THE DAILY BEE.

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OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1856. VOL. XXII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,070.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25.

Delinquents by the Week.

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

Our Subscribers in the Fourth District.

Our regular carrier in the Fourth District being sick, we have placed a new hand on the route. Should any of our subscribers in that quarter of the city fail to receive their paper, they will please make known the fact at our office.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE FILLMORE REPORT.

A CURIOUS SPECULATION.

We are often asked by Democrats as well as Know-Nothings, whether the Presidential election is likely to go into the House of Representatives, and how, in such event, it will probably terminate. To the first interrogatory it is quite impossible to offer a satisfactory reply. The canvass has barely commenced; the nominees have hardly yet before the people; no elections have taken place to indicate the tendency of the public mind, especially at the North. In sixty or ninety days hence, there may be a gleam of light where darkness and uncertainty now prevail. There is, however, a possibility that the coming election may not be decided by the people, and that the House of Representatives may be called upon, for the third time in the history of our government, to elect a President. In such a contingency how will it proceed, and what is to be expected?

The ignorance prevailing even among politicians on this subject is rather surprising. We hear people every day proclaiming that if the Presidential election goes before the House, the Fressoil candidate must be chosen, and when asked for the grounds of this belief, they refer to the election of Banks, forgetting, or not knowing, that a President is not voted for by individuals, but by States—each State being represented by the majority of her delegation in Congress, and counting as one vote. To render this absolutely clear and intelligible, let us see what the Constitution of the United States says:

Article 12 of the amendments to the Constitution is as follows:

Art. 12. § 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members of two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Now, suppose the election goes into the House of Representatives—in order to determine the chances of the respective nominees of the Democratic, American, and Black Republican parties, it becomes necessary to ascertain the political complexion of the majority of Representatives from the several States. A careful examination shows that the Black Republicans have majorities in Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, and Wisconsin—thirteen States: the Democrats are represented by majorities in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia—twelve States: the American party numbers a majority in the delegations from Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware—five States: finally Iowa is equally divided, one of her representatives being an American, and the other a Democrat. The votes of sixteen States are indispensable to elect a President—sixteen being a majority of all the States. No one of the three parties has this majority. The Black Republicans are the strongest, but they can gain nothing from the South, and should have to be reinforced by California, Illinois, and Iowa to obtain a majority in the House, which we regard as out of the question. The Democrats have twelve States, and might possibly elect their candidate, if they could persuade Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, and either Missouri or Delaware to unite with them. Of this we presume there is the smallest possible chance. What then follows? The House scrutinizes ballot throughout the session, which will terminate on the 4th March next. When that day arrives, the present Congress ceases by the expiration of its constitutional term. Is the government to be reduced to an anarchy, and to remain without a head? By no means. The organic law wisely provides for a contingency, which in the history of our country must be of excessively rare occurrence: "And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President." So says the Constitution.

If there be no choice for President by the people, there will necessarily be no choice for Vice-President. The Senate, therefore, will be required to elect a Vice-President by a majority of its members. Democrats as the Senate, there can be no difficulty whatever in the case. Mr. Breckinridge will, undoubtedly, be elected. So that, should the House of Representatives fail to concentrate the votes of sixteen States upon any one of the three candidates whose names will be submitted to it, J. C. Breckinridge will, from and after the fourth day of March, become President of the United States *de facto* and *de jure*. All this, be it remembered, is predicated of the presumption that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives.

Mr. Breckinridge is proverbially a fortunate man. He was twice elected to Congress in the Ashland district, which had previously been irresistibly whig. Who knows but he may be lucky enough to occupy the White House, and dispense for four years one hundred million dollars of patronage, without even having been a candidate for the Presidency.

Books from Morgan.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following works:

The Old Vicarage, by Mrs. Hubback, author of the Wife's Sister, Married and Married, &c. Mrs. Hubback has a decided talent for highly wrought and interesting stories. Her novels contain well drawn portraits, and are remarkable for sustained interest, and a wholesome moral. "The Old Vicarage" is one of the best of her productions, and will be read with pleasure by the lovers of romance. W. P. Petridge & Co., publishers.

Blackwood for May.—A good number, more varied than of late. The first paper is very clever tale, called "Metamphosis," which opens in the present number.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Eclipse* for late St. Louis papers.

