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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1856.

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 failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

BRITISH SENTIMENT.

Our readers are well aware how little faith we have put up the alarming rumors of a probable war with Great Britain circulated from month to month upon every arrival from Europe. The latest advices, it is true, have materially modified these protracted accounts, so we are not surprised, upon perusing one of the leading journals of England, that people of quick susceptibilities and lively imaginations should have concluded that war was really near, very improbable termination of the controversy between us and our transatlantic cousins. The British press, whether encouraged by the prospect of an approach, or tired of professing hollow friendship for America, opened upon the United States with a long, loud and terrific howl of menace, as if each separate journal had made up its mind to see how far America could be frightened from her propriety. The London *Times* started this shallow and discreditable game in an article quoted some days ago, in the course of which it threatens the annihilation of our navy, the bombardment of our seaport towns, and the devastation of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The *Post* followed out in a pugnacious article, which closed with the subjoined schoolboy threat:

"The naval power of England, never more fully developed than at present, comprises a force of ships of the line, frigates, and minor craft and gun-boats in comparison with which the entire navy of the United States is but a weak and inefficient auxiliary, and will, with a certainty of peace, be set at liberty to act in vindication of the national honor, in what ever quarter it may be assailed."

The London *Leader*, which was not behind its contemporaries, forbearing brothers, but promised good and wholesome castigation in the following plain and downright language:

"A good deal of pardonable irritation is felt here that the sympathies of a republican people should have been so unmeaningly bestowed during the present war in behalf of the great monarchy and sheet-anchor of European despotism, and if the people of the United States persist in their wish to plunge them into a war with Great Britain they will receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national envy and quarrelsome interest."

Other journals of smaller calibre and influence marched out in the same style. Even the only sheet which really seemed alarmed by the inspiriting loud talk of the Times, and which kept its editorially under control, restrained under the *Leader*—a power in a cause of liberal principles. That print so astonished the arguments and ridiculed the demonstration was of its contemporaries. Alluding to the vain, glorious vaunting of the *Post* to draw wonkiday the seaboard of the Union upon the attacks of the greatest naval power in the world, the *Leader* pungently and pithily asks:

"Why will other consuming manufacturing Lancashire say to that? What will Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, or London? We put the question to other distributing Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Bristol, London, and half the British islands, prepared to see the English navy "scrubbed" off the face of the ocean, "raising a storm in those seas which will intercept the supplies of English commerce?" And we put it to the Government and Parliament, which itself to be involved in the petty squabbles of agents whom it sent to establish the quarrel."

The question were that opportune, for at least all Liverpool, Manchester, and other commercial centres had begun to express their uneasiness at the prospect. The Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, spoke in strong terms against any interruption of friendly relations between the two countries, other members expressed the same sentiments, but the Chamber did not adopt a formal resolution on the subject. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on the 4th ult., when the following resolution, prepared by John Bright, M. P., was moved by the Mayor of the city, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber has observed with deep regret that difficulties have arisen between the British government and the government of the United States with regard to the construction of a treaty on the subject of Central America, and to attempts which are alleged to have been made to enlist men for the British army within the jurisdiction of the United States. That this Chamber would urgently impress upon the government of this country the propriety of conducting these negotiations in a conciliatory spirit, with a view to determination to spare alike to the United Kingdom and the United States the indescribable evils which must arise from any interruption of amicable relations between the two countries.

Mr. Bright made a speech which, like all his efforts, was sensible and moderate. He deprecated *pressure* to the 250,000,000 of British property afloat on the ocean which, in the event of war, would become the victim of privateers. He did not, however, allude to other evils which England would be compelled to endure. He did not state that America was free from debt, while England was overburdened with a fearful load; that our country contained no multitude of citizen soldiers, while the military resources of England had been nearly exhausted by the Russian war. That England might ravage our seaboard, and pounce upon our ports, but could never penetrate into the interior of the country—while we had only to lay an embargo on cotton, and keep it out of the British market, to introduce into that islands commercial ruin, poverty and distress, and unchain a million of destitute and hungry operatives fierce with wrath, clamorous for bread a revolutionary and subversive element of the most dangerous character. Nor did Mr. Bauner point out the difference between a young, vigorous, free and enlightened people backing in prosperity and boundless in wealth, amidst infant civilization, already sorely crippled by the exigencies of a war with a gigantic adversary. Nor did he allude to the certain fate of the British possessions on the continent, for in many other unfavorable considerations for his country, should a war unhappily follow. Mr. Bauner may be pardoned for his surprising so much ungraceful and inconvenient truth, but we on this side of the Atlantic see clearly, and speak freely. We know that Great Britain could and would do incalculable mischief: we are not ignorant of the power of her navy and the weakness of our own, but we know, too, that every particle of injury she may inflict on us would be repaid a hundred fold; that while she could not devastate our cities, we would overturn her institutions, while she might burn our seaports, we would set loose upon her the wild and reckless power of her starving millions. These things are surely worth remembering, and even though British presses and British orators seem to forget them, a little timely reflection would check that outpouring of excrescence, which is just the worst argument that could be employed for a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

We are indebted to Mr. Hughin, of the fine steamer *A. L. Atkinson*, for late Memphis and Vicksburg papers.

THACKERAY.—Mr. Thackeray, the great English writer, and lecturer, will deliver a course of lectures in New Orleans, commencing on Thursday, the 6th instant. It will be a rich treat for our population, and we expect to see every nook and corner of Odd Fellows' Hall occupied by our citizens.

A. J. De Lafourche, (American) has been elected Recorder of the parish of Terrebonne, over J. B. Dunn, (Anti) by a majority of 143 votes.

The Rhode Island Legislature has passed a law by which a married woman may devise by will any lands, tenements, or hereditaments held in her own right in fee simply, fee tail, or for the life of any other person, or for any other term than her own life. The only restriction imposed is a provision that such last will or testament shall not impair the rights of the husband upon the death of his wife as tenant by the courtesy.

Mr. J. E. Herring, Sr., the celebrated animal painter, states that a rude horse will clear, from twenty to twenty-four feet at a bound, and from the impression left on the turf he infers that a horse in full gallop plants only one foot at a time on the ground. This, he says, is more convincing to the eye than to the eye. In fastening to a horse galloping on a hard road, it will be found separately exhibited by placing the little finger on a table or pane of glass, and causing the other three fingers to follow in response; by so doing, the precise method of a horse galloping will be produced. Then follows the bound, and again the one, two, three, four-in regular succession. "Poytum," the celebrated race with "Pantion," cleared twenty-seven feet at a bound.

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn on the 20th instant, and reassemble on the 1st of April. About seventy causes have been disposed of at the present term, and there are one-hundred and twenty add remaining on the docket.

By Telegraph

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABO.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The *Arabo* has arrived at this port, from Havre and Southampton, after a boisterous passage.

The *Arago* brings dispatches from Rosas, Buchanan, Mason and the English government.

The English government is about to ask a new loan of twenty millions of pounds.

[By the National Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The river is still falling, with seven feet on the falls.

Arrived Saturday—Steamers Isabella, Madison, Tecumseh, Caledonia, Hippopotamus. On Sunday, Eclipse, Virginia, R. L. Ward, Empire, Defender, Fremont, Buckeye, Monarch and Gladiator.

Departed up Saturday for New Orleans—Steamers, Alex. Bee, Franklin and David White. On Sunday, John J. Ross, Indiana, Ocean Belle and Delta.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Flour, $7 12½. Whiskey, 29 cents.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 3.—Nothing of importance done in the House to-day.

BOSTON.—Wooldridge's bill to amend and re-enact the law relative to contested elections passed. The bill grants an appeal from the decision of juries in all cases in the parish of Orleans.

The memorial from the New Orleans Academy of Sciences was reported from the committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pike introduced an act to abolish corporeal punishment in the Penitentiary.

Night sessions are to be held until the adjournment.

We learn that on the 21st ult., the boiler of the steamboat Sarah, Capt. Sterling, exploded at the mouth of the Trinity river. Capt. Sterling was missing, and several of those on board were severely wounded, among them Capt. Cockerp, the owner of the boat, who, we regret to learn, has since died. The boat is a complete wreck.

LONDON OPERA SEASON.—We see it stated that Lumley is ready to open Her Majesty's Theatre again for Italian opera, and that Jenny Lind has consented to be the prima donna. Lord Ward advanced Lumley £12,000 to purchase scenery, properties, &c. The parties engaged for the coming operatic performance are said to be Mc. Lumley, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Gye-Schmidt. Mr. Gye, of the Covent Garden establishment, it is said, has secured the services of Grisi and Mario for the Royal Italian opera; but (inquiries a correspondent of a New York paper) if he wishes to offer the unusual world a rival star of sufficient brilliancy to fill his Theatre, he should secure the services of Albion.

Another Famous Bridegroom.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* gives an interesting account of a little girl named Dillingham, a native of Fall River, Mass. She is deaf, dumb and blind, and has no use of her right limbs, yet she will converse fluently (with the manual alphabet) writes very legibly with her left hand, reads common writing on paper or a slate, or prints (if the book be not too much worn) by passing her hand over the words. She will also distinguish the different colors of a variegated dress, in the same way. She has wrought several pieces of crewel work that would be credit to any girl of her age, selecting and arranging all the colors by feeling, and using only her left hand. She plays drafts and backgammon quite well, knows the number of persons in the room, by the jar of the bed (on which she constantly lies), and can in this way distinguish the different members of the family.

The writer adds:

A son and daughter of my informant spent a week with her at Mr. P.'s. One day the young lady, to test Abby's acuteness, entered the room with an unusual step. She laughed out, and remarked that she had taken long steps but with fingers upon the bed cover, and said kindly—"So much larger—(with her fingers of equal width, she pointed the usual bodily dimensions) the strength of a man." Abby, with a severe fall brought up disease of the spine, ultimating in paralysis, deprivation of hearing and speech, she lives, a sufferer for her sake, and is moved once in four or five weeks. Great care needs to be taken to avoid shaking the bed much, for fits would throw her at once into a fit.

She is very sprightly and playful. When ever she is present, she must be given a fit. It requires four men, who raise her up as gently as possible, while others remove the bed and replace another. The sufferer only does about half the work, as she is scattered a fit comes on, which lasts for some time in the night, gradually passing off into a natural sleep, and she wakes refreshed in the morning. It takes her a day or two, however, to get used to her nap [illegible].

In our report of the proceedings of the Black Republican Convention, several persons were mentioned as delegates from southern states. The following, from the New York *Express*, shows the falsehoods that have been circulated in the north:

The "friends of freedom" here are canvassing and commenting to palm off upon the public the false representation, that the South is in part, represented in this their one-legged Convention.

E. P. Blair, the old editor of the Globe, who abused Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, by name, in the grossest terms, even painting the latter as a "drunkard," is the only *bona fide* Southern man present. He is a slaveholder on the borders of Maryland.

"Redpath, of Missouri, is your well-known *Tribune* editor. James M. Redpath, the man who "bleeds" Kansas, is Kansas for the *Tribune*, as its correspondent there. He is an Englishman, who did up the Pease business in New York, and has only been in Missouri to run through it.

"Parsley, of Virginia, I believe is a Kansas free-soiler.

"Bailey, of Ky., is an editor of an Abolition journal out in Kentucky. He may have been there—but he left soon.

"Your New York "friends of freedom," however, knew how to do up this sort of contention business. Redpath and Parsley, and Bailey are good enough Morgahan till after election. It is so important to have "a shriek for freedom" from the South, that, as in the melodrama, mock men are got up to do the shrieking.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—The resolution to proceed to ballot having passed, the Convention was about to do so, when Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, announced the secession from the Convention of the delegates of that State, which was followed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and portions of the delegates of Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—The Convention then took a recess till this evening, and on reassembling proceeded to ballot. On the second ballot the vote stood:

Fillmore, 179; Lane, 34; Bayner, 14; McLean, 13.

Mr. Fillmore was then declared the nominee of the Convention, and amid great applause and enthusiasm, the nomination was declared unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice-President, as follows:

Donelson, 181; Gardner, 12; Rayner, 8; Walker, 8; Stuart, 2.

Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, was then declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Donelson being present, made a speech, returning his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him.

The best feeling prevails, and the friends of Mr. Fillmore manifest great enthusiasm.

After other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22 p. m.—The Convention succeeded in making nominations on the first ballot, viz:

For President of the United States—Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., 175; George Law, of N. Y., 34; Davis, 16; Hunter, 1; Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., 14; Judge McLean, of Ohio, 13; Gen. Houston, of New Jersey, 4.

For Vice-President—Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tenn., 181; Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., 12; Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama, 8; scattering, 1.

Mr. Donelson made the eloquent speech he said that he opposed the agitation of slavery, and the institutions of the country, of the whole Union, North, South, West and East. He supposed the American heart warm; he loved others adopted the Union; after which it adjourned *sine die*.

The Whig press, so far, endorses very cordially the nomination of Fillmore. Whence the Richmond *Whig*, Augusta *Chronicle*, and Montgomery *Journal*—the two latter being rather opposed to, than in favor of the American party.

Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—*Senate*. Mr. Bayner reported a bill making appropriations for rivers and other permanent for the year ending June, 1857.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops of war. He said he would call up its consideration on Monday next.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, made a speech on the Central American question, taking moderate ground.

After the passage of several unimportant bills, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker nominated the following gentlemen as a special committee on the subject of a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific—Bayner, of Delaware; Davis, of California; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Houston, of Alabama; Mott, of Ohio; Wells, of Wisconsin; Kidwell, of Virginia; Hamlin, of New York; Evans, of Georgia; Bridges, of North Carolina; Wood, of Missouri; Lindley, of Kentucky, and Kunkle, of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker also nominated the following members of the Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Ricaud, of Maryland; Jones, of Tennessee; Hamilton, of Texas; Bennett, of New York; Bryan, of Alabama; Hoffman, of Maryland; Ruffin, of Virginia; Bocock, of Virginia; Sapp, of Georgia; Ahl, of Pennsylvania; Ricaud, of Maryland