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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such pages as the first insertion, and FIVE for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in cash in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly appertaining to their line of business, and to cannot be used to any other every other day

No. 2478 Vol. XI—NEW SERIES
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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning August 17, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

COLD WATER AND HEALTH.

It is confidently asserted by gentlemen connected with the Water-Works establishment, that the daily consumption of water in our city averages seven millions of gallons. The population of New Orleans approximates one hundred and fifty thousand souls: that of New York exceeds six hundred thousand. If New Orleans requires seven millions of gallons of water per diem, New York should use over twenty-one millions. Yet the average measure of cold water employed by the people of that city does not, we are told, exceed fourteen millions of gallons. Again: River water in New Orleans is rarely applied to other purposes than bathing. It is frank when long continued droughts have completely exhausted the scanty supply of rain-water received in our cisterns and reservoirs, and consequently only during two or three of the summer months. It is never used in the lanes and streets, as its hardness prevents it from forming a soapy solution, and deprives it of many of the detergent properties of the purer element. New Croton water is certainly used in New York for bathing and drinking—whether for washing, or not, we cannot say. But from these facts the conclusion is inevitable, that the consumption of water in New Orleans is double that of New York in proportion to the population.

These statements affords a rational explanation of the superior health of New Orleans—at least of exempting epidemic visitations peculiar to the climate. Here we are in a great measure exempt from consumption, pleurisies, bilious affections and other diseases, the result of checked perspiration and exposure to sudden changes of temperature; and our escape proceeds almost exclusively from the habitual and universal use of cold water, summer and winter, for bathing. The people of New Orleans are the cleanliest in the world. They are particularly and emphatically nice about their persons. The frequent employment of cold water, especially in the form of shower baths, completely purifies the surface, and hardens it so that abrupt and unexpected changes are braved with impunity. We have no doubt whatever that cold water is one of the most essential sanitary precautions that society can employ. So far, we are decidedly advocates of the doctrine of Hydropathy. Priessnitz was a public benefactor in this, if in nothing else. To the thinking mind the investment in cold water, and that through him, we have ascertained practically that water is an admirable purifier, if not always a remedy for disease.

Show us a people who are not afraid of the sponge and shower bath, and we will show you, as a general rule, a healthy, vigorous and long lived population.

☞ In relation to the Northern Road—We announce that the Northern Railroad having been completed to the State line, the Directors have ordered an excursion to the terminus, which will take place to-day. The cars leave the depot at 4, and return the same day. The distance is nearly 90 miles.

☞ Pineda.—The mass meeting in the Park on Saturday night the 9th instant, to nominate delegates to the anti Nebraska Convention at Sarasota, was numerously attended. The majority resolutions were opposed by a second series which were introduced. They were opposed to the formation of a political party on entirely local grounds and stigmatizing the coming convention as a track to advance political interests of certain men. The majority resolutions were declared as passed amidst much confusion. Forty delegates were appointed to attend and to old party lines.

☞ Arkansas.—Another one third of the State has been heard from, which shows that the Whigs have increased largely over the Democrats. It is thought they will triumph.

☞ The N. E. Weekly is said to be rapidly failing, and some of its best writers have been compelled to stop it. Its weekly contributions to the Home Journal.

☞ Relations with Spain.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the latest dispatches from Spain to the State Department here are to the effect that for the moment nothing whatever can be done by the American agents in Spain, and that the latter are to be pursued is to wait quietly for the Spanish Government to assume a settled aspect. Then the question of our public duties and the acquisition of Cuba may be brought up again. This is the view taken in the country, and it is confidently asserted even by the Administration that nothing will be done at present. Of course we know nothing of the latest dec

☞ At the last dates, the cholera was committing ravages of St. John's, N. B.

☞ Politics.—The Whigs and Morrill men of the Cumberland district have nominated Mr. Woodbridge, editor of the Portland Advertiser, for congress. The district is strongly democratic, but we can't say how it will go.

