OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1856.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 10,036.

THE DAILY BEE,

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1856.

Newspaper Agents.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PANAMA MURDERS.

The attention of the reader will naturally be arrested by the correspondence between Capt. Bailey, of the sloop of war *St. Marks*, and the Governor of New Granada, in relevance to the recent atrocious massacre of American citizens at Panama. The closing letter of the gallant captain is a model of sharp, curt and severe rebuke, and administers a stinging castigation to His Excellency F. de Fabega, for his shuffling, mendacious and lame attempts to evade the just responsibility that attaches to him. The entire correspondence will soon be in possession of the Federal Government; and, perhaps, unless Mr. Fusaro is too busily engaged in efforts to secure a renomination by the Cincinnati Convention, to deign to take cognizance of such trifles as the wholesale murder and plunder of his countrymen by a band of infuriated semi-savages, the individual at the head of the New Granada administration may discover that high-sounding phrases in sonorous Castilian, and empty expressions of regret, will not be deemed a sufficient expiation of his connivance at outrage, and utter neglect either to punish the perpetrators or restore the pillaged property.

We have examined with considerable care the mass of documents that fill the columns of the Panama papers, and despite the singularly audacious efforts of the Panama officials to lie themselves boldly out of the dilemma, there can be but one opinion among all impartial persons. The testimony of Messrs. Oxtes & Nelson, corroborated by Captain McLane, and the official reports of the Prefect and Chief of Police leave no doubt whatever of the dastardly and inhuman conduct of the rabble, and of the worm than apathy of the Governor. The *Sun and Herald* remarks: "If it were necessary, it would be easy to produce further testimony, showing that the conduct of the Governor, the police, and the people, on the night in question was—in any light in which it can be viewed—absolutely unjustifiable and inexcusable. Not the shadow of an excuse can be offered for the massacre of the unfortunate passengers who had taken refuge in the station; not a plea can be brought forward to justify the wholesale murdering that took place." We may add that no plea has been attempted, no palliation sought. The Governor squirms, dissembles and blunders through an incomprehensible farrago of words, full of apparent error, but without a syllable either savoring of defense, or hinting at retribution. He has hired scribblers in his organ, the *Panamano*, to lay the blame of the beginning of the affray on the Americans who refused to pay for a slice of watermelon he had eaten, but this is all that is alleged in excuse of an atrocity so inhuman and vile, that almost any government but ours would by this time have obtained and hanged the ringleaders, and modified the town in a smart indemnity, or in default thereof battered its walls about the ears of Don Fernando. But let us not be too swift to condemn Mr. Pierce. It may be that he will take counsel for once of duty and patriotism, and exact speedy satisfaction from the marauders and assassins.

HAVANA.

By the *Empire City* we have received files of Havana papers to the 11th inst., inclusive. They contain no local intelligence of interest. Paul Julien and Adelina Patti were still at Havana, and had met with brilliant success.

Mr. Godard was to travel from Matanzas to Havana on the 18th, in his balloon, if the weather proved favorable, and was to make his last ascension at the latter place on the 12th.

New Orleans Savings Institution.—The reader will find in another column the first statement of this well-conducted and useful institution. It is highly satisfactory, and proves that the affairs of the savings' Bank have been managed skilfully, prudently and efficiently. The amount to the credit of depositors, and outstanding certificates, is $168,985 72, to which the available assets are $113,421 26. The Institution has been most economically conducted, the entire expenses of the year having been less than $4,500.

New Music.—We are indebted to P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

The Song of the Birds in Summer, a ballad, words by Douglas, music by Cherry. Quite graceful and pretty.

The Reaper and the Flowers, poetry by Longfellow, music by Hobbs. The melody of this song is hardly equal to the delicate beauty of the verse, but is pretty nevertheless.

A Home on the Lovely Rhine, a beautiful air for bass or baritone, by Abt. It has a most spirited refrain for a chorus.

The New Jersey Know-Nothing State Council met at Bordentown on the 7th. Upon the question of ratifying the Philadelphia nominations much acrimonious feeling was displayed. It was finally agreed that Fillmore's nomination was the choice of the Council, and the statement induced the Council to lay the whole subject on the table, until Mr. Fillmore shows his hand with reference to his Americanism.

Late accounts from Valparaiso mention the arrival of the American ship *Dalmatia*, one hundred and seventy days from Chinchas, with one hundred and sixty scollas, having lost ninety others and a large number of her crew on the passage. The American clipper *Winged Racer* had brought in seven hundred and sixty Chinamen.

Washington Gossip.

Washington, May 7, 1856.

Nicaragua has fairly crowded out all other matters appertaining to Central America. The conduct of the British war authorities of San Juan on the arrival of the steamer *Orizaba*, about the middle of last month, in surrounding that vessel and exercising power over her passengers, is deemed by our government as a flagrant breach of duty. The State Department has already sent to New York and procured affidavits of all the facts, preparatory to calling Mr. Crampton to account, as it was under his orders that the *Orizaba* was interfered with.

