THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
WORKMAN & CO.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Daily Paper, six months (in advance).....6
Daily Paper, three months (in advance).....3
In writing to subscribers, please give your whole address, including the post office. Orders for the paper should be sent to the office of publication, or to the carriers, or to agents. Subscriptions will be discontinued on a subscriber, unless the paper is ordered by him direct to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Have We Suffered Greatly?

The restlessness of the South inspiring the agitation of the slavery question arises rather from the apprehension of what the aggressive policy of the North may hereafter effect, than from what it has already accomplished. For, with all the time-honored guarantees of property formally set forth, with all the solemn declarations of inviolable hostility to the extension of slavery; with all the Biblical, moral and psychological arguments advanced against our domestic institutions, we may safely affirm that thus far no practical injury to the South has resulted. The youth is shut by her energy and perseverance, the South by her industrious habits from out of the limits of the geographical and sectional confines which have arisen in Congress. She triumphed when the Missouri question seemed almost to ring the death-knell of the Union; she triumphed again with the application of Arkansas for admission into the confederacy seized a hot and exciting controversy; she triumphed when Mr. CLAY carried the Tariff of Compromise in 1833, and then achieved what even Gen. JACKSON'S iron resolution and terrible menaces had failed to effect. And yet again, in 1850, when the compromise measures of that year closed the memorable and dangerous debate on the admission of California and the organization of New Mexico; and once more still, when the Minister Compromise was repealed in 1854. However greatly we may doubt the expediency of this last act, it is conceded that it was a Southern measure; that the hostility to it came almost exclusively from the North, and that its adoption and recognition in the Kansas-Nebraska bill was universally regarded as a Southern triumph.

Wherein then the South suffered real detriments, loss or humiliation from the fanatical doctrines prevalent with a majority of the people of the North. Perhaps we shall be reminded of the failure of the South to plant slavery in Kansas. But this solitary case cannot be truly considered a check to the Selish. We have no earthly doubt that if Kansas had been freed by soil and climate for the introduction of the peculiar slave labor, yet all the efforts of the Free-Soilers could have prevented that consummation. The fact, however, is that from the very incipiency of the desperate exertions made by Missouri, in conjunction with South Carolina, to establish domestic slavery in the Territory of Kansas, prudent and far-seeing men predicted the utter impossibility of carrying the design into execution. Despite the blunders of the Border ruffians, and vessels trading to Hayrion ports have been obliged to go to Nile anonymous in consequence, and the Missourians made to believe that they were without means. Yesterday, however, the Brooklyn police arrested on the charge of kidnapping, a negro for Port au Prince, the black named Hardy, who had changed his name fifteen thousand dollars for the negro. The money to the mate of said vessel was supposed to be paid on account of the negro having been engaged in manufacturing good whole cloth from the peculiar institution of the South.—*New York Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Additional News from Europe by the Steamship Canada—Military Revolt in Naples — Disagreement Continues among Himself—Shelly the Constitution.

Boston, July 26.—The Canada brings, in addition to the news already received by telegraph, advices from Italy regarding the insurrection in the Sicilies.

Naples has been thrown into a perfect state of agitation. King Ferdinand II had summoned the most influential members of his former Councils to consider the present position of the country, and adopt such measures as would be beneficial to the protection of the crown.

A partial outbreak had already taken place among the troops at the citadel. Twelve soldiers were mortally wounded.

Desertion among all classes of the people is daily on the increase.

Ships having on board troops are hourly expected.

The latest advices from Sicily state, that sanguinary combats have taken place near Messina, between the troops of the King of Naples and the red-handed Army of the Sicilies.

General Garibaldi has received one million livres and fifty seven cannon.

A telegram from Rome says that no further detachments had occurred in the battalion of Umbria.

General Lamoriciere is still occupying his former position.

The Pacific Railway.—Kansas City, July 25.—The announcement that the ground would be broken for the construction of the Eastern Pacific railroad brought a large number of persons here.

Everybody turned out to see the sight, and as the men commenced the work, the cheering, hurrahing, and speech and again it was caught up, until hoarseness alone put an end to it.

United States Steamer Semmes Ordered to Brazil.—Washington, July 26.—The Navy Department has ordered the Commodore Semmes, of war Sumpter to join the Brazil squadron.

The Semmes is now at Norfolk, and will sail from that port as soon as ready.

Indian Affairs.—Washington, July 26.—The Administration is apprised of no fears of bloodshed in the Cherokee nation, as was repeatedly apprehended.

The Indian Agent will take immediate measures for the expulsion of white intruders.

Judge Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, leaves in a few days for the Pike's Peak country.

It is supposed that the Arapboe and Cheyenne tribes of Indians will be induced to change their habits to those of civilization.

Washing of the Constitutional Hideat—Four Lives Lost.—Louisville, July 26.—The steamer S. P. Hibbard, from this port for Memphis, struck two miles below this city, by a collision with the steamer Audubon.

One deck passenger and three of the crew are supposed to have been drowned.

The boat was valued at $30,000, with the cargo insured for $50,000, while the boat was insured at Pittsburg for $6000.

