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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 30.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

☞ Mr. J. Olivier is the only person authorized to collect accounts in the city for the New Orleans 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 conscientious.*—HENRY CLAY.

☞ *If there be those, North or South, who oppose an admiral alone for the North, as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should govern, or aspire to me. For my own part I belong to all, or country, my whole country and nothing but my country.*"— MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

Nativism, though fully quadrupled by birth, emigration or naturalization, can vote at the next Presidential election, UNLESS HE IS UNREGISTERED.

Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE UNION-SAVERS.

The prospects of a continuance of Democratic power for the next four years, have rendered somewhat less [illegible] the disunion agitation in Penn[illegible]. It is amazing as well as [illegible] the exuberant crop of Union [illegible] that has sprung up. The [illegible] incoherent assessments in [illegible] lists of spurious voters [illegible] Keystone and Hoosier [illegible] a sort of political guano [illegible] with and bringing to bear [illegible] lovers of the Union. They [illegible] every direction, and have [illegible] and concealed the [illegible] wherever so prominent [illegible] metaphor, we hear nothing [illegible] dangers of a dissolution. [illegible] Slaveholder who, but [illegible] looked dolefully dis[illegible] spectacle before justly [illegible] secure—was in [illegible] ical whine.— [illegible] appeared to [illegible] a Kind blow should [illegible] dissolution of the confed[illegible] shrieking North [illegible] Union have suddenly [illegible] cuteries, and are [illegible] the Union will not [illegible] avowed disunionists [illegible] shaves from the [illegible] other party—have [illegible] tones, and are content [illegible] saving the Union, by [illegible] and forcing it to sustain [illegible] which it is clear and [illegible] the Union meant JAMES [illegible] save him from defeat was [illegible] and that the duration, [illegible] strength and stability of this [illegible] of ours was inseparable [illegible] the election of a stiff [illegible] the heart of Lancaster [illegible].

[illegible] say that all this talk about [illegible] upon the triumph [illegible] mouse is the veriest balderdash [illegible] the Union never was [illegible] of disruption. The [illegible] have destroyed [illegible] reason that the President [illegible] executive powers, and that acts [illegible] endurance to the South [illegible] passed by Congress; that [illegible] Congress were morally cer[illegible] The success of the [illegible] would undoubtedly have [illegible] of unhealthy excite[illegible] to a state of feel[illegible] incompatible with the frater[illegible] which should animate every [illegible] country. How far that feeling [illegible] Democrats, under the taunts [illegible] the Northern Freesoilers, [illegible] Fillmore's election is [illegible] speculation on the [illegible] superfluous. The idea of [illegible] is securing the contin[illegible] absolutely absurd. [illegible] an event which the [illegible] determined, but of which we [illegible] nothing whatever is set[illegible] and fact, helplessly [illegible] a Southern platform, and [illegible] Northern one, and his [illegible] is now the renewal [illegible] sectional warfare unauthorized [illegible] administration; for, if [illegible] true to the Cincinnati [illegible] view of the waged against [illegible] of false and recreant [illegible] South, deeply indignant [illegible] rebuke. Whatever [illegible] may betide the [illegible] averted by the [illegible] patriotic people [illegible] if the only men who had [illegible] abolition in its strongholds, [illegible] apply to avow national [illegible] alike to honest and [illegible] Northern states. He is so [illegible] he proposes no political [illegible] a strong state of things. [illegible] xhaver and mounts [illegible] a sovereign remedies for the [illegible] the body politic. He is [illegible] a national American, [illegible] under equal and exact jus[illegible] and to avoid all sec[illegible] in his course. With such [illegible] head of our government, the [illegible] would mean something [illegible] saving the Union is [illegible] North against South, or [illegible] it by uniting both in [illegible] interest and [illegible] MILLARD FILLMORE [illegible] wise they will make him [illegible].

[illegible] the number of names [illegible] registered is [illegible] and be closed positively [illegible] next, and we must again [illegible] register their names [illegible] duty is in [illegible].

We are indebted to L. Gaumer Street, for a copy of the "[illegible] and beautiful dance, composed [illegible] and taught by Mr. Vocas [illegible] quite graceful and pretty.

[illegible] Dubat & Co., No. 37 Chartres [illegible] for sale a very extensive [illegible] of stationery, at moderate [illegible].

[illegible] Memphis, October [illegible] men, bound for Nicaragua, will leave here this [illegible] of the care. They [illegible] the charge of Captain John [illegible] who goes out to resume his [illegible] the Nicaragua army.

