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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1857.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

THE WALKER WAR.

Our own opinions of Governor WALKER and his policy have been frankly laid before the public. We have endeavored to measure his conduct by the standard of right, eschewing all partisanships, as befits an independent sheet. Having expressed our convictions, let us see how the Democracy of the South receive the intelligence of WALKER's proceedings, and the encouragement and support extended to him by the administration.

When Governor WALKER put forth his programme of principles a general outcry of indignation arose from the Southern press. Even the staunchest Democratic journals condemned him without extenuation. Georgia and Mississippi boldly denounced him in State Conventions and by unanimous votes, and public meetings held in Alabama, and perhaps other States, unceremoniously repudiated the doctrine and the man. This was the first natural and impulsive movement of the party on finding that its most cherished tenets were violated and set at naught by the new Governor of Kansas. At that time it was not anticipated that the administration would defend WALKER. The opinion prevailed, on the contrary, that the well founded complaints of the Southern Democracy would induce the President to recall him. After a while the Washington *Union* spoke out upon an elaborate defense of WALKER, and arraigned all Southern Democrats who condemned him as extremists worthy to be classed with the abolitionists of the North.—Then came the struggle between adherence to principle and consistency, and fealty to party. The administration had committed itself in favor of WALKER. To censure the latter would be by implication to denounce the former. Hence it is not surprising that many party journals have begun to falter; that others have ignobly retreated from their bold and manly position, and that but a few persist in courageously standing by their original views.

In Georgia, whence proceeded the first counterblast against WALKER, there has been a manifest shivering in the wind. Sundry of the most truculent presses have tamed down amazingly. Among them we may cite the Albany *Patriot* and the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of which the one, while conceding the treachery of WALKER and the weakness of the President, thinks, with Senator TOOMBS, that there is no hope of safety outside of the Democratic party; while the other, which had roared like a raging lion, has finally quavered down, like BOTTOM, to the gentle accents of a sucking down. The Columbus *Times*, however, stands firm and unshaken. In a late number, the *Times* closes up a long article in the following spirited style:

And who, pray, is Governor WALKER, that he should assume to play the tyrant over a free people? An Executive appointee, whose only power and duty is to obey and execute the laws of the Territory; and yet he presumes to dictate to a body clothed with all the awful attributes of sovereignty!

His course is utterly indefensible. The Southern Democracy have reprobated it, and have asked for his recall.

It is rumored that the administration will not only refuse to recall Gov. WALKER, but will sustain his policy. We cannot believe this! If it does, *Young Virginia* will ring like a war-cry from one end of the South to the other, and the administration will forfeit all hold upon the South.

The allurements of federal patronage in *power* or in *rest* have clearly no power to seduce the Columbus Times.

Mississippi remains stalwart and impregnable. Her leading Democratic organs full-minute anathemas on WALKER, seemingly indifferent whether Mr. BUCHANAN is struck by these thunderbolts or not. Alabama is caving in with marvelous celerity. The Mobile *Advertiser* notes the signs as follows: The Linden *Jeffersonian* openly advises the abandonment of Kansas, while it sustains the administration. The Lowndes county *Chronicle*, the Auburn *American*, Tuskegee *True Union*, and other interior Democratic papers seem satisfied with the expositions of the Washington *Union*, and have no idea of wavering in their support of the President and his Cabinet. The Montgomery *Advertiser and Gazette*, it will be remembered, took the "back track" on this subject some days ago, and we are told by one of the papers of that city that the majority of the Democratic party in Montgomery sustain WALKER, BUCHANAN & Co.

In Tennessee WALKER is sustained, while the responsibility of the President is acknowledged. The following is a specimen of the Democratic sentiment in that State. We quote from the Memphis *Appeal*—one of the ablest of the organs:

Warfare upon WALKER will of course now cease, and those presses in this country who point to keep up the clamor on this Walker-Kansas question *must direct their batteries against the administration and against the Democracy of Kansas*. Gov. WALKER has shown that he has acted under instructions from the President, and we hold *that it is unmanly to make war upon the personal when he is pursuing the instructions of his master*. We, more over, hope that the President will give no heed to the demands for WALKER's recall from the Territory.

