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The New Orleans Bee.

MARKS OF ADVERTISING.
The Bee is sent to every THE Bee, in each language, the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion, and at the rate of five cents for each line of Special Advertisements, and ten cents for each line of Annual Advertisements is limited to the space of twenty lines for each insertion, and in Bee to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10.157.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

☞ Mr. J. OLLIS is the only person authorized to collect accounts in the city for the New Orleans Bee.

☞ *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 love an administration for the North, as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should receive our suffrages to-day. 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.

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

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Charleston. A number of our back papers came through.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

BUCHANAN—WITHDRAWAL—FILLMORE AND BRECKINRIDGE.

Some days ago the Philadelphia *Bulletin* stated that Mr. Wheatland by Mr. BUCHANAN, declared that in an interview with Democratic candidates, the Kentucky had proposed to the Pennsylvania that the latter withdraw, and that the Presidential ticket be composed as follows: For President, BUCHANAN; for Vice President, BRECKINRIDGE. The Locofoco papers have scouted the proposition, declared themselves, without any authority, to deny that it had been in question, however, the rumor has spread and is rife throughout the U. S. *Tribune* refers to it at considerable length, and is greatly incensed, and alarmed at its possible truth. The Locofoco chides to combinations between Fillmore men and Democrats of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to defeat FREMONT, and the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, whose politics are Democratic, says, "Mr. Buchanan, in the circumstances indicated, would be recreant to his pledges, if taking votes at the Monroe ticket, he should withdraw, in favor of Fillmore, Mr. Buchanan 174—scheme, a majority of 31 votes, and consequently the combined vote of his opponents.

Colonel John Davenport, of Belmont county, has been nominated for Congress in the Belmont district. This makes eight districts in which the Fillmore men are running against Democratic candidates. They have called a convention in several other districts for that purpose.

GOV. WICKLIFFE AND SLAVERY.

Equally as an act of courtesy and justice we make room for the annexed letter from Governor WICKLIFFE:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE:

Dear Sirs—My attention has been called to an article in your paper, of date October 1st, headed "Gov. Wickliffe and Slavery."

From my knowledge of you, I am sure you would not intentionally do me or any other gentleman injustice; and from this fact, and the respectable character of your paper, I am induced to write this note, with the request that you will publish the same. I did not use the expression imputed to me. I said I endorsed fully the speech delivered by the Hon. John C. Breckinridge at Tippecanoe; in every respect. That the Democratic party nowhere desired the strong arm of the federal government outstretched to extend slavery. That non-intervention on the part of Congress was the doctrine of the Constitution, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of our party.

I am, most respectfully, &c., yours,
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

Baton Rouge, Oct. 2d, 1856.

Touching the precise language employed by Gov. WICKLIFFE we can say nothing, and must leave the question to Col. STEWART, from whom we are daily in expectation of hearing. But even admitting that the Governor said nothing more than is acknowledged in the foregoing, we submit that he does not relieve himself from a particle of the odium attached to such sentiments. Gov. WICKLIFFE acknowledges that he endorsed fully the speech delivered by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE at the Tippecanoe Democratic meeting, in Indiana. Now, what did Mr. BRECKINRIDGE say on that memorable occasion? We copy from the full and authentic report of his speech, published in the *Pennsylvanian*—a Buchanan organ:

This was no time to deceive. He would express his conviction that fifteen States believe that the Republican party was making most persistent efforts to create vindictive feeling in the minds of the people of the other portion of the Union against the South. To create this unnatural prejudice it had been charged that it was the design of the South to be aggressive upon the North—to use the federal power of the government to propagate slavery. This was not true. TO WHATEVER EXTENT HE MIGHT BE AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES, HE PRONOUNCED IT UNTRUE. HE WAS CONNECTED WITH NO POLITICAL ORGANIZATION WHICH DESIRED THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY; nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of the voice of new communities upon this and all other domestic questions.

