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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, August 1, 1854.

[F] OR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, SEE FRENCH SIDE.

The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

The bombardment of Greytown, of which a detailed account appears in our paper, is certainly a actual achievement, of declining immortality and renown on the American Navy. Think what a prodigious exploit it must have been—how perilous and difficult—how fraught with that terrible excitement in which true valor revels! The scene of this distinguished work of our flag is a wretched village containing about 300 souls, several eighths of whom are at the present and brutal negroes of Jamaica and the semi savage, mixed race of native Nicaraguans. These foolish and besotted people, who know as much of official courtesy and the inviolability of a diplomatic agent as they do of the internal constitution of the planet Mars, behaved rudely and insolently to Mr. Squier, and certainly conducted themselves in a very boorish and impudent manner. It is not easy to say what ought to have been the chastisement inflicted on them for their conduct, but assuredly, the method adopted by Capt. Hollins was about the most expeditious and discreditable that could have been selected. He placed the U. S. ship of war Cyane in front of the town, and demands satisfaction in an award of $24,000, under penalty of demolishing and plundering the village. The sum required not being forthcoming, partly because the [illegible] and partly because the Nicaragua [illegible] the gallant commander of the [illegible] proceeds with the utmost coolness to bombard Greytown—or, in other words, to knock over, set on fire, and thereby destroy the paltry bamboo huts, and the dirty furniture belonging to the poor wretches who, at the very first shot, had scampered off to the forest-fastnesses in the woods and there, at his ease, bid adieu to their work just before it was completed. Capt. Hollins sends a Lieutenant and a few men ashore to complete the ruin of the town, which was then set on fire, and a shell was fired in return, not a blow or resistance manifested.

It strikes us that this is rather a poor business for any part of our Navy to be engaged in. We indulge in the hope that the Commander-in-Chief has acted under his individual responsibility or at all events largely exceeded his instructions. We have received, we think, believe that any administration would sanction an act of such wanton and unnecessary cruelty as the total demolition of a defenceless town, inhabited by a poor, ignorant and imprudent race—a race with whom the Nicaraguans were not the objects of defiance, and whose only failing places in the forests of Honduras, and behold their homesteads in ashes. We are not sorry to learn that Greytown has been made a subject of grave consideration at Washington, and that Congress will probably make enquiry into the parties and the causes which led to the [illegible] which we can now recall. The [illegible] of the British and the Chinese, [illegible] with their fire works and wild [illegible] answered by grape and chain shot [illegible] at the work of the England but [illegible] a paltry quarrel against them, [illegible] an American ship-of-war can find no [illegible] occupation than demolishing and [illegible] an unprotected village, whose inhabitants were known, at the first boom of our guns, [illegible] to be subject to [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] Company have [illegible] statement, which is very satisfactory, and never has been one of an [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible] have suffered immensely. [illegible] Mutual Insurance Company has [illegible] about $750,000 in a little less than [illegible] losses incurred, and [illegible] points for that period of near [illegible] Insurance Company in New [illegible] can ever think, approached this [illegible] Insurance. The assets of the Company are $750,000

We are indebted to the Hon THEODORE [illegible], member of interesting public documents.

[illegible] Probably, the distinguished [illegible] Kentucky, [illegible] Mr. Clay's health [illegible] and of the Whig party [illegible] Ashland.

Jos. Robards, a well known veteran [illegible] fight on the 24th ult.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have papers to the 19th [illegible] information of interest there [illegible] Indians. The *Flag* pub[illegible] letter from Roma:

[illegible] fright the Indians have [illegible] depredations than I have [illegible] seen it in this part of [illegible] We have on foot. On Tuesday [illegible] entered my *potrero* [illegible] American horses, on the [illegible] in connection with a [illegible] I [illegible] them as soon as we [illegible] the Indians [illegible] *protected by the authorities* [illegible] and they [illegible] [illegible] Ringgold. On Monday [illegible] a few hundred yards in advance [illegible] passed upon the main road, [illegible] party of Mexicans, who, of course, [illegible] to be murdered. These [illegible] come down into this [illegible] country opposite us, from [illegible] who, as far as I can make out, [illegible] their head quarters at San [illegible] Mexico, from whence we may [illegible] purchase our horses at a little more than [illegible] by the authorities that the children taken [illegible] San Antonio, as was the boy taken [illegible] Corpus Christi are [illegible] at their camp near San Fernando [illegible] continues our informant "in a [illegible] as we are every moment expecting [illegible] by some of the Indians [illegible] as far as has to know what [illegible]

JAMAICA AND BARBADOES.