☞ HAVANA.—The Crescent City arrived at Charleston brings dates from Havana to the 11th inst. We copy from the Courier the subjoined correspondence:

HAVANA, August 8.—The cargo of negroes, of which I wrote you on the 3d instant, have been landed at Bemuda Point, on the south coast of the island, and *it is now certain*, it was simply useless to bribe a man commissioned as the negroes, I learn, have been

Another cargo landed near the same locality yesterday. I am told, have not been arrested. The whole affair is a mystery, and it is thought being suppressed to have connived at by the Captain General has been suspended from his office, and the Marquis La Pezuela returned to see

The Captain General has handed over the command of the Emancipadores to the Board of Internal Emancipadores, the work being now, I believe, too laborious for his shattered

A motion was collected for the assistance of refugees, specimens of fugitives, are to be distributed among the Governors and Lieut Governors, assisted by the Ayuntamientos or Municipal authorities. A central board for the whole island has been established at this time city, with whom the boards are to correspond, and to whom all

The new law is extremely dull: in good truth it is meant but little of interest to communicate. You must not be surprised, should you not hear that the secretary of the Marquis La Pezuela has arrived in this island.

On Sunday last it rained heavily. Yesterday the weather was very agreeable, somewhat cooler than any day in the North.

Scarcely for a month or two will be very much rain at this last trip of the "Isabel" to Havana, and the "Black Warrior" does not at present return to this island. The absence of these two steamships will cause a vacuum in our midst, which we shall strive in vain to supply.

M. M.

Appointment by the President.

Pass Ed Reynolds, of California, to be receiver of public moneys at Benicia, California, vice Lorenzo Lorenzo, deceased.

Edward Hunt, of Kentucky, to be agent for the Indians in Utah.

W. H. Leander, of Washington Territory, to be agent for the Indians in Washington Territory.

Myra Jones, of Indiana, to be agent for the Indians in Washington Territory.

Wm. H. Emory, of the United States army, to be commissioner, on the part of the United States of America, on the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican republic, pursuant to the treaty between the two nations entered into the 30th day of December, 1853.

THE PRETENDED SALE OF SITKA.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:

The story that Russia was about to sell Sitka to the United States, or that the Czar made an offer to sell it on any conditions, is a pure invention. No such proposal had been made to the State Department, and what is more, as I have been *made to feel from several by the Russian legation* here, either by a recent memorial or by any other conveyance, up to this day at noon. There is such a thing as what the Israelites *boycott* and the English *send to Coventry*. This rumor is a composition possessing all the peculiar qualities of both.

☞ Another New State.—A correspondent in Lake Cove and *Plaindealer*, writing from La Pointe, on Lake Superior, says:

The white inhabitants along the shore of the Lake, are now agitating the question of forming a State separate and apart from the present organization—taking a belt of Michigan lies west of Lake Michigan, and the points of Wisconsin and Minnesota bordering on the Lake—appropriately naming it the State of Superior. There is a manifest propriety in this, inasmuch as the entire interests of the section named are similar, and the cumbersome method of going to the present State Capital is the strongest argument in favor of the change. At present a passage to the Capitals of Wisconsin, Illinois or of Minnesota, during the winter, is attended with no little inconvenience. Members of the Legislature could not take their families to the Capital and spend the winter, while along the Lake can be found means of communication from point to another.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9th, 1854.

The reciprocity treaty, which was ratified by the vote of Northern Senators, is the most fatal blow given to the protective system; in truth it lays it prostrate and lifeless. That treaty permits the Canadians to come into our market as rivals of the wheat and grain growers of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and it admits coal duty free, which can be brought to the wharves of Philadelphia and sold for less than the anthracite coal from her own mines.

It was with a view to secure themselves a home market for their wheat, flour, corn, beef and pork, wool, &c., &c., that the agricultural States I have mentioned sustained the protective system; but as all the pretension which that system gave them has been taken from them by the votes of those who have heretofore raised the greatest barrel from it, they have no longer any interest in, or inducement to sustain it; and I know a Senator who has heretofore been distinguished for his able support and defence of the protective system who now, in consequence of this desertion of the Senators representing manufacturing States, thus imposing free trade upon his constituents, avows his determination to advocate free trade in its fullest extent.

