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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1857.

Mr. A. L. Fossey, commission merchant at Vera Cruz, is our authorized agent in the Republic of Mexico for collecting moneys due for subscription to, or advertising in the Daily or Semi-weekly *Bee*.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We are glad to observe that the Council, at its last meeting, appropriated a moderate sum for the celebration of the anniversary of our National independence. The growing indifference in the South towards this time-honored festival is too palpable to escape notice; and its causes are not likely to be hidden from the view of those who seek for them in an earnest spirit of investigation. But the municipal authorities have no right to disregard the return of the national jubilee, and we rejoice that, though somewhat tardily mayhap, they have provided for its commemoration.

There will be no lack of amusements for fun. One-half of our citizens at least will take part in the numerous pleasure excursions which are announced. They will profit by the suspension of business to snuff the salt air of the lake, and escape from the heat and dust of the town. Those who remain will have their cosy social parties, their pleasant promenades, and their iced claret to console them for a forced sojourn in the city. There will be, as usual, a military parade in the morning, while in the cool of the afternoon some half a dozen picnics in the shady spots above and below the city offer real attractions. We hope every body will enjoy themselves, and that the day will pass off pleasantly to all.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

What course the Free-sellers in and out of Kansas might have pursued, had the government and its confidential agent, Gov. Walker, resolutely opposed their treasonable doctrines and designs, it is now needless to conjecture. It is certain enough, however, that, encouraged in their systematic efforts at agitation by the inaugural address, followed by the Topeka speech of the new Executive of Kansas, the Black Republican leaders are determined to keep up the anti-slavery excitement. Their motto is "Perish peace, perish the Union," rather than endanger Abolition ascendency in the North, and forfeit the spoils of recently-won victories.

No sooner were Gov. Walker's Northern sentiments well understood than the ultra Free-sellers, who had begun to despair of their ability to prolong agitation, took comfort and set to work to devise a plan by which, whatever might be the decision of the people of Kansas, the "shrieks for freedom" would still continue. The predominant principle in this scheme was to insist on the spurious Topeka Constitution, as regard that bastard offspring of a self-constituted body as the organic law of Kansas, and to treat with disdain every other proposition for a fair and final expression of the popular will. As a necessary corollary, the Free State men of Kansas were instructed, under no circumstances whatever, to vote at the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The plot was concerted with diabolical ingenuity, and was carried out to the very letter. We perceive, by the Kansas correspondence of the N. Y. *Times*, that a respectable minority of the Free State legitimate residents of the Territory were strongly in favor of nominating and supporting candidates at the recent election, but that the rampant abolitionists, acting under the advisement of the Northern leaders, interfered, and partly by threats, and partly by persuasion, induced them to abstain. This was done at Lawrence, at Franklin and other prominent points in Kansas. The object, of course, is, that, when Congress assembles, the champions of Freesoil may proclaim the illegality and invalidity of the Constitutional Convention, and may throw a firebrand into the National Legislature in the shape of the Topeka Constitution, claiming that it shall be recognized as the genuine and formal expression of the views of the people of Kansas.

We have no earthly doubt that Governor Walker's palpable leaning towards the Freesoilers has emboldened them to this audacious course. Every step he takes is in their direction, and separates him more widely from the Proslavery party. For instance, some of the latter, who are not quite virulent enough to be caught in the snare he has set for them, applied to the Governor, and informed him that the proposal to which he was giving such extensive publicity—that the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of all the actual residents of the Territory—was unjust, unfair, and would not be agreed to. How, think you, did Governor Walker reply? Why thus: "Gentlemen, today, for the first time I have learned what is your real course and policy, and you have taught it to me. Gentlemen, you cannot force me into that policy!"—and so the Proslavery men of Kansas were bowed out of the Executive presence, with the satisfaction of knowing that their ideas were exceedingly unpalatable to his Excellency.