We have date from Chagres to the 17th June. [illegible] continued to rage with [illegible] the parish, while to [illegible] the island was extremely [illegible]

[illegible] the cholera is pursuing its dire [illegible] Kingston publishes a return [illegible] by which account it would [illegible] 5000 deaths had been [illegible] the want of accurate [illegible] in the rural districts, it [illegible] that 6,500 persons [illegible] the mortality. On the [illegible] *Carnation*, there was no [illegible] On one day, the [illegible] was computed at 311. Accounts, however, there was a decrease [illegible] mortality. On the day [illegible] interments at Indian [illegible] 29th, 30th, 31st inst. [illegible] and on the 22d to 167.—[illegible] was a sickly [illegible] great in the box [illegible]

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The St. Mary's *Banner* says:

[illegible] the contractors runaway Jan [illegible] defrauded Partington, (Dr [illegible] associated in company with a [illegible] scoundrel belonging [illegible] Count Potter Jenkins [illegible] of the 1st March, 1851, [illegible] the last eighteen months [illegible] jewelers could look so [illegible] Their reign of ter [illegible]

The *Iberia Gender* has the following [illegible]

[illegible] day night one of the most [illegible] that we ever knew—a [illegible] crashing, followed [illegible] and the like we ever saw. It did [illegible] but the weather has been more [illegible]

We have noticed the annexed paragraphs from the [illegible] *Chronicle*:

[illegible] CROPS, RIVER &c.—The [illegible] oppressively warm. The [illegible] moving, and are now in [illegible] The River rising rapidly. [illegible] for the town and vicinity is re[illegible] Thunder is now [illegible] whatever.

[illegible] IN SABINE.—We learn that a man [illegible] killed on the evening of the [illegible] town house by Perry Carver. A [illegible] occurred between them, relative to [illegible] matters, when Carver attacked [illegible] with a bowie knife and killed him immediately. Carver then made his escape.

The Caddo *Gazette* tells the following story of wife murder:

[illegible] Wednesday morning, Red Baker, f. m. c., [illegible] on at the Fork of the road a little [illegible] from Shreveport, shot his wife [illegible] the head. Dr. Hendricks, who was [illegible] her, informed us on Wednesday [illegible] it would likely prove fatal, as the [illegible] entered the back part of the head. [illegible] acquits him of all intention to [illegible] and attributes it to accident. The [illegible] they were in high words just before [illegible] of the gun was heard.

[illegible] was brought into town on Thursday [illegible] by Deputy Sheriff Holmes, and [illegible] to jail to await his examination.

[illegible] was also brought in and committed [illegible] Ned runaway negro belonging to some [illegible] man in *Da Bois*, who had been hired and [illegible] by him.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS.

Cotton quiet, but firmer.

BREADSTUFFS STILL DECLINING.

Money Market Easier.

IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS.

Later from the Seat of War.

BATTLE EXPECTED IN WALLACHIA.

Insurrection Spreading in Spain.

BOSTON, July 31.—The steamer Alps has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 19th inst., four days later than the Arabia brought for the Africa. The following is a synopsis of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Hollingshead Circular reports the sales of Cotton during the three days ending last evening at 16,000 bales. On Saturday and Monday the market presented a quiet appearance, but yesterday a good demand became apparent, and closed firmer, though without any quotable advance.

The market for Breadstuffs has been very heavy and all descriptions have further declined. The quotations for Ohio flour at the close was 34s 6d @ 35s 6d.

Corn has been very dull, closing at 34s 6d @ qr. for Yellow and White.

The provision market has been heavy and nearly all descriptions have slightly declined. Lard has been steady at previous rates.

The Money Market.

The money market at London has been easier, and Consols have advanced to 92¾ @ 93¼ for money and account.

GENERAL NEWS.

Affairs on the Danube—Preparations for Battle.

The latest advices from the Danube state that Omer Pasha was at Giurgevo with a force of about 17,000 men, while the Russians, 70,000 strong, were at Pratemchti; and the latter were receiving reinforcements continually.

The Anglo-French army, together with a large Turkish force, numbering 60,000 men were besieging the Russian General Omer Pasha. The French army had arrived at Rustchuk and the English were now hurrying on from Rhoulia. A pitched battle, and an important one was daily expected to take place.

Russians Defeated.

There has been some fighting at two or three points, the Russians being defeated on each occasion.

Deaths Reported.

There has been a rumor that Prince Paskiewitch was dead, and it was reported that the Russian General Aurel had committed suicide.

Spanish Insurrection.

The revolution in Spain continues to spread, and the latest accounts from Madrid state that the garrison at Barcelona had declared in favor of the insurgents.

Steamer Atlantic.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool from New York on Thursday, 20th inst.

Death of Mr. Fillmore's Brother.

New York, July 30.—Despatches received here state that Mr. Fillmore's brother, in Minnesota, has died from the effects of

Cholera at the North.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The deaths from cholera during the past week in New York, were upwards of 400, in Boston 175, and Philadelphia, 90. In this city there has been no deaths from that disease during the week.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Cotton market here was dull yesterday, and prices were unchanged—receipts large. Flour was firm with sales of good Ohio at $8 50 @ $9 00, and Southern at $9 @ $9 25. Coffee was active, and Rio sold at 9½c @ 9¾.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

The following are the details of the destruction of San Juan de Nicaragua, which was announced a few days ago by the Telegraph:

The Prometheus arrived outward on the morning of the 13th, at 8 o'clock, having touched at Kingston for coal. She was hailed in the harbor by the United States ship-of-war Cyane, commanded by Capt Hollins, which had arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 11th, from Aspinwall, 10 days from New York, commissioned to settle certain difficulties between the American citizens and the local authorities, and to demand a full satisfactory apology for an insult given a short time since to the Hon Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America. The authorities and inhabitants of the town refused to make the slightest apology. After giving ample time, and no apology having been received, Captain Hollins on the 13th demanded of the civil authorities and residents that, unless an apology was made by 9 A M on the 13th, he should proceed to bombard Greytown and do so. No apology came. He in the meantime took possession of the Transit Co's steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all persons who chose to accept; and with the remainder of the time designated by Captain H., the cannonading commenced, and continued with brief intermission to 2 P M.

During the interval no disposition was manifested on the part of the inhabitants to come to terms for the saving of the property. At 4 P M a party landed, commanded by a lieutenant, who burnt the town. San Juan, or Greytown, on the 13th, was entirely destroyed; one or two small buildings in the suburbs remain to mark the spot. No lives were lost. Mr. Scott, agent of the Accessory Transit Company, tendered a free passage to the Carribbean to all who wished to leave. A few accepted the offer. The Cyane sails for Boston on the 17th, and takes Mr Fabens, our Commercial Agent, home. Officers and crew all well.

H. B. M. schooner Bermuda, and West India Co's Mail steamer Belvidera, British merchantmen were witnesses of the scene, lying in the harbor at the time. The revolution in Nicaragua, and the difficulties at San Juan have not in the least interfered with the transit of the Californian passengers.

The passengers on board the *Prometheus* have furnished some further facts relative to this notable exploit. It will be premised that Greytown is a petty village of some eighty houses, with a population of about 500, of which 450 are Jamaica negroes and natives, and the remainder English, French and Germans.

When the Cyane appeared before Greytown and demanded the payment of the amount of $24,000, threatening bombardment if not complied with at a given hour, it was not believed by the inhabitants that they would be so far outlashed, pillaged and burned. They expected that a few shots would be fired into the town, that a few houses would be knocked down, and then hostilities would cease. Most of the English, however, went for protection on board of the British war schooner Bermudas, Capt Jolly, lying in the harbor. Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Agent, together with six or seven of the Americans, sought protection under the flag of the United States on board of the Cyane. Mr. Roberts, the commander of the inhabitants of Greytown, including all of the French and natives, together with a few English and Americans, left the place during the night and morning, expecting its destruction. They all encamped together on the shore in the woods about a mile distant. Not anticipating the dire destruction of the place by bomb-shells and torches, they took but little of their effects with them. All the property left in the town was destroyed, consisting of the houses in habitants were in great suffering for the want of food, and of clothing and protection from the weather when our informants left. They had stretched up sheets for a shelter, and many were obliged to sleep in the open air, without the least shelter, and were half famished for the want of food. A brig laden with provisions, which had just arrived as the bombardment commenced has probably supplied them.

The terms of Captain Hollins not being complied with he opened fire promptly at the appointed time—nearly every shot doing execution. He fired about two hundred shots, but not more than twenty-six he desired, he sent a launch with a lieutenant and about twenty five men, who proceeded to set on fire all that remained of the town. While doing so they are said to have inspected the interior of the buildings rather closely, and pillaged as much as they pleased. Before finishing this work they were promptly thoroughly drenched with wines and liquors, and were constantly cheering. The amount of property destroyed by this bombardment is stated to be half a million of dollars.

The day before the bombardment Capt. Hollins took possession of two guns which were for the protection of the town, and took them to Punta Arenas and placed them to the keeping of the agent of the Transit Company. During the bombardment two shells were aimed at the flag staff from which floated the Maquito flag. The first ball severed the halyards, and down came the flag to half mast, and the second ball cut the staff half off, from which it was suspended.

While the Cyane was commanding, a note was received by Capt. Hollins from the Captain of the British schooner Bermuda, stating that he regretted that he had not a British vessel of war there of the size of the Cyane—he would compel him to desist. Capt Hollins, in reply to the note, regretted that Capt Jolly had not *two* just such, as he believed that the United States could get possession of them on the same terms as they got the Cyane. There was a good deal of excitement looking for the British mail steamer Dee, then hourly expected, and remarks were made that when she arrived hostilities would immediately be suspended. Just as the town was fired the Dee hove in sight, and the mail steamer arrived, but much to the surprise of all the Englishmen, the work of pillaging and setting fire to the town went forward with. When it was all over, the British mail steamer left for some other port, having the Bermuda in tow.

The burning and pillaging party were on shore nearly half the day, and passed the time in great glee. Many of them were so much intoxicated that it was not an easy matter to get them on board again.

A number of the residents of Greytown came to New York on board of the Prometheus, being provided with free passages by the agent.

Two persons were said to be missing, and there was apprehensions that they had been burned in the conflagration.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—On Saturday night, a fire broke out in a store near the corner of Bayou and Dauphin streets, occupied by Mr. Henry Sonneman, as a grocery. The *Tribune* says:

Mr. S. was sleeping in the front part of the second story and was aroused by the roaring of the flames through the stair way. To escape he was obliged to leap out of a door or window in the back part of the house—carrying with him nothing but his pantaloons and a watch which was lying on a bureau in the apartment. The fire soon communicated with the contiguous dwelling house on the west, occupied by Mr. Johnson. There was sufficient time to get out the most valuable part of the furniture, but the building was entirely consumed. We regret that there has not been a fire for sometime which exhibited the inefficiency of the water privileges of the city. Happily the atmosphere was calm, and the large house on the north escaped. To prevent the extension of the fire, the Hecla and Louisiana Company promptly tore down the one building attached to the house occupied by Mr. Johnston. Both the houses destroyed were the property of Mr. James W. Lyons, and, we believe, covered by insurance. There was also an insurance of $1500 on the effects of Mr. Sonneman. There is hardly a doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

INSOLVENCIES IN ENGLAND.—The New York *Courier* has the following upon losses by insolvencies in England:

"It has been estimated, by those who have had the best means of calculation, that the losses in Great Britain annually occasioned by insolvency average *fifty millions* of pounds sterling, which is about five-sixths of the annual assessments to the income tax. In an adverse bankruptcy in England, twenty five per cent is but seldom realized, whilst in the majority of cases the whole dividend is less than one half of that rate."

☞ Rev. P. M. Isaacs, on behalf of the Jews, acknowledges the receipt of $4014 from various persons, in different parts of the country, in aid of the famishing Jews in Palestine. The amount has been remitted.

FAIRY DISCIPLINE.—The Richmond Examiner utterly repudiates and rejects the Union's proposal for the introduction of "strict military discipline" into the ranks of the party. As a specimen of its manner and matter, in indignantly refusing to place itself in subjection to the "leaders" in Washington, we quote as follows:

"What are the Union's tests of Democracy and symbols of Democratic fealty? Where are we to look for the powerful leaders who, in spite if its own conduct is not heretical? Are those who make war against each tried men as Daniel S. Dickinson within the pale of mercy, or proper subjects of the harsh discipline recommended by the Union? In what does loyalty to the party consist? Does it consist in spitting the party meaner in every Northern State, and in pampering a set of fawning pets—whilst ignoring the existence of tried and efficient men who won't be sycophants of anybody in every Southern State? Does it consist in laying down tests of Democracy, and then denouncing were advocates of the test measures, whilst fattening and feeding their opponents of them? Who are Democrats in the Union's sight? Is it only men who rush to Washington for office, like the traitors of the Cabinet, subscribe to the Union, eulogise Forney the clerk, and Nicholson the printer, and, not only bow to the occupant of the White House, but to the miserable scum, slime and vermin that infest and pollute the menial places of office, bend the supple hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning? Does fidelity to party consist in not only admiring every tune of adulation in the hackneyed schedule of the organ, but in more than any other to be the mouth piece of Banquo? A commander is this coarse whipper-in, for a brave host of honest and honorable soldiery."

SNOW FORTY FEET DEEP ON THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Whilst we are sweltering here beneath the burning rays of the sun, it is refreshing and cooling to read, even, of what is told in the following letter in the Boston Transcript from the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, under the date of the 17th inst:

"I commence pencilling this communication in a deep gorge where a snow bank twenty feet thick, at the head of Tuckerman's ravine, and at the base of an amphitheatre of nearly perpendicular rocks over one thousand feet high. This famous ravine is situated about 2500 feet in a direct line South-East from the top of Mount Washington. It is filled with the snow blown from the top of Mount Washington by the northerly winds in the winter, and the accumulation during such a winter as the last must be several hundred feet deep. Persons have been buried here, wears its way under the snow, and as the warm weather comes the arch is gradually enlarged, but by the middle of July it becomes a great curiosity.

"Our party took their dinner under the snow arch, and then proceeded to take an accurate measurement of the depth of the snow, the width of the arch, and its height from the stream The measures were taken by Mr. Carlton, who is the owner of the Mount Adams House, and may be relied upon for their accuracy. The snow arch, through which a large stream of water issues from the rocks, is found to be forty feet in length, 64 feet in width, and varies from 6 to 40 feet in height. Outside we find the whole body of snow to extend a distance of 266 feet with an average depth of 40 feet, and varying from 3 to 40 feet thick. Our party estimated the quantity of snow to be not less than a thousand tons at the head of the ravine. The two last leaps of the cascade before the stream enters the arch, are over 100 feet in height.

"It is a little singular that this body of snow lies exposed to the direct rays of the sun on the *south* side of the mountain, and is only in the shadow of the same after 3 o'clock, P. M. It would not surprise me should this snow in the ravine would melt during the next six weeks."

☞ JULES LECOMTE tells the following story in a letter to *l'Independance Belge*:

"Madame Y. Z. has a very short best—and feciently large abundance of fine hair sitting, and disappearing in a deep arm chair. In a drawing room, imagine the use of low seats, she can put her feet upon the fender, and thus display her happy companion with women seated in ordinary. But at table, danger is inevitable. There are the women near her, and all the worse for short beats' Madame Y. Z. as disproportioned, finds the plate up to her chin; and, obliged to raise her elbows in order to eat, she assumes the most disgraceful attitudes. Perhaps, if assisted by a chair somewhat elevated, she is enthroned to advantage—her pretty beast not disappearing in a deep arm chair.

"What, then, was to be done to render her more attractive? To have always at hand a cushion of flounces piled, to raise her upon—possible when she is at the feet of the world, but when she wishes to sit down by a lover, or by a well studied, she knows how to arrange the cushion so as to be well upon it—so well that she defies all saints and all rivals."

TRICKS OF TAILORS.

—The Home Journal, in a pleasant humor upon the ways of tailors, shows up some of the tricks of trade:

"Tailors must live; at least they think so, and we have no objection. Yet, they are great tyrants, and have ingenious ways of torturing their fellow-creatures to this. They invent in a fashion which is strikingly peculiar, and get it into vogue by various arts best known to themselves. Long coats, short coats, coats with long waists, which look well on men like Count Rodel, whose figure is faultless. The next moment, after everybody is overcoated for the winter, it is the rage to wear coats with waists as much as possible from the one in fashion, that is, an overcoat with shirts to the heels and waists under the arms. Then, again, a coat of a dozen men of high fashion, who look well in anything, to parade this new invention in person, and thus bring the contrivance instantly