HORACE GREELEY SINKING.—We learn from the Clarksburg (Va.) *Register* that, at the present term of the Harrison Circuit Court, [illegible] were found about seventy indictments [illegible] one was against Horace [illegible] consisting in Harrison county [illegible] was considered by the [illegible] in its character, [illegible] the county were presented [illegible] the indictment of that print.

[illegible] Republican papers of New York [illegible] that their attempts to assassinate [illegible] Fremont. We guess their man [illegible] the 4th of November, and his [illegible] assassination of the term [illegible].

[illegible] the numbers which drew [illegible] the Fort Gaines Academy [illegible] drawn at Atlanta, [illegible]

[illegible]	$40,000
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	3,000
[illegible]	1,000
[illegible]	1,000

[illegible] ROUTE.—We learn by a [illegible] New York that the brig Judge [illegible] in that port a few days since [illegible] loaded with materials [illegible] for the Tehuantepec car[illegible] Two vessels had previously been [illegible] contractor, finding labor [illegible] for more tools. The probability [illegible] route will be opened in [illegible] It will make a vast difference [illegible] and from California by very [illegible] the time and distance.

[illegible] — A dispatch from Philadelphia [illegible] Bishops of the Protestant [illegible] yesterday remitted the [illegible] against Bishop Onderdonk [illegible] Bishop which was preferred [illegible] years since. He resumes his ministerial functions on Sunday [illegible] morning and evening at the [illegible] of the Ascension and Trinity [illegible] the action of the House of Bishops [illegible] the hearty approval of the church [illegible].

New York, October 29.

The Fillmore State Councils of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky have issued an address to the American people asking a union of the conservative elements throughout the United States in opposition to the sectionalism of Buchanan, and in favor of Fillmore. The meeting appointed Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Horace H. Day, of New York, National Finance Committee. The following is the

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Conscious of the danger which now menaces the institutions of our country, and feeling more certain than ever that the safety of the American Union must depend on a full and patriotic support of the whole people, and seeing that the present moment calls loudly for a prompt and decided movement, we appeal to every lover of his country to come with, and sustain us in our action.

Our platform is our whole country. Our principles are the people's good, and our action is the defense of the Union. United in action, determined to save the Constitution and to build up anew the principles for which our fathers fought and bled, we cordially invite all national men to unite with us in breaking down the barriers of extremism on either side.

The time for action has arrived, and now, if ever, we must make a bold stand to save the country from the evils of disunion on the one hand, and sectional fanaticism on the other. Upon this issue hang our internal strength as a people, and our external power against foreign encroachments. By standing firm we shall build up the future prosperity and progress of true national principles. We seek no undue privileges nor proscription. We give no countenance to the [illegible] Disunionists of the day, but maintain the rights and right, combined with the equal rights due to every free-born son of America.

Being sure of the certain defeat of three candidates who represent the two extremes of disunion and sectional fanaticism, which are now openly admitted by the leaders of each of their parties, and desirous, while the country's integrity and character can yet be made manifest to the world through an election by the people, we call upon the national and conservative men, who have heretofore been united to either of those parties, to unite with us upon Millard Fillmore, a candidate who already possesses the confidence of the nation. His qualifications as a statesman have been well tried. The soundness of his judgment is admitted by all. His integrity and his devotion to the Union find a response in the heart of every American citizen. He has once carried the ship of State safely through the peril of sectional strife, and we look upon him now as the only candidate in whose hands we can fearlessly place the reins of government.

[Signed] J. P. SANDERSON,
Ch'm Fil. and Don. State Com. of Pa.
ABO. C. CLAYDE,
President Pa. State Council.
THOS. H. OLAY,
President Ky. State Council.
H. D. MOORE,
Pres. Fill. and Don. State Com. of Pa.
S. SAMMONS,
Pres. N. Y. State Council.
E. R. JEWETT,
Pres. N. Y. State Committee.
HORACE H. DAY, N. Y.
STEPHEN W. ALLEN, Mass.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1856.

A TYPE OF ITS KIND.—A gentleman relates to the editor of the *Norfolk American* a very good anecdote, based on an incident which recently took place in one of the cars of the North Carolina railroad. It affords a timely and appropriate illustration of the tendency of a good deal of the Democratic ultra Southernism just at this juncture. The *American* says:

Two persons of a highly respectable appearance, and with every appearance of being gentlemen, commenced a conversation with him on the political issues of the day in which they proceeded to stigmatize the current agitation of the slavery question by the Democrats at the South as an arrant humbug, gotten up for party effect, &c. After a while they left their seats and went forward for some purpose, and then two gentlemen, who had been listening in indignant silence to the Black Republican tirade of the first named gentlemen, opened a conversation, in which they took occasion to castigate and denounce most severely the abolition proclivities of the gentlemen who had dared to stigmatize the holy horror of the Democrats over the slavery question as so much un-mitigated humbug—and finally intimated that such men were dangerous, and that it would be better for them to leave the State.

