THE DAILY BEE.
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THE DAILY BEE.
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1856.
Subscriptions by the Week.
The Carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.
The Nonpareil Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Black Republicans are evidently more anxious to secure votes than to die martyrs in the anti-slavery cause. Their principle is the motto of theirs, in the platform they clearly demonstrates. They [illegible] such a programme embracing [illegible] resolutions—not one of them ultra, and several innocuous as spring water. Number one adheres to the principles of Washington and Jefferson (both slaveholders) and proclaims the strongest attachment to the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States. The Constitution declares the fugitive slave surrender, and the compact to count five slaves as three white men. So this resolution would be just as acceptable to Georgia as Vermont.

Number two is a little more Northern. It denies the right of Congress to establish slavery in the Territories, and insists upon its right to prohibit both slavery and polygamy therein. A singular conjunction!

Number three is Kansas all over—fierce against border-ruffians, and still fiercer against the Administration, which is charged as an accomplice in all the wrongs suffered by the Freesoilers of Kansas. Mem. Seven-eighths of the Abolition zeal of the Convention found a safety-valve in this truculent resolution.

Number four goes for the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State. These Republicans forget the law requiring a Federal population of ninety-three thousand, some hundred and odd, as a *condition sine qua non* to the admission of a new State.

Number five hits the Cincinnati Convention a stunning blow, declaring that it was governed by the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right." This is very good in its place, but what has it to do with Kansas and Freesoil?

Number six rivals the Cincinnati Convention [illegible] the California vote, by declaring [illegible] a railroad to the Pacific is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction. This is a Whig plank, and as an advocate of internal improvements, we go for it heartily.

Number seven proclaims the constitutionality and expediency of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors. This is another Whig plank, and as the Democrats were silly enough to drop it, the Black Republicans have evinced their shrewdness by taking it up and endorsing it.

Finally, number eight is a general hypothesis of all the world and the rest of mankind to assist in the scramble for the spoils, with a side blow at the American party. Here is the resolution:

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and cooperation of the men of all parties, now ever differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as that of our Government, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all proscriptive legislation affecting their security.

Now, as we know what the Black Republicans have laid down as their principles, let us see what they have omitted or ignored. They say nothing of the admission of slave States, of the Fugitive Slave law, of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, of the slave trade between the States, of the acquisition of new slave-holding territory, or of any of the more distinctive features of Abolitionism. They confine their anti-slavery to Kansas alone, and have emasculated their platform of seven-eighths of its virility. We suppose that there are not 10,000 men in all the North who would not subscribe to this platform—in other words, ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens of the North would prefer seeing Kansas admitted as a free State, and admitted as early as practicable. This platform has been patched up to suit conservative men, and catch votes. But will it?

Our Washington correspondent encloses in his letter a somewhat remarkable article from the New York *Evening Post* in relation to the sentiments of the German population in the non-slaveholding States upon the Presidency. The *Evening Post* is a Freesoil Democratic journal of marked influence and character, and its statements are entitled to due consideration. We are told by the *Evening Post* that there seems to be a prevailing disposition among the German citizens to join the Republican ranks in the approaching campaign. The Germans poll a formidable vote in New York, Pennsylvania, and especially in Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri and other Western States. The first paper which advocated the nomination of FREMONT was the St. Charles *Demokrat*, a German sheet published in Missouri. The *Anzeiger des Westens*—the organ of the Germans of St. Louis—followed suit, and its course has been imitated by the German papers in Pittsburg, the *Telegraph* of Buffalo, the *Staats Demokrat*, *Abend Zeitung* and *Pioneer* of New York—all German papers.

The *Evening Post* quotes largely from several of these sheets to prove that the German vote will be given almost en masse to FREMONT. It is unnecessary to quote these passages, as we suppose all parties are uniform in their tenor. The Germans will be still more inclined to sustain the Black Republican ticket, as the last resolution of the Free soil platform contains a fling at the principles of the American party. Of course, in these remarks, we are speaking of the German vote in those States in which a Fremont ticket will be run—it scarcely being the only slave State in which anything like a Freesoil organization exists.

