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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1854.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each long or short insertion, and every less number pro rata for a shorter time. No advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar in cash, invariably.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each and every time for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their regular business, and they are restricted strictly within the line of their profession, and to confine to one square every other day.

No. 2446 Vol. XI. NEW SERIES.
Vol. XVIII. Whole No. 2696.

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☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

"Sunday Morning, July 17, 1854."

The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE WAR.

We have had as food as some of our cotemporaries in indulging in speculation upon the Eastern question, as every fresh European arrival but the importance of the intelligence embraced in the late accounts, and the diversity of opinion which it seems to have provoked, merit a passing glance at the subject.

It is curious enough to note the opposite reports in which the retreat from Silistria by the Russians, the evacuation of the Principalities, and their intended occupation by the Austrian troops, is regarded. The English press has announced it as an absolute and fatal disaster to the Russian arms. Its tone is that of unmeasured exultation, and it ignores or forgets that, even if Russia has been thoroughly worsted, the entire merit and glory belongs to the valiant Mussulmans, who, unaided and unassisted, repelled the foe, and beaten him back with immense slaughter. England may rejoice at the event, but assuredly can claim no share in the victory. The American press is also divided in opinion. Some, taking the facts upon their surface, conclude that Russia has been completely foiled, that Austria has redeemed her faith with England and France, that the object of those powers must prove irresistible, and that the Autocrat must soon be humbled to the dust and driven to sue for peace. Others, who profess to have a deeper insight into European affairs, conceive that little substantial advantage has been gained by the enemies of Russia, and that the retreat across the Pruth is but a skilful and timely stroke of policy, which will place the Principalities in the power of the Czar, whose secret sympathies are already pro-Russian, and which, by holding the provinces, will relieve the Czar from the necessity of concentrating a large army for the defence, and thus enable him to throw the bulk of his force upon that portion of his Empire which alone is seriously menaced, viz., the Baltic.

These views strike us as exceedingly plausible, nor are they entirely overlooked by the more impartial and liberal of the English press. The speech delivered recently by Lord Lyndhurst more than hinted at the same inference drawn, we find it difficult to understand how to estimate a power as Great Britain could possibly have consented to the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, by a nation so notoriously hostile in despotic feelings and institutions to every thing Russian, as the Muscovite, without binding him by enduring ties of gratitude for such services, and so utterly perfidious and treacherous, as Austria is well known to be. We are inclined to think, with the New York Herald, that the English ministry, by consenting to make Austria, as it were, the arbiter in this quarrel, do not, as they imagine, erect a barrier against the encroachments of Russia on the Turkish territories, but they afford a reasonable excuse to the overgrown resources of Russia, in time and other quarters, and enable her to concentrate her forces upon those points which are exposed to the most pressing danger. As the remarks the *Herald*, as she Austria can hold the Principalities she has no thing to fear from the operations of the allies against her south western frontiers, and she consequently in a position to direct all her strength to the defence of the Crimea, which is now the great object of the coalition to maintain her. If this arrangement be not the result of a concerted plan between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, we must say that Russia is strangely favored by the madness and fatuity of her enemies. No combination of circumstances could have more completely adapted itself to the present exigencies of her position, and at the same time removed the difficulties that opposed them to the prosecution of her ulterior designs.

The proverbial faithlessness of Austria is only too well understood. She is never true save to her own interests, and these instinctively lead her to side with tyranny and despotism. Whether she numbers adherers in the Danubian provinces is placed in a position to become a party to the dispute—one whose decisions cannot easily be resisted. If the Houses of Hapsburg stand, as is all human probability will, true to unite with the allied powers in their efforts to humiliate Russia, and extort such concessions from that empire, we can see no reason to doubt the English and French are to be completely unable to convert Austria into an open foe. 200,000 soldiers will not easily be moved. It would not surprise us, if it should prove Austria has sought her present position for the express purpose of shielding and screening her old friend and comrade NICHOLAS.

We hope the Turks for their noble display of valor, courage and devotion, but we fear the Autocrat may yet achieve what all the armies and fleets of the Czar have failed to accomplish.

TEXAS.

By arrivals from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 13th inst. We find the following items in our exchanges:

The account of the 13th says:

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Mr. Meyers and Robert.—The State Times of the 1st inst. has an account of the death of a man horribly bruised and mangled, whose body was found in Waller's Creek, in the city of Austin, floating on the surface of water about three feet deep. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was, that the deceased had been murdered by some unknown person." The description of the body, and some other circumstances mentioned by the Times) induced the belief that the murdered man was a Mexican by the name of Meyers, familiarly known as "Dutch Meyers." The supposition is, that he was killed for the sake of robbery, some person, or persons, of his own company. The clothing on the body of the deceased was identified by Mr. Richard, a merchant of Austin, as being the same sold by him to a man passing through his store a few days previously, with a drove of cattle. Mr. Richardson represented that the man had a large sum of money about his person when in his store.

