OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES, VOL. XXX—WHOLE No. 10,418.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1857.

The Mississippi Mails missed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

CAROONDELET CANAL.

The public is aware, from advertisements in the daily papers, that books of subscription to the New Orleans Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company have been opened for several days, under the superintendence of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the charter. It may not, however, be generally known that very great alacrity has been displayed, not merely by gentlemen of ample means, but by small property holders and capitalists, in taking stock, and that although only five days have elapsed since the opening of the books, the amount subscribed considerably exceeds one-half the entire sum offered. This promptitude and liberality attest at once the substantial excellence of the enterprise, and the determination of our citizens to push it forward as rapidly as possible.

The present company commences its operations under the most favorable auspices. It had by compromise with the late New Orleans Canal and Navigation Company, become fully possessed of all the rights and property belonging to the latter; and holds its privileges under the liberal and valuable charter originally granted to the Navigation Company in 1835. The special object of the company is to complete the improvements begun by its predecessors, to remove all obstructions which now impede navigation from the Lake to the Old Basin, through Bayou St. John and the Carondelet Canal, and to render the communication at all times available for vessels of the largest tonnage suitable to the Lake. The accomplishment of this important undertaking will confer immense benefits upon all that portion of the city lying below Canal street. The population of the Second and Third Municipal Districts is shown by the census to equal, if not does not surpass that of the First and Fourth; yet the former, numbering some seventy-five thousand souls, is compelled, by reason of insufficient means of navigation between Lake Pontchartrain and the city, to obtain its supplies of fire-wood, timber, bricks and other materials from the New Basin at the foot of Julia street—thus being subjected, not only to marked inconvenience, but to an increased expense for hauling and drayage, which must be reckoned annually at many thousands of dollars. When the works of the Carondelet Canal Company are completed, this source of trouble and onerous items of expenditure will cease to exist. Vessels will land their cargoes within a short distance of the stores and residences of the inhabitants of the Second and Third Districts, and transport-Ability will be effected with greater facility and at smaller cost.

This, however, is but one of the manifold advantages which will accrue to the population of New Orleans below Canal street, and which should interest them deeply and permanently in the progress of the work. It is one of the inherent and inseparable effects of public improvements to enhance the value of property situated along their line or in their immediate vicinity. Railroads and canals invariably confer additional value on every acre of land through which they pass. Villages spring up like magic. Lots and squares of ground which were held previously at merely nominal prices, gradually appreciate until they command handsome premiums on the original cost—not unfrequently trying and quadrupling in value. Attracting commerce concentrates its dollars around these new avenues of travel and prosperity and wealth follows in its train. The Canal Carondelet will traverse a section of land peculiarly adapted to the wants of our increasing population, and almost exclusively in its character to the general range of truck lots. These lands are dry and elevated, healthy beyond comparison, open to the purer and invigorating breeze that has the space to circulate around them, and dotted with residences of taste and elegance, offering the most agreeable and available sites for country seats and suburban villas. Hitherto, there will be no necessity, as anticipated, for making a requisition for troops. Nightly every piece of land claimed by the settlers is taken. Great is valuable, and what was not thus taken brought generally $2 per acre.

The President has recognized the following Parliamentary Commercial Agents at Charleston; Richard B. Fitzgerald, at Baltimore; Santiago Cabon Bello, at Boston, and Samuel J. Christian, at Philadelphia.

L. N. Dandridge has been appointed Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, vice Mr. Nye resigned. S. H. Parker, Postmaster at Geneva, New York, vice Mr. Lewis; and H. P. Henry, Postmaster at Wheeling, vice Mr. Chenault.

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The State was represented by the District Attorney, and the accused was ably, though unavailingly, defended by James M. B. Tucker, Esq.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MITCHELL.—The Asheville *Spectator* announces the melancholy intelligence of the death of Professor Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina. The following conveys the facts of the accident which deprived the State of his valuable services:

About two weeks ago, this gentleman arrived here on his way to the Black Mountains, with a view of making further explorations of that region of country. It is with pain that we now announce his death. He left the Mountain House on this side of the mountains with the intention of crossing them to Caney river, without a guide. It was ascertained that he had never reached Caney river settlement, and supposing that he was lost, numbers of persons started in search of him. His body was found in the Cane fall fork of Caney river, on yesterday, about 3 o'clock. It seems that he was walking on the edge of a precipice, when his foot slipped, he caught at a branch of laurel, but it broke, and he fell into a long impending eternity. He fell forty feet. Of his life needless to say anything—his talents and his reputation of our University and the State. To his exertions the prosperity of the Center is as much due as any other man. He was a man of the science and scientific knowledge.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON NEWS.

We have the following expeditious and accurate digest of the Associated Press:

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Consul, at Valparaiso, Wm. Previtt, of Ohio.

Consul at Tahiti, Society Islands, Henry Ouade, of California.

Consul at Oporto, John E. Powers, South Carolina.

Consul at Cayenne, Samuel E. Fabens.

Consul at Santa Marthe, New Granada, Francis M. Weems, Florida.

Commercial Agent, Assin, Navigator's Island, Jas. G. Berrilman, Maryland.

Consul at Curacoa, Moses Jashurum, of New York.

Associated Judge for Minnesota, Charles E. Flandrau.

The Appropriations for California Land Surveys have been exceeded by $175,000, therefore the accounts of the Deputy Surveyors have been suspended till the next Congress provides means.

The Secretary decides that the surveys shall be continued with the late appropriation, and the excess liabilities lie over.

Major Parke G. Howle, of the Marine corps, died to-day.

VERMONT POLITICS.

BURLINGTON, July 17.—The State Democratic Convention has nominated Willis Lyman for Governor.

MINNESOTA ITEMS.

TWO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—The delegates to the Minnesota Constitutional Convention, numbering 39 Republicans and 14 Democrats, have arrived, and organized two separate Conventions, each of which is engaged in drafting a Constitution.

The Republicans hold their sessions day and night, in order to keep possession of the hall.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, July 17.—The Lauckland passed at 1 and the Rainbow at 2 o'clock this morning.

THE STEAMER MONTREAL DISASTER.

MONTREAL, July 17—The Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict of manslaughter against the owners, captain and crew of the steamer *Montreal*.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton—Orleans, 12@13c. Flour, Middling Sales. Yellow Corn 88c. Wheat unsaleable. Provisions firm. Bacon quiet. Whisky 27c. Rio Coffee 11½c. Tobacco $14 to $18. Oils dull. Freights inactive.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour $6 25 to $6 40. Oats 50 to 55c. Corn 75c. Whisky 25½ to 26. Linseed Oil 65 to 67½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Flour $6 25 to $6 50. Wheat $1 40 to $1 50. Corn 70c. to 75c. Oats 55c. to 57c. Hemp $125 to $130. Tobacco $7 for lugs and $12 for leaf.

THE OHIO DEFALCATION.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—W. H. Gibson, late State Treasurer, and T. G. Breslin, former State Treasurer, are both indicted for embezzlement in both the Seneca County Bank affair and the State funds. Breslin is a Democrat and was Treasurer of Ohio immediately before Gibson, who is a Republican. They are brothers-in-law.

NEW YORK RIOTERS.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Several of the rioters of the Seventeenth Ward have been indicted.

TELEGRAPH CABLE.

DETROIT, July 17.—A telegraphic cable was laid across the river to the town of Windsor yesterday, and telegraphic messages are now passing through Canada with the East.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The correspondent of the *Democrat* says that Walker has issued a proclamation announcing his intention to put down any opposition to the territorial laws by force, and warning the citizens of Lawrence to not organize under the Topeka charter.

A rumor is abroad that seven hundred troops are summoned to march against lawrence.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—There are five and a half feet on the channel to Cairo.

The weather is clear. The mercury stands at 94.

The Deficient Supply of Cotton.

The following article, from a Liverpool paper of the 27th of June, was sent by a Liverpool merchant to his correspondent in Augusta. It contains some hard blows for the Manchester men:

The importance of an additional supply of cotton is becoming one of the leading topics of the day. The manufacturers of Lancashire are now agitating this question, not only in public meetings in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns, but have appealed to Parliament to come and help them, calling on government to develop a new system of India Sil, a new tenure of land, and an improved method of irrigation in India, as the panacea in this crisis of deficient supply, to which it is self-evident we are approaching with too rapid strides.

The cotton crop of America for the year ending the 1st September, 1856, was over 3,250,000 bales. The largest estimates of this crop to be received at the American ports for the year ending the 1st September, 1857, are 2,900,000, or probably 50,000 more; in plain figures, a total difference in supply for this year of 600,000 bales.

At the close of 1856, our stock of American cotton in Liverpool (after receiving the largest crop ever grown in the United States) was reduced to 173,000 bales, and of all kinds to 281,000 bales, being, as Mr. Aspinwall Turner, states in his speech in the House of Commons, a supply of only eight weeks' consumption for the whole of Great Britain.

It may well be alarm on the part of Manchester at the prospect presented by these figures: for not only will the stock, on the 31st December next, to a moral certainty, be reduced to a great reduction from the small stock of 1856, but the accounts from America from the most truthful and respectable sources assure us that the prospects of the growing crop are gloomy in the extreme; that the plant is a month or six weeks later than that of last season, and that nothing short of uninterrupted fine weather and a late fall can insure us even an average crop for the coming season.

Hence it is we are called on to regard this question as a "national" one. Hence it is the ordinary laws of supply and demand are to be invaded. The "slavery" cry, which was never raised while America could grow three millions and a quarter up to three millions and a half of bales, is now put forward as a reason why we should make invasions "independent of America;" and our consciences are pricked on a question of philanthropy, now that there are six hundred thousand tons of India bales to be gathered, ginning, as this must do, less labor for the dusky sons of Africa. The system of slavery is one which we all deplore, and this allusion to it is surely not intended to imply that we have become, in consequence of this shock to the system, a toil not without suffering. Its task is painful under any protracted sitting, and writing requires all the exertion of its string will to overcome physical suffering at times.

BOMB WASHINGTON.—THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—Washington, July 9.—The Navy Department this morning received a letter from Commander Hudson, of the United States frigate *Niagara*, dated June 27, in which he says:—"I have the honor to report that a ship load of the telegraphic cable has just been got alongside of this ship, which we shall without commence coiling into the forehold. We have the pleasure of a spanking breeze, now nearly full, on the 31st, and shall commence coiling from her into the ward-room after shaft. During the time we shall be coiling, these two vessels will be within hailing or separate there, we shall coil away into this ship about 100 miles in 24 hours. As located in my letter of the 22d, the two vessels above referred to bring off about 250 miles of the cable.

H. S. Stevens, the special superintendent for the sale of trust lands in Kansas belonging to Sac & Fox, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie and Peoria Indians, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that there was a large number of persons present from every State in the Union, and that the best feeling prevailed. Therefore, there will be no necessity, as anticipated, for making a requisition for troops. Nightly every piece of land claimed by the settlers is taken. Great is valuable, and what was not thus taken brought generally $2 per acre.

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HOW TO DO IT.—The following singular facts are recorded by the Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*:

Looking just now at a list of joint stock companies, I was struck with the title of the General Company of Facitious or Counterfeit Wines, formally sanctioned by the Prefect of Police. It is stated in the advertisement that no grape juice nor alcohol is used; but the ingredients are not specified. The capital of the company is two millions of francs; the shares are twenty thousand in number; the products are sold at from four to eight cents the quart, and has the taste, the appearance, and all the hygienic qualities of the good and natural wines." The company has been quite successful; the dividends have been six per cent., besides an adequate reserve. The wines are subjected to chemical analysis by authority.

Most people think that everything in the shape of liquor which comes from France is the true thing. Let them look at the above and weep.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—FOUR PERSONS KILLED.—Chicago, July 8.—The boiler of the steamboat *Wabash City* exploded on the Ash Cob River, on Friday last, the 3d inst. Four of her passengers were killed, and several seriously injured.

MRS. MACY.—Hoboken, N. J., July 9.—Ex-President Pierce, ex-Governor Hunt, and Postmaster Barrett, of Washington, and other distinguished persons, arrived here to-day on a visit to Mrs. Macy.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the *Atlantic* we have received files of papers to Wednesday last.

The contest for Governor is waxing warm. Sam Houston will get many votes on the score of past services, but Democracy is too powerful in Texas to leave him much of a chance.

We copy the following from our exchanges:

RUMOR.—The rumor is, and we don't wish our one to believe it against his will, that Candidate contemplates a dive, and a whole lot of Democrats, so that his boats from Barwick's Bay can connect with the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. The project is entirely feasible. What about that bridge?

The *Star* states that a young man named Blakemore, of about 15 years of age, was shot, a few days ago, near Chappell Hill, by an old man named Russell, during an altercation about an ox. The ball entered just above the cheek-bone and below the eye, passing through the head of Blakemore, who, at last advices, was still alive, but there was no chance for his recovery. Russell had disappeared.

Complaints begin to be indulged of the want of rain in the sugar region. The cane is already suffering on some plantations; and unless rain falls in a few days, the crop will again be cut short to a great extent.

The Brenham *Enquirer* says that a short crop of corn is now considered inevitable in Washington county. This is the result of late frosts and subsequent drought. Some planters who have had rains will make tolerable good crops, while others will not have half the usual yield. Cotton has not suffered yet, but will suffer if rain soon. The *Enquirer* says that the whole community there have been for the last six months dependent on the Houston market for broadcloths.

JOHN PHŒNIX ON THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.—Every boy in these United States knows the origin of this glorious day. Small sums of money, varying from 12½ cents to $1 50, accompanying the financial prospectus of the parents, have been annually given them to expend on this occasion, which indelibly impress the fact upon their memories, and leads them to look down with pleasure to the return. One of my earliest and most cherished recollections is of my exploits on the Fourth of July, that I can remember, when, with patriotic fervor, I purchased a leaden cannon, which, exploding prematurely, burned off my hair and eyebrows, and put an end to the existence of a favorite old cat of my old aunt's that peacefully reclined watching my operations.

We must elect our own rulers, and make our own laws, and if they don't turn out well, it is very easy at the next election to make others in their place. Every body has a chance for distinction in this country. Lying is wanting but natural ability to do it; and Mrs. Lavinia Pike's baby, now lying with a cotton flannel shirt on, in a champagne basket, in Portland, O. T., has just as good a chance of being President of the United States as the imperial infant of France, now sucking his royal thumbs in his silver cradle at Paris, has of being an Emperor.

I do not wish to flatter this audience; I do not intend to be thought peculiarly complimentary; but I do assure you that there is not a man present who, if he had votes enough, might not be elected Governor of the United States. And this important fact is the result not so much of any peculiar merit or virtue on your part as of the nature of our glorious, liberal, republican institutions.

In this great and desirable country, any man may become rich, provided he will make money, and has money to pay for board and schooling; and any man may become great, and of weight in the community, if he will take good care of his health, and not inflicitently of boiled salmon and potatoes.

Moreover, I assert it unhesitatingly, any man in this country may marry any woman he pleases—the only difficulty being for him to find a woman that he does please.

Philosophy in Court.

We observe that a prize is offered this year by Harvard College for $500 to any pupil who shall be decided by the Corporation to have attained the greatest skill in mathematics. The person who offers the prize, which is only proposed for this year, is Erlah A. Boyden, a civil engineer, of Boston.

This gentleman was concerned in a suit last year, brought by him in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts against the Atlantic Cotton Mills for damages for the use of a patent for a lightening character, but has never, so far as we are aware, come before the public. Mr. Boyden argued to make a turbine water-wheel for the Atlantic Mills, which should save, or "utilize," as it is termed, one-fifth of the water-power. If he succeeded in saving that per centage, he was to have $2,000, if not, he was to have nothing; and for every one per cent. above that, he was to receive $950. Mr. Boyden went to work and produced a wheel which saved, as he affirmed, timely-six per cent. The labor involved in this result may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Boyden spent more than $5,000 in the mere mathematical calculations. The company had provided no sufficient means of testing the matter practically, and as the per centage claimed by Mr. Boyden was altogether unprecedented, they contested the claim. The case went into court. No jury on the globe could understand the question, and the learned bench also found themself entirely at fault. The case was accordingly referred to three well-chosen parties—Judge Joel Parker, of Cambridge; Professor Peabody, of the mathematics, and Mr. James B. Francis, of Lowell, the agent of the united companies of Lowell in the management of the common water-powers. Professor Peabody knew the law, Mr. Francis was a practical acquaintance with hydraulics, and Professor Peabody the mathematical knowledge. That learned geometer had to dive deep and study long before the problem was settled. But settled it was at last, and in Mr. Boyden's favor, to whom the referees awarded the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars. Mr. Boyden had previously constructed turbine wheels that utilized respectively the extraordinary amounts of eighty-nine and ninety per cent.; the last wheel, utilizing ninety-six per cent., exceeds anything of the kind that was ever made. The wheel is one hundred and four and three-quarter inches in diameter.—*N. Y. Post.*

IMPROVED STRAW PAPER.—The experiment of making straw paper for printing newspapers has succeeded equal to the expectations of those who introduced it. We had exhibited to us some specimens lately, made by Martin Nixon, after a process of his own invention, in which there was seventy-five per cent. of straw. Three different newspapers of Cincinnati have been using it, and speak very highly of its qualities as adapted to newspaper purposes. The *Times*, *Commercial* and *Volksfreund*, all speak favorably of it. The paper possesses great strength and pliability, and though less weight in the ream than cotton paper, has greater body and wear. The advantage of straw paper is, that it keeps the price of paper from getting so high that newspapers could not be published at their present prices. Rags have greatly increased in cost, and the tendency, in consequence of the great demand for paper, caused by the enormous additions of popular journals, was constantly upward, till straw began to be used as a substitute. Since then, the price has been more steady, and from the improvements in the process of straw paper making, a supply of material from this source will always be available.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1857.

Mr. Macy's last, poor girl, Mr. Macy appears to have died from disease of the heart. He was not of an apoplectic habit, and the suddenness of his death—he began coughing as he entered together with the astonishment of his expression and absolute distortion in his features, countenances this supposition. Although it was not generally known that he was subject to heart disease, Mr. Macy on one occasion, during his last visit in this city, evinced in an unmistakable manner the symptoms of the fatal disease. While having his photograph taken by Brady, he was requested by the artist to stand in order, we suppose, to correspond with most of the other portraits of eminent men in the gallery. Mr. Macy, however, tried it in vain, the palpitation of his heart resulting in his either to sit or move. His restlessness was so noticeable in the effort of standing for his picture that he was finally taken aside in his chair, position rather more favorable to the art of photography. Mr. Macy was regulated