The Daily Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1856.

Subscriptions by the week, [illegible] delivered to Subscribers of the Bee and Delta [illegible] week, at the rate of [illegible] per annum.

[illegible] PRESIDENCY.

[illegible] the year 1854—5 [illegible] to be chosen. On [illegible] public opinion would [illegible] have designated some of the candidates for this high office. At present, in consequence of the confusion [illegible] the slight cohesion existing among [illegible] and the disintegrating influences of [illegible] it is next to impossible to divine the precise aspect which the approaching contest will assume. Party names seem to have lost a moiety of their vigor, and party leaders hardly strive to apply the lash to the masses, and to bring them under the customary discipline.

If, however, [illegible] cannot distinctly say who are to be the [illegible], we can at all events, glean some inferences from the developments daily occurring around us. To begin with the Democrats: Until recently it was commonly believed that the contest would be narrowed down to a trial of strength between Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan, [illegible] Virginia, but the tone of the leading political journals, the character of the late message of the Executive, the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the two statesmen, both representing the same commonwealth, lead to the belief that a strong effort will be made in the Cincinnati Convention to procure the re-nomination of Franklin Pierce. That he will be sustained by the Southern Democracy seems probable enough, while the votes of New York, New Jersey and Delaware will be thrown in his favor should they be requisite to effect the purpose. We think we see in the caving in of the New York Softs, in their endorsement of the Nebraska bill, and their unqualified approval of the course of the Administration, the evidence of a settled purpose to keep Mr. Pierce in office.—But whether this be so or not, we may safely affirm that the President of the United States will be a prominent candidate before the Democratic Nominating Convention.

The Republicans have yet not unequivocally shown their hands, but there are a thousand reasons for believing that they intend running Wm. H. Seward. We once thought this would prove a formidable nomination. We are convinced now that Mr. Seward cannot carry, by a majority votes, a single State in the North, except Massachusetts and Vermont, and in the West, save, perhaps, Ohio. He may obtain a plurality in others, including his own State, should there be several candidates in the field. As for his election by the people, we conceive it out of the question. There are thousands upon thousands of citizens in the non-slave-holding States who would support Seward's doctrines at local elections, but would refuse to sustain him for the first office in the gift of the people. There is a conservatism, even in the midst of the madness of factions, which will drive the Union from the fate that would befall it in the event of so deplorable a calamity as the election of Wm. H. Seward to the Presidency.

[illegible] for the Americans party, which [illegible] upon the break of a principle, [illegible] defined either to be consolidated into a national party, resting upon stable principles, or be shattered into fragments. The [illegible] secession threatens it with the same destructive energy which was constantly, and in the end successfully applied to the old Whig party. Northern Americans and Southern Americans appear to differ so radically upon this point, that unless far more wisdom and patriotism than were formerly displayed, preside at their councils, there is small prospect of harmony. But this is not all: The nationalization of the party will certainly augment its strength, yet it must do more—much more, if it hopes to win the popular suffrage, and place its cardinal doctrines firmly in the heart of the nation. It must rid itself of the incubus of religious intolerance—a burden so wearisome to carry, that though it was openly thrown aside and denounced by the party in the late canvass in this State, the suspicion of companionship with those who [illegible] a signal defeat. Unless the sectarian [illegible] of the creed be utterly expunged, there is no hope of the maintenance of the American party on a national platform. The South will not support religious tests.

Now the problem is, if neither the Americans North and the Americans South can be brought to agree. If they can, their chance of success will be equal to either of their opponents, and the Presidential election will, in all human probability, result in a failure by the people to effect a choice, in which case the contest will be transferred to the House of Representatives, and moderation alone knows how it would terminate then. Should the Americans be unable to come to terms—and we confess our fears preponderate over our hopes—the party will be divided, discordant and impotent, and the chances of the Democratic party will be materially enhanced. One thing is absolutely certain, viz: that the South will vote for no man whose record is not indisputable, whatever be the political title conferred upon him. The South cannot be arrayed in favor of any candidate whose course upon slavery admits a logical doubt.

Dr. Dr Lacy.—We take occasion again to invite attention to the card of Dr. Dr Lacy in our business columns. The Doctor is a gentleman of superior professional attainments, who has devoted more than a lifetime to the investigation of the medical efficacy of electrical agents in the treatment of chronic and nervous diseases. His application of galvanism, and the beautiful and ingenious apparatus invented by him, have undergone rigid examination by the Faculty of Paris, and received the highest encomiums. The press of France is unanimous in its commendations of Dr. Dr Lacy's mode of treatment, and of the marked success which has attended it.

It is well to observe that the Doctor's sojourn in our city is limited, and that he expects to return to Paris about the middle of March. Those desirous of being examined by those instruments for which his reputation is specially adapted, would best consult their own health by early application to Dr. Dr Lacy. His rooms are at No. 10 Hangar street, between Canal and Customhouse.—Gentlemen of the medical profession, and scientific persons are invited to inspect the Doctor's apparatus, which is probably the most complete and perfect of the kind to be found either in America or Europe.

Our personal acquaintance with Dr. Dr Lacy justifies us in stating that he is a thoroughly educated and accomplished physician, whom the most delicate and fastidious patient may consult with entire confidence.

Death of Ex-Gov. Walker.—We learn with sincere regret that Ex-Governor Joseph Walker died at his residence in the parish of Rapides, on Monday last. He had been ill some time, and his demise had been hourly expected for several days. Gen. Walker was one of the most distinguished citizens of Louisiana, and had held high stations. He was at one time Speaker of the House, at another President of the State Convention, and finally Governor of the State. He was a man of plain good sense, of the purest political attachments, of amiable disposition, high-minded, high-minded and honorable. Peace to his ashes.

New York State, according to the census of last year, has 651,837 voters, of whom 591,749 are native, and 136,077 naturalized. The latter does not furnish an indication of the total alien population, which is 415,115. The actual vote polled at the state election is generally from 300,000 to 340,000 out of the whole number of voters. The basis of representation in the Legislature is the entire native and naturalized population, exclusive of aliens and colored persons untaxed. Under it the city of New York will have 101 members in the lower house, instead of the legislative increase upon which, some of the newspapers of that city have been unstinting. Yet, although the whole population is 629,810, the citizens are taxed upon only the percent of beer not taxed, and, by leaving a taxed the representative population of 300,226. The whole vote in the city amounts 46,145, and the registered voters 43,702.

Gov. Manly, in his annual message to the Legislature of Ohio, states that the revenue into the state treasury, for the last year, amounted to $6,000,000, and the expenditures to $5,000,000. During the two past years the amount of the State debt so demand by the sinking fund was $1,000,000, and the total amount outstanding, now $1,000,000. The Governor recommends that it be made the sinking fund's duty to pay the public debt at fair to its amount. At the end of the present year, between the sum of $2,100,000 payment falls. To meet this payment, will require a heavy tax. The sinking fund's statement is temporary, comes not realizable, $1,000,000, yielded now in cash, at from 10 to 15 per cent. It is recommended that the sinking fund be applied to the payment of the State debt.

By Telegraph.

Transcribed for the New Orleans Bee.

(By the National Lines.)

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

SIXTH DAY.

Senate Room, Jan. 26th.

Senate.—A resolution was passed to-day authorizing a Catholic Chaplain by a large majority.

The death of ex-Gov. Walker was announced and resolutions expressing the feelings of the House were adopted.

A joint committee from both Houses was appointed to take measures for the inauguration of the Governor elect, on Monday.—The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

Senate.—A majority of the special committee on elections reported in favor of Hence, St. Paul, Wilkinson and Hyman. Legality testimony was read and the Senate adopted the report by the following vote: Yeas 18, Nays 17. Mr. Eshleman made a speech against the majority report.

Mr. Byrne announced the death of ex-Governor Walker and offered appropriate resolutions, and, as a mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, Jan. 25.—The river is clear of ice below the falls—the ferry boats have never ceased to run between Portland and New Albany. Above the falls, the ice is solid enough to allow persons to cross on foot.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senate.—A message from the President relating to Kansas affairs was received and read; after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—While the Clerk was calling the roll for the election of a Speaker, the Door-Keeper announced a message from the President. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, objected to its reception. A sudden excitement sprung up all over the Hall, and much turbulence ensued. Mr. Sharpe, of Tennessee, moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question, which was agreed to. The roll-call was then taken as follows: Banks 95, Orr 68, Fuller 20, Ricaud 5, Campbell (Ohio) 3, scattering 3.

The President's message was then read and laid on the table. House adjourned.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

Blackwood for December.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the December number of this excellent periodical. It contains, amongst other interesting articles, the conclusion of the charming story of "Zaidee."

Emigrants for Nicaragua.—A number of emigrants leave in the steamship Prometheus this morning for Punta Arenas, en route for Gen. Walker's head-quarters at Granada. They are all steady, industrious men, and will be a valuable addition to the population of the new and flourishing republic.

For five years past, a geological survey of Illinois has been going on under the auspices of the State Geologist, Dr. Norwood. The annual appropriation to this object at first was $3,000, but two years ago it was raised to $5,000, in consequence of the number of the corps employed and the expensive character of the work. By this increased appropriation the survey has gone on four times as fast as before, so that the last report of the last two years will show the increased expenditure to have been a measure of economy. During the past year, Dr. Norwood and his assistants have examined twenty counties, paying special attention to the Northern coal fields. The developments of this survey have now acquired unusual importance in all parts of Illinois, in consequence of the rapid multiplication of railways running through every section. Wherever mineral wealth is found, enterprising persons will now be ready to work the mines and convey the product to market.

The Governor of Maine on Slavery.—Judge Wells, the newly-elected Governor of Maine, in his message to the Legislature, admits that slavery is an evil, but thinks "it is not the part of wisdom, in the present state of things, to bring upon ourselves an avalanche of evils." He believes that when the owners of slaves desire to relieve themselves of the institution, they will adopt gradual emancipation, and points to Liberia as the scene for the future growth of the negro race. He assures the South that the agitation of the subject of slavery as follows:

The Southern people are subjected to the burden of slavery; they know how to treat it better than we do, and it is alike alien to patriotism, and a true sense of humanity, to inflame the minds of Southern citizens and aggravate their condition by a constant course of speech and an unnecessary interference with their affairs.

The Opinions of Fuller.

The reply of Mr. Fuller to the questions propounded to him by Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., in the House of Representatives, has been already alluded to. We now append a somewhat fuller and more interesting report:

Slavery (said Mr. Fuller) existed before the Constitution, and in his judgment now existed independent of that instrument.—When the people of the confederated States met by their representatives in Convention to form the Constitution, slavery existed in all but one of the States. The people having adopted a Constitution, designed to hold slaves, conceded, through their representatives, the right to prohibit the importation of them after the year 1808, and made no concession so far as regarded the existence of domestic slavery. They claimed, and it was granted, the right to reclaim slaves in cases of escape; and claimed, and it was granted, the right of slave representation as an element of political power. He held that Congress had not had the legislative power on the subject of slavery; that the Territories were the common property of all the States, and that the people of all the States had the right to enter upon and occupy those Territories, and were protected by the flag of the country; that Congress had no right to legislate slavery into nor exclude it from the Territories. Neither had a Territorial Legislature, in his judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as it might become necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property. He believed that he had answered all interrogatories.

The same day certain other queries were put to the candidate by Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi:

Mr. Fuller said that he would answer the questions propounded, but he was pained to be asked to the first question, "Are you in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction, or do you go for the entire prohibition of slavery in all the territories of the United States?" I am not. To the second, "Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, in the United States forts, dockyards, &c.?" I am not. To the third, "Do you believe in the equality of the white and black races in the United States, and wish to promote that equality by legislation?" I do not.

As to being in favor of the entire exclusion of adopted citizens and Roman Catholics from office, he thought, with Gen. Washington, that it would comport best with the policy of this country to appoint native-born citizens in preference to those of foreign birth. [Applause in the galleries.] He would proscribe no man because of his religion, and would accord to all the largest liberty of opinion and of expression of conscience and of worship. He cared not what religion a man might profess, nor to what denomination he might belong. Be he Mahomedan, Jew, or Gentile, he would accord to him the right to worship according to the dictates of his own judgment. As to foreign-born citizens, he did not desire to exclude them. He would invite them to come here and enter upon the public land, to occupy the public territory, and to build up the thunderous homes and rear their children to be the Cincinnatus and Washington of the Republic. [Great applause, though grown America. [Great applause in the galleries.]

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been lecturing in Meriden, Conn., and the Transcript, of that village, thus records its opinion of that eccentric gentleman:

"Of Henry Ward Beecher, as a man and a minister, we know little; but as a public lecturer, he is the most able, the most consecrated, the most popular, the most silly, the most eloquent, and the most vulgar, that ever put man before a refined audience. He can go from the sublimity to the ridiculous, and back again, at the sudden, and yet not unnatural, bend, and in descriptions the most beautiful, and can display the most manly, heroic sentiment, and yet, in the same breath, he will be a cross between a scene and nonsense, between vulgarism and high-toned eloquence, and yet so graceful in his lectures, that the person 'I' wrapped in where there should have been only unpleasant points, sounded so sweetly and gently, and yet, became that of a gentleman. Yet Beecher, as a christian minister, is a sad teacher in the pulpit, and is considered by many of his brethren as a christian in his lecturers, we dare say he would have been called blasphemous and worse, for instance, when Mr. Beecher was asked, 'Do you believe in the Bible?' 'Yes, I believe in the Bible, and I believe in the Bible, and I believe in the Bible, and