Out of this treaty may come another most important—vastly important result, namely—the annexation of the Canadas: and the remarks of the astute editor of the Boston *Atlas*, seem to his last editorial, to foreshadow this consequence.

The special committee on the *Colt* case, made a report previous to the adjournment of the House, which will be found in the New York *Times* of yesterday. In this they faintly exhibit some of the corrupt practices which prevail in and about the Halls of legislation in this city, and the *modus operandi* by which great and profitable schemes are carried through those Halls.

It appears from this report that Sevin, M. Clintock, Ashmun, of Massachusetts, Dickinson, (a patent lawyer of New York) Chase, a sort of waiter on Providence, and Thompson, were the principal agents of Colt to secure the renewal of his patent for five years. They say, "it is in evidence that a contingent fee of $10,000 has been offered to an active opponent of Colt's bill, to buy off his opposition, and to secure his countenance and support of that measure."

This gives an inkling of the kind of practices that are now resorted to to effect any object from which large profits are expected to be derived, and unfortunately for the country, the belief is too strong to be combatted, that it is not into the hands of the agents only that the profits will accomplish the passage of a bill of this kind.—I have heard men greatly slander the Senate by declaring that money, filthy money, had been paid into the hands of Senators to effect the passage of a bill, and that it did effect it. I say that is a slander, for I cannot put my finger upon any one Senator whom I should be willing to believe guilty of taking bribes for his votes; and I am sure there is no one who would. But the very suspicion of such a thing, and the assertion that corruption has found its way into that Hall, ought to teach Senators that they cannot be too careful, circumspect and cautious. And that, above all, they should never be known to be upon terms of familiarity with such men as are known to be agents of Rail Road bills and matters of that kind, and who take loggings at "the National" and wine and dine their numerous friends daily.

MAISON ROUGE.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

The statement made by Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, of the steamer *Star of the West*, that the report of the blockade by the ship *Bermuda*, was wholly unfounded, is fully contradicted by later and further intelligence. The New York *Express* says that on the 8th July, the day after Capt. HOLLINS took his departure from San Juan, Com. JOLLY, of the Br. brig *Bermuda*, went to San Juan, and put up two proclamations, copies of which are given below. On the 10th, he came to Puenta Arenas, and left two proclamations, but one of them was worded differently from the one put up in San Juan; instead of the words "courageously and nobly" he had "cruel." He also stated that he would send after the cannon that was taken from San Juan and placed here by Captain HOLLINS, of the Cyane. The same day he went to San Juan, and with a pencil altered the proclamation so as to correspond with the one left here, and signed his name in pencil as has been altered by him. A Correspondent of the New York *Times* says: On the 20th inst., he sent a force of marines to take the brass cannon, which he says belongs to Great Britain, and was left for the protection of San Juan; he took it under protest of the U. S. Commercial Agent. He has proclaimed martial law, and blockaded the port, and told the pilot, an American, that he was risking his life by going out for any vessel with out his permission, and was about to put him in irons for having gone out to bring in the brig *Kezeille*, which arrived here on the 29th inst.

A. D. JOLLY,
Lieut. and Commander,

PROCLAMATION.—(COPY.)

By order of the British Commanding.

The commander of the British war vessel *Espiegle*, that he I just arrived in the harbor when the Star of the West left, had declared it his intention to hold Puenta Arenas as security for the conduct of Capt. Hollins, and that he will protect it till something can be arranged between the two governments. He says the Point is a part of the City of San Juan.

The Commercial *Advertiser* publishes the following copy of a letter addressed to the agent of the Accessory Transit Company, by Commander HANCOCK, of H. B. M. S. *Espiegle*. It confirms the intelligence of Lieut. JOLLY having proclaimed martial law at Greytown, but is entirely courteous, and encourages the belief that nothing will be done to provoke hostilities. The latter gives assurance that the Accessory Transit Company will be permitted to carry on their business as heretofore, and that their property will be respected and protected. There will therefore be no interruption of the conveyance of passengers and freight by that route:

H. M. S. ESPIEGLE, }
Greytown, 9th July, 1854. }

SIR:—The late destruction of that part of the city of Greytown, situated upon the South side of the harbor, having rendered it necessary for her Britannic Majesty's naval forces to interfere in the re-establishing of the government and the peace of the inhabitants, I have to inform you that although I am fully aware that the occupation of the point whereon are situated the stores of the Accessory Transit Company, has ever been a disputed point between that company and the authorities of Greytown, without entering into that question now, I can only consider those buildings as a part of the city, until the circumstances lately transacted here, having been fully and properly reported to the respective Governments, shall elicit a decided arrancement.

