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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, June 12, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES SEE FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE RAIL ROAD BONDS AND THEIR NEGOTIATION.

Public attention has been directed of late to the difficulty which encompasses the negotiation of the Bonds issued to the Jackson and Opelousas Rail Road Companies as the quota of the City subscription, and amounting to $3,900,000. These issues come upon the market at a time when money is scarce, confidence is impaired, and when moreover distracting conspirals, sectional motives and personal considerations are brought to bear upon our system of Internal Improvements, thus which none can be of greater or more lasting importance to our City and State.

It must be obvious to the least reflecting mind that any attempt to force these Bonds on the market in the present temper of capitalists would be attended with a signal failure. *Indeed* the rates which we have casually heard mentioned for these issues, are so *ruinously* low, that it would be suicidal to think *of* entertaining them for a moment. *And* the mere suspicion that any negotiation might be undertaken at such a time would tend to that effect of depreciating the Consolidated Bonds, and of rendering a sale of them at any thing like fair prices, out of the question. But we venture to predict that this depression will be only temporary. The wise and beneficent provisions for the redemption of the Consolidated Debt, make these securities equally as safe and reliable as any in the world. And the holders moreover of these obligations are willing to see them through, and to sustain them *pari passu* with the honorable exertions which the City of New Orleans has put forth to meet her debt.

With the Rail Road Bonds it is a different matter altogether. No interest already existing can be brought to bear upon their negotiation, and hence they stand *per se*, and stripped of the accompaniments and advantages which a previous heavy indebtedness, coupled with large capital and means, invariably confers upon the issue of a new security based on such pledges. Hence the necessity of dealing carefully and delicately with these new obligations, and of sedulously avoiding anything that might tend to depreciate them unduly, or to impair the now restored confidence in the broad seal of the city of New Orleans.

Of the Railroads in which New Orleans is immediately and vitally interested, two, viz: the Jackson and Opelousas are in progress. The third—the New Orleans and Mobile Rail-road is thus far only in embryo. In other words, it is now before the Common Council. Should the ordinance providing for its construction pass that body, it will be undoubtedly ratified by the people. The adoption of this ordinance will add the sum of $500,000 to the bonds to be issued by the city. We limit the amount to these figures because the other two instalments of $500,000 each, will not be payable before stated periods, one of which will hardly expire under fifteen or eighteen months. Presuming then that the ordinance will pass the Board of Aldermen, and receive the popular sanction, it remains to enquire into the most secure and available policy for negotiating the bonds of the three Companies upon reasonable terms.

We lay it down as a proposition not to be gainsaid or refuted, that these bonds can only be disposed of favorably by united and concerted action. It must be evident to the intelligent reader that if the agents of these several companies enter the American or European market, and attempt to sell these bonds—each for his own company, and representing an isolated and particular interest—the efforts of all of them will be vigorously applied to the enhancement of their own interests, and the depreciation of those of their competitors. Each party will seek to exhibit the value, the importance and the certain prosperity of the road in whose favor the bonds he is authorized to negotiate have been issued, while at the same time, he will naturally endeavor to prove that the securities offered by his rivals lack the guarantees of safety which he presents. The inevitable effect of so unwise and faulty a course would be to create general distrust among capitalists, and to throw discredit upon all the securities. To the object in view would in all probability be defeated, and the moneyed men of Europe would conclude that securities thus praised or disparaged according to the private interests of the several companies, can repose upon no substantial foundation, and would reject them altogether.

How then is the danger to be avoided and the negotiation of the bonds to be satisfactorily effected? By union and concert of action, as we have already stated. Let those companies bury the hatchet—let them forget their petty strifes and ownership dissentions—let them obliterate sectional animosities, and lay aside personal differences—let them work together earnestly, liberally and upon a basis of perfect equality, as if the prosperity of each of them depended on the success promoted. These enterprises must present a united front. The securities issued, are to be issued by the city, should be placed upon a common footing, and entrusted to competent, judicious and skilful agents, who treating them all as of a common origin and equality would undoubtedly enjoy an infinitely more favorable opportunity of disposing of them on equitable terms, than if each company were to negotiate a separate agent, instructed to conduct the negotiation in the absurd manner indicated above. We can imagine nothing more obviously preposterous, or more fatally injurious to the great public interests of our city than other sectional or personal jealousies. If these companies have at heart the welfare and prosperity of New Orleans, they should begin by repudiating private interests, and should aim at the maintenance of their credit by working together in a harmonious spirit and for a common object.

These reflections will not be considered out of place by those who have carefully watched the complexity of an exogeneous local feeling on the question of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. We look upon the passage of the ordinance in reference to this important enterprise as calculated to allay much of this sectional excitement, and to bind together the different districts in a united whole. Its defeat, which we scarcely deem possible, we should consider a very serious misfortune, especially at the present time when it is most advisable that at least a somewhat divided population should be convinced that the interests of all are the objects of the fostering care of our city fathers. If this ordinance be rejected, the exasperation of the several districts would throw every possible obstacle in the way of the successful prosecution of existing enterprises, for they would reasonably infer that their wishes and interests are treated with contemptuous disregard. Should such unpleasant results follow we should like to know how available for financial purposes would city securities to the two existing roads become? We will not pursue the enquiry, but content ourselves with the suggestion to the ardent, but we fear over zealous opponents of the Mobile Railroad.

☞ We are glad to learn by the Charleston papers that the musical prodigy, Miss CAMILLE URSO, has achieved a perfect triumph in that city.

☞ PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to become good Penmen and Book-keepers, or have their children do so, are referred to Professor ——, in our Business Directory, for Ladies, and guarantees success to pupils.

We must go out of town to bear the news from New Orleans. Witness the following from the Paulding (Miss.) *Clarion*:

A NEW AND FORMIDABLE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—We have it from sources in reality of all confidence, that a large and powerful expedition for the invasion and conquest of Cuba is being organized at numerous points throughout the country. The gallant Gen. Quitman is designated generally as the leader of the movement—the Commander in chief of the army of invasion. The composition of that distinguished soldier with the expedition, is spoken of in Mobile and New Orleans, as a matter of notoriety—as an unquestionable fact. *Fifty-four thousand men* are enrolled, and a *million of dollars* has been raised for their general equipment. It is stated, also, that subscriptions continue to pour in with generous liberality.

The army of invasion is ready for embarkation, and the leaders are only waiting the action of Congress upon the resolution of Senator Riddell, proposing the suspension of the neutrality laws.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL ON THE COAST.—The New York *Express* says:

Capt. Bowen of the bark Gem of the Sea arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans, reports:—"May 30th, at 10 A. M., lat. 35, 60, saw a schooner on the weather beam, hove to, kept off, and run down across our bow. She then hauled her wind and crossed our bow on the other tack. After dark saw her on our starboard quarter. She remained there about half an hour. She then hauled her wind, and was lost sight of her. About half an hour after that we again saw her close to the weather quarter; at this time the wind was very light. The next day, the wind blowing fresh from N. E., saw the schooner. She immediately hauled, and gave us chase; at 4 P. M., tacked and stood N. W. by W., standing on the same tack all daylight she could not be seen. A large number of persons appeared peeping over her rails. She was on our weather beam.

☞ Mr. A. G. Haley writes to the Washington *Union* that there is not a shadow of truth in the rumor that Gen. Quitman is in any way connected in the filibuster proposition alleged to be floating out against Cuba.

Mr. A. G. Haley is mistaken, at least, that's *our* opinion.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

As a public journalist it is our duty to recall, or unroll purposes, the atrocities of the community to the deluge of the past, because our future *for good or evil* depends upon the estimate we put upon it, and the cast and deductions to be drawn from it. Recently, our republican people showed a popular appreciation of the dangers which planned have not forgotten the events of last year, when an afflicting dispensation of an allwise Providence, made almost a charnel house of our city, and clothed it in sack cloth and ashes. It cannot have been forgotten by the public that the reflections incident upon our calamity awoke the attention of all health-loving community to a more earnest manner than it had heretofore been its wont, to the sanitary condition of the city. It was obvious there was a screw loose somewhere—or we had miscalculated greatly the "salubrity of the city." No warning had been given from those in authority that there was any unusual cause for alarm—yet in the midst of this fancied security—when in fact *no safe* did the public doom themselves, that not even a Board of Health existed to make assurance doubly sure—in the midst of all this, a pestilence broke out, the like of which is utterly unknown in our annals.

Well, the public now began to open its eyes and think there was something "rotten in Denmark," and called, for the *first time*, for an examination into our sanitary condition, and a SANITARY COMMISSION composed of some of our most distinguished professional and scientific men, was selected as soon as is abated, and these gentlemen were furnished with instructions to make a most thorough examination into the sanitary condition of the city. How far they have fulfilled the task, and a highly honorable and responsible one it was, since the destiny of this city mainly depended upon that condition—we, have not been fully apprised. We have heard, at all events, long since, that they have prepared their reports and await the action of the Council to have them printed, and we are greatly surprised that no action has been taken on the subject. These reports belong to the public; they were prepared for the public, and we want to know what has been the result of the labors of these gentlemen in the wide and interesting field that has been presented to their scientific and lever tigation. We are all deeply interested in this matter—the eyes, not only of our own community, but of Europe were last year, most fearfully turned upon us—all sympathised in our distresses—it was then merely in obedience to public opinion, not only here but abroad, that our authorities determined to look into the causes of this frightful malady, and apply speedy remedies, as we are confident, must exist. We owe it then to our reputation abroad to show to them the result we have obtained. There can be no doubt that the injury done to our city has been very great, and if we remain silent under it, it *will be much greater*. There is either a remedy for these ills, or there is not.—Silence condemns us. If these gentlemen have examined this subject, as we hope and believe they have, let us see it. It is very certain no improvements have been going on; with all our cry about reform—we should not be particularly surprised if we were again punished for this most unexpected apathy by a recurrence of epidemic disease.

We ask, then, in the name of public opinion, that something be done. There is, to be sure, a "Health Department", which, by the bye, we understand emanated from this Commission, and has partly struggled into birth, after some terribly parturient throes of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. It has been some time before the Upper Board, and we await, with patience, the denouement. The members of it should not forget that the summer is upon us, that our reputation abroad is ruined, and that if some sanitary measures of whose value our people seem to be more ignorant and regardless than any others, is not soon adopted, our city may again suffer. I confess we do not belong to that class of philosophers who believe that epidemics go and come without any cause, and one two follow in successive years. On the contrary, we believe there can be no effect without an adequate cause, and that all our epidemic calamities proceed from causes which it is the duty of science and skill to ascertain—that, in fine, they proceed from controllable conditions. Thus believing, we are desirous to know in the entire grounds taken by the Sanitary Commission upon this interesting and important subject. One of these reports, at least, has already measurably come before the public. It is that relating to the causes affecting the salubrity of the city, by Dr. Barton. It has been read at successive meetings of the "Academy of Sciences" of this city during the last six weeks, and as it has been very extensively commented on by the members of that respectable and scientific body—embracing the elite of our distinguished men—we shall do no violence to taste or offend the author by giving the public such a view of the contents as we may have acquired at a simple hearing of it.

The author commences by very free comments on the actual condition of the city, contrasting it with its alleged one; the utter unaccquaintance of the citizens with this condition; the imprudent boastings upon the subject; the variance with the actual facts; and the consequence of an overweening confidence as to salubrity—which he styles *Saturday fancied*, and brings in proof of his allegation a statement, more or less official, of a mortality of this city for more than half a century, amounting to the frightful aggregate of more than 5¾ per cent.! This is "frightful" enough, if true, but it is about what we have been long sleeping over a volcano which has been slowly destroying us, and not so very slowly either, after such an explosion as that of last year. It is indeed high time we were adopting some measures of safety, if such is the state of things so long existing among us. But he assures us that other cities have suffered equal—any greater calamities from this very yellow fever than we did the present summer, instances Philadelphia in our own country, Rio Janeiro in South America, &c., and draws the consolatory conclusion that sanitary measures have effected such changes as to restore them to salubrity.

He then gives us (after a technical section on the "Medical Constitution" of the year") the actual cost of acclimation to the natives of each country both at home and abroad, who immigrate here. This is a very curious calculation, though the mode of accounting for it is entirely satisfactory. We have, however, no room for explanation on these points.

He next proceeds to the consideration of the great epidemic itself, and examines in a philosophical spirit what is meant by an "*epidemic atmosphere*." Not content with its bare statement, as his predecessors have done, he examines its "constituents", one by one, and brings us to view things as they are—with the mask which, what has been *miscalled* science has heretofore concealed from the vulgar gaze. We like this plain dealing—we believe this to be the road of science and intelligence that does not fear the most searching scrutiny.

The author has happily divided the causes of epidemics into those proceeding from the atmosphere, and those arising from the earth. And here, we think, he has removed a difficulty that has existed in medical annals—of attributing all the ills proceeding from epidemics (of whatever nature) to the atmosphere alone. We think this has been clearly demonstrated, and it is of the last importance to every country that wishes to keep free from pestilence, for it is satisfactorily proved that any country has it in its power to ward off or modify an epidemic by its capacity of influencing each of the conditions of which it is composed.

He proceeds then to show what are epidemic endemic and bilious fevers—by what they are caused, and clearly satisfies us that they all proceed from the same circumstances and conditions in a more or less aggravated degree, he points out in what these degrees consist, and concludes that the cessation of every epidemic that has ravaged this city or State of Natchez, or Mobile, for the last half century, arises from the greater or less disturbance of the original soil of the country! The proofs offered—in a large chart which was exhibited to the "Academy"—seemed entirely to bear Dr. BARTON out. This is certainly a very curious exhibit and statement, and immensely important, if fully established; because it puts it in our power to control, that is, to prevent epidemics.

The author then goes into great detail into the special causes of yellow fever—shows on what it depends—under what circumstances it exists—and how to get rid of it—what were the means other cities have used for their purposes, and runs a parallel between plagues and yellow fever, and this latter and cholera. This portion of the report is highly interesting, but too elaborate for condensation.

In pointing out the causes of the insalubrity of this city, this gentleman has examined with great minuteness, every circumstance bearing upon it, and has given illustrations of his opinions and views calculated to inspire with confidence. It is also to that great labor and research have been expended upon this important branch of the subject. The mistake which this city authorities have committed in opening and shutting the rear of the city as has been done is dwelt upon at length, the better exemplified that no disease calculated has been specially made to the city capability, as was the case during last year) the large overpage seemed mainly to the last seven years of nearly 7 per cent! This, we think, should open the eyes of the city fathers, and it throws in the most vivid and impressive manner on the necessity of the abandonment of a Cemetery in the heart, where other, and opinions should be manifested, and that important step is taken on that of opening, clearing and draining a swamp! In all connection it is known deeply to interpose the health of most. Such, why should it not have? Everybody, have we paid the penalty of such neglect, many an instance.

Dr. BARTON must before farewell his interesting and we commend him with great positively to establish that all can be made habitable—that it is within the power of the science and intelligence of man to provide not only every comfort, but every moderate luxury with which this country is so bountifully blessed, and that sanitary regulations which he describes in detail, can fully accomplish this desirable consummation.

He devotes a section to a comparison of New Orleans with all the Southern cities. It is made favorable to our city, and shows in a way not to be gainsayed by contemporary, how little health upon a sandy or alluvial foundation, and how comfortable in their situations than those erected on a clayey soil, or wherein the poisonous materials consist sink, but must and can be made to run off.

He concludes his paper with certain propositions and conclusions, which we deem but fair deductions from his premises. We must defer our comments upon these to another time, but we shall be much disappointed if they are not generally regarded as the most valuable portion of the report, and if they are not published. It is the bounden duty of the civil authorities to place the community in possession of a work evincing so much of patient labor, practical sagacity and profound research.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

By the arrival yesterday of the *Orizaba*, we have received her files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 6th, and from Vera Cruz to the 8th instant.

A letter from Guaymassuche date of the 10th ult., and addressed to the *Trait D'Union*, states that five prisoners belonging to the Walker expedition had been shipped by the Mexican authorities on board an English vessel called the *Ethelbert*, in order to be landed at Mazatlan, where they were to be tried. An officer and five men had been ordered to accompany them. The *Ethelbert* being on the point of sailing, a boat from the English man of war *Dido*, at anchor in the bay of Guaymasse, came alongside in order to deliver a letter. Quick as lightning two of the prisoners, who were on deck, jumped into the boat; the sailors on the Mexican side ordered the gendarme to fire on the fugitives. The order was executed, and the escape of the remaining prisoners was prevented by the guns of the *Dido*, which opened fire upon the *Ethelbert*, with a force sufficient to sink a hundred men. They surrendered themselves, were on board, took away the other three prisoners and disarmed the Mexican troops.

The Commander General after hearing the fact, sent a cutter on board the *Ethelbert* to send the wounded, if any; but it was accompanied by the Captain of the port, but the English would not allow them to board the *Ethelbert*, though the prisoners were no longer there, having been removed to the *Dido*.

On the return of the surgeon from his fruitless mission, the Commander General opened a correspondence with the Captain of the *Dido*, and on the same evening, the officer and the Mexican soldiers were placed at liberty.

On the 11th, fresh notes were exchanged, but without any result. The same day the *Ethelbert* left the port of Guaymas for Mazatlan, with the despatches for the Mexican Minister of Mexico.

On the 12th, the English amused themselves with gunnery practice quite close to the Mole, and without previous authorization on the part of the Mexican authorities. At the first cannonade shot the whole population was in a great excitement; the French battalion and the Mexicans troops, fearing an attack, armed themselves, but the panic subsided as soon as the cause was ascertained. The *Dido* was to leave the Mexican on the 15th, there to await the orders of the British Minister.

Nobody was killed during the whole affair. One of the prisoners, wounded by a gun shot, had recovered; another received a slight injury.

On the 9th seven more soldiers were executed at Guadalajara for highway robbery.

Messrs. William Barry and S. C. Pilkington have received from the Mexican Government the exequaturs as Consuls for Matamoros and Tehuantepec.

During the early part of the month eleven incendiary attempts had been made to set fire to the dwelling houses of the Paseo de Bucareli and St. Leon. A little boy was detected in the act of applying a match to a building. He had been instigated to do it by an unknown individual. A fire company had been organized in the town.

A company of 84 soldiers mutinied lately at San Angel, and deserted. A Colonel had fired some shots at their officers, but without effect. Some corporals joined in the desertion, but no other officer. Some more were was brought to Mexico of the fact, a new detachment of dragoons was despatched to San Augustin with severe orders.

It is reported here of the mutineers had been shot. This act of insubordination is not ascribed to any political cause, but rather to the extreme severity of the discipline with which the soldiers had been treated.

The Italian opera continued to perform with great success. Mr. Bordas of the "Orleans" had reached Mexico, and made his debut in Othello.

A solemn mass was celebrated on the 21st ult., at the Church of Notre Dame de Guadalupe, in commemoration of the happy return of Gen. Santa Anna to the Capital.

General Alcorta, formerly Minister of War, was lying dangerously ill at last accounts and not expected to recover.

On the 6th inst., telegraphic communication was successfully opened between Vera Cruz and Jalapa.

Great preparations are making in Vera Cruz to celebrate the approaching birth day of Gen. Santa Anna.

Signor Lozano Armenta, the Spanish Minister, had a public reception of Santa Anna on his re-Mexico, at which very friendly sentiments were exchanged.

We find in the *Siglo* some details of the terrible earthquake which destroyed San Salvador on the 16th ult. Fifteen towns were sacrificed to convert the city into a heap of ruins. A large portion of the population succeeded in escaping, but the families were caught and crushed by the falling buildings. The Archbishop and Bishop escaped to Sonsapango. The surviving population was suffering from the horrors of famine.

The Mexican papers contain various reports of the officers left by Santa Anna in the South, from which it would appear that the revolt in that section of the country is being gradually suppressed. Many prisoners had been captured.

The papers are perfectly silent in reference to the Gadsden treaty.

There is no appearance to be seething found of discontent in various departments of this country, although the Government papers pretend that every symptom of disorder is immediately quelled. In Guanajuato a number of rebels have been apprehended, and some of them shot.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

JUNE 3d.—The ship carpenters employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday struck for higher wages, and ceased work on the frigate Sabine. They were receiving $2 75 per day, but demanded $3. The carpenters of New York and the neighboring ship yards, we believe, are paid at the rate of $3 50 and $3 per day.

Messrs. Pease and Murphy, of the Felton Foundry, New York, have nearly finished the new piston for the United States Steamer Princeton. They are making some repairs to other parts of the machinery of the same vessel. It is expected that she will be ready for another trial trip to sea in about two weeks.

The difficulty between Mr. Charles Shaler, and Mr. Busted, was settled yesterday, Judge Phillips, of the Marine Court, deciding that the latter should be fined $75, and the latter $150. The offence, it will be recollected was a contempt of Court, committed in the course of a personal altercation, while conducting a suit at the bar.

The shoe, clothing and leather house of Hall & Sons, of Philadelphia, created some excitement in Wall street, when it was first announced yesterday morning. The event, coming on the heels of the New Orleans failures, created no little consternation. Another circumstance contributing to this feeling, are the continued large exports of specie to Europe. The Pacific, which sails for Havre, to-day, will take out full one million, or thereabouts.

Among the improvements going on at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is the extension of the ship-house, for the building of the new steam frigate, under the direction of George Sharp. The work is progressing rapidly, but it will not interfere with the construction of the ship.

The telegraphic reports of the deaths in Boston created no little talk yesterday, but nothing like excitement was visible. The bulletins, at the various newspaper offices, were crowded with persons anxious to hear the latest news, and commenting upon the despatches as they were transmitted.

The private subscription for testimonials to the Captain and crew of the *Arctic* Steamer Washington amounts to $2,565. It is now resolved to keep the lists open till the aggregate reaches $3,000.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the disease reported as diphtheria is the same as the Asiatic type, or ship fever merely, of a bad description. The cases said to be in the city are thought to be only aggravated forms of cholera morbus.

The citizens of Brooklyn on Thursday rejected the new plan for supplying the city with water, by a majority vote of 3,815.

It is stated that a sufficient amount of money has been subscribed to build a steamship for the New York and Havre line, to replace the Steamship, lost last December.

Passengers are not offering very briskly, as yet, for the steamers for California, which sail on Monday next.

The Lemoore slave case, which occurred in the autumn of 1853, has been taken up to the N. Y. Supreme Court on certiorari, and on a motion has been made that Mr. Lemmon, being a non-resident, shall be required to file security for costs. This is an ordinary matter not affecting the merits. It was argued yesterday before Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court. He reserved decision.

The number of emigrants arrived at this port during the month of May is 37,166.

The number of vessels arrived here during the month of May is 1,048.

Total, 767,892.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A despatch of the 3d, from Lexington, Mo., says: Last night, about 10 o'clock, a fire commenced in the stores of Matthews & Tyree, on the levee, which destroyed five stores and a large amount of property, generally old goods, of no account. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and probably had its origin in a fight and robbery of a few dollars, which is now currently reported.

The property destroyed was insured in the Mechanics & Tyrones Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, for $10,000, and in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for $5,000.

The loss of Matthews & Tyree, on the levee, was insured