Since the last every ships in the United States Navy are named after States; frigates after American rivers; sloops after other State capitals and other cities; brigs after some noted deceased naval commander; and revenue cutters after members of the cabinets. Collins's steamers are named after oceans and seas, and the Cunardses after countries.

William and Samuel Howard, brothers, got into an altercation on the Columbia turnpike, near Alexandria. Samuel attacked his brother with a large knife, stabbing him in six different places and producing death immediately. The parties resided in Alexandria county, where they have long been, says the *Star*, a nuisance and a pother. The murderer has been arrested and lodged in jail at Alexandria.

Telegraphed to the Bee.

[By the Southern Lines.]

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

New York, June 23.—An extract from a private letter, dated Greytown, June 1st, and published in the New York Herald, says that Costa Rica has not accepted the Rivas Walker government, but has, and offers to become responsible for the expenses of the late war.

SHIPS—LOSS OF LIFE.

A severe squall occurred here on New York on Sunday afternoon. Many boats were capsized, and several lives were lost. Several buildings in the vicinity of Brooklyn were blown down, and others damaged by lightning.

THE FILLMORE REPORTION.

New York, June 23.—Ex-President Fillmore, who came a passenger on the *Atlantic*, has met with a most enthusiastic reception. The St. Nicholas Hotel, where he stops, is besieged by large crowds, anxious to welcome him. Guns were fired from the landing of the steamer, on Sunday evening, until daylight this morning.

[By the National Line.]

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—The river is falling with three feet water in the canal.

New York, June 24.—State Flour, $5 15 a $5 25; Mess Pork, $20; Whisky, 30 a 31c.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour, $5 00; Whisky, 22c; Mess Pork, $19 00; Sugar, 9½ a 10c.; Molasses, 31 a 35c.

[By the National Line.]

PORTSMOUTH, June 24.—The R. J. Ward passed down at 11 A. M., the Flying Cloud at 1, and Natchez at 1 P. M.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALARMER.—The New York *Times* learns, from authority in which it places the most implicit reliance, that the President has been earnestly urged by Douglas, Cobb, and other Buchanan leaders, to quiet the Kansas excitement at any hazard, because it is damaging the Democratic prospects. In accordance with this advice, it is not improbable that Governor Shannon, and other Federal officers in Kansas, will be censured or sacrificed by the President, and that the threatened arrest of ex-Governor Reader for treason will not be made.

We see it stated that Secretary Marcy has formally signified to the Danish Minister the purpose of the President not to make a formal application to the collection of the Sound Dues at Elsinore, for one year from the 14th instant. Meantime the dues will be paid under protest.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—Mr. Edward G. Webb, who has edited the *Pennsylvanian* with great ability for several years, has retired from that journal. The Philadelphia *News* says the cause of Mr. Webb's bidding farewell to the *Pennsylvanian* is not stated; but we are inclined to believe that there is already a schism in the Buchanan ranks, and that his withdrawal is the first act of a political drama, which, as it progresses, will prove highly entertaining.

JOHN VAN BUREN.—This erratic prince has given in his adhesion to Mr. Buchanan, as a candidate perfectly satisfactory to the Slave and the rest of the royal family of Kinderhook. The prince intends, we learn, to take the stump for Buchanan in a few weeks, in imitation of his old friend, Col. Benton.

It is said that there is now in Paris a council of Rabbies deliberating on the question of whether or not the day of the Jewish Sabbath shall be changed from Saturday to Sunday.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The SENATE was not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Harrison introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the House what measures, if any, have been taken under the act of Congress, appropriating $25,000 to procure from Hiram Powers some work of art to adorn the Capitol extension.

Mr. Grow said for some days there had appeared in public print, which purports to be a letter from ex-Gov. Reeder to him. He (Mr. Reeder, and to vindicate himself from the imputation of a gross breach of confidence, in publishing a private communication, he declared that no such letter had been received by him from Mr. Reeder, on any subject whatever. He made this explanation that the forgery may be known to the public.

Mr. Phelps said the letter to which the gentleman referred was addressed to Mr. Gore, of Kansas, purporting to have been written from this city by ex-Gov. Reeder.

Mr. Grow replied that his object was merely to hear himself from any connection with the letter.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave notice that he would next Monday endeavor to take up the report of the select committee on the assault on Senator Sumner.

Adjourned.

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Mexico* we have received dates from Texas to the 22d inst.

The cotton crops promise finely, and sugar cane is in a better condition than previously.

The Galveston News Corresp. says, We learn from the *Chronicle* that Mr. C. B. Perry's peaceable citizen, was attacked in his field and murdered by Simon Bruton, who escaped. Perry had caused an indictment to be found against Bruton for stealing a negro, and the murder was committed in revenge.

HUMBUG IN WASHINGTON.—The Brenham *Inquirer* states that Mr. W. Route, residing near Chappell Hill, was shot while asleep in his bed, on the night of the 7th inst., and died on the 9th. No clue had been obtained as to who was the murderer.

Mr. Rusk, Secretary of War, General Houston said to have recovered from a recent illness, and will soon return to Washington. General Rusk is reported to be in feeble health, which has also been the cause of his retiring from resuming his public duties for a short time.

A quarry of beautiful variegated marble has been discovered on the Guadalupe, 30 miles of San Antonio. The strata of stone, says the Texas, is found from four to ten feet below the surface of the earth, and it is susceptible of a beautiful polish.

ATTACK BY INDIANS.—The *Valley* (Corpus Christi,) of the 14th says:

Major Hill, Paymaster United States Army, arrived here Wednesday last, and reported that in passing from Fort Davis to Fort Clark, and at a place called Dry Bird's Creek, he was attacked by about fifty Indians; the Indians were armed with rifles and bows and arrows, and after delivering their fire, attempted to charge the wagon where the Major had $10,000, but two men in the wagon drawing their revolvers, the Indians retreated. A corporal was wounded in the arm by a rifle ball and the arm had to be amputated. Major Hill was wounded in the right forearm with an arrow, but we are glad to learn not seriously.

The Major and his son were most miraculously saved by swimming the river. It is most astonishing the Indians did not kill them all, and capture the wagon and money.

MURDER BY A MERCHANT AT CHICAGO.—Mr. Thomas Appleboe, a respectable citizen of Chicago, was found murdered in his store on the morning of the 9th inst. The *Tribune* of that city says:

It appears that the deceased had been left alone in the store about nine o'clock in the evening by his clerks, it being his usual custom to lock the store himself and take the key home to his boarding-house. In the morning, about six o'clock, the clerks found the store unlocked and the body of Mr. Appleboe lying in the back room terribly bruised and defaced and lifeless. His money, of which he had a considerable sum on his person the night before, was gone.

It is probable he was decoyed into the back room by some person who came into the store after the clerks had left, pretending to wish to purchase some butter, and who must have known the deceased's habits, and that he had a large sum of money upon his person, and while the deceased was stooping over the refrigerator to get a sample of butter, struck him a blow upon the back of the head, which if not precisely fatal, must so stun his victim as to render the completion of the murder not difficult.

Who the perpetrator of the fiendish outrage is it requires time to ascertain. A reward of $1500 has been offered for his apprehension.

Mr. Appleboe was a quiet, unassuming man, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a family of three children, the eldest a girl of 16 or 17 years of age.

BITTEN ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—*A Fratricide.*—On Saturday, afternoon last, William Howard, a young man, was murdered by his brother, Samuel Howard, in Alexandria county, Va., where they both belong, and to whose orderly and respectable citizens they have long been a nuisance and a terror. A possession with a gang of lawless desperadoes, with whom they associate. The murder was committed on the Columbia turnpike road, by the two men on the Columbia turnpike to Alexandria. William Howard passed by the lot-gate much beclouded, and laid down by the roadside, at the back of the hill, about one hundred yards to the east of the gate of Jesse Beach, Esq. In fact an hour his brother Sam came down the turnpike to the toll-gate, armed with a large knife and being drunk. Leaving the turnpike he came down the road to where he stabbed his brother, and awakened him. she doing so the latter at first manoeuvered to ward off the BLOW, but finally got up and proceeded with Sam some distance, perhaps half a mile nearer town to his bed, on the night of the 7th inst., and died on the 9th. No clue had been obtained as to who was the murderer.

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THE NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

The Sales from Havre and Southampton by the steamer *Arabia* are to the 6th June.

