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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every 10 lines in Bee, in such language as the first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The purchasers Annual Advertisers in Bee, will be confined to one square every other day.

[Vol. XIV.—NEW SERIES.
No. 1857—Whole No. 7252

THE DAILY BEE.
Saturday Morning, August 25, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A marked change has manifested itself of late in the tone of the leading English press in reference to this country. Whether this improvement is due to the conviction of our strength and of the necessity of conciliation, or to that sober second thought which rebukes malice and injustice, we will not pause to inquire. The fact is sufficient, and we like it well enough to waive too curious a scrutiny of the motive.

The London *Times* of the 3d inst., has an article of singular calmness and moderation on the opposition exhibited in the United States to all attempts to enlist recruits for the Crimea. It opens the subject by the following exceedingly frank confession:

> An argument is required to prove the necessity at all times, and more especially during the present war, of remaining on the very best terms with the Government and people of the United States. It is an evil almost inseparable from war that, in the strong passions it excites, the fierce resentments it stimulates, and the turmoil it raises, belligerents are only too apt to forget all interests but their own, and to pay too little attention to the rights and feelings of neutrals. Our campaigns have hitherto run only too vigorously and plainly, now for want of men, and how necessary it is that some means of competing in this field with a power which levies its human tribute with far more certainty than that with which we collect the pecuniary contributions of our inferior subjects. But there is, as regards us, considerable danger that in our anxiety to conquer one enemy we shall make to ourselves another, and, in order to provide ourselves with a few hundred disorderly and refractory recruits, make thirty million enemies of our race on the other side of the Atlantic.

The *Times* then goes on to show that the laws of the United States prohibit the enlistment of its citizens as recruits for foreign service; that these laws should be respected and obeyed; that Great Britain has similar laws, and that any attempt to violate them would be promptly and severely punished. "We are not acting as a good ally, or a sincere and generous friend of the United States," the *Times* is seeking for our own purposes to infringe their laws, to outwit their officers, to offend the feelings and prejudices of their people." What a change the London *Times* has not passed itself with equal wisdom and candor! Had its journal only of this tenor, it would be constrained to wonder at the nearly united to England have so little sympathy with us against the despotism of Europe. The past, however, is the future may be profitably for the *Times* and its coadjutors invariably with courtesy and even bitter sarcasm when they regard us as insulted or jealous and a generous and the period may yet come when we shall stretch forth our hand in kindness to Great Britain in her hour of need, though, nevertheless, that this will be unlikely soon to be attended by disposition even now "Plunderer of Printing-Offices," completely neutralized the indignity of other journals, *Chronicle* of nearly the *Times* pours forth an article of unusual balderdash and of senseless tirades particularly conspicuous in the article. E.

(W. Chronicle.)

> ...transition is not popular ...ment measures, and ...any ...start up for liberty ...by back upon our assailants, whether carried on ...piracy of their ...Tiny regard us as ...ly ...ment ...state that the Russians ...whipping, it will be no more ...pleased deserve ...a perfect right to think ...Pay ...ment ...to decide that he could ...Foreign ...is to ...of discreet ...

...proving that American sympathy ...in the ...and the ...Russia is far more akin to ...than to that of France or Eng...wounded pride or ...Russian bombast and ...slavish ...the ...the ...Petersburg ...the ...free and ...religion, and ...for America ...Artaxerxes ...through ...countries, that struggle for ...quiet and ...free, ...emulation ...another at any cost ...tribute and ...states ...the nations ...Czar ...leader and the ...Russian ...the head of ...the guarantee for the safety of ...Yankee ...

...turn to chastise the ...of its contemporaries, ...to create and foster practice ...between Great Britain and ...than shabby ...our taste. For ...the moderation of ...generated by ...Chronicle.

...a statement in the San ...Frego have been ...brought into that ...Frego ...

...Company ...

...Hall, the composer of the ...Bowerman Girl, Rochesterian, ...Mark, &c., has recently written ...New York city pro...showing modest temperate ...superintend three performances ...New York, ...the expense of himself, family, ...from, and while in the ...the copyright of the ...

