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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1854.

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Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7316.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in smaller, or in the first insertion, and half that price for subsequent ones. The advertisement inserted for a less number of times than FIVE, will be charged for at the rate of TEN lines for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their regular business, and they cannot advertise Auctions, and in extract large quantities, rather than

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, August 5, 1854

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE.

☞ The Northern Mail brought no papers yesterday beyond Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

We learn from credible authority that a few prominent capitalists at the North and in this city will make a strenuous effort to control the greater portion of the Stock necessary for the continuation of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, to which books of subscription are now open. The citizens of Pascagoula and Mississippi who are owners of property on the other side of the Lake, are deeply interested in this matter. One of the most direct routes in the projected railroad is the one which of its course in such a way as either to pass through, or in the immediate vicinity of several watering places that stud the shores of Lake Borgne. This route would undoubtedly run in the line somewhat, but would be attended with immense advantages to our people, as it would enable them to visit the watering places and return to town the same day. As a necessary consequence it would tend to the benefit of the population, both permanent and transient, of these villages, and to enhance the value of property in those directions. The impetus and excitement attending the proposed route along Lake Shores cannot, therefore, be overestimated either by the citizens at large, or by those who have invested capital in real estate about the watering places.

Now it is obvious that if foreign capital be thrown into this project, there will be manifest interest that the road may be located with reference to as straight and economical a line as is possible, for those having the control of its affairs will naturally enough seek to build it at a moderate cost, looking exclusively to the profits which it may realize. Hence it is not unreasonable improbable that if the majority of stock should be taken by Northern men, capitalists, the watering places will be at a considerable distance off the road. This would be a serious injury to property holders in that quarter, and a marked inconvenience to that portion of our population which is in the habit of passing a large part of the summer season across the lake. To penetrate the various watering places will certainly involve a considerably greater outlay than to carry the road in a direct line; but that the direct line of enterprise will no doubt be made to understand the sentiments of the community which the lake shores, if they will subscribe a fair share of the extension stock. This is required. The books will be opened in September next. The holders of stock at watering places have every inducement to take stock, as subscription books will be opened there, for the express purpose of enabling them to become share holders, and to attach a due amount of influence. If they neglect the chance now offered, they will have no complaint if the administration of the affairs of the road is put into the hands of persons whose single aim will be its rapid transit by the nearest route, regardless of the interests and convenience of our resident population.

Next Thursday, lying in the Consignee, was destroyed by fire on the [illegible] Loss, $10,000.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA!

Cotton in Request.

BREADSTUFFS LARGELY DECLINED.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST.

Austria and Prussia Demand Negotiations.

SPANISH INSURRECTION SUCCEEDING.

NEW YORK, Aug 3.—The Cunard steamer Canada has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th July, three days later than the accounts brought by the Alps. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—There has been a good demand for Cotton in this market during the last four days and the Transactions exceed the sales of the week to 91,000 bales, of which 9000 have been taken for speculation, and 5000 for export. The week opened with a considerable degree of heaviness, but the market improved at the close. The sales of Friday embraced 5000 bales, prices closing as follows:—Fair Orleans 5¾d, Fair Mobile 5¾d, Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Orleans 5⅛d @ 5⅜.

The market for Breadstuffs has been very heavy and latterly quite a panic has prevailed, holders having submitted to a decline of 3 @ 6s. @ bbl. for Flour. Western Canal closed at 30s. and Ohio at 31s. @ bbl.

Corn is also lower and Yellow is quoted at 32s. @ quarter.

Havre Market.

The Canada brings dates from Havre to the 19th July, reporting a dull market for both Cotton and Breadstuffs.

General News.

POLICY OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The joint governments of Austria and Prussia have given notice to the allied powers that they consider the reply of the Czar sufficient to serve as a basis for new negotiations with a view to peace. They also state that they cannot require the Emperor of Russia to evacuate the Principalities as a preliminary measure.

MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.—The forces of the allies, at the latest accounts, were occupying the mouths of the Danube, and were engaged in removing obstructions. The main body of the Turkish army was moving upon the Danube.

SPANISH INSURRECTION.—CAPTURE OF MADRID.—QUEEN PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.—The latest accounts from Madrid report the continued success of the insurgents, and that the insurrection was spreading very widely. The insurgents had captured Madrid after a desperate conflict, and the Queen was preparing for flight.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2d.—The Senate yesterday passed the River and Harbor Bill. The House rejected the amendment to the General Appropriation bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Another Failure.

NEW YORK, August 2d.—The house of Messrs. Gilbert, Johnson & Co., bankers, in Wall street, has suspended payments.

New York Flour Market.

NEW YORK, August 3d.—The Flour market here is dull and prices rather easier, but as the supply is light there is no quotable decline.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 29th ult., Mr. Pearce offered a resolution calling for information respecting the burning of the town of San Juan, by Capt. Hollins. Agreed to.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up and discussed for some time, the debate turning particularly upon the proposition referred to by our correspondent, to give the Secretary of War a discretionary power to withhold the appropriations from such works as he may not approve. Without acting on the subject the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said that the special committee of which he was chairman had nearly completed the investigation of the first branch of the subject referred to them—namely, that how the unauthorized attestation of the Minnesota land act. The second branch, relating to an interpolation of a bill before the House by any person employed by Congress, involved a matter of delicacy, as to render it proper he should ask to be excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. Letcher—What is the delicacy?

Mr. Washburne—It is not proper for me to state it. Excused.

The House resumed, without reading, the general post route bill. Mr. Faulkner, a member of the committee on military affairs, caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of War addressed to him explanatory of a previous letter from Governor Stevens, in which the latter states he has received information from the acting Governor of Washington territory to the effect that the Fort Sampson Indians, a numerous and warlike race, have recently made attacks on the frontier settlements proper territory, and killed some four or eight settlers. It is rumored that Chief Justice Lander is among the missing. The Secretary of War says he is unable to increase the military force there, and asks action by Congress in this pressing emergency.

Mr. Chandler asked leave to submit a resolution respectfully requesting the President of the United States to furnish the House with any official information which he may have received at the Department relative to the destruction of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, by Captain Hollins, of the United States vessel Cyane, and also that the President be requested to furnish copies of the instructions given to Captain Hollins relative to the demand for satisfaction which was made in the name of the United States upon the authorities of Greytown before the bombardment and destruction of that place.

The rules were suspended—yeas 120, nays 35; and the resolution passed.

Mr. Elliott, of Mass., asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law of August, 1850. The House refused to suspend the rules.

Sundry private bills were passed and the House adjourned.

☞ About as scurvy an example of petty tyranny and cruelty as ever we remember to have read, is the following which is related by the London correspondent of the Washington *Union*. If it be true, Prince ALBERT is an odious and inhuman beast:

Some excitement is likely to be caused by a case which has occurred in a London police court. The public merits of Prince Albert have hitherto found much appreciation from both the Queen and country; but it is to be feared that his private character will receive a considerable slight from his conduct in this case. It appears that a Dr. Feilmann, a German, who had studied with the Prince at Bonn, came over to England in 1840, and addressed himself to his old university friend in order to obtain some situation, leaving his testimonials for his perusal. Not receiving any answer, he presented himself at the palace, but was told by Colonel Phipps, the secretary, that the Prince would not see him. On asking for his own certificates, he was sent away, and on calling a second time, when perhaps he used some words which were thought to be importune, he was given in the custody of the police, and disappeared in a lunatic asylum. Having passed *fourteen years* in that involuntary restriction, he was at length released, the medical officers declaring him to be perfectly sane. His first step was to go again to the palace and ask for his papers, when he was again given in charge to the police. Having been locked up for four days without being brought before a magistrate, the Crown Solicitor appeared yesterday against him, and having demanded the strictest privacy, obtained the taking again sent into a lunatic asylum.—But this time the affair had become public.—whether, perhaps, by the agency of the Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston, who is known to hate the Prince, it is not for me to say—and Mr. Otway, M. P., has given notice that he will bring the whole before the House of Commons, while Lewis, a solicitor, has directed before the magistrate his intention to appeal to the Queen's Bench.

☞ The bombardment and total destruction of San Juan by the *Cyane* sloop of war, under command of Captain HOLLINS, excites the greatest indignation in Washington among men of all parties. The New York *Herald* endeavors to prove that San Juan was in fact an American town, and observes:

"The bombardment and destruction of San Juan was, therefore, the bombardment and destruction *of a de facto* American town. Nor is this all. A majority of the houses and property of the place, not belonging to Americans, belonged to the people of Nicaragua, to whom we profess friendship, and not to Englishmen, Mosquitos, or Jamaica negroes. Had the gallant Hollins come into the North River, and bombarded and burnt Hoboken, he could not have damaged his own country any more effectually. Those who instructed him—the Administration—could not have struck a more deadly blow at American influence or American enterprise in that part of the world. Excepting the natural feeling of irritation, caused by the disregard of the interests of a few of their own countrymen, we imagine the aristocratic joy of the Englishman on board the British war schooner Bermuda, in witnessing the extermination of the Americans by their own countrymen."

ANOTHER BRUTAL FIGHT.—On the morning of the 26th, at Philadelphia, a riot occurred between the Fairmount Engine and the Moyamensing Hose. A German passing home from a wedding was shot through the thigh. Two others are at the hospital—John Cline, aged 20, a ball having entered his back and lodged in his right breast—wounded, probably, mortally—and John Raftrick, ball in his right arm. Both belonged to the Moyamensing Hose. Several arrests were made, among whom were Elisha Reed, with a discharged pistol in his hand, belonging to the Fairmount; and John Dean, of Moyamensing. The fight was of short duration, but many shots were fired before the interference of the police.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says:

On the afternoon of Monday the 24th ult., during the prevalence of a severe thunder cloud the Eagle Factory was struck by lightning. The fluid descended the roof, and in its progress opened a large quantity of cotton in the Picking Room. One John Compton, who was formerly able seaman, repaired to the spot, and by his well timed and efficient exertions, quenched the smouldering flames. They were materially aided by the admirable water arrangements within the building, which are so constructed that any one or more of the six stories can be flooded in a few minutes. Had it not been for the prompt and efficient exertions of Compton, the whole of one of the finest cotton factories in the State would have been destroyed by fire.

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1854.

In the present state of Europe, the foreign policy of the United States becomes a matter of more than ordinary interest. It has been heretofore.—Hemmed in by sea and blockaded as Russia is at present by the combined powers of Europe and whom she has heretofore assumed a part of superficial superiority, and whom she has treated with an air of contemptuous hauteur, she is now treating about to find friends and money, and very naturally looks to the nation who has the most spare cash and is the most powerful. Accordingly we are informed that the Emperor has proposed to sell the town of Sitka, in Eastern America to us for ready cash. How much territory to go with it we are not told. But it is not quite certain that Sitka is now in the possession of Russia; for by the latest accounts from the South Sea Islands a British squadron was on the way to the place to take possession of it, and as Great Britain has large possessions adjoining those of Russia in that quarter, she may think this a favorable opportunity to add a good slice to them by running up to Behring's Straits.