The result of this proceeding at San Juan has finally waked up Marcy and Pierce to the designs of the British government, and has led to the determination to recognize the filibuster administration though in a representative, El Padre Vigil. Not only is this true, but assurances have been given that no objection will be made to the shipment of arms, ammunition and persons from our ports to the aid of Gen. Walker.

The crisis in Central American affairs is thus about to be precipitated upon us; and it comes in a practical shape, and by a direct collision with British authorities in the Bay of Nicaragua.

The Navy Department will promptly dispatch vessels of war to San Juan, and instructions will be considerably modified in "material and" to Gen. Walker. It is boldly averred here that Walker is the true and energetic officer in this instance, the fair representative of our people, and should be aided, encouraged and sustained at any cost.

Provided with all the necessary documents, within a day or two Mr. Marcy will have a free talk with Mr. Crampton, and desired of that functionary that he shall withdraw or counterpland his instructions to British naval officers in Central America. It is even impossible to maintain peace unless Mr. Crampton shall recede. He has instructed British officers in Central America to regard all communication with Gen. Walker as illegal; and these officers assume to exercise over passengers and baggage not only a surveillance but positive control. One happy effect has resulted from this—it has compelled the administration to recognize the Free Walker government, and thus to denounce her Majesty's officers, and to legalize the proceedings of our vessels. You may look out for a squall from Central America. The atmosphere is filled with electric clouds, and they will unite one of these days and create a terrible commotion.

CONGRESS.

Washington, May 7, 1856.

In the Senate a report was made by Mr. Foot, from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the Bounty Land bill, which was concurred in by the Senate.

In the House reported the failure of the Committee of Conference to agree on the amendments to the Deficiency bill, the issues for the latter being the clause for arms, transport, &c., the Senate adhering to its amendments, and the House to its disagreement.

Mr. Bayly resumed his speech on the subject of Naval reform, and explained the provisions of his substitute for the bill of the Naval Committee.

Mr. Fowler proposed a substitute, which shall stand for the bill of the Naval Committee, and the substitute, Mr. Bayly, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Hamilton, indicated the Committee, which, and Mr. Bayly, the subject, but the consideration was then postponed until Friday morning next.

In the House, the Senate's amendments were made by Mr. Pringle, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, to the Bounty Land bill. The conference report was then adopted, and the bill passed.

By Telegraph.

(Published to the *Daily Bee* by the Sun Office.)

A War Vessel for Nicaragua.

Philadelphia, May 14.—The sloop of war *Decatur* has been ordered to proceed to Nicaragua. She will sail from this port tomorrow.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, May 13.—Advices from Kansas state that Wm. Gov. (?) Robinson was attempting to leave Kansas, to avoid being arrested, the grand jury having found an indictment against him, he has declared for the citizens of Lawrence.

Ex-Governor Reeder has been cited to appear before the grand jury, on a charge of contempt. He refused to obey the citation, and warned the officers to touch him at the peril of their lives. Marshal Woods retreated with dragoons to collect the street.

Judge Lecompte charged the grand jury to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason; but no indictments had been found.

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, May 14.—The Lawrence correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, under date of the 7th, says that indictments have been found against Reeder, Robinson, Roberts, Lane, and other free State men, for high treason.

News has been carried to Lawrence by Missourians, that secret band bills were circulating in the border counties, and forces marshalling.

The people (?) are therefore warned to prepare for defense.

NICARAGUAN.

Washington, May 14.—The general impression now is that Padre Vigil, the new Minister from Nicaragua, will be officially received by our government, and it is doubtless well founded.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER RECEIVED!

Washington, May 14.—Padre Vigil presented his credentials to-day, and they were immediately received.

There is a great danger that the bill for the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi will be vetoed.

The President will send a message on McLane affairs to the House to-morrow.

[By the National Line.]

RIOT AT COVINGTON, KY.

Louisville, May 13.—A serious riot took place at Covington last evening, between the German Society of Turners and the Americans. Ten or twelve persons are reported to have been shot.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, May 14.—The river is at a stand, with 4½ feet on the falls, and 8 feet in the canal.

MARKETS.

Cincinnati, May 14.—Flour 4½ 25 a 5 50.—Whisky 20½. Lard in kegs 9c. Molasses 42 & 45c. Rio Coffee 11½c.

New York, May 14.—Flour in fair demand. Ohio 5 75 a 6 00. Wheat Corn 87 a 89c. Rice 4½ 25 a 5 00 3c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, May 14.—The Mosses McLellan and A. R. Shotwell passed down at 8 o'clock this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The *Empire City* left New York May 24, at 2 P. M., and arrived off the Moro at 4 A. M. on the 3d. Remained awaiting the arrival of the *Philadelphia*, which steamer entered the harbor at sunrise on the 4th, bringing 210 passengers for New Orleans from San Francisco, viz: Cuba and Sonora, April 21st.

The Company's steamer *Illinois*, Lieut. Boggs, U. S. N., from New York May 8th, with about 700 passengers, arrived just before the *Empire City's* departure. The *George Law* was to have left Aspinwall for New York on the evening of the 5th, with 2,000 on the isthmus, and about 500 passengers—the *Philadelphia* having left early on the morning of that day.

A rumor was prevalent at Aspinwall prior to the departure of the *Philadelphia*, to the effect that Col. Scott, after violating his parole and escaping, as per previous news, had been retaken, and, it was expected, would be summarily shot.

The *Empire City* left Havana at 10½ A. M. on the 11th, and at 5½ P. M. of the same day spoke ship *George McWard*, bound to Liverpool, lat. 27 56, long. 82 56; at the same time caught in sight from the deck a fleet of 18 sail.

She brings 236 passengers, 12 from New York, 8 from Havana, and 216 from Aspinwall, and has experienced uninterrupted fine weather during the passage from New York to this port.

We are indebted to Mr. Chas. H. Dickson, Purser of the *Empire City*, for files of Panama and California papers.

The news from California is really of little moment, save with respect to the Indian war in Oregon.

The Democrats carried the municipal election at Sacramento by a majority of about 20.

Major General John E. Wool, with Lieutenant Colonel Ripley and Lieutenant Colonel Norman, and attended by his aid, Lieutenant Grant, left on the *Columbia* for Oregon, after repose for the field of operations against the Indians in the North. Every obstacle is being raised in the way of the gallant old officer, and every filthy trick is being resorted to for the purpose of compelling his resignation. We have, nevertheless, no doubt he will yet surmount all difficulties. He is not only deserted, but persecuted by the administration and its leaders; but we have a firm conviction that he will yet triumph over all his enemies.—*San Francisco Herald.*

Three men were recently blown up at Roanoke Tunnel by the premature discharge of a blast. They were shockingly wounded, but will probably recover.

Efforts are making to induce every citizen of the State to sign a petition praying Congress to make an appropriation for the establishment of a Wagon Road across the Plains.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the mining regions, to the great satisfaction of those engaged in the business. The quartz mines for the last two years have yielded not far from $6,000,000.

The city and county of San Francisco have been consolidated by act of Legislature.

The papers contain about the average amount of murders and robberies.

Ten Indian War in Oregon.—Dates from Oregon to the 12th, and from Puget's Sound to the 4th April, have been received. The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the capture of the Cascades village:

Killed.—S. W. Brown and wife; James Watkins, boy; Henry Hager, German; George Crawford; Jacob Kyle, German; Joseph White, German; Bourbon, half-breed; Jacob Sinclair, of Hudson Bay Company; Dick Turner, colored; two soldiers, Norman Palmer, Calder Wood.

Wounded.—George Watkins, severely; Jacob Rogue, mortally; Martin Kyle, James Lindsay, John Chase, Jas. Cook and Jas. Algin, slightly; James Snooks, Mr. Moffit, Fletcher Murphy, Henry Kyle, two soldiers (names unknown) and Mr. Rodericks.

Missing.—Johnson's, Hamilton's, Wilson's, Bishop's, Chenoweth's, Palmer's, Bradford's new storehouse, Sheppard's house, Beale's, Walker's, Brown's, Bradford's saw mill and outhouse, McNeal's and Vanderpool's.

In the Zelusas county a detachment under Col. Cornelius's command had a fight with a small band of Indians, killed several, and drove the remainder into the mountains.

Brig Gen. Lamerick reports several skirmishes with the Indians in Southern Oregon, in which the savages were routed and a trapper killed.

In Puget's Sound the Indians have committed hostilities.

Mt. Rogue River the regulars had obtained several advantages. A letter says:

On the 26th of March, information having been received that the Indians had a large quantity of provisions stored in a village about eight miles above the mouth of the river, Captain Ord was despatched with two companies to destroy it. When Captain Ord reached the village, he found it completely and totally abandoned, and saw, from various signs, that he would not be permitted to destroy it unopposed. He went to work cautiously, however, and planted his men in position, whilst a small party fired the houses. He was immediately attacked by the Indians, who succeeded in surrounding him, and after a sharp skirmish of some two hours, drove them out, pity across the river, killing eight, and wounding perhaps as many more. As soon as the Indians opposed fire, the savage charged and drove them from point to point, until they forced them across the river, over which they were forced in their squaws in canoes. The command suffered to camp for next day, with a loss of two men wounded, both severely. This is a fair specimen of the people of Rogue River as the first regular attack of the Indians on the whites, by the death of Lieut. Kearney, when having been ordered by the Major to leave the fight, he was waylaid and murdered by the Indians, in the neighborhood of Rogue River, about the middle of April.

Given the Rogue River Indians our defeat on the 26th March. The success is not of the slightest consequence. The Indians were driven from the Rogue River, and the Cascades village, the "home of the Indians" of Rogue River, and the Cascades village, the "home of the Indians" of Rogue River, and the Cascades village, the "home of the Indians" of