Our friend tried first to induce a more charitable feeling towards the first speakers, but the two last would not entertain it; then suggested that perhaps they (the last speakers) were not capable of giving an unbiased opinion, as probably each of them owned an immense number of slaves, which property they were fearful would be jeopardized by the liberal sentiments of the two first speakers. They assured him that he was mistaken—that neither of them owned a single slave, but that their indignation at the loose and incendiary doctrine of the two first speakers was solely from a pure devotion to the South—unadulterated by a particle of personal interest.

After our friend—who, by the way, has the keenest possible relish for a quiet good thing—had succeeded in drawing out an immense amount of Buncombe humbug, indignation at the vile and incendiary doctrine of the first speakers, he very naively enquired if they knew who the men were whose abolition proclivities they were denouncing. No, answered they. Then, said he, I have the pleasure of informing you that one was Mr. Pettigrew, of North Carolina, *who owns scores of hundred slaves*, and the other is James C. Johnson, *who owns nearly two thousand!* The effect can be imagined.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is a summary of the laws and constitutional requirements in the election of a President and Vice President:

1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates, sealed and a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January; another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where Electors met.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the Electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.

4. The Governor gives notice to the Electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

5. On the second Wednesday in February Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificates of returns and count the votes. The person in receipt of the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be the President.

6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the House, by States, form themselves into electoral committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State, each State having only one vote.

7. If neither of the candidates get a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice-President shall act as President.

8. If the people do not elect, through the electors, a Vice-President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from the two highest candidates returned to them by the electors.

Remarkable Fact.

It is a most remarkable fact—let the honest and uninteligent voters of the country remember it—that every man who has ever been presented by the Abolitionists as a candidate for the Presidency was a *Democrat!* Birney, Gerritt Smith, John P. Hale, Martin Van Buren and John C. Fremont were all Democrats in good standing with the Democratic party and the day of Kinderhook is still one of its "shining lights!" And further, the principal leaders of the Fremont and Black Republican party at the present time are Democrats just from the Democratic fold! Sumner, Wilson, Banks, Reeder, Lane, Trumbull, Hamlin, and a host of other abolition orators, are all from the Democratic ranks. A pretty good school for Democratic party must be for training up Fremont agitators and domestic traitors!—*Richmond Whig.*

A Appalling Burning of a Ship.

The following details of a horrible case of piracy and burning of a ship at Macao have been received at Lloyd's. "The Dutch ship Bianca, Captain Heymans, 700 tons burthen, with between 300 and 400 emigrants (coolies) for Havana, put back to Macao, about a month since (the dispatch is dated Hong Kong, August 19) with her water casks leaking and cargo shifting, and encountered boisterous weather, and on reaching the outer roads brought up to an anchor. There she remained upwards of the officers exercising strict vigilance in preventing the coolies going ashore, for fear they should make their escape. For three weeks, whatever discontent may have prevailed, no fears of an outbreak would seem to have been entertained, until a Chinese doctor warned the captain that mischief was brewing. In preparing for such a contingency as a raising of the coolies, the small arms were placed on the poop, and two guns were loaded with grape and potatoes forward.

About nine o'clock of the night of the 8th, the disturbance commenced, and the crew took refuge on the poop. The captain fired a shot or two overhand, but at that had no effect, and the coolies advanced towards them, yelling frightfully, armed with battering pins, bricks torn from the cooking places, &c., the captain gave orders to his men to fire, and immediately a volley was poured into the infuriated mass from the two guns, and also from the small arms. This had the effect of checking and putting down the riot, and the coolies withdrew below, but they sought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in a few minutes the captain was assailed by seeing dense smoke bursting up from the hold. The frightfulness of carnage followed: the coolies rushed up on deck, and many were bayoneted all the officers of the ship. None of them, nor the captain, were afterwards seen. The ship was soon in a blaze, fire and all. In about an hour the mainmast fell with a crash, then the fore and main masts followed, and at midnight she blew up with a tremendous explosion. The ship was instantly hurled to pieces. The vast number of poor creatures who, clinging to the chains, perished with the captain, the number who were on board, including the crew and passengers, about 500, only 250 shipped with their crew; the remainder were either burnt in the ship or drowned. The affair has produced a great sensation at Hong Kong.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE MCLEAN.—On Tuesday an omnibus was upset near Cincinnati, by which several of the passengers were severely bruised, among them Hon. John McLean, who was seriously though not dangerously injured.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

QUEBEC, October 29.

The Canadian screw steamship *North American* has arrived.

ENGLAND.—The Bank of England has advanced its rates to seven per cent, for bills of longer date than two months, in consequence of advices from Paris on Monday that the Bank of France had received not to admit notes to discount of more than sixty days, and to limit the advances of public securities to forty per cent. of their value, and on railway shares to twenty per cent. Parliament had been further prorogued to the 18th November. The London *Post's* correspondent in Paris of the 7th says the Bourse rallied under the effect of the report of the Minister of Finance, of renewed confidence in reference to the exaggerated rumors circulated for some days. The London *Times* says the effect of the measures adopted by the Bank of England is complete, and that all pressure both at the Bank and discount market had subsided, and foreign exchanges received a favorable impulse.

FRANCE.—The decline in corn has checked the rise expected, as the crops exceed the average, and the foreign arrivals are ample. The Bank of France has gained 2,000,000 francs gold. The final dividend is fixed at 34 per cents, showed an improvement of a quarter per cent.

THE *Affair of Sarpeste Affair.*

The affair of Sarpeste question has not been satisfactorily adjusted.

The French squadron has been ordered to co-operate with the English fleet, and an Austrian squadron, consisting of three steamers and six gun-boats, has been ordered to Constantinople.

Baron Hotzenheim, the Russian Counsellor of State, had arrived at Vienna with dispatches from St. Petersburg, relative to the affairs of Naples and Montenegro. Russia will not renounce the principles of the Holy Alliance, but will endeavor to procure the co-operation of Austria in her Neapolitan policy.

NAPLES.—The latest accounts from Naples state that the King was less disposed than ever to make concessions.

The expedition to Sicily was still delayed, although events at that capital seemed to leave the Western powers no alternative.

SPAIN.—The latest intelligence is that a Royal decree had dissolved the Constituent Cortes, and appointed a new Commission, with M. Castina as its President.

SWITZERLAND.—Six hundred delegates of the people had assembled at Berne, and constituted a Central Committee, declaring the sovereignty of the people endangered from monarchical intrigues.

DENMARK.—A Danish Ministry had not been formed, and all endeavors had failed, and the Chambers were prorogued until the 3rd of December.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Post* says: A joint stock company has just been formed at St. Petersburg, under something more than the government patronage, for the greater part of the shares have already been taken by the members of the Imperial family, and by some of the most ancient and powerful Russian nobility. Twenty Commercial agent steamers, of the largest class, are to be built in the first instance. Some of them will be constructed in America, some in England, and a few in the Gulf of Finland.

CHINA.—From Hong Kong we have the following: Of the rebels in Canton we have nothing. An extensive fire broke out on the 23d July among the boats at Shamseen suburb, which destroyed great numbers, and about two hundred lives are lost. From Shanghai we have dates to the 31st July. The movements of the rebels still created much uneasiness, but large bodies of Tartar troops had lately been brought down from the north, and there was a report that the rebels had been defeated and obliged to retire towards the Ching-kiang-foo. This requires confirmation.

Spanish and Mexican Affairs.

The Spanish *Dimocracia* states that if the Mexican government refuses to fulfill the convention with regard to what is due to Spanish subjects, the Spanish government is determined to act with the greatest energy, and to demand the execution of the convention. In case of refusal, a naval division will be sent to San Juan de Ulloa, in order to animate the demand. The *Dimocracia* says that the division will consist of two man-of-war, three frigates, two corvettes, and four steam frigates.

The *Journal de la Cours*, (published at Ajaccio) of the 30th September, says: Two English steam corvettes came into our port today, and have orders to wait for dispatches to be received by telegraph. Other vessels of the same nation are expected, it is said, to-day or to-morrow. The English Vice-Consul has received instructions for the commander of the English squadron, which leads us to believe that the English squadron will not be long in a[illegible].

M. Gabriel Lafond de Ramaro is spoken of in Madrid for the Spanish legation in Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a congress will forthwith assemble in Paris to discuss the difficulties touching the Danubian Principalities, and those between the Allies and Russia. It is clearly understood that as soon as the frontier question is settled, the Austrian troops will be withdrawn from the Principalities.