Gov. WICKLIFFE is connected with no political organization which desires the extension of slavery. Now, we assert that the South does desire the extension of slavery. There is not a Southern man—even among the warmest opponents of filibusterism—that does not desire the annexation of Cuba as a *slave State*, and would one if it should accept as a slave State. Governor WICKLIFFE endorses Breckinridge, and that "very young man" soothes Freesoil Democracy by assurances that the Democratic party does not desire the extension of slavery. There is no getting around the issue. If the Democratic party of Louisiana is prepared to sanction Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and Gov. WICKLIFFE, let it proclaim its faith. Meanwhile we invite the slaveholders of our State, and especially the Democratic slaveholders, to take due notice that the Democratic nominee for Vice-President denies that he is attached to any organization that desires the extension of slavery, and that the Executive of Louisiana fully endorses the sentiment.

The Fillmore men of the South repudiate such views. They do desire to extend slavery, by lawful, constitutional means. They desire to establish the institution in new territory wherever it can permanently exist. The object of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is clearly to hoodwink the people of Indiana into the belief that the Democratic party, while not responsible for the excessive zeal of some of its members, is not opposed to the free expression of the voice of new communities on this and all other domestic questions," are not in favor of enlarging the area of slavery. We repel this imputation as far as the South is concerned. We say that the South is in favor of planting her domestic institutions wherever they can go. This is the vital point of difference between Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and Gov. WICKLIFFE on the one hand, and nearly the entire South on the other.

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

Grand Barbecue in Tippecanoe.

ST. LANDRY PARISH, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856.

Messrs. Editors—The friends of Fillmore and Donelson had a grand barbecue here on the 27th ultimo, at which there were some 3,000 persons (including some 400 ladies) present. It was a beautiful day—not a cloud dimmed the sky; and the shouts for Fillmore and Donelson made the welkin ring again. The first speaker was Mr. C. Dupré, in French, followed by Mr. John E. King, who has done yeoman service in the good cause. Mr. King, in the course of his remarks, gave the Opelousas *Courier* a dig in the ribs, for having published only part of the Democratic platform, which he attributed to their having much more important reading with which to fill their columns.—Mr. Thos. H. Lewis followed in French; after which the meeting adjourned, to pay their respects to some 75 head of sheep, hogs, &c., and 3 beeves; the claret and champagne flowed freely, and everything went off in the finest and most agreeable style. Altogether, it was a day that the inhabitants of this parish will remember with pleasure. Look out for a good report from St. Landry in November.

The caterpillar has committed great havoc on cotton plantations on Bayou de Glaize, Bayou Rouge and Bayou Boeuf.—Whole crops have been destroyed. It is sad to ride for miles, and to see plantation after plantation without even a green leaf left. The parish of Avoyelles has also suffered considerably.

Yours, &c., J. H. F.

A RELIC OF '76.—We learn, says the *Mirror*, that Captain Charles B. Pratt, of Worcester, Mass., who, during several years past, has been successfully engaged in taking up the wreck of the British frigate *Hussar*, which was sunk at Bristol during the Revolution, with a large amount of treasure on board—intends to present, in behalf of our government, and to send over in the *Resolute* to England, a large cannon recently raised from the wreck, and bearing unmistakable evidences of its historical associations.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—The Democrats of New York have nominated for Aldermen in two districts, Wm. Wilson, and a man named McConnell. The first is keeper of an emigrant office, and has been several times before the Mayor on a charge of swindling emigrants; the second is under arrest for a brutal assault on a prostitute.

Cut out and save the following for comparison next November:

Interesting Election Statistics—The Last Presidential Election and Results.

THE ACTUAL VOTE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—1852.

