THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
PRINTED AND PROPRIETORS
F. WEISSE, E. HARDY,
E. DITTENGER, A. DUPOUY.
Terms (cash in advance) $12 00
Weekly, (one year) 5 00
Subscribers must give one week's notice
of discontinuance, or be allowed to discontinue

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,076.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than first insertion in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertising strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, MORNING, JULY 3, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

Agents in Mississippi are authorized to receive subscriptions at the rate of 25 cents per week, at the office of the Bee.

Mail Arrangements.—The mail through yesterday morning, and the mail of yesterday morning, will be delivered to-day.

PRESIDENTIAL FUROR.

[illegible] Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions at the rate of 25 cents per week, at the office of the Bee.

Mail Arrangements.—The mail through yesterday morning, and the mail of yesterday morning, will be delivered to-day.

PRESIDENTIAL FUROR.

FREMONT IN BALTIMORE.—There was at the Black Republican Convention at Philadelphia, one JACOB FUSSELL, who claimed to represent the Freesoil sentiment of Maryland. After the nomination of FREMONT, Mr. FUSSELL made a speech, in which he declared that there were two thousand citizens of Baltimore who would vote the Republican ticket. The Baltimore *Patriot* took Mr. FUSSELL to task in a humorous sort of way, and asked him where he got his authority for this startling avowment. Whereupon Mr. FUSSELL sent the following correspondence to the *Patriot*, which that journal cruelly publishes "verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim:"

Editors of the Patriot.

Some remarks in your editorial of yesterday relative to the Philadelphia convention call for an explanation at my hands, and were it not that my veracity is assailed I should take no notice of your illnatured strictures.

The editor I had reference to is of the "Wecker," a German paper published in Frederick street. It is well known, especially to the German press, that he has long been behind the Republican Flag. I saw him today and he iterated that among his readers he claimed 2000 for the Republican ticket.

Baltimore June 24 1856.

JACOB FUSSELL.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

DEAR SIR! In answer to your question, what Editor in Baltimore could have authorized Mr. J. Fussell to say in the republican National Convention at Philadelphia, that there was a paper in this city, the readers of which would give 2000 votes for the republican candidat, I take the liberty to informe you that it was I, who told a gentleman from this city some weeks ago, that since the connection with the "Wecker" I had always on the specs of my antecessor the late Dr. H. Schmaeker written against the extension of Slavery to free Territories as being contrary to the interest of the white emigrants, and that I doubted not that, if a republican ticket was run in this State by a republican party of America-born citizens with a general man on its head, two thousand of my countrymen would vote for him.

In this I may have erred, but so I said.

Your most obedient,

AUGUST BECKER.

editor of the "Baltimore Wecker"

From this it will be perceived that Mr. JACOB FUSSELL was not wholly unauthorized in his declaration. It will be somewhat surprising to see a Fremont ticket started in slaveholding Maryland, but should it be, the germans of that State are quite strong enough to give it 2000 votes.

One more question and we have done. Can our neighbor show where his favorite Mr. Pillmore ever uttered a word in commendation of the Fugitive Slave law? Will he try to show it? *Holly Springs Democrat.*

Will the Holly Springs *Times*, to whom this question is addressed, please point its "neighbor" to the most emphatic reward in commendation of that law ever uttered? Here it is:

Approved, September 18, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

[Natchez Courier.]

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

The New York *Herald* has a letter from Key West, dated June 18, which is interesting and important. The correspondent says:

The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Commander Joshua R. Sands, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall and San Juan, carrying the broad pennant of Commodore Hiram Paulding. The *Susquehanna* left San Juan on the 6th. Nothing very definite is learned of the movements of Gen. Walker, who was at Leon, awaiting the result of the election of President, then pending. The army of Costa Rica had disappeared. Carrera, President of Guatemala, had raised an army of 5,000 men to act against Walker, and left his capital with the full determination of giving him battle, but before he had reached the borders of the State, his ranks were reduced by desertion and death to five hundred men, which he deemed it the wisest course to march back again. So Walker has nothing to fear from Guatemala. He further refused to allow the Guatemala army to pass through her territory for the reason that Walker would certainly ship them home, and then leave the vanquished into Honduras. St. Salvador is also friendly to Walker's government, and the Liberal party generally are upon Central American soil than any of the effective troops. The recruits from New Orleans with 3 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of munitions of war, found no difficulty in joining Walker's forces.