In Kentucky WALKER finds abundant support. The Louisville *Democrat* cordially sustains the policy of the little intriguer. This, however, need surprise no one. Kentucky is only half a Southern State. As for Virginia, she seems bent upon forfeiting her ancient renown as an unterrified common wealth. With the exception of the Richmond *South*—gallant and able—we hardly know a single Democratic sheet that does not pander to WALKER and the President. The *Enquirer* and *Examiner* have wholly forgotten their stirring slogans in the last Presidential campaign, and prate only of submission and unqualified obedience. The Democracy of Virginia, being the most tractable in the Union, will unquestionably follow the guidance of their organs.

NO FAITH IN THE PARDICTED CRASH.—We are glad to see that a newspaper of the able character and such correct financial sources of information as the New York *Journal of Commerce* places no reliance in the reports given currency to by interested parties in the East and in Europe, relative to an impending pecuniary crash in Western circles. As that paper justly remarks, there has been speculation at the West which has created great scarcity of money, and interfered with the operations of trade. Some people will come out of these operations minus all that they were worth, and many others will involve their friends and neighbors in their ruin. But the West is not bankrupt, and its recuperative energy is wonderful. Two good crops of agricultural produce will probably wipe out nearly every vestige of these misfortunes. Prices of all the necessaries of life have become very high, and there is a prospect that during the next six months the world them will immolate. Probably in this break down, some who try to sustain them will go down too; but we see no reason to anticipate any wide spread defalcation from this source. The country is, in the main, prosperous: and as long as this prosperity has for its basis the industry and energy of the masses, its foundation cannot be shaken. There have been too many idle, reckless speculators living upon plunder, but after all, these are in a lean minority. A large majority of the people of the United States are at this moment engaged in productive labor, and so long as they continue in this calling, the prophets of blue ruin may blow their brazen trumpets until their cheeks split without being able to bring about the disaster they predict. Like a howling dog, they may keep nervous people awake o'nights, but the sun will shine and the grass grow nevertheless.

SARSAPARILLA.—We invite attention to the letter of Mr. C. BROUSSARD, a respectable citizen of Abbeville, Louisiana, addressed to Dr. HEREO, and acknowledging in the most unqualified terms the extraordinary efficacy of the Sarsaparilla Lozenges in radically curing Mr. B.'s son of a disease which the physicians had declared beyond the hope of remedy. This is strong testimony in behalf of Dr. HEREO's great medical discovery.

It will be perceived by another announcement in our columns that Dr. HEREO has been appointed by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Madrid sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Gaseous Sarsaparilla Digestive and Purgative Waters. These are two distinct preparations, particularly agreeable to the taste and effective in operation. They are adapted to the treatment of a multitude of painful and annoying disorders, detailed in the advertisement to which the reader is referred. We notice that the Sarsaparilla remedies of Dr. HEREO, in their concentrated form, are obtaining a wide-spread, legitimate and well-merited success.

The Mount Lebanon (La.) *Baptist* says of the weather and crops:

The weather has been most propitious to the planting interest during another week. Partial showers were passing most of the time, and Mount Lebanon was refreshed by one or more on Friday last. Other localities may not be favored, and we beseech a gracious rain. A drought now would be very disastrous to the cotton crop.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WEST INDIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Laguayra advices of the 2d say that the islands are healthy, but that the vomito is prevalent at Vera Cruz.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Chippewas, after the removal of the United States troops from Fort Ridgely, drove the entire Missionary staff from Lake Lake.

GEN. WALKER'S MOVEMENTS.