	Democrat. Franklin Pierce.	Whig. Winfield Scott.	Free Soil. John P. Hale.	Electoral Vote. P.	A.
Free States.					
California	40,544	33,782	1,00	—	—
Connecticut	33,192	35,056	2,160	6	—
Illinois	56,577	64,767	9,721	11	—
Indiana	95,790	80,201	8,936	12	—
Iowa	17,762	13,633	1,605	4	—
Maine	41,949	32,344	9,020	8	—
Massachusetts	44,375	52,993	28,023	—	13
Michigan	41,842	33,860	7,237	6	—
N. Hampshire	29,971	16,146	6,672	5	—
New Jersey	44,501	38,141	359	7	—
New York	264,580	202,158	28,133	35	—
Ohio	169,160	152,826	31,782	23	—
Pennsylvania	198,568	179,182	8,054	27	—
R. Island	5,736	7,626	624	4	—
Vermont	13,044	22,173	8,821	—	5
Wisconsin	33,658	22,240	8,814	5	—
Total	1,136,393	1,030,083	154,960	154	15
Pierce's plurality in free States				136,330	
Pierce's minority in free States				19,170	
Slave States.					
Alabama	26,881	15,620	—	9	—
Arkansas	12,173	7,440	—	4	—
Delaware	6,319	6,283	67	3	—
Florida	4,318	2,873	—	3	—
Georgia	29,666	15,798	—	10	—
Kentucky	33,808	57,026	845	—	12
Louisiana	18,647	17,255	—	6	—
Maryland	40,638	36,886	54	8	—
Mississippi	26,860	17,548	—	7	—
Missouri	38,826	29,268	—	9	—
N. Carolina	67,178	56,643	—	10	—
S. Carolina	(Electa chosen by Legislature.)			8	—
Tennessee	57,178	64,709	—	—	12
Texas	12,236	4,998	—	4	—
Virginia	73,672	60,146	—	15	—
Total	415,390	365,971	446	96	24
Pierce's majority in Slave States				54,023	
Pierce's majority in the Union				65,193	

AGGREGATE VOTE.

Franklin Pierce	1,607,723
Winfield Scott	1,395,934
John P. Hale	155,540

Independently of the above, Daniel Webster (Union Whig) received 2124 votes in the free States, and 5363 in the slave States; George M. Troup (States' rights) 2368 votes in Alabama and Georgia; William Goodell (Abolition) 72 votes in New York; and Jacob Brown, (native or Know Nothing) 3486 votes in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes	296
Necessary to a choice	149
For Franklin Pierce	254
For Winfield Scott	42

From the New York *Mirror* we copy the following:

A CHECK OR DEMOLITION.—We learn that a distinguished Southern gentleman, now in this city, called on Mr. John Thompson, the banker, a day or two since, to negotiate some Virginia State bonds. In the course of conversation, the owner of the bonds threw out some threats of demolition. "Silver I" said the banker, "if you are going to demolish the Union, I'll not take your bonds at twenty cents on the dollar; but if you remain true to the Union, your bonds will sell for about a par."

Sa, 12.

Editors of the Bee:

"For one who scared the zebs bright,
To side in such a curious night."

The Kansas bill contains another principle as odious to the South as any article of the Democratic creed. It sanctions one of the most obscenous principles of squatter sovereignty. By virtue of its provisions any alien who makes his declaration of intention to become a citizen, on the day of his going into the Kansas Territory, is permitted to vote, and can assist in determining the character of her social and political institutions. He can vote down a Southern man, born on the soil of America, and abolish slavery there. During the pendency of the bill, an amendment was offered by a Southern Senator, the object and effect of which, had it been adopted, would have been to confine the right of suffrage to native-born Americans, and such aliens as had obtained certificates of naturalization from the course; but the amendment proposed was rejected, although Mr. Benjamin supported it. It commended itself to his approval, and, strange to say, he took the bill directed of it. He yielded his support to the bill, pure and simple, in conjunction with the Freesoilers of the North. A man who voted to exclude aliens, though naturalized, from the gubernatorial chair of the State—who had voted to exclude aliens from the ballot-box—shifts, on a sudden, his position, and casts his vote in favor of unnaturalized foreigners voting for representatives, who would have the regulation of the exciting question of slavery in the Territory.

