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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1854.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, September 12, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

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

### MEXICO.

**Arrival of the Orizaba.**

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 6th instant. We have dates from that port to her day of sailing, and from the City of Mexico to the 4th.

The defeat and capture of the Comet Bobadilla, which are exceedingly long and perfectly bombastic. After a vigorous resistance, BOTELLOS and his companions were completely overpowered, a number of them killed, and the bulk of his force taken prisoners. At the latest dates the fate of the vanquished had not been settled. The *Trait d'Union* hopes that the Mexican Government will display magnanimity, after its victory, by pardoning the madcap adventurers engaged in that disastrous expedition. One hundred and eighty-seven of HOBLSON's men have been despatched to Tepic, there to await the final orders of the Supreme Government.

The Mexican papers contain accounts of numerous victories gained by the Government troops over the insurgents. Ciudad Victoria has at length fallen into the hands of the former on the 25d ult., the soldiers under the command of Gral. FRANCISCO TAMAYO took the town by assault, after three days' siege, and a most desperate conflict. The besieged fought bravely behind their entrenchments, and, after losing a large number, fled precipitately from the place, leaving their artillery, munitions of war, and a few prisoners. Fifty-five of the Government troops were killed, among whom are five officers. More than a hundred were wounded. Rigorous punishment will doubtless be inflicted on those of the insurgents who have been captured.

On the 19th Lieutenant CASTELLON encountered a large body of rebels at Cuanjuiaculco, in the district of Iguala, gave them battle, and completely routed them. Their leader, NARCISO VALTIE, was killed by a pistol shot fired by Lieut CASTELLON. Two other chiefs, viz: CRISTIAN and MARTINIANO, were severely wounded, and are probably dead. A fourth was taken prisoner. The rebels fled precipitately to the mountains.

Mr. Angel de Iturbide, one of the sons of the late Emperor, has been appointed Secretary to the Mexican Legation in the United States.

On the night of the 19th ult., thirteen prisoners escaped from the *presidio* at Puebla, by sawing through the grating of the window. Seven of them have been recaptured.

On the 31st a body of some 30 insurgents were routed by Lieut. Col. Sanchez near Guayara. The latter had only 40 dragoons under his command, but attacked the rebels so vigorously that they gave way, leaving many dead and wounded on the field, and abandoning their arms and ammunition.

The papers teem with accounts of Indian atrocities. The savages made an irruption recently in the municipality of Galeana (New Leon), burned a small village, carried off many women and 18 children, wounded desperately a number of the wretched inhabitants, and carried off 15 persons of both sexes. In Durango, Chihuahua and along the frontier, they commit the most fearful excesses.

On the 8th ult., three deserters were shot at Matamoros.

In an engagement which took place recently between a band of highway robbers, and a party of government troops, the latter were defeated. The bandits attacked the soldiers in a pass in which they had taken refuge, and the latter, to surrender, and shot all their officers.

Clouds of grasshoppers have made their appearance in the municipality of Tampico Alto.

Although the *Trait d'Union* hopes that the secrecy of the Supreme Government will be extended to Home, we perceive that it also expressed the latter the promulgation of a very severe decree by SANTA ANNA, in which he provided that the foreign battalion which existed at Guayamas shall be condemned to ten years of *presidio*. BOBLOSO and his companions, officers and soldiers, are specially expected from all indulgence and are sentenced to death. We fear that ere this the fool hardy count has suffered the penalty of his rashness.

The village of Temaxaya, having pronounced in favor of ALVAREZ, has been razed to the ground, and is now a mass of ruins.

☞ In another column will be found some account of the scenes of violence and bloodshed which, through the culpable negligence of the police, and the unchecked ferocity of outcasts and ruffians, disgraced our city on Sunday night. However painful and humiliating it may be to acknowledge that by these lamentable occurrences, we are placed on the same level of infamy with New York and other Northern cities, we cannot say that we are greatly surprised at them. So long as New Orleans is entrusted to the guardianship of a grossly ignorant police, intensely prejudiced, and imbued with a sentiment of nationality that constantly conflicts with the rigorous and impartial performance of their duties—so long must we expect to be visited by occasional outbreaks, and violent demonstrations.