MOBILE, July 22.—Gen. Walker, President of Nicaragua, addressed a very large concourse of our citizens from the steps of the State Bank to-day. The enthusiasm on the occasion was very great.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton buoyant at an advance of ¼c. Middling Orleans 15½c., Upland 15½c. Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled. Corn firm. Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Pork unchanged. Sugar 8¾c. to 9¾c. Lard 10c. Bacon—Smoked Western 13½c., Hams 11½c. Whisky 33c. Freights inactive.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour 36 40 to 36 50. Whisky 25c. to 25½c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $23.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Messrs. Preptice, of the *Journal*, and Durrett, of the *Courier*, were arrested to-day, and held to bail in the sum of $3000 each to keep the peace.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Capt. H. R. Tyler is appointed Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, vice Howel, deceased.

The Secretary of the Interior will dispatch an agent to Minnesota to inquire into the condition of affairs, and with instructions to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in case of the apprehended troubles in that Territory.

Senator Bigler denies that he and Gov. WALKER entered into an arrangement for the purchase of Kansas Indian lands.

FROM DETROIT TO LIVERPOOL.

DETROIT, July 22.—The bark *C. J. Kilshaw* sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

ST. JOHN'S, July 22.—The *Circassian* has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 11th.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE ON FIRE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Merchants' Exchange building is on fire in the roof.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The fire in the roof of the Exchange has been extinguished.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Circassian AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

JEWISH BILL DEFEATED IN PARLIAMENT—PALMERSTON ON FRENCH-AFRICAN IMPORTATION—FRENCH ASSEMBLY SUSPENDED—THE REVOLUTIONS IN ITALY—ESCAPE OF MAZZINI—DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 22.—The steamer *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., passed here to-day, and we obtain from her the following.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—The sales of Cotton for the past week amount to 67,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,000 bales and exporters 7,500.

The *Canada's* advices caused an advance of fully 1-16d., and the market closed with an advancing tendency.

The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Fair Orleans 8.5 16d., Orleans Middling 8¼d., Fair Uplands 8¾d., Middling Uplands 8d.

The stock of American cotton in port amounts to 446,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Our advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour has declined 6d., and closed quiet. Western Canal 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d., Ohio 32s. 3d. to 33s.

Corn is buoyant at an advance of 1s. 6d.—Mixed 34s. 6d. to 38s., White 39s. to 40s., Yellow 37s. 6d. to 38s.

Provisions are steady, without any material change. Beef is firm. Pork is dull.—Bacon heavy. Lard dull, and quotations barely maintained.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.—Money is slightly easier. Consols for money closed at 92¼ to 94¾, and for account at 92¾.

The discount rates are unchanged.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £138,000. American securities are unchanged.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Jewish bill was defeated in the House of Lords by a large majority.

The government asks for £500,000 for the Chinese war and the same amount for the Persian war.

Notice has been given of the continuance of the present duties on sugars and teas till April 1860.

Palmerston has promised the government regulations in regard to the supply of free negroes for the French West Indies.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly has suspended its session for two months, on account of the election disturbances.

SPAIN.

Slight disturbances have occurred at Utica, in Spain.

The Spanish Cortes has passed a gag law on the Spanish press.

ITALY.

Naples is tranquil.

Signor J. Mazzini has escaped from Italy, since the late revolutions planned by him have fallen through.

FATAL DUELS.—It will be seen, says the Louisville *Courier*, by the following dispatch, received from a friend at Maysville yesterday, that there was no truth in the rumor of a fight between Mason and COX:

MAYSVILLE, July 13th, 1857.

To the Editors of the Louisville Courier:

We have heard of no difficulty between COX and MASON. Are confident there has been none. The report is false.

JAIL BIRDS AT LAGRO.—There was a jail delivery at Augusta, Ga., on the morning of the 14th inst. Three birds, named respectively Henry J. Tuckerman, John R. Donegan and Thomas Gibbons, made good their escape, and, at last accounts, were at large. A reward of three hundred dollars is offered for their apprehension by the jailor of Richmond county. Thomason was in for larceny, and had been sentenced to the Penitentiary; Donegan for murder, and Gibbons for burglary.