That suspicion, fraud and iniquity—the Kansas bill—fraught with squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage, was fastened upon the people of America, and the evils of it are fast approaching their complete development. It was fraudulent in its concoction, deceptive in its phraseology, and iniquitous in its operation and consequences. It was a bid and bribe for Southern support for the Presidency; the true motives and sense of it were disguised beneath the ambiguities of its language, and the effect of it has been to promote a civil war, and to confer on aliens the capacity to decide whether free or slave institutions shall exist in a federal Territory, won by the common blood and treasure of the whole republic. This act, as has been shown, has been condemned and abhorred by the very Senators who voted to place it on the statute-book of Congress, and predicted such benedicent consequences from its adoption.

This alien suffrage granted by Congress is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and deleterious to the rights of the South.

1. It violates the fourth clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, which runs thus: "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Congress, by this clause, cannot confer on any body the right of citizenship, and consequently the right of suffrage, but only establish a uniform rule of naturalization; and in the execution of this power, it has actually passed a uniform rule and created courts to administer it. Can the enactment of a law to operate infra-territorially only be considered the establishment of a uniform rule of naturalization? Both the assertion and denial are plain and pertinent. The Constitution nowhere concedes to Congress the power to naturalize an alien, or to confer on any body the right to vote. Nowhere can such powers be found. The sole jurisdiction that Congress possesses over the matter is to "establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and when this is done, it becomes a law, which, like all other laws which Congress is authorized to pass, is administered by courts established for that purpose.

2. It is deleterious to the rights and interests of the South. Thousands can be, and are poured into the Territory from foreign States and the free States to settle it, and with such numbers that they may more than quadruple those from the slave States, and can overpower and outvote the latter at the polls, and elect such delegates as they see fit. These delegates will frame a Freesoil constitution, and apply for admission in the Union. The inevitable consequence is that two Freesoil senators and one Freesoil representative will be admitted to seats in Congress. Then will the South be at the mercy of the men who have persecuted her for years and will pass her proud head beneath the Caudine Forks of Abolitionism. Other Territories will follow the example of Kansas, and the preponderance of federal power will be turned in favor of the North, and Southern influence in the councils of the nation will vanish past all hope of recovery.

Such is the bill that has received the warm encomiums of Senator Benjamin and his new friends—such is the bill that the people of the South are required to swear fealty to, under pain of *proscription*. Its objectionable features are artfully hid from the people by the shibboleth of the party, who are seeking from them a perpetuation of their supremacy, under the seductive verbiage of "popular sovereignty." "Write but good angel on the devil's horn, and it is not the devil's creat," says the great master of English dramatic literature, and we now witness a verification of its truth.

Senator Benjamin has expressed himself, in his recent speech, to criticisms and strictures equally just for other expressions and views uttered in the course of its delivery. He distinctly and emphatically repeated and endorsed the antiquated and exploded calumny that Millard Fillmore was a member of a party that proscribed individuals for their religious faith. The American party and Mr. Fillmore cannot be rightfully accused of any such sentiment. Mr. Fillmore, in his address at New York, distinctly, emphatically and unequivocally declared that he was *not for the toleration of all creeds*, but only asked the poor privilege that "Americans should govern America," and O'Connell that "Ireland should be Irish should govern Ireland." In the Senator so inalentative to contemporary history as not to have read Mr. Fillmore's address? Does he plead ignorance, or does he willfully misinterpret him?

His accusation of intolerance against the American party he draws from a low agency in wickedness, and not from the creed promulgated by the Philadelphia Convention. Religious proscription, or anything approaching it, can be found in that creed, and he who asserts that it exists, if he has ever read it, is either lamentably deficient in perception, or is willfully blind to the obvious construction of language. The doctrine, discipline and worship of all religious persuasions are completely guaranteed, and the right of all to hold office is declared to be inviolable. But no one, to whatever creed he belongs, is pronounced a proper subject for exclusion from office, who recognizes any power or authority, domestic or foreign, as paramount to the Constitution of the United States, the constitutions of the respective States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. They declare the Constitution to be the supreme law of the land, and they exact a recognition of this constitutional axiom from all, lay, ecclesiastical or secular, before they will promote them to office. The acknowledgement of the supremacy of our laws within the Territories of the American republic is a condition precedent to their elevation to any office of trust, honor or emolument, and this is the precise extent of their declaration. They may adore any God, though that god is Mr. Slidell himself, and yet be fit for office. They may believe in any faith, and exercise any form of worship, and are admissible to public honors and emoluments.

