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Our Daily is sent every TEN Days, to subscribers out in the country, and HALF that price for each insertion of a Daily advertisement inserted the time for a dollar in each language.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to present to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, September 4, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EXTREMISTS.

There is a class of politicians, both North and South, who appear to enjoy existence only in the midst of troubled waters. Benign and peace have no charms for them. Whig, united and fraternal people is to them an eyesore. They delight in fostering discord, in maintaining excitement, in keeping up agitation, and in raising difficulty. They are nothing, if not querulous, captious and quarrelsome. They sink into obscurity while the country is at rest, and the mischievous influence of fanatics, North and South, is not duly rebuked with calmness and moderation. They start from their hiding places, and take an eager and active part in politics, the moment discontent broods over the nation, when they discern the dark clouds of agitation impending over the distracted land.

In no case belong the Northern Abolitionist and the Southern Disunionist—the ready to threaten slavery with immediate extinction; the other prepared for a mary, and it may be, instant disruption of the Union. In these days of sectional agitation, brought about by the reckless demagogism of party leaders, nothing is more common than to hear menaces from North answered by defiance from the South. The real patriots of either section are only heard amidst the din and turmoil raised by the blatant voices of inflammatory agitators. The extremists at North are endeavoring to rouse the South into a dangerous state of excitement, and are ably seconded by the extremists of the South. The former have the audacity to declare that if Congress does not restore the Missouri Compromise, refuse to stop the supplies, and arrest the wheels of the Government. The latter, in their turn that if this be done, they will break up the Union. The first declare that they propose an impracticable remedy—one by which their constituents would be the heaviest sufferers, and which assuredly they would never tolerate; and seem to imagine that the word disunion conveys a distinct, feasible idea, easily accomplished, and in consonance with the will of the people. Both are egregiously mistaken. With respect to the extremists and their absurd shibboleth, the true American—a very able and judicious paper—pertinently remarks:

"We do not acknowledge that the alternative is a choice on as a means of achieving anything next Congress will have the power to do, but that they imagine. Fanaticism in this country has rarely if ever attained to defeat in those who indulge it. Our respect as a people for law, our desire to see everything accomplished according to law and precedent, and our tendency to bring controlled ourselves or of any thing that is not determined by the clearest principles of justice, are so great that the party that resorts to violence can hardly hope to succeed. Nothing is more doubtful in its ends, and what is the majority in the House of Representatives, the repeal of the Nebraska bill will have power by an attempt in the Senate to act against its convictions in a question in which a different opinion is a crime to the institutions of the Union. Regarded as the North may have before Democracy, should it could put their opponents and publishers to the block, if they are not entirely lost to shame. Where catholics can then be quoted to rebuke our slanderers. Know-Nothings have come to cover and labor with renewed diligence for the propagation of their faith. Here Brownson is follows, and fling it in the face of your abusive vituperators:

"Every independent and sovereign nation has a right to preserve its own nationality, its identity, and to defend it, if need be, by war against any foreign power which would invade it, and *a fortiori* to close its political society, if it seem proper, against all foreign immigrants, who in its judgment would endanger it, or not prove advantageous to it. In so doing it exercises only the inherent right of every sovereign state, and prevents any of citizens or subjects of any other State have any right to complain, or to accuse nation to a base—not a server and to defensible right—a base, not in the sense of a disciplinarian, for the pole of nations regulating to the nation, in some of our friends have supposed we must have meant, although, we said nothing to the contrary, and a base, in the sense of a great, and consequently distinguished from a natural and unfashionable right, and therefore a connection which a nation is free to make, or nothing to do with a political or personal, by which violating any principle of natural justice.

"As a general rule, we think the true policy of a nation is to preserve the purity of its race not with nationality to permit the introduction of foreigners, but to the contrary, to be hospitable. Strange born citizens are a reward for eminent service. We do not believe it sound policy to confer political citizenship too cheap, lest we should be in relations, and encourage a neglect of its duties."

LITTLE ROCK DEMOCRAT.—Hon. Solon Borland.—The Arkansas Democrat, published at Little Rock, is now edited by the Hon. Solon Borland and C. C. Dinley, Esq., both able men. Mr. Borland was formerly United States Senator and more recently Minister to Central America, and he has always been a true nationalist of the Democratic party of the Union. The L. R. Democrat, from the date of its establishment, has been a strong and sound Democratic organ, but its distinguished editors, in view of the present extraordinary condition of parties, have determined to direct and are directing all their energies to the support of the American party. The last number of their paper that has come to hand contains a clear and powerful exposition of the ends of the American party, and cannot be brought to a discussion as the core for any evil that may also under our political system. It may be excited and exaggerated by necessary agitators, and lose for a moment their just practitioner of the value of the Union and of the imperative obligations to keep it intact, but the crisis that sees disunion actually attempted the moment in which any one State or set of States forcibly seeks to leave the Union which is indissolubly bound, that moment will see the awakening of a public sentiment springing from all sections of the land and having all classes, which will declare that disunion is not the remedy—that it is a disease which needs curing, and can be accepted by men who have an opportunity, reason or the liberty to decide—that it can never come but as the terrible calamity of war, and the contemplation of it ought not to enter into the calculation of a people whose national privileges are dearer to them than freedom, tranquillity, prosperity and forbearance, and insure to them a constitutional and peaceable mode of redress for all grievances.