The Punkinpaugh protest seems to have been made under a misinterpretation of the views and feelings of Capt. Tarleton, of the *Longstreet*, who did not contemplate anything offensive or offensive towards the American flag, on the contrary, says that he was regular in their service. The fact that he permitted them to load the power to prevent the armed and well-organized expeditionists coming from New Orleans in the schooner *Minnie Scudder*, with six gold pieces, to land and to pass up the river with the declared purpose of joining Walker and acting against Mora, sufficiently proves that he had no discretion nor authority to interpose the least obstacle to their movements. Give, then, the gallant Englishman justice—he is more deserving of such gems than denunciations and protests.

The *Herald* likewise learns from undoubted authority, that Padre Vigil, previous to his return to Nicaragua, deputized Major John P. Hess to officiate as Minister in his absence, or until his successor was appointed. It is also stated that the Padre will not return to the United States, if he can help himself. He is an ardent ascetic; his life has heretofore been a quiet and studious one, and he is desirous of returning to his priestly duties, instead of attending to the exciting duties of a Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Major Hess, it will be remembered, says the *Herald*, was formerly one of the proprietors of the New Orleans *Delta*, in which journal, it is believed, he has still an interest. He has ship after ship by Secretary Marcy as a special agent to Nicaragua. In respect to the United States government the actual state of affairs is that simply. While in Nicaragua he has made the members of the Rivas Walker government; and to their good offices he doubtless is indebted for his appointment to the position he occupies. Major Hess is at present in the city, and steps at the Mansion House, in Chambers street.

We understand that Mr. Charles Morgan have completed his arrangements, and a company has been organized under the Randolph grant, given by the Rivas Walker government, to take the place of the old Transit Company, with whom as yet no compromise has been effected. As soon as practicable a mail in which communication will be opened with San Francisco by the Nicaraguan route from New York and New Orleans. The Rivas government of the vessels from this port the latter of the other from New York transport. The line will commence running early next month.

The extract from a private letter published in last Sunday's *Herald*, to the effect that the Costa Ricans were heartily sick of the war, and were willing to pay all the expenses incurred in its prosecution, so that General Walker would consent to make peace with them, is apparently confirmed by the fact that Padre Vigil received a letter from his brother, previous to his departure in the *Orizaba*, bidding in effect the same story. It seems the Costa Ricans understand that Gen. Walker intends to invade their country early in the fall, with a largely increased force, under his own command, and not relying the property, desire peace at any sacrifice, however great, in consequence. Thus the union of the other Central American governments against Nicaragua is put off indefinitely. Indeed, it will be impossible for Nicaragua to be invaded again, owing to the enmities in the other States between the parties aiming at the control of the government. While one faction would be fighting, the other would be endeavoring to see to the ruins of power.

From reliable sources we learn there are in all about 1,000 Americans in Nicaragua, of whom but few are women. It is to be noted that while the mortality is very great among the men, but few women die, a fact attributable to the greater care females take of themselves, they being also less exposed to the variations of the climate.

The Massasoit Flour Mills, in Massachusetts were destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Loss $40,000; insurance $40,000. The mills were owned by Dr. S. Durfee, and occupied by Messrs. Chase and Nason.

MORE FILIBUSTERS OFF.—The *Orizaba*, which left New York on the 25th for San Juan and Nicaragua, took out between four and five hundred passengers, about one hundred and fifty of whom intend to join Gen. Walker.

Cost of the War in Europe.

The *Journal of Commerce* comments upon the cost of the war, to the allies, $400,000,000 to England, and as much or more to France, to say nothing of Turkey and Sardinia. Including the Russian expenditure, the cost is supposed to be two thousand million dollars.

"If, adds the *Journal*, to this sum be added the value of property sacrificed in consequence of the war, of the fleets destroyed, the towns burned, the fortresses, harbors and bridges demolished,—all of which post millions upon millions in their construction—it account be taken of the property of private individuals utterly devastated in the course of the struggle, and of the untold losses occasioned by the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from the ordinary industrial and productive employments of peace, a fair idea may then be formed of the depleting expenditures of the war. But all these are insignificant in comparison with the loss of human life by the bullet, the sword, want, fatigue and pestilence—the dread concomitants of war, even if those lives be only regarded for their material value to the rest of the world, as producers of food, raiment and shelter. During the two short years of the war, it is estimated that upwards of three quarters of a million perished on the field, in the hospital, from disease, who, had they been left to pursue their ordinary avocations, might have enriched their country and benefited their fellow-men."

Eggs will keep almost any length of time in lime water properly prepared. One pint of water, salt, and one pint of unslaked lime, to a common pailful, of water. If there be lime enough in the water the eggs from the shell, and if a single egg be cracked it will spoil the whole. They should be covered with lime water, and kept in a cold place. It is a good plan to lay down eggs in the spring and September, for the winter.

Telegraphed to the Bee.

[By the National Line.]

AMERICAN MASS MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The American mass meeting last evening was the largest political gathering ever witnessed in this city. Hon. Garrett Davis was the principal speaker. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Maryland Democrats—Fremont, Tribune and the Times on the Prospects of Fremont.

It is reported of a certain Scotsman who slipped from the roof of one of the seven-story houses which are still common in the old town of Edinburgh, that during his descent he coolly sailed out to a comrade who was looking from a third-story window, "Oh, Dougal, what a fall I'm going to have!"

An impression somewhat analogous to this seems to be entertained by the New York *Tribune* with respect to the future of the Republican party, and it is therefore industriously piling up feather bed condolences to render its fall as little damaging as possible under the circumstances. The *Tribune* confesses that the prospects for the election of Mr. Fremont are of a doubtful character, but takes heart of grace from the hope that as he succeeded in surmounting almost insuperable difficulties in his exploring expeditions, he may possibly accomplish a similar feat in his political campaign—and on this yonsamer thread it encourages the Republicans to place their dependence.

The New York *Times*, on the other hand, advocates Fremont's election because he is a young man, and for the further reasons that he was younger when he was placed at the head of the British government, and Washington, when he was appointed to the chief command of the Colonial army, was about the same age as Fremont. The *Times* ingenuously admits, however, that all "promising young men" do not turn out either Pitts or Washingtons, and in making this acknowledgment knocks down its own card castle, and with it the claims of John Charles Fremont, the compeer of Pitt and Washington, by implication, and commendation in anticipancy of the demolished fortress of the Ace of Spades. The *Tribune* doubts, yet hopes; but prudently prepares, at the same time, to break the force of the fall it anticipates. The *Times* glorifies "promising young men," who do not always turn out well, but still entertains a sort of indefinite notion that Fremont will astonish the world—if the people will but give him a chance.

If we remember rightly, it was Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, being ambitious of renown as a highflyer, soared so near the sun that his wings were shrivelled, and "the promising young man" fell headlong into the sea. Some such Salt River fate as this, we fear, is the destiny of Mr. Fremont. Injudicious friends have tempted him into a belief that his political pinions—and opinions—are of strength, capacity, and endurance sufficient to carry him to the loftiest height without risk of failure; but if he can barely sustain a moderate flight in the temperate regions of the North, how can he hope to conquer the opposing ardor of the South? He is unquestionably a "promising young man," but, as the *Times* truly says, all promising young men do not realize the expectations of their too partial friends.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the officers of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, explaining the objects of that society, vindicating it from misrepresentations, and praying to be compensated for property which was destroyed in Kansas. The House bill to change the times of holding United States courts in Tennessee was considered and passed. Mr. Toombs introduced the bill, of which he had given notice, to restore peace to Kansas, and it was ordered to be printed as an amendment intended to be proposed to the Kansas bill now under discussion. Mr. Foster spoke at some length on the general subject of Kansas affairs; and when he concluded, Mr. Benjamin complimented him on the tone and temper in which he had discussed the subject. On motion by Mr. Weller, the bill and proposed amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Territories. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A joint resolution was adopted in relation to forming the Territories of New Mexico and Utah with arms. After the reception of a number of reports from standing committees, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. A spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Stephens, of Georgia, Smith, of Tennessee, and Dunn, of Indiana, participated. Mr. Dunn hoped that a bill containing no many important provisions would be allowed to take the usual course, and that it would be referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it would be thoroughly debated, amended and perfected. Mr. Grow stated that it was his intention to keep the bill in the House without allowing it to be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The hours of this day's session was devoted to territorial business.—*Union.*

An Alphabet or Self-made Men.

The following, from *Household Words*, gives in a brief space the names and character-letters of eminent living characters who have raised themselves by their own exertions.

To begin with the letter A, and dash hastily and skippingly on through the alphabet, we find that Anderson, the popular Danish novelist, was the son of a cobbler, and educated at a charity school; and that he passed five years to gain a living by various handicraft trades, being frequently on the very brink of starvation. Beranger, the celebrated French lyric poet, neglected by his vagabond father, lived with his godfather, a poor tailor, and was a gamin on the streets of Paris till permitted for a time to the dignity of a pot-boy. Elihu Burritt, as all know, was a blacksmith's apprentice. Carleton, the Irish novelist, who now enjoys a pension of £300 a year, is the son of a peasant, and begged his way to knowledge. Rafael Carrera, President of the Republic of Guatemala, began life as a drummer-boy and a cattle-driver. Mr. Cobden is the son of a small farmer, and, entering a warehouse in London when a boy, rose through its various grades of service. Sir William Cubitt was a working miller, then a joiner, and then a millwright. Dumas, the French novelist and dramatist, is illegitimate son of a planter and a negress, and was in all but starvation in Paris, till he hit upon the way to distinction. Faraday, the eminent chemist, is the son of a poor blacksmith, and began his career as the apprentice to a book-binder. Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States, was a poor boy, then tried the trade of a clothier, and was then apprenticed to a wool-carder. The present Emperor of Hayti was such a slave. Herring, the animal-painter, began the profession of art with sign-boards and coach panels. Jasmin, the Burns of the South of France, is the son of a tailor, and the grandson of a common beggar. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., the great ship-owner, left his home in Ayr with 3s. 6d. in his pocket, to push his fortunes as a ship-boy; he worked his passage to Liverpool by assisting in the coal-hole of a steamer; and for a part of the time after he arrived, begged during the day, and slept in the sheds and streets at night. Lough, the distinguished sculptor, has in the world in the capacity of a plow-boy. Minié, the inventor of the well known rifle, was a private soldier. Robert Owen was a shop-boy to a grocer, and then a draper. Johannes Rouge, the leader of the German Catholic movement, tended sheep, when he was a boy. Stanfield, the distinguished landscape-painter, was a cabin-boy, and the ship-master was his first patron. Thiers, the well known historian, and ex-Minister of France, is the son of a poor blacksmith, and was educated gratuitously at the public school of Marseilles. Thomas Wright, the Manchester prison philanthropist, was a weekly worker in an iron foundery for forty-seven years, till a large sum of money was raised by subscription to enable him to carry on his philanthropic labors.

There is encouragement here, we fancy, for the poor, and down-hearted; and likewise rebuke for those who are continually harping on the wrongs of the indigent, and the impassable barriers between high and low.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT ON DOGS.—The papers, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, captured by the dog-catchers are undergoing some interesting experiments, at the general depot, before being handed over to the manufacturer of oil and buttons. Two young physicians, Drs. Walton and Scholes, are endeavoring to obtain a more thorough knowledge of digestion, by experimenting with the dogs condemned to death. Those selected as martyrs to the science are well fed upon meats, bread, &c., and then allowed to exist from a half to two hours. After killing them the stomach is removed, and the work of digestion noted as well as the time employed in the interesting operation. Experiments were also made to ascertain the effects of strychnine, and chloroform as an antidote. One dog, just as he was, to all appearances, in the last agonies of death from the effects of the poison, had chloroform administered to him, and in a few minutes he entirely recovered, and ran about as if nothing had been given him. He was afterwards killed by a second dose of poison. The experiments seemed to give great satisfaction to those engaged in them, as well as Professor S. Jackson, who was present. The experiments are to be continued daily.

THE OCEANIC SURVEY.—The Washington Organ has the following interesting communication:

Lieut. M. F. Berryman, a resident of Washington, has been selected by the Oceanic Telegraph Company, to make a survey of the route between the two countries. Lieutenant Berryman has selected the steamer *Arctic*, in order to ascertain the practicability of the project designed to be executed by the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, of laying a sub-marine cable between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Valencia Bay, on the Southwest coast of Ireland.—The steamer will be fitted up with all possible dispatch, and will probably be in readiness for sailing about the 4th of July.

Lieut. commanding Gist. Berryman; Lieut. Strain, late of the Darién expedition; Acting Master, J. G. Mitchell; Passed Midshipman Thomas, and Midshipman Barnes. The *Arctic* will also have on board the inventor of the deep-sea sounding instruments, prepared to avail himself of the opportunities for scientific investigation afforded this trip.

Lieut Berryman is a native of Virginia, and one of the oldest and most indefatigable officers of the American navy.

LARING on ship Prima Adalbert, from Bordeaux:
20 cases Sauterne Claret,
15 bale White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
10 baskets genuine Aspre Cherry Brandy;
12 boxes Raisins in jars, J. Roman;
20 do Brownborne in jars, do;
6 do French Prunes, do;
2 do Capers in oil, do;
1 do Parquet Tablets, do.
For sale by
JOSEPH LANGE & CO.
jy3 2t 32 Tchoupitoulas st.

Notice.

THE business heretofore conducted under the name and firm of H. BERGMAN & CO., having this day been sold to Messrs. Koenig & Tarnecki, all claims against the former firm have to be presented within three months to Abbat, Burgmann & Co., of the city of New York

H. BERGMANN & CO.

New Orleans, July 1, 1856.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have formed a copartnership under the style and name of KOENIG & TERNECKE, for the purpose of carrying on the fancy goods and toy business, formerly conducted by H. Bergmann & Co.

H. F. KOENIGK,
AUGUSTUS KASCHE.

New Orleans, July 1, 1856. jy1-3t

Scotch and Scotch Lawns.

RECEIVED per late arrivals, an extensive assortment of most desirable Goods of well approved Scotch and Irish manufacture:

Shirtings, Sheetings, plain, hemmed and printed Bedtickings, Scotch Checks, Linen Lawns, Fancy Shirtings, Pantaloon Hickabacks, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Dollings, Russia Duck, Checks, Striped Canvas, Cotton Cord and Velveteen, Fancy Shirtings, Pantaloon Linens, curtain striped Linens, Sheetings, Bonnet Checks, Shirts, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cuffs, Gentlemen's Cravats, with every description of goods, well adapted to the trade.

jy2 tw O. B. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier street.

6 BALES, 40 each, heavy Burlaps, suitable for to bacco being and coffee sacks; for sale by O. B. GRAHAM,
jy2 2w 96 Gravier street.

CRASH CLOTHS.—14 bales Grass Cloth for ladies' dresses. For sale by O. B. GRAHAM,
jy2 2w 96 Gravier st.

RECEIVED per ship Cotton Planter:
40 drums Gruyere Cheese;
50 casks Sweitzer do;
20 do Cheshire do;
20 do French Chalk;
700 do Abrantil, Verde & Lacedire.
For sale by ROSTHENE THOMAS,
jy2 1w 6 Gravier st.

LEKANDIES—Received per ship New England: 50 bags, from Pinsal & Co, Cognac; 40 do do Messrs. La Rochelle; 10 hogsheads Cognac, and 10 do do M. Rue; 100 tierces sabayaes, imported received per ship Cotton Planter; 25 do Augers Liberty Brown's Cognac, Cognac; 200 do do do do; 200 do do do do; 200 do do do do