The Daily Bee

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THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED AT MORNING, MAY 7, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the Bee, we take pleasure in recommending the agency of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A TRUE PROGNOSTIC.

It's not surprising that a large proportion of the citizens of the South should view with grave apprehension the efforts of the opponents of slavery to organize a purely sectional contest at the next Presidential election. The attempt is hitherto has proved abortive. In 1844 its only result was to elect a Southern slaveholder President, and in 1848 it barred the success of another Southern slaveholder. The Freesoil party have never been able to carry a single State in a Presidential election yet. At the present time, they are unanimously since Democratic by array of strength, and boldly discuss the chances of a triumph in November. The victories achieved by the Freesoilers in the local elections a year or two ago, and their success in elevating one of their members to the Speakership of the National House of Representatives, some, however, of the votes received in the South on impression of their number, which we believe a cool estimate of facts will not justify. We are thoroughly convinced that the anti-Slavery party in the North are vastly weaker to-day than they were a year ago; that they are losing instead of gaining adherents, and that, with ordinary prudence and discretion on the part of their adversaries, a Abolitionist will be disastrously discomfited at the Presidential election.

The first and most striking evidence of these facts is the unconcealed alarm experienced and avowed by the Black Republican leaders at the doubtful prospects of their party. We published a week ago some passages from an article in the Albany Evening Journal, which almost amounted to a tacit acknowledgment of hopeless decline. Like ourselves, the *Tribune* had closely scanned the figures of the late election contests in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and had drawn the gloomy possible inference to which such a scrutiny could lead. It saw clearly that in each of these States the Black Republican vote was but a small numerical fraction of the whole—so small, that but for fusion with every possible political party, it would have to Democracy, it would not have been large enough to occupy a place in the record outside of the scattering. The *Tribune*, it is true, withheld from its readers the melancholy acknowledgment that Black Republicanism could control only one-eleventh of the voters of Connecticut, and one-tenth those of Rhode Island, because such a confession would have expressed too strongly its desperate condition; but it said enough to satisfy any discerning man that it conceived the cause of Abolition to be in imminent danger. It did not state that in November Black Republicanism would be unable to fuse, but hinted stand alone, whether strong or feeble, let the loss or gain of its reflections constitute demonstrated that the *Tribune* was by no means insensible to this momentous fact. The plain unvarnished truth that the Spring elections of 1856 show that whenever the Black Republicans ventured upon an independent organization, their minority was so marked as absolutely to provoke contempt, might to relieve the minds of those Southern men who are haunted with thick-coming fancies of Abolition triumphs in the election of Sewards or Chases to the President.

Moreover, the Black Republicans themselves show that they understand perfectly their own weakness, and clearly perceive the necessity of doing something to stay the progress of general desertion. Look at their late manifestoes. They have lowered the pitch of their pretensions by many pegs. They profess to be content with half loaves. They have abandoned all their violent issues. They are made touching the abrogation of the Fugitive Slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—nay, they have even broaken the primary and fundamental article of their creed, and have not a word to say respecting the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. In short, they have stripped their faith of half its hideousness in the hope of bolstering their sinking fortunes, and now present a modified platform, with the single plank of "Freedom in Kansas and no more slave States." To so material a point has the truncation of their creed extended, that Gamaliel Smith and other sincere abolitionists, not to speak of others, are using they surrender too much to the South. Does any one, with the slightest development of the thinking faculty, imagine that the Black Republicans would have so forced the most substantial portion of their creed overboard, if they were not fully convinced of the growing vacuity of a healthy public sentiment, and saw that the ship, if not moored before the whirlwind, they would be speedily swept into oblivion. We tell the South that these inflammable agitators know the ground they occupy, and seek to avoid the shipwreck. But such expedients will not avail them. They may keep off one by the time their anti-slavery pleasure, till nearly anything is left that resembles a platform, but these small cunning will not save them from an overwhelming rebuke at the ballot-box. The North is rapidly returning to reason, and will ere long deal with these miscreants and traitors in such a fashion that they will not speedily hazard another demonstration.

There is yet another circumstance which, to our mind, assures beyond a peradventure the utter and hopeless defeat of the Republican party. We refer to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. Here is a safety-valve for the conservative spirit of the North. Here is a candidate upon whom may and will be concentrated the votes of that large and influential mass of Northerners, who are opposed to Democracy and its leaders, bear no affection to Black Republicanism, love the Union, and cling to their ancient security-tions. Were the struggle confined to the Black Republicans, the course which this imposing faction of citizens might pursue is, at the best, doubtful; yet there is great probability that, arrayed as they are against the Administration, with no candidate of their own to support, friendly, indeed, to the South, but not bound to her by the ties of birth and kindred, a majority of them would reinforce the ranks of the Freesoilers, especially as the latter seek to assimilate every anti-Democratic element, by divesting their programme of the most stern and obnoxious of its features. The nomination of Mr. Fillmore deprives Black Republicanism of any support, whatever from this source, and leaves it in its forlorn debility to battle with its enemies as it may, but with the certainty of ultimate defeat. Whether Mr. Fillmore be elected or not, his candidature gives the *coup de grace* to Abolitionism. The organs of the Sigger-worshipers are entirely aware of this, and would rejoice with exceeding exultation were he to decline, or were the party which sustains him split into fragments. But with Mr. Fillmore in the field, they are powerless. His nomination is a step

> ... which they must tak-tam,
> To stay where they
> ... they are.

Speaking, then, purely as a Southern man, and without the slightest reference to party issues, we hold that the South should hail with delight the action of the National American Convention—since, come what may, it helps to prostrate her greatest and most unrelenting enemies.

We are indebted to E. R. Lancaster, clerk of the steamer Minnie, for late St. Louis and Memphis papers.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Belfast* for late Louisville papers.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

R. W. HAMMOND—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that Mr. R. W. Hammond has taken the public stand at the corner of Gravier and Baronne streets, now occupied by Moody Brothers, and will open the same to the public of the 15th instant, with an ample supply of fancy and staple dry goods.

Miss Florence Nightingale has been granted officially as Directress General of all the hospitals in the British dominions. No nurses can for the future be appointed to any public hospital without her sanction.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION—Beauvoir Bayard and the Hon. Geo. Reed Dillon have been elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention by the Clay Club, district Delaware. We understand the gentlemen will be voted for Mr. B[illegible] when they may think it proper.

EUROPE.

SUPPLY BY THE FRENCH.

The Public received New York by the Arago, having made the passage in nine days and twenty-six hours.

Closing of the Paris Congress.

PARIS, Thursday, April 31, 8 p. m.—The Mondeur announces that the Congress of Paris has terminated its labors.

The closing sitting was held yesterday at the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

After the signature of the treaty, the Plenipotentiaries had still to arrange themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and reshape the work of peace.

The ratification will be exchanged at the end of the month.

Immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty the protocols will be published, and will enable us to see the labors of the Congress in their detail.

The Congress terminated its sittings although some minor points remain for congress consideration. On the 16th day the details related to the Black Sea, Bessarabia, Mingrelia, the Danube, the Isles of Aland, the neutralization of the Black Sea, the arrangement of the frontiers, the situation of the Christians in Turkey. These commissions have been appointed to—1. A Commission composed of all the Powers represented at the Congress, on the subject of the Danube. 2. A Commission named by all the Powers, except Piedmont, on the frontier question. 3. A Commission composed of the Powers, with the addition of delegates from the Porte, to consider the position of the Christians.

The Loan.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDON.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—Count Cavour leaves this evening for London, to remain there a few days and then return via Paris to Turin.

The Cabinet at Vienna is beat on occupying every corner of Italy, where political disturbance may be got up in an excuse for their presence. Events in Italy are daily thereafter in interest. It is quite possible that the Duke of Tuscany will again be compelled to decamp, the presence of Austrian troops—or additional Austrian forces in undue orders for the Roman States. The garrisons of Romagna make to increase, and Austria evidently intends permanently to occupy as much of Italy as she can. In order to lull and intrigue against Sardinia. In fact, Austria is at war with Piedmont although their troops are not actually in the field. It is the state to say what event may bring about a fresh struggle—but that struggle cannot be long delayed. Austria, however, will strive to put off the quarrel on the dold quiet policy and attitude of France and Russia. Meanwhile, Italy longer coincide, and towards such a direction has already commenced in Paris. M. Boul seems to persuade the Emperor that any change in Italy would end in Imperial revolution.

FRANCE.—The *Monitor* publishes the following:

"A banquet took place on Saturday evening at the Tuileries, in the Hall of the Marshals, given by the Emperor to the members of the Congress.

"All the members of the Congress were invited, as well as the foreign Ministers, Cardinals, Ministers of the Empire, Marshals, Admirals, and the great officers of the State, the grand officers of the Crown, the French Ambassador to the Court of London, the Governor of the Invalides, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and the Grand Rabbinical of the Israelites, the Grand Rabbi, high functionaries of State, and the principal civil and military officers of the Emperor's Household.

"The Emperor took his seat in the centre of the table, which was laid in the form of a horseshoe. On his right hand sat Her Excellency Lord Clarendon, and on the left Count Buol.

"His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon sat opposite to his Majesty, on the right hand Her Excellency Count Orloff, and on his left his Highness Aali Pacha.

"Towards the end of the dinner His Imperial Majesty spoke the following words in a firm emphatic voice:

"I propose a toast in honor of the nation so bravely established between the allies. May it be a lasting one, and it will be one if it rests always on right, on justice, on the eternal legitimate interest of nations.

"These words were received with unanimous shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!*

"After the banquet the Emperor adjourned to the saloon contiguous to the throne-room, and the remainder lasted till ten o'clock.

"During the banquet the band of the Guides played the choice of the Emperor's favorite performed alternately pieces of instrumental and vocal music.

American Affairs in Canada.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The Earl of Eglin said he wished to put a question to Lord Palmerston. A report was abroad to the effect that large bodies of troops and a great quantity of ammunition were about to be despatched to Canada. This report has caused a great deal of anxiety to the public mind. It was, therefore, he desired to know whether there was any foundation for that report?

Lord Panmure said it was quite true that a portion of the troops returning from the Crimea would have to be sent on Colonial service, and it was not impossible that, for the due organization of the service, some of the brigades would have to be distributed over the Canadas. But the report that government contemplated sending a large force for the purpose of aggression was entirely without foundation [hear.] A large quantity of ammunition and great numbers of troops had been withdrawn from the North American colonies during the prosecution of the war. In fact, almost the whole of their stores of ammunition and troops had been exhausted, and all that the government was about to do was to replace all that had been taken from them [hear.]

Civic Reception of the New American Minister.

Last night the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained his Excellency Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister, at dinner at the Mansion House, in honor of his arrival in this country as the accredited representative of the great Transatlantic Republic. A numerous and distinguished company were invited on the occasion.

On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk and responded to, that of "The Army and Navy," by Sir Jas. Jas. M. P., and Captain Scobell, M. P., respectively.

The Lord Mayor then said he rose to propose the health of one of the honored guests that evening, his Excellency the representative of the United States. (Cheers.) Mr. Ballas had kindly honored him with his company, and he rejoiced in being able to do so because he was the representative of that great kindred nation on the other side of the Atlantic. (Hear.) Every one knew (the Lord Mayor) had the honor of being connected with the corporation of London he had forgot that free hearthstone which Mr. Ballas had the most honored guests at the banquets at the Mansion House.

The Lord Mayor remembered how often he had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Abbott Lawrence, a former American Minister, on such occasions. There the Anglican Mind (whatever he might have to say) was welcomed, and it had invariably afforded the greatest pleasure to the citizens of London who were invited to meet the Minister, inasmuch as it afforded them an opportunity of reciprocating those kindly feelings which it was the interest and duty of the City of London to cultivate towards their fellow-citizens and fraternal kinsmen on the opposite side of the Atlantic. [Cheers.]

There was no reason whatever why they should be jealous of the Americans; but, on the contrary, there was every reason why they should be proud of them. He was sure he rightly interpreted the feelings of the people of this country when he said that all they desired was that they might be left to pursue their peaceful avocations, and that the people of America, if they would, could do much to promote the interests of both countries. (Cheers.) They spoke the same language and possessed a common literature, and he could hardly understand how any question could arise the settlement of which could remain a necessity, to have recourse to the uncivilized alternative of war. (Hear, hear.) He trusted there no belief of the Solon-ess, who entertained no other feelings than those of the most cordial friendship towards the American people, which feelings they desired to perpetuate, and had invited Mr. Dallas to partake of his hospitality because his Excellency was the representative of a kindred nation, to whom the people of Great Britain were united by considerations of a common origin and a common language. He begged to propose the "Health of Mr. Dallas, and Prosperity to the great Republic which he had the honor to belong." [Cheers.]

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the band playing

"Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Dallas, on rising to respond to the compliment, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He said:

My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, the very kind and complimentary language with which your lordship has proposed the toast which I had the honor to propose in which it has been received by the distinguished assemblage, are gratifying, and I have to preserve my return to gratitude. My dear Lord, I shall be happy to avail myself of the privilege of visiting the mansion of your lordship, and of the hospitality of your distinguished guests, and shall be happy to do so with feeling but a sense of the honor and distinguishing demonstrations of your lordship. (Cheers.)

I perfectly well know that these manifestations are not addressed to my individual utterly unworthy of them, but to the position and position of the country which I represent, and I feel on the occasion with a heightened sense of the responsibility of my position, and the assurance of my profound attachment to the country which I represent. I feel that I am addressed, the assurance of my profound attachment to the country which I represent. I feel that I am addressed, the assurance of my profound attachment to the country which I represent. I feel that I am addressed,