...GOSPORT AND PORTS...
New York, August 17.—A meeting of ...was held in Wall street to-day to ...Gosport, Norfolk and Ports...
...the yellow fever. A large ...and shed merchants were ap...with the Cote Exchange ...latter have spoke forward ...

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—The committee of ...appointed by the meeting held here yesterday, to ...the sufferers at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, have sent $600 to the Howard Association of Norfolk, and $400 to the Portsmouth Association. Dr. W. M. Freeman, from the West Indies, volunteered his services and started immediately for Norfolk.

FOREIGN BY THE ARIZONA.

[Compiled for the Mobile Daily Tribune.]

FRANCE.—PARIS, August 2.—The relations of Greece and Germany to the English and French fleets in the Black seem to be in a state of complete quiet. We have received intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated the 6th of July, which states that the Russian forces in the Crimea had not yet commenced operations against the Allies but expected the commencement of the war the allies would land a battery, and had begun to lay up for the end of a half hours, but that the Russians had proposed to be in readiness for the attack. It is further that this intelligence must have been received at the Government since Gortschakoff, an old campaigner, left St. Petersburg, and that the Government has not only did not publish it, but it told people who inquired for news that there was none." Why this mystery? Was the expedition a failure? Was the commencement of the formal attack over there been so long waiting for? We let a more preliminary fire for some specific purpose? Whatever it was, the public could not have been told. And the Government cannot plead that it had received no news, for, yet will remember, I told you on Monday that a friend of mine had heard at the Tuileries that intelligence had arrived.

The silence of the Government has, as usual, given rise to the report, that the news that came have arrived within the last few days was of an unfavorable nature.

The preparations for the reception of the Queen of England continue to be on a vast scale. Nothing has been witnessed in this city, at the time of the last voyage of Queen Victoria, especially when Louis Philippe much wished that she should visit Paris, but at that time the errors of the Government of "July" in France had supposed that public marks of not very respectable character would be manifested at that time towards the illustrious sovereign. Now, all that has changed, and the importance which the Emperor attaches to the entire into Paris of the Queen of England in the midst of the country of the population, is well understood. To render this *entree* more solemn and effective, it was decided to convoke to Paris the Mayors of the most important communes of the empire, in the same manner as a similar convocation took place under great circumstances in the reign of Napoleon I.

This morning the Presse publishes an extraordinary piece of news. It states that Prussia will demand from Spain an auxiliary corps of 5,000 men, which shall be sent to Rome, and proceed with the French garrison in that city to the Crimea. How could this journal imagine such a thing? Only imagine the Spaniards, Catholic clergy of almost everything, being transformed into soldiers of the Pope. While it is true that Spain is very favorable to the present policy of France, and would not wish better than to take part in the war, still her internal dissentions are such as to forbid any such active alliance.

A triumphal arch is being erected in front of the terminus, in Paris, of the Strasburg railway, in preparation for the visit of the Queen of England. Workmen are also employed on the roof of the hotel of the minister for foreign affairs, on the Quai d'Orsay, in making preparations for a splendid illumination.

COMMANDER OF THE ARMY IN THE EAST.—The Post states on authority, that the rumors of recall of General Simpson are without foundation.

There is no reason to suppose the slightest intention of recalling him. At the same time it is proper to state that the General's health is not of the strongest, and it will excite but little surprise, if he finds himself unable to continue for a prolonged period with the fatigues of a campaign of the chief command.

CRIMEAN CASUALTIES.—It appears from a parliamentary return published on Wednesday, that since the commencement of the war the number of officers in the cavalry, guards, and infantry, who have lost their lives in active service, is—In the cavalry: one lieutenant-colonel, captains, 8 lieutenants, and 4 cornets. In the guards: 13 captains and lieutenant-colonels, 8 lieutenants, 8 captains, and 4 ensigns and 21 majors, 26 captains, 64 lieutenants and 10 ensigns.

MONSTER STEAMVESSEL.—Commodore Vanderbilt is preparing a monster steamship, of 4000 tons register, intended to be at once the largest and swiftest of the Atlantic steamers. The work management is in the hands of Messrs. Crosby & Co., of London and Southampton.

TRIESTE, August 1.—Accounts from Constantinople state that Schamyl has effected a division in Georgia, which brought him near Tiflis.

