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Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WHEELER, E. HARNEY,
F. RIVERSOMB, N. DUPUOY.

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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements published at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

The privileges of Annual Advertisers will be strictly confined to the contract which the line is made, and in extent to the square every advertise may

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7546.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, September 18, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE RIOTS.

The renewal of disturbances on Friday night, when it was imagined by nearly every one that the fermentation in the public mind had subsided, induced the Mayor of our city to issue on Saturday the annexed proclamation:

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, September 16 1854.

The confident hope entertained yesterday that the murderous and riotous spirit to which the peaceful and well-disposed inhabitants of the First District have been exposed since the night of the 9th inst. had subsided, has been painfully disappointed. New and atrocious attempts at assassination, in some instances successful, having again last night disgraced that section of the city. I do now, therefore, as my capacity of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, issue this proclamation, inviting all good citizens to come forward and enroll themselves at my office as a special police for the protection of life and property, and for the maintenance of the laws, violated and set at defiance by armed bodies of lawless and bad men.

It is also earnestly entreat all parents and guardians, and all citizens who employ young persons, to use their influence to keep them within doors after sundown, so that, should it become necessary to employ the extreme of force to re-store peace and security to our community, the innocent may not be confounded or suffer with the guilty.

Keepers of bar rooms are also requested to close their establishments at or about P. M., so that no inducement may be held out to the mischievous, the turbulent and evil disposed, who may be inclined to take advantage of the present disorders to gratify their evil passions.

JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

The above Proclamation proves what most of the city journals had been repeating for several days, viz. that no confidence whatever could be placed in the great body of the police; that the constituted guardians of public order were either ignorant, imbecile, or unfitted for the right performance of their duties by secret sympathies with the disturbers of the peace; and that the only positive and effectual mode of ensuring a return to tranquility, and the suppression of all riotous demonstrations would be to make an appeal to the citizens themselves — This has been done—tardily we admit, but still, as we hope and believe, in time to prevent renewed outbreaks, and to crush the spirit of insubordination and violence. The Mayor personally entreats co-laudered himself to and to employ the ordinary resources at his disposal, still experience should clearly convince him that these were too imperfect to effect any substantial good. Against the power of their self-constituted superiors, he was reluctant to accept the services of the militia, lest the means at hand should not be sufficient, and was unwilling to claim from the Governor a force not confided by law to the Police. It is unfortunate that the Mayor did not assume the responsibility earlier, for we feel we can safely say that had a city patrol been properly organized and placed in active duty in the early part of the week, our citizens would not now have reason to lament the recurrence of those infamous atrocities which have polluted the fair fame of New Orleans.

The immediate results of the Mayor's Proclamation were satisfactory. Some 200 respectable and public spirited townsmen enrolled themselves forthwith, were sworn in as special police officers, and were placed under the command of that honest and sagacious officer, Colonel Fry. In the capacity of a voluntary police, these gentlemen scoured the infected district on Saturday night, and by their presence over awed and subdued the spirit of mob law. We understand that several arrests were made by them, of which eighteen millions were native whites, ten millions were foreign born, thirty-six thousand were of unknown nationalities, and three millions two hundred thousand were slaves. From 1840 to 180, 1,589,850 foreigners came to our shores From 1820 to 1830, the average number was only 20,000 a year. From 1830 to 1846 about 70,000 a year. The Irish famine and the continental revolutions in 1848 increased the emigration to 240,000 in 1847, and to 300,000 in 1850. The total number of emigrants to the United States since 1790, and now 1854. Together with descendants amounted, when the census was taken in 1850, to 24,000,000. The great number of deaths among foreigners in the United States is appalling, on an average, it is thought, at least fifty per cent

FATAL AND MEMORABLE AFFRAY.—We regret to inform our readers, says the Augusta Chronicle, that the quiet of our city was disturbed on Sabbath evening by an affray resulting in the death of Mr. James Reese, a well known conductor on the Georgia Railroad [illegible] many contradictory statements in circulation, we can only gather the following account of this a deplorable affair. It appears that an altercation took place between Henry Keener of this city, and Mr Reese, at a disreputable house kept by a woman named Jane Yarborough, and after some words had passed between the parties, Keener drew his revolver, and shot Reese in the breast and abdomen three times—two of the balls taking fatal effect, and the other shattering the watch of Reese into fragments

Mr Reese was a mild, amiable and inoffensive man in his general department, and has a host many friends He died in a few moments after being shot. Keener has not yet been arrested, but the officers are in vigilant search for him.