Why, then, does the Senator repeat the stale calumny against the Americans? Because he is willing to snatch at anything to gild his scandalous apostacy from a party that raised him to his present exalted position, and to divert the public eye from his own political misdeeds. The party that he has wronged he can never forgive, and is determined to inflict upon it all the injury he can. Nor is he very fastidious in the weapons he selects, or the mode of wielding them. If essential to attain his object, he will poison their points.

The Senator, in imitation of his new allies in apostacy, holds the American party responsible for all the ravings and scurrility of of those who hang on its skirts, and are employing arguments to win success which are repudiated by all considerate Americans. If Americans are chargeable with all the excesses and indiscretions of a few of their followers, the Senator must be held to a strict account for the excesses of his partisans. How would he like to be called a Freesoiler or Abolitionist? Is he in fellowship with the Van Burens and Bullers in support of Buchanan? If some a americans favor religious intolerance, do not the Van Burens, his party associates, advocate Freesoil?

He applies one rule to the Americans and another to himself. Is this fair? If Americans are religious bigots, from the fact of some men of that stamp being in their ranks, he is a Freesoiler, from the fact of his association with Freesoilers. Let him be judged by his companions. No great party could maintain itself, if it were to be held responsible for the sins and errors of some few of its members. JEFFERSON.

STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.—The N. Y. *Express* has the following:

It has been reported that the *Black Warrior* was injured and obliged to go into dock and lie beyond her regular day, we are requested to contradict the rumor, and to say that the *Black Warrior* and Columbia have again resumed their regular voyages to Havana and New Orleans, after having undergone renovations and alterations, by which the comfort of passengers has been greatly enhanced, and their speed increased nearly two days in the run to and from New Orleans.

The state-rooms have been altered to double the former size, and the wheels raised for the purpose of increasing their speed, which object has been attained—as is shown by the recent rapid passage of the *Black Warrior*, she having arrived home on the sixth day from New Orleans, bringing papers one day in advance of the mail.

These well known and favorite steamers, by the regularity of their trips and careful navigation, have won for themselves a reputation unsurpassed. During four years they have never lost a trip or suffered from any accident; while in point of discipline, they may be offered as an example in any part of the world.

THEATRE IN MOBILE.—Thursday's *Advertiser* has the following:

Fire.—A fire broke out shortly after 12 o'clock last night in the grocery store on the south-east corner of Conti and Royal streets. The Five Department were out in full force, but notwithstanding, on the above date, they, and but for their timely assistance several frame houses adjoining would shortly have shared the same fate. As it was, its fervent heat was felt, and considerably damaged, the building occupied by Messrs. Barnard and Conaway, as a fancy store.

Fire.—From several gentlemen, we learn that there was quite a heavy frost yesterday morning, which was observable as late as 7 o'clock. As to its effects on our garden vegetables we can scarcely say.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the steamer Africa.

NEW YORK, October, 3.—The royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th, has arrived at this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton.—The market is nominally unchanged since our last advices, though prices have not maintained.

The sales of the week amounted to 48,000 bales, of which 6000 bales were taken on speculation, and 4500 bales for export.

The sales of Friday, 19th, were 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were on speculation and for export.

The market closed steady and quiet. Orleans Fair 7¼, Orleans Middling 6¾, Uplands Fair 6¾, Uplands Middling 6¼.

The whole stock at Liverpool was 675,000 bales, of which 400,000 bales were American. Wheat had declined from 2d. to 3d. Flour was unchanged.

Corn was very dull.

Provisions continued steady.

Consols for money are quoted at 94½@94¾.

ADDITIONAL PER STEAMER AFRICA—ARRIVALS OUT.