A family difficulty occurred a few days ago at Atlanta, Georgia, between Col. D. Witcher, one of the proprietors of the Fulton House, and his son Wm. William, a young man of about twenty years of age. Some words passed between them, when the son drew a pistol and deliberately fired at his father, the ball entering the abdomen, and making a very dangerous wound. The youth fled, and at the last accounts had not been arrested.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH NEW GRANADA—GENERAL WALKER'S MEN—INTERESTING LETTERS FROM ASPINWALL.—The Navy Department is in possession of the following late and interesting intelligence:

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE,
Aspinwall, June 25, 1857.

SIR: In the absence of the commander-in-chief, I have the honor to inform you that intelligence has this day been received (as I think from a reliable source) giving the most encouraging prospects of a speedy settlement of all the points at issue between our government and that of New Granada.

Nathan Kartright, Esq., British Consul at Carthagena, has written to Captain Erskine, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Orion*, now at this anchorage, as follows:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Carthagena, June 20, 1857.

Mr. Griffith writes me that instructions have been sent to the New Granadian Minister at Washington to cede everything to the Americans, and decree to the Governors of the Mosquito Territory to communicate that fact to any ships of war which might be sent out from America to the shores of New Granada, with hostile intentions.

The acting United States Consul at Aspinwall (Mr. A. Murrell) also writes me, in confirmation of the above, as follows:

The differences between the United States and the republic are likely to be soon amicably arranged, as the Executive has been, it is said, authorized by Congress to settle them at once, and on the best possible terms. Instructions will probably be transmitted by the present mail to Gen. Herrez on the subject.

I am indebted, sir, to the courtesy of Captain Erskine, of the British navy, for the extract from Consul Kartright's letter, furnishing the first information of this important determination of the part of the Granadian government; and as Mr. Griffith, from whom Mr. Kartright derived his information, is the British Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, there can be scarcely a doubt of the accuracy of his statement. Captain Erskine assures me that it may be entirely relied upon. Should official notice of the fact be received by me in time for the ensuing mail, it will be duly transmitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your obedient servant,
J. R. MONTGOMERY,
Commanding U. S. Frigate "Roanoke."

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES.—There will be a meeting of the ministers and official members of the different churches in Richmond, to devise the best means for promoting the Scripture instruction of our negroes, in the First Baptist Church (Dr. BARROW's) on Tuesday, the 7th of July, at a quarter past eight o'clock, P. M. All persons feeling an interest are invited to attend.

Many prominent ministers and laymen of different denominations unite in this call.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The above is deserving of notice, inasmuch as one of the standing arguments of the abolition republicans against the "sin of slavery" is, that the moral and religious instruction of the Southern negro slave is neglected. When will there be the meeting of the ministers and official members of the different churches in" New York "to devise means for promoting the Scripture instruction of" the scores and thousands of our own inhabitants who are utterly destitute of such instruction, and with it existence as?—*Augusta Chronicle.*

SINGULAR LOSS AND RECOVERY OF MONEY.—A singular recovery of lost money occurred in Fall river on Monday. It appears that one of the citizens of that place, Mr. Jessie Eddy, drew a check on the 19th of June, amounting to $1600, from the Metacomet Bank.

The bills were 18 fifty dollars, and 1 one-hundred dollars. Mr. Eddy put them into his pocket, and in traveling round the city, lost them. They were at once advertised, but nothing was heard of them.

The bank meanwhile stopped paying out all bills of a like denomination. On Monday a boy presented a bill to a grocer, one of the directors of the bank, who soon traced it to a Stockbman, a laborer in the mills, named John Allen.

A warrant was taken out, and the premises of Allen searched, and $900 were found in his trunk and $83 in his pocket-book. He borrowed the remaining $17, and Mr. Eddy obtained the entire thousand.