The French steamer *Fulton*, the pioneer of a new line of French ocean steamers, began down at the wharf leaving Havre, on the 24, and would have to return back for repairs. The *Arabia* brought a majority of her passengers.

Great Dane Bridge opened—Speeches from the United States Minister, Mr. Buchanan, to Mr. Massey.

The Central American question was assuming a feature of considerable interest and importance in England.

The news received by the *Hermann* and *America* serving added considerably to the excitement the previously existing, was the means of calling forth the literary powers of the various English journals.

The *Times*, in an article, on the 3d inst., says that the administration of Gen. Pierce had taken another step in that downward course to which it had resolutely addicted itself ever since its entrance upon official duties.

The President, it states, had cased every endeavor to complicate relation already grievously entangled, and had used his utmost to embitter feelings on both sides of the Atlantic, already needlessly and wantonly irritated.

After explaining the causes of the difficulties, and stating that they have been produced by the wishes of a large class of voters at the forthcoming Presidential election, she would be delighted in seeing the government of the United States identified with an enterprise such as that of Walker and his associates—alludes to that portion of the President's Message to the Senate which recognises the government of Walker as a government *de facto*.

The effect of such a step, the *Times* continues, will be to send to the assistance of Walker and his associates hundreds of unemployed desperadoes, who are ready to join in every quiet spirits from every part of the Union, and to involve the United States virtually, though not calenably, in a war with Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The pretenses on which this step has been taken are extremely flimsy and transparent.

Walker's government is for the moment in possession of power, and may therefore be called, by a straining of language, a government *de facto*; but it is in eminent peril of being overthrown from day to day by a combination of neighboring States, who are waging a war of extermination against it.

It occupies such a position that no impartial government, willing to hold the scales evenly between it and the government it has supplanted, could have dreamt of recognizing its existence as an independent State.

After questioning the right of the United States to recognize the position of Walker upon the ground that his government was founded upon laws totally adverse to those of the country, the article thus concludes:

"It is an alarming manifestation of the ideas which actuate the American government.

"It leads to most disagreeable anticipations as to the possibility of our amicable solution of any dispute with men who seem to recognize no other law than their wishes and their passions.

"But it is no cause of war; it is not even necessarily a ground of diplomatic complaint.

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has not been, in terms, violated, and it may probably be expedient, in the present critical state of the relations between the two countries, rather to pass the matter by in silence, than to incur the risk of introducing fresh difficulties into a discussion already sufficiently perilous, to give an excuse to those who are even now only ready to seek an occasion of quarrel.—If war does come, we must, at least, be able to say that, at any rate, have the satisfaction of reflecting that this greatest of human calamities has not been brought about by undue sensitiveness, or any avoidable interference on our part."

The tone of the newly article of the same journal similar feelings are expressed.

The above remarks are followed by another article on the 3d, in which the history of the subject. The writer says that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and that of Mr. Dallas, which must immediately follow, by no means imply war, or are even necessarily includes to that dire calamity. Peace may be obtained with America, though without any diplomatic representative. It presumes that the Presidential election will close the warlike policy which pervades the Washington cabinet, and cause her to adopt a temperate policy, so as, if possible, to prevent a quarrel rather than to seek in establishing one.

In relation to the readiness of the United States to recognise all established governments, without reference to origin, it is pointed out that the republic of Liberia, which has been recognized for years by all the leading governments of Europe, has vainly sought the same advantages from the cabinet at Washington. The reason for its refusal being that its people belong to a colored race. The article concludes by remarking, that the enthusiasm in the subject for a new Orleans was to be attributed to a desire for the extension of slavery.

The *Daily News* reiterates the hopes of the *Times* in the preservation of peace, and considers that if a war should take place it would only be looked at in the light of a civil case. It alludes to the damaging influence it already possesses in the money market, and calls for a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the existing difficulties. The other English morning journals view the matter in nearly the same light, viz: as one which will, if not settled, considerably affect the commercial interest and political comfort of both nations.

The *Daily News* adheres to the improbability of such an event, and advises great caution and forbearance on the part of the Admiral and captains of the ships stationed round about the coast of Central America.