The Russians had abandoned the attack on Kars. Moravieff was supposed to be retreating.

THERZIOND, July 29.—The Russians have suspended their operations and confined themselves to naming governors of the villages in the province of Kars. Ten guns have been sent to Erzeroum, which is now defended by 15,000 men.

Murder of General Bentson.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople informs us that the Bashi Bazouks, who had been for a long time under the command of General Beatson, have filled the measure of their iniquities by murdering their General. We have no certainty of the accuracy of this telegraphic message, but we are led to fear that the melancholy catastrophe which is so early communicated is but too true. From what has reached us from other sources, we are in a position to lay before our readers the latest authentic intelligence relative to the wild bands under the command of our unfortunate countryman. It will be recollected that at the outset of the war, the celebrated French General Yussuf and our General Beatson undertook the disciplining of the fierce levies known as the Bashi Bazouks. General Yussuf, who had tamed the wild tribes of the desert, and disciplined the Turks of Algeria, soon found that all his experience, his patience, and his firmness, were utterly unavailing, and he gave up the attempt in despair. Our gallant countryman, however persevered, and he had hoped his endeavors would be crowned with success. Latterly a great body of the Bashi Bazouks have been encamped under his command, on the further shore of the Dardanelles.

Amongst these men, we regret to say, frequent cases of insubordination were manifest, and about a fortnight ago an act of atrocious violence was committed, which led to further outbreaks. Two officers of the corps were walking with their wives in the neighboring town, when a party of Bashi Bazouks fell upon and assaulted and outraged the ladies. The moment the news reached the camp, he ordered the miscreants to be arrested. A portion of their rascally comrades, however, sympathized with them, and, proceeding to the General's house in open mutiny, struck down his aide-de-camp, and, pillaging the house, transformed into soldiers of the Pope. While there was yet time, Beatson, with the fearless energy of a Napoleon, leapt from the window of his house, and, pistol in hand, succeeded in quelling the mutiny. The moment the news reached the camp, the mutineers were instantly released from their prisons, and they ran to the house and burn the General alive with his wife and children. General Beatson had no alternative, and he liberated the men, who, with their comrades, paraded about the camp, demonstrations of triumph, and finally set out for Brousa, laying the slender bands upon the property of the inhabitants, and with the apprehension of pillaging in every direction. This was the last thing we heard of them. Since that we have received the end but too probable news, which indicates a too certain fulfilment of a distinguished and honorable career.

THE CRIMEA.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* points out some of the evils of divided command, and hints that a leaven of jealousy and mutual dissatisfaction underlies the external parade of cordial amity between the French and English armies. As a remedy, he suggests the detachment of our own army from the operations of the siege, for a very purpose of which 130,000 French should in all events be sufficient, our junction with the Sardinians, Turks, and the employment of the whole forth with in the field. We should then be in a position to make a summer and autumn campaign, with some 100,000 men. The very flower of the three armies are unable to render a perfectly satisfactory account of the strongest opposing force the enemy could bring together. Cordial harmonious as the Sardinian and Turkish Generals are with ourselves, there would be no cause to apprehend the smallest impediment to the most vigorous operations; and, inter alia, the season is, we might yet sweep the Crimea from the face of the earth. Let us, having closed up the latter, await or compel the surrender of every stronghold at our leisure.

AUSTRIA.—A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated on the 31st of July, announces that the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has been appointed Governor of the Tyrol.

CHINA.—The following are the latest dates: —Pekin, April 30; Shanghai, June 4; Canton, June 8. Victoria, June 9.

The Overland Friend of China regards the recent reverses of the rebels as only temporary and local to the coastal subjects to Canton. The lieutenant-governor of Hoo-kwang and the province of the provincial city both died in the struggle. The North China *Herald* states that the rebels have taken the city of Kwang sin, in the north east part of Keang sec.

The Canton government is straining every nerve to carry forward its plan of ruling the country by sanguinary force, and is persuasive of a reward of fifty dollars per head in given to the leading men of villages for every man denounced as "a disaffected."

Her Majesty's ship Rattler has been busy among the pirates. On the 28th of May a second pirate fleet of six boats was destroyed. Five captured vessels released, about thirty pirates killed, and four made prisoners by the boats.

The Crops.

We no longer print the reports which reach us from every quarter as to the state and prospects of the harvested or growing crops, simply because they but reiterate what we have already stated and our readers fully know.—Hay, Wheat and Rye are already secured, and are at least equal in quantity to any yield seen for years, and have suffered in some localities from insects, and both Wheat and Hay were deteriorated in quality by bad weather at the time of their harvest; but there are more good Wheat and good Hay now in the barn or the stack than in the country ever possessed prior to last June. All that has been damaged by exposure to protracted rains may be regarded as in excess of an average crop. Potatoes was never better at this season, has been uniformly good since May, and promises to hold out till November, in which case the year's product of Butter and Cheese will exceed all precedent, though the number of cows is probably less than the season that it was last year. Oats are also made, and were never better so layerient.

Indian Corn is backward and in places feeble, but there is more than an average growth of stalk. We hear complaints from several quarters of a deficiency of ears, but this is not general. August, generally, Corn, and the weather could not be better for it then so now here. Potatoes look very rank and green, but can be ginning to rot. The area planted was so large, however, that we think there must be a fair yield. A great deal of Beans and Peas, also, is sown, and it is looking well. Beans, Carrots, Turnips, &c., are also very thrifty. Nothing but a protracted drought can prevent a most bountiful harvest, which, we regret, will be followed by a season of such extreme depression and scarcity as will generally be felt to pay.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ At Richmond, Va., five persons in all have died of yellow fever. The week ending 11th inst., 7 in all from Gosport.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Bombardment of Sevastopol.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

[By the National Line.]

NEW YORK, August 24.—The steamship North Star, of the National line, arrived at this port this morning, via Southampton, at 6 P. M., on the 12th inst.

Her advices are some hours later than those by the Pacific, and are of considerable interest.

The Baltic.

On the 6th inst., a portion of the British and French fleet left Sevastopol, and for the sound of cannon was heard at Sevastopol, the inference of which was confirmed on the commencement of the 7th inst.

The War in Asia.

By telegraph from Trieste, information had been received in London that the allied fleet had commenced demolishing the fortifications of Kertch, and that the fleet of the Crescent, who were unable to make any impression.

General Vivian had gone to the Black Sea to take charge of landing for allied troops in the vicinity of Sevastopol.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The second edition of the London Times of the 11th instant, says that the Liverpool cotton market show a better tone in the commencement of the week, but there was no alteration in prices since the departure of the Asia. The sales of the 10th inst. were 10,000, instead of 12,000 bales as before reported.

Corn Market.

The Liverpool corn market was quiet, but in some cases prices had recovered a shilling of the late decline.

Consols.

Consols for money closed on the 11th inst., at 90½ @91, and for account, at 91@91¼. After regular business hours, were quoted at 91 for a further advance of one-eighth.

American Stocks.

There was a fair average business in American securities.

The Navy at Sevastopol.

HERALD, Aug. 22.—For the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, the fleet was in the city from fifteen hundred, of which four were in private practice, and eleven in the hospitals.

In Prussia, during the same time, there were twenty deaths.

NOVOROS, Aug. 24.—The fever is still increasing in violence and Portsmouth.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Our Cotton market continues quiet; sales today of 300 bales, including Mobile at 11¼ cents @ 9. Flour is firm, with an upward tendency, and sales of State and Western at $9 25 @ $9 50. Corn is a trifle higher, with sales of 90 cents @ bushel. Pork is firm and tending upward; sales of Mess at $21 50, and Prime at $19 @ $20.

Minor Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—The river is falling, with but two feet seven inches water in the canal.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—The river is still falling, with five feet five inches water in the canal. The steamer Salmon did not leave until to-day for New Orleans.

THE CANVAS.

BRANDLIN, August 21, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The canvass for this county is finally in the parade, and we hope to be able to cut a large swath in it. We hope to have good news from Marion and Vermilion, and our friends in Lafayette and the adjacent cheering accounts from even that stronghold of the sterling Democracy.

We hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing our candidates, Judge Dardigny and R. Mast, Esq., and hope they will bring with them the old veterans and fine-tempered patriot Bernard Marigny, Esq.

