The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16.

THE NORSEMAN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. Of course. It was Friday.

☞ "*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 desire an administration for the North, as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. 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.

THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

We have recurred to our late Mexican files, with a view of examining somewhat closely into the political condition of the country. The indications in almost every respect are propitious. The attempted revolt of VIDAURI evidently creates no uneasiness. The President had dispatched a sufficient military force against the insurgents, and we fully believe that by the next arrival we shall hear of the surrender or the flight of the reckless upstart. The prompt and energetic policy of COMONFORT infuses confidence in the people, and secures to him the willing support of the enlightened classes.

The most formidable movement against the existing Administration was the opposition of the clergy; yet this has been in a great measure subdued by the firmness and constancy of the government. We perceive that the crisis occasioned by the law of ecclesiastical expropriation has passed away without peril, and already a number of the clergy are busily engaged in purchasing the property sold in virtue of that decree. The largest and most opulent State in the Republic, and that in which clerical influence was strongest Guadalajara—has been pacified, and thus the danger of resistance to the constituted authorities is completely averted.

Another auspicious sign is the cessation of the deplorable conflict of power between the Executive and Legislative Departments, which had menaced the interruption of harmony. Discord has been succeeded by mutual good-will and a perfect understanding. Hereafter, it is believed, the co-ordinate branches of the government will act together, and all measures of reform proposed by the Executive will find ready support in Congress. The leading project now before the national legislature of Mexico is the 15th article of the new Constitution, which embodies the vital principle of religious toleration. It has undergone very full and free discussion, and many of the speeches delivered on the subject are remarkable for ability and comprehensive information. Our correspondent at the capital seems to entertain some apprehensions of the defeat of the measure. We are, however, inclined to hope and believe that the article will be adopted. So manifest and indubitable is it that religious intolerance has been the bane of Mexican progress; so certain must it be to all who reason calmly that liberty of conscience is an indispensable attribute of a Republican government, that we cannot doubt the ultimate triumph of the principle. Its success will encourage emigration, by insuring the unrestricted right of worship to Protestants, whether English, German, Irish, or American, and will contribute materially to the projects of colonization which constitute an important part of the new administrative system of Mexico.

While on the topic of reform and improvement, it is well to mention that the new postal treaty between Mexico and the United States is published officially in the *Diario*. According to the provisions of this treaty a line of steamers, half Mexican and half American, is to be established, withthe title of "American and Mexican United States Mail Steamship Company." There will be at least one departure per week from Mexican ports, and one from American ports. The vessels belonging to the line will be exempt in the Mexican ports from tonnage, light-house and other duties either existing now, or which may be imposed hereafter. In connection with this subject we may recall to the recollection of our readers the fact of the concession by the Mexican government to Mr. CHARLES BONNEMIER of the privilege of organizing a line of four steamships, two under the Mexican, and two under the American flag. They will make semi-monthly trips from New Orleans to Galveston, Matagorda, Brazos St. Iago, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Goatzacoalcos, Tabasco, Laguna, Campeche and Sisal, leaving New Orleans on the 1st and 16th of each month, and Sisal on the 8th and 24th.

Yet another improvement in contemplation is the construction of a railroad between Vera Cruz and Acapulco. Col. RAMSEY holds the grant of the Mexican government for this important enterprise, and, we understand, will soon commence active operations. When completed, the distance between New Orleans and San Francisco will be greatly diminished, as the voyage from Acapulco to the Golden Gate can be made by steamers in little more than four days.

In short, Mexico seems to be thoroughly aroused from the torpor of years, and is about making a vigorous and bold effort to resume among civilized nations the position which she lost through the civil commotions that have so long desolated her soil, depimated her people, and degraded her rank. In this noble undertaking, the administration of President COMONFORT is seconding the wishes of the people with all its resources and its influence. Thus far the progress accomplished is most satisfactory, and encourages the hope that our sister republic will ere long come forth redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

THE CALAMITY AT LAST ISLAND.

CORRECTED LIST OF VICTIMS.

The Survivors.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a number of the persons who were saved from the frightful disaster which destroyed Last Island, reached New Orleans by the special train of the Opelousas Railroad. From statements furnished us by some of the gentlemen, we are enabled to append a more accurate list of the victims, though we fear that the catalogue is still incomplete. It will be perceived that thus the total number of those known to have perished is ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN. This last refers exclusively to the victims on Last Island. There can be no doubt that there were many sufferers at Caillout Island. It is reported that thirty dead bodies were found on one side of the island.

