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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854.

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Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 7640.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, September 11, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A SHOWER OF MUD.

The London press has opened upon us Americans a battery almost as noisy, though far less fatal, than the Paixhan guns which thundered upon Bomersund. If nobody is killed or wounded by the terrible explosion, our immunity must be ascribed not alone to the unskilfulness of the marksmen, but to the impregnability of the object attacked. The *Times* whisks, as one reads, once are aware, never seeks to conceal its intense abhorrence of Republicanism, save when hypocritically blarneying the United States upon questions of high moment to British interests, lands off the assault, and is closely followed by its parrot of the *News*. The occasion for this sudden, but not alarming exhibition of spite and spitz, is the letter written by Dr. COTTMAN from St. Petersburg, in which he spoke favorably 'of the demeanor and courtesy of the Czar and his children, and rather slightingly of the results of the attempt by the allies to vanquish NICHOLAS. The *Times* is intensely bitter in its comments on this unfortunate missive, but in all events, witty, sarcastic and pungent. But the *News* spes the *Times* as the jackass did the lap-dog. Its gambols are rude and clumsy. Its humor is vulgarity, and its irony merely stupid slang. The latter journal amalgamates its ignorance and impudence in a delightful medley of confession. It tells its readers, for instance, that Senator DOUGLAS is a state-holder, and that Russia's object is to carry favor with the South, in the existing controversy growing out of the Nebraska bill—both of which declarations would be received with hoots of derision by every body else, save the unsuspicious and credulous JOHN BULLS—The articles in both papers are impertinent, scurrilous and abusive to the last degree.

The capital mistake made by the London press is the idea that the people of the United States can be boodwinked by its professions of patriotic disinterestedness and love of liberty to the war undertaken by the allied powers against Russia. We on this side of the Atlantic see clearly enough that it is a war of interests and not of principles—that it is a conflict to maintain the tottering balance of power among the sovereignties of Europe—that it is an alliance between a pretended liberal government, a despotic empire ruled by a savage, and the ruthless, and loathed House of Hapsburg, with a view to prevent a fourth despot from extending his dominions. In such a contest the American people have no sympathy to spare for the allies—least of all for England which, boasting of her freedom and humanity, remained deaf to the agonizing appeal of Hungary in her hour of doom, and stirred not a finger to prevent the pitiless Cossack and ferocious Austrian from desolating her fields, and glutting their rage with the blood of her subjugated population. Sympathy forsooth with England, which is now leagued with the infamous power that trampled on right, humanity and justice, and sent a HAYNAU into bleeding Hungary to scourge her women, and shoot her sons! Let the tyrants fight it out amongst themselves. The world may ultimately be a gainer. Freedom can lose nothing, but it retaliate as it may.

Another error of our London cotemporaries is to suppose that their abuse will influence American opinion. That time has passed, never to return. We have ceased to take our tone from the productions of the British press and our thin skinned susceptibility has been lately flagellated out us, by the unceasing vituperation to which we have been exposed from our loving and tender-hearted cousins. England may blaster, but can no longer bully us. Her anger passes by us as the idle wind which we respect not, and her fair words and soft speeches when she condescends to use them, are tolerably well understood always to denote a shrewd foregone conclusion. We can appreciate her acts, such as the swindling effort to obtain a tripartite treaty from us; the organized crusade upon our institutions begun and consummated at Exeter Hall, and the sore mitting and systematic attempt to sow dissension amongst us. These are proofs of jealousy, bitterness and dislike, which no amount of kindly professions can falsify. The people of the United States have learned, at some cost of wounded pride and vanity, to know British sentiment. The lesson is a valuable one. It has taught us the necessity of independence of opinion and all the specious arguments, even though coupled with the most ferocious scurrility and covert threats, cannot now affect us.

☞ There will be, doubtless, no election to-morrow for Senator and Representative, as people cannot vote without ballot-boxes and inspectors. We presume the Legislature, at the ensuing session, will amend the existing law so as to avoid future difficulty on the subject.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING—New pupils will be received this week, at DOLBEAR'S, 106 Canal street.

