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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each change for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertising strictly within the line of their business, and to expect to see square every other day.
{Office—NEW ORLEANS.
{Y. M. LEVIN.—Whole No. 1019

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, August 6th, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PROSCRIPTION.

Nothing can be more preposterous than the outcry raised by the Democratic party against what it is pleased to term the proscriptive principles of Native Americanism. Let us look into this matter a little. Some hundreds of thousands of foreigners, chiefly Irish and Germans, settle annually in the United States. We receive them; we shelter them; we give them work, and thus enable them to earn an honest livelihood; we bestow upon them the inestimable privilege of the franchise, after a reasonable probation. In conferring these benefits, let it be remembered that the American people extend towards foreigners rights and immunities which they did not enjoy at home. Seven-eighths of these were come amongst us, were unable to make their daily bread; were oppressed and ground down by monarchical and despotic forms of government; were impoverished, miserable, treated worse than the beasts of the field. Through the liberality of our institutions they exchange a condition of virtual serfdom and humiliating dependence, for one of absolute freedom within the laws, and the prospect of acquiring independence by industry and economy. They likewise obtain the priceless prerogative of suffrage, and thus take a part in the administration of the commonwealth.—There is not one of these enormous privileges which the American party desire to abrogate.

Now we ask, if it is not enough that the foreigner arriving in this country is protected by our laws, stands socially upon an equal footing with the native-born, and possesses in all respects the same rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? If we, not content with giving homes to the homeless, food to the starving, clothing to the naked, and freedom to the oppressed, enlarge the area of our generosity to the dangerous and inconsiderate extent of bestowing political station upon the very classes as a general rule, is necessarily and inevitably ignorant of the true nature of our complicated system of government, and which, too, in accordance with the Saxon heart, must cherish a preference and affection towards its native land? Reverse the picture. Suppose hafts, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, immigrate annually to Great Britain, and there to engage deliberately and in concert in attempts to control the Government, to shape the laws of that country, to—we imagine for a moment that so direct an interference would be tolerated? On the contrary, we firmly believe that in such an event, every American would be ignominiously expelled from the realm. The creed of the American party contains nothing beyond or in contravention of law. It simply embraces the principle that our countrymen are the most fit for office; and that Americans should still govern America. Do Engmen govern France? Do Frenchmen govern Spain? Do Russians govern Germany? Why is it that in America alone we speak of Americans should surrender to foreigners a share of the administration of the affairs of the country? We adopt the principle that lies at the foundation of the American organization is the creed of a just, honorable and patriotism—and we say too, that it never has encountered any opposition, save the wretched system of partisan bitterness and wild hunt after office, and the combinations of unscrupulous demagogues.

We are told, that in restricting political power to Americans by birth, we are guilty of an odious proscription. We reply, that because we deny the right of foreigners to take and hold offices of trust and power, to the exclusion of the native-born, We deny it for another reason. The government of the Republic has an inherent right to vote for whomsoever it chooses. The Democrat was wont to assert this right by voting invariably for candidates of his own party, and the Whig did the same. Democrats proscribed all Whigs proscribed Democrats, as pertinaciously and consistently as Whigs proscribe foreigners. The truth is, that there is no proscription in the thirty man exercises the right of voting a free and unfettered spirit, according to the dictates of his judgment. The Americans in conceding this to their opponents, claim it for themselves. What supreme folly to imagine we should force them, or permit them to us to sustain any men or set of men in whom we or they are opposed to! If be proscription, then every citizen in the United States is amenable to the charge.

We take it that the Constitution of the United States is a tolerably fair authority on the subject. That instrument, accordingly to the Democratic dogma, must be a tolerably proscriptive. The second section of the first article declares that no one shall be a Representative in Congress who shall not have been seven years a citizen of the United States." Here is proscription for you. A man may have lived fifty years in America, but cannot sit in Congress until seven years have elapsed from the date of his naturalization. "Here," as Mr. CLEMENS of Alabama, forcibly remarks, "is a direct section, and a broad one. It is idle to talk about degrees of infamy. If exclusion renders a man infamous, exclusion for a term of years must have the same effect. Both alike presuppose a difference between the native and the foreigner. Both have the same operation, and both, whether just or unjustly, give a preference to native-born citizens." The third section of the first article prescribes that no person shall be a Senator who has not "been nine years a citizen of the United States." More proscription. Finally, the first section of the second article declares that "no person except a natural-born citizen" shall be eligible to the office of President," and the twelfth amendment declares that no foreign-born citizen shall be eligible to the office of Vice-President. If this is not proscription in the Locofoco sense, what is it? We extract from MR. CLEMENS' address, a pregnant passage in illustration of the text:

"It thus appears that foreigners are absolutely prohibited *by the Constitution* from filling the only two offices which emanate directly from the whole people, whose hands are not controlled by the whole people, and who are in an especial manner the guardians of the rights of the people. What stronger distinction is it possible to make between the native and foreign born citizen? In comparison with that, how poor and how weak is the mere resolution of a political party that they will not vote for foreigners! If the declaration of such a purpose by those who are called Know-Nothings is odious, unjust, infamous and tyrannical, what will you do with that Constitution we all profess to revere? From that green and living root they extracted the essence of their creed. Whatever of wisdom—whatever of patriotism—whatever of sincere devotion to liberty and the country may encircle them, is drawn from the same hallowed source. If this Clan down and you can alone at the supreme law of the land. Strike them down, and you prepare the way for amendments to the Constitution which will soon have you vassals in fact, if not vassals in name, to those who grew by your hospitality, and fattened upon your charity.

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☞ Vice Admiral KAYVANE, of the Spanish Navy, has invented an instrument by which the force of the winds can be measured with great facility, and with the utmost accuracy, and, by the order of the King of Spain, it is to be exhibited in the Universal Exhibition of Paris.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)
FRANKFORT, KY., July 27th, 1855.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

DEAR SIR—I have read the pamphlet of protestation of the American State Convention of Louisiana, as well as several of your comments upon that part of it which relates to the Roman Catholic question, and upon other questions, when the Louisiana Convention assumes a pronouncement with the Philadelphia Platform of Democracy. I am sorry to see that the people of the country who do not see anything in the Louisiana platform disagreeable, are manifesting a disposition to make political capital out of it. I know that the Democratic party of this State, and of Congress, though principally with the aspective States and in Congress, those principles which are all-engrossing in the great American movement, namely, the *purging of the Administration and School of the country of the foreign influence.* And this will give you to be the chief and principal end that will be defeated. We all agree upon one thing, opposition to foreign influence. Now, even though Northern Democrats would not vote for candidates upon the slavery question, and the Democratic party of Louisiana will not abandon its platform upon the Catholic question, yet the humble individual who addresses you, believes that if we have the platform, the glorious opposition of seeing a fair prospect of success in every State in the Union, of those principles of the American party which are the chief and all-pervasive one in issue. Reason, therefore, to the American element. I am a humble judgment, it will be all that will endeavor to my friends and to other forms of government; were impoverished, miserable, treated worse than the beasts of the field. Through the liberality of our institutions they exchange a condition of virtual serfdom and humiliating dependence, for one of absolute freedom within the laws, and the prospect of acquiring independence by industry and economy. They likewise obtain the priceless prerogative of suffrage, and thus take a part in the administration of the commonwealth.—There is not one of these enormous privileges which the American party desire to abrogate.

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Hon. John J. Crittenden.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth gives the subjoined of a great speech in favor of the American party, delivered by Mr. Crittenden, in that place, on the 24th instant. We make the following extracts:

In his origin the American order was small, obscure and weak; but amazingly did it remain obscure and overspread the sky more rapidly than it overspread the whole country. It was a most remarkable phenomenon—the history of portion showed nothing like it. It proved that the public mind had everywhere been drawn to the contemplation of a common danger, and that a vast volume of American feeling had accumulated in the popular heart, and needed only the electric touch which the new order gave to burst forth in a tremendous explosion. Of that explosion the American party was generated.

Mr. C. demonstrated the necessity for the American party to do what they did parties—office and falling to pieces as they were—would not and could not do. He paid a glowing and high tribute to the memorial of the American party—a party which had sprung from humble private citizens, not from politicians, and the Members of which were all native sons of the American blood, and all of whom have been the children of their children and the grandchildren of their fathers—a party love for their country was intuitive, and strong, and in whose hand, if anywhere, the destiny of the country would be safe.

