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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ 1 Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion for each language.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly from their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

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THE DAILY BEE.

New Orleans, Monday, July 30th, 1855.

THE NEWSPAPER MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates

WHAT THE WAR COSTS.

It is stated in the English papers that carefully compiled statistics of the numbers killed and disabled since the beginning of the war between Russia and the Allies, represent the aggregate fully reaching, if not exceeding, a million of men. Considering that the war has barely lasted sixteen months, it must be acknowledged that the rate of slaughter is terrific. The hostilities have been chiefly confined to a single point, and four-fifths of the serious losses encountered by the combatants have occurred at the single Sebastopol. There is no reason to fear that the war will be terminated by the capture of that place—even upon the hypothetical hypothesis that it will be so—for all probability hostilities will scarcely be transferred to the open, where large masses of men will be pitted against each other in the shock of battle, where the carnage will be proportionately greater. The imagination can scarcely conceive, nor can ingenuity possibly compute the fearful aggregate of human life which may yet be sacrificed to the fell slaughter, should the war reach a second 20 years—predicted for it by Punch in Times.

In view of the subject, and in view of the most lamentable one, that a million of men already have found graves to gratify ambition, cupidity and the love of war, almost revolting. In a just and holy cause—in a struggle for liberty—it might be sanctified by the thought that it is a hideous and inhuman war. But to the politician and the philanthropist, the question of life is not the only question in this fatal war. The cost of the war begins even now to accumulate a thing very extensive figure. The war expenditures already contract for a hundred millions of dollars, and to negotiate another for a hundred more. Her share of the cost amounts to $2,000,000,00—the British Government tests its exhaustless resources, has borrowed $5,000,000 and $80,000,000 together $130,000,000. The demands upon the British Exchequer are exhausted, and are long, and it will be required to go to Parliament for a new loan. Turkey is poor, and has spent less than the Allies. Her contribution to the expenses of the war does not exceed $10,000. It is difficult to say what the expenses of that power have been. Some of the best writers on the subject state that it is scarcely disbursed less than $50,000,000 per annum. Put it at $20,000,000 for the sixteen months of the war, and we have the following as an approximate of the sum total of the cost of the war, as reached by the four powers:

Russia	$130,000,000
France	250,000,000
Turkey	10,000,000
England	25,000,000
	$415,000,000

A political economist might employ a month in calculating the material which could have been effected in the judicious expenditure of this sum—how many railroads have been constructed? How many canals would it have supported? How many miles of thousands of the wood and drawers of water have been kept full with food and raiment? Suppose the Turkish war should continue three years longer, and it will have cost an expenditure sufficient to buy the whole property from Europe; to give every laborer on that continent, a farm and a piece of physical comfort and improvement in the family, surpassing all that has ever been enjoyed by associated benevolence.

☞ We call the attention to the calm and conclusive communication under the above head in another column. It will well repay a perusal.

☞ Advertisements are done the publishers of the Bee, for the following new books:

A Lecture, by Dr. Bellows, publisher, Cedar street.

Confessions of a Convent, or the memoirs of a sister of charity, by Davenport, publishers. This is a book which has been much sought for. We have not read it.

Life of the Pride of the Mess, by the Comedian, Jack Reed, publisher, Cedar street. A clever story connected with the Crimea. It is pronounced equal to Charles O'Malley.

Jack and Jerusalem, by Sam'l Lover, publisher, Cedar street. A tale full of fun, humor and pathos.

Kings and Prince, or Irish Heirs, by Lover, publisher. Another most interesting work from the pen of Sam'l Lover.

Lyndon or revelations of a life. A novel, by Bennett and Townsend, publishers. It produce has been highly praised as a work of marked passion, power and pathos.

☞ We are indebted to Thos. L. White, Camp street, for a copy of the "Escapes and Adventures of a convict life."

☞ Know Nothings of Ohio—On Thursday week the members and friends of the party in Cincinnati, in response to a call, gave one hundred of their number, to express their opinions upon the proposed formation of the Republican party. The following resolutions were adopted by the party for Governor. They are severe and excellent series of resolutions, in respect to the conduct of the South, repudiating Mr. Buchanan and Douglas, and recommend the formation of the American party up to the time of the Governor to meet in the convention at Columbus on the 8th of August.

☞ Lola Montez and friends by Sam'l Lover, publisher, Cedar street. A tale full of fun, humor and pathos.

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☞ A meeting was exceedingly large and very spirited

☞ We regret to learn that Mrs. Reed, the wife of Seaman Reed, the poet and sculptor, died recently in Florence, Italy, from a fall from her horse. A few days previous, Mr. and Mrs. Reed had received of their children.