A. who expect to succeed in business should be proficient in the above branches.

TEXAS AND THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the steamer *Nautilus* we have received our files of Texas papers to the 31st inst. We have likewise the Brownsville *King* of the 2d.

The yellow fever continues to carry off five or six victims daily at Galveston.

INDEPENDENCE.—We continue to hear of depredations on our northern frontier. A party of troops headed by Lt. Tyler, are now in pursuit of a predatory band of Indians who have been stealing horses and cattle near Fort Mason and on the Llano.

THE HIGHWAY.—Robbery on the highway is a thing uncommon in Texas. We learn, however, that an attack was made upon Mr. Bird, near San Felipe, for the purpose of robbery—the freebooters shot at him with the intention of killing, and the ball took effect in the mouth, cutting off part of the tongue. We are glad to say that Mr. Bird escaped, and is recovering from his wound; his utterance will be injured thereby for life.

We learn that a rencontre took place between Mr Augustus Hemphill and O. H. Ship at this county, on the 30th ult. Mr. Hemphill was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded.

As we have not learned the full particulars of this affair, which will undergo a judicial investigation, we forbear making any comments.—*Galveston Advertiser.*

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It is proposed to divide the city of San Antonio into wards with a view to the representation of each portion in its City government.

BAD NEWS FROM BELOW.—Late advices from the San Antonio valley verify us, that important changes among some of our particular friends are contemplated. Horses have been stolen and cattle strayed. These misfortunes have so discouraged some, that a talk of abandoning their present fields of labor and removing to other and more congenial parts.—*Ledger.*

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THE REVOLUTION.—We have been unable to learn anything reliable, during the past week, from the scene of operations across the river.—Rumor has it that battles have been fought between the forces, and that some rumor gives the victory to both sides, according to the prejudices of the narrator. We are leaning to the belief, however, that if there has been fighting at all, which is probable, the victory has not been with the regular troops, from the fact that we have heard none of that rejoicing in Matamoros which is ever sure to follow a decided success. The sonorous bells of the cathedrals of that city have maintained a death-like silence for the past week, and there has been no booming of cannon, to heretofore, which is of itself convincing proof to us that success has not been with the regular forces.

It is said that a small reinforcement of 400 men had arrived for Gen. Vidal at the mouth of the Rio Grande. We believe, from what is true, but it is not certain that they will be enabled to reach Matamoros in safety, as it is believed that an insurgent force, under Cabanas Caprista is in waiting to cut them off, as soon as they shall take up their line of march.

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THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Pacific* reached New York on the morning of the 3d inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult. Her advices are interesting:

THE WAR.

Capture of Bomarsund.

On Saturday, 19th, the English steamer Basilisk, and the French steamer Dante Horace, arrived at Bomarsund with the intelligence that at 12 30 P.M., on the 16th, the fortress at Bomarsund capitulated and the garrison, number ing 2,000, was immediately embarked on board the allied fleet. There was little loss of life on either side, the French having lost 120 in killed, and the British only 3 or 4. The round tow ers behind Bomarsund, named respectively, Forts Tzee and Nottich, had been previously reduced—no very difficult task, as they were garrisoned by only 120 men each. The handful of artillerymen in Tzee made a stout defence, fifty being killed, and only thirty-five taken unhurt. Nottich was carried without loss.

Both forts when captured were blown up, and the main assault was then directed upon the fortress of Bomarsund itself, of which the walls were badly damaged before the garrison consented to surrender. No other assault could have been expected, for it was impossible that 2000 could long hold out against a besieging army 15,000 supported by a fleet in force. The honor of the victory, such as it is, belongs wholly to the French, and therefore, on Sunday the 20th, the guns of the Invincible announced to the citizens of Paris the first victory of the war.

Our private accounts from Dantzic say that the number of prisoners does not exceed 1500, and that they have been sent to Lodzaad. It was reported that a considerable proportion of the garrison had succeeded in retiring, and that it was intended entirely overcome and destroy the works, but the attack of the Allies prevented this intention from being fully carried into effect.

