The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 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 NEW-ORLEANS MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Angitola.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSES.

Many persons, who are more familiar with cotton, sugar, and molasses than with the Constitution of the United States, express apprehensions that in the event of the Presidential election being thrown into the House of Representatives, the Black Republican candidate, whoever he may be, will be chosen. This apprehension is founded upon a circumstance which has really nothing whatever to do with the manner in which a President is elected by the lower branch of Congress. Hundreds seem to think that because BANKS, the candidate of the Black Republicans, was made Speaker, the same votes would affect a choice of a President of similar political stripe. The conclusion is a false one. In the first place, Mr. BANKS owed his election to a plurality, and not to a majority of the members present; and in the second place, a majority of votes may and often is a minority of States. Thus, for example, the New England and Middle States, uniting with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, constituting only twelve States, send a majority of all the Representatives to Congress, yet they constitute a minority of the States. The subject—we, however, be rendered clear by a reference to the provision in the Constitution of the United States. Article twelfth of the amendments to that instrument, after providing that the votes of the electors given by the different States shall be counted by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, provided such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, continues as follows:

"And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, *the representation from each State having ONE vote*; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a MAJORITY *of all the States* shall be necessary to a choice."

It is therefore manifest that if, at the next Presidential election, no one candidate shall receive an absolute majority of the electoral votes of all the States, and the election should devolve upon the House of Representatives, one of the three candidates, in order to become President, must receive the votes of sixteen States—sixteen being a majority of thirty-one—the whole number of States. Now to show how little probability there is of the election of a Black Republican in such a contingency, we have only to examine the record.

Pending the struggle for Speaker of the present House of Representatives, the highest vote received by Mr. BANKS, represented thirteen States, as follows:

Indiana,	New York,
Maine,	Ohio,
Massachusetts,	Pennsylvania,
Michigan,	Rhode Island,
N. Hampshire,	Vermont,
New Jersey,	Wisconsin.
Connecticut,	

The highest vote received by RICHARDSON, the Democratic candidate—counting by States, represented twelve, viz:

Alabama,	Louisiana,
Arkansas,	Mississippi,
California,	North Carolina,
Florida,	South Carolina,
Georgia,	Texas, and
Illinois,	Virginia.

Iowa was equally divided, one of her representatives sustaining RICHARDSON, and the other, BANKS.

There are have the following States, the majority of the representatives of which voted for the candidate of the American party, viz:

Kentucky,	Missouri,
Tennessee,	Delaware,
Maryland.	

From this brief exposé it is absolutely certain that in the event of the Presidential election going into the House of Representatives, the Black Republican candidate would be defeated. He could, under no possible supposition, obtain a majority of the fifteen slave States, nor from California, nor from Illinois. The vote of Iowa would be divided, and the Black Republican candidate would be left with the thirteen States which supported BANKS. The Democrats, on the other hand, would be equally in the minority, while the American, controlling five Southern States, would hold the balance of power. It is of course impossible to say how the contest would terminate. All that can be known to a certainty, is that the Black Republican candidate could not be chosen. Our object is simply to establish this fact; to tranquillize those who either forget that when Congress selects a President, the vote is taken by States, each State counting one vote, or who, from a superficial examination, have imagined that Mr. BANKS had received the votes of a majority of the States.

HAVANA.