☞ The report that Yellow Fever is prevalent in Wilmington, N. C., is untrue

☞ According to a London letter in the New York *Times*, General Espartero, the head of the new Spanish Government, has had several interviews with Mr Soule, and has informed him that the Spanish Cabinet will do its best to settle all matters of difference having a pecuniary character, and as to questions of national honor and dignity, the United States can not expect any greater satisfaction than is the fact that the impeached governments, at whose hands Spanish subjects have also suffered injustice, has been driven out by a popular rising. As to Cuba, in particular, there is an Africanist nation in view, but no purchase is likely—the g vernment being confident that, with an honest and liberal policy towards the colonies they will become more useful and better satisfied dependencies of the mother country than they have been heretofore.

☞ We regret to learn from the Spartanburg *Express*, that on the 6th instant, the building occupied by the Swedish Iron Manufacturing Company, at Cherokee Ford, were totally destroyed by fire. The mills and castings have been made valueless. A small order for the former could not be filled. The loss is said to be heavy, and the operations of the Company will be suspended for some time, at least until the necessary buildings can be reconstructed.

☞ The number of interments at Savannah on the 12th instant, was 22, and this in a city in which there are scarcely four thousand people left.

BOAT BUILDING IN CINCINNATI.—During the year 1853, there were 33 steamboats, and 6 barges built at Cincinnati.

☞ The first flash from the Telegraph at Galveston was received on Saturday night.—While rejoicing at communicating with our Texan neighbors, we are grieved to learn by this despatch, that the yellow fever is making frightful ravages in Galveston, not less than 80 deaths having occurred within forty-eight hours.

☞ The wife of ex-Senator T. H. BENTON died at Washington on the 12th inst.

HAVANA.

By an arrival at Charleston, intelligence from Havana to the 7th instant, has been received. The Charleston *Courier* has the annexed correspondence:

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—It would really appear that the Marquis de la Pezuela has remained in this island, with the sole intent of preventing the Spaniards from carrying out their intended festivities, with which they designed to welcome Gen. Concha, upon his arrival. The *Gazette* of the 5th inst., contains an official "communication," which I translate, and which you will perceive, forbids these festivities.

[TRANSLATION.]

On this date His Excellency, the Governor and Captain General, has addressed to the military and political Brigadier Governor and Commander General, of the occidental department of this island, the following communication:

Your Excellency will direct that a Commission be formed for a public festival by the persons who have presented themselves to manifest their desire to exhibit to my successor sleet, the Lieut. General Jose de la Concha, singular attentions, the sympathy of the citizens of this city, who have at other times, had the satisfaction of being ruled by him. And then you can give directions that good order shall prevail in the manifestations which if otherwise exhibited, might lead to confusion and disorder.

Prohibit your Excellency to do more than to prepare for the ceremony of giving over the command, any act which is not established by law and custom.

Prohibit your Excellency also, that no especial mark of attention be shown to me at this time, such as the serenade offered on Saturday, and which I refused, also the manifestations for the ball I, yesterday, which did not take place. Although these demonstrations may be personally pleasant, are not now suitable, as I have just been removed from my appointment by the Queen, the beginning of Justice, and first object of all respect of honorable citizens.

I permit on the contrary, all public demonstrations not contrary to law, during the ceremony of giving over the command which has fixed acts, which I cannot permit to be altered.

Your Excellency will make it known thus to the commission, and to the persons composing it, that they cannot do less than offer all attention, and which will be very agreeable to me, upon the signing of the Royal Decree General appointed by her Majesty to occupy the highest post in the most important part of the Spanish Colonies.

God preserve, &c., &c., &c.

HAVANA, 6th Sept., 1854, signed the

To the military and political governor and commander general of the occidental department of the Island of Cuba.