Mr. C. then took up the slavery question, and demonstrated what more any party could do than the slavery question—could ask, than the position of the American party on that subject? What could be more national, more safe, more peaceful? There is to be no more action on the subject in Congress the people of the slave States are permitted to go into any of the Territories with their slaves, and when the Territory is ready for admission as a State, she is to come into the Union with or without slavery, as her own people may determine. The charge of Free-soilism or Abolitionism made against the party, in the face of such a platform, was an outrageous *falsehood*, and neither deserved nor required any argument to refute it.

Upon the Catholic question, Mr. C. declared that he was utterly hostile to imposing any political, proscriptive or civil disability upon any man on account of his religion. He had, further, the fullest confidence in our Native Catholics. He felt sure they acknowledged no allegiance to the Pope that was superior to their country, or equal to it. But there were men, accredited members in the church, as Mr. Brownson, for example, who taught that Catholics did owe an implicit allegiance to the Pope in things temporal as well as religious, and while he would treat a native Catholic as repudiate such doctrines, he would not say as much for the European Catholics who were coming here in such immense numbers. Upon this whole Catholic subject of the question, the position of the American party was this: They would not vote for any man who acknowledged a divided allegiance, however his morals and any foreign power, civil or ecclesiastic, or who acknowledged any allegiance to any such power superior to his allegiance to his country. Beyond this he would not go, nor did the order require any body to go beyond it. He was not bound to refuse to vote for a native Catholic for office, unless he knew or had reason to believe that he held to such a foreign allegiance. Who could say there was any proscription in this?

Mr. C. next passed to the subject of a reform of the naturalization laws. He showed the immense increase of immigrations that so many had arrived recently in one year, as same in the whole of the first thirty years of our national existence, and that the present rate was enough to fill up a State as populous as Kentucky every two years. He showed that we had already passed far beyond the limits of our ability to assimilate and Americanize them as they came; that they were now accumulating in groups, and alone, and secretive, and almost States representing their foreign habits, and languages and prejudices, and that thus the process of Americanizing them, which was expected to be accomplished in five years, was not even commencing. They had already come at the rate of half a million a year—at the same rate of increase they would soon come by millions; and he impressed it upon his audience, with an eloquence and power of argument which we cannot describe, that unless the present rapid process of conferring citizenship upon these immigrants was arrested, the time of the soil would soon be the re'ed and not the ruler in their own land, and the glorious trust of empire and freedom which we had received from our fathers and our God, would pass from the hands of those who knew not how to administer it. Upon this subject Mr. C. was especially eloquent and powerful, but want of space compels us to turn off over this imperfect sketch of his remarks.

THE FEVER AT PORTSMOUTH.—The Sanitary Committee report the appearance of ten new cases of fever and three deaths in Gosport, for the twenty-four hours ending Friday evening. For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday (Saturday) evening, there were eight new cases and one death, and for the same length of time ending to-night (Sunday) there have been five new cases and three deaths.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES IN NEW YORK.—In Trow's printing establishment, New York city, five of Mitchell's type-setting machines are in operation. The machine is of a triangular shape, somewhat resembling a grand piano forte, only not so large. It has a key-board corresponding to the letters of the alphabet and the punctuation marks, as the keys of the piano represent the various notes in the scale of music; and the work is done by playing upon the finger-board precisely as tunes are played upon the piano forte. The letters are supplied by long galleys, each filled with a single letter, which require constant replenishing; and every touch upon the key sends the desired letter into a long line beneath the machine, from which it is taken by a compositor, broken into lines to suit the width of his page or column, and "justified."

A TRUE QUOTATION.—How often have we seen the following lines quoted before as spoken! In years past we have seen them, we believe, even in the Advertiser. They we would not quote them now; they don't suit it at present. But to AMERICANS, in the present juncture, they come home to the heart:

"*Strike for your altars and your Fires!*
Strike for the green graves of your Sires!
GOD AND FOUR NATIVE LAND!!"

Aye! and of those very lines, quoging from the same source, it might be said:

"*There once to us a Prophet's word,*
And, to the thunder tones are heard,
THE THANKS OF MILLIONS YET TO AIL!