An overwhelming display of force was made on the part of the Allies. No fewer than fifteen sail of the line—of which four ships and four steamers were French—lay with their broadsides within range of the fortress. The Allies claim to have found 100 pieces of cannon mounted and dismounted. Our correspondence does not state whether or not the fleet fired on the fortress, but from the circumstance that the British papers have a list of casualties incurred by the ships Penelope, Hecla, Terrangant, and Hellisle while "under fire at Bomarsund," it is likely they did.

From the circumstance that Admiral Napier had issued a notice warning all neutral vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, it was surmised that Riga would be the next point of attack. An account of the Bomarsund affair, from Stockholm, 20th mentions that a bombardment of Riga from 5 o'clock morning of the 15th, till 9 o'clock afternoon of the 16th, and that part of the works were blown up before proposals were made to surrender. The prisoners will be sent to France on board English ships. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers had a narrow escape, a cannon ball having passed between him and the aid-de camp with whom he was conversing.

Germanic Confederation.

On the 17th instant, Austria and Prussia submitted to the Bund the Russian answer to the Austrian ultimatum, as well as the correspondence with the Western Powers, containing the guarantees of peace required by the latter.

Prussia is arming all her ports.

A despatch from Vienna to the Paris Monitour reviews the recent news of the Austrian troops are about to enter Wallachia. The despatch says they have received orders by telegraph to march.

Prussia.

From Berlin, August 18th, we have a semi-official article in the Prussian Correspondance, which says that the retention of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians does not, it is true, fulfill all the objects of the alliance of the two great German powers, but that it grants more than was demanded by the note of Vienna, of June 3d. The supplementary article on the reciprocal obligations of the two German powers is therefore completely passed. If other steps were considered necessary for the interest of Germany, fresh conventions must take place between the contracting powers on the subject of a co-operation in the sense of the Austro-Prussian treaty of 20th April last.

Black Sea.

It may be remembered that recently a Russian steamer, supposed to be the Waldimir, was cruising at large in the Black Sea, and causing great consternation among merchantmen. It is now said that she was sent on her way from the United States to Sebastopol. The other day she called boldly at the cooling station at Kherson, decked, destroyed two Turkish brige there, and made off safely for the open sea.

As usual, from the allied fleets we have to report—nothing.

The statement is that the expedition to the Crimea is only temporarily deferred until the treatment of cholera and fever among the troops.

The Danube, &c.

No change has occurred in the situation of affairs. Omer Pasha is still at Shumla, and the Turks. Beyond this, the news is of no interest.

Cholera has considerably declined at Varna and Shumla, also at Constantinople. The scale by had been fearfully destructive among the French, but, at latest accounts, was beginning to abate.

Considerable excitement existed at Berlin, from the circumstance that boats from the allied fleets had been observed taking in the soundings of the Prussian port of Memel.

The French government has made contract at Dantzic for winter supplies to the French fleet in the Baltic. This indicates the expectation of a protracted campaign.

Hale, the "Kossuth rocket" man, is not dead at Constantinople, as was reported.

Marshal Paskiewitch is at Warsaw, and is in continual communication with the Southern Army and with St. Petersburg.

Elias Georgievitch, son of George XIII, the last King of Georgia, died at Moscow, July 14th.

From Greece we learn that King Otho is again becoming contumacious. He now refuses to disband the foreign troops.

There is nothing late or reliable from the seat of war in Asia.

Britain.

The despatch by which Lord Clarendon replied on July 29d, to the last communication made by Russia to the Austrian government; the conferences of Ministers held on the 17th between the English, French and Austrian ministers, were laid before Parliament on the last day of the session, but have only now been made public. The substance of these dispatches are mainly, that

1stly. The Russian protectorate over the Principalities must be given up, and the privileges granted to those provinces by the Sultan be placed under the collective guarantee of Europe. 2ndly. That the navigation of the Danube be at once free. 3dly. That we are glad to say that Mr. Bird escaped, and is recovering from his wound; his utterance will be injured for life

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Letters of the 11th mention that Barcelona was quite quiet. About 100 cases of cholera were reported a day; but the malady had assumed a milder form.

An important piece of intelligence is published by the *Paris Patrie*. On the 13th a deputation composed of the leaders of the barricades and of the clubs waited on Espartero to request him to suppress the articles in the journals convoking the Cortes, which lays down that the dynastic question cannot be discussed by the new Constituent Assembly. Espartero at first replied to the deputation that they ought either to share the confidence reposed in him by the nation, or else procure him his place. A long and warm discussion then ensued, at the end of which Espartero, in taking leave of the deputation, recommended them to address their petition to the Council of Ministers. The delegates withdrew in great excitement. Notwithstanding these dangerous symptoms the government is thought to be strong enough to carry out its policy.

A royal decree has established a civic decoration in honor of "those brave men who re-conquered the liberty of the country during the days of July."

Don Vicente Gutierres de Teran is appointed charge to Costa Rica.

The Patriotic of the Indies is ordered to absent himself from Madrid.

Government has ordered the purchase of 50,000 muskets of Spanish manufacture

Large sums have been subscribed for the widows, orphans and wounded of the revolution.

Germany.

The new King, John, had taken the oath to the Constitution, but has declared that, as his Government is merely a continuation of that of the deceased King Frederic Augustus, all public officers will be retained in their places. The language of his proclamation has been favorably received, and expectations are formed that his commercial policy will be liberal.

Russia.

A remarkable circumstance, illustrative of the course of trade, is developed in the official returns of the exportation of tallow from Russia this season. From this document, it appears that the exports overland from St. Petersburg and the interior to Memel and other shipping ports have been nearly equal to those of the same period of 1853, when there were 26,050 casks this year, against 27,600 last year. As for, therefore, as this individual branch of industry is concerned, Russia has not only retained no loss from the blockade, but has made all the extra price that has been paid to her people for transport, and which has sent up prices in the British and other markets.

Very Latest.—The War.

WEDNESDAY Morning, 9 o'clock.—Sixty thousand Russians were about to be concentrated on the right bank of the Pruth, under General Luders, in order to cover the Russian flotilla on the Danube, which would be sacrificed by the evacuation of Galatz.

Orders are given not to interfere with the trade between the inhabitants of the Norwegian Finmark and those of the coasts of the White Sea, they being a poor and inoffensive population.

The Times has a leading article on the choice in the East. It says, that by the last accounts from Varna, the war is ending at 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the 9th of September.

Admitted	48	Died	151
Discharged	274	Died on review	184
Remaining under treatment			755

We learn from M. Hazard, the Clerk, that since the 14th of July, 264 persons died of patient fever in the Hospital, of which 127 were sick on "*le service de mer*." There have been discharged, as cured, during the same period, 968.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Benj Warbury, a native of Louisiana aged 18 years, found dead in the river near Chenet street. Verdict—accidentally drowned. Deceased on the 7th inst, went to bathe in the river near the Ice and District ferry wharf, when he was unfortunately drowned. His parents reside on St. Peter street.

FIRST DISTRICT.

HOMICIDE.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, ex-constable officer named James Burns was shot by Ben Sands, at his grocery, corner of Burgundy and Peridido streets. Sands, though quite a young man, has already been in the hands of the police penitentiary, for larceny. About ten months ago he returned to the city, and appeared desirous of commencing some business or other. He married; but the police having could cause in his deportment to do better, permitted him to go at large. The result has proved a most unfortunate one for Burns, who, it appears, had been warned by Sands, on several occasions, not to come to his grocery, as he would not have it. This was, however, greatly misunderstood by the former occupier, and he, unarmed to shun temptation, would very evidently remind him that he was "a policemen's kind," or something of that character.

A week or so ago, he was arrested for shooting two dogs belonging to Sands, and then shot at him with a revolver on the other side, and then shot at him with a revolver on the other side, and then shot at him with a revolver on the other side