In the meanwhile, I find Lieut. Commanding Jolly, of H. B. M. steamer "Bermuda," has found it necessary for the preservation of life and property to proclaim the city of Greytown under martial law, in the necessity of which step I fully concur. I hereby inform you that so long as your employees and laborers, &c., conduct themselves peaceably, they will be permitted to carry on their business as heretofore, and shall be protected from any aggressions in the same manner as the other portions of the city. I have the honor to be, Sir,

(Signed) G. HANCOCK, Commander.

J. M. SCOTT, Esq., Agent Accessory Transit Company, Greytown.

A HORRIBLE DIFFICULTY—*A Young Man Killed and two Men Badly Wounded.*—We have been informed by a gentleman, who has just returned from a visit to the country above, that a difficulty occurred at Randolph, Bibb county, on the 7th inst., between a young man by the name of Langford, and two others, named Walton and William Barett, in which the former was killed. As we understand it, William Barett, a young man, and Walton Barett, an old man, and the father of William, entered into an affray with Langford, both drew their knives and inflicted several deadly wounds upon the body of Langford, who died immediately. A man named Eli Wallace, who was present, interposed during the progress of the difficulty, for the purpose of suppressing it and to save the life of young Langford, who was being horribly mutilated by them, and several deadly wounds were inflicted upon him by the Baretts, and it is supposed that he is dead by it not before this time. The old man Barett, we learn, got his head badly skinned in the affray, and one eye was drawn clear out of its socket. The Baretts, after inflicting these wounds upon those men, attempted to make good their escape, but they were followed by David Wallace, the brother of Eli Wallace, and he succeeded, after pursuing them some several hundred yards, in overtaking the young man Barett, but the old man walked back immediately, drew his knife and compelled Wallace to let him loose his hold, but Wallace immediately let into him, and shot a bullet through his body, which proved mortal. He is now in jail. The two last made good their escape—he is now ruaning at large.—*Selma (Ala.) Reporter.*

PROTESTED.—The Government seems to be more careful of Mr. Borland's honor than his own credit. When Mr. Borland made his declaration in San Juan, he organized a force of returning Californians "to protect," as he said, the property of the Transit Company. Mr. Fabens, the Commercial Agent, borrowed money of the people of San Juan to pay these men. Of Mr. Wood, he borrowed $6,000, giving a draft on the government at Washington for the amount. This draft was presented at Washington on Tuesday, and protested—the government refusing to pay.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

BOSTON, August 9.—A constable of Sheerbrooke has arrested a gang of counterfeiters in Canada. They carried on the business in the woods. Their implements were taken, consisting of a printing press, 36 plates, a machine for cutting bills, and silver moulds, dies, ink, paper, engravers' tools, and thousands of counterfeit notes. It is the most important arrest of counterfeiters ever made.

Since the middle of June $16,000 had been issued on the Nashville Bank of New Hampshire stock, and circulated chiefly in the State of New York. They were executed with singular skill. Large amounts of counterfeit gold and silver coin had also been issued. The band was completely organized, and engravers, printers, signers, &c., are now all lodged in the Montreal jail.

BOSTON, August 9.—The cholera still continues to rage at St. Johns, N. B. During the three days, ending on the 6th inst., there were 66 deaths.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Twelve buildings occupied by Irish tenants in 17th street, were burnt last night, leaving forty-four families houseless. Several small houses also burnt in Spring street—twenty families rendered houseless.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock at night opposite the Presbyterian Church. Several buildings consumed. Walls fell, and it is feared some persons were buried under them, losing their lives.

