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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 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 NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A LESSON.

One way of proving the unsoundness of a false principle is to give its advocates full swing, for they will be certain in the end, by their excesses and extravagances, to demonstrate the absurdity of their views. In this light we regard the annual convocation of the Anti-Slavery Society in the city of New York as a corrective of the evil it is designed to propagate. The zealots and fanatics who constitute the leading champions of that association commit so many enormities of speech and sentiment, utter so much treasonable treason, and belch forth such torrents of horrible blasphemy, that the major part of the community is divided between amazement and disgust—scarcely knowing whether to treat them as irresponsible madmen, or drive them in anger from the places they pollute with their presence. We have been led to these remarks by perusing the accounts published in the New York papers of the anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, of which Garrison, Foster and Lucy Stone are the leading spirits. If a band of lunatics had broken loose from Bedlam, and congregated to express their opinions, they would hardly have uttered more incoherently, stupidly incoherence, and incomprehensible nonsense. Garrison cursed the Constitution, Washington and the Bible and the Church a lie and a sham, anathematized the Tract and Missionary Societies, proclaimed as his motto "no Union with slaveholders, religious or political," and flung the foam of his wrath on every man in the Republic who ventured to dissent from his convictions. In the profound gloom of their fanaticism, these crazy people repudiate and denounce even those who, while acting with them, seek, in deference to a public opinion not yet sufficiently diseased for their purposes, to veil their designs under a plea of freedom for Kansas, Nebraska and Cuba. Gerrit Smith is looked upon as weak and backsliding because he is such a Saint as Garrison, Elu Burritt or even are to the Black Republicans what the Fifth Monarchy men were to the Puritans. They will have no half-way measures and compromise. Trample the Union into the dust and tear the Constitution into tatters—the first embraces slaveholding States—the latter recognizes human servitude—such are the tenets, in brief, of this goodly convention.

We cannot but believe that exhibitions like this effect positive and tangible benefit. They serve to awaken the public mind to the danger of leading even indirect encouragement to a faction of which the ultimate and inevitable tendency is the darkest treason and most incurable fanaticism. They arrest the attention of the thoughtful, and make them ponder on the grave responsibility that attaches to those who stir up the insane passions of misguided men to such extremity. They show clearly and convincingly to what melancholy and deplorable results the doctrines of abolition lead. The Anti-Slavery Society is a living illustration of the truth that they who begin by striving silently to subvert the Constitution, end by openly denying its supremacy, and aiming at its destruction. The aberrations of poor humanity are manifold, yet we hardly imagine that they can present themselves in a more hideous and unnatural form than the one we have been considering. Think of men and women getting together in this enlightened age—American on American soil—and venting their rage upon the Bible, spitting on the Constitution, yelling rabid fury against the Union, and incoherently dealing damnation on the land that harbors a slave within its capacious limits! Is it not sickening? Undoubtedly, but should it not prove instructive? As the Spartans were wont to show their drunken Helots to their sons, that they might be inspired early in life with a wholesome horror of intoxication, so should the wild and horrid antics of the Garrisons, Fosters, and their worthy fellowers be received as an impressive example of the debasing and loathsome spirit of abolition.

On the authority of a letter from Mexico which it inserts, the *Journal of Commerce* states that our Minister to Mexico has essentially adjusted the terms of a Convention with the Comonfort administration, by which we are to acquire *another slice of Mexican Territory*—how large is not stated, nor the price to be paid for it. It is not, we hope, the revival of the *fifty million* project which was said to have been authorized or negotiated some time ago, but which was not consummated.

Mr. Buchanan was notified of his nomination by Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention on the 8th at Lancaster. He signified his acceptance, and endorsed the resolutions adopted by the nominating convention.

We are indebted to Hon. George Eustis, Jr., for a splendid map of Central America, compiled from materials furnished by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate.

SHERIFF JONES NOT DEAD.—A despatch of the 8th says: The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says that Sheriff Jones, who was reported to have died in Lecompton of his duty, at Lawrence, is somewhat better, though his recovery is still doubtful.

BAYOU ROUGE *EXPRESS.*—This excellent journal is now published on Sundays, and its edition of that day is printed on a double sheet, well filled with literary and other information. The *Gazette* is an enterprising, spirited and able paper.

The Secretary of the Navy has visited the new steam frigate *Minnesota*, at the Navy Yard, and witnessed the working of her machinery. He expressed much satisfaction. The Minnesota will be ready to proceed to Norfolk in about six weeks, to be coppered and receive her armament.

Charles Whitney, of New York, has filed at the State Department an affidavit of Captain Tinklepaugh, of the steamship Arabia, setting forth the interference of Captain Carleton, of the British frigate *Euryalus*, at San Juan del Norte, on the last trip, who forbade all passengers having tickets for Nicaragua leaving the ship. Evidence is also presented that the British force forbade the American passengers who came down the river from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there.

Secretary Dobbin says most decisively that these outrages cannot be permitted to pass unrebuked. The subject was before the Cabinet to-day, but the decision, if any, has not transpired. It is evident that here is a new and fruitful source of probable misunderstanding with Great Britain.

On the 8th, the Legislature of Connecticut, in joint meeting, re elected Governor Minor by a majority of fifteen votes. The other State officers on the anti-Administration ticket were all chosen by about the same majority.

At Indianapolis, on the 8th, the municipal election was carried by the Democrats.

ILLINOIS.—The American State Convention at Springfield have endorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson; and nominated Wm. R. Archer for Governor, M. S. Deneen for Lieutenant Governor, Anthony Thornton for Secretary of State, and James Miller for Treasurer.

It is stated that the days of Calhoun extravagance are beconing slowly but surely revelled in the past. In no one branch of mercial industry has there been so great a diminution in charges as in the restaurant, and where one was once necessitated to spend dollars for a meal, many articles can now be had as cheap as in the Atlantic States. It is plainly evident that California has not yet reached her acme of usefulness.

PRESIDENT IN VIRGINIA.—The State Convention of the American Order at Staunton adjourned on Wednesday night at half-of clock. Electors were appointed for the Congressional and Senatorial districts, and Messrs. J. M. Botts, Thomas J. Phentley, J. H. H. Gunnell, and John S. Caskie were elected for the State at large. A series of resolutions was adopted. The first resolve declares against the Fillmore, embracing him as the Union candidate. Electing no Presidential Electors, but, put on the ticket, and leaving the decision of the whole question, Mr. Buchanan, as a friend of the Democratic party, Mr. Buchanan, as a friend of the Union. The third resolve declares against the Democratic party, and that the conduct of anti-slavery agitators will be then responsible for the dissolution of the Union. The fourth denounces the proscriptive spirit and bitch inventive of the Democratic party towards the American party, and declares the Democratic party responsible for the embittered condition of the Sections of Virginia.

By Telegraph.

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(By the Southern Line.)

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S

NICARAGUA MESSAGE.

Police Vigilance Committee.

PROTEST OF SENOR MARCOLETTA.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate to-day received from the President a message in response to Central American affairs, including the troubles of the Transit routes, and the general condition of Nicaragua.

The message states, that upon enquiry into the causes which led to a change in the government of Nicaragua, this government has determined to recognize Padre Vijil as Minister from Nicaragua, because satisfactory evidence exists that he represents the Nicaraguan people.

No new communications are advanced in reference to the property of the exception.

Additional suggestions are suggested for the security of the transit route.

The documents accompanying the message are voluminous and include letters from Governor Vijil to Secretary Marcy, President Pierce to President Pierce, together with a copy correspondence between Molina and Marcy relative to the late massacre of Americans at Virgin Bay, and copies of the instructions issued to Naval Commanders for attending to the interests of American citizens.

Secretary Marcy yesterday informed Senor Marcoletta (late Minister from Nicaragua) of the decision of the government to recognize Padre Vigil as the representative of Nicaragua.

Marcoletta protested that the act was evidence of the laws of good nations, praying a circular to the different diplomatic corps complaining of the act.

The Senate consumed a lively discussion on Senator Wilson's bill to remedy in favor of Walker and the present action of this government, in regard to Nicaragua.

Hon. Mr. Crittenden responded, and said that in less than ten days from the time this news reached Europe, we would have A WAR UPON OUR HANDS.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

The House tabled a resolution inquiring into the recent killing of the walker at Willard's by Mr. Herbert, by a vote of 79 to 78.

LAND GRANTS.

The Senate passed a bill granting lands to Alabama and Florida.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Our Cotton market is quietness to-day, and scarcely anything has been done.

Flour is heavy. Wheat is unchanged. Corn is heavy at 56c.

Freights are easier.

[By the National Line.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

THE CITY HOSPITAL BURNT.

LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—The City Hospital is laid in ruins by fire.

Several of the inmates were burnt to death. The number of the sick and injured is not yet ascertained.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The river is falling, though there is still sufficient depth of water on the falls to allow boats to pass. Seven feet ten inches water in the canal.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Flour $5 15 a $5 60. Mess Pork $18. Whiskey 20½.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Good Ohio Flour $6 87½. Southern 97 a 9 25. "Western mixed Corn 56c. Mess Pork unsettled.

Steamboats Passengers.

VICKSBURG, May 15.—The Wm. Bagley passed down at five o'clock and the Delta at six this evening.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION.—The train from Elmira on the Catawissa Railroad was detained near the Pinnacle station on the 8th, by the explosion of the engine boiler. The fireman and brakeman were killed, and the baggage master fatally injured. The accident occurred at 10 P. M., and the passengers, some of whom were injured, arrived at 4 o'clock the next morning.

[By the Southern Line.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1856.

We had a day of considerable excitement yesterday. The affray at Willard's Hotel between Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, and sundry servants, in which the former shot and killed one of the latter, was the first incident which disturbed the dull placidity of the country of late years; then Mr. Goldings made a little dramatic episode in the House by imitating Gen. Pierce, and fainting in the midst of a speech upon the Deficiency bill, in which he seemed to be unusually excited. And next, there was a caning match between Major Heiss, late of the *Delta*, and, "Dug. Wallach," "of the Sanctum luminary," which sends forth a small sensation every afternoon in the "Blue building" in this city; the Major apparently merely trying an experiment to see which was the hardest—a cane, a hickory, Rhine or Wallach's head; but the latter proved to be the hardest of the two, for while the cane was broken into sundry pieces, the head was only slightly bloodied. This affair happened at Willard's Hotel, and came off spontaneously, upon Wallach's entering the public room where the Major happened to be. The combatants were separated by Mr. Spinner, member of Congress, but for whose interference Major H. would certainly have been shot, if Mr. W. is to be believed.

On Mr. Goldings' recovering from his fainting fit, he resumed his remarks, and bore down somewhat upon his colleague, Mr. Campbell, who subsequently replied, and betweep whom and Mr. G. there seemed to be a little pique each other to be a favorable attitude before their constituents; but as they both stand upon the *Republican* platform, though perhaps upon different parts of it, one standing plumb in the centre, and the other on the edge, with one foot reaching out towards, as if it would place himself upon the Union platform, the difference between them is not a matter that concerns any one but themselves.

In the centre dance now going on among political parties, there is so much changing sides, crossing of hands, balancing, chassing, changing partners, the dancers are standing up the middle, cast off, right and left," that one becomes almost dizzy in watching the dancers, and labor and difficulty keep his eye upon the shifting and gyrating movements of particular individuals. Changing sides and shifting partners seems to be the mania of the times, and every one who ever had a grievance, real or imaginary, to complain, appears to consider the present as a favorable moment to revenge himself by leaving his old associates and seeking new friends, upon the pretense that he can no longer act with them upon *principle*. Some of these very separate persons, whose conscientious scruples have suddenly become extremely active and troublesome, are no doubt in search of a position where they will have acted, if the party to which they have heretofore all their lives belonged were now filling triumphantly into power, and they had a fair prospect of striking upon positions of honor and influence under it. But my charity is not so large as to induce me to suppose that some of these very conscientious gentlemen do not see, or think they see the shadows of coming events, and like skillful and prudent generals, are retreating their ranks to catch the rising breeze. But it is possible, after all, that they may have shifted their sails too soon, and put themselves in the wrong track. The breeze now blowing are only equals, and somewhat dangerous as well as uncertain; but by and by will come a steady Northwester which will fill every sail and skipper with a more steady force than any of the light winds coming from all points of the compass at present.

The House was asked, a day or two ago, and good-naturedly consented, to listen to one of those "special explanations" which have become so common and so worthless, not to say *ridiculous*, of late. Mr. Watkins, of Tennessee, having alluded, desired to "define his position," it being, as he supposed, very indefinite. In the course of a long tedious hour, during which the patience of the House had to stand back, he gave his "position" very definite, indeed; showing, to the satisfaction of everybody, that from being first a Whig he became a Democrat, then joined the *American order*, ran as an *American* and *Whig for Congress*, was elected as such, and has now assumed his old position, and goes over to the *Democratic* party, declaring, as he did, without a doubt, that "if each party—the Democratic party and the American party—had maintained the ground they occupied, the same precise and specific resolutions, containing the same matter, the same principle, the same policy, the Democratic party would have, I would unhesitatingly, although I have been a Whig all my life, enroll myself under the Democratic banner. There is no difference, comparatively, which I can see, worth a vote for any other than the nominee of the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Watkins then proceeded to fulminate against Mr. Taylor, the regular Administration candidate, and was round the city Hall, when, the hour for the adjournment of Congress arrived, he was seen to be in the Speaker's chair, and he made, he hinted, the announcement of the adjournment of Congress, which had been the occasion of his distinct giving the honorable Americans a "blast."

In his reply, Mr. W. said he should have been elected by 10,000 majority if the Americans had not voted with him.

Mr. Bocock responded and made a short, but pointed and telling speech, which told upon the House, and Mr. Watkins, "the right man in the case of my colleague," Mr. Lane of my constituent going to show the number of Know Nothing votes, and their complexion, in Congress and former conventions, which, if the rule is the majority, ought to be the rule in the Democratic party, and which would be to make the Democratic party a party of Know Nothing votes, and put the Democratic party in a position of American party, or any thing else, in order to get the votes of the Know Nothings, and that the conclusion of the Democratic party, if it should be a party, would be to make a party