When the Proslavery men in Kansas are treated so cavalierly the Freesoilers are of course rampant and exulting. Knowing that Walker has already yielded more than half the game, they have no scruples in claiming the whole. The chief ringleader of the gang, Gen. J. Lane, made them a speech at Topeka just about the time that Governor Walker broached his inaugural address. From this harangue we quote the following precious passage, which we find cited in the Topeka correspondence of the New Haven *Courier*. Said Lane:

"The Free State party is strong, stronger than ever before—and if we preserve our vantage ground, we must succeed. And let me tell Mr. Walker and the administration that the Free State men in Kansas have more *hell* in them than ever before, and they may become dangerous. They are a sleeping volcano, and should the fires once more break forth, and the crater be once more opened, a stream of lava will flow over the land, and will find a Herculaneum and a Pompeii outside the borders of Kansas."

"More hell in them than ever before!" Forcible enough, and pretty true, we suspect. The volcano might have been extinguished had Walker inundated it with plenty of cold water, but he seems, on the contrary, to be striving to lay a train of gunpowder to the crater, and rekindle those "sleeping fires" which, according to Gen. Lane, are to find Herculaneums and Pompeiis even outside of Kansas. The plain English of this incendiary talk is, that the Freesoilers will accept nothing but the Topeka Constitution, not even Gov. Walker's charming expedient for securing them the State by sending a quorum of lower Kansas with their hordes of squatters. We believe, however, that they might be persuaded to endorse that proposition, if they were entirely certain of defeating the Constitution. But this would not suit the Black Republicans of the North. The latter are altogether averse to seeing the Kansas imbroglio, even in their own favor. They desire to preserve it as a perpetual germ of discord and element of agitation. Take Kansas away from them, and what living issue could they present upon which the Freesoil party would unite? If Kansas were admitted into the Union this very day, either as a free or a slave State, the game of the Black Republicans would be blocked, and that base faction would lose much of its cohesive power. Hence their present policy.

Sarsaparilla Lozenges.—Dr. Hebbe's celebrated lozenges are completely in vogue, and the continually increasing demand would ere this have exhausted the supply, but for the Doctor's recent improvements in the manufacture of the article. These lozenges are not only more portable and agreeable, but far more efficacious than the syrups and other preparations of sarsaparilla.

Music for the Orphans.—Our thanks are due Mr. G. Curto for a copy of a very graceful and tender melody composed by him, and bearing the title of "The Guardian Angel." The poetry is translated from the French by Miss E. M. Allison. This pretty song has been compiled for the benefit of the Camp Street Orphan Asylum, and is for sale at all the music stores. Price 25 cents.

Sad Affliction.—We were much struck a few days since by the mournful remark of Mr. Sayre, of the Tuskegee *Republican*, in accounting for some deficiency in his paper, that he was then "helping over the dying bed of the last of five daughters," since then, it appears that the little sufferer has been released from sorrow; who can doubt, to join her group of sisters in a brighter, happier sphere.

Two of the daughters of Mr. Sayre deceased several years since, the three others by the epidemic of the last few weeks. Gen. on the 21st day of July, aged 8 years and 19 days; Ella, on the 25th of the same month, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days; and Mary, on the 14th inst., aged 7 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Who can imagine the feelings of the surviving parent, when the last of that bright group in whom he had garnered up his heart, was wrested from his lingering grasp by that potentate unmoved by entreaty—The subject has a peculiar interest in Bexar County, from the sympathies of his friends in the bereaved and crushed parent.—[Seguinary Journal.]

The Increase of Ocean Steamers.—The increase of ocean steamers may be regarded as one of the most remarkable features of the age. But a few years have gone by since the first experiment was made, and now these extraordinary agents of commerce and travel may be counted by hundreds. According to a list before us there are no less than fourteen steam lines between Europe and America, which make 586 trips per annum. The steamer *Clyde*, running between Quebec and Glasgow, and several other irregular or transient steamers are not included in this list. The aggregate is quite sufficient to allow a calculation of upwards of five steamship departures per week from America to Europe, and an equal number from Europe to America. Soon, no doubt, we shall have a daily line from each side of the Atlantic—the larger part of which will arrive at and depart from New York. The German steamers are commonly doing a good passenger business, and a heavy freight is carried by the Havre and some of the Liverpool liners; but it is evident that the amount of business offering is quite inadequate to the maintenance of so large and expensive a steam fleet, in addition to the sailing fleet, with which they are in direct competition. The *Journal of Commerce*, from which we glean the above facts, very justly remarks: "How this strife for the mastery of the ocean will eventuate, is left for the future to determine."

This is indeed the age of steam, of telegraphs and of railroads. Already the most marvelous achievements have been accomplished through these agencies, and the work is but just commenced. The results half a century hence, who will venture to predict?

Transatlantic Telegraph and the Newspapers.—It having been suggested that the rate of messages over the oceanic wire will be a dollar a word, the New York *Times* estimates the cost of the dispatches for the press at about a thousand dollars a day. Commenting on this, the Boston *Bee* says:

"This enormous expense will, of course, be divided among a great many papers in different proportions, but it must add greatly to the cost of publication, and as the *Times* very properly suggests, must lead to what must come to pass, sooner or later, an increase in the price of our leading journals." While everything else has been stranding in price, newspapers have remained unchanged, or have actually been sold at lower rates; the publishers relying upon the advertisements for profiting by the reduction in the price of the expenses of publication. This is not a true system. The price of a paper ought not to be so low that an increase of circulation, without an increase in advertising, will be a disadvantage to the publisher. A paper should be sold at a price which will leave a distinct margin between the cost of the white paper and of the press-work.

Tennessee Congressional Nominations.—The following is a correct list of the candidates for Congress in the different districts in Tennessee:

KNOW NOTHINGS.	DEMOCRATS.
Hon. E. E. Taylor.	A. G. Watkins.
Hon. J. Thomas.	W. W. Wallace.
3. Col. W. Heskett.	Hon. S. A. Smith.
4. Gen. J. G. Peck.	Col. J. H. Savage.
5. Hon. C. Ready.	Col. J. C. Smith.
6. No opposition.	Hon. G. W. Jones.
7. No opposition.	Hon. J. V. Wright.
8. R. K. Zollicoffer.	Hon. A. Quarles.
9. Hon. E. Etheridge.	Gen. J. D. C. Atkins.
10. W. H. Stephens.	W. T. Avery.

Anti-Walker Meeting.—Last Saturday evening a Democratic meeting was held in Montgomery, for the purpose of censuring the policy of Walker in Kansas. The resolutions which were then and there presented by Mr. Yancey, who enforced them with an eloquent speech. We have space only for the conclusion of the proceedings, as follows:

Resolved, That whether or not the constitution to be framed by the people of Kansas shall be submitted to the people of that Territory, and if submitted, to which people, for ratification or rejection, is a question solely for that convention to determine, and that neither the Governor of Kansas, nor the federal administration, has any right to determine it, and that any interference from either of said authorities to induce such a result, is, under existing circumstances, an interference against the proslavery interests in Kansas—and, in either, is alike reprehensible.

The following resolution was introduced by John W. A. Sanford, Esq.:

Resolved, That notwithstanding we denounce the conduct of Robert J. Walker, as Governor of Kansas, in departing from the policy announced in his inaugural, we still have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, the justice, and patriotism of James Buchanan.

To the above resolution P. H. Britton, Esq., offered this amendment:

Provided, James Buchanan does not endorse the course of Mr. Walker.

This was approved by Col. Sanford and Col. M. A. Baldwin, who advocated the adoption of the resolution in its original form.

After some further discussion, on motion of the Hon. William L. Yancey, both the resolution and amendment were laid upon the table.

[From the Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet.]

Proposals for an Exchange of Bonds.

In pursuance of an act of the last Legislature, His Excellency the Governor, the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer met yesterday to open the proposals for an exchange of State bonds for the bonds of the city of New Orleans. There were three bids, as follows: P. N. Wood, agent for Messrs. James Robb & Co., of New Orleans, proposed to exchange one hundred bonds, of $1000 each, of the State of the New Orleans city consolidated, at a difference of 5 per cent., in value for Louisiana State bonds—say 95 cents per dollar for city bonds and 100 cents for State bonds; the consolidated city bonds to be delivered on the 1st of September next, or sooner if received from London; the difference of interest on the coupons to be paid in cash of variation of monthly interest on the State and city bonds. Messrs. Palfrey & Co. proposed to exchange, on consolidated bonds of the city, payable in 1875, with unaccumulated coupons attached, at 90 per cent., (or $900 each) and interest. Three bonds of city of New Orleans, payable in 1875, issued to the Jackson and Opelousas Railroad Company by virtue of an act of the Legislature, approved 15th March, 1854, with interest coupons attached at 95 per cent., (or $1700 each) and interest. Also twenty bonds and coupons of same issue and dated as the three above described, at 95 per cent., (or $850 each) and interest; to receive in payment the bonds of the State, having forty years to run, to be issued by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved March 15th, 1857, with semi-annual coupons attached at 81 per cent., (or $810 each) with interest. J. Cabiness, President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, to exchange bonds, received and the coupons, for subscription to the capital stock of same, for bonds of State of Louisiana to amount of $700,000, giving the city credit at the rate of 96 cents on the dollar, for the State bonds at par; being about 737 city bonds for 700 State bonds; or the exchange, if made for any other amount that may be assigned to the company at the same rate. Any interest due on city bonds at the time of the exchange to be credited to the company. The bids were all rejected, in consequence of not being advantageous to the State.

Heart-rending Affair.—A few days ago, Mr. Casper Hibler, residing near Dallastown, York county, Pa., went to his well in the yard, for the purpose of drawing water, when the walls caved in, precipitating him down the well a distance of seventeen feet (the well is about forty feet deep) where he was firmly held by earth and stones, unable to extricate himself. The *Eagle* says:

At the time the accident occurred Mr. Hibler was alone at his place, his wife having gone to visit his mother, who was ill. She returned about five o'clock, and, not finding her husband in the house, she called and received an answer, when, on searching for him, she found that he was in the well. The alarm was immediately given, and strenuous efforts made by the neighbors to rescue him from his perilous situation. They worked faithfully, and at one time were within eighteen inches of him, the unfortunate man conversed with them all the time. They thought he was very composed to avail but little, for as fast as they succeeded in removing the earth and stones, fresh quantities would fall in upon him. Finding their exertions in his behalf of no avail, the doomed man, shortly after midnight, requested that his wife might be brought within hearing of his voice, that he might bid her a last farewell. His request was complied with, and we leave the reader to imagine the scene—the agonizing feelings of her who, on the 4th of April last, he led to the altar a bride. At one o'clock on Tuesday morning he ceased to exist, and his lifeless body was found about 4 o'clock, much bruised, with one hand cut.

More of the Giant Tennessean.—Mr. L. P. Williams, editor of the *Tennessee Farmer and Mechanic*, gives the following facts in relation to Mr. Darden, whose death we noticed the other day, which he heard in the neighboring town of Bolivar:

Mr. Darden was said to have been very sensitive at any allusion to his unusual size, and would never consent to be weighed; but by an ingenious trick of some of the young men of his town, who were anxious to know his weight, that object was attained. Mr. Darden had had a bedstead ordered to be made for him, an ordinary one not being strong enough. Mr. D. getting in it one day to take a ride, some of the young men crept up and marked the distance the springs had been depressed by Mr. D.'s weight. Getting an opportunity a little afterwards, it was filled with men and boys until it was depressed the same distance as by Mr. D.'s weight. The men and boys, being weighed, of course, gave the desired weight. Mr. D. was very much displeased when he found it out, but could not help himself to say accusation on that account. He was often very much irritated by letters from different persons and companies proposing to make an exhibition of himself. He would not to have been but at all. The celebrated English beauty man, Daniel Lambert, who weighed 37 stone or 700 lbs., at 14 lbs. the stone, was the very model of on the subject of his size and weight. An account of Daniel Lambert can be found in page 24, in the "Annual Register" for 1809, and in the "Sporting Magazine," chronologically arranged, in page 608. From these it will be proven that Tennessee has produced one of the largest men that ever lived, if not the largest.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the Daily Orleanian Bee.

LAND CONFIRMATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

Washington, July 3.—A letter from the Surveyor-General reports the following confirmations:

The Rancho Rio de los Americanos, 35,500 acres, worth $5,000,000, to Joseph L. Folsom.

Fernando Rancho, 10,000 acres, to D. L. Fergusson and others.

Two town lots in San Francisco and three acres to J. P. Leese and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

New York, July 3.—The steamship *Constitution*, from Aspinwall, arrived at 11 o'clock, arrived.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, June 2.—A disastrous fire took place last night, destroying Johnson & Co.'s furniture manufactory, and lumber worth $100,000, insured for $30,000.

Also, Resor & Co.'s Brass Establishment. Loss $150,000—fully insured. The Mechanics' Hotel and several other buildings were injured.

Several persons were injured by the falling walls.

EMIGRANTS FOR UTAH.

New York, July 3.—The ship *Tuscarora* has arrived at this port, from Liverpool, with 530 emigrants for Utah.

THE NEW YORK POLICE QUESTION.

New York, July 3.—Mayor Wood has disbanded the bogus police force, and submits to the decision of the Court of Appeals.

SLAVERS SEIZED.

New York, July 3.—The schooner *Maitland*, from Baltimore, and the brig *Mosquito*, of Maine, were seized outside of the light-house to-day by the revenue-cutter *Washington*, as slavers.

FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 3.—The banking-house of E. B. Hinckly & Co. failed to-day.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 3.—Cotton closed steady. Mixed Corn 84c. Provisions are quiet. No change in Coffee. Whisky 31½ to 32. Sugar dull. Molasses 31½. Flour dull. Oils inactive. Pig Iron $30 to $31. Lead quiet. Freights firm.

Baltimore, July 3.—Flour $6 50 to $6 75. Whisky 32c. Corn 55 to 60c. Oats 50c. Rye $1.

New Orleans, July 3.—Flour $6 50 to $6 75. Red Wheat $1 30 to $1 35; white $1 55. Yellow Corn 68c. Oats 65c. Hemp $130 to $1 40.

Champagne—*The "Best Brands" Made in New York.*—At the present time, in this city, there are thirteen establishments which manufacture champagne, or, in other words, convert still wines into sparkling ones: for no process has yet been discovered for producing an artificial wine which possesses the flavor and other qualities of the product of the grape. These manufacturers use for their purpose a light French, and sometimes, if sparkling Hock is to be produced, a German wine. The wine, after being prepared by precipitating all substances which would, when charged with carbonic acid, be deposited in the bottle, is subjected to a high pressure of carbonic acid by machinery, such as is used for the manufacture of soda water, and after being well agitated in contact with the gas, is bottled under pressure with a very ingenious machine.

At a festival given in this city to a distinguished statesman, the wine furnished was all made in this city, and was pronounced of excellent quality by numbers who imagined they were drinking genuine "Heidsieck."

Within the past year, vast improvements have taken place in the manufacture of the article.

Another "El Dorado."—A gold mine recently discovered on the lands of S. W. Cole, George A. Smith and others, near Danesborough, Anson county, N. C., throws California completely in the shade. The vein, says the Salisbury *Banner*, is about fifteen inches in thickness, and extends for a great distance. The entire surface in the vicinity of the vein is so rich, that *ten dollars* a day are made in the band in washing, and this without grinding any portion of ore from the vein. The vein is very rich, the gold being seen plainly all over the broken pieces of vein. Those who desire to make a fortune in gold-mining will do well to visit this newly discovered mine in Anson county before going to California.

Anatomical Wonders.—At a meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, on May 11, Dr. J. Mason Warren exhibited two bullets taken from the body of a convict lately deceased in the State Prison, and gave the following history of the missiles, which we condense from the *Medical and Surgical Journal*. In a fit of jealousy, some eight years since, the convict above referred to shot his mistress. He then turned the pistol to his own breast and discharged it. The bullets did not touch the heart, nor the great vessels connected with it. On a post-mortem examination of the woman, one of the bullets entering her body was found lodged in the vertebra of the chest, and the other struck the first rib, was cut in twain by it, one-half remaining there, while the residue of the bullet traversed the lung, and suspended itself in the cavity of the chest. The wound caused such hemorrhage and compression of the lungs, that she survived the injury but three days.