The publication of this communication has caused an excitement amongst the Spaniards which I cannot easily describe. They talk of ordering the Governor's decree of 1837 to be in full force in this Island, and there is really no telling what at this may lead.

In the Gazette of this morning is the following correspondence respecting the Dotation of the Queen Mother having been duly paid.

Government Civil Governor General, &c., &c., Secretary of the Government.

"Don Antonio Yurre, Mayor de la Ciudade, general pay officer and Treasurer of the Havana department, incendiary and provisional Secretary of War, I do hereby certify, that by the Royal Order of the 31st August 1865, was communicated in the public sheet of this island the payment since the 1st of January in the year, the pension of three million of Reales Vellon as the annual dotation of the Queen Mother as determined by the Cortes of the Reyno and by the law of Motive. That by the other Royal Order of 14th March, 1846, it was also disposed about the raising Kitchen, which was permanently fixed at 11 per cent. That from that period until the present both accounts have been paid to her Majesty, 300,000 annually, (813,875 monthly,) to the party empowered by Lady Isabel in this city to receive and grant receipts for the same amount which a monthly statement has been given to the Superior Government and addition to the Director of the public Treasurer according to him the receipts of the empowered; and finally it was done, and I have affixed the public chest, respecting which the Royal Orders have never been altered by any of the authorities of this Island.

(Signed) ANTONIO de YURRE.

The above is published in relation of the calumnious statements which have been circulated

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This at any rate exhibits that a very large amount of the revenue of this Island is regularly paid to the order of Queen Christina. She will continue to receive this large donation?—*Daily Express.*

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Our mail communication with New Orleans, by steamer, will be resumed on the 1st proximo. Two steamers are to be put on the line. Mr. TAPPLETON, of Virginia, is the contractor.

We are also to be supplied by the Government with means of defence in case of an attack, police of a shipment of fifty 8 inch columbiads from Fortress Monroe, to be put mail, with fixtures and ammunition necessary. There being no magazine, the disposition of these hundred and fifty barrels of powder will puzzle those who are charged with the care of it.

Electioneering is the order of the day. All the candidates, with the exception of one, I believe, are democrats; but in the local issues there have been made party lines seem forgotten.

The weather is pleasant and cool, and so far we have escaped the gales which the knowing ones predicted would be a song about this time.

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On the 5th August Mr. Reverre, of Boston, Mr. Kershaw, a clerk, and Dr. Pratt, physician on the Minnesota Mine, left Portage Lake for Eagle River. They left in high spirits, and with *no French voyageurs* took the Portage route. On reaching Lake Superior, they found a severe gale blowing and a heavy sea tumbling in from the Lake. Pratt and Mr. Kershaw having been away some time from home were eager to reach Eagle River in time for the Ostonenon boat, that evening; and notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the voyageurs, who pointed out the perils they would encounter, they set out. It was with much difficulty, and taking off their clothes, they launched the canoe through the surf. But once out, and the wind subsiding somewhat, they ran rapidly and safely before the wind some six miles, but when across a bold rocky cape, where the roof rises out a mile and a half, and at the same spot where our lamented State Geologist, Mr. Houghton, lost his life, the wind suddenly freshened, and then were several running and scrambling of sailboats's clothes on board."

The *Duke Maria* left Riverpool on the 19th of July for this port, and arrived off our Bar on the 9th inst., when she took on board as pilot Mr. Frederick Bowman, and at 2 P. M. the passengers were a son of E. W. Weber, Esq. and W. G. Troubadec, Esq. of this city. It moved, however, but a few miles and was anchored again, and there it remained answering to every bell one, and the fact is in the course of the afternoon of our formerly expressed opinion, that the general effect of the *debut* of Grisi and Mario upon the audience was one of unsatisfied anticipation—in one word, of disappointment. It is not to be wondered at. No one but *Jenny Lind* ever produced any positive and unalloyed, and perfect enthusiasm in this country by a single means. And Jenny Lind wandered among us from city to city, a pilgrim of song, singing to the people "House, Sweet House" and "Coming through the Rye," songs which every woman among her audience had sung, and every man had whistled. It made them musical culture to recognize the superiority of Jenny Lind over every singing woman and every whistling man, but it does need some musical culture to explain to what Mario excels Tedesdi, or, rather still, Beraldi; or to tell in what particulars the Lucrezia of Grisi surpasses that of Steffanone or Parodi. It requires culture, in the first place, to appreciate the beauties of an opera; and in the second, to appreciate the excellence of the artist's rendition of them.

That these are unquestionably great artists, is beyond dispute; and it is equally true that their reception last night was without a parallel in the history of the stage.

Loss of the ship Bella Maria of this Port.

We regret to learn from Farmer P. Dreyer of the steamer *Gen. Dudley*, that at 11 o'clock on Monday morning the *Dudley* fell in with the ship *Delia Maroe*, Captain Pierce, belonging to Messrs. John Fraser & Co., of this city, ashore, in two and a half fathoms of water, off Sitton Head, on the Southern end of Gaston Bank.—She had lost her fore, mizzen, mainmast and jib boom. The weather was up to her deck on her starboard side and both her anchors were hanging over her bows. Both boats were gone, and there was no place for the captain, crew or passengers. A Savannah pilot boat was alongside the ship, the crew of which informed Capt. Crowell, of the *Dudley*, that they had discovered the ship in the afternoon of the day previous, Sunday, and that there were several wrecking and salvage craft of sailboats's clothes on board."

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THE LONDON TIMES AND THE DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN.—The London times in a number received by the Africa returns to the subject of the bombardment of Greytown. It closes a long article with the following paragraphs:

It is difficult to conceive what the purposes and intentions of the American Government and its naval representative really were, when we find them allowing this terrific disaster to meet on a defenceless people, whose inhabitants are more largely identified with those of American citizens than with the people of any other country, and then leaving the place to its fate, without an attempt even to ascertain the amount of damage caused by this attack. If the object of the United States is to induce us to relinquish the pride which we entertain by the country on the Mosquito coast, (which we have certainly no desire to retain,) *they have strangely mistaken their means of policy; for, although we have no wish to interfere in the affairs of that settlement, we cannot allow the withdrawal of such support to be made the pretext of a beseeching attack, not preceded by a declaration of war nor followed by any measure of responsible authority.*

The relations of the Mosquito territory of this country are somewhat analogous to those we had with Tahiti, when assailed by the French. Neither country forms part of the British empire, nor has any positive claim to its protection; but in both the local Governments were strongly connected with us by ties of long standing. *We trust, therefore, that for Mosquito's Government will obtain from the United States in this instance a reparation not inferior to that given by France to Mr. Pritchard—namely a censure of the officer by whom these unlawful acts were committed, and compensation to the parties whose property or interests have suffered.*

Deeply as we value our relations with the people of the United States, and anxious as we are to strengthen them by every honorable means, we cannot apply a different rule of conduct to the strong and to the weak; and we are bound to show that interests such as we have in all parts of the world must be respected—or our chief hope that this unpleasant occurrence may be brought to a speedy and amicable termination lies in the fact that American interests have suffered as much as our own, and that the bombardment of Greytown is as strongly condemned at New York as *it* can be in London.

THE WEATHER, RAIN, &c.—Albany, Sept. 9.—At one o'clock to day a heavy storm of rain commenced, extending far to the west, and appears to be prevailing south and east.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A terrific storm of wind and rain commenced at 12 o'clock last night, and continued until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The wind blowing furious, and there is likely to be more rain to night.

WASHINGTON, Sept 10.—A heavy fall of rain commenced here at 12 o'clock last night, and continued steadily for seven hours. We have had a cool and cloudy day, and there are indications this evening of more rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The rain commenced here at 4 o'clock this morning, and fell in torrents, accompanied by a heavy wind. It continued until noon, and has since been cloudy, though the sale flag has been out. We at this time, such as the serenade offered on Saturday, and which I refused, also the manifestations for the ball I, yesterday, which did not take place. Although these demonstrations may be personally pleasant, are not now suitable, as I have just been removed from my appointment by the Queen, the beginning of Justice, and first object of all respect of honorable citizens.

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A GALLANT COMBATANT.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the last struggle of Lieut. Burke, who fell at Giurgevo:

Mr. Burke's body was found after the action in which he lost his life with no less than 33 wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring finger, of both hands of