COMMENT OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN OHIO.—The conflict growing out of the attempt to repossess a fugitive slave, which has recently taken place in Ohio between the federal and State authorities, will probably bring to the test of a judicial decision the relative powers of both. If the local Courts can override one clear provision of the Federal Constitution, what assurance have we that, at some future day, they will not ignore any other clause in that instrument to which sectional prejudices may be opposed? If the Constitution be binding at all, it must be so in each and all of its points, for the severing of a single link destroys the integrity of the entire chain. The fugitive slave law is part and parcel of the federal compact. It received the solemn sanction of a convention composed of the most distinguished men of the Revolutionary epoch; was formally recognised subsequently by the popular vote of the respective States, and was reaffirmed a few years ago by all our most prominent statesmen, without distinction of party. There are those who assert that the President prochritias of Judge McLean will induce him to decide in favor of the prerogatives claimed by the local Courts. We, however, are not of this opinion. We believe that even Judge McLean—strong as his anti-slavery sentiments are reported to be—will pronounce for action of the State Court to have been a daring usurpation of authority, and thus put an effectual stop to similar encroachments in future.—*Baltimore American.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S INTENDED SON-IN-LAW.—The Prince of Prussia is a fine looking young man, in height about five feet nine inches. His deportment is exceedingly dignified. His complexion is naturally fair, although his face is slightly browned by out-door sports and exercise. He has light hair, cut very close, and still lighter moustache, which runs into a thin light whisker, and does not conceal a pair of large red lips. His nose is long and *Sion prominent*, his eyes are blue, and his face is of the somewhat broad German type. An air of command seems habitual to him, and it is clear he has been educated in view of his high destiny as the probable future monarch of a great European kingdom. Speaking of his appearance at the Derby last year, a gossiping country cotemporary thus describes him:

He was dressed like a young Englishman, in compliment to the people among whom he has come to seek a bride. There is one thing about an English hat, with its small flat brim, which pronounces its nationality far and wide, and an unmistakable specimen was selected by the young prince for his debut. He also wore one of those black cloth overcoats which English country gentlemen frequently affect. The prince seemed pleased with the slightest mark of courtesy, and was quick to acknowledge it.

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives a vivid picture of crime in California. That paper says:

Last week, under the heading of "Terrible times in Tuolumne," we gave a black list of numerous fatal accidents and murderous affairs in that county. Scarcely a day passes but one or more of the interior journals comes to us filled with accounts of similar fatal events. The destruction of human life by violence has become so common, and so scanty population, is awful. In addition to the number who are shot or stabbed to death by personal affrays, there are very many who are accidentally killed in the various hazardous processes of mining and by drowning, or who commit suicide. It is almost impossible to prepare a complete record of all these terrible and sad events. To conceal or ignore them can do no good. For evil or for good, organic laws must be told of California. Let every one, each for himself, preserve himself personally pure, and take heed that in the excitement of drink, of gambling, of political frenzy, of the different passions that tend to urge society in this country to personal revenge, or to an adversary, he add to the long black list of crime and death.

EXTRAORDINARY BEE HIVES.—The inmates of one of our largest up town mansion houses, a few days since, were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms, he exclaimed, "You have bees somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fire-board he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honeycomb which was hanging down into the fireplace, and the honey dropping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found the flue full of the comb to the top, and the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same; one flue of the chimney was full of the comb, and bees were industriously at work there also.

The flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed on the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues, and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues.

On moving the fire-board, the bees, seeing the great light which had broken in upon them, descended into the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered in the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are ten two feet square of comb, 50,000 bees, and from two to three thousand pounds of honey.—*Portland Advertiser.*

THE YAHEEE SPIRIT.—A correspondent of the *Etoile du Dimanche* gives the following anecdote of our Minister at Constantinople:

Mr. Spence, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived at the capital a short time ago. He, of course, paid a visit to the Caimacan (Governor of Constantinople), but ten days passed away without the latter returning it. The American was offended, especially as he knew the Caimacan was accustomed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace without being received. Two evenings back, at Mr. B. Baliere's soirée, reception, the Caimacan, finding himself near Mr. Spence, extended him the hand, but Mr. Spence declined to receive it. The Caimacan then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. Spence, and the latter replied, "You have indeed, sir," and turned his back on him. The day after, the Caimacan paid a visit to the American Minister.

"ALL THE HOWARDS."—Among noble converts from Rome, no one ranked higher in zeal than Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, son of the magnificent Earl of Surrey. A popular superstition gives to the Norfolk Howards the honor of a strong attachment to their church through good and ill fortune; but history unhappily finds nothing of this noble spirit in the rest of their countrymen, the Norfolk Howards fell from Rome. Some of them lapsed—some relapsed. But they shaped their convictions, on the whole, to suit their interest. Surrey, the poet, was a Catholic. His son Thomas was a fierce Protestant. His son Philip—sinner and saint, the hero of this old life now newly printed—became a Catholic. Then, again, his son became a Protestant. The poet's second son, Henry, avowedly a Catholic in the days of Elizabeth, obeyed his destinies and became a convert and an aarl in the days of James. "Saint" Philip's younger brother, Thomas, professed Protestantism in his youth and Romanism in his age. And so on through the famous Protestant Jockey of Norfolk, the friend of Fox, down to the present day—in which we have seen an earl marshal sacrifice his religion to a gold stick, or some such trumpery—and his successor print a Jesuitical glorification of an apostate ancestor. In saying this we have no wish to be misunderstood. We are stating facts; not laying down laws. We know with how much tenacity men cling to the faiths they love or hate. When one has castles in one county and chases in another, towns on the coast and mines in the interior, respect, attendance, courtesies from all, life has a seductions. It must be very pleasant to be premier Duke of England! Dublin is its very wrong, yet it is very true, that men wants not a little here below, and wants that not a little rather long. But the man who enjoys the savory of meats and the sting of wines must not care for the additional flame of an anoetic.—*Tablet.*

A REVOLUTIONARY CANNON BALL UNEXPECTEDLY FIRED.—In Morris, Va., on the afternoon of the 24 of July, certain persons who were ignorant of what was due to the proper celebration of Independence Day, came to the conclusion to clean out an old cannon which had been laying around ever since the Revolutionary War, with a view to preparing it for the firing of a salute. After trying a considerable length of time to clear it from the muzzle, and finding it impossible, they went to work at the vent or touchhole. This was soon opened, and by dint of perseverance the diff within the chamber was hauled out by touchholes, till room enough was made to pour in an ounce of gunpowder. The place was then primed, and the match applied, when, very much to their surprise, an unexpectedly loud report took place from the mouth of the piece, something whizzed across the street, and there was a crashing of the door-lock in the door of the United Fire Engine house opposite. An investigation showed a respectable sized hole in the panel of the door, and inside an old six-pound cannon ball was found on the floor. The old cannon had not been used since the time when it was last loaded for the special benefit of the British troops, seventy-odd years ago, and the artillerymen who then rammed home the ball little expected how many times the great world would roll and whether again above their graves before the missile should be discharged. It was very appropriate that a cannon loaded by the "fathers of 1776 should be fired in commemoration of their time-hallowed and glorious deeds.

THE OPERA IN NEW YORK.—At the very season when one would least expect it, the opera is flourishing most brilliantly in New York. The Tribune says:

Capricious, seemingly at least, is the public in operatic matters. The very harvest of the Italian opera at this header, blooming season of July. When probabilities indicate the supposition, that emptiness and desolation should preside over the Academy of Music, come the thick, enveloping, smothering crowds. They comprehend the broad pit, they crowd in the lower boxes, they roost in the gallery, they fill the parquette. What though the thermometer rise and stick the summit of the quicksilvery bed Tevatore, with its seething vapabonds of Gipsies, boiling furies of knights, red-hot anvils, and hurled cauldrons wherein one brother immolates another,

Dr. George B. Loring, Postmaster of Salem, met with a very serious accident on Monday afternoon. While at work upon his farm, the knife of a mowing machine came in contact with his left foot, severing the foot from the ankle joint. It is thought that the amputation will be necessary.