This state of things is rapidly bringing the city to a point where it must be calmly considered and radically removed. American citizens are too long be subjected to the alternative of either submitting in direct silence and meek obedience to the domination of the worst elements that can enter into our chequered population, or of resolutely determining at all hazards to protect themselves from abuse, insult and pers-onal maltreatment. Can any reasonable man wonder that Know Nothingism and Native Americanism have taken deep root in their sentiments when they behold gangs of drunken desperadoes parading the streets, brandishing unoffending citizens, discharging guns and pistols at peaceful pedestrians, and with a passive or sympathising police, taking forcible possession of an entire quarter of the city, and terrifying by their lawless violence and riotous demonstrations, the orderly and quiet inhabitants into unresistive submission? Is it at all surprising that when Messrs. GRISWOLD, MITCHELL and GRAHAM, without one word of provocation, are assailed by a set of dastardly miscreants—one shot in two places, the second beaten most horribly and left for dead, and the third saving himself only by a flight—that public indignation at these outrages should assume the form of organized resistance to the rule of the reckless and the wicked.

We say these things must cease. The police must be reformed. The municipal authorities must not shrink from the plain duty that they owe to them. They must discard all low and base partizan views, and reconstitute the police from among those who are noted for sobriety and conduct and sobriety. If they remain deaf to the voice of an outraged community, they will be responsible for whatever of horrible and calamitous may hereafter transpire.—We tell them very plainly that there are indications too clear to be overlooked, that the next attempt to brow-beat and assail respectable citizens, will arouse this community as one man, and may be productive of a conflict between the native and foreign elements in our midst from which the imagination recoils.—The first and most imperative duty of the Police Board is to enquire into the alleged complicity of the night watch in these infamous outrages, and promptly to discharge every man who cannot clear his skirts from the imputation of guilt. If this be not done, the police are virtually our masters, and the good citizens of New Orleans may prepare in season to how their necks beneath the yoke.

JOURNEY TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—We are indebted to the publishers, G. P. PUTNAM & Co., through J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place, for a copy of Bayard Taylor's Journey to Central Africa. It is one of the liveliest and most interesting work of travels we have ever read spirited, faithful, perspicuous and written in a most genial and kindly spirit.

VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. MOSBY, the lithographer, has shown us a large and splendid engraving representing the city of San Francisco in its minute details. It is one of the finest lithographs we have ever seen.

EXTENSIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF SILKS, Dry Goods, &c., &c.—The attention of Dealers is called to the extensive sale, without reserve, of Silks, Dry Goods, &c., &c., to take place THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, at H. Peyroux & Co.'s auction house, No. 79 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

Terms liberal at sale.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

John Lynch, Collector of the port of Richmond, Virginia, died at the Hygeist Springs on Friday last.

Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, is returning from the steamer which detained him in the city, and will leave for there in the California steamer of the 10th.

### Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

The meeting in this place of straight and anti-Nebraska Whigs, on Saturday night, to organize a coalition and choose candidates for the State nominees, was broken up by the Maine Law men. Great indignation was felt, and a meeting was called for again to-night. A row was expected when it took place, but all passed off quietly, and committees were appointed to coalesce representatives.

☞ Private accounts from Maine state that in the vicinity of some of the burning forests, quite a number of persons, chiefly females, have become insane in consequence of excitement, the result of a belief that in the general conflagration in the woods there is a sign of the speedy ending of the world in accordance with the prediction of the Millerites. Some of them have been taken to the State Asylum.

DETACHMENT OF CAPT. HOLLINS.—The official order from the Secretary of the Navy has been received at Boston, detailing Captain Hollins from the command of the U. S. Steamer Cyane, which has been hauled up for repairs. Many of the subordinate officers are off on leave of absence for stated periods.

The Secretary expresses regret at the recent arrest of Captain Hollins, and asserts that he retains the not only unimpaired, but strengthened confidence of the Department, for patriotism, true courage, and all the elements of fitness to command a National vessel. Also, that the Government will stand between him and any difficulties he may be subjected to, in consequence of the bombardment of Greytown.

On taking leave of the crew of the Cyane, Captain Hollins addressed them in a few eloquent, touching, and appropriate speech, which was responded to with loud cheers and great enthusiasm. The scene was quite affecting.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—On the evening of the 4th inst., a fire broke out in S. J. John's Furniture establishment, a large stone building on Fourth street, opposite the Post-office. A despatch says: It is now 8 o'clock, and the fire continues to rage furiously. John C. Huntington & Co's China store, and Mr. Fall's Carpet store, are already much damaged. The property is believed to be fully insured—and the fire that far has been chiefly confined to the building where it first broke out.

STEAMER CLEONA SUNK.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Fulton, that the Cleona, Captain Martin, from Shreveport, with about 300 bales cotton, when within 6 miles of Alexandria on Tuesday morning last, caught fire and in order to save the boat, she was scuttled and sunk. The Fulton brought down the officers and the crew, together with 100 bales cotton, taken from the Cleona. There were no lives lost.

☞ It appears that the purchase of the choice of seats at the first performance of GRISI and MARIO, at a premium of $100, was a *bona fide* transaction. The *Express* says that the lady who occupied the red morocco cushioned chair, "No. 600," by virtue of a $50 note transmitted to Mr. Leeds, on Friday last, was scarcely inferior to Grisi and Mario in attractiveness, as one of the 'stars' of last night. At a quarter of eight, the lady (who seemed quite *petite* in figure,) was ushered to her chair—to become forthwith the cynosure of all eyes. We regret to add, that during the intervals between the several acts, hundreds of beings in the garb of gentlemen, thronged by the spot to stare rudely in the lady's countenance, and then turn away with noise and hooting, uttering such ribaldry as the occasion suggested to their not over refined or delicate fancies.

HOMESTEAD BILLS.—Some of the Western politicians says the *National Intelligencer* seem to be willing to lose, rather than see it passed, so thoroughly wicked. They assert that *homesteads* have been granted in Kansas and Nebraska to actual settlers, and that a general homestead bill had also been *par* The first statement was corrected by some paper several weeks since—and there is no fact in existence, but has had the effect of depreciating land warrants. It is true the general homestead bill passed the House of Representatives, as every body ought to know who reads at all, but it was superseded in the Senate by the Graduation bill of Mr. HUNTER, and the latter was never taken up and passed.

The assertion that the Homestead Bill was passed is used by brokers to depreciate the value of land warrants. Those documents are so hedged around with restrictions and prefixes of rules of transfer as to render a large number of them valueless. What is the proper course to restore a warrant rendered defective by improper endorsement? *Rochester Democrat.*

The form of assignment is certainly very simple; but if mistakes are made it is easy to attach a properly prepared transfer and let the old one stand, or cross it over with the pen.

GRISI AND MARIO.—The musical Critic of the N. Y. *Herald* thus pronounces judgment upon these distinguished artists:

It would be carrying our admiration of the qualities displayed by Madame Grisi to an extreme unwarranted by the evidences of yesterday evening's performance, were we to say that she has a finished style of the former fresh voice and purity of voice. The hand of Time, which deals so unsparingly with all the rest of the world, makes so exception in the case of those favored children of song whose rich endowments of physical gifts open the way for them to reputation and fortune. Still the traces of his ravages are only obvious to those who have had the opportunity of comparing the different stages of a career pre-eminently successful in all its phases. Her figure has assumed a fullness which, if it does not quite consistent with our notions of classical grace; but her features are still noble, commanding and expressive. Her step is trailing somewhat in the facility and precision of execution for which she was formerly remarkable, her voice still possesses the power and richness that it does not often fail to our lot to hear, and that leave her still equal, in this respect, to almost any of the operatic prime. For those parts parts which she has made peculiarly her own, and which none of her rivals have been able to approach her in, such as NORMA, Lucrezia Borgia, Anna Bolena, and Donna Anna, her vocal and histrionic powers are still in sufficient vigor and perfection to enable her to give her accustomed effect to the character. Although it is not probable that we may yet see those parts filled by greater singers, it is scarcely possible to find combined with so much vocal and histrionic art much of dramatic force and expression. Grisi, in fact, owes as much of reputation to the latter quality as to the former, and although in the case under the head of art is the result of earlier period of her operatic career will recognize a sensible falling off, in the other her powers seem to have sustained rather than diminished. There could have been no more striking proof of this than the intensity of passion which she displayed throughout almost the whole of last night's performance. Her defiance of the taunting rebuke, her despair at the poisoning of Gennaro, and her anguish at his death, were all expressed with a depth of feeling and power of action that carried away the soul with it, and left that profound impression upon the spectators which nothing but the highest order of genius can call forth.

The reputation that preceded Signor Mario to this country received full confirmation in the varied manner by the public on his performance of last evening. He is unquestionably the first tenor that has ever visited us; and we have the advantage of hearing him in the full maturity of his powers. He is a consummate actor, with the description given of him on his first appearance at the Grand Opera in Paris, in 1838, we cannot but acknowledge the correctness which enabled him to conquer the bashfulness and awkwardness which then marred all his efforts. It is impossible to give an idea by description of the delicious qualities of his voice, his perfect style of phrasing, and the exquisite delicacy and refinement of his execution.—When we combine with these qualities finely formed and expressive features, a slight and graceful figure, considerable dramatic power—the result of careful study—some notion may be formed of the effect produced by his performance. Her defiance of the taunting rebuke, her despair at the poisoning of Gennaro, and her anguish at his death, were all expressed with a depth of feeling and power of action that carried away the soul with it, and left that profound impression upon the spectators which nothing but the highest order of genius can call forth.

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Of the other debutants we can only speak favorably of the new basso, Signor Susini. He has a fine voice, somewhat wanting in flexibility, perhaps, but betraying careful cultivation.—His style and action are both excellent, and, altogether, he is a most valuable acquisition to the company.

GRAND LODGE OF THE U. S.—This large and intelligent body, composed of representatives of the State Grand Lodges in the Union and British Provinces, met on the 4th inst., in the Egyptian Saloon, Baltimore. The *Patriot* says:

Ever since Friday, the various delegates have been arriving in this city from all parts, and yesterday there was an unprecedentedly large assemblage in attendance. One hundred and twenty-seven have taken quarters at Barnum & McLaughlin's City Hotel. The Order has flourished much in this country.—Amongst the delegates are two from California, where a Grand Lodge has been established. From the report of the M. W. Grand Scribe, Wilmot De Sassure, we make the following extracts, which will be perused therefore with somewhat in the facility and precision of execution for which she was formerly remarkable, her voice still possesses the power and richness that it does not often fail to our lot to hear, and that leave her still equal, in this respect, to almost any of the operatic prime. For those parts parts which she has made peculiarly her own, and which none of her rivals have been able to approach her in, such as NORMA, Lucrezia Borgia, Anna Bolena, and Donna Anna, her vocal and histrionic powers are still in sufficient vigor and perfection to enable her to give her accustomed effect to the character. Although it is not probable that we may yet see those parts filled by greater singers, it is scarcely possible to find combined with so much vocal and histrionic art much of dramatic force and expression. Grisi, in fact, owes as much of reputation to the latter quality as to the former, and although in the case under the head of art is the result of earlier period of her operatic career will recognize a sensible falling off, in the other her powers seem to have sustained rather than diminished. There could have been no more striking proof of this than the intensity of passion which she displayed throughout almost the whole of last night's performance. Her defiance of the taunting rebuke, her despair at the poisoning of Gennaro, and her anguish at his death, were all expressed with a depth of feeling and power of action that carried away the soul with it, and left that profound impression upon the spectators which nothing but the highest order of genius can call forth.

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The last annual report exhibited a total of 2,241 Lodges, a net gain of 102 since, and a decrease of 91; the 90 of which took place in 18 were expended for the relief of the sick, the burial of the dead, the aid of the widowed and the education of the orphan. This report is to be presented at this anniversary, and they amount to 3,110 Lodges, 90,000 members, 6,000 new members, and 6,000 old members, to whom the report of the Grand Secretary, James L. Hill, only note fully to confirm the statements given of the Order in all the States. The returns from the Grand Lodges, and particularly those of Old England, Ireland and Scotland, are very full. Much of the very large number of 6,000 new members is attributed to the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland