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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June 19, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE WAR

The intelligence by another European steamer leaves us, in reference to the war, nearly precisely in the same condition as before. Nothing positive has been effected, so far as we can see. Not an additional movement in advance has been made—not a decisive blow has been struck. The news, tinctured as it is with the hues of British partiality, cannot be viewed otherwise than as meagre, indefinite and unsatisfactory

We are every day more thoroughly convinced that the allies have begun this conflict with highly erroneous notions of its character and duration. They thought that Russian power would be annihilated in a few short weeks; that the fleets of the Czar would be blown out of the ocean, and his fortresses levelled to the ground; that the almighty Autocrat would soon be reduced to extremities and compelled to sue for peace. All this was a serious mistake—one which the British press industriously disseminated among the people, by exaggerating the strength and progress of the allies, and disparaging the resources of Russia. The consequence was, that the English public looked for a short and splendid campaign, and now that some months have elapsed without the slightest impression being made upon Russia, they begin to war impatient at delay, as well as to count the cost of the contest. The London press is growing restive, and manifests symptoms of discontent at the tardy progress of the war. Unless something spirited and telling should soon be effected by the allies, there will be scores of unpleasant queries addressed to Ministers, and much wrangling over supplies.

If Great Britain, which does not usually lack sagacity, had not, in proclaiming war, sought to disguise from the people the fact that the power of Russia consisted in her capacity for passive endurance, and the improbability of her territory and frail fleets, she would frankly put before the nation the probability of a tedious war, in which few opportunities would offer for those brilliant feats of arms which quicken the life-blood around the national heart, and warm popular ardor to enthusiasm—there would now be no disappointment evinced at the insignificance of the results that have achieved. But the Government deceived itself, and of course misled both the press and the people. We on this side of the Atlantic, who are blinded neither by undue prejudice nor predilection, see perhaps better than the English themselves that unless NICHOLAS should find opposed to him every power in Europe, he, like NAPOLEON, absolutely overwhelmed by the preponderance of physical force, will have ample means of resisting the allied powers for many a weary month, and of prolonging a war which will be the more annoying, because it will be marked by few shining and salient exploits.

Touching the news from the seat of war, its character may be divined from such paragraphs as this:

Notwithstanding that the British fleet is "blockading" Sebastopol, some small Russian steamer ventured out the other night, went into the Black sea, and took an English merchantman, which they ordered to tow into harbor. Being discovered, they were chased, and compelled to cut their prize adrift, but they themselves succeeded in escaping back into Sebastopol.

As the N. Y. *Express* says, a blockade that permits an egress of this nature, it seems to us must be a very loose affair. It is not an eminent success. Small Russian steamers should not be allowed to take the British Lion by the beard, thus!

Again we read —

Odessa accounts of the 14th *throw new doubts on the conflict at Sebastopol made in Parliament, of the existence of a blockade*. Small steamers of Western Odessa had been chartered to lead in the unlanthorned, and they heard nothing of a blockade. Isn't, on the contrary, had been given to understand that such vessels were allowed to pass into the Black Sea, unless they had coals or other naval stores on board.

In fine, the results of the war may be summed up in the bombardment of the fortifications of Odessa, and the capture of a score of Russian merchantmen. Nothing certainly thus far to prove that Russia will be speedily subdued.

☞ PARISH OF JEFFERSON.—At an election lately held in the Parish of Jefferson, for Attorney of said parish, Mr. HENRY DUMEZ, the successful candidate, his majority over his opponent, Mr. SCOTT, being upwards of 200 votes.

We congratulate our neighbors upon this selection, and from what we know of the gentleman, a better one could not have been made. Mr. DUMEZ is a talented and conscientious lawyer. We feel confident he will bring to the due honor of his official duties the same zeal and energy he has invariably displayed in his practice as a member of the Bar.