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As a record has as one of the strongest and most solid men in the nation, and, as really great men are scarce, either among the way in the field of all ambitious demagogues, who [illegible] political suicide before they get half way to the summit of their hopes. We cannot afford to overlook the character and the [illegible] the eminent man as Edward Bates. [illegible] the political record his name stands bright and clear, with no only antecedents to rise up [illegible] against him in the hour of his trial. [illegible] in private life, he is a man without [illegible] and without an enemy. As a senator [illegible] a patriot and a gentleman, Mr. Bates [illegible] among the foremost in the Union; and [illegible] another Choate nor Everett can [illegible] him in the strength and fervor of [illegible] patriotism.

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It is stated that the Irish raised the American flag when down, with a large cross on it. The Americans got hold and burnt it to shreds. The excitement very great, and it is feared that the disturbances are not yet ended.

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COME HERE.

Thousands of our citizens have left New Orleans this summer, under the delusive expectation of finding a healthier climate and a purer atmosphere. What a fallacious idea! New Orleans is not only the healthiest city in the Union, but at this time almost the *only city* that enjoys unadulterated health. And as for heat, while we were growling and grumbling because for three days the mercury in the thermometer rose as high as 92 deg., the unfortunate denizens of New York, Boston and Baltimore, and the misguided sojourners who had travelled thither to keep cool, were panting, sweltering and steaming beneath the fiery rays of the sun, at a temperature hot enough to boil an egg. New York is jolly now laboring under the pleasant sobriquet of the *chokey-dom-Dom* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. New Orleans, on the contrary, is absolutely free from this fearful disease, and has not yet exhibited a single case of fever.

Now, we hold soberly and dispassionately, that our unhappy absentees who have been running away in the vain pursuit of blessings which they cannot find elsewhere, and may enjoy at home, would not prudently and wisely if they would abandon the scorched and sultry cities of the North and West, and return to our genial climate and wholesome atmosphere. Here they will encounter pleasant breezes and absolute health. They will not shiver with apprehension at the daily bulletin of mortality, or dread the slightest incursion for fear of incontinently disappearing into a grave yard. If New Orleans should not prove cool enough for them, they may take a weekly jaunt to some of our numerous watering places that stud the lake shore, and there they may luxuriate in a vernal temperature, bathe in the strength imparting spray waters of the lake, and enjoy themselves a thousand times more than at a dusty and crowded Saratoga, or any of the famed and fashionable establishments of the North.

About the most senseless idea that a foolish brain can hatch, is to have a moderately warm climate for a far better one in search of comfort, and to abandon a perfectly healthy city for one infested with cholera, to pursuit of health.

The New York Stock Frauds.

The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says:

The discovery of the enormous Schuyler iniquity is daily developing itself further and bringing to light other frauds scarcely to be surpassed by the Kyle fraud proves to be more extensive than was first imagined or conceived; we find it difficult to understand how to estimate a power as Great Britain could possibly have consented to the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, by a nation so notoriously hostile in despotic feelings and institutions to every thing Russian, as the Muscovite, without binding him by enduring ties of gratitude for such services, and so utterly perfidious and treacherous, as Austria is well known to be. We are inclined to think, with the New York *Herald*, that the English ministry, by consenting to make Austria, as it were, the arbiter in this quarrel, do not, as they imagine, erect a barrier against the encroachments of Russia on the Turkish territories, but they afford a reasonable excuse to the overgrown resources of Russia, in time and other quarters, and enable her to concentrate her forces upon those points which are exposed to the most pressing danger. As the remarks the *Herald*, as she Austria can hold the Principalities she has no thing to fear from the operations of the allies against her south western frontiers, and she consequently in a position to direct all her strength to the defence of the Crimea, which is now the great object of the coalition to maintain her. If this arrangement be not the result of a concerted plan between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, we must say that Russia is strangely favored by the madness and fatuity of her enemies. No combination of circumstances could have more completely adapted itself to the present exigencies of her position, and at the same time removed the difficulties that opposed them to the prosecution of her ulterior designs.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, July 9, 1854.

The most important business dispatched by the Senate during the last few days, was the passage of the bill establishing a mail line to Shanghai via San Francisco to Shanghai. But the bill requires the action of the House before it can become a law, and this I fear will not be had at the present session, as the time is so short that nothing but indispensable business can stand any chance of being acted on.

I left you under the impression, by my last letter, that the House had agreed to the amendment appropriating half a million to carry on the water-works here, but that item was stricken out of the civil and diplomatic bill. Some say it was lost because it was understood to be desired by the Administration, which, as a member remarked to me, is enough to kill dozens any measure in that body.