The *Times*, in a leader of some length, scoffs at the idea of a war on the part of Spain with Mexico, and considers it more like a dream to amuse the imagination than a serious incident in the sober domain of reality. It says that not a month would pass from the day that the first of the half-dozen ships which constitute the Spanish navy had driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the navy of Mexico. Then swiftly and sharply the government at Washington would intervene in the discussion and remove its solution to the bay of Mavana.

The question of the Danish Sound dues is at last to be brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that on the 6th inst., he should move for a select committee to inquire into their operation, and to consider on what degree they were detrimental to the commerce of the country.

The failure of M. Henri Place, one of the administrators of the *Credit Mobilier*, and until recently a member of the well known banking firm of Mod & Place, of Paris, had a depressing influence on the Paris Bourse. The liabilities are stated at about three quarters of a million sterling, and to meet this enormous sum, the assets available are exceedingly small. The *Credit Mobilier* will, it is stated, be involved in the loss to a small amount only.

The failure has been caused not from any sudden change in the value of securities, but from speculations of long standing, recent fluctuations at the Bourse having merely brought matters to a close.

On the 3d instant, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of a new military college to be erected to the memory of the late F. M. Duke of Wellington.

Although the poisoner Palmer has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, yet many doubts existed in some of the English minds as to the actual extent of his guilt. The medical profession are in fact annoyed at the preference which was given to the testimony of some of the witnesses, and requests have been made to have the body of Cook exhumed, so as to make another analysis, it being guaranteed that if poison was administered it is possible of detection.

The great international exhibition of agriculture was opened at Paris on the 1st inst., and the show was crowded throughout the day.

The English and American Difficulties.

[From the London Times, June 6th.]

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States so late that we can form an intelligent opinion and resolution with reference to this country, and have sorry to find that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute seem more remote than ever. We fear that the letter notifying to this government the dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be nearly day expected in England. This event, which seen through the mist of the future, was calculated to inspire the most gloomy apprehensions, appears to have lost a little of its magnitude as it comes nearer, and to be, after all, a not uncalculable evil.

Considering how much we have already borne—how we have apologized and re-apologized—how we have offered to submit our cause to arbitration, and have limited to one that arbitration refused—how we have argued, expostulated, and remonstrated, and all to no purpose, we may well allow this incident to take away with the rest. We have, at any rate, in this case the melancholy satisfaction that we are able to make a complete rejection, and that a fortnight after Mr. Crampton has ceased to represent us at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions as Representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. There will, however, be this remarkable difference between the two cases—that Mr. Dallas has been treated with all respect, while Mr. Crampton will be compelled to leave the territory of the Union after having endured more than probably any British Representative in any foreign Court dare, and the present country has been called upon to submit to. Not only has Mr. Crampton been published as a virtual trial in the pages of Mr. Buchanan's Message, in which society he has probably had already disputed, but a few months ago a very sufficient, and, we believe, sufficiently satisfactory proof has been given that he had no share in the political state of a [illegible] and to send our Minister back to Washington, he was publicly dismissed, Mr. Marcy and Mr. Gallatin unanimously stated in his letter to Mr. Clarendon that Mr. Clayton, Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Gallatin unanimously concurred in the opinion that the conduct of the British minister with which America was for the moment, close in argument. This statement, it appears, did not satisfy Lord Clarendon, and he has been, evidently, unwilling to allow Mr. Crampton to be dismissed without a full investigation of the charges made against him. Mr. Crampton, however, has not made to these accusations

[illegible]

Sugar District Police.—Mayor Waterman has made the following appointments for the Sugar District:

Day Patrolmen.—Capt. A. C. Plaisted, Sergeants, H. Johnson, A. Labadie, A. H. Sharon. Patrolmen, A. Fredon, A. Arroyo, John Imbrem, J. Venier, Frank Pierce, Benjamin Pierce, William Ledoux, Jr., Joseph Pierce, J. Bienvenue, F. Lambert, A. Reynolds, J. Bienvenue, F. Lambert, A. Reynolds, J. Bienvenue, C. Chevalier, J. Lacour, J. P. Bienvenue, Valmond Tiscornia, F. Bienvenue, Gilbert, and F. Bienvenue, Hugh Washington, L. Bienvenue, Clerk; P. Pierce, A. Labadie, J. Bienvenue, Jr., Jules Bienvenue, Jr., Jules Bienvenue, Jr., Jules