[*Mont. Mail.*

☞ The Kansas Herald of the 14th announces that a project has been formed to purchase the whole of Platte county, Missouri, and annex it to Kansas Territory, and that the Missouri Legislature, which meets in November next, is expected to give its consent.

The boundaries of Kansas are fixed by the Nebraska law, and cannot be changed without the action of Congress. That Congress would not consent to annex Platte county to Kansas under existing circumstances is very improbable, even if it should be desired both by Kansas and Missouri. Platte county has an area of 416 square miles, and its population in 1850 was 16,043, of whom 3,728 were slaves.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The SERAPIS remembrier is an invention of very great value, if even one-half the advantages claimed for it prove true. It is said that it requires but one-third the fuel of the common boiler, occupying much less space, and is more readily set, repaired or cleaned. The proprietors of the Franklin Iron Works at Philadelphia have a six-horse power engine to which it fitted, and it has been seen there in operation, which consumes 225 lbs. of coal in eleven hours—but little more than one-third the amount consumed by running the same engine with a cylinder boiler of the usual form.

The Cheraland papers give an account of a discovery, by Dr. Taylor, of that city, of a process for the production of a brilliant light by the decomposition of water. The apparatus is said to be wholly unlike that of Mr. Paine, of Worcester, which attracted so much attention a few years since. Distinguished scientific men witnessed the process and its results, and pronounced it a triumph. The cost of the apparatus, it is said, will be considerably less, and the cost of materials somewhat lessened.—*Sentinel.*

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—Judge B. sent up a Boston jury an *ensile*, one last week, when the foreman—the man who drives nails, with a promise to keep about it instrument till they agreed upon a verdict. Fortunately the wife of one of the jurors got sick, and he was sent for and released, which broke up the jury just in time to save the poor prisoner from the fate of spending the remainder of his days in the jail, for the crime of being in their place. Should not jurors, indeed, be of the qualifications, who have the manliness of the height, to be able to plant, by been detained by a sick wife, from the Court-House during two months of long, when they agreed upon a verdict? Which is a pertinent question, and the proposition might be tried upon the Court the first time jurors are to be called to serve.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—As Mr. and Mrs. George P. Putnam and Mr. F. Cooper were on their way to Thursday afternoon, to the residence of Washington Irving, during a heavy thunder shower, on the gentlemen, by the shock of lightning, was instantly killed, and with a single cloud plunged in his hat band, was struck with lightning and instantly killed. His son, who was held by, was crushed, and it is feared his mind is deranged. The deceased was a near neighbor of Mr. Irving, and formerly of the firm of Tanner & Franklin, of New York city, and then merchants, in Pearl street. He leaves a family in Philadelphia.

A DISTINGUISHED CONTINENTAL CHIEF.—Gen. Cluperay, the Chief of the Conspirators, and for many years a prisoner of the Spanish in his dungeon, escaped from Ceuta, the Moorish Gibraltar, and is now staying with the Mr. Dumas. He is an old man, but a hero, and his name is one which have long enough to strike a few spectators upon hearing it. Gen. Cluperay was one of the Widows secret Regency of Madrid, and was the author of a great effort which he had in contemplation with a view to the emancipation of the population of his people and their preservation. He is a fine specimen of a man, with a noble mien, and a true soldier and our sympathies will follow him. Thanks to the Spanish Government for the same source, is simply this and:

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Summary of News.

An instrument for making microscopic copies of writing was recently published in London.—The pamphlet written with was attached to the instrument, which could be adjusted thereto and moved through only one two-thousandth of the space moved through by the point of the pencil. The microscopic copies of Scripture were given with a distinct, and it was no minute as to require a powerful microscope to make it visible.

Some experiments have been made in France with a compound cement, which, with one branch and tough-table, flows into shape at the same time. A new self-boarding and printing cartridge has also been satisfactorily proved. It weighs 7 grains, and has a bullet of 21 inches long, a range of from 150 to 700 yards, and can be fired ten times a minute. Dense, or plunging into water, scarcely affects it. It cost itself.