We regret that so much of this talk of disunion is made in the South. Its tendency is to weaken and obstruct the friends of the South and to cause them to the cause of the South who intelligently looks at the circumstances of the country—who considers the real interests of the South—who has the mind to see and rightly appreciate the difficulty of bringing two antagonistic nations of a people who have lived together and grown from weakness to independence into the most powerful nation that has illustrated the history of the world—but must see that disunion is not a thing to be lightly resolved upon by conventions, frequently discussed by politicians, and carried out by the arms which fell when the emotions of the South are to be settled with the same ease as a case of mechanic pantaroon, directed by mechanical control. We do not decide where the separation is to be, whether it is a state native and the other foreign territory? Will Virginia recognize the Ohio as the boundary which makes the Rhine of Ohio foreign? Will Maryland cut herself off from Pennsylvania, because a surveyor's line running through the wilds and forests of Pennsylvania passes a hundred times a day with the surveyor, marks the eastern bank of South-Carolina? or will we, after spending one hundred years to reach the Ohio, spend one hundred years in the civil, social and commercial intercourse that depend upon the new boundary with the country beyond? Will Kentucky be separated from Ohio? Maryland from Illinois, Indiana and Iowa? Shall we be satisfied the importance and dignity of a nation so vast as to be bounded on the north by the Canadas, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Shall we be satisfied with the prospect of a dismemberment which would be followed by a war of the States, and a familiar name in every quarter of the globe?

"Let the Southern Democrat, Rev. Dr. Dilbrick, the devoted pastor of the Grandy Street M. E. Church, Norfolk, is 81 with the Gospel. He was a Whig in his attachment to the Union and constitution.

"Let Gov. Gill Wood, Esq., to dish with the power, but be pronounced out of danger.

We regret to learn from the Bee that he has been compelled to suspend for the present on account of sickness of his family.

Mr. J. H. Finch, superintendent of the Argus office, continues at his post, and issues each day a well filled paper. He deserves the thanks of a printer in Richmond, and we hope to hear of his being able to do so by sending his aid during the continuance of the sickness. We have not yet got reconciled to the office of Mr. Ellis, who is the publisher, and hearty recommend him to hospitalities.

Several physicians arrived in Richmond from small towns in the Rappahannock, Rappahannock, and Rappahannock, Essex, Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, and Mr. Wm. B. Fitzhugh, of Richmond, has offered free lodging in Richmond, and free board in Fredericksburg, for the sick, very cheap, for a month. On Sunday there were 37 deaths, while up to noon on Monday there were but 1. This is a very doubtful decrease in the fatality, and we earnestly hope it is in the direction of a change for the better.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ A barbecue and joint discussion took place Lick Run Stump Church, Dolphin county, on Tuesday. Hon. Hon. Hon. A. G. Brown and W. P. Harris represented the Action, and A. R. Foster, editor of L. Potter, Esq. Amerisian. The Jackson Mercury, states that the result is best told in the fact that two withdrew from, and thirteen joined the democratic party.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

There have been a number of fatal cases of yellow fever on Bayou Rouge. We notice some slight or two mentioned in the list of interments for the last week.

We copy the following from the Thibodaux Comercial, *Independent*:

It is not pleasant for us to announce that an epidemic has prevailed in our town for the last two weeks, and we have published in our columns, but we regret to say that about three people in the disease, and the number of cases increasing. Some of the fatal cases have been unusually malignant. On the 4th, there were two occasions, to effects. Old Bedford, seem, the fever, as yet in all cases is dangerous. In opinion of the physicians, it has been contained the mind of an epidemic, about two weeks ago, since which time there have been deaths have occurred.

A man named Burke was killed in this parish on Friday, the 24th inst., by one John Pugh. It appears that Pugh and his brother, John Pugh, had a small field in Burke, when a quarrel ensued, continued from the premises, but, before reaching the Pugh's residence, Pugh shot Burke, who was standing to Burke, and declared that he acting for the payment of the rent. The parties met in the neighborhood on the day, *would* and had an altercation ensued. John Pugh, during a gun in hand, was held by Burke, and in the Burke, which John unfortunately, at the big Bayou, and in the affair of the Burke, John had discharged his gun, and killed his brother. Pugh was taken and for the affair of the Burke, Pugh was shot, and blackberry out.

On the same day, and a very short time prior to the tragedy above related, the Boyle, Mr. Boyle, one of their neighborhood, called on Mr. Boyle, where Mr. Boyle was, and, being a man fond of a man fond fighting in the night. The dialogue is supposed to have been a quarrel, and on one occasion Mr. Boyle, in the heat of the quarrel, was thrown down, and blackberry out.

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Yesterday, Sunday, strange pilots who have been about town, for the purpose of shipping some two or three of our Bayou Rouge, and the Chacahoula Bayou, of our Bayou, and the M. M. Bayou, of the Bayou Boeuf. The whole population was in a state of the Gulf, and the Gulf, and the Gulf, and