Gen. Walker's Destination.—New York, July 26.—The New York *Times* of this morning says the real destination of Gen. Walker is Nicaragua.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, July 26.—The Flour market closed dull at unchanged prices. The market for Corn closed dull at prices ranging from 60c. to 61c. per bushel. The receipts for Corn, since dull at 58c. per bushel. Whisky continued 20c. per gallon. The sales of Sugar amount up 220 bbls. at 5¼, 5¾ to 6c. per pound. Bacon has advanced, the sales yesterday. New Orleans Molasses is selling at 44c. per gallon.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, July 26.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 4 feet 4 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Galveston *News* of the 24th gives the following account of the incendiary fires in that State:

Destructive Fires.—The devastating work of the incendiaries continues in the northern part of our State.

Mr. Otis G. Welch writes from Denton, the 18th inst., to the Houston *Telegraph* the particulars of the fire in that town, already reported by us. It took place on the evening of the 14th inst., and commenced in the store of Mr. James M. Smoot, on the public square. The building was in a few moments a mass of flames. A gale was blowing up and the stores of S. & H. Jacobs and Bates & Mounts caught fire. Some gunpowder in the latter building exploded and scattered burning fragments in all directions, setting fire to other buildings. There were but few persons in the village, and all, the women included, labored to extinguish the flames. But in vain. The public square was destroyed with the exception of Bunt & Scruggs's store.

Mr. Welch says on riding with his wife in the country, and the smoke and explosion brought him back just in time to see his property completely destroyed. His loss was over $50,000. Heavy shipping, not on the books. The loss of Messrs. Jacobs was $7000; that of Baines & Mounts $20,000—they saved their books and safes. Mr. Kirby's recently finished building of Mr. E. Kow, and a storehouse belonging to the Aldridge estate were burned: last $10,000.

On the same day, and same hour, at Pilot Point, the store of Messrs. Smoot & Turner was destroyed by fire—original $10,000—a heavy load for Mr. Smoot to bear.

The store of Mr. Bryers, Mr. Piegah, in Navarro county, was burned on the 9th instant: every thing lost. Incendiary fire is unknown.

On the evening of the 11th instant some scoundrel made an attempt to set fire to the residence of Mr. Hall, in the town of McKinney. Fortunately he failed.

Mr. D. C. Hayes, of McKinney, arrived at the latter town from Bellevue on the 12th, and stated that on the 7th a fire took place at Bellknap, which destroyed eight large stone buildings. The fire, he supposed, was the work of incendiaries. Loss over $100,000.

The store of Mr. Fowler and Thrasher, of McKinney. No further particulars given.

A fire is reported to have occurred at Sulphur Springs, in Hopkins county; but no particulars given.

The losses by these various fires must amount to at least $400,000, of which only $40,000 insured; the loss of Mr. Dupre, at Ledonia, on the 8th, was $25,000, the loss of Mr. Cate, at Black Jack Grove, was $30,000; the loss of the large steam flouring mill, at Millwood, in Collin county, was $10,000—making a total of $105,000.

On the 9th, the town of Milford, in Ellis county, was destroyed by fire—the particulars of which we have not.

An attempt was made on the same day to fire the town of Waxahachie, in Ellis county, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. On the same day the dwellings of Messrs. Eakins and Leonard, near Dallas, were burned.

An attempt was made to set fire, on the 5th inst., as the same hour at which most of the above fires took place, to the building in which the *Journal* office at Hillsboro is situate.

It is evident that a concerted incendiary plan was attempted to be carried out on the same day, over a large section of country. And in most instances it succeeded, ruining scores of industrious citizens and leaving many families houseless and homeless. The fires already started our belief, from facts gathered from our exterior exchanges, that abolition emissaries are scattered through the counties just below the frontier; they have been detected at several points instigating with the negroes, and, in several instances, with the whites; and from the fact that several of those who have suffered by these fires were directly concerned in the suppression of the late Bandit raids from across the frontier, and were threatened with a dire revenge; we do not apprehend any doubt as to the incendiary origin of these diabolical conflagrations.

And yet, in the face of this, several of these detected abolitionists and emissaries have been promoted by the people by being amply ordered to leave the State!

The San Antonio *Ledger* says:

Private letters received in town this morning by the El Paso mail, say that Mr. E. Eckels, storekeeper at this city, was murdered a short time since in his camp, at the Mesilleno diggings. He left El Paso with a large stock of goods, and it is said was murdered for his money. We could not learn the particulars here.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 23d inst. then announces the death of Joseph Gales:

DEATH OF MR. GALES.—It becomes our painful duty to announce to the readers of the *Intelligencer* the decease of Joseph Gales, the senior editor of this paper, after seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, at Remington, his late residence, near this city. He was in the 73th year of his age.

Through this melancholy event vale not only by marriage, in consequence of Mr. Gales's infirm health for several years past, but in the last few days that the blow so long suspended has at last fallen with a weight so sudden as it was severe. It is consoling to the bereaved to know that his end was calm and peaceful, that his life had been serene and virtuous. Full of years and full of honors, rich in the esteem of contemporaries and regard of friends, he has descended to the tomb. Mourned and shed over by a grief more than ordinary, throughout the land, and beloved, as little to the lot of few, by all who shared his domestic circle, he has left a void which the walks of private life, he has been gathered by the great reaper, Death, a chief fully ripe for the harvest. Such a glorious exit, under the auspices of the Author of a life, ever made in his aspirations and ever laborious in good works.

