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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL, as usual, yesterday failed from beyond Baltimore.

MR. FILLMORE.

The nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE by the American National Convention certainly appears to be a masterly movement. Probably no statesman in our country has lived down opposition so completely as he. His career as President was eminently dignified, conservative and conciliatory. He placed duty and principle before him as unerring guides, and followed them in the straight and narrow path, without faltering or hesitating. His administration, though based upon the political creed of the party which elected him, evinced no sordid spirit of proscription, and was free from the petty rancors of partisan animosity. His term of office was a period of painful probation. Abolition "reared its insurgeated front" then as now, and the Union was endangered by the rabid violence of the opponents of the Compromise bills. Just as the excitement reached its acme, Gen. TAYLOR died, and Mr. FILLMORE assumed the station and the responsibilities of the Presidency. It was feared that as a Northern man, educated in a section of country which had long been prominent for anti-slavery zeal, Mr. FILLMORE might have imbibed doctrines at variance with the teachings of the Constitution, and detrimental to the rights of the South. Whatever apprehension of this sort might have existed, soon disappeared. Mr. FILLMORE called around him a band of tried and true patriots and statesmen, whose opinions were guarantees of his conduct. The Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave law, passed Congress after a fierce and protracted struggle. Mr. FILLMORE immediately appended his official signature to them, and that is more, during his presidential term caused them to be respected and rigidly enforced.

The integrity, firmness, justice and comprehensive statesmanship which distinguished the administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, extorted the respect, if they failed to disarm the opposition of the Democratic party, and many were the honest tributes of praise awarded to this noble-minded American at the expiration of his term of office. These outpourings of an admiration that was not then checked by the dread of their object's re-appearance in the political arena, may be inconvenient to remember now, but they are not the less a part of the recorded journalism of the country. We have little expectation, however, that such recollections will avail to moderate the abuse, which, as the canvass proceeds, may be reasonably anticipated from the opposition press. In these degenerate days the candidate for lofty station must be prepared to endure scurrility and vituperation, must run the gauntlet of foul-mouthed denunciation, and though he should be as pure as the angels of Heaven, must look for detraction, slander and envenomed falsehood. It is much, very much in favor of Mr. FILLMORE that his eminent qualities compel his enemies to render him reluctant justice. Few public men opposed to Democracy could obtain such mention as the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* — the leading organ of the Democratic party in Ohio:

The name and character of Mr. Fillmore are pretty well known to the country. He has always been regarded as a conservative, and when at the head of the government, and charged with its responsibilities, he endeavored to live up to the requirement of the Constitution by doing justice to all sections of the country. As acting President, after the decease of General TAYLOR, he gave the best evidence of his administration to the passage of the Compromise measures, so called, of 1850, which were so bitterly opposed by the Abolitionists. He not only signed the "Fugitive Slave law," but he vigorously enforced it. During his Presidency the vile hell-hounds of abolition were kept from the South upon his head as we have since seen them discharged at President PIERCE and Senator DOUGLAS — He was entitled to the *sectionalists* all kinds of vituperation and hatred.

The National Know Nothings could not probably, for their cause, have made a better nomination. It is the strongest man. Hundreds of thousands of old line Whigs, who have given but a quasi approval to the Colored Republican organization, and who, associated with its excesses, will rally around Mr. Fillmore's standard. As a dispassionate observer of the field of politics, we think the election of Mr. Fillmore a *trump card* upon the part of the National Know-Nothings. It will be a perfect bombshell in the camp of the Black Republicans, and the late bum for raising the Fugitive Slave law.

The *Enquirer* must have been in an unusual fit of benevolence when it published this decided panegyric. But what of that! Long before next November, every line of it will be retracted, and all the Democratic papers throughout the land will swear that Mr. FILLMORE is a fool, an Abolitionist, an Aristocrat, and a knave. So we go.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER TEXAS.

