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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6.

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THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The final proceedings of the National American Convention are reported at great length in the Northern papers. We have only room to notice the more prominent features. On the 25th, as soon as the Convention assembled, Mr. ELAM, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution declaring that as the Convention, it possesses no authority to repudiate any of the acts of the latter. This was decided not to be a legitimate point of order, and the Convention confirmed the decision. Mr. SMALL, of Pennsylvania, then presented certain resolutions of an anti-slavery character, but subsequently accepted the following substitute:

Resolved, That the National American Council has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for this Convention, and that we will nominate for President and Vice-President no men who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of slavery into territory north of 36° 30.

A motion was immediately made to lay this resolution on the table. This created great excitement among a portion of the Northern members. Some of them declared they could not and would not recognize any party whose creed looked like sustaining the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Others, however, said they had come into the convention for conciliation and harmony; that a national and satisfactory platform had been established, and that they were also determined to support it. The South had little to say, but cast a unanimous vote in favor of tabling the resolution. After many speeches and explanations the vote was counted, and resulted as follows—ayes 141, noes 59. So Mr. SMALL'S firebrand was extinguished. This was regarded as a triumph of the South and the Nationals.

Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tenn., then moved that the Convention proceed forthwith to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and called for the previous question. This was the signal for disaffection among the ultra anti-slavery men of the North and West. Connecticut and Ohio murmured and threatened, and so did part of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts; but the mass of the Northern men stood firmly by the South, and voted to go into a nomination. The motion was carried—ayes 151, noes 51. This result was hailed as another victory of the South and National men.

Nothing now remained by to make nominations. Mr. STEWART, of Pa., proposed the name of MILLARD FILLMORE; those of GARRET DAVIS, GEORGE LAW and JOHN MCLEAN were likewise brought forward. Before, however, a vote was taken, Mr. PERKINS, of Connecticut, rose, and made a rambling speech denouncing the conduct of the Convention, charging the members with surrendering every thing to the South, clamoring for the preservation of the Missouri Compromise, threatening that he and those who agreed with him, would call a new Convention, and make a nomination acceptable to the North, and finally inviting the Connecticut delegation and all who entertained similar views to retire from the Convention. Having delivered himself of his burden, Mr. PERKINS, with the entire Connecticut delegation, then withdrew, followed by Ohio, part of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire.

An informal vote was next had upon the Presidential nomination, which exhibited a majority of one vote in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, and the Convention took a recess until evening. On reassembling, a formal vote was taken without further discussion, as follows:

Fillmore	179
Law	24
Raynor	13
McLean	13

FILLMORE was declared nominated, amidst great applause.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice-President, with the following result:

Andrew Jackson Donelson	181
Gardner	12
Raynor	3
Walker	3
Stewart	2

Both nominations were then declared unanimous, amidst loud applause.

Mr. DONELSON accepted the nomination in a short and eloquent speech, and after many impromptu remarks, the various delegates and many demonstrations of enthusiasm, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The nominations appear to give general satisfaction to the moderate and conservative men every where. Democracy does not like them, and in this it agrees with Black Republicanism. As a sample of what the latter thinks, take the following from its leading organ, the New York *Tribune*:

The Slavery party has finally and thoroughly conquered the American National organization, and secured the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE as their man of straw for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON of Tennessee, for Vice-President. We hope they will have a good time getting them. Yet what the Secretary of Hades POLK proposed in this movement, if he should succeed, is that there shall be, there is danger it may accomplish—that is, to divide the North, and secure the triumph of the Pro-Slavery Democracy. It equates the same to the South, and truly quite as bad for freedom, if slavery triumphs, whether it be falsely labelled American or Democracy.

Most fully sincere and earnest Northern men left the American Convention before these results were accomplished; but they left behind more than an equal number of unsavory douchfaces, to whom the Free States are indebted for all that is this decade treachery and destruction of their party.

The Southern Democratic presses say just the reverse of all this. They aver that the North has conquered the South in the American Convention, and that the party has consented to the abolitionizing of the Cincinnati Convention for truckling to the North, and the Black Republicans denounce it with equal vehemence for surrendering everything to the South. Funny, isn't it?

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES. It is scarcely necessary to do more than remind the reader that WM. M. THACKERAY delivers the first of a series of literary lectures this evening at Odd Fellows Hall. The public will eagerly throng to listen to one of the greatest geniuses of the age. Who would not walk a mile and pay a trifle to see and hear the author of the "Newcomes"; the patient analyst of human infirmity, the shrewd satirist, the manly outspeaking censor of vice and folly, the humorist of the nineteenth century? Of course every body will be there.

The municipal election at Frederick, Md., on the 25th Feb., resulted in the choice of citizens' candidates, and a defeat of those by the Americans, and one city councilman and four aldermen by the Democrats. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by a large majority. His election will be contested.

A large meeting of the merchants and citizens of Baltimore was held at the Exchange at noon on the 25th ult., at which resolutions were adopted protesting against Francis P. Blair's assuming to represent the citizens of Baltimore in the Republican Convention at Pittsburg. Cochran, the President of the borough meeting that appointed Blair, wanted to speak, but the meeting refused to hear him.

The steamer *Northern Light* left New York on the 20th ult., with 600 passengers, 200 of whom go out to join Gen. Walker.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The intense excitement occasioned here by the telegraphic despatches of the foreign advices by the steamers *Atlantic* and *Asia* has been allayed by the assurance that there is nothing in the government despatches since received calculated to diminish the hope that our differences with England may be pacifically arranged, although our relations with that country are not materially changed since the advices received per steamer *Canada*.

Mr. Buchanan probably left England on the 20th, on a tour through the Continent.

Mr. Dallas will soon receive written instructions relative to his mission to England, and to intercourse with the government having heretofore been of a verbal character.

The government despatches show that many of the speculations and assertions of the British press and statesmen are untrue. Not is there ground for the rumor that an angry altercation between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had occurred.

It may be as confidently asserted that no formal proposition has been made by Great Britain to arbitrate the pending differences. Under the present circumstances it is believed that our government would not accept that mode of adjustment.

The response of the President to the resolution of the Senate calling for the documents in the British enlistment case will probably be sent in to-morrow and will show gross inaccuracies in the foreign press and public men relative to the true state of the question.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 25.—The Lawrence, Kansas, correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date the 23d inst., says: "The Kickapoo Rangers threaten hostilities again at Easton, saying they will avenge Cook's death by killing the friends of the murderer Brown. The Free States men are preparing for a conflict, but will only act on the defensive. Governor Reeder and General Lawrence for Easton, under command of Col. Dickey and Mayor Grover. A fight will probably occur.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE BALTIC.

Meeting of the Peace Congress.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

Death of the Duke of Norfolk.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

British Troops Ordered to Canada.

Cotton Market Unchanged.

Consols Advanced.

The telegraph, having resumed operations, furnishes us the following additional news by the *Baltic*.

MARKETS.

Milligan, Evans & Co. quote breadstuffs as having advanced considerably.

In Flour there is an improved demand, and Western Canal is quoted at 34s. to 36s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore brands at 37s. to 39s., and Ohio 39s.

Corn opened heavy, but improved, and closed at an advance of 1d. Mixed 33s. 6d.; White 36s.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions are generally dull. Lard is quiet, and prices are irregular—quoted at 55s. to 56s. Western Bacon has improved and is quoted at 51s. to 53s. 6d.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The money market is more stringent. Consols have advanced slightly, and are quoted at 90¼ to 90¾.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CANADA.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A large British force is ordered to Canada, including the Eighth regiment, and the battalion of rifles.

It is stated that every regiment attached to the home service will be immediately sent to Canada.

THE NEW ENGLISH LOAN.

The Rothschilds take the whole of the new loan of five millions pounds. Money is tighter, and the demand exceeds the supply.

General News.

ENGLAND.

The excitement in regard to American affairs is gradually subsiding.

A large force of British troops will be concentrated in Canada.

A mulatto girl was found secreted on board an Austrian ship, lately arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

THE FATE OF THE PACIFIC.

