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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
The Daily Bee every day from its exact locality on the first insertion, and SAME RATE prices for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements on the first page $1 per square for each insertion.
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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1857.

The Memphian failed yesterday to put in an appearance.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

One of the most sensible documents we have recently had the pleasure of perusing, is the reply of the Hon. R. M. Hill, of Georgia, to the letter of the Committee apprising him of his nomination for Governor, by the opposition party of that State. Mr. Hill has very little indeed to say respecting the peculiar doctrines of his party, but devotes much the greater part of his letter to a consideration of the "Kansas question in Kansas, and the peculiar mode and manner in which the South is to be betrayed. The following passages from Mr. Hill's letter are pregnant with meaning, and invincible in logic:

In the South, we have all, heretofore, been the open advocates of the great doctrine of nonintervention. We have opposed only as to the best method of securing that doctrine, and of preserving its inviolate. But it does seem to me that there can be no differences of opinion as to the fact that the great principle has been recently, and is now being, most grievously violated.

First, emphatically, that the people of Kansas, the voters under the call of the Territorial Legislature, through their delegates in Convention assembled, had the right, not only to form and regulate their domestic institutions, but to do so "in their own way." The general Government had no right to open its agents, directly or indirectly, for or against either of the substances in the way, except to furnish them protection in the exercise of their rights. When, therefore, Gov. Walker objected to the plan, and officially uttered one word in favoring the plan, which he then qualified, others were privileged, he announced, what he prescribed a different plan (as his duty) to be elected, when he went still further and declared that his (Walker's) plan must be adopted by the Constitution would and ought to be rejected by Congress, he divested himself, and when he declared that, if his plan was not adopted, he and the President would join the Republicans in opposition to what he seemingly considered the unlawful authorities in Kansas, he endorsed, and that most insidiously. The general land grants and wonderful future of the State of Kansas, calculated to assault from her speedy admission into the Union, under his rule, was to bribe the qualified voters and delegates. The large Indian territory to be organized South of Kansas was a bribe for Southern acquiescence, and the loudest argument against slavery in Kansas was to conciliate the Black Republicans, and discourage a Southern immigration of planters and all this, accompanied with professions of non-intervention, was simple deception.

Then, with a knowledge of all these facts, Mr. Buchanan did refuse to accept the position of his agent and recall him, but, on the contrary, declared he acted "with wisdom and justice," he became no better than Walker himself, and is solely responsible.

We can add nothing to the condensed force and penetrating truth of these passages. They contain the whole argument, and furnish a conclusive reply to the flimsy and feeble sophistry, which the Washington Sentinel and other journals of that ilk are perpetually reiterating. There is no possibility of evading the plain and direct issue. Gov. Walker misinterpreted, dictated, threatened and betrayed. Mr. Hill accurately demonstrates, and whether his motives were personal or political—to please Mr. Buchanan, or to pave the way to his own promotion hereafter—it is absolutely certain that he made speeches in which he took manifest freesoil ground, and expressed sentiments well adapted to delight the free State men of Kansas, and to fill the proslavery men with shame and indignation. The Washington Union, first gingerly, and then boldly, vindicates Walker, and nearly the entire drift of its argument is equivalent to the acknowledgment that the South never stood any chance of making Kansas a slave State, and that no such event could be expected legitimately to follow from the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill. This is indictment to calling the South, with refreshing coolness, that she was cheated and hoodwinked in the late Presidential election. She may have been, yet not through the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but through the treachery of those who professed unqualified adhesion to the principles embraced in that act. Mr. Hill exhibits this in a lucid and cogent manner in the annexed paragraph:

The Kansas-Nebraska bill had two constructions during the canvass. A Northern and Southern construction. Mr. Buchanan really gave the Northern construction, and, indeed, he and Walker only called the doctrine contained in the Northern construction. But he was supported in the South, under the Southern Democratic view of the Kansas bill, and was elected. But before his election the people in the Territory of Le Kansas had adopted a change in the qualification of voters from that prescribed by the Kansas bill, and were proceeding to call the constitutional Convention accordingly. Through these legal voters and the help of the North Americans, Kansas will certainly to be a free State. This, Mr. Buchanan has said, through Senator Bigler, he did not regret. The Territorial act must be gotten rid of. How? It could not be repealed, as Walker confessed. Gov. Geary had vetoed it in vain. The plan was to create the act, by defining "bona fide residents" after the precedent of the Kansas bill, and insist that while the Convention might frame, yet all the United States President and Congress were sworn to support the Constitution before it should be adopted, and that give full effect to the great proposition—that the Territorial and foreign immigration. No better man for the movement could be found than Walker. He had all the time said that under the general principles of the Kansas bill she must come in a free State. It required a bold movement. It has been boldly and accomplished. Will the South ratify the act, and hail be pledged forever to the principles?