The steamer *Texas*, Capt. Forbes, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 8th instant. The following passengers were brought by her:

J. Dickinson, B. Saussure, M. Payrot, M. Ribot, G. G. Allen, wife and two children, S. Berthoud, M. D. Orcutt and son, J. Winter and brother, Capt. J. Bettriel, M. Evans, West, Atkinson, Dougherty, and seventeen in steerage.

And there are the consignees:

M. Payrot, $4,640; Schmidt & Co., $2,000; Bruguiere & Co., $4,000; F. Camerden, $300; W. S. Pickett & Co., $500; Fabre & Co., $2,000; Puig & Avendano, $600; Fdo. de Fuentes & Co., one bale goat skins; Puig & Avendano, one case vanilla beans; Cramer & Co., two cases vanilla beans.

Arrived, American brig *P. Soule*, from New Orleans March 3—discharging.

Sailed on the 5th for Havana, British steamer *Dee*.

To sail on the 12th for New York, American bark *Hooper*, Marschalk, master.

The communication between the Capital and Vera Cruz, suspended for several weeks, was resumed through the plains of Apam and Huamantla. A stage, coming directly from Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th instant.

A letter from Puebla states that the government troops, numbering from 7,000 to 9,000, intended to lay a rge to that city on the 3d instant. The army was concentrated between San Martin Texmelucan and Puebla, and was awaiting the arrival of the President, who had resolved to take in person the command of the country's forces. Senor Comonfort had great hopes of bringing rapidly the rebels to terms.

The rebels were defeated in Chiapa by the troops sent against them. After a short engagement with the latter, they fled, leaving one man killed, and five prisoners in the hands of the victors. The federal forces did not lose a single man.

The British mail steamer *Dee* left Vera Cruz on the 5th instant, with $140,586 in specie put on board in that port, and $2,000,000 taken at Tampico.

We were not able to get our files of papers from the Capital, on account of the late hour at which the *Texas* arrived in port. They were detained at the Post Office, and will be distributed this morning with the balance of the Mexican mail.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. D. DOMOCOUET, of the House of Representatives, for interesting public documents.

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

Arrival of the Prometheus.

The steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. Churchill, from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived yesterday, but we are without an item of news. It is rumored that events of an important character have, and are transpiring in the new Empire.

It is said that WALKER has abolished the Transit Company, seized and holds their work shops, depots, etc., and has organized a new company, directors of which are said to be CAS. MORGAN, of New York, and C. K. GARRISON, of San Francisco.

If these rumors are founded on fact, and we see no good reason for doubting them, we cannot devine why they should be suppressed.

ELECTIONS.—The American ticket prevailed by 500 majority at the municipal election at Alexandria, Va., on the 4th inst.

At Chicago the contest was between the Democrats and Nigger Worshippers. The former succeeded by 400 majority.

The U. S. steamship *Fulton* left Pensacola on the 7th, towing the U. S. sloop *Cyane*, after which she was to return for the tug ship *Potomac*, when all three will proceed to Havana and the Islands.

SENTENCE OF COUSINS AND DALTON.—On the 5th inst., Judge Nash, of Boston, sentenced Edward Coburn to ten months' imprisonment and fine, and Benjamin Dalton to five months' imprisonment and fine, for assault upon young Sumner, in Shawmut Avenue, some weeks ago. Sumner died soon after the occurrence, and Coburn and Dalton were tried for murder, but convicted of assault and battery only.

By Telegraph.

Specially published in the New Orleans Bee.

State Democratic Convention.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 11.—The Democratic Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock last night.

The following gentlemen were appointed Senatorial Delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati:

First District, Hon. Pierre Soule; Second District, Alcibiades Debreuil; Third District, Wm. S. Parham; Fourth District, John L. Lewis.

The following Congressional District Delegates were appointed:

First District, E. Lasere and A. Derbes; Second District, Dr. Cottman and W. W. Pugh; Third District, F. H. Hatch and Chas. McElatoon; Fourth District, Alex. Mouton and P. A. Morse.

The delegations from the several Electoral Districts reported the following Electors and Substitutes:

	Electors.	Substitutes.
1st Dist	J. B. Villere,	J. S. Martin.
2d "	W. J. Elmore,	T. J. Semmes.
3d "	T. Landry,	A. Jourdan.
4th "	John McVea,	W. E. Walker.
5th "	T. O. Moore,	A. Garrieus,
6th "	H. Gray,	Wm. Beard.

On motion of Mr. Sigur, it was resolved that the several electors be authorized to fill vacancies in their electoral ticket in each parish of the State, and in each precinct of the city of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Soule, it was resolved that the President of the Convention select ten delegates from each Congressional District, to act as a Consultative Democratic Council at the Cincinnati Convention.

On motion of Mr. Soule, it was also resolved that the Convention be authorized to appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of twenty-five members, which Committee shall act until the meeting of the next Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Hall, from Morehouse, offered a resolution that the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, whoever they may be, are the choices of this Convention for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, which was adopted amidst the most tremendous applause.

In response to loud and repeated calls, Hon. Pierre Soule, Governor Wickliffe and Lieut. Governor Moulton addressed the Convention in brief but spirited speeches.

The latter concluded by proposing three cheers for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, which were given with immense enthusiasm.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body met at Harrisburg on the 4th, and organized by the election of H. B. Wright as President. On a vote for the presidency, Mr. Buchanan received 126, Dallas 5, and one vote was cast for the nomination of the National Convention. Delegates to the Convention were appointed on the 5th. A series of resolutions in favor of the Union and deprecating the agitation of slavery, endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act and denouncing Free-soilism and Know-Nothingism, were adopted by acclamation.

After nominating George Scott for Canal Commissioner, and Jacob Fry for Auditor, the Convention adjourned.

TEXAS.

By the steamer *Perseverance*, we have received Texas papers to the 8th inst. They contain little news.

ATTEMPT TO LIBERATE PRISONERS.—The Anderson (Grimes county) *Texan* says that Barleson, a prisoner, in jail at that place, was discovered filing off his irons last week and three of the finest were missing having been furnished him from the outside by some unknown persons. It is presumed that the tools were passed to Barleson to be afterwards passed by him to White, the convict from Liberty county, and it is reported that White's accomplices have threatened to fire the Courthouse, near the Court-house, and during the confusion which will ensue, break open the jail.

The *Texan* says the matter is understood, and so soon as such an alarm is given, White will be shot.

We learn, says the Galveston *News*, that fire was discovered in a covered car—the second car from the engine—of the Texas train on the Harrisburg road, on Friday, yesterday, when coming from Richmond. Being near Stafford's Point, the train proceeded there and the fire was extinguished by water from the tank at that place. A few bales of cotton were damaged, but the loss is trivial.

We have since learned that the trunks of some passengers were injured by the fire and water, but the amount of the damage was promptly paid to the owners.

HORSE THIEVES SCARCE.—The Corpus Christi *Gaffer* says that recently horse and mules have been stolen from that region in large numbers, and driven into Middle and Eastern Texas apparently, another place was made the thieves were pursued to San Patricio by some citizens, who were there joined by others from San Antonio, and in the direction of San Antonio, were overhauled. After riding seven or eight miles, they refused to be taken, showed fight, and commenced firing upon their pursuers with revolvers. The result of this rencounter was the death of the thieves. The account in the *Valley* says, "There were three in number—all Americans." Ten head of horses were recovered."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—*Senate.*—Mr. Hunter reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the repair of barracks and military quarters.

A bill to establish collection districts in the United States, passed.

The contested election case of Mr. Trumbull, of Indiana, was then considered, and the election of Mr. Trumbull confirmed.

House.—Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Elections, made a report that Mr. Samuels, Kansas contested election case. It starts out by representing that the allegation on the part of Governor Reeder that the Legislature which passed the election law, under the provisions of which Gen. Whitfield was chosen, was imposed upon the people of the Territory by a foreign armed force, who seized upon the government and have exercised it ever since, and that the people there are in a state of revolution. He then discusses at length the following questions:

1st. The necessity of having an investigation of the facts in dispute.