The *Baltic* brings no tidings whatever of the missing steamer, thus extinguishing the hopes raised by the report brought by the passengers on the *America*.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The Conference was to open on the 23d ult. the Envoys had all arrived in Paris, and confidence in the final establishment of peace was general.

The Russian Envoy to the Peace Congress says that unless a peace is speedily concluded several serious difficulties may interfere to prevent it.

THE AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.

The amnesty granted by Austria to political offenders will be, with few exceptions, unconditional. Those who chose can resume their citizenship, and at once be put in possession of their property. Those who still wish to again become citizens, may sell their estates, and those who take advantage of neither clause, will be considered as dead, and their property will be handed over to their legal heirs.

A SKIRMISH—RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL.

On the 5th January, six Russian battalions surprised a body of Turkish troops near Zardgdidi. The latter retreated, losing their guns and baggage.

The Russians subsequently burnt the Pasha's palace, and several villages.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE NICHOLAS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar of Russia, has been married to Alexandrina Petrowna, Princess of Oldenburg.

THE AFRICA OUT.

The steamer *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool on the 12th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The Senate has appropriated eighty thousand dollars for fortifications at Galveston.

The House has passed the deficiency bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for disabled officers.

WASHINGTON, March 5. The Senate to-day admitted Lyman Trumbull as a Senator from Illinois.

A bill was reported forwarding additional fortifications and defences.

In the House Kansas affairs were discussed.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania has declared in favor of Buchanan, as their choice for the Presidency.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 5.—*House*—Mr. Journu introduced a resolution asking the Governor to return for further consideration the bill regulating taxation in the city of New Orleans. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sterling moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the bill for the payment of claims for sugar burned by Gen. Lewis. After a tremendous struggle, the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed by a vote of 45 to 15.

The opponents of the bill at one time left the hall in a body and destroyed the quorum.

The bill appropriates thirty-two thousand dollars for the payment of the claims.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer's news had no effect on our Cotton market. Flour is firm. Other breadstuffs dull.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, March 4. The river has commenced falling.

The following boats arrived at this port yesterday: *Southerner*, Tennessee River; *Monarch*, Yorktown No. 2, Queen City, Buckeye, Argyle and Alvin Adams. Departed for Wheeling, *Southerner*; for Cincinnati, *Monarch*.

LOUISVILLE, March 5. The river is still falling, with ten feet on the Falls.

The following boats arrived yesterday: *J. P. Theard*, *Pocahontas* and *Washington City*. The *Empire*, *R. J. Ward*, *Antelope*, *Yuba*, and *St. Lawrence* left yesterday for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, March 5.—The *Equinox* passed down at 11 o'clock this morning, the *Starkwell* at noon, the *Delta* at 2, the *Southerner* at 5 P. M.

Awful Destruction of Steamers & Barges.

COVINGTON, (KY.) Feb. 25, 8 A. M.

The Licking river commenced rising on Saturday evening, and at 5 o'clock Sunday morning had caused the ice in the Ohio below the mouth of Licking to break and cause the sinking of several steamers. They were all heavily laden, with one exception. Their names are as follows:

The *Albertine*, heavily laden, was the first sunk. She was built last summer, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. She was total loss.

Next the *Salem*, which was heavily laden, and is a total loss. Amount of loss not known.

A couple of coal boats, belonging to Captains Davidson and Holmes, in course of being completed, below the foot of Main street, were materially damaged.

The Marietta packet *Bridge City* is also sunk; loss about $15,000.

The Kentucky river packet *Madonna* is a total loss. Part of her machinery will be saved.

The *Yorktown*, from Nashville, with a cargo of pig iron, was also sunk; loss on the boat $12,000; partially insured.

The *Grapeshot*, bound from Nashville to Pittsburg, loaded with 275 tons of freight, consisting of cotton, &c., also sunk. She was built last spring—cost $18,000. Cargo partially insured.

The *Tribune*, loaded partially for St. Louis, is a total loss. After she careened the flames from her furnace set fire to her boiler deck and her cabin was consumed before they were extinguished without damage to other boats. Numbers of men were engaged in removing her freight, when her cabin parted from the hull. It is rumored that several persons were lost. Several were injured. A portion of her cargo fell on the ice and was swept off.

The *Carson* sunk next; it is not known to what extent she is damaged.

The upper works of the *Glendale* were dam aged.

The steamer *Memphis* was also slightly damaged by the sinking of the *Flag*.

The *Black Diamond*, a towboat, was sunk—damage not known.

Two barges belonging to the *Winnifred*, loaded with 2,500 barrels of salt, were sunk.

The towboat *Champion* was slightly injured by the ice in Licking river.

The barge *United States* parted her lines outside the accustomed place and damaged several boats as she passed down. She is a total wreck; loss $1,200.

Innumerable coal barges and flatboats were sunk between Main and Smith streets, most of seventeen belonging to the Hope Coal Company, only five were saved.

Thousands of spectators were assembled on both sides of the river to see this strange and sad sight.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.

THE STATE OF THE RIVER—ICE BRIDGE —HEAVY DAMAGES—BURNING OF THE FALLS.—The river, body of ice, that lodged in front of the wharf on Sunday night was finally cut off without doing any damage, but a portion of it caught on the falls and soon gorged. About midnight an immense body of very heavy ice came down, and as it stuck on the brink of the falls it swung round to this side of the river, with the destruction in its march, and sweeping all before it like chaff in the wind. Flatboats and barges were crushed to pieces, from fifteen high on shore as easily as if they had been straws.

The steamer *Queen of the West*, together with her barge, the *Fortunes No. 2*, both heavily laden with provisions and produce, and two of the Jeffersonville ferry boats were torn from their fastenings and swept over on the falls in the Kentucky canal, where they now lie in critical positions. The *Queen of the West* was from Cincinnati with a cargo for New Orleans. She sprung a leak, and her rudder post was much shattered on the rocks, making 18 inches water in her hold. Last evening a crew was at work removing her freight, which was rolled ashore over the ice.

The new steamer *Omaha*, for the Missouri river trade, was forced ashore by the great weight of the other boats that were borne against her, leaving her in rather an ugly fix, but entirely unharmed. The weight bearing against her was so great that a new pawin-sack cable was twice parted. The log tore up the wharf in many places, and snapped off wharf-logs as easily as if they had been pipe stems.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Cause No. 57. The executors of Alexander Hunter vs. Philip R. Minor. Judge Cranch announced the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District Court of Columbia, with costs and interest.

No. 41. James C. Converse, administrator of the estate of Philip Greeley, Jr., plaintiff, vs. Benjamin Burgess et al. The case was submitted to the Court, on the record and printed arguments, by Attorney-General Cushing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dupuy for defendants.

No. 99. Sophronise Fouvergne et al. vs. the City of New Orleans. Argument was commenced by Mr. Lewis for appellants, continued by Mr. Janin for appellees, and concluded for the appellants by Hon. Miles Taylor.

FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE PASKIEWITCH.—This distinguished Russian, whose death occurred on the 1st ult., was born in 1782, of a noble family. He first saw active service in 1805, when the Emperor Alexander sent troops to aid Austria against the French. From 1809 to 1813 he was engaged in the campaign against Turkey. When France declared war against Russia, Gen. Paskiewitch commanded a division of infantry, and he was present at the battles of Borodino, Polotsk, Smolensk and Moskowa. He also took part in the battles of Dresden and Leipsic. War having broken out in 1828 in Persia, Gen. Paskiewitch advanced at the head of a small army, and utterly routed the troops of the Shah of Persia. Soon after the close of the war in 1828, the war against Turkey was renewed, when Gen. Paskiewitch again took the field, and forced Kars to capitulate, and soon after entered Erzroum in triumph. For his gallantry in this campaign the Emperor Nicholas named him Field Marshal of his armies. When the formidable insurrection in Poland burst forth in 1831, Marshal Paskiewitch took the chief command of the Russian army, and captured Warsaw, and conquered the heroic Poles. As a reward for his valor, the Czar raised him to the dignity of Prince of Warsaw, and Viceroy of Poland, which post he held until his death. Soon after his armies