It is not for us, least of all as a moment like this, to attempt, even in the remotest, any eulogy on the character of the deceased. Our sad and commemoration needed to indite for our readers that eulogy which they, equally with us, are prepared to appreciate, from the intellectual greatness. It were better that we should keep silent while as yet the startled ear is caught by the sound of a voice crying with sudden fright, reminds from the midst of his former activities, like that voice which the Revelator heard from Heaven, saying: "Write, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

RECEPTION PROGRAMME FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ST. JOHNS.—St. Johns, N. F., July 25.—The programme for the reception of the Prince of Wales are nearly completed. There is much excitement among all classes in view of the approaching visit. The most extensive demonstrations will be: on the first day the Governor, Bishops, Judges, &c., meet the Royal party at the wharf, and the different societies, headed by the Mechanic band, form an escort to the Government House. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, and the public buildings will be illuminated.

On the second day the Prince holds a levee and receives an address. There will be a regatta, a cricket match, and probably the Prince will drive around the town. In the evening there will be a grand ball, which the Prince will attend. On the third day he embarks, and the arrangements are the same as at his landing.

The weather is beautifully clear and cool. The opening of the Legislature took place on Wednesday evening. The House of Representatives is handsomely decorated, and much enthusiasm purpels.

Mr. Dodd's Opinion upon the South.

LETTER FROM [illegible] ELMORE TO J. J. HOOPER.

Recently, Mr. [illegible] Mail, addressed [illegible] Chamess, complaining [illegible] letter upon the [illegible] and consulting as follows:

It is one of the secrets of my political experience to find your the advocate of Bell and Everett. Much as I admire the personal character of those gentlemen, I cannot but regard it as evidence of the [illegible] of slavery, when men of your early ideas and [illegible] find in them the ardent depositories of the rights of the South. But I do not question your motives, and it is precisely because [illegible] sometimes name me to the public in such [illegible] to lead those who do not know me to regard me as given to intrigue, that I now write this friendly protest.

We have long been friends—let us remain so. How it saddens me [illegible] to see your great lowered I will not say; but I [illegible] continue to believe that at the last we shall be alive, by side by side in the fight. With [illegible] hope in my heart, I shall write myself,

Your old [illegible]
J. J. HOOPER.

Hon. J. Chamess, [illegible] Memphis.

To this Mr. Ch[illegible] replied as follows:

[illegible]TSVILLE, July 6, 1860.

MY DEAR HOOPER: Your letter of the 19th ult. was duly received, but I was [illegible] Memphis after I [illegible] there. I do not recollect the letter of which you [illegible] am sure it was written in a spirit of perfect [illegible] although it gave me [illegible] anxiety and regret at the [illegible] of others of my friends [illegible] in the pending Presidential election.

Never for one [illegible] doubted the purity [illegible] your motives, I have yet [illegible] thoughts, for months [illegible] two years past, that you were gradually [illegible] political opinions [illegible] native of nothing but evil [illegible] which policy is based [illegible] of nothing but disaster [illegible] to those Republics [illegible] which your attachment, I am sure, is as [illegible] as mine; and of nothing but disorder and [illegible] I claim to be as [illegible] conservative Union-loving [illegible] in the land. I certainly did believe that [illegible] opinions [illegible] of which [illegible] caused the defeat of [illegible] Montgomery District last [illegible] Angusta, and so [illegible] forced to your [illegible] in terms of deep and [illegible] regret. It [illegible] to which I suppose you [illegible] to reflecting [illegible] by readiness to give you [illegible] "a punch when [illegible] You must pardon [illegible] my dear Sir, for suggesting that [illegible] where [illegible] between [illegible] political principles, and [illegible] are, and have been, doing [illegible] of Alabama more harm than all the Douglas [illegible] and it would have [illegible] me to stand by [illegible] my own State [illegible] and it would have [illegible] me to stand by [illegible] Douglas and Breckinridge, [illegible] witness all this without making some effort to be satisfied [illegible] true and tried opponents [illegible] dropping Democracy into a [illegible] them to become the allies of spoilsmen [illegible] and forces them to suppress the expression of [illegible] honest indignation at the [illegible] difference with State elections, [illegible] specialties, [illegible] weakness by [illegible] this Administration has been distinguished [illegible] of you yourself in a state [illegible] I have given up every [illegible] of slavery protection; and [illegible] and the national honor, [illegible] obtain your many [illegible] so far as they are affected [illegible] and mischievous doctrines [illegible] has so far blinded your [illegible] as to betray which [illegible] coming from [illegible] and whatever prevalence [illegible] undergo, whatever perils [illegible] may [illegible] among you.

There are [illegible] suggested by your letter which I [illegible] glad to notice, but I have not the leisure [illegible] to-day to [illegible] them. Suffice it [illegible] a private [illegible] that I [illegible] and [illegible] that I would have [illegible] to-day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]