The treaty we have just entered into with Russia, which recognises the principle that *free ships make free Goods*, is all very well; but it is as have no "entangling alliance" with the most despotic monarch on the face of the globe and the most ambitious. When we begin to sympathise with and take the side of Russia in her present scrapes, we seem very ready to forget that it was the Emperor who in 1848, arrested the tide of revolution, drew his sword in favor of despotism, and sent armies into the field to put down the Hungarians and Italians, and rivet the chains of slavery upon their limbs. Nor do we choose to remember her inhuman conduct towards Poland, and quite overlook the fact that in this very contest she was the aggressor—that she marched her armies into the Turkish possessions for the purpose, as Nicholas insolently said, of having "a material guarantee" for the submission to terms arrogantly dictated, and most insulting and humiliating to a power which he thought "sick" and weak, and therefore *at his mercy!* Is it with this world the robber, this haughty, self-sufficient, pride-inflated autocrat and tyrant, this hater of liberty in every shape, that we republicans are called upon to sympathise with, pity and aid? Yes; verily; and professing *democrats* and democratic papers laugh to scorn any one who urge it.—the *Union*, the *Sentinel* and other papers of the same political stripe. Verily "extremes often meet." Democracy is ready to ally itself even to *despotism*.

An important animated debate has occupied the Senate during part of to-day and to-day, upon a most extraordinary proposition. The bill before the Senate is the River and Harbor bill, the second section of which contains the following proposition:

"That the Secretary of War, before expending any part of the money herein appropriated, shall, in such cases as he may think the public interest requires, cause a re-examination or survey of the public works hereby appropriated for; said bill is hereby authorized to modify the present plan, if in his opinion the public interest will be materially benefitted thereby."

To which the committee proposed to add:

"And, if, on such re-examination and resurvey, the said Secretary shall be of opinion that the execution of the plan of location over the place occupied or to be occupied by any of said works, is required from the State in which any work is situated, to the United States; or, if there shall be, in his opinion, any other sufficient reason for doing so, he is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend the application of any appropriation contained in this act; and in such case he shall report to Congress, at its next session, the facts and reasons on which he action may be based, in order that Congress may take such further action as the case may, in the discretion of Congress, seem to require."

It is contended and strenuously argued, that to adopt this proposition, would be surrendering to the legislative power into the hands of the Executive, and virtually abdicating the responsibility of the veto; for, if the President were authorized to execute such provisions and parts of the bill as he might choose, and not execute such parts of it as he did not happen to suit his Royal Highness, there would, of course, be no necessity of his applying the veto, even if he should deem parts of the bill unconstitutional.

The design of the amendment, undoubtedly, was to avoid a veto, and secure the execution of such parts of the bill as the whim of the President might approve, and in the important election to be coming on in Michigan, Illinois, or any other State in which there were works appropriated for, and the Presidents were extremely anxious to carry it, would be sure to consider those works unobjectionable, while works of a different character elsewhere were considered otherwise!

But aside from the policy of thus delegating legislative power to the President, Congress has no right to do it. It is a usurpation of power, and I am glad to see strong opposition made to it from many of the ablest members of the Senate, including Messrs. Butler, Badger, Seward and Pettit, against it, and Mason, Benjamin, Cass, Stewart and others, for it.

I was extremely sorry to see Mr. Benjamin taking sides in support of a proposition so novel, and, as I think, unconstitutional a character, and which if adopted, as a precedent, would lead to most lamentable corruptions and abuses.

The appropriation for the Collins' Line of Steamers was carried in the House to-day, while a proposition to give the Tehuantepec (Slow) company $700,000 for carrying the mail one year, from New Orleans to San Francisco, was voted down by a large majority.

In signing the River and Harbor appropriation for improving Cape Fear River, the President sent to the House his reasons for *signing*. This is something new. The constitution says that if the President shall approve a bill, he shall sign it, &c, but if he does not approve it he shall return the same, &c., for withholding his signature. His alleged reason for signing was, that the government had been instrumental in erecting the obstructions, &c. "And so," said Mr. FERRY to-day, "if Congress shall order a log to be thrown into the mouth of a harbor, then a bill to improve that harbor would be constitutionally legal; *other wise not.*" Mr. *F. threw several* barbed shafts at the Solomon in the White House to-day; a much more appropriate labor than throwing fifth and filthy language, as he did some days ago, at Senator Chandler, at Col. Benton, almost proving Col. B's declaration, that he was "a dirty dog," to be "not all a dream." At any rate, the Senator having a proper appreciation of what that body *ought* to be, but what felt humiliated that its chamber should be made the arena for such "dirty" a piece of work as Mr. P. had undertaken to perform, and they regretted the more that he should have failed in there, as he is, undoubtedly, endowed with a strong person, vigorous, intellect, and a courage that dares execute any purpose his judgment approves. "Its a pity he has not more refinement, and some what nicer perceptions of propriety and good taste."