THE MILITIA COMPANY, which, on Friday evening, paraded through our city, and honored our office with three hearty cheers, was company B, the "National Guards," commanded by Captain JAQUES. We understand that three very fine companies have been organized composed of the bone and sinew of our city, and that in fourth is nearly complete. It is the intention of the public spirited gentlemen who have been active in getting up these companies, to form an entire regiment. We have no doubt of their success.

☞ ERROR CORRECTED.—Our Reporter misunderstood the information he received relative to the slave NED, convicted of rape in the Parish of Jefferson. The statement implicating others in the crime were founded on vague rumors to which little importance is attached.—The only fact certain is, that an appeal from the judgment of the Lower Court has been taken, based upon a doubt of the qualifications of one or more jurors empannelled in the case.

The Charleston *Standard* has a despatch of the 13th inst. to Washington, to the following effect:

Considerable excitement has been produced among the politicians in the City of Washington, by the fact that the Nebraska-Kansas bill leaves the small slave relatives to foreigners in full force. This is even more restrictive against foreigners than was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which restricted, but excludes all foreigners from territories, excepting when provided with a passport in the Secretary of War. Col. Benton is said to have made the discovery. An amendment to exclude this objectionable feature from the Nebraska-Kansas bill will soon to be introduced, and that the excitement on the subject will be opened afresh.

☞ AN INTERESTING COUNTRY.—At a recent meeting of the American Geographical Society in New York, the announcement was made from Rev. H. A. Wylder, an American missionary to Natal, descriptive of the general geographical features of that country, which is of extensive dimensions. It conveys a good idea of the peculiar characteristics of the great region in the southern part of Africa. It should be known that Natal is a British colony, a little tract of territory embracing but about fifteen million acres of land, lying on the eastern coast of Africa, some six hundred miles from the cape of Good Hope. Mr. Wylder states that its surface is diversified by an endless succession of hills and dales, narrow table lands and rivers. On the large table lands sometimes, where the traveller sees no break in the foreground of the landscape, nothing but hills in the distance and plains between him and those, he will find himself suddenly standing at the summit of a precipice, with a river running far below. One can hardly travel an hour in any direction without crossing many streams of pure water. The mouths of these streams, during a great part of the year, are blockaded by quantities of sand, which are the haunts of crocodiles and hippopotami. None of the rivers are capable of inland navigation, being so filled with rocks that it would be dangerous for the smallest vessel to enter.

Natal was many years since inhabited entirely by negroes, who were tributary to the chief of Zooloo, a warlike prince who governed a nation in the northward. The latter, it is said, could muster a hundred thousand fighting men, and with them he conquered all the provinces. After he died, Natal fell into the hands of the British, by whom it is now possessed.—*Bull American.*

BANK BILLS STOLEN.—A despatch from Nashville of the 13th, says: "If any one offers you ten dollar bills on the Bank of Tennessee, with the stamp of the bank before them, refuse them. The Bank at Nashville had their plates all changed lately, and a box of the new ones with red backs were received at Nashville. To day was the day to make the new issue. Yesterday it was discovered that $40,000 of the issue had been stolen on a line between Louisville and Nashville, and they have suppressed the whole issue of ten. Of course they are genuine engravings, but the counterfeits will be forged. The Bank will not issue until they receive the lost ones."

Appointments by the Governor.

Notaries Public.—Wm. Gill, vice James Walsh, deceased, Edw. Bowie Kemp, Malone; J. Scott, Claiborne; B. F. Dawson, Madison; Jas R. Daly, St. Mary; Elijah Erving, vice Alex. McDonald, resigned, Vermillion; John Jones *Friend*, Terrebonne.

Parish Surveyor—Samuel Neill, Carroll.

Director, on the part of the State, of the N. O., Great Western and Opelousas Railroad—Samuel Locke, vice G. W. R. Bayley, resigned.

Inspector Weights and Measures—Ed. Bogel, First Baton Rouge.