The Bank of Vienna, it is said, has a stock of specie amounting to eighty-seven millions of florins, including a considerable sum in United States dollars.

The Duke of Modena is fortifying his frontiers on the Piedmont side, in order to guard against invasion from that quarter.

The London *Post* has the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—An order received by telegraph from London, directs that three steamers and six gun-boats shall re-enter the Black Sea. Admiral Lyons remains here.

The railway of the Euphrates has been definitely conceded to an English company.

It is stated that the majority of the Commissioners for the Danubian Principalities have refused to sign the proposed questions until the Austrian troops evacuate, and until the Sultan decrees the meeting of the divans on such a scale and a manner as embodied in the protocols of the treaty of Paris.

According to *La Nord*, of Brussels, the Russian organ, the Emperor of Russia is so exasperated at the conduct and language of the federal government of Switzerland in the Neufchatel affair, that he threatens to proceed to the military occupation of the Canton of Neufchatel, in the event of the prosecution of the royalist prisoners not being suspended.

It seems to be definitely settled that Count de Morny shall remain permanently in Russia as French Ambassador.

The Loans.

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the Minister of Finance relative to the Budget of 1856. The increase of revenue for the first six months of 1856 is 63,000,000 francs against 1855, and 26,000,000 against 1854. The two first loans are entirely paid up. The payments of the last six monthly payments of the Bonds has left a reserve of 148,000,000 francs.

The *Pub's* Paris correspondent writes on Monday evening: The sum recently proposed, dispatches must have reached London showing the necessity of immediately sending vessels to Naples for the protection of British subjects. There seems no doubt that the Police of the Court, headed by Campania, have received orders to organize the Lazzaroni, with the view of attacking the property of any one who may be pointed out by Bourbon leaders. The Lazzaroni of certain quarters of the city are said to have already received money from the Court.

The steamer *Belgique* left Southampton on the 7th of October, with 200 passengers for New York and a full cargo.

POETRY OF CONVERSION.—The Hon. Edward Everett, whose brilliant genius gives a goldenness of poetry to everything it touches, thus speaks of commerce in his late beautiful speech at the Peabody testimonial:

Track its history for a moment from the earliest period. In the infancy of the world its caravans, like gigantic silk-worms, were creeping through the arid wastes of Asia and Africa, with their bale[illegible] bags, and bound the human family nearer in these vast regions as they bind it together now in colonial establishments scattered the Oriental coasts all around the shores of the Mediterranean, and carried the adventurers of Tyre and Carthage to the North of Europe and the South of Africa. The walled cities of the middle ages prevented the arts and refinements of life from being trampled out of existence under the iron heel of the feudal powers. The Hanse Towns were the bulwark of liberty and property on the North and West of Europe for ages. The germ of the representative system sprung from the municipal franchises of the boroughs. At the revival of letters, the merchant princes of Florence received the fugitive arts of Greece into their palaces. The spirit of commercial adventure produced that movement in the fifteenth century, which carried Columbus to America, and Vasco di Gama around the Cape of Good Hope. The deep foundations of the modern system of international law were laid in interests and rights of commerce, and the necessity of protecting them.

Commerce sprinkled the treasures of the newly found Indies throughout the Western mariner; it nerved the arm of civil and religious liberty in the Protestant world—it literally carried the colonists of Europe to the ends of the earth, and with it the elements of future independence, civilized, christianized and peopled a New World should dwell on the past? What is it that gives vigor to the civilization of this present day but the world wide extension of commercial intercourse, by which all the products of the earth and of the ocean, of the soil, the mine, of the loom, of the forge, of the manufacture, are, creative act! the fruitful industry, and brought by the agentage of commerce into every country and every dwelling? Commerce is bestowed on man by a kind Providence. It fabricated the first ship, it wove the first cloths the hills of Cashmere, it dug the first village—it may glitter in the palace, it may warm the cottage, it may [illegible] the sinews of the man of the sunny [illegible] the flying chariot [illegible] Mandelslo [illegible] the world [illegible] and [illegible] it all.

HAVANA MISSIONARY.—Rev. Edward [illegible] passed through the city of Wheeling, Lake, and the two [illegible] which she sailed in the ship Pilgrim, in 1840, with a company of pilgrims, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the Africans, in Havana, in a land of slavery, and in a city where the Sabbath is not observed, and where the Bible is a prohibited book, and where the Gospel is a sealed book, and where the Sabbath is a day of pleasure, and where the Sabbath is a day of pleasure, and where the Sabbath is a day of pleasure