The inundation of Last Island was the result of a violent storm of wind and rain on Friday. It commenced about 10 o'clock, and increased in violence until 2 P. M., by which time the island was completely overflowed, the houses destroyed, and the inhabitants drifting about at the mercy of the winds and waves. It is estimated that nearly or upwards two hundred persons were drowned, killed by collision with falling and floating beams and timbers.

The steamer *Aubrey*, which had been dispatched to Last Island in aid of the survivors, reached her destination at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and took on board all except a few families from Pacquemines, who were waiting the arrival of the *Miss Kennedy* and arrived at Berwick's Bay on Thursday evening. Thence they were brought to Algiers by the Opelousas train at an early hour yesterday, free from charge.

The Victims.

Mr. Thos. Mills, wife, and three servants, Capt. Sublette, wife, seven children, and six servants,
M'me Telesphore Landry, two children, and four servants,
M'me Alcesse Come, five children, and four servants,
Mr. Preaux, two children and two servants,
M'me Dorsan Rentroop, daughter, and one servant,
Mr. Parker, wife, and one servant,
Mr. Mollen, wife, and one servant,
M'me Flash, sister, and two children,
M'me Thomas Meekell, three children and one servant,
Two servants of Mr. Ellis,
Mr. John Maggoh, wife, two children, and five servants,
Mr. A. M. Fahy, wife, and two servants,
M'me Crozier and three servants,
Mr. J. C. Beatty, wife, four children, and wife's servants,
Mr. Burton and servant,
Mr. Henry Landry and three servants,
Mr. Michel Landry,
Mr. Joseph Hogan,
Mr. Dupuy Rousseau,
Mr. C. H. Boullion,
Infant child of W. W. Pugh and one servant,
Mr. Jacquet,
Adams Sykes, wife, child, and servant,
G. Gueydan,
Wilson Nicholls,
Capt. Butler,
James Baggoh and son,
A German, (name unknown)
Mr. and Mrs. Raynor and child,
Child of Berard and servant of Marsh,
Mr. Girard and child, child of Mr. Rider and one servant,
Servant of Dr. Hawkins,
Mr. Omer Miller, wife and child,
Mrs. Rosmage,
Jno. Nelson and daughter,
Mr. Robin,
Mrs. L. E. Robin,
Mrs. Bell,
J. Snyder,
T. Fitzpatrick,
Servant of G. S. Bryant,
Two children of Robichaud,
One name illegible.
John Baringer,
Augusta Magill, 5th Magill,
Jos. servant of Dr. Trousdale,
Jack Ann,
Adolphe Hebert, wife, child, and servant,
L. E. Pverin, Jr.,
Mr. Reed, wife, child, and two servants,
Mr. Midnight,
Mr. Cass,
Simon Gamble,
Levi Loop,
Madame Eloi Hebert,
Mr. Brewer,
Miss Fisher,
Colonel Fisher,
Mr. Thompson, wife, and three children,
Mr. McDonald,
Servant of Mr. Roland,
Servant of Mr. James Baker,
Servant of Cheyney Johnson,
Lewis (steward),
Jane (chambermaid),
Servant of Madame Deville,
Servant of Madame Reade,
Servant of Madame Harris,
Madame Eloi Babin,
Madame Boudreaux,
Tom, one negro,
Harriet, slave of Mr. Maggoh,
Two children of Mr. Hodgins.....Total, 177.

From a partial list obtained by our reporters, and a fuller one furnished by Dr. DUPASSAN to the *Picayune*, we are enabled to give the subjoined

List of Survivors.

Dr. Baggerly, wife, nephew and niece, Miss C. Hartman, Mr. Crank, Mr. Johnson, lady and four children, R. Trousdale, J. E. Smith, Miss Camelia Nash, Miss Elizabeth Nash, Miss Roberta Nash, C. B. Saylies, wife and child, L. Dansbey and wife, Mrs. Dardenneau and five children, Miss H. Clemence, Miss L. Clemence, R. S. McCallister, W. S. Winter and servant, Thos. H. Ellis and two servants, J. B. Murphy, Miss Macpherson, Dr. J. F. Hopkins, wife and child, Capt. Gates and wife, Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Dr. Lyman and child, W. J. Nash, Jr., Miss Mary Nash, Miss Parmelia Nash, Miss Harriet Nash, Antoine Cornesig, child and servant, T. Landry, A. R. Wadsworth, Dr. R. A. Prewitt and two servants, G. A. Briant, Miss Emma Mills, John Davis, wife and two children, Henry Moggah, Dr. William James Lyle, Capt. S. Moggah, with and four children, J. L. Lewis, wife, mother and three servants, Jesse Marsh and daughter, W. W. Pugh, lady, six children and servant, Miss Nichols, a servant of Dr. Batey, a servant of Mr. Foley, Franklin Pugh, Daniel Lobinac and servant, Aristide Lebinac, R. Lallemn, V. H. Bendrop and two daughters, G. Hebert and lady, L. C. Gotteschen, Chas. Rhoda, E. Lacoste, A. B. Thos. Meekell, two children and six servants, F. B. Jackson, Dr. Day, Mrs. S. E. King, Miss Caroline King, Adolph Seebacke, H. E. Tyler, Louis Grevenberg, Miss Brunson, Mrs. Crowper, two children and servants, Denis Bernard, lady and two children, E. S. Emil and lady, Mr. Flashman lady, Mrs. Voisin, M'me Baptiste, Mrs. Girard, Dr. A. Duperrier.

The above list embraces 145 names, which, added to the number of victims, forms a total of 322. A gentleman who has visited Last Island repeatedly during the season, informs us that there were between 400 and 500 residents there. We doubt the therefore exist that a considerable number of persons are yet unaccounted for. It is probable, indeed, that the catalogue of victims exceeds two hundred. This is the most awful disaster that has ever visited our State.

We learn that the bodies of those who have been recovered were found invariably robbed of every valuable on their persons by a set of atrocious pirates and marauders who prowl about the islands in the Gulf.

The Storm at Grand Island and the Chenniere.

Mr. Louis Laroque, who arrived yesterday evening from the Chenniere Caminada and Grand Island, informs us that no lives have been lost at either of those places, but that a large amount of property has been destroyed.

At the Chenniere the water began to rise on Friday evening, and an overflow became evident on Saturday, when the wind had increased to a hurricane. The inhabitants immediately sought refuge on the second ridge, and on the next day, (Sunday) on the third, the storm still raging furiously. The entire orange crop is lost, several old houses are destroyed, and not a vestige of a fence left standing on the island.

At Grand Island the loss of the crop is still larger. All the cotton is gone, and there is not an orange on the trees. The overflow, however, did not exceed one or two feet on the lower part of the island.

During the trip Mr. L. saw a large ship at anchor near the coast, but could not ascertain either her name or nation.

We learn from Capt. Palmer, of the tow boat *Gitsie*, which arrived this morning from the Passes, that the ship *C. D. Marvin*, from Cardiff, (Wales) came to anchor outside the bar on Tuesday, the 12th inst., dismasted, having been in the gale of Sunday and Monday.

The mast of a ship with part of the bulwarks was blown ashore twenty miles northward of Pass a Loutre.

THE STORM ON LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.—By arrivals at the New Basin, yesterday, we hear of the following disasters to vessels on Lake Pontchartrain: The schooner Sea Bird, Capt. Shalbave, hence for Covington, was driven ashore on Monday last, at the mouth of the Tchefuncte, and lies about forty yards from the water. The sloop Stephany, Capt. Ray, from Bayou Lacombe, for this port, with a cargo of sand, was sunk in the Lake, near the mouth of the Bayou. Vessel a total loss. The schooner North Star, Capt. Titus, which was lying at Pass Manchac, was driven ashore, but sustained no material damage. The breakwater at Pass Manchac was washed away and the light-house was somewhat damaged.

STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.—We are requested to state that in consequence of the detention of the steamship *Philadelphia* at the Quarantine station, she will be unable to leave for New York to-day, the 16th inst.; but the public will be notified of her day of departure as soon as possible.

BACKING THE SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.—The Freesoil Whigs of New Hampshire are joging in for Buchanan on the ground of his Squatter Sovereignty principles.