BOSTON, August 10.—The cholera is decreasing here. Col Lane, a resident of Hingham, died of cholera here yesterday.

There have been some heavy failures in our city but 1 cent names. They are extensive machinists, shipping merchants and others, whose names are well known.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Captain Donald, of the Grey Eagle, was brought before Commissioner Ingraham to-day, and fully committed on the charge of obstructing the U. S. revenue officers in the discharge of their duty. The crew corroborated the statements of the previous examination. The witnesses were also committed.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—A passenger and freight train on the Covington and Lexington Railway came in collision last night. The conductor of the freight train was killed, and eight hands more or less injured. The passenger train was unhurt.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1854.

There has been a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and we notice sales of 1000 bales, at firm prices.

L. WARNER, CLASSIFICATION—GOODMAN AND MIDDLING.

Inferior	5¾ @ 6¼	Fully Fair	— @ —
Ordinary	6¼ @ 6¾	Good Fair	— @ —
Middling	6¾ @ 7	Good Fair	— @ —
Fully Middling	7 @ 7¼	Good and Fine	— @ —
Middling Fair	7¼ @ 7¾		

Sales of Tobacco, 36 hhds to-day, at 8½c, and 30 yesterday, at 8½c.

Transactions in Sugar confined to small lots, at previous rates.

Of Molasses, 250 bbls. sold yesterday at 16½c.

The Flour market continues heavy. The sales reported, at 8 50 @ 8 62½ bbl. Superfine St. Louis retailing at 8 75 @ 9 bbl.

In Corn, the only transaction that we hear of was 20 sacks at 70c.

Oats are very dull—sales 400 sacks St. Louis at —, and 500 at 80c.

Pork is active, and 300 bbls. sold yesterday and to-day, at $18 50, 297 branded at $18 75, and 125 at $19.

Bacon—The sales were more extensive. Of Sides, 50 Uncle Sam's, 50 Hoffman's, 25 Love bits, at 10c. Of Shoulders, 50 Uncle Sam's, 50 Hoffman's, 50 Love bits, Lard Oil, at the ⅌ gallon.

Hemmenway, Hatfield & Co., Pike, and 29 Camp Retail.

Exchange is flat, at our quotations.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	109¾ @110 ⅌ st'g.
France	5 18¾ @ 5 17½ ⅌ francs.
Cuba, specie pay bills	1 @1 ⅌ question
Texas	¼ @1 ⅌ short paper
Kentucky, country	¼ @1 ⅌ short paper
Tennessee, city	¼ @1 ⅌ short paper
Mississippi, sixty days	1¼ @2 ⅌ short date
Alabama, at Mobile sight	¼ @— ⅌ sight

In Freights, 1,000 bales Cotton shipped to Liverpool at 9-16d.

☞ CONSUMPTION is without doubt, the most fatal family foes of all diseases, (except epidemics) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in infancy, for the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats and all other similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as infallible, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and is offered to the public; as also STABLER'S HARMLESS COMPOUND, for diseases of the bowels. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price for each, only 50 cents, or a dollar for $7 50.

E. S. STABLER & CO., Proprietors,
Corner of Pratt and Howard streets, Baltimore.

For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents,
151 Chartres street.

Also by F. HALPETER & ROBT. McCORKLE, and by merchants generally throughout the United States.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are worthy and justly celebrated as the most valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and those who have used them guarantee their beneficial action.

☞ A short and valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge, from

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
No. 151 Chartres street,
Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. ap15-1y

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

For immediate relief in Bilious Disorders, Fever and Ague and the long train of diseases arising from the use of Quinine and other drugs, after a long fit of sickness, *Dr. Geoghegan's phosphoric* has a wonderful restorative power. It is a vegetable preparation of all bitters the most palatable, delicious, languor, pain in the head, fever, loss of appetite, stomach and bowel complaints, all vanish, the body and limbs, cold extremities, become warm, and every function of the heart, great weakness, pain in the back, dimness of sight, nervousness, trembling of the hands, all these and the like symptoms, and others of a more serious character, such as dropsical symptoms, disease of the liver, nervous debility and excitement, rheumatic pains,