The U. S. mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. Bulloch, commander, arrived on Saturday, with dates from Havana to the 2d instant. The English squadron, under Admiral Fanshow, composed of the *Bonaventure*, 80 guns, (flag ship) *Powerful*, 90 guns, *Termagant*, 26 guns, and *Buzzard*, 20 guns, were in Havana when the *Cahawba* left. A grand ball was to be given on the night of the 2d, by the officials of the island to the officers of the squadron. The United States squadron, composed of the *Potomac*, 90 guns, (flag ship of Commodore Paulding) *Saratoga*, 22 guns, *Cyane*, 20 guns, *and Fulton*, 4 guns, were in Matanzas. The *Cahawba* brings 37 passengers from New York and Charleston, and a very heavy assorted cargo. On the 1st, passed, on the great Bahama Bank, twenty-one vessels at anchor, becalmed. The health of Havana continues good, and the weather favorable for the planters.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 28th ultimo. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 2,252, $60,000; No. 27,197, $20,000; No. 3,000, $8,000; No. 15,736, $4,000; Nos. 3,816, 5,729, 8,419, 8,633, 12,847, 17,202, 22,025, 28,792, 31,275 and 33,163, each $2,000; Nos. 1009, 2,963, 8,036, 3,587, 11,134, 16,281, 15,650, 16,431, 16,589, 17,610, 17,727, 23,725, 24,890, 25,941 and 34,243—each $1,000.

There is no news of interest in our files. We refer the reader to the letter of our correspondent.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Powell* for late Caddo papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Niagara* for late Louisville papers.

We are indebted to the editors of the *Medical News and Hospital Gazette* for the April number of this elegant magazine.

DROWNED.—Charles White, seaman on board the steamer *Napoleon*, fell overboard at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, whilst the ship was coming up the river, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

FIRE GRATES.—By the advert. of the above only Patentee in the Union, we refer to the Brownsville *Flag of the Union* of the 29th ultimo. It is destitute of the slightest interest.

JUDGE THICE NOT A DEFAULTER.—The jury in the United States Court have rendered a verdict in favor of Gov. Price for $195,039 against the United States government, leaving $75,000 to be adjudicated on by Congress, which could not be legally settled in this suit.

PARIS GOSSIP.—Mr. Sheppard, editor of the Paris *Press*, is going to be married to Miss Sheppard, daughter of a French Marshal widow. The lady Sheppard tried to flirt with the Emperor before his marriage with Eugenie. Girardin's first wife died only a short time ago. He has two millions of francs, and is about forty. Miss Sheppard is about twenty-five, and very pretty.

From New Mexico.

Col. Savery, Mr. Bransford, Mr. Rose and several other gentlemen have recently arrived in St. Louis from New Mexico. The *Republican* says:

They represent the Indians as quiet, and a better prospect for a permanent peace among the hostile tribes, we have long before been a terror upon the plains, than ever before. Indeed, the Indians may be said to be suing for peace and protection.

The Santa Fe mail, due the latter part of this month, will not, it is supposed, arrive, the Utah contractors for its transportation, it is stated, have not the means or money to complete its part it through.

The Mexican bound mail for Santa Fe, which started on the first of this month, only succeeded in a few miles from Westport, and has been left on account, it is said, of the depth of the snow, and then abandoned. Indian Agent Leavenworth, Mr. Calhoun, the Utah Superintendent, and every other traveler, have been the most upon the plains have suffered severely. The Arkansas River is reported to be frozen to the bottom. A number of wagons from New Mexico are expected in our city, and others are expected, to bring their stock of goods for the fall trade. The business this year will be very heavy.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1856.

The Kansas Committee have departed with Clerk, Assistant Clerk and Reporter. Their Sergeant-at-Arms, Langston, is to be appointed in Kansas, or on the way. Their return may be looked for about the middle of June or first of July, and then it will be hard work to prepare report, and as there will be a majority and a minority report, a debate of three months may be expected to follow, if Congress shall sit so long. At any rate, the session is likely to run into the month of September.

The *Republicans* and *Dissenists* are both sending forth oceans of electioneering speeches, and scattering them broadcast over the land, while the *Americans* are reposing on their confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the sons of the noble-hearts people of the United States. A movement, however, has been made; a small Central Committee appointed, who are authorized to add to their number, and some talk has been had about taking rooms for the use of the Committee, and from whence documents may be sent forth. But as the people seem to have taken the cause of FILLMORE and DONELSON out of the hands of the politicians to a great degree, efforts to influence them do not appear to be so imperiously demanded.

A member of the House from one of the Northern States—and he just returned from a visit to his family, and who, by the way, was not in favor of FILLMORE's nomination, remarked to me yesterday, that he was surprised to find FILLMORE so popular among his constituents. There are but two FILLMORE papers, he remarked, in my district, out of some six or eight opposition or anti-Administration presses, and yet I found at least four-fifths of the people were FILLMORE men! He further remarked that the people expected to be, in this instance, at variance with the politicians and the press; but, he added, "they have got it into their heads that Mr. F. is honest and capable, and willing to take the responsibility of doing what he thinks right; and in their phrase, they stick to their heads they will support him in spite of party, caucus, presses, the D—l, or Dr. Faust, and the le to see who is trying to oppose them."

There is some talk of a ticket, as the votes of November will, I think, show.

A private letter addressed by Mr. FILLMORE to a friend in Philadelphia, early in Jan. 1855, will appear in the Organ on Monday, 31st inst., which cannot fail to commend him to all true Americans and lovers of their country. The letter was never intended for publication, but it has been thought best, as Mr. F. is not here to speak for himself, to let this letter speak for him. I hope every voter in the Union will see it.

A severe struggle has been going on for two or three days in the House between the Americans and anti-Americans, in regard to a bill defining the rights of women and the duties of enumeration in the city of Washington, the object of which is to enable the Pierce Administration to carry the municipal elections in this city, by means of the immense number of foreigners in the employment of the government on the public works.

The struggle was rendered the more excitement by the closely balanced state of the parties, "the immediately seventy-five in the House having formed in this instance an alliance offensive and defensive with the *Republicans*, who are as anxious to defeat the Americans as their friends and allies. But the Americans have succeeded in sending the bill back to the Committee on the District of Columbia, from whence it came.

The point in contest was, whether foreigners who had resided here one year previous to being naturalized, should be allowed to vote immediately upon being naturalized, or whether they should be required to reside here one year as citizens, other citizens have to reside here that time before they can vote.

The following are the yeas and nays upon one of the test questions which show who are Americans, and who against Americans. I have underscored the names of the *Republicans*, and added the name of Mr. *Busey* of Maryland, who was elected as a *Whig*, voting with the Pierce administration men.

The yeas are those who voted for the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to recommit the bill, on the table.

YEAS—Messrs. *Barring*, Bell, *Hendley S. Bennett*, *Billinghurst*, Bocock, *Boyce*, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Cask, Chapman, Chase, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, *Colfax*, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, *Day*, *Dick*, *Dick*, *Dodd*, Dowdell, Elliott, Faulkner, *Fletcher*, *Florence*, Thomas J. D. Fuller, *Giddings*, Goode, Greenwood, *Grow*, Augustus Hall, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, *Thomas H. Hicks*, Houston, *Hughston*, George W. Jones, *J. Glancy Jones*, Kenn, *Kelsey*, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Mace, Samuel S. Marshall, *Matteson*, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, McRae, Miller, Milton, *Mott*, *Nichols*, *Andrew Oliver*, Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Savage, Shorter, *Spinner*, Stanton R. Tallot, Tail, Warner, *Elihu B. Washburne*, *Watson*, *Wells*, Winslow, and John V. Wright—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bishop, Bradshaw, Broom, Buffinton, James H. Campbell, Carlile, Bayard Clark, John P. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Clawson, Comins, Cox, Cullom, Davis, Dean, Cory Winter Davis, Dick, Durfee, Edwards, Emrie, Etheridge, Eustis, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, J. Richard Harris, Harrison, Hoffman, Valentine B. Horton, King, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Lake, Humphrey Marshall, McCarty, Lilian Miller, Millward, Moore, Norton, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, Reade, Reedy, Ricaud, Robbins, Robinson, Ralph, Sage, Sapp, Scott, William R. Smith, Sneed, Stanton, Tappan, Todd, Trafton, Tripps, Tyson, Underwood, Walk, Wade, Albridge, Walbridge, Walker, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth, and Zollicoffer—79.

So the House refused to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The battle will have to be fought over again whenever the bill shall again be reported to the House. All that can be done, the real contest is for Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of this city.

This struggle has ended much to the satisfaction of the *Union*.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, called the attention of the House to the horrible sufferings and murder of the white settlers by the Indians of Washington Territories, by the twenty thousand Indian warriors therein. No step of the Administration, thus far, have been taken to restrain the savage Indians, and unless prompt action be taken, the white settlements will be wiped out of existence. He earnestly appealed for an appropriation of $300,000 to secure the services of friendly Indians to pursue and combat the foe, as, in summer time, regular troops cannot penetrate their hiding places and fastnesses.

He introduced a bill for that purpose, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who, it is understood, will take immediate action upon it.

It is rumored about town and the Capitol, that Mr. Wendell, the Administration nominee for Public Printer of the House, who was elected by the anti-Administration and *American* votes, obtained, he has been now, refused to recognize the binding force of any promises made by him when in a tight place, and that he will be elected by the Democrats, or by refusing to secure his election consequently he decided, it is said, to "fork over." If he has chosen, and some have, he will deserve their fate, whatever we may think of the *fault* of the seller. There is honor among thieves, but there is no honor among those who cheat from sometimes playing each other tricks.

Mr. Forney has left the *Union*, and the query is, why? Some say because he is for Buchanan for President. But there is no reason to suppose he and Pierce are not as good, jolly companions and friends as ever, and some surmise that his leaving the *Union* and becoming ostensibly a Buchanan man, is only the beginning of a movement in the Pennsylvania delegation in the Cincinnati Convention to go for Pierce, especially after they find Buchanan's nomination to be out of the question. We shall see. Forney and Pierce are both *rude* and sharp—too sharp, perhaps, for the Consensus candidate.

Douglas is moving about again, full of life and activity, and his friends are confident of his nomination, or at least profess to be, while Hunter has his supporters also. This political game is a queer one.

The Republicans are at a loss who to pitch upon as their candidate, but it will probably be Chase. MAISON ROUGE.

A Candid Editor.

The editor of the Greenville (S. C.) *Patriot*, one of the most uncompromising anti-American papers in that State, pays the following deserved compliment to Millard Fillmore:

"EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—This distinguished statesman and pure patriot has been nominated for the Presidency by the National Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia.—We rejoice at the nomination, though we do not expect to support it. We rejoice on the principle that an honorable man RIDES to have a gentleman for his opponent. There is another feeling which gives us joy, and it is, if the Democratic party should be defeated, there is not a man in the United States we would prefer to see leading the defeat, and enjoying the success of such a victory, as Millard Fillmore. He is a gentleman, a patriot, and a statesman of ability, searing above all sectional considerations, the administration of the government. In his hands we should feel that the Union, the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the rights of the South were safe."

The *Patriot*, after expressing its determination to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, proceeds—*mark its language*:

"If successful, we shall be proud of our success, and if defeated by President FILLMORE, we shall not mourn or grieve over our defeat. In regard to the Know-Nothings, we begin to think that good may come out of Nazareth. They have adopted, as a part of their creed, the principle that the people of a Territory have a right to establish slavery or not, as they may see proper, or find it their interest to do. Perhaps three-fourths of the people of the United States approve this doctrine; none deny it except the abolitionists. Why do we think, then, that slavery is in any danger, or that the rights of the South are endangered, when represented by three-fourths of the people of the United States?"

Would not every Democratic editor, and every Democrat in the South say the same thing, if they had the independence to give utterance to their real sentiments?

A COURT ARRANGEMENT.—In the Police Court, on Saturday, James Lyford was committed, and for examination fixed in sum of $1,000 in default of bail. The examination was fixed for next Friday, and bail in $4,000 was received. The story of the affair, as told by the parties, is, that Lyford, who had a bill of sale of a slave, bought the man of Thirty-Six Years, who had fled, and brought him back to this city, where he was arrested by the man, and then, by a writ of replevin, taken from the custody of the officer by Lyford, who, it is said, had a bill of sale of