THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEISER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. P. WEISER, S. HARDY,
E. DUVERGER, E. DUPOUY.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each insertion of the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, or for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

No. 3002 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. xxvii—Whole No. 7442.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, May 23, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

A dinner was given by the Lord Mayor of London a few weeks ago, at which a number of eminent personages were present. In the course of the proceedings had on the occasion, the health of Mr. BUCHANAN, our Minister at the Court of St. James, was proposed, and regrets expressed that a temporary absence from town had precluded him from attending. The Lord Mayor then remarked that in offering the health of the Minister, he begged leave to coupled with it the name of Mr. SICKLES, the Secretary of the American Legation.

He (returning thanks for this compliment, Mr. SICKLES made one of the most sensible speeches that has proceeded from an American diplomatist. He said in substance that it was always a source of gratification in the United States to observe that, upon these festive occasions in this country, the rising greatness and national development of the free institutions of America, were alluded to in the language of friendly regard. Indeed, it must be deemed a most fortunate circumstance, in view of the critical asking questions almost always pending between the United States and Great Britain, that the people of both countries preserved and cultivated kind feelings towards each other—feelings tributing a most salutary influence on their governments, and aiding the removal of those causes of misunderstanding, which, if unfortunately misguided by public opinion, might often endanger the amity which the great mass of the people of the two countries were anxious should be perpetual between them.

The Government of the United States, (continued Mr. Sickles) has discovered no reason for its non-participation, on its part, in the transactions which are now taking place in the East. But the American people were not indifferent spectators of a contest in which Great Britain was a conspicuous part—a contest that was (he said) of a character to interest all Christ-[illegible] in whatever way it left a profound solicitude for the fate of Turkey. Nobody ought to feel it that country not fail to leave its impress upon the future civilization of the world. Hear, hear. Upon these topics, the allusions of the day, he (Mr. Sickles) spoke, of course, quite freely for the Minister. He had publicly declared not unable him to be the organ of his government. Although American politics were a concealment and secrecy, the principles of the American people were entirely open and fearless. Upon the subject, he would say upon the subject, he should be delighted to know what he believed to be the opinions of most of his countrymen, and it was very certain they had their own views of matter, since every American considers it a duty to think, but his duty, to have an opinion whatever transaction of public interest is going on in the world. (Laughter and cheers.)

Into the objects of the existing alliance, stated an intention on the part of Great Britain and France, to lend a legitimate aid, the people of the United States could not withhold their sympathies upon such an event union of two great civil and empires—empires, with the system of the sovereignty of the people not theoretically acknowledged, their governments at all events acting in large measure upon public will. (Cheers.) It, however, unfortunately not content with the wide scope and sphere of its European function, this alliance—if, as it appears, enforced by the accession of other powers less tolerant of liberal opinions and flattered by its success in the contest, [illegible] *Mr. Sickles, and hardly say, in respect, that the alliance, let it what it might, [illegible] unanimous opinion.*

(Hear, hear, and cheers.)

There could be no doubt that in this Oriental question was involved, to some extent, the principles of liberal principles in Europe—the right nations to regulate their own internal affairs without maintenance by those governments [illegible] more or less the will of the governed—of their influence and ascendency in the councils of Europe. Every American felt, too, that when he remembers that the alliance between Great Britain and France is formed for the avowed purpose of protecting Turkey—a nation which, in 1849, extended its chivalrous protection over its sturdy enemies who, fainting in a glorious struggle for liberty, sought the hospitality of the Turkish soil—it will not occasion a surprise anywhere when I say that the United States, in declaring his territories from aggression, has now here more ardent and sincere wishes for its success among the people of the United States than anywhere.

I have stated and maintained by that high personage when, disregarding the menaces of an imperial power, and unaided by the support of any other nation, he declared that he would rather [illegible] the sacred rights of hospitality imposed upon him than violate those under similar strangers who had sought the shelter of his flag. Sir, I had intended to extend to every American as one of those a social character of mankind—[illegible] hundred him who achieved it to the lasting gratitude and respect of mankind—[illegible] Sir, My lord it was a thing done under Queen Elizabeth, which might always be emulated without [illegible] the trust.