The Manchester correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows from that town:

"One of the most eloquent and powerful advocates of Whig principles in the State, Geo. M. Flanders, Esq., a lawyer of eminence in this city, whose voice has echoed from every hill-top, and in every valley in the State for Whig men and Whig principles—who, at the last State election, voted for Ichabod Goodwin, the Whig nominee for Governor—will thaw his whole strength into this contest in *favor of the truly Democratic doctrine of popular Sovereign Sovereignty.*

What say the Southern Democracy to this? Is the Democracy of the North sound on all questions affecting the rights of the South? Is this "TRULY DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY," approved by the Democracy of this section? Speak out.

LOUISIANA NEWS.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* says:

BURNING BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that the new plantation of the Rev. J. W. Burrage, near Stevens Hill, in this parish, was struck by lightning, last Wednesday night, and, together with about 40 bales of cotton, destroyed by fire.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of Thursday has the following:

DEMON RAGGERS.—We learn that one of these dangerous gentlemen made his appearance during the storm, and is now lying under some eight miles below this city. The *Algerine* is on the spot, endeavoring to raise him.

THE RIVER.—According to the meteorological observations of the United States Engineer on this place, the fall of rain, between Sunday morning and Tuesday night, was 11 43-100 inches.

We hear of his laboring in the Red River Country.

Yesterday morning, after the storm had ceased, a boy belonging to Mr. Henry Fitch, of Jackson, was found in the river, in a small boat, in the city. He had left home on the day before, and had drifted down with the current, without food or water, for two days and two nights. The poor boy was very much exhausted, and was taken to the residence of Mr. Fitch, where he was kindly cared for.

The Natchez *Courier* of Wednesday speaks of the recent storm as follows:

When we were closing our columns on Monday evening, the mild wind still beating, the clouds dark and lowering, and the wind whistling most melancholy for some time. After dark, the storm grew still wilder, and from that time on until towards noon yesterday we have borne a large share of greater violence. An immense quantity of rain has fallen, and the power of the wind blasts can be judged from the fact that many of the old rooted and large ornamental trees in the city have been prostrated. For over thirty-six hours has the storm prevailed, probably rivaling in its fury any September or mid-winter gale ever known.

We expect to hear of vast damage to the growing crops. No earth or cotton could have stood such blasts and such rains, except with material injury. In all probability the storm must have been general, and we have to prepare to hear throughout adjoining States of the inundation of low lands, the blowing down of crops, and the destruction of cotton bolls. Considering the season, the gale has been beyond all precedent.

SOUTHERN PHILOSOPHY EXPLODED.—Now, that Northern Abolitionism has proved that it cares not nothing less than the rule and dogmas of the South, we are compelled in self-defence to educate our young daughters in the South. It is to be hoped that Lucodovicus and every individual will refuse to furnish "*old and proofed*" to our enemy. Thousands of millions of dollars would be saved to the South, if all will unanimously refuse to furnish the Yankees with an article, which I never expect to see realized.

And will the people of Louisiana again be hoodwinked by such fallacious promises? Can it be possible that such authority will longer have its influence to lead astray the sober judgment of calm and illoctrinating minds? I hope not. Forewarned is forearmed. You may be deceived, but once proved false, their influence is gone, and like the idle wind most pass unheeded by. The people will withhold their confidence when they remember how shamefully it was perverted on the last occasion.

Mr. Benjamin may not be good authority now, whatever he was in 1852. He is none with me. My confidence is not accorded to a man who leaves his own army during battle, and goes over to the enemy's ranks, let the inducement have been what it may. Mr. Benjamin was elected to the Senate of the United States as a Whig Legislator, and ever an ardent member of that party. But no sooner is he snugly ensconced in his seat, than he kicks from under him the ladder by which he vaulted into political distinction, and enlists under the enemy's standard as a Democrat. He sells his birthright for a mess of political pottage. He deserts that noble body of conservatives, the old-line Whigs, who in times of peril and dismay is found in reserve, like Napoleon's Imperial Guard, ready to decide the battle on the side of the Constitution and the Union. Yes; he vaults with agility from one side to the other with the ease of a professional equestrian, but not with his grace. He may have the *Courier's* political confidence now, but he has not mine, and when the people choose their Legislature in November, 1857, it will be seen whether he has their confidence or not, should he be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

JUNIUS.

