained not to exceed 8,000 to 6,000 hhds. throughout the year.

The following are the rates for Fair to Fully Fair Sugar at the beginning of each month during the last year, compared with the prices ruling the year previous:

	1855-56.	1854-55.
September	7¾@8¼c	8½@8¾c
October	7½@8c	8½@8¾c
November	6 @6½c	8 @8½c
December	6 @6½c	7½@8c
January	6½@7½c	8 @8½c
February	6½@7½c	8½@8¾c
March	6 @7½c	8½@8¾c
April	6½@7½c	8½@8¾c
May	6½@7½c	8½@8¾c
June	6½@7½c	8½@8¾c
July	6½@7½c	8½@8¾c
August	6½@7½c	8½@8¾c

During August prices have been pretty firm at 8@8½c. for superfine, and 8½@8¾c. for fully fair. For clarified, 9@9½c.

WHEAT.—The receipts of wheat have largely exceeded those of any year since 1846-47, having amounted to 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,207,268 last year. The exports have embraced 700,962 bushels, against 36,207 last year.

In July prices ran