THE DAILY BEE,
G. P. WESSON & CO.,
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 1857.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL came through yesterday with dates from New York to the 30th ult. (from Washington to the 29th), and from Charleston to the 1st instant.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 29th ultimo, has the following cheering paragraph:

"Clear the track! The steamer Alice brought up the locomotive Louisiana and tender for the Pacific railroad. Early next week our friends in the neighborhood of Swanson's landing will be called upon to the shrill music of the iron horse."

This is going to work in earnest, and justifies the assurance given to the friends of the road that the company is determined to spare neither time, money nor energy in the active prosecution of the grand enterprise. We learn that Dr. Gazzo, of the firm of Jno. T. Gazzo & Co., is now on the road, having consummated on the 1st instant the contract for completing twenty-eight miles; that he from the Eastern terminus to Marshall. It will be remembered, that these gentlemen stipulated to place the road in running order to Marshall by the 1st April, 1858, and to grade and prepare forty-five miles beyond that point by the 1st January, 1859. We stated, at the time this contract was made known, that Messrs. Gazzo & Co. were entirely confident of their ability to perform the first part of their engagement, within three months of the limit assigned, and we now have the satisfaction of assuring the friends of the company that the road will be finished to Marshall, and the cars will be making regular trips before the 1st January, 1858. So absolutely certain are the contractors of accomplishing this, that all the necessary preparations are making for putting the road into active operation. The rolling stock and spikes are on the ground. Timber is being cut, and the platform cars are being fitted up at the Bellerville Iron Works, and will be ready in the course of a week or two. The ship Tobacco, which sailed from New York on the 17th ult., has on board an eight-ton locomotive, which will be sent up as soon as it is landed.

When this section of the road is completed, the business of transporting freight will be begun. It is estimated that within the present year at least 5,000 bales of cotton will be conveyed from the interior of Texas over the road to Swanson's landing. One of the additional benefits of railway communication between Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas will therefore be speedily realized. At the present time, in consequence of the excessive and burdensome obstacles to transportation, the crops of that portion of Texas lying in close proximity to our State can scarcely ever reach Shreveport, but must be carried by a tedious, expensive and circuitous route to the interior of Texas, and thence to Galveston. It is well within our personal knowledge that large numbers of planters in Eastern Texas, having the richest and most fertile cotton lands in the world, raise no more than is necessary for their own consumption, solely on account of the impossibility of finding an outlet by which their crops may be taken to a market. Every mile of advance made by the Pacific Railroad through the heart of Texas will remove this fatal impediment to the extended culture of our great Southern staple. The planter will ask nothing better than to grow cotton, when an opportunity is furnished him for sending it to market, at a rate of transportation low enough to leave him a reasonable margin of profit.

We may add in general terms that our faith in the successful and speedy progress of the Southern Pacific railroad, instead of being impaired, is firmer than ever. Speculators, on the one hand, seek to depreciate the value of the stock for interested purposes; and timorous persons, on the other hand, who are frightened at the idea of waiting four or five years before receiving dividends, get alarmed at the very magnitude of the enterprise, and foolishly part with their shares at a heavy sacrifice. It strikes us that a very little reflection would convince any thinking mind of the folly of such a course. The stock of the Pacific railroad was worth five dollars per share five months ago, at which time it was eagerly purchased, by every principle of sound logic it ought to command a premium now. Five months ago but little was known of the enterprise, and nothing had been accomplished. All that could be done was to solicit New Orleans as the domicile of the company, to limit the issue of stock, and to elect as President a gentleman of the highest reputation for sagacity and integrity. But now something tangible has been achieved. A contract has been made with responsible parties, in virtue of which twenty-eight miles of the road will be placed in running order within a few months, and the road will enter at once upon active and regular business. By a further contract with the same parties, in less than sixteen months from the time, forty-five miles additional of the road will be graded, and ready to receive the rails. Thus we perceive that the affairs of the company are far more prosperous than they could possibly have been when the books were opened here some months ago; and that, consequently, the stock should be worth an advance on the original value. These are our sincere convictions, and we believe that those misguided persons who are recklessly throwing away their shares at a nominal price, will ere long have reason to regret their lack of prudence and reflection. The Pacific Railroad Company stands upon as solid a basis as the most favored railway enterprises in the whole country, and with the magnificent resources and extraordinary advantages bestowed on it by the charter, we cannot conceive the slightest possibility of a failure, provided its affairs are managed with ordinary skill and probity. With such a Board of Directors as have been chosen, the confidence of the community need not falter for an instant.

MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.—We have received a pamphlet prepared by the Board of Health, which records the mortality of New Orleans for the first six months of the present year. The grand total is 2772, or an average of about 102 per week. Certainly we have not had much to complain of on the score of public health. Of the whole number, 1645 were males, and 1129 females