Two Indians named Blackstone and Sheridan were killed in New York, on the 25th ult., by the poisonous gas of a well in St. John street.—One of them being overcome fell into the water and the other descended to save his child, which he also was prostrated. A third was near sharing a similar fate. Both the deceased had large families—one seven children and the other five.

John L. Dawson, the newly appointed Governor of Kansas, voted for the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Patterson, of the Parkville Luminary, which was destroyed by the Missouri mob, has returned to Kansas.

Secretary Dobbin is at the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and is still suffering from ill health.

Mrs. Masterson, who accidentally shot and killed her husband a few days ago, at Jersey City, has been issued over bail.

Julian, it is said, does not intend to return to the United States.

At Portsmouth, Va., on Friday afternoon, the thermometer in the sun went up to 120.

Small pox is raging with great violence at Cynthiana, Ky., sixty cases having occurred in one week.

The correspondence of Henry Clay is about being published in New York.

A town with the classic name of "Old Zoar than" is being laid out in Minnesota.

☞ The secretaries of the New England Association of Clergymen have issued a printed circular, proposing to unite the Congregationalists in New England as life members of the Emigrant Aid society, on the payment of $20 each, the money to be applied to the settling Kansas with Christians from New England.

☞ The cases of iron are every day extending. Iron ships, iron houses, iron pavements are now among the ordinary affairs of the time. The Philadelphia Inquirer now states that a contract has been made between Mr. Stephen Tuttleby & Co., of Trenton, to erect an iron shot-tower in the city of New York. It will be a very imposing structure, and extend to an altitude of 240 feet. This will be the first tower of the kind, and of iron, in the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL.—The corner of Broad and Common streets is, we are informed, the locality which the Government has selected for the site of the new U. S. Marine Hospital to be erected in this city, for which purpose a sum has been appropriated by the last session of Congress. Orders from Secretary Guthrie were received a day or two since, to have the transfer of the lots of the land immediately made.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—The ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the "Home" to be erected by the Association for the relief of the Jewish widows and orphans, at the corner of Jackson and Claiborne streets, Fourth District, will take place to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Mr. L. Cohen, of Gothenburg. The public is invited to be present.

"SAM."—A few days since, Mrs. Cordelia Childs (who gave her name as Cordelia Charles) complained to Recorder Bright that a French mulatto, next door to her, in Chippewa street, named Alice D'Arbeauy, with several other aliases, had been carrying on an illicit intercourse with a white man, named Sam Stewart. Accordingly, both the parties were arrested. Next day Mrs. Childs and her sister, Ophelia Wallace (who, however, to avoid publicity, gave the fictitious name of Ophemia Willis,) both made affidavits charging Sam with having attempted to commit a rape upon their persons. The evidence, Mrs. Childs and Miss Wallace, being a grocery, their Bindery and Printing Office in front, and two rooms behind, and in the best possible order for everything, and the premises in a satisfactory manner, and with the best possible order, and the premises by constant and supervision, worthy of the best of personal supervision. Particular attention given to the Publication of Legal and Commercial Blanks, Insurance Companies, Railroad CERTIFICATES, Mortgages, Posters, Handbills, and all other required work in the Printing Office, and the Bindery will find it their interest to give us a call and examine our large and well selected stock before purchasing elsewhere. Every thing done at establishment is fully guaranteed as represented, and executed in the neatest and most satisfactory.

D. FELT & STETSON,
Stationers' Hall, No. 34 Camp street,
and 1m Next to Commercial Bank & Co., Banking House.

DOLBEAR'S
Pennmanship and Bookkeeping.
Annual street. 106
NEW CLASSES begin this week at DOLBEAR'S Writing and Book Keeping Establishment, 106 Canal street, where alone can be obtained good Penmanship, and a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, preparatory to business and pleasure. All persons who wish to become good Penmen, and to be taught in the shortest time possible, Business guaranteed to all. Dolbear's Pens, Ink, and Pencils.
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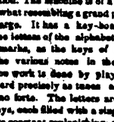

A Valuable Domestic Newspaper for Sale.
THE proprietor being desirous to leave the State, to engage in another vocation, offers for sale his valuable Domestic Newspaper, Magazine, &c. He is doing a successful and increasing business, and has been established many years. An unexamined of his business, and the reasons for selling, would give some idea of its value. Terms very liberal.
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