Arrival of the Pacemaker.

The steamship *Pacemaker*, Capt. SEIPLE, arrived yesterday from Indianola and Galveston. She left Galveston on Sunday last, and encountered the storm the same day, which she rode out until Tuesday, when she put into Atchabalaya Bay, where she lay until the gale subsided. She experienced no other damage than the loss of her foretopmast. We learn from the officers that the steamship *Neptune*, from Brazos St. Iago, for this port, via Galveston, left the latter place on Friday, the 8th inst., for New Orleans. She has not since been heard of.

The Galveston *Confederate* of that date has the following:

ELECTION RETURNS.—Three counties have been heard from in Texas—Brazoria, Liberty and Harris. The first has gone for the Democracy—the two last for the American party. We would give the returns, but cannot think of encumbering our columns at this crisis with the election statistics of every county in the State. It will be enough to give the general vote after the thing is all over.

We take the following from the Galveston *Price Current* of the 9th:

HOME NEW ORLEANS.—We learn that R. & D. G. Mills received last Saturday, by way of the Harrisburg railroad, seven bales of new cotton from the plantation of Judge M. D. Smith, Wharton county, and sold the same to L. Brush & Co. at 12 cents, classing Good Middling.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES.—The Houston papers inform us that the Galveston, Houston and Red River railroad has been completed to the end of the first section, 75 miles from that city, and the cars are daily running over the entire route.

SUGAR CANE.—The Indianola *Bulletin* learns from Wm. B. Boyd, Esq., of Matagorda, that the sugar plantation on Caney will possibly be able to save some enough for seed, in consequence of the unprecedented drought having destroyed the crops.

INDIANOLA.—The *Bulletin* states that one of the passenger boats plying between the Indianola landing at Indianola and Port Lavaca, was capsized during a squall on Saturday morning last. There were several passengers on board, who were with the greatest difficulty saved from drowning; for, buoyant as they were, another boat happened to be close by which went to their rescue.

The following article appears in the *Confederate* of the 9th:

We have received from an intelligent gentleman, just from San Antonio, a succinct and truthful version of the present condition of matters in that city, and proceed briefly to lay them before our readers. The outlying counties of the excitement was an article which appeared in a Boston paper called "*El Rancho*," in which ludicrously a low Spanish word called Gringoes, but in reality by Mayor Devine and other influential men among whom is his brother, Hughes Devine, duly urged upon the District Court bench. The gentleman informed us the publication of the paper was to be sold by order of the jury, and our informant assured us that the first article on publication was read by himself in English, in the presence of Mayor Devine, and translated into Spanish by a Mr. Dorbin. The article, however, which appeared in the newspaper, was not authorized to the vilest paucities and profanities of language, and was less than a party intended to have done the Catholic Church, insulted the Saviour, and mocking spirit of a common low soldiery, produced the greatest excitement and alarm among the Catholic population. The Mayor, with his brother, Hughes Devine, and others, called upon the editor of the paper, and, in the presence of all the members, and without blows, induced him in the presence of all the members, to make a public apology. Mr. Dorbin, the author, then left the city, with the intention of going to Mexico, and a party of his friends, with whom he had been conversation, and which there was reason to fear had formed a design to take the matter into their hands, and deliberate murder. The friends of Dorbin rallied at once, and would, if Mayor Devine, but a portion of the Mob party prevailed upon them to pass by, pursue him in another way, and he was finally induced to go.

Gringoes, in the interior, has other abundant or to excitement by the numbers of the foreign party, and the Mob, from there have not been any disturbances, which, we are sorry to hear the report of Wm. Wilson & Bell, and connected with that outrageous publication, which, we hope, will be consequence. We are glad to learn that the Mayor was on hand, and prompt in suppressing the disturbance, and opposed to the proceedings of the Mob party. Fuhrer, the editor, is a German, and, we hope, will prove to be a good citizen, and not a tool of the wicked and wicked party, and a victim to the deceptions and the blasphemous and Christian opposition to the doctrine of Christ.

Our Mob Friends—the Know Nothing Party—have been very active in the publication of their journal, and have made a great deal of noise, and have succeeded in getting up a mob, and have succeeded in getting up a mob, and have succeeded in getting up a mob