Commissioners of Deeds, &c.—Jos. W. Balthrop, W. C. Dunbar, Jr., Geo. Chas. Campbell, Edw. E. Cowles, (re-appointed) Mobile; Jas. Hall, New York city; Geo. T. Angell, Boston; Hale Smith, Boston; Wm. Graham, (re-appointed) Washington, D. C.; Edward D. Tracy, (re-appointed) Cincinnati, O.; Jas. Buchanan, Cincinnati, O. C.; John S. Sweetzer, Cincinnati, O.; W. R. Barbour, resigned, New Albany, Ia.; Wm. H. Brown, Indianapolis, Ia.; John T. Sloan, Indianapolis, Ia.; Thomas Allen, Terre Haute, Ia.; Joseph City, Ohio; D. DeConnett, Austin, Texas.

EUROPE.

DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

The steamship *Pacific* reached New York on the evening of the 11th, with dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult.

THE WAR WITH THE DANUBE.

Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, were to meet Omar Pasha at Varna, on May 15th, to arrange the plan of the campaign.

The fall of Silistria was reported for from day to day, but no reliable despatch had been received later than that of date that. The report of both sides since the commencement of the siege, is estimated at 7000 in killed and wounded, a number evidently exaggerated.

According to a Russian bulletin, a series of engagements took place between the Russians and Turks, under Ismail Pasha, the latter being compelled to fall back on Parawadi, and thus enabled the Russians to invest Silistria. On May 21st, a fierce attack was made on the outworks of Silistria, which, from the Danube, according to Austrian official reports from Bucharest, one redoubt was taken, but as a counter statement, that the Russians were repulsed with loss, had resolved to storm the place at further accounts. It is certain, however, that the fortress was completely invested.

The correspondent of the London Daily News says that the Russians are determined that Russians met with a severe repulse on the 21st May. On the 13th May, they made a fierce but fruitless attack on the new fortress of Abdul Medjid, and lost 1500 in killed, whose corpses were thrown into pits and covered with quicklime.

THE BALTIC.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic despatch dated Copenhagen, Sunday evening, 28th, stating that three British steam frigates had destroyed the fortified forts at Hango, with the loss of only three English killed and a few wounded. The loss of the Russians was considerable. On the 22d, Admiral Penaud was off Hango, and was about to attack the principal fortress.

The French force now in the Baltic consists of 8 ships of the line and 4 frigates. Eight other ships are daily expected to join, which will make the force of the French fleet in the Baltic 1200 guns and 12,000 men.

BLACK SEA.

The fleets were blockading Sebastopol. Late last advices are to May 11th. The blockading force at Sebastopol is about the same. The French force inside the fortifications to be 14 to 16 sail of the line, with 15 steamers and 7 frigates.

On the 11th the Turkish fleet under Admiral Pasha, with Vice Admiral Slade, was off Varna, on its way to communicate with Admiral Dundas, and afterwards to proceed to the East of Circassia.

GREEK INSURRECTION.

The French division under Gen. Forey, has received orders to proceed to Constantinople, instead of to Greece, and another division to occupy Greece, will be concentrated at Avignon. The bands of insurgent Greeks who were despersed throughout Epirus, have been concentrated near the frontier. They were still maintaining themselves although they made no progress. The Moniteur, indeed announces that the French Government has received satisfactory intelligence both from Epirus and Macedonia, and that all the villages in Epirus which had revolted have returned to obedience, and submitted to the Turkish Commissioner, Fuad Effendi,

Other Incidents of the War.

The survey for the defences from Bajukdedje to Derkos are progressing rapidly. From the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, the projected line extends for 47 miles. A lake, spread out in some seasons into a vast marsh, almost joins the sea at the Western end, and precludes for several miles all possibility of the

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

enemy's approach from that quarter. Along the line of Derkos to Bajukdedje, a distance of 17 miles, the ground is high and hilly, and the Turks have only to fell their forests to form abattis on the hills, and to build field works at the passes. The Turkish army is said to be 60,000 strong, and Omar Pasha is to hold all the passes of the Balkan.

The Russian