[illegible] sentiment we have italic and proves that Mr. Sickles, while perfectly well bred and [illegible], embraced the opportunity of publicly and plainly avowing the invincible opposition of England and France might expect to [illegible] the United States, should they ever [illegible] opinion policy, often hinted at, evidently [illegible] by the timorous, yet to our mind [illegible] Sir, We trust and pray [illegible] the American mind vested with important dignities [illegible] should make known the extent of popular feeling in his own country. [illegible] a most delicate subject—and, [illegible] Mr. SICKLES was surrounded [illegible] his business, his frank and bold [illegible] appeared to be received favorably. In fact, your genuine [illegible] is a great admirer of sturdy [illegible] and qualified statements. However [illegible] tortuous the policy of the Government, [illegible] there is no doubt that [illegible] and are want to approve and [illegible] who feel [illegible] the truth. But whether Mr. SICKLES [illegible] or mistaken his entertainers by the [illegible] attempts at European [illegible] in American affairs would meet [illegible] reprobation, is little germain to [illegible]. Truth may be unpalatable, and [illegible] frequently courteous, but Mr. SICKLES [illegible] from the performance of the other.

[illegible] the fact of which the Secretary of [illegible] the company on the occasion [illegible] and be too frequently and too [illegible] upon live English mind. Let [illegible] by and every other European power [illegible] understand that the people of the United States regard as a hard principle the doctrine of European non-intervention, and would resist to the last extremity any effort at its infraction. We do not believe that any of the nations of the old world are particularly disposed to try conclusions with us on this point; but it is suitable [illegible] they should be forewarned, and emphasized by the [illegible] of our deep rooted convictions and immutable touch. Mr SICKLES has contributed [illegible] towards the labor of disseminating [illegible].

ANALYSIS OF THE CHELTEN SPRINGS.—We are indebted to the distinguished chemist, M. Ansyer, for a pamphlet comprising a complete analysis of the mineral springs of Charles County, in Alabama, as well alkaline and ferruginous, as sulphurous. Appended to the work are certificates of many of our most intelligent and are attesting the curative powers of these waters to various forms of disease.

The Mobile and New York papers regard the popular event of Odessa as little better than a [illegible]. The accounts of that exploit are vague and contradictory. We have given an [illegible] summary of news, both the British and the Russian versions, and the reader must draw [illegible] until fuller advices are received. It may be prudent to accept the English statements of the conflicts between the allies forces and the Russians, with some reserve, for they are probably colored to suit the [illegible] of popular feeling.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* says:—The first half of the month of May has been decidedly favorable to the cotton fields like a dew, and causing quite as good a growth of weeds and grass as of the young cotton. It is now a very [illegible] morning, and now the ploughs and hoes are busily engaged in hilling the grass and cotton. The stand of cotton. Many very fields of corn are as high as a tall man's shoulders.

The Harrisonburg *Independent* has the following:

In our the latter part of last week, we had a week of cold rain—in fact, we fear that it has been injurious to the young cotton and corn crops. We will have the greatest abundance of a bushel of fruit, as the trees are loaded down with their precious burden. On Sunday, the weather cleared off, since when, we have had some beautiful but warm weather.

We take the following paragraphs from the Shreveport *Southwestern*:

The river is again on a rise, Captain Jos Graham, who came down from Fulton Sunday last, reports a heavy rise above, which will afford packers an opportunity to get their cotton to market.

The growing crops of cotton and corn are very promising. We have seen a sample of the latter grown by Mr. J. E. Scott, at Mrs Cobb's in this parish, who has 110 acres of the handsomest and tallest corn in our vicinity. It is now in tassel.

☞ The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of 31 cases Fancy Prints and 100 bales Foreign and American dry goods, THIS DAY, by Vincent & Co., at their store in Carondelet, No. 49 Bienville street.

DRY GOODS SALE.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at 49 Bienville street, by Vincent & Co., at their store in Carondelet, No. 49 Bienville street.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

[By the Southern Line.]

Further by the Europa.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Advices by the Europa state that the allied fleets had destroyed all the batteries at Odessa, together with the military stores.—Two magazines were blown up, and twelve Russian vessels of war sunk. Thirteen merchantmen loaded with ammunition were captured.

The ice had broken upon the harbor of Cronstadt.

The Fortwatter.

Several British steamers have been sent in chase of the privateer Grape Shot.

Omar Pacha had succeeded in cutting the Russian army in Bobrdscha into two divisions, which gives him great advantage.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady on the day the Europa sailed, and the sales reached 4000 bales.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Crescent City has arrived, having left Havana on the 14th instant. The French (probably English) squadron had left Kingston for Havana.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton has declined ⅛ since the 17th. The flour market is dull, but Ohio continues to be firm. Corn is improving and prices are a trifle higher. There is a moderate demand for pork at unchanged prices, Mess $14. Prices for lard are lower.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. Lucas from Aspinwall, 17th inst., 5 o'clock P. M., arrived at the Bar yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, making the run to the Bar in four days and 12 hours. The *U. S.* arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, making the quick-est time from Aspinwall to this port on record, being 4 days and 22 hours. The *North Star* left Aspinwall on the 16th inst., with 700 passengers and 300,000 treasure, per steamer *Uncle Sam* from San Francisco. The *Illinois* sailed the same evening as the *United States* with 400 passengers and 1,000,000 treasure. The steamer *Sonora* arrived at Panama on the 8th inst., running time between New York and Panama 47 days. The health of the Isthmus is good. There has been but little rain as yet. The Panama railroad is progressing very fast, the cars will run within twelve miles of Panama on the 1st of June. The troops brought not by the *Illinois* were landed three miles beyond Obispo, all well. The Provincial Government of Panama has been defeated in the payment of the passenger tax, the decree of Don Jose Ma. S Mendiola, Company,) by the firm resistance of Geo. W. Fletcher, Esq., U. S. Consul, and W. H. Fairchild, Agent of said Company.

Passengers per *United States*.

W H Fairchild, Agent of the Co, Aspinwall; Mr Brown and Lady, Mr Schropshire and Lady, Col S Wood, Robt Stuart, John Lindsey, Robt Hunsong, Charles Leighton, Mr Lowney, Mr Latt, Mr P P Mays, James Gunning, Mr Loffins, Mr Hunter, J Shrever, and 75 in steerage.

By this arrival we have full files of California, Panama and other papers. The news from California is considerably condensed in the subjoined summary of the *Alta California*:

Summary of the News for the Fortnight ending the 1st May.

In State politics there has been little news during the fortnight. A law has passed to elect a State Printer, which is a victory of Tammany. There continue to be rumors about a Senatorial election at the session. The 15th instant has been chosen for the adjournment of the Legislature.

On the 15th the steamer *Secretary*, plying between this city and Petaluma, burst her boiler when off Saw Mill Landing, 6 miles from this city. About 30 persons were killed—The boat was racing, and the engineer had tied down the lever of the safety valve. He is among the dead.

On the 16th Col. Fremont arrived in this city, from his mid winter survey of the Central Railroad Route in latitude 37. The report given by Col. Babbitt of the suffering and death among the party were much exaggerated. He lost one man only. Col. Fremont reports the route to be very favorable. He found only four inches of snow in the Cochetope, main pass of the Rocky Mountains. He says that from Paroan, in Utah, to Stockton, the route is about 16 low latitude 37, but must turn southward as far as 36, to cross the Sierra Nevada, or must go north perhaps as far as Noble's Pass, in 41.—He reports will, points most important information; will be accompanied by views of all the important localities, taken by daguerreotype, and will have much influence to bring the Central Route into general favor.

The wheat crop has attracted much attention. Fears have been expressed that the crop would be much less larger for the demand of California, but this is not probable. The number of acres in wheat in the State is estimated to be about 80,000, which, at 30 bushels to the acre, would produce one and a half barrels of flour to each person in the State. The prospects for the crop are good. This estimate is too large, and it is very probable that the demand will fully equal the supply. The great majority of the wheat fields are in the counties bordering on or near to the bay.