The Northern construction involved Squatter Sovereignty—that false and fatal heresy, as the Richmond Enquirer appropriately styled it, though sadly engaged in its defense. The Southern construction repudiated with abhorrence this spasm of abolition, which, in conjunction with alien suffrage, was cunningly devised to rob the South of her rights. But brilliant are the fascinations of power, and potent the attractions of the spoils.... Southern editors who were outraged at the bare idea of Mr. Buchanan's favoring Squatter Sovereignty, and who proclaimed that its admission as a rule of action in the Territories would forever exclude the South from her rights, are now found lovingly engaged in defending Walker and his attempts to dragoon the Kansas Convention into the recognition of the rankest abuse of this vile political fungus.

MADISON AMERICAN.—We have received the first number of a new weekly journal, published at Richmond, Madison parish, La., and edited by Peter Alexander. As its name implies, it will support the American party. The Madison American is edited by one of the most intelligent gentlemen in our state, and will, we doubt not, become an able and influential sheet under his supervision. The number before us gives abundant evidence of spirit and capacity.

A WOMAN WITH TWO HUSBANDS.—A few days ago, a man returned to Lowell, after a four years' absence in Australia, to find his wife married again, and her second marriage honored with an infant. The Lowell Citizen says that the wife justifies her second marriage on the ground that she supposed her first husband to be dead; but, as he turns up again, she is inclined to go back to his arms. The second husband, unable to retain the woman, has taken possession of the babe, and intends to keep it. The other parties have commenced, or are about to commence, legal proceedings for its recovery.

SINGULAR.—A few days ago a young lady got on board the steamer Calumet, at Rochester, in company with a gentleman. The conduct of both parties made it apparent to those who observed them that they had been quarreling; but of course no notice was taken of the fact by their fellow passengers. When the steamer left Geneva for Seneka's Harbor, the young lady suddenly walked to the side of the boat, plunged over, and was drowned. The captain took possession of her baggage, and letters found in her trunk reveal a tale of sorrow, and implicate one or more persons in bringing her to dishonor.

NEW HAVEN POLICE AFFAIRS.—On the 22d instant, Mayor Wood united with the police commissioners. The board stands now—three Republicans, two Democrats, and one Know-Nothing, believed to be in the interest of the Mayor. Some trouble is apprehended in filling the vacancy.

SARSAPARILLA.—We invite attention to the letter of Mr. C. Bascomand, a respectable citizen of Abbeville, Louisiana, addressed to Dr. Ramey, and acknowledging in the most unqualified terms the extraordinary efficacy of the Sarsaparilla, prepared by Ramey, which is daily effecting cures which the physicians had declared beyond the hope of remedy. That is strong testimony in behalf of Dr. Ramey's great medical discovery.

It will be received with great amusement—most favor estimate that Mr. Walker has been appointed by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Madrid sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Congress Spring Saratoga Aperitive and Purgative Water. These self-styled Royal organizations, particularly when they have commenced, or are about to commence, legal proceedings for its recovery.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

LATER FROM MINNESOTA—INDIAN HOSTILITIES RENEWED.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—An express from Sioux Agency reports that 10,000 Indians are defying the U. S. troops, and that hostilities will be unavoidably renewed. The troops are going to the front for protection. Considerary is still traveling to preserve peace, and retain the confidence of the Superintendent of Annuities. The Indians are snapping caps until the band of Spring Lake murderers are given up. The Sioux refuse to surrender them, and are trying to force a collision with the U. S. troops.

A Council from the Secretary of War reinforms him, Medary armed for volunteers. The refusal has caused great excitement.

Two hundred men are about to march to the Coteau.

The Democratic portion of the Constitutional Convention has not yet organized.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Commodore S. T. Newton died of paralysis yesterday.

The opinion of the Attorney-General justifies Captain Wilkes, of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, in the punishment of Denman for disobedience of orders.

Governor Cumming's instructions are complete. He must cause the laws to be executed; must not molest the people on account of their religious opinions, but hold them responsible for their conduct.

President Buchanan has pardoned the sons of Col. Pickham, of Arkansas, convicted, in Alabama, of an assault with intent to Kill. Mead Dunn, of Miss., has been tendered the Secretaryship of Utah. His acceptance is doubtful.

Mr. Bigler has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF NICARAGUANS.

BOSTON, July 29.—The United States sloop of war Cyane has arrived here, with 53 of Walker's men. They are in a very destitute condition.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

NEW YORK, July 29. The steamship Ariel has arrived, bringing London dates of the 15th.

A Cabinet Council was held in London immediately upon the receipt of the disastrous news from India. Colin Campbell was dispatched to take the command of the Indian army.

CHINA.

Canton was suffering a famine. A battle had occurred between the imperialists and the rebels.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, July 29.—E. Bolton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, arrives with affidavits to the Attorney-General denying Judge Drummond's statement concerning the destruction of the records of the Court. He says they are all safe and in his custody.