The steamers *City of Manchester* and *Harmonia* arrived out at Liverpool on the 19th.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the weather as unfavorable for crops.

Breadstuffs were generally quiet.

Flour qualities wheat had advanced 2d. The market closed quiet—old red 9s.; new red 9s. a 9s. 6d.; old white 8s. 3d. a 10s.; new white 10s. a 10s. 6.

Flour closed quiet. Western Canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 39s. a 31s.; Ohio 31s. a 33s.

Corn closed very dull, though the market was steady. Yellow and mixed were quoted at 31s. 3d. a 31s. 9d.; white 32s. a 32s. 6d.

The provision market was quiet and unchanged. Beef and pork were dull. Bacon closed steady, prices being stiffer, but without quotable change. Lard was dull. Tallow was quiet. Fine American tallow 52s.

HAVRE, Sept. 16.—The sale of Cotton for the week amounted to 4,000.

ARRESTS IN PARIS.

There have been numerous persons arrested in Paris charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor.

The Great Hungarian Remedy
PIO ROSO PURGIOO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house ready in case of accidents to the children."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Balsam powerful of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Fires, Boils, Scald Head, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Rash, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Issues, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Felons, Fox Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Rain Blisters, Scurvy, Burns and Scalds, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do any injury to the most tender or delicate constitution. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the Proprietors have letters from all classes, Clergymen, Physicians, Merchants, Nurses, and others who have used it for themselves, and recommended it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 50 cents a box.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

The Power of Fascination.—Men have always been associated in our minds with very little and seldom has man found, from the days of childhood, another like creature to control his actions, to pass over the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to endure for the revolting potions we are compelled to swallow for our cure. But these preparations herald another era. Dr. Cherry Pectoral is like honey to the taste, and a healthy balm on the stomach. Dr. Pills! Try them—they are a sweet morsel to the taste, and globe sugar shed over the pills, just to make them palatable. Cherry, Liver, Pills, and Syrup with telling force to the very foundations of disease.—Dr. Cherry, O.

Agent for the above by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 191 Chartres street, and all our city druggists.

sept Boston date

Hymen.—On this season of the year when the digestive organs are weakened and debilitated by a constant and ever use of vegetables and fruit, a gentle aperient is required to put the system should be used to keep off chills and the usual fevers of the season at bay, and if not at bay, it must be a genuine, invigorating tonic, such as Dr. Cherry has been before, and is now, and will ever be, the celebrated Bitters.

Dr. Cherry's Pectoral is a sure cure for the most dangerous of all diseases, Consumption, and Dr. Cherry's Pills are the best family medicine, and Dr. Cherry's Syrup is the best Cordial and Invigorating Tonic.

Agent for the above by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 191 Chartres st.

To the Citizens of the Third District of this city.

THE undersigned is prepared to take risks, as usual, on Dwellings, Merchandise, Company, and also of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, one of the strongest and most reliable Companies in the Union.

☞ "Write but good angel on the devil's horn, and it is not the devil's creat," says the great master of English dramatic literature, and we now witness a verification of its truth.

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His accusation of intolerance against the American party he draws from a low agency in wickedness, and not from the creed promulgated by the Philadelphia Convention. Religious proscription, or anything approaching it, can be found in that creed, and he who asserts that it exists, if he has ever read it, is either lamentably deficient in perception, or is willfully blind to the obvious construction of language. The doctrine, discipline and worship of all religious persuasions are completely guaranteed, and the right of all to hold office is declared to be inviolable. But no one, to whatever creed he belongs, is pronounced a proper subject for exclusion from office, who recognizes any power or authority, domestic or foreign, as paramount to the Constitution of the United States, the constitutions of the respective States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. They declare the Constitution to be the supreme law of the land, and they exact a recognition of this constitutional axiom from all, lay, ecclesiastical or secular, before they will promote them to office. The acknowledgement of the supremacy of our laws within the Territories of the American republic is a condition precedent to their elevation to any office of trust, honor or emolument, and this is the precise extent of their declaration. They may adore any God, though that god is Mr. Slidell himself, and yet be fit for office. They may believe in any faith, and exercise any form of worship, and are admissible to public honors and emoluments.