I am the Courier of the 15th inst. a letter from one who signs himself "H." I know the writer very well, and I think I know, in a stranger have, about "old sometimes Whigs and Democrats." Only one who was disgusted with the American party, I am sure that there are not twenty-five men in the towns of Franklin who know themselves by sight, and there is scarcely one who knows themselves by sight, to be a written in relation to the political sentiments of the men in this parish. There have been in all six with drawals from our party, and of the six Democrats, and of this number there is but one man of any note or respectable talents and a brother, and he is a very low, and I regret much his departure from the course which he had chosen, in my opinion, with no much good judgment and sound patriotism, and I blame his, and joining with those who have made a mistake in allowance should be made for the errors of one of such a man, and I hope he will see the error of his course and return to the fold of the Democracy.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—We are indebted to Messrs. DIX & EDWARDS, publishers, for the August number of this sterling periodical.

☞ Thanks to Col. T. G. HUNT for Vol. 30 of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DILLON.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* furnishes the annexed satisfactory intelligence.

The Dillon affair is at last definitively disposed of; this much is certain. In regard to the terms of settlement, I think I will be justified in the following statement: Long ago, Mr. Mason took the ground, in his communications with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that an apology was justly due the Government of the United States in the person of its offended Consul. Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys took the same ground, and insisted upon it to the last, and would have insisted upon it to this day, if he had remained in office. The Cabinet of Washington took advantage of the change of Ministry, and, in the present ground, and instructed Mr. Mason to refuse to demanded, which was a salute to Mr. Dillon's flag when it should be hauled down. It is supposed that this position of the Cabinet was taken, not because the demand of Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys was not just, but because of the exasperation of the citizens of San Francisco against Dillon, and of the impossibility which they have to exist of carrying this apology into execution without giving rise to a complication much more lamentable than the French propositions, wished, for obvious reasons, the American Government would not bring into the negotiation. At this point the negotiations rejoyed a long sleep; but very recently Mr. Mason, in obedience to the instructions of his Government, brought the affair to the notice of Count Walewski, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and urged for its immediate settlement. The Count, more amiable than his predecessor, and, perhaps, without referring back to the instructions contained in the earlier part of Mr. Mason's communications on the subject, agreed at once to a settlement upon a much more liberal basis, which is, that instead of firing a salute when the flag is hoisted, the first French man-of-war which puts into the harbor of San Francisco is to be received with a salute.

☞ By late advices from Italy we observe that another adaptation of the electric telegraph to the improvement of meteorological science has been announced in Rome by Prof. Angelico Secchi, S. J., Director of the Astronomical Observatory of the Collegio Romano. Prof. Secchi formerly occupied the Chair of Physic in Georgetown College; but upon the restoration of tranquillity in Italy, after the events of 1848-'49, he returned to his native country, and succeeded to the vacant place of his illustrious predecessor, the lamented De Vico.

ANOTHER ROBBERY AT SARATOGA.—The room of W. E. McMaster, who is in lodging in the Union Hotel, was robbed on the 16th inst., of notes against private individuals to the extent of $1,300, a certificate of deposit in the Crescent Bank of $600; do. in the Bank of Albany of $320. Bills on the Bank of Albany for $70, and a diamond ring. These is no clue to the robbers.

TRIBUTE TO PHRENOLOGY.—In a sermon recently preached by the Rev. H. W. Beecher to the people of his charge, the following interesting passage occurs:

> "And I may say here, what I have never said before in the pulpit, that the views of the human mind, as they are developed by phrenology, and those views which have underlaid my whole ministry, and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the Gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul, it has been because I have sought to do the classroom, which I have gained from this science; and I could not ask for better preparation for religious indoctrination than a recent reversal of the rebels in only temporary and local to the coastal subjects to Canton. The lieutenant-governor of Hoo-kwang and the province of the provincial city both died in the struggle. The North China *Herald* states that the rebels have taken the city of Kwang sin, in the north east part of Keang sec.

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COMMERCIAL.

[Reported for the Bee.]

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1855.

Cotton continues to be the chief topic of conversation with our commercial men, and the sales of the week have been very large, and the prices have ruled very high. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, and the prices have ruled very high. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, and the prices have ruled very high. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales