THE DAILY BEE,
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THE DAILY BEE, ... $1
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10,154.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Rates for every THIRTY LINES in each insertion in the Daily, and same rate for each insertion in the Semi-Weekly. No advertisement inserted less than three times. Advertisements on the first page $1 per square each insertion.
All advertisements inserted at intervals less than 10 days will be charged one dollar for every TEN LINES for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to the business immediately within the line of their profession, and confined to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1.

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

Mr. J. OLLIE is the only person authorized to collect accounts in the city for the Daily 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 conservative.—HENRY CLAY.

If there be those, North or South, who oppose the administration for the North, as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should receive my suffrages to me. For my own part I am a citizen of my country, my whole country and only my country.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

A NUMBER OF ARRIVALS ON HIS LANDING AT New York.

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

The Arctic Mail landed yesterday from the Atlantic.

THE LATEST POLICY.

A telegraph dispatch to the Charleston Courier says that private letters from leading men in the North have determined the policy of the South to strengthen FILLMORE by the vote in Massachusetts to go by default, and to entrust on Pennsylvania and

There is no doubt of the substantial correctness of this statement. It is confirmed by letters from leading Democrats from Louisiana, and other parts of the South. A careful survey of the field has satisfied the leaders of the party that Mr. BUCHANAN's Presidential canvass is well nigh hopeless. The only chance of FILLMORE's success is to so mystify the issue as to justify the effort to defeat him—even by affiliating with the Know Nothings. Their plan, therefore, is to concentrate upon New York, where he is considered more popular than BUCHANAN, by the many Democrats as possible upon him. Meanwhile they are to be kept at fever heat upon the Kansas question, and the agitators are to be encouraged to keep up the excitement in the North. New Jersey and Indiana, within the same line, should they succeed, Mr. BUCHANAN is possible, be elected. Should FREMONT will still be beaten, be New York under the new programme, and defeat certain for FILLMORE.

The foundation of this policy as relates to New York was inaugurated into effect, with or without the consent of the Buchanan Democratic Conservative Democrats in that State, in going over to FILLMORE. The defection of Freesoil wing of the Democracy, in passing to FREMONT. Mr. FILLMORE is strong enough in New York to succeed under any contingency. The defection of the entire Democratic Legislature, and the entire Democratic Congressional nominee. As a matter of course, these results are entirely willing to FILLMORE from outsiders. The Democracy may be pretty well assured, and will decide their New York ticket for FILLMORE or not, as they may think best, and will come before the people. The consolidation of Democratic strength in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, this course of action. We are satisfied that all the Democratic old line Old Hickory patronage, the Democratic power of money, and a powerful array of speakers can effect, will be put in requisition to save Pennsylvania. Our own opinion is that the defection of public sentiment in the North, from these gigantic causes, will prevail, though it may not entirely diminish the opposition vote. New Jersey we regard as a better chance for BUCHANAN than Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it is the theory of that State is the extreme uncertainty. FILLMORE of BUCHANAN will be elected, and that FILLMORE or FREMONT.

The Democratic party is the association of the Democratic Party of the Union. The idea is to beat the popular vote in these instances, and, it becomes a question how to elect the election by the House of Representatives, however, almost certain to have the choice between FILLMORE and FREMONT. Under these circumstances, the national Democratic party will be sustained by every respectable element. These are evidences of the policy which we are gathering, and which may the *Bulletin* thrive under the influence of so conservative a sheet cannot be otherwise than successful in these troublous and

[illegible] other advertising columns. The Messrs. DAWSON, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, and W. CIRCUS [illegible] are a very few days remaining for dry goods at great bargains, [illegible] with mantles, silk robes, [illegible] clothing of all widths.

[illegible]—It is stated that since [illegible] decided to reduce the [illegible] one, on account of the [illegible] company has received [illegible] rate of speed, thereby avoiding an [illegible] of fever and tear, diminishing [illegible] of fuel, and lessening [illegible] the cross-arguing that if the [illegible] did to pay for great [illegible] cannot do it. The [illegible] Journal of Commerce says:

[illegible] the new arrangement [illegible] the last that the [illegible] Company will [illegible] at high [illegible] at slower speed they [illegible] saved. The [illegible] capital $4,000 [illegible] calculated that the saving [illegible] fuel and machinery will equal [illegible] that the total saving will [illegible] and it can be [illegible] as required by [illegible] exceed $500,000 per annum, [illegible] compensate for the loss of pay. [illegible] and there is nothing in the [illegible] building as to speed, but simply that the "Ocean shall be built for high speed."

Mr. Fillmore Against the Restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

There are some honest Democrats in our city who have expressed a preference for Mr. FILLMORE, but declare themselves deterred from his support by the apprehension that he is in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. To say reflecting man, who is conversant with MILLARD FILLMORE's eminently conservative views, the idea that he would endeavor to shape national legislation in such a way as to increase tenfold the sectional excitement and agitation which he so strenuously seeks to allay, is absolutely preposterous. All reasoning a priori demonstrates the fundamental error and groundlessness of such an opinion. But as conviction is slow to dawn on Democratic prejudice, we are most happy in being enabled to prove, by Mr. FILLMORE himself, that he is as radically opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise as he, with thousands of patriotic citizens, South as well as North, was to its repeal. Behold the evidence.

The editors of the Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger*, when Mr. CHARLES J. JENKINS, a politician of general candor and honesty, expressed his fear that Mr. FILLMORE was in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, came to the conclusion that the subject was serious enough to call for an expression of Mr. FILLMORE's opinions directly upon the question, and therefore addressed him a letter of inquiry. Mr. FILLMORE replied promptly, and forwarded to them an article from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*—his "home organ," as the Democrats call it—of the 17th inst., which, he said, contained an authorized statement of his views. The article repudiates, distinctly and unequivocally, the idea of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. After showing that such restoration is impracticable and chimerical, it proceeds as follows:

> We may consider it demonstrated, therefore, that an act for restoring the Missouri Compromise will never come before the President for his consideration. As connected with the Presidential election, the question is perfectly idle—a mere abstraction unworthy the consideration of a practical statesman. It is unwise to claim it as an element in the Presidential canvass; *it would be equally unwise ever to agitate it again in Congress. The Missouri Compromise is his water spilled upon the sand; it can never be gathered up.* Its repeal was a great blunder, but it is too late to correct it. The attempt to restore it at the present session of Congress is objectionable, on the ground that it was well to offer to the Senate an opportunity to reconsider its action. *But the Compromise is dead, and it would be an irrational to expect the resuscitation of any other act to supply its place.* Nothing remains but to pronounce its eulogy, and bury it out of sight.

For more than thirty years the whole country acquiesced in it, and it had acquired a sacredness in public estimation which it was unable to destroy. In the first settling of dangerous controversy, which it was folly, nay, it was madness, to reopen. Its repeal, as Mr. FILLMORE justly remarked in one of his speeches, was the Pandora's box from which has issued all our present evils. As Mr. FILLMORE says what opposed, at the time, to its disturbance, he has not changed his opinion, that its repeal was an act of folly. *But we are quite sure we do not misrepresent his sentiments when we say that he does not think it would be wise to attempt its restoration, and that he desires to submit, having this object, either in Congress or out of it.* He is too sagacious not to perceive the question has become obsolete, and to attempt to throw water around the fires of a tree which was girdled two years ago, in the hope of seeing it again covered with foliage.

Nothing now remains for the Territories but to see that by wise legislation, properly enforced, the people are protected in the enjoyment of peace, and fully realized the right of determining the character of their own institutions without intimidation by mobs and without interference from the States. The sooner this doctrine is acquiesced in, the sooner will that quiet be restored to the country, of which it is so greatly in need.

This settles the question. For ourselves, we have never had a doubt that Mr. FILLMORE would not countenance any attempt at a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or imagined that such an attempt would ever be successfully made in Congress—but it is well to place upon record his authorized opinions, for the benefit of those who either fear or affect to fear the result of his election. Mr. BUCHANAN himself occupies no safer ground, for a stauncher Compromise man never lived. So much in love was he with the degree of latitude which limited the progress of slavery, that he proposed to extend the restrictive line to the Pacific. Yet he acquiesced in it, free of all compromise and control. In a word, the Kansas bill declares that Congress shall not *intervene* in the local concerns of the Territory, or establish, or prohibit slavery. How have the very men in the Senate—Benjamin among the rest—observed this part of the bill? Let the Douglas Pacification bill answer. Douglas introduced a bill, the past session of Congress in the Senate, to pacify the Kansas troubles which provoked and repealed the principle of non-intervention inserted in the old bill, and by which Congress resumed the right to intervene, and did actually, in fact repeal the original and all the local laws of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, even those on the subject of the protection of slave property, and Douglas Can. Slidell and Benjamin supported the bill. It passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, and all the Democrats, or nearly all, who supported the Kansas bill, completely violated its principle of *non-intervention*, in 1854, turned a complete circus somerset and voted for a bill, in 1856, which directly the reverse of *intervention* in the local affairs of a federal Territory, and not a word of condemnation has been heard from the patriotic letters with which they are overwhelmed from the South, and they write in return begging and praying them to hold on to it, until after the State election, when they will, they say, show how he can carry Pennsylvania, and they are using the most desperate efforts to that effect. But the fact is there is combined all the elements opposed to Democracy, and will succeed. It was made six months ago, before Fremont was thought of, and is not a union with Fremont—most of the candidates are Fillmore men—it is positively certain that B. cannot carry Pennsylvania, but that will be followed by the defeat of the American Leaders has been purged, and they know their strength to a man, and with the new impulse to the Whig party, and the withdrawal of the Slave States. The issue in New York, where they have (including a separate order called "the United American," and the order of Pretzels) an force of upwards of 130 to 200,000 recorded voters, and the Whig party can certainly add 50,000 (some of the delegation at Philadelphia say 100,000) to the above, and the Democratic vote of the State cannot exceed 600,000—so with three tickets in the field they feel assured of success—220 to 230,000 will elect, and the Fillmore ticket has every chance for 260 to 300,000.

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No. 20.

Editors of the Bee:

"A fourth express a detective and a show."

The KANSAS bill is the topic upon which Senator Benjamin harps in all his speeches, and strives hard to prove that the American party is opposed to the principle incorporated in it. In his speech delivered at the Hall of the Odd Fellows, a few evenings since, he made use of the following language:

> "Had there been a solitary instance where a Democrat had shrunk from the vindication of that great measure? He asked any one present to show it. But it was not enough to show that the Know Nothings were wrong; he would show that the Democrats were right."

In reply to his interrogatory, whether there had been a solitary instance where a Democrat had shrunk from the vindication of that measure, and his defiance to any one to show it, I refer the Senator to the State of Maine. One half of the Democrats in that State abandoned the Democratic party on this very question, and voted for the Fremonters, notwithstanding the Senator performed a pilgrimage thither, addressed the people and invoked their vindication of the measure. The Senator returned to Washington inspired with confidence of Democratic success, bid his new associates to be of good cheer and predicted a majority of at least five thousand for the "Squatter Sovereign" candidates. A few days elapsed, and the Fremonters carried it by over eighteen thousand majority. Thus did the Senator establish his reputation as a false prophet, and should cease to act as an augur to the Democracy. One short year before, the Democratic candidates received a plurality of votes, and this year they are in a minority of 25,000, conclusively showing that thousands of Democrats voted with the Freesoilers, and "shrank from the vindication of that measure," the Kansas bill. In this way do the Democrats of the North "show themselves right, and the Know-Nothings wrong," on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Benjamin ought to have known, and if he did not, he is criminally amiss in reading the public journals, or possesses a slippery memory, that the American party is not opposed to the Kansas bill, and do not seek the restoration of the Missouri line. Thousands of Democrats, as well as Americans, were opposed to the disturbance of that Compromise, for the reason that it was in the nature of a solemn compact between the North and the South on the slavery question, framed and sanctioned to by the patriarchs of the republic, whose earnest desire was to expel that element from the ball of Congress, and to appease the sectional agitations that then raged in the country. Some took it from choice, others from necessity, and the people acquiesced in the enactment for thirty years. It stood, was embodied in the Texas annexation resolutions, and some of the agitators of the South and North proposed its application to the Mexican acquisitions, but having failed to obtain it, set about its repeal, that they might consolidate it with the Union on the slavery question, and secure the Southern vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate. This is the true history and the motives of its abrogation, and Senator Benjamin can not expose them to the people.

The act is accomplished, has worked mischiefs which its authors can never repair, has maddened the people into the organization of geographical parties, which Washington so deeply deplored and admonished them against, and unless they are put down in the present contest, will wreck the ship of State on the rock of disunion; but it cannot be repealed without the creation of evils of equal magnitude, and an agitation which, in all likelihood, will surpass the one that now curses the nation. No good can result from a change in existing legislation to any section of the republic, because Kansas, long prior to the repeal of the law, will be admitted as a member of the Union, and can legislate on the subject of domestic concerns, as it may become her sovereign will and pleasure. It is therefore a mere abstraction without any practical utility, and the people should not quarrel about dogmas and abstractions And of this opinion is that noble, national patriot, and enlightened statesman, MILLARD FILLMORE, who is opposed to the repeal of the Kansas act, and the rehabilitation of the Missouri Compromise line, and Senator Benjamin knows it, but shall be silent no longer. Let the truth be acquiesced in, the sooner will that quiet be restored to the country, of which it is so greatly in need.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The U. S. government will demand a reparation from New Granada for injuries received by Americans at the late riot at Panama.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—We have private advices from Kansas to the 19th. Everything was quiet.

The border was closed against emigrants from the free States.

Col. Harvey had captured the famous Lone Star flag of the South Carolinians.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

By the Baltic we have advices from Havre to the 18th.

Cotton had been dull during the week, but had improved at the close.

The sales of Saturday amounted to 1500 bales, at an advance of 1 franc.

The sales of Monday were 1000 bales, the market closing steady. Orleans fair ordinaire, 99.

FREE-SOIL MEETING DISTURBED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Cassius M. Clay spoke in the Courthouse last night. The meeting was much disturbed.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 30.—The *Prank Lyon* passed down at 11, and *Natchez* at 12 to-day. The *Eclipse* is reported aground above here.

MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 30.—Cotton is steady.

Steamer's news had no effect upon the market.

Sales of to-day amounted to 7,00 bales.

Flour has advanced; Ohio, $6 70 a $6 90; Southern, $7 10 a $7 45.

Wheat is buoyant; white, $1 70; red, $1 50.

Corn is firm; mixed, 68c.

Spirits dull. Rosin steady. Rice is quiet. Sugar unchanged.

New York, Sept. 30.—The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Flour closed dull; superfine is quoted at $5 90 a $6 85. Whisky unchanged. White Wheat, $1 75.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

HALIFAX, Sept. 24.—The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. Passed a large steamer on Saturday, supposed to be the *Persia*.

The *Baltic* arrived out on the morning of the 14th.

General news unimportant.

The London *Post* recommends the Hudson's Bay Territory as a favorable seat for a convict establishment.

FRANCE.—Rumors are current of an extensive conspiracy negotiated between France and England.—France to give up her factories on the main land of India in exchange for Mauritius. It is also reported that France intends to purchase Sweden, and make a rip of Iceland for fishing stations. Also, that Algeria demands a large reinforcement of troops.

A fleet of gun-boats goes to Bengal.

SPAIN.—The country is generally tranquil, but there is some uncertainty as to the fate of the O'Donnell Ministry. The probabilities of Navarez succeeding him are openly discussed.

Miscellanies, Minister to Washington, has resigned.

ITALY—Vienna papers state that the Western Powers have addressed a second note to Naples in the same spirit, but in milder language than the former one.

SWITZERLAND—Prussia is said to have notified her intention to give up her claims on Neufchatel in exchange for indemnity, the amount to be fixed by European powers.

France supports these views.

Neufchatel is quiet.

GERMANY.—Frederick, Regent of Baden, has assumed sovereignty on his own account, preparatory to his marriage with a princess of Prussia.

The Neufchatel affairs cause some diplomatic activity at Berlin.

DENMARK.—Berlin letters say France adheres to the opinion of England in the question of the Sound dues, and has pronounced in favor of purchasing.

SWEDEN.—It is reported that the relations between Russia and Sweden are becoming more and more unfriendly.

Hong Kong dates are to July 25th. The insurgents had captured Tanjuay, July 6th, bringing them close to Sochow, the outlet of commerce from Shanghai.

An Imperial fleet of forty sail was blockaded near Nankin.

It is reported that the American house of Weimore & Co. had failed, but the report is doubted in London.

Australia advices are to July 14th.

Business was favorable, and the mines were productive.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday.—Dispatches from Trieste state that the Montenegrins are fortifying the entrance to the bay of Nicolaieff and the banks below.

Another dispatch, of the 10th, says the Queen had not yet decided in the matter relative to the Legation at Washington.

Prussia has lodged a protest with the federal government against the Swiss against interference with the affairs of Neufchatel.

FRANCE.—The Emperor celebrated the anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol by a dinner to the troops stationed at Sherrit.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather continues favorable for the harvest, and the crops are turning out satisfactorily. In Breadstuffs generally the heaviness which prevailed in the market in the early part of the week, has given way to an improvement was observable towards the close.

The decline during the week on the quotations advised by the Asia, was equal to 2d. per bushel on Wheat, 1s. 6d. per barrel on flour, and 2s. per cwt. on Indian corn.

Those who desire to know the Doctor's "Reflections," "Experiments," "Treatment," and "Success," in the treatment of Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Sexual Decay, &c., should send for a pamphlet, which will explain the whole matter.

DR. GILBERT,
6 St. Charles Street.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that few will ever mention it. Pear s single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be secured by using Dr. PEAR'S "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FOURNIER & CO., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
49 and 151 Chartres street.

sept 1 1m

American Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ANDW. JACKSON DONELSON
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT:
J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.
SUBSTITUTE:
Hon. GEORGE BUSHEE, Jr.,

SECOND DISTRICT:
CLEMENT DUBREZ, of Orleans.
SUBSTITUTE:
E. H. DURELL.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Dr. C. THIBODAUX, of Terrebonne.
SUBSTITUTE:
FERGUS GARDERES, of Jefferson.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
PEMBERTON POND, Jr., of East Feliciana.
SUBSTITUTE:
N. EDWARDS.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
JOHN R. KLEIN, of St. Landry.
SUBSTITUTE:
A. B. COCO.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
P. ALEXANDER, of Tensas.
SUBSTITUTE:
L. P. CHAFF, of Caddo.

Many Meetings of the American Party will be held this evening in the different Wards of the City.

A GRAND MEETING of the American party of the Third District will be held on THUR-DAY, the 2d of October. Several speech will address the meeting. Those friendly to the cause of Fillmore and Donelson are respectfully invited to attend. s29

GAS FIXTURES.

A FINE assortment of new and elegant Gas Fixtures, suitable, at very low prices, by
HENDERSON & GAINES,
sept30-10t 39 Canal street.

FOR LEASE.

A PROVISION STORE for five hundred Dollars, drawn by the Exchequer to the owner of Mr. Farnet, dated 9th October 30th, and payable fifteen days after date. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped.
The finder will please return it to MR. FERRARI, 140 Chartres street. s29 pd5 w

FOR SALE,

A FINE LOT OF GOATS, mixed, on St. John Island, measuring 120 feet front on the road, by 150 feet in depth. Apply to HARRY PORTER, on the premises. sept26-1

SCHR. REPUBLIC, OF MADISON.—Persons having any claims against this schooner for supplies or otherwise, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned, and those indebted to the vessel are requested to make immediate settlement to
sept30 10t JOHN MCMANUS.

PAIN REMOVED.—Wet your shaving brush in cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FOURNIER & CO., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
49 and 151 Chartres street.

sept1 3m

REFUSE IN THE INTERIOR.—Wherever there is a receiving cellar, and they are all but universal among children, and the source of more evils than can be enumerated in a brief space, it shall be strictly prohibited by the Board of Health, and the penalty for keeping it, or allowing it to remain, will be a heavy fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. The prevention referred to is Wistar's CARMINATIVE BALSAM, which is the only preventive of Cholera Infantum, and a specific for the following diseases: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, and Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dysentery, Flatulency, Fever and Ague, Fever and Bilious Fever, Bilious Remittent Fever, Bilious Intermittent Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Nausea, Vomiting, Sick Headache, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Bowels, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Limbs, Pain in the Joints, Pain in the Side, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Abdomen, Pain in the Loins, Pain in the Kidneys, Pain in the Bladder, Pain in the Womb, Pain in the Rectum, Pain in the Urethra, Pain in the Muscles, Pain in the Nerves, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Face, Pain in the Teeth, Pain in the Ears, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Throat, Pain in the Breast, Pain in the Heart, Pain in the Lungs, Pain in the Shoulders, Pain in the Arms, Pain in the Hands, Pain in the Fingers, Pain in the Thighs, Pain in the Knees, Pain in the Legs, Pain in the Feet, Pain in the Toes, Pain in the Joints