2d. The effect of the act of Governor Reeder in issuing certificates of election, to a portion of the Legislature.

3d. Whether the evidence to establish the facts can be had satisfactorily by depositions.

Upon the first it is urged that the state of affairs there has excited the feelings of the whole people of the Union—that is the theme of a Presidential message—that proclamations by two sovereign States in different portions of the Union have considered the propriety of an interference by men and arms—that the question to be settled is whether a military power has seized upon the territory and governs it by a strong hand—that this question involves the existence of the Government and cannot be settled by groping among assertions and denials, but only by facts proven.

Upon the second point it contends that the people of the Territory cannot be prejudiced by what Gov. Reeder did as governor—that the people outside of the limits of the Nation-al Convention, Delegates to the Convention were appointed on the 5th. A series of resolutions in favor of the Union and deprecating the agitation of slavery, endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act and denouncing Free-soilism and Know-Nothingism, were adopted by acclamation.

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THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool on the 20th ult., and arrived at New York on the 4th inst.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Constantinople advices of the 7th mention that the Conferences respecting the Constitution of the Danubian Principalities have been suspended, in consequence of difficulties which have arisen, and it is stated that the question will be decided at the Paris Conference. The twenty-one articles, embodying the rights and privileges of Christians under the jurisdiction of the Porte, will be sent to Paris, in order that they may be annexed to the general treaty of peace.

BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—THE PEERAGE QUESTION, &C.

The House of Lords has again had under discussion the question of the Wensleydale Peerage.

Lords Lyndhurst and Derby, the leaders of the party who deny the right of life peers to sit or vote in Parliament, have obtained further time to search for precedents in support of their views.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice of a resolution that neither the patent to Sir J. Parke, nor the writ of summons issued in pursuance of it, could entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament.

Earl Granville stated that a steamer had been detached by the government of India to supply convoy to the Chinese waters.

Earl Granville was not prepared to say when the papers relative to the fall of Kars could be laid before the House.

A NEW ORLEANS MULATTO GIRL FOUND CONCEALED ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Ship *Austria*, Captain Gay, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. On overhauling the ship, the custom's searches found a mulatto girl concealed in the boatswain's bunk, where she had been secreted during the voyage, unknown to any one on board except the boatswain. A reward of $500 was offered at New Orleans for the girl's apprehension. She is now at Liverpool.

RICE FROM MADAGASCAR.

Ship *Vanguard* has arrived at London with a cargo of rice, from Madagascar, being the first importation of the kind direct from that island.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES TO BE WORKED.

A company has been formed to work the iron mines of Nova Scotia. It is called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000 in $5 shares. Among the Directors are persons connected with the trade of Sheffield.

A NEW BISHOP.

Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers is the new Bishop of Carlisle. Archdeacon Courtenay, of Middlesex, succeeds Dr. Coplestone to the Bishop of Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCE—A SHADE OF JEALOUSY.

The Paris papers are duller than usual. They contain numerous dreary articles on the approaching conference. The following paragraph, exhibiting as it does, a suspicion of England's belief in the duration of the Anglo-French alliance, is worthy of extract.—The *Assemblee Nationale* says:

"If even the approaching conclusion of a peace is not quite assumed, it may be demanded, in face of what danger is the formidable defensive works now being constructed at Portsmouth, erected? Assuredly the Russian squadron now buried in the harbor of Sebastopol was never a menace to the British coast, and the remaining Russian squadrons still afloat at Cronstadt and Helsingfors have shown that their ambition wisely consists in defense and not in attack. A war between England and the United States is more probable, notwithstanding the passing difficulties of the moment—could in no case expose the powerful squadron of England to the risk of such a reverse as the American navy. It is in vain that we search for the enemy against whom there is now a question of defending Portsmouth!"

The French government has resolved upon the publication of a complete collection of the early poetry of France. An imperial decree to that effect has appeared in the *Moniteur*. From the report of M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction, upon which the measure is founded, it appears that the collection will extend to some 10 volumes.

Such a body of literature will include the epics in which the heroic exploits of the knights of chivalry are recorded; the satirical poems, such as the "Roman du Renart," are the allegorical, represented by the "Roman de la Rose." Some historical poems relative to the Crusaders, and to the life of Joan of Are, by one of her contemporaries, have been lately discovered in the Vatican.

RUSSIA.—The *Journal* of St. Petersburg officially announces the marriage, of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, with the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandra Petrowna.

ASIA.—Letters from Batoum, of January 24th, state that the Turkish troops had suffered much from the effects of climate, and were reduced to one-fourth of their original numbers. It is supposed that the remnant will be back to Tunis. Omer Pacha has 32,000 men with him at Redout Kale.

Advices via Vienna mention a meeting between the Turks and Russians, on the 5th of January, near Zugdidi. Six battalions surprised a battalion of Turks.—The Turks retreated [illegible] leaving behind their tag, and the Russians burned the Pacha's palace and several villages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the domestic events of the week has been the death of Sir Nicholas Nicolas, private under Duke and hereditary Earl Marshal of England, at the age of sixty five. His grace was originally a Roman Catholic, but joined the Church of England on the death of the Papal aggression, he passed over to the Anglican Church. His son, the Earl of Surry, who now, at the age of forty-one, succeeds to the title, is a rigid Romanist. The wife of the present Duke is a daughter of Admiral Lyons, the commander of the Black Sea fleet.

The death has also been announced of Mr. John Braham, the celebrated singer, at the age of eighty-two. He lost the greater part of his fortune about twenty years ago by speculations in connection with the Colosseum and the St. James' Theatre, but the close of his life was comfortably cheered by the care of his daughter, lady Waldegrave.

Another event which has excited interest has been the death of Mr. Alexander Sedgwick, for Sligo, who was found dead on Hamstead Heath, last Sunday morning, having possessed himself with a large quantity of laudanum, which proved to be known for some time past to have been involved in unsuccessful speculations, and the details that are now likely to be brought to light upon the affairs are watched with much curiosity. Mr. Sadler was forty-four years of age, and unmarried. His brother, Mr. James Sadler, is a member for Tipperary, and Chairman of the Tipperary Joint Bank Stock, which is reported to be in serious difficulties.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Treasury Embezzlement.

LETTER FROM WM. H. GARLAND—THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening, and in a session of about two hours' length, heard from several persons, and among them one from Wm. H. Garland, ex-City Treasurer, relative to the defalcation of $100,000 in the treasury, which is the subject of a report of the other board. The Mayor also laid before the Board the report of the Commissioners, referred and a resolution from the Company, declaring it inexpedient to raise an additional tax on real estate for the benefit of the Police. The Surveyor reported that he had conferred with the Surveyor upon the subject of the proposition of Mr. Bonner in regard to the Mississippi. The Surveyor had critically examined the levees for ten miles above the city, and was of opinion there was no danger except in case of an extraordinary rise, and that then the levees would require constant attention and watching. The various petitions and matters were appropriately referred.

Petitions for and against the establishment of a market at the corner of Galvez and Esplanade streets, were read, and the whole matter was referred to a committee of conference of both boards.

The resolution of the Lower Board ordering the Finance Committee to employ counsel to assist them in the suit against Mr. Garland, was concurred in.

The resolution for bringing suits against the Mississippi Railroad Company for the sum due the city, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to the resolution of the Lower Board for placing $1,000 in the hands of the Mayor for secret police service.—Adopted.

The Finance Committee presented a lengthy report on the late defalcations in the Treasury department, and containing the correspondence between the Comptroller and Treasurer, all of which will be found below.

The Board concurred in the following resolutions of the Lower Board; to remove the Third District auction store to the foot of Independence street; to lease three lots on the corner of Independence and Bourbon streets; to lease the building on Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville streets, for the use of the Police Court; to lease the building on Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, for the use of the Police Station