The barque *Walter Claxton*, heavily laden with lumber for this port, was lost a few miles out from Humboldt Bay on the 21st. It is thought that the vessel was wrecked in her boat by the anchor. She turned bottom up. Of 16 persons on board only 3 were saved.

There have been but or five days of rain during the fortnight, and the farmers are thus well supplied with water.

The news from the mines presents little of striking importance, though the news is quite favorable and the gold produce correspondingly large.

Reports continue to represent the diggings at Iowa Hill as very rich. A canal to be nine miles long is now under way to supply water throughout the summer in that locality from a branch of the Bear River.

A rich vein of quartz is said to have been discovered near Placerville.

About the middle of last month some excitement was caused at Crescent City by the discovery of the "Lost Cabin." In the spring of 51 a small party of miners had been at work from Crescent City, Company from Illinois, and made their fortunes, and on their homeward way met an acquaintance, to whom they described the position of the cabin in the midst of rich mines. The acquaintance could not find the cabin, but told his story, which was privately circulated. Every body in Crescent City County had heard of the "Lost Cabin," and many had sought for it. It has at last been found, but whether the mines are as rich as was represented, is not stated.

A party of 21 prospectors started out on the 19th from Los Angeles to explore the Virgin River, which empties into the Great Salt Lake.

A small steamer has made an exploring tour from Red Bluffs to Clear Creek on the Sacramento river, a distance of 50 miles higher than any steamer has gone before. It is hoped that the channel may be improved to permit of regular navigation for four or five months in the year.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The great event of the fortnight has been the trial and conviction of the Mexicans for robbery and murder of a Mexican army, and the arrest of the French Consul for refusing to appear as a witness. The following is a complete history of the affair so far as it has been developed:

About the middle of February the French Consul, Mr. Dillon, received information from Mexico that Count Raousset was getting up a filibustering expedition to the Sonora, and asked for the invasion of Sonora, and instructions to do his utmost to prevent the departure of the expedition. Mr. Dillon enquired and found that Count Raousset had neither organized the expedition, had engaged the ship *Challenger*, and had some of the provisions on board. Mr. Dillon published a notice to all French citizens warning them from having anything to do with any filibustering expedition, and he refused to grant passports to Sonora. Some days after Senor Don Valle, Mexican Consul, called on Mr. Dillon, thanked him for his published warning against filibustering, and stated that the Mexican Consul, was authorized by his government to draw off Raousset's men by offering them a free passage to Sonora, and employment in the Mexican army, and requested Mr. Dillon would grant passports. Mr. Dillon gave the Mexican Consul an introduction to the owners of the *Challenger*, partly for the purpose of withdrawing that vessel from Count Raousset. On the 6th of March Senor Del Valle made a contract with Messrs. Cavallier and Chauviteau, to send 1000 colonists to Guaymas on the *Challenge*, on or before the 20th of March, for which C. and C. were to receive $42 for each person in drafts on the Mexican treasury. On the 8th Senor Del Valle requested C. and C. to make out a list of persons going who were to be told when they applied for passage that they should serve in the Mexican army one year, and receive therefor the regular pay of the Mexican soldiers, a grant of land at the end of the year, and the rank they might have held in a previous service. Such is said were his instructions from the Mexican Government. On the 8th he wrote a letter with the substance of his instructions to Mr. Dillon. On the 9th he published a notice offering free passage to Sonora to those who wished to go. About this time Gen. Wool received letter correspondence with Senor Del Valle and Mr. Dillon in regard to the expedition.

On the 15th Del Valle, for some motive not yet clear, wrote to Gen. Wool that it might be well to stop the *Challenge*. On the 20th Mr. Dillon communicated to Gen. Wool a copy of Del Valle's letter of the 8th, giving the tenor of his instructions, and stating that the main purpose was to break up Raousset's expedition. By the 23d the list had been mislaid by C. and C. The list was headed "List of men going to Sonora;" contained no written engagement, but had the signatures, agee, previous occupations, places of birth, and previous military service, if any, of the men. The men were told that they should enter the Mexican army, but they were not required to make any express promise to serve in the army.

On the 23d the *Challenge*, when about to leave the port, was stopped by the Collector, because she had become licensed coasting vessel,