BOSTON.—The Democrats of Bossler held a parish convention at Bellevue, on Saturday last, and made the following nominations: For Representative, Mr. Herron; for Sheriff, Charles King; for Parish Recorder, Mr. Miles.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The quarterly returns of the General Post-office Department, for the quarter ending March 31, 1857, have been examined, audited, analyzed, and registered in the Auditor's office, and exhibit the following results:

Gross receipts from letter postage		$264 547 76
"	newspapers, and	36 127 96
"	pam. blets	167 236 16
"	registered letters	19 245 50
"	box rents	1 643 11
"	emoluments	20 107 42
		1,476,156 91
Total amount of balance due Postmasters		12,684 83
		1,500,783 74
Amount of compensation to Postmasters		366 250 00
Amount of ship, steamboat and way letters		4,000 00
Incidental expenses of offices		264,210 27
		634,460 27
Net revenue to United States		1,166,996 63
Of the states, and there were used		1,020,352 81

THE OPPOSITION AGITATION IN ENGLAND.—The New York Journal of Commerce, referring to the recent meetings in London and elsewhere, during British capitalists to invest in cotton-raising in India, with a view to superseding the dependence upon the United States for the great staple, expresses the opinion that the land tenure system of India will have to be first radically changed before the project can succeed. Nothing, so long as land is not purchasable in fee simple in India, private capitalists will not risk the money required for the cultivation and manufacture of cotton on a large scale. The Journal further remarks:

The land, natural, staples may be and are grown in India and elsewhere, but the middle staple, the most necessary kind, which specifically governs the price, and influences given at the superiority over all others, the staple of cotton cloths, has not yet been found anywhere but in the United States, with the exception of a small quantity grown in the north of Egypt, on the Southern coast of Africa. There is another obstacle which will have to be considered. For the growth of cotton on the part of the British capitalists from India now she is obliged to pay in silver, the amount of manufactured goods she wishes to export—being a comparatively small value. The wages of the natives are small, and are provided for by their own products. The Indian spinners were obliged to pay in silver for every pound of cotton which they now import from the United States, and without which they pay in goods, how is it to be done? where is the silver to be found?

Amid these difficulties are overcome, the tone of the London press, the newspaper articles of the Cotton League will amount to nothing. The supply of cotton must be decided upon. When it can be had, and the matter regulated for the fixed laws of supply and demand, gain and loss, which neither Parliament nor States nor public meetings can alter or contravene.

GARIBE.—A SUBSTITUTE FOR GOLD.—This is the name of a new metal which has recently been discovered in California under a recent patent granted in this country in March last. It resembles gold in many respects, and may be used in a pure condition, or as a base for gold plating. Its cost is about eighty cents per pound, and yet its appearance is such that it would readily be taken for gold by ordinary observers. It is not a pure metal, but a compound of several metals, refined to such a degree, that it does not easily oxidize or tarnish. These qualities make this valuable acquisition to the metallic arts. When tested with nitric acid, ebullition takes place, but no spot remains. This quality, though valuable for utensils, makes it a dangerous metal for dishonest men. It can be used in counterfeiting gold so readily that it will be a exceedingly difficult to detect counterfeit from true coin. When placed side by side with gold, it requires close scrutiny to decide which is the stand which is true. In France a law has already been passed to prevent frauds, by compelling, under severe penalties for each proceeding, and, by the act of a revolver, fought his way back. A mile later the same officer actually drove in his burgy into the midst of the enemy, and a man notoriously concerned in the massacre, and carried him off to a gibbet, from which he was presently suspended.

The Times considers the Indian insurrection a purely military result; says the Sepoys have been gradually drawn into rebellion by panic, and have actually risen against an authority from sheer fright and causeless alarm—a moral epidemic under the influence of which men suddenly turned upon their officers in a delirium of dread.—Richmond Dispatch.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Mount Lebanon (La.) Baptist has the following:

The last week has been the hottest of the season, scorching and drying up tender vegetation; and it is now quite dry, and corn crops suffering greatly, just at the time to cut them short very seriously. So long as land is not purchasable in fee simple in India, private capitalists will not risk the money required for the cultivation and manufacture of cotton on a large scale. The Journal further remarks:

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HEROISM IN INDIA.—The mutiny in India has elicited some splendid specimens of the British heroism. Lieut. Willoughby defended the great magazine at Delhi with desperate courage, and when compelled to evacuate his post, set fire to the powder, and blew up about a thousand insurgents into the air. Strange to say, he himself escaped from the explosion of the magaz ne, though it is not ascertained whether he eluded the other perils of the crisis.

Another, among many examples of individual heroism, was given by the London Times, in the case of Lieut. Miller, of the 30th Native Infantry, who galloped into the midst of the mutineers at Meerut; satisfied himself of the nature of their proceedings, and, by the aid