THE DAILY BEE.
G. W. WHEELER & CO.,
E. DUVERGER,
DAILY BEE, [illegible]
WEEKLY BEE, [illegible]

The New Orleans Bee

OFFICE 83, CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1856. VOL. XXIX—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,009.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1856.

To our friends in the Rep[illegible] we are [illegible] of transmitting [illegible] for publication [illegible] recommending the firm of E. Fordham & Co., [illegible] street, New York. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

AN AUSPICIOUS SIGN.

A few days ago, in an estimate of the boasted strength of the Black Republicans, we stated that this faction, unassisted and alone, has never been able to carry a single State, with the solitary exception of Ohio: and deduced from this fact the extreme improbability of the success of the Seward and Chase party at the Presidential election, when each of the three parties now existing will be arrayed in independent organizations. On glancing at the details of the late election in Rhode Island, we find our views striking and corroborated. It appears that the Republicans, Americans and Old Line Whigs coalesced on that occasion against the Democrats for all the offices except Lieut. Governor and Treasurer. Now the result of the contest for these offices voted for by the coalition was an average majority of nearly 2,900 against the Democrats. For Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer there was no choice, there being three candidates for each office in the field, and the law of Rhode Island requiring an absolute majority of the votes polled to effect an election. Taking the vote for Lieutenant-Governor, we find that it stands thus:

Brown (K. N.)	7,990
Pell (Democrat)	7,146
Robinson (Republican)	1,828
Scattering	14
	9,988

It therefore is evident that while the strength of the American party, divested of all adventitious aid, exceeds that of the Democrats 844 votes, the entire Black Republican strength is but 1,828. To verify this, we have only to add the votes of the Know-Nothings to those of the Republicans:

Know Nothing vote	7,998
Black Republican vote	1,828
	9,826

This total of 9,826 is within a fraction of the vote received by the two candidates, whose names were on both tickets.

The conclusion is too obvious to escape the intelligent mind. The Freesoil, or Black Republican party in Rhode Island numbers less than 2,000 votes—not one-eighth of the entire vote of the State. The American vote is some 800 larger than the Democratic. When the people of Rhode Island are called upon to make their suffrages for Presidential electors, we have a right to infer, from the indications presented by this result, that the candidates of the American party will obtain a plurality of votes—a plurality at a Presidential election being alone required. There may be a struggle between the American and Democratic parties. As for the Black Republican party, it will be thrown into a powerless and contemptible minority.

We have been somewhat particular in dwelling upon this state of fact, because it forcibly illustrates our position. We have heretofore contended that the Black Republican party was of itself by no means that sortitly formidable faction which in blatant organs proclaim it to be. We have contended that of itself it is incapable of carrying a single State, except Ohio, and is compelled to court every other party and establish temporary coalitions in order to achieve partial success. In Massachusetts, where it professes enormous strength, it was beaten 14,000 votes last year, because it had no outside support. In New York it suffered a similar defeat, even with the powerful influence of Seward, and the alliance of the disaffected Democracy, and Old Line Whigs. And now in Rhode Island, where it essays to exhibit its utmost strength on its nominees for Lieut. Governor and Treasurer, the entire vote it can muster does not reach two thousand.

The South may dismiss the apprehensions of the triumph of Black Republicanism at the ensuing Presidential election. We really and truly believe that its candidate will be found the weakest of the three. We begin to doubt even whether he will carry States enough to prevent one of the other nominees from securing a majority of the electoral colleges. It looks, indeed, as if the representative of the Nigger-worshipers might possibly prevail in Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin, but scarcely elsewhere. The fact is, that in the excitement that followed the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and of which the Freesoilers cunningly availed themselves, many of the Union holding States went seemingly for Black Republicanism, and created a strong impression of the strength of that faction. We say *seemingly*, for, in reality, the anti-Nebraska men succeeded only by fusing with Abolitionism, Whiggery, and every other element of opposition. They cannot fuse to November, and the history of the last year proves satisfactorily that when they have no other party to lean upon, they inevitably fall to the ground. A knowledge of this fact is sufficient to reassure us. Let who may succeed, the South may be satisfied that the Nigger-worshipers will be essentially defeated.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers T. C. *Trueheart*, *James Montgomery* and *Tacumseh* for late river papers.

The artificial limbs which took the premium at the London World's Fair are constructed of willow, covered with parchment, painted a flesh color, and beautifully sculpted, are remarkably light, and are not burdensome in their attachments, and perfect ventilation is secured to the stump. The knee-joint, being a successful imitation of the ball and socket joint, avoids the deformity that the ordinary knee and mortice joint exposes upon bending the limb. The ankle and toe joints are also imitated, and cords, operated by springs, cams, and eccentrics, and the stamp of the leg, give great certainty to the movements of the contrivance.

Charlotte Cushman has become the lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, London, having obtained a lease of that house for three years from Mr. Buckstone. She will probably be in New York early in the coming spring, and, though she may appear professionally on our stage, her principal object in visiting the United States will be to engage a company for the Haymarket.

OUR FRANKLIN PRIZE.—The Boston *Post* is out in a formidable three-decker of an article in favor of the renomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, upon "vital constitutional principles." But the most "vital" of those "principles" to our administration contemporary is left out of the argument, to wit, the Boston Naval office.—to us. Call in the next witness.

A Brussels paper states that Charles Dickens contemplates issuing a reply, printed in French, to M. Montalembert's attack on The Political Future of England," in which that great writer sees the great novelist of Ax, aggerating the social evils of England, and by his strongly colored pictures promoting diversion of classes on the English side of the channel.

The Boston *Traveller* is informed that milk is now adulterated in this country by a chemical, of Canada or Canada, of the consistence of tar, giving the milk a fetor, and a body of which it had been deprived by a free use of water, and adds that a person has lately visited that city from New York, offering to teach the apothecary for a "consideration," how to use the fetor adulterant.

A destructive fire occurred at Baltimore on the evening of the 6th inst., destroying the warehouse of Joseph King, occupied by Carey, Howe & Co., book and shoe dealers—loss, 200,000; Harper & Co., wholesale hatters—loss, $40,000. The warehouse was entirely destroyed, but was insured. The walls fell in, doing much damage to adjacent stores. The entire loss is estimated at $200,000.

The new and magnificent Cellier steamship *Adriatic* was launched on the 7th inst., at New York, in splendid style. The spectacle was witnessed by 50,000 persons.

The Richmond Municipal election on the 7th was carried by the American party. Mr. Mayo, their candidate, was re-elected by a majority of 884 votes.

MOUNT VERNON NOT FOR SALE.—A Northern paper called the Spartan, publishes the following letter:

MOUNT VERNON, March 14, 1856.

To Morris S. Wyckoff:

Madam—I have received your letter of March 6th, respecting the purchase of Mount Vernon by the ladies of different parts of the United States.

In reply, I respectfully inform you that Mount Vernon is not for sale.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, April 7, 1856.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a Resolution to the effect that it is inexpedient to necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark, regulating the payment of Sound Dues. The subject was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Cass presented a memorial from the citizens of Michigan, in favor of the adoption of a Resolution by the Committee on Territories. After a debate, the subject was laid aside, and the Senate took up the bill to authorize the President to fix the boundary line between the Sioux of the Missouri River and the Sioux of the Mississippi. Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, spoke against the bill, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mace, by unanimous consent, presented the Constitution of Kansas, and memorial from the Legislature on the subject. Referred to the Committee on Territories. A motion, submitted by Mr. Mace, to print 500 copies, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Chas. S. Mayo, claiming a seat as delegate from Utah. The House from the Ninth District of Illinois, also, declaring the seat from the Eighth District of the same State, vacant. Its consideration was postponed.

Mr. Keitt made a speech on the Southern side of politics.

On motion of Mr. H. Marshall, a resolution was adopted looking to the suppression of the Cuban trade, and declaring it piracy. A public resolution, on the same subject, was adopted on motion of Mr. Pringle.

The House then adjourned.

Letter from M'lle Rachel.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Paris, March 14th, gives a copy of a letter from M'lle Rachel to a Paris journalist, in which she thanks a reporter of her intended marriage, which we translate as follows:

"I have heard it said by a number of intelligent people, that had treatment by the press is often worth more than the sleep of oblivion. I therefore come to thank you for the remembrance that you have given me in the *Corsaire*. But why, my dear friend, have you employed yourself so far long a time with rumors of marriage which you insert only for the purpose of blaming me? Why do you gratuitously pick out the Jacques? I have two sons that I adore: I am thirty-two years old according to the record of my birth—thirty according to my face: I shall not say how much as to the rest. Eighteen years of passionate set speeches inspired by the theatre, of foolish journeys to the ends of the earth, of winters at Moscow, of treasons at Waterloo, the treacherous sea, the angry rocks—have all made to pass over my head but of a woman like me prematurely old. But God protects the brave, and He appears to have created expressly for me a little corner unknown to all, where I can live, where I may forget my fatigues, my sufferings and my premature old age. And now let fly your withdrawals of the Jacques, amongst the birds that perch upon my branches, singing their good little songs of return—of my return and that of spring.

"If I had died in America, you would, I am sure, have been the first to devote to me one of your most ardent Rachelisms, worthy of your wit and your heart. And because I am resuscitated in a miraculous way, because I hope to see you again and grasp your hand on M. Alex. Dumas, old friend, yet say? Does lives, thank God! Now let her not cast us too much! Then you set to work to distort in a most unacceptable manner, and to amuse the world at the expense of poor little Rachel! A grand triumph for your wit, as if it ever looked victims! It is thus that you caught the poor peasant who had escaped half gnawed from the other world? Come, be just and good, and confess at once your invective manoeuvres in regard to me, and I will with equal promptness pardon you once more, and thus I may hope to see you soon again either in Paris or in the country.

"By Jove! I am very gracious to treat you thus, for this letter is certainly not written in a *grande trognolenne*, but a good girl, RACHEL."

"March 11, 1856."

The Albany *Evening Journal* alludes as follows to the pardon of Dr. GRAHAM:

Gov. Clark, on learning, from the highest medical authority, that Dr. Robt. M. Graham, who was convicted, more than a year ago, of killing Mr. Lorton, a personal friend, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was so ill that longer imprisonment would have resulted fatally, pardoned the prisoner, and gave to the full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances connected with this application, we have no hesitation in saying that he was a just, enlightened and independent exercise of executive clemency. Indeed, though participating in the sentiments, which demanded Dr. Graham's conviction, we have never thought that the transaction since, and of the respective characters of the unfortunate parties, to say that the Governor would have been justified in interposing at an earlier day.

Independent of the affray which resulted so fatally, and of the excitement which occasioned it, Doctor Graham had lived the life of a good citizen and of an eminently useful physician. His pardon was earnestly asked for by many hundreds of persons holding the highest official and social positions—persons whose name could never have been obtained by a mere minority; if the prayer of friendship of the highest and best men in our country.

The following extract from the Paris correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune* in reference to the arrests which have followed the advent of the young Napoleon, in both witty and philosophical:

"It strikes you as ridiculous that Master Nap. Eugene, etc., should be made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor at the age of half a dozen, and that Master Napoleon should box before his cradle. This comes from your erroneous association of ideas. Read John Locke on that head. You mingle in your thoughts Master Nappy and Master Napoleon. Now, the cases are as different as possible.—Nappy and such a service to the world by wing the Emperor's life, that he has alone he merits the Grand Cross. He saves France. France gets astride, by the way, all the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor. It has been saved semi-annually at least for the last five years. Nappy, at this early age, works odds and ends. He hears of sources of justice, fountains of mercy, rolls of cash—Nappy is all that, he is; sententious to an extent not dreamed of by little Jenkins; quite a "privileged." He has his levee a week ago those were eight hundred men and women in the galleys and in the prisons of France—guilty of political offences. They would not have been there—to-day they are released, have ceased to be guilty, because Nappy is born. If he had not been born they would have continued to be guilty, and would have had to stay out their time. Nay, if he had not had the goodness to be a little boy instead of a little girl, it is not probable that more than half of them would now be innocent. A week ago there were some thousands of poor people in Paris, as there always are, who were in debt and behindhand with the rent. A