Dr. Ephraim Van Buren.—The now very aged but yet scarcely venerable Van Buren was at Mr. Marvy's funeral, with his old, bright, healthy look, and smiling as ever not solemn even in the presence of death, for solemnity seems impossible for his ever happy face. He does not look over sixty, and his hair is no whiter than it has been for twenty-five years. He walked in vigor from the Capitol, after the ceremonies were over, to take the cars at the river for his home in Kinderhook. To-day he looks younger even than ex-President Pierce, with whom, side by side, he entered the assembly chamber.—*N. Y. Express.*

NATURAL ICE CAVE IN DECORAH, IA.—The mouth of the cave is at the foot of a high ledge of limestone rock, set in a high bluff or bank, which has appeared in the north of the town. The entrance to the cave is from the side of the bluff about forty feet above the level of the river.

An opening, of about ten feet high and some six or eight feet wide, forms the entrance to the cave, which goes into the rock at an angle of forty-five degrees.

The extreme length of this cave has never yet been explored, but it has been penetrated to the distance of three hundred feet in various directions. In the winter season this cave is warm and dry, but in summer, spring and fall it is bitterly cold, and the temperature of cold increases to an almost insupportable extent, as it is penetrated to a great distance. In the winter season, icicles are formed in the cave by the continued drippings from the top, and in sufficient quantities to supply a large city.

It is useless for him (Forney) or any other decent man to aspire to political preferment in Pennsylvania, as long as Democratic votes can be bought up by the Black Republicans at such cheap rates.

So says the St. Louis *Leader*, a prominent Democratic organ. The editor does not specify the exact rates at which Democratic votes can be bought by Abolitionists, nor does he inform us which are the most contemptible—the buyers or the sellers.—*Pennsylvanian.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A man named Edward Forester, who resides on Magazine, between Notre Dame and Josephine streets, was shot, day before yesterday, about 4 o'clock, P. M., on Canal street, and so much injured that it is doubtful whether he will recover.

About 3 o'clock Forester, in company with a young man named John Rockardy, went into a house of fame on Franklin street, between Commercial and Canal streets, and strolled into a back yard, and into the house, where they found a young lady, and began to examine some article of female apparel. While they engaged a girl came into the room, and said to them, "What do you want, and what do you need for an officer to arrest him. Forester then ran out into the yard, and looking around on Canal and Franklin streets, and seeing no officer, was talking with the girl who have mentioned. As he stood there, a young man, called the girl a advanced towards him. Forester, thinking he was an officer, started to meet him, when the latter drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking him in the same time cutting him on Irish one a' a' drowning, or who commit suicide. It is almost impossible to prepare a complete record of all these terrible and sad events. To conceal or ignore them can do no good. For evil or for good, organic laws must be told of California. Let every one, each for himself, preserve himself personally pure, and take heed that in the excitement of drink, of gambling, of political frenzy, of the different passions that tend to urge society in this country to personal revenge, or to an adversary, he add to the long black list of crime and death.

EXTRAORDINARY BEE HIVES.—The inmates of one of our largest up town mansion houses, a few days since, were surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms, he exclaimed, "You have bees somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fire-board he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honeycomb which was hanging down into the fireplace, and the honey dropping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney, he found the flue full of the comb to the top, and the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same; one flue of the chimney was full of the comb, and bees were industriously at work there also.

The flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed on the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues, and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues.

On moving the fire-board, the bees, seeking the great light which had broken in upon them, descended into the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered in the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are ten two feet square of comb, 50,000 bees, and from two to three thousand pounds of honey.—*Portland Advertiser.*

THE YAHEEE SPIRIT.—A correspondent of the *Etoile du Dimanche* gives the following anecdote of our Minister at Constantinople:

Mr. Spence, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived at the capital a short time ago. He, of course, paid a visit to the Caimacan (Governor of Constantinople), but ten days passed away without the latter returning it. The American was offended, especially as he knew the Caimacan was accustomed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace without being received. Two evenings back, at M. B. Baliere's soirée, reception, the Caimacan, finding himself near Mr. Spence, extended him the hand, but Mr. Spence declined to receive it. The Caimacan then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. Spence, and the latter replied, "You have indeed, sir," and turned his back on him. The day after, the Caimacan paid a visit to the American Minister.