Why, then, does the Senator repeat the stale calumny against the Americans? Because he is willing to snatch at anything to gild his scandalous apostacy from a party that raised him to his present exalted position, and to divert the public eye from his own political misdeeds. The party that he has wronged he can never forgive, and is determined to inflict upon it all the injury he can. Nor is he very fastidious in the weapons he selects, or the mode of wielding them. If essential to attain his object, he will poison their points.

The Senator, in imitation of his new allies in apostacy, holds the American party responsible for all the ravings and scurrility of of those who hang on its skirts, and are employing arguments to win success which are repudiated by all considerate Americans. If Americans are chargeable with all the excesses and indiscretions of a few of their followers, the Senator must be held to a strict account for the excesses of his partisans. How would he like to be called a Freesoiler or Abolitionist? Is he in fellowship with the Van Burens and Bullers in support of Buchanan? If some a americans favor religious intolerance, do not the Van Burens, his party associates, advocate Freesoil?

He applies one rule to the Americans and another to himself. Is this fair? If Americans are religious bigots, from the fact of some men of that stamp being in their ranks, he is a Freesoiler, from the fact of his association with Freesoilers. Let him be judged by his companions. No great party could maintain itself, if it were to be held responsible for the sins and errors of some few of its members. JEFFERSON.

STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.—The N. Y. *Express* has the following:

It has been reported that the *Black Warrior* was injured and obliged to go into dock and lie beyond her regular day, we are requested to contradict the rumor, and to say that the *Black Warrior* and Columbia have again resumed their regular voyages to Havana and New Orleans, after having undergone renovations and alterations, by which the comfort of passengers has been greatly enhanced, and their speed increased nearly two days in the run to and from New Orleans.

The state-rooms have been altered to double the former size, and the wheels raised for the purpose of increasing their speed, which object has been attained—as is shown by the recent rapid passage of the *Black Warrior*, she having arrived home on the sixth day from New Orleans, bringing papers one day in advance of the mail.

These well known and favorite steamers, by the regularity of their trips and careful navigation, have won for themselves a reputation unsurpassed. During four years they have never lost a trip or suffered from any accident; while in point of discipline, they may be offered as an example in any part of the world.

THEATRE IN MOBILE.—Thursday's *Advertiser* has the following:

Fire.—A fire broke out shortly after 12 o'clock last night in the grocery store on the south-east corner of Conti and Royal streets. The Five Department were out in full force, but notwithstanding, on the above date, they, and but for their timely assistance several frame houses adjoining would shortly have shared the same fate. As it was, its fervent heat was felt, and considerably damaged, the building occupied by Messrs. Barnard and Conaway, as a fancy store.

Fire.—From several gentlemen, we learn that there was quite a heavy frost yesterday morning, which was observable as late as 7 o'clock. As to its effects on our garden vegetables we can scarcely say.

A slave woman, named Mary, was arrested and sent to prison, on the complaint of her master, Dr. Long, charged with a serious assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Ferguson.

Cause Dismissed.—The charges against Hogan, Finley and Wm. Carter, for assault and battery, were dismissed without hearing, at the request of Mr. Wm. Carter, who, on being sworn, stated that he was mistaken in the parties.

Charged with Assault.—Thomas Gaster, by warrant, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on Mr. Wm. Carter, and committed to the Recorder's Court, in default of bail.

Charged with Assault.—Charles Hogan, by warrant, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on Mr. Wm. Carter, and committed to the Recorder's Court, in default of bail.

Charged with Assault.—Wm. Finley, by warrant, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on Mr. Wm. Carter, and committed to the Recorder's Court, in default of bail.

Charged with Assault.—Wm. Carter, by warrant, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on Thomas Gaster, Charles Hogan, and Wm. Finley, respectively, and committed to the Recorder's Court, in default of bail.

Charged with Assault.—Wm. Carter, by warrant, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on Mr. Wm. Carter