The government have been called upon by both the House and Senate for information in regard to that very brilliant exploit of one of our vessels of war and her gallant captain and crew, the bombardment and burning of San Juan. That affair is the talk of the town, and of this administration. It will make them world renowned! MAISON ROUGE.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD OVERHAUSER.—Boston, July 28.—The committee to investigate the recent overissues of ten thousand three hundred and twenty-one shares of the Vermont Central Railroad by H. K. Crane, made a lengthy report, and exonerate all parties from fraud or collusion. Crane, whom they denounce in unmeasured terms. The report closes by recommending the passage of a resolution that the corporation assume the overissue, urging the enactment of stringent laws punishing such acts, and demanding an immediate and thorough investigation of the affairs of the company.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.—Boston, July 27.—A despatch received from Eastport, to-day, says the steamer Admiral, which ran ashore yesterday, will be a total loss. The passengers were taken off in boats, and all of the cargo, also the baggage and mails. Her cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her. She lay under water. Two steamers have gone to take her passengers to Eastport. There were three hundred passengers, and the freight was valued at three hundred thousand dollars. Insurance small.

CHOLERA IN MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—Boston, July 28.—The cholera broke out in the State prison at Charlestown last night, and at noon to-day seventy prisoners were under medical treatment. Fifteen or twenty are reported as real Asiatic cholera, others are cholera morbus. The best medical treatment has been secured, and as yet no deaths have occurred.

FOUR GIRLS BURNT TO DEATH.—Springfield, Mass., July 28.—A dwelling, occupied by two Irish families, near the Junction Depot of the Chicopee, was burnt this morning, and two girls named County, and two others named Coughlan and Cohen were burnt to death—Patrick Bolar was also badly burnt in rescuing his mother.

THE FAILURE OF JOHN TUCKER.—Philadelphia, July 28.—Mr. Tucker's liabilities are in his own individual capacity entirely, and will not affect the Company with which he is connected. His assets far exceed his indebtedness, but consist of railroad and other securities that cannot at present be realized, except at a ruinous sacrifice.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Doylestown, Pa., July 27.—A barn, situated at Bridge Point, two miles below this place, was struck by lightning last evening, and entirely destroyed. It was full of grain and hay, which was consumed. The horses were rescued. The property belonged to Thomas Bronner.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Columbia, Pa., July 28.—The buildings attached to the Shawnee Furnace, owned by Wright & Hopkins, at this place, took fire this morning, and were all consumed. The damage to the machinery, buildings, &c., will amount to $40,000.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—Charleston, July 28.—The authorities of this city have decided that all fruits from Cuba shall perform quarantine five days.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER ST. LOUIS.—New York, July 28.—The steamer St. Louis, for Havre, is to be detained until Tuesday. She could not be got ready for Saturday.

RAPHINE OR WASHINGTON IRVING DEAD.—Washington, July 29.—Mr. Irving, nephew of Washington Irving, died suddenly last night from taking an overdose of opium, an article which he was in the habit of using.

Mr. Irving was a man of fine talents, formerly a clerk in the General Bureau, and more lately Assistant Superintendent of the Census during the absence of Mr. Kennedy in Europe.

CHOLERA.—Philadelphia, July 28.—Thirty-eight deaths by cholera in West Chester yesterday, since July 11, out of 176 inmates.

☞ An item in circulating with [illegible] Meany, for the purpose of [illegible] his relief and support, has been subscribed for by Rebel Government, and Captain Figgey, Royal Navy, placed at the head of it. We have heard it this city from a member of Parliament, and that the Bloody Captain *pays* ago did