"ALL THE HOWARDS."—Among noble converts from Rome, no one ranked higher in zeal than Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, son of the magnificent Earl of Surrey. A popular superstition gives to the Norfolk Howards the honor of a strong attachment to their church through good and ill fortune; but history unhappily finds nothing of this noble spirit in the rest of their countrymen, the Norfolk Howards fell from Rome. Some of them lapsed—some relapsed. But they shaped their convictions, on the whole, to suit their interest. Surrey, the poet, was a Catholic. His son Thomas was a fierce Protestant. His son Philip—sinner and saint, the hero of this old life now newly printed—became a Catholic. Then, again, his son became a Protestant. The poet's second son, Henry, avowedly a Catholic in the days of Elizabeth, obeyed his destinies and became a convert and an earl in the days of James. "Saint" Philip's younger brother, Thomas, professed Protestantism in his youth and Romanism in his age. And so on through the famous Protestant Jockey of Norfolk, the friend of Fox, down to the present day—in which we have seen an earl marshal sacrifice his religion to a gold stick, or some such trumpery—and his successor print a Jesuitical glorification of an apostate ancestor. In saying this we have no wish to be misunderstood. We are stating facts; not laying down laws. We know with how much tenacity men cling to the faiths they love or hate. When one has castles in one county and chases in another, towns on the coast and mines in the interior, respect, attendance, courtesies from all, life has a seductions. It must be very pleasant to be premier Duke of England! Dublin is its very wrong, yet it is very true, that men wants not a little here below, and wants that not a little rather long. But the man who enjoys the savory of meats and the sting of wines must not care for the additional flame of an anoetic.—*Tablet.*

A REVOLUTIONARY CANNON BALL UNEXPECTEDLY FIRED.—In Morris, Va., on the afternoon of the 24 of July, certain persons who were ignorant of what was due to the proper celebration of Independence Day, came to the conclusion to clean out an old cannon which had been laying around ever since the Revolutionary War, with a view to preparing it for the firing of a salute. After trying a considerable length of time to clear it from the muzzle, and finding it impossible, they went to work at the vent or touchhole. This was soon opened, and by dint of perseverance the diff within the chamber was hauled out by touchholes, till room enough was made to pour in an ounce of gunpowder. The place was then primed, and the match applied, when, very much to their surprise, an unexpectedly loud report took place from the mouth of the piece, something whizzed across the street, and there was a crashing of the door-lock in the door of the United Fire Engine house opposite. An investigation showed a respectable sized hole in the panel of the door, and inside an old six-pound cannon ball was found on the floor. The old cannon had not been used since the time when it was last loaded for the special benefit of the British troops, seventy-odd years ago, and the artillerymen who then rammed home the ball little expected how many times the great world would roll and whether again above their graves before the missile should be discharged. It was very appropriate that a cannon loaded by the "fathers of 1776 should be fired in commemoration of their time-hallowed and glorious deeds.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
WHEREAS application has been made by Bernard Coste, Jr., Notary Public, in and for said City, in the Parish and State aforesaid, for the appointment of Notary Public, in and for said City, in the place and stead of Jean Baptiste Sarrazin, deceased, late Notary Public, in and for said City, in the Parish and State aforesaid, and said Bernard Coste, Jr., having made application for said appointment, and having produced the testimonials of his good character, and the said Bernard Coste, Jr., having also taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and the oath of office, according to law, and having also complied with all the requisitions of the laws of this State, in such cases made and provided, and he, the said Bernard Coste, Jr., being a person of good character, and a citizen of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana, and being a resident of said City, and having his domicile therein, and having his office in said City, in the Parish of Orleans, aforesaid, and being in the full enjoyment of his political and civil rights, and having the requisite qualifications, according to the laws of this State, and having