The Senate did a good day's work on Friday, in disposing private bills; but the House dawdled away the whole day in retracting the false step it made on Thursday, and as private business had been set to sleep upon, the consequence was a bill to extend Colt's patent fire-arms. It being intimated that improper application had been used to obtain such, the subject was postponed and a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the subject.

But this inquiry will amount to nothing. If members have been tampered with—and every one is all conversant with things here, and with Colt's well-known liberality, the very great interest he has at stake, and the number of agents and horses he has employed, must judge for himself—it has been done in such a manner as to escape detection and exposure.

An attempt was made, or about to be made, in the House, when the civil and diplomatic bill was under consideration, to take from the Mayor of this city, and give to the President, the appointment of the Auxiliary Guard, a portion of the city police, paid for by the Government. But a member from Boston put him to sleep by assuring his Democratic friends that if such an amendment were carried in Committee of the Whole, he would move a dozen and says on it in the House, and thus compel every man to show his head. The reason of this proposed amendment was, the fact that the present Mayor is a "Know-Nothing."

Rumor has it that a certain little giant lately applied to the K. N.'s for admission and was refused; whereupon he took umbrage at the insult, in his speech at Philadelphia, to pay them off by assisting them with somewhat more valor than prudence. It is said that the rumor has any foundation in truth or not, I am of course unable to say. But if Mr. D. did make application to the K. N.'s, he is not, as I am assured, the only M. C. who has done so, and from the Democratic side, too.

The late news from Europe is of a highly interesting and important character, and as favorable as it is honorable to the Turks. Bravely have they fought, and nobly have they triumphed over their haughty and overbearing enemies. The pride, haughtiness, self-reliance and arrogance of Nicholas must be most woefully wounded by the crushing his armies have received at the hands of those, and those alone, whom he effected to despise and contemn, as a "sick man." The Turks have fairly fought their way into favor, and conquered the admiration of every brave man in Christendom. But when and where did they ever show cowardice upon the field of battle? If ever, I do not remember it.

I can feelingly sympathize with you in your most mellowly mood, for here we are all running away, or evaporating. Dr. Kane send not come farther down the river North.

Lord has been in fair request of the 'Cut.

The Money Market.

The money market of London has been easy, and closing [illegible] per cent.

Goods of Cotton.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool last evening, 22 clusters of the week, inclusive, amounted to 950,000 bales.

Heavy Cotton Market.

The commercial accounts from Havre are to the 9th ult., and report an active demand for cotton in that market, with an upward tendency in prices. The sales of the week were 12,000 bales, the rates closing at a range of 75 @ 100 francs for Orleans description.

Commercial News—Reserve Affairs—The American Correspondence.

At the latest advices, the Austrian army, numbering about two hundred thousand troops, was on the right bank of the Danube, in Wallachia, with the object of preventing further hostilities in that quarter. The Russian army of occupation was falling back in good order on the river Pruth.

Movements in the Crimea.

The combined forces of the Anglo-French army were gathered at Varna, and were actively engaged in completing formalities for the expedition upon Crimea. The embarkation is to be made at Varna, and the point of St. Arnaud. The Turkish army, numbering the forces of the allied garrisons, (1) were shortly on the march for the Crimea. The Russian army of the south had left St. Petersburgh, and was himself on his way to the Crimea, where the grand crisis of the war is expected to be developed.

Attack on Cronstadt—Rumors from the Baltic.

Advices from the fleet in the Baltic have been received as late as June 27th (?) At this date Admiral Hyder was concentrating his whole force, preparing for an early attack on Cronstadt.

Asia.

The latest accounts from Asia report both armies yet undecided.

U. S. District Attorney.

New York, July 11.—John McKeon has been appointed District Attorney at New York, in place of Charles O'Conor.

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

Russian Defeat.

Advices from Odessa have been received to the 30th June, at which time the place was not blockaded.

On the 23d the Turkish vanguard, consisting of 20,000 troops, attacked the Russian vanguard, and after a conflict of three hours defeated the latter, and drove them beyond Trajan's Wall.

Panic in the Money Market.

Boston, July 11.—There is a great panic in the money market here and Hudson River security cannot be currently sold on the stock brokers, causing the houses to suspend payment. Many of the banks are also in a panic.

Cholera at Chicago.

Chicago, July 11.—The cholera is raging at this city. Fifty-seven deaths occurred in that city on Sunday the 9th inst., is stated at 130.

Congressional.

Washington, July 12.—The Senate has to-day been occupied in the consideration of the Nebraska Bill. Mr. Clayton declared that the passage of the bill was the only settlement, throughout the South, of Native American Association. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, coincided with Mr. Clayton in his views.

The River and Harbor Bill has also been under discussion part of the day.

Bank Robbery.

New York, July 10.—The Banking House of Ayer and Kilmont was entered last night and robbed of $16,000.

Congressional.

Washington, July 13.—The Senate did but little to-day. The Nebraska Bill was discussed, and mostly running on the Native American and Know Nothing question. Mr. Clayton's speech of yesterday was replied to by Messrs. Clay, Dodge and Cass.

The House, after [illegible], passed by the House yesterday, and a half millions of dollars.

Fire.

New York, July 12.—The money stolen from the Banking House of Mr. Kilmont last night before last has been recovered through the mail.

Steamer Pampero.

Philadelphia, July 13.—The steamer Pampero bound from New Orleans for New York, has put into Lewis, Del., short of coal.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Larceny.—John Chapman was yesterday arrested on Fayetteve street, at the instance of Mr. Bernard Bonnet, on a charge of having stolen from the latter a variety of articles from the premises of the latter on Bourbon street, No. 92. Upon the premises being searched, a portion of the articles were found secreted in the house of Chapman, on Orleans street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. The latter was the only owner of said establishment, and was the public agent for the sale of the articles. Chapman was committed to the Parish Prison, to await his trial.

Petit Larceny.—Caroline Bennett, a mulatto woman, was arrested on a charge of larceny. In her trunk were found $30 in [illegible].

Charity Hospital.—The records of this establishment for the past week show that the city was remarkably healthy. The number of deaths is 81 in all its limits. Indeed, the number of deaths is surprisingly small. The following are the figures: Admissions, ... 151
Discharges 139
Number remaining 12

Discharges.—Mrs. Oliver was examined on Saturday, on the charge of having stolen the pocket book of Joseph Morgan; $195, which she had in her pocket, there being no reliable testimony against her. She was discharged and not indicted—a very high state of morality characterizes the jurors.

No Prosecutor.—Thomas Parker, charged with attempting to set fire to the house of Mr. Gordon, in Bayou road, was brought before Judge Canon, on the same with an axe, with the intention of setting fire to the premises, no prosecutor appearing against him.

Assaulting a Woman.—Miguel Serrano, arrested for assaulting and battering Antoinette Marino and threatening to take her life, is to be examined on the 17th inst.

Fire and Rumor.—James Brennan, for assaulting and threatening Miss Reese, and using grossly obscene language to her, was fined $10 and costs, or under prison.

Fire.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Jefferson, was fined $5 for not keeping a sufficient number of buckets in his store.

Fire and Rumor.—James Brennan, for assaulting and threatening Miss Reese, and using grossly obscene language to her, was fined $10 and costs, or under prison. He was also ordered to give bonds to keep the peace six months.

Committed for Trial.—Michael Gaster, charged with the murder of Mr. Cox, part of the cargo of the steamer Columbus, was examined on Saturday, and sent before the First District Court for trial.

A Rape.—Edward Barrett, alias White, charged with having bitten and mangled the thumb of David Kinney, so as to render amputation necessary in consequence, was committed on Saturday, and sent before the First District Court for trial.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Charged with Forgery.—Louis Charles Bernard was again arrested on Saturday, he is charged with having, in company with a fellow officer named Gaston Bernard, gone on board of a vessel and attached a note, by obtaining $16 from him under false and fraudulent pretences. They were respectively held to security for their appearance in the sum of $500.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Larceny.—Catherine Bennett, Saturday made affidavits that in different periods in the months of May and June last a number of articles of wearing apparel, and furniture, &c., had disappeared from her premises, and she had good reason to believe that the larceny was committed by a woman named Catherine Farrell, who was then her servant, and who was then her servant, and who was joined and assisted by her sister, Bridget Forrester, who was in the habit of visiting her. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the two Forresters.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Larceny.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a negro child, found in the waters of the river at the head of Delord street. Verdict—"Found drowned." Buried at the Potter's Field.

Police Movement.—The arrests in this District for the last 24 hours were the unimportant to be worthy of special notice.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Stealing Chickens.—Gregory Dugan, one street and on the corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, was arrested on the charge of Mr. Alexander Bernard, who charged Dugan with stealing a lot of chickens. He was locked up for examination.

Drawn Prematurely.—Peter Conrad, formerly in the employ of Mr. Lewis Lamb, a grocer on Bayou road, was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of having in his keeping stolen property, viz: a lot of chickens. He was locked up for examination.

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Just Received.—Per steamer Pampero and French Lugger Gironde, from Havre, 50 cases of Champagne Wine, of the celebrated brands of Moet, Chandon & Co., Perrier Jouet & Co., Ayala & Co., Clicquot & Co., Roederer & Co., Heidsieck & Co., Mumm & Co., Ruinart & Co., Veuve Cliquot, Ponsardin & Co., Werle & Co., Duminy & Co., Jacquesson & Co., Bonnet & Co., Bonnet & Co., Bonnet