☞ A Singapore journal, received at Washington, states that through the influence of Sir John Bowring the British Commissioner, the Chinese Government has removed the restrictions formerly imposed upon the American Consulate in that country. Sir John has been entitled a very advantageous commercial treaty.

☞ The Post Office in Chicago was broken into by burglars on the night of the 20th inst. The money drawer was easily robbed, part of which was being how up and preserved where the thieves never found the key. The exact amount of the loss is not ascertained.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday week a party of six persons went on a sail in a small boat on St. Joseph's Bay, Florida. When four miles up the Tenthahee River the boat was upset, and five persons perished, viz: G. Tainy, Chas. F. Wilson, two little sons of the latter, of Clemens, and L. Young, of Philadelphia. Two men were saved by clinging to the bottom of the boat.

☞ John Morrow, United States Surgeon at Fort McHenry, charged with having caused the arrest of the soldier Lewis Leigh, has been committed to a cell in the charge of marshal.

☞ The schooner Commerce, from Plymouth, N. Carolina, for New York, with naval stores, ran on Deal Beach, and is going to pieces. The crew were saved. The vessel is insured.

☞ The new steamer the Vermont Central Railroad, recently launched, intended to ply on Lake Champlain, which has been Messrs. Foster's Point on the Lake, is now owned by the engineer "John Emerson," who is employed by James Donovan, P. M. The locomotive and boiler of the propeller came on a railroad flat of 30 feet, weighing 18 tons. The engine car was nearly destroyed, and the locomotive, Richard Stout, was not in the way thinking it was a prank. Mr. Donovan, the engineer, was some hides, and the Bessemer was nearly destroyed that he is not injured however. These passengers are coming in fast. Ride made in Canada, considerably, and the release now passing from Rouse's Point.

☞ A Mr. Rowe, of Ohio—On Thursday week the members and friends of the party in Cincinnati, in response to a call, gave one hundred of their number, to express their opinions upon the proposed formation of the Republican party. The following resolutions were adopted by the party for Governor. They are severe and excellent series of resolutions, in respect to the conduct of the South, repudiating Mr. Buchanan and Douglas, and recommend the formation of the American party up to the time of the Governor to meet in the convention at Columbus on the 8th of August.

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[COMMUNICATION]

THE CRISIS.

The Anti-American party have fairly opened the campaign, and indicated the manner in which they intend to carry it on. And if we may judge from the wholesale abuse heaped upon the poor "Know Nothing," it would appear hope, be charity to conceal that the gentlemen who addressed the Canal street meeting were under strong "the prejudice" influence, rather than a regard for the high and honorable bearing that should characterize a political contest. The vocabulary of abusive terms could scarcely furnish expressions strong enough to suit the heated fancy of the speakers and give point to their denunciations.

To the democratic and partisan this may have appeared all right; but to the honest inquirer after truth, and the true patriot, some thing more than sweeping charges and fierce declamation is necessary to convince the judgment and confirm the mind.

That a candid and liberal minded public may examine, in a calm manner, the claims of the "Know Nothing" or American party, I propose to present some of the objections urged against them, and contrast the principles and position of the American and Anti-American parties.

The first and most common charge against the American party is, that they meet in secret, that they are not ashamed of their doings to know. That they are oath bound conclave, and therefore, must be plotting some terrible treason.

This objection is plausible enough till you examine it, and see that, in this respect the American party does not differ from the other parties, or from all parties that ever existed in this country.

The Anti-American party now have their meetings and their "sign at Ma," who hold their meetings in secret, during dark hours and in obscure places, where none but the true steel can gain admittance, can find entrance, and see, for such we know, as much publicity as the "Know Nothing" indeed it is not fair to conclude that meetings guarded with such care, have not been left without witnesses, and that treason is much more likely to appear there, than in a meeting of nature born Americans.

In time, the Anti-American party are pursuing the same course that is pursued by the American, it only shows duplicity and fraud, when they claim a higher patriotism. It will not do to say that it was done in self defence. It was wrong and treasonable at one time, as equally so at another, nor is it likely to be less treasonable when practised by a party whose avowed objects are to sustain and perpetuate a foreign influence and deprive native born citizens of the privilege of ruling their own country.

Again, (and the fact is so notorious that it is almost useless to repeat) the working and poor of every party that has ever existed in this country, have been deceived, and managed by committees and leaders, who only gave the roots to the rank and file, and obedience for the "Know Nothings" have not changed the order of things and let the rich and the poor and execute, and take into their hands the guardianship of the institutions of the country. The rich are the rich, and the poor are the poor, and the rich are the rich, and the poor are the poor, and the rich are the rich, and the poor are the poor, and the