The man, on being wounded, had great inflammation of the walls of his chest, but recovered, was tried and sentenced to the State Prison for life. When first confined in the prison he had a terrible cough, and otherwise his health was good. He died a few weeks since, falling down as if in a fit. On examination, it was supposed that some disease of the heart would explain his death, but no sufficient disorder could be detected. The course of the balls, however, entering the chest of the deceased, was plainly marked by a fistulous track in the upper lobe of the left lung, by which they were traced to the side of the chest. Here they had become gradually detached, hanging *loose like cherries from a tree*, and covered with the thin membrane guarding the throat and lungs, which had been taken with them in their passage to their ultimate resting place.—*Transcript.*

Opium-Eating.—We fear that the terrible habit of opium-eating and laudanum-drinking is rapidly increasing in this country. Scarcely a week goes by that we do not hear of deplorable cases. They are, moreover, not confined to any particular condition of life. The poor as well as the rich are among the victims, and the former often suffer the most fearful tortures, because they cannot obtain means to appease the craving appetite. It is stated that an old teacher named Williams, who was the Chinese interpreter to Commodore Perry during his expedition to Japan, recently lost his life in an attempt to abandon the habit of opium-eating. He gradually sank into a state of utter nervousness and emaciation painful to look upon. For a week before his death, his condition was most pitiable; every joint in his skeleton frame seemed to be in perpetual motion; his face was ghastly yellow; his cheeks sunken on the bones; his eyes wild and glassy, and his mind in a state of semi-madness; and death, when it came, was a relief to the poor old man, as well as to those who saw him die.

According to a New York cotemporary, opium-eating is extensively practiced by various classes in that city—the belle of fashionable life, the employé of the Sixth Avenue, the journalist, the author and the advocate. The writer states that among the indications of the use or abuse of opium, the following are the most striking: First, the prevalence of a morbid condition of nervous energy, and, second, sudden changes of spirit or phases of mind, which would otherwise be unaccountable. The American people are, perhaps, more susceptible to the influence of this vile habit than any other on the face of the earth, with the exception of the Chinese. We are an excitable race. Impatience, impatience, eagerness, and a desire to attain extraordinary results in short times, are among our characteristics. Hence it is that so many resort to stimulants. The great majority either smoke, chew, drink, or indulge in opium. All are vile habits to a certain extent, and all more or less affect the constitution. The man who is under the influence of a drug, or an alcoholic beverage, is not himself. He has, to a certain extent, lost the control of his own mind. He cannot regulate or command his own thought. He is intoxicated and unnerved, more or less, and thus he is scarcely accountable for his own actions. If, under such a state, he is induced to the use of opium, his condition soon grows so pitiable that the habit is above and beyond the control. The indulgence is essential, if not to his existence, at least to the regulation of himself. He is indeed a slave to the habit, and the slavery is of the most appalling description.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

The Yacht America.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times* says:

The inquiries which have recently been made to us of the wheelbouts and condition of the celebrated yacht *America*, with which we do not hesitate to pronounce the combined yacht squadron of Great Britain, in the summer of 1851, are fully answered by the following letter, which we received at a late hour, and 2 o'clock, A. M., to a private watchman, who had been left in charge of the premises, was about coming to a close, when he discovered a boat approaching from the first to the second floor. He left the premises, and returned in a few minutes with a couple of police officers. As the parties entered the building, they heard some one returning to the ladder descending from the rear of the building. On looking around them, they discovered that a barrel of whisky and two barrels of beef had been rolled from Sudder's warehouse into a boat yard contiguous, and adjoining premises, and following up the property, they detected a man, who, they found, had evidently conveyed away under Magnolia's warehouse, and following up the property, they found it had been rolled through