Our correspondent is of opinion that the votes given by the Germans to FREMONT will be a serious substraction from the strength of Mr. BUCHANAN in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. There can be no doubt of this. In all previous elections, prior to the existence of the Black Republican party, the German vote was given almost unanimously to the Democratic candidate. The German vote carried Pennsylvania for POLK in 1844, and, combined with the Irish vote, enabled the same ticket to triumph in New York. The reversion of this heavy vote to the Black Republicans will make a severe breach in Mr. BUCHANAN's strength. It really begins to look as if the contest in the North is to be between FILLMORE and FREMONT—at least in the majority of the States. Mr. BUCHANAN does not appear to be gaining ground. Every day we hear of desertions from his ranks—the letters usually going into the Black Republican party. Still the canvass is not sufficiently advanced to justify a positive opinion touching the vote of any of the Northern States. The only ones which are confidently claimed are New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the former by the Fillmore men, and the latter by the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN. We shall keep our readers advised of the progress of events, and tell them the truth, without disguise, as far as the rapidly shifting scenes of the political drama enable us to grasp and present it.

OLD MARYLAND LOTTERY, HAVANA PLAN.—For the benefit of our readers we publish this morning a list of the principal capital prizes in the drawing of the 18th instant, at Baltimore, and which is looked for with so much anxiety by the friends of this time honored institution:

No. 19,331	$35,000
29,369	10,000
15,784	4,000
5,300	2,000
24,945	1,000
6,986	1,000

Ticket 15,784, we would inform all interested, was unquestionably sold in this city.

POLITICAL ITEM.—Hon. P. S. Brooks is talked of as the next candidate for Governor of South Carolina.

The Poughkeepsie *Eveniner* says the venerable Judge C. H. Ruggles, of that place, "makes no secret of the fact that he shall not support the Cincinnati nominations."

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Sepree*, a Democratic paper, and formerly a firm supporter of Mr. Buchanan, has withdrawn itself, and is now for either Fremont or McLean.

But one of half a dozen German papers of Cincinnati hoists the Buchanan flag.

MORMONS.—Seven hundred and fifty Mormons arrived in New York on Monday. There will be from twenty to thirty thousand Mormons arriving in the United States this season. A beautiful prospect is before the inhabitants of this country for the future. The larger portion of these Mormons are flocked up on the docks on London, Liverpool, and Havre, and many of them are abandoned women of the lowest class. When Utah has a population sufficient to form a State, it is fair to presume that three fourths of it will be illegitimate, a due consideration fourth polygamist, living in open violation of the laws of God and man.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

The steamship Texas, Pease master, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 20th instant. The Texas brought 32 passengers and $12,636 in specie. By this arrival we have received our files of Vera Cruz papers to the 23d, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th instant, inclusive. We find the following in intelligence in the Extraordinary of Vera Cruz:

Since our last there the political horizon has been exceedingly troublesome in the city. Vague rumors have reached here, of disturbances in the interior, but all such reports are soon traced to their originators, the revolutionists. The new Constitution, which has occasioned so much issue in its promulgation, is now in the hands of the printers, and will likely be published to-morrow. In our next issue we will be able to give our readers some idea of its provisions. Considerable anxiety exists to see this important document. The people have waited patiently for a long time for the fruits of the labors of the Constitution of the liberality professed by the present government. From all we can learn of the Constitution, there will be no disappointment, even to the most liberal of the liberal party.

The Spanish Conventional Debt question is becoming more interesting every day. The Spanish minister seems to look upon the debt as the least important part of his mission. Claims rendered for wrongs done Spanish citizens in the last revolution. It appears that during the late war against Santa Anna, many Spaniards arrested the people under the standard of the dictator and while personally engaged in an honorable war, interfered with the property of inoffensive citizens, and in one or two cases committed the most barbarous outrages, by killing parties of men whom they found in a defenseless condition." When taken by the arms of the revolutionists they were severely chastised for their crimes. And now the Spanish minister comes forward to ask of this government to degrade the officers under whose orders these chastisements were inflicted.—It is not difficult to see in what light such assumption is regarded by this government and what will be the result of such insolent demands.

The bondholders have had several meetings to compare notes, and see if they could not contrive some plan to settle the impending difficulty. At the last meeting on Friday, they agreed to disagree, and thus ends the influence which they might bring to bear.—By such a course they have lost the confidence of their friends and the respect of this government. Senor Alvarez has told the bondholders that he did not come here as a broker, but as an Ambassador. As he has not been received as Ambassador, we can see no cause for his longer delay. He is said to be on the eve of departure for Havana at the present time.

A large body of troops left this city a few days ago for Queretero. We are not acquainted with their destination.

We have likewise a letter from our attentive correspondent, which, as the reader will perceive, is one day in advance of the papers:

MEXICO, June 18th, 1856.

The solution of the Spanish question is still uncertain. Meanwhile the most contradictory rumors are circulated. Some are sure of an amicable arrangement; others predict a rupture. I can form no plausible opinion of the result. At the time of writing, the subject is undergoing discussion between the parties interested. The Spanish Minister declares he must send a categorical answer to his government by the Texas, so that within the next 24 hours the question of peace or war will be decided. There is a strong party here in favor of a war with Spain, and which will be disappointed if the difficulty is settled peacefully.

With the exception of this controversy, there is nothing of importance on the *tapis*, save the new Constitution, which was submitted to Congress by the Commission on the 16th inst. This document is exceeding y liberal. It adopts the federal system, proclaims liberty of worship, liberty of the press, a single legislative body, and has no provision for education—a short every great principle of the liberal party of the day. It will come up for discussion soon, and I have no doubt will be adopted, without material modification.

Meanwhile the Executive and Congress can hardly be said to move harmoniously together. While by some President Comonfort is unjustly suspected of seeking to make a coup d'état by dissolving Congress, the latter, should a majority of the members agree to a vote of impeachment, the editor of *El Siglo*—proposes to deprive the Executive of the right to veto the acts of Congress. Should this proposition be adopted, will it not be a coup d'état, which will strip Comonfort of one of his important prerogatives, and leave him a cipher? How we, who are but the consequence of that senseless movement popularly known as the plan of Ayutla. The President has the right to issue decrees, but these decrees are subject to the sanction of Congress. In other words, the supreme decree of the legislature subverts the authority of the Legislature is vested with Executive power. Congress, it would seem, now desires to reduce the President to a cypher by withholding from him the veto power. It will not, I trust, prevail.

Among the decrees issued by the President is one of considerable importance, offering to settlers certain lands situated between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, for the establishment of colonies. To each colony 11,000 acres are appropriated—one thousand to be distributed as the foundation of a centre of population, and divided into convenient lots. The rest to be laid off in one hundred acre lots, and sold to the settlers, payable at the rate of five per cent. annually, commencing three years after purchase. The settler must reside three years on the land before he can become a purchaser. He is exempt from taxes, or military duty during that time. The two last articles of the decree are as follows:

ART. 8. Foreigners coming to solicit lots for cultivation, shall be held, from that fact, as Mexican citizens, and at the moment presentation to the Commissary, shall formally receive their nationality before the first local authority of the colony, who shall notify at the time the Minister of Relations, so that the latter may deliver to the interested party the corresponding document.

ART. 9. Strangers arriving in the republic on their way to the colonies, may import, free of duty, all the implements or instruments of agriculture which they bring with them, as well as all other articles intended for the use of the same colonies or their inhabitants, in conformity with the rules established, and with the approval of the Minister of Finances.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1856.

The nomination of Fremont by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, greatly disappoints the McLean men, and they accordingly wear down-cast countenances. Many of them will now support Mr. Fillmore, as they ought to have done from the beginning; some will follow the dictates of their Freesoil proclivities, and adhere to Fremont. His nomination has caused no little doubt of this, demonstration of pleasure whatever, but with silence and an unmoved countenance, except by the Fillmore men, who are greatly gratified. The nomination of McLean would have been the defeat of Fillmore; his withdrawal, would the nomination of a defeat by such a man as Fremont, and the nomination of the latter, undoubtedly places Mr. Fillmore on stronger ground, as he holds his friends and all who have heretofore opposed him, plainly see.

I enclose you an article translated from the leading German paper in the city of New York, for the New York *Evening Post*, which clearly indicates that the great body of the Northern naturalized citizens of the United States are going for Fremont, upon the ground that he is anti-slavery and anti-Know-Nothing or American. The platform upon which this paper places him will secure him not only the foreign German votes, but many of the votes of other foreigners, Irish, Italian, &c., and the fact that J. R. Giddings, David Wilmot, Preston King, and other well known Freesoilers, were leading members of the Convention, and David Wilmot was chairman of the Committee on the Platform, will commend him to the ardent anti-slavery voters of the North, West, and East,—those whom Mr. Fillmore could not have obtained under any circumstances. The first description of voters, namely, the foreigners, Fremont will take from Mr. Buchanan, and this will be a serious substraction from his vote in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa. Mr. Fillmore will now stand a very fair chance of obtaining the electoral votes of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, and would have obtained that of New Jersey but for the nomination of Mr. Dayton, of that State, as Vice-President, on the ticket of Mr. Fremont. New York is counted on as certain for Mr. Fillmore, and I do not despair of his obtaining the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, though others do. Should there be no interposition by the people, and I do hope and trust there will be, Mr. Fillmore will be almost sure of being elected.

The article I send you, I think you will consider worth a place in the Bee.

MAISON ROUGE.

THE CALIFORNIA AND GALVESTON MAILS.—We learn from the Postmaster here, that the Department at Washington is prepared to receive proposals for carrying a daily mail from this city to Galveston, via the Opelousas and Religond. The Department is also disposed to receive proposals for carrying a semi-monthly mail direct between New Orleans and San Francisco.

The Benton and anti Benton Democrats of Missouri will each run a separate Buchanan electoral ticket, which, dividing the vote of the Democracy, will, it is said, give that ticket to Mr. Fillmore.

A dispatch from Goldsbile (N. C.) says:

Preliminary steps have been taken to form a Democratic Conservative Constitutional Union, for the purpose of discriminating in the bestowal of business patronage between the friends and opponents of the Union, and to assemble in to be constituted in New York in season for the fall trade. The matter will also be brought up before the Democratic Convention, which is to meet at Savannah in December.

On Lake Ontario, a Mr. Wells in Kansas wrote a letter recent, Robert of violence are seldom heard of, and the island bodies of men have, [illegible] disappointed.

FROM MONTEREY TO VERA CRUZ.

The *Amelia* arrived at Tampico on the 7th, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th instant.

The leading topic in England continued to be the difficulty between the governments of the United States and the Great Britain.

Nothing more than unofficial talk had been developed.

The London journals had published with some show of authority, but without positive knowledge of the fact, that Mr. Crampton had been dismissed.

The announcement had scarcely any effect upon the funds.

The business in American securities was to a limited extent, and prices had a drooping tendency.

The steamer *North America*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 p. m. on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The steamship *Pereire*, with the new submarine electric telegraph cable, which is to cross the Gulf of St. Lawrence and connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, sailed from London on the 3d June. The cable will be laid down during the present month, and will form the first link in the London and New York Submarine Electric Telegraph line, which, it is confidently anticipated here, will be in successful operation between London and New York within 12 or 18 months.

The important insurance suit—The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company vs. Lloyd's Insurance Company, London—has been settled, upon very advantageous terms to the Telegraph Company.

The American Difficulty.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, at Paris, says:

"I believe I am correct in stating that the French government has used every effort to remove these unhappy complications, which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The government of the Emperor will, I understand, continue to use its good offices in the same spirit of reconciliation, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of *France*."

The arrival of the *Atlantic* was anxiously awaited, as Mr. Crampton was expected to be on board, and when it was ascertained he was not, considerable relief was manifest.

The London *Morning Post*, which has published several false reports recently, respecting American affairs, caused a great excitement by making the following editorial announcement:

"The government of the United States has intimated to Mr. Crampton its desire that he will forthwith quit the American territory, and His Excellency, in consequence, has retired from his post, and arrived at Toronto, Canada."

The *Globe* and other journals immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random statement by passengers per *Atlantic*.

On the succeeding evening Mr. D'Israeli put the question direct to Lord Palmerston, who made a shuffling reply, to the effect that he understood so from an indirect source, but Mr. Crampton not having himself said so, he (Palmerston) had no statement to make.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Hardwicke put a similar question, to which the Earl of Granville replied that the government had no information on the subject.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton said, in the House of Commons, that he would put a question to the Minister, on a subject of importance—namely, with regard to relations with the United States. The House will remember that some time ago he had withdrawn a question of which he had given notice, on the Central American question, because the government then stated that they had offered to refer arbitration to the United States, and that they were in daily expectation of a reply. Since that period, however, a great change had occurred. The proceedings of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua had been recognized by the government of the United States, which had sent a vessel of war there, he would fain hope for the purpose of observation, and there was by the last accounts from America, every prospect of an invasion of the Mosquito Territory, on the part of that power, of which Gen. Walker was the head and Dictator, with the view of annexing it to Nicaragua, and the House would remember that this country was pledged to protect that Territory from external invasion. A grave responsibility devolved upon the government, and he would ask, in the state of affairs, whether, in the interval which had since elapsed, any steps had been taken to press the government of the United States for a reply.

Lord Palmerston said, I am unable to give any definite answer to the question with which the Hon. Baronet concluded his statement, namely: "What particular steps had been taken during the last few weeks to obtain an answer from the American government with regard to the subject of arbitration on the Central American question."

I can only say that the American government have been made fully aware of that offer having been made on the part of her Majesty's government, and we have not thought it necessary, as yet, to press in any special manner for a reply. With regard to the general tenor of the Hon. Baronet's observations, I quite agree with him, that in the present state of things between the two governments, it would be inexpedient if the opinion of the government was to be expressed. I have no hesitation in saying that I feel the interests of the country and prospects of the permanent maintenance of amicable relations between this country and the United States would be best promoted by the continuance of that Forbearance, which judous one forbearance which the House has hitherto shown.

Upon other occasions of somewhat similar character, when questions of importance were pending in reference to the last war or to the negotiations by which it was concluded, the House has acted in a manner most honorable to its judgment, by abstaining from throwing any possible difficulties in the way of the government, by entering into premature discussion of such questions. The questions now pending may be of a very grave character, and I hope, I sincerely hope, and not without good reason, that these discussions may terminate without any interruption to the peaceful relations between the two countries. (Hear, hear.)—Whatever cause there may be for withdrawing it is to be hoped that the good sense of both sides of the water will prevent any unnecessary collision, but certainly discussion in this House, which must be productive of a conflict of opinions—must tend much upon one side and some too much upon the other—could not but be attended with injurious results. Now I may be permitted, without trying on my legs, to refer, though I am not quite sure whether the Honorable Baronet alluded to it, to a question put yesterday by himself. Mr. Crampton had returned from Washington. I stated that we had indirectly received information that such was the case. I learn from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department, that the information came by the Canada steamer which left Halifax on the 21st of May. Yesterday evening there was another packet from New York, which left there on the 7th. This packet did not bring any confirmation of the report of the 21st. We are therefore in possession of any official information on the subject.—(Hear, hear.)

The East.

The dates from the Crimea and Constantinople are to the 21st ult., but nothing of importance had lately transpired at either place.

FRANCE.—The French papers are filled with accounts of destructive inundations.—The Emperor's visit to Lyons, and other scenes of the calamity, has gained him immense popularity. The extent of the disaster is very great. Five hundred houses were destroyed at Lyons, and one hundred and sixty at Avignon. At the latter place the waters were subsiding. Ten millions of francs had been voted by the government for the relief of the sufferers, and the Emperor had opened a subscription list also, for their benefit. The agricultural show at Paris continued to be a great source of attraction. The liabilities of Mr. Place, bankrupt, Director of the Credit Mobilier, were estimated at eighteen million francs.

PORTUGAL.—The vine and potato crops were likely to fail from too much rain.

SPAIN.—The fleet to be sent to Mexico was reported to number eleven ships of the line, three frigates, two corvettes, and four steamers.

ITALY.—A Paris dispatch states that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Neapolitan government are nearly identical. No releases are positively indicated by name, but the general tone is urgent and pressing. Austria objects to foreign active interference, and hints that the present crisis has been absolved by Sardinia, stating, however, that Austria has no desire to interfere with the liberal institutions of Sardinia, France, however, insists at an intervention should an outbreak take place in Naples or Sicily.

In the British Parliament Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conferences, and states as his opinion that before the close of the session there must be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy. He added that he had reason to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian Territory.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has presented General Mamorre, with an sare of valuable fencing had within the city of Turin.

Mazzini announces his intention of withdrawing altogether from politics, and embarking as a private citizen to the United States.

GREECE.—The King of Greece has asked the infanta of Spain in marriage for the heir to the Greek throne, and a favorable answer had been given, by Spain.—King Otho was about to set out for Germany.

PRUSSIA.—The Emperor Alexander has been enjoying the hospitalities of the King of Prussia at Berlin.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has made the following diplomatic appointments: M. Budberg, Ambassador at Berlin to Vienna, replaced at Berlin by Baron Brunow; Prince Dolgorouki, former Ambassador at Vienna, Ambassador to Paris, and Count Orloff will be Ambassador to London.

The Cabinet Department of the Polish Democracy have published a protest against the terms in which the Czar granted an amnesty to Polish refugees. They assert that in taking up arms for their national independence the Poles, they declared a duty—not anything to be blamed—and that the amnesty offered is a pardon, [illegible]

By Telegraph from Liverpool to Liverpool.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, Friday.—It is stated that Count Cavour, Prime Minister, will shortly proceed jointly to Paris, on the occasion of the congress considered, [illegible]

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Constantinople, June 9.—Russia persists in her demand for a return to the status quo ante bellum, and the negotiations continue to be [illegible]

The Pope has abolished the Church of Bethlehem, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

THE GREAT HUNGARIAN SCHOLAR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of emptants to the children." REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Indian remedy for every pimple, rash, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Spald Head, Nettle Rash, Boils, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Ring Worm, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Insect Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Spots and Crusted Legs, Sore Noses, Warts and Fresh Wounds, to be used on valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. Its so harmless will not injure the most delicate infant, and will give immediate relief.

The Daily News remarks upon the change which is taking place in public opinion in reference to the difficulties with America. There is still, it says, a universal dislike to the idea of a war with the United States; but doubts are beginning to arise in the minds of many that it will be impossible for the government fine not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President Pierce and his Cabinet are not presuming too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance is published this morning. After expressing the gratification entertained at the highest political honor which could be conferred upon him, he says that he is deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibilities, especially at the present crisis. He carefully refrained from seeking the nomination, either by word of by deed, and accepts it with diffidence, trusting, if elected, to be able to administer the public trust, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic. In accepting the nomination, he accepts it in the same spirit the platform, which he finds himself to be throughout the canvass, believing that he has no right, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people. He cordially concurs in the sentiments of the platform relative to civil and religious liberty, and slavery. He thinks the latter question is rapidly approaching a finality. The Kansas act does no more than give force of law to the democratic principle of self-government. He says: "May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, to overthrow all sectional parties, restore peace, friendship, and mutual confidence among all members of the Confederacy? The foe of all geographical parties, it must continue to exist as long as there is a Constitution or Union to defend. This conviction, has induced many, formally differing from Democracy, to devote themselves to the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I can cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that the principles and feelings traditionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm and conciliatory spirit during the term for which I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the "apple of discord," in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst.

Regarding the foreign policy, he concurs with the committee, that it should be conducted with the utmost firmness, to maintain the prosperity of the people at home, while the interest and honor of the country are vitally involved, and should, if possible, be pursued by the principle of doing justice to all nations from which we have reason. If elected, he will use his best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this the highest policy and most honorable course. He shall, however, if war should be necessary arise, that our national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton made a personal explanation, stating that he had been misrepresented by Lord Clarendon in remarks made in the British House of Lords respecting Central American Affairs. Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Wilson's defense of Sumner. He said that the former had altogether violated the Constitution of South Carolina. Mr. Cass made similar remarks to Mr. Clayton's. Mr. Pearce moved the Senate proceed to consideration of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Toombs disagreed with Mr. Clayton, and was in favor of the treaty being set aside in the case in question. Mr. Geyer gave notice that he should introduce a supplemental bill to the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Mr. Douglas's resolution in relation to the fire Territorial Judges was postponed. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lindley defended his political position from the aspersions of the Union newspaper, and vindicated the Benton Democrats, so far as their connection with the election was concerned, and himself from the charge of being a member of the Know-Nothing association.—Mr. Whitfield was in his seat to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STARTING AFFAIR.—Recorder Solomon's office was crowded yesterday morning, on account of Harvey Brooks, charged with having stabbed William Hite, of Algiers, with sword-cane intent, just after he had been released from a similar charge. The sword-cane, or Spanish cane, on the evening of the 10th of April last, was produced in court, and Hite, who had committed an assault and battery while the cane was in his possession, on the person of Mr. Hockley.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Mackey, they were sitting on one seat in the cars as they were returning to the city, and Brooks on the next one behind them, which, unknown to Hite, was so placed that he had been rumbling Brooks, by some means, had drawn his sword-cane, and was pushing Mrs. Mackey's bonnet off her head. (According to another version, he deliberately pulled it with his hand.) Hite, who was sitting next to the lady, quietly pulled down his bonnet, pushed him back upon his seat, and went him. They were parted; but soon after the cars had left the depot, Brooks, who had drawn the fatal sword-cane, made a second attack, and put-ting him in the midst of a crowd towards the cars. It was at this juncture of the affair that Hite was stabbed, by some one in the crowd.

Mr. Hite submitted the examination for himself a portion at the time, and after some talk he came with a sword-cane, and stabbed Mr. Hite in the body. A Mr. Edgar Fitzhugh, Esq., it was agreed on the part of Mr. Brooks, was the person stabbed by him; but he claimed to have attempted to prevent, by giving to the fleeing victim some sword-cane, and on his legs, to refer, though I am not quite sure whether the Honorable Baronet alluded to it, to a question put yesterday by himself. Mr. Crampton had returned from Washington. I stated that we had indirectly received information that such was the case. I learn from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department, that the information came by the Canada steamer which left Halifax on the 21st of May. Yesterday evening there was another packet from New York, which left there on the 7th. This packet did not bring any confirmation of the report of the 21st. We are therefore in possession of any official information on the subject.—(Hear, hear.)

The East.

The dates from the Crimea and Constantinople are to the 21st ult., but nothing of importance had lately transpired at either place.

FRANCE.—The French papers are filled with accounts of destructive inundations.—The Emperor's visit to Lyons, and other scenes of the calamity, has gained him immense popularity. The extent of the disaster is very great. Five hundred houses were destroyed at Lyons, and one hundred and sixty at Avignon. At the latter place the waters were subsiding. Ten millions of francs had been voted by the government for the relief of the sufferers, and the Emperor had opened a subscription list also, for their benefit. The agricultural show at Paris continued to be a great source of attraction. The liabilities of Mr. Place, bankrupt, Director of the Credit Mobilier, were estimated at eighteen million francs.

PORTUGAL.—The vine and potato crops were likely to fail from too much rain.

SPAIN.—The fleet to be sent to Mexico was reported to number eleven ships of the line, three frigates, two corvettes, and four steamers.

ITALY.—A Paris dispatch states that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Neapolitan government are nearly identical. No releases are positively indicated by name, but the general tone is urgent and pressing. Austria objects to foreign active interference, and hints that the present crisis has been absolved by Sardinia, stating, however, that Austria has no desire to interfere with the liberal institutions of Sardinia, France, however, insists at an intervention should an outbreak take place in Naples or Sicily.

In the British Parliament Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conferences, and states as his opinion that before the close of the session there must be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy. He added that he had reason to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian Territory.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has presented General Mamorre, with an sare of valuable fencing had within the city of Turin.

Mazzini announces his intention of withdrawing altogether from politics, and embarking as a private citizen to the United States.

GREECE.—The King of Greece has asked the infanta of Spain in marriage for the heir to the Greek throne, and a favorable answer had been given, by Spain.—King Otho was about to set out for Germany.

PRUSSIA.—The Emperor Alexander has been enjoying the hospitalities of the King of Prussia at Berlin.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has made the following diplomatic appointments: M. Budberg, Ambassador at Berlin to Vienna, replaced at Berlin by Baron Brunow; Prince Dolgorouki, former Ambassador at Vienna, Ambassador to Paris, and Count Orloff will be Ambassador to London.

The Cabinet Department of the Polish Democracy have published a protest against the terms in which the Czar granted an amnesty to Polish refugees. They assert that in taking up arms for their national independence the Poles, they declared a duty—not anything to be blamed—and that the amnesty offered is a pardon, [illegible]

By Telegraph from Liverpool to Liverpool.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, Friday.—It is stated that Count Cavour, Prime Minister, will shortly proceed jointly to Paris, on the occasion of the congress considered, [illegible]

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Constantinople, June 9.—Russia persists in her demand for a return to the status quo ante bellum, and the negotiations continue to be [illegible]

The Pope has abolished the Church of Bethlehem, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

STEVENS HOUSE,
(Late Delmonico's Hotel,)
No. 83, 85 and 87 Broadway,
Opposite Bowling Green, NEW YORK.
This undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above named house for a term of years, and has made considerable improvements and repairs, and furnished anything that will add to the accommodation of travellers or guests. The house having been thoroughly renovated, and furnished throughout with the most fashionable and substantial furniture, and with a view to the comfort and convenience of families, and gentlemen doing business in the city, and being conducted on the European plan, and with all experienced cuisine that through costs, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. The accommodations are equal to any other house which has never failed while in other hands in the city. [July 1 1856] JOHN OGRADY, Jr.

NOTICE.
WE the undersigned Proprietors of the Lottery and Insurance Offices, do hereby agree to the following tariff of charges upon tickets to be received and shipped by us, or our respective agents, commencing first day of September, 1856, to September, 1857:
1. Charges to Shippers and Receivers of Cotton. Drayage from any landing private like purchasing, labor in piling and delivering, per bale ..... 20 cents.
For cloth bale of cotton returned out of a bale turned out for selection, or for sale, or for weighing, or returns or repile, in all cases ..... 5 cents.
To replace from hoops with ropes, for each rope ..... 6 cents.
Actual expenses on all cotton in transit, and storage on cotton which shall be changed for selection, and recommended it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box.
REDDING & Co., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.
For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE. In the fruit season, children, almost without an exception, are more or less assailed and enfeebled by worms. During the Summer and Fall, therefore, every child exhibiting sign of debility or complaining of pain or uneasiness in the stomach or bowels, should immediately take Winer's Canadian Vermifuge. It will afford relief at once, and if the disease should be simply indigestion or a morbid condition of the bowels, arising from other causes, the spontaneous alterative and tonic properties of the Vermifuge will produce the happiest results.

In particular, and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.

DIED,
At Mandeville, on the 24th inst., JEAN FRANCOIS JOSEPH WILLIAM BATTELLE, aged one year and one month.

[illegible] PRINZ ADALBERT, Prescherkiny, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo. Consignees will please to receive their permits and attend to the receipts on the levee.

C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

Water Wine.
[illegible] HELS White Wine, Blue Buttercup, landing ex ship Dudley, [illegible]
J. S. TATARON, 21 Old Levee st.

AGENTS WANTED
[illegible] WEEK subscriber desires to procure the undivided attention of an Agent in every county in the United States, to sell a patent right, which will make from $1500 to $3000 a year, without risk or humbuggery of any kind. Full particulars of the nature of the business, by addressing the subscriber. Your name, Post Office address, county and State must be plainly written. But a few more are required to begin with.
THO. G. WELLMAN,
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

TO RENT—A large two-story BRICK HOUSE on Jefferson street, No. 22, newly repaired and painted, suitable for a boarding-house or boarders. Apply on
H. G. ROCHEBLAD & CO.,
[illegible] Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Crescent Planter, from Bremen—600 boxes Fancy Mackerels, Daniel's brand; 600 kegs do do.
For sale by HENRY VALTON,
[illegible] 90 St. Louis st.

KIRSCHWASSER—50 bbls Kirschwasser, Bavaria Brandies & Co., in store and for sale by
FIDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
[illegible] 20 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Orozimbo, from Genoa—400 bbls Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli. For sale by
FIDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
[illegible] 20 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Prince Adalbert, from Bordeaux—50 casks Claret Wine. For sale by
FIDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
[illegible] 20 Old Levee st.

SARDINES—Quarter and half boxes, in oil, on consignment. For sale by FIDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
[illegible] 20 Old Levee st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned: 50 bbls Pickles, 25 do Cassareep.
FIDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
[illegible] 20 Old Levee st.

ALMONDS—25 bales Princess Almonds. In store and for sale by FIDO. DE FUENTES & CO.,
[illegible] 20 Old Levee st.

WHITE WINE—[illegible] Claret Wine, Bordeaux, Blue Buttercup, Hock Wine, Chablis, Sauterne, Rhine Wine, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Malaga, Cordial Madeira, Cordial Malaga, Cordial Port, Cordial Sherry, Cordial Lisbon, Malaga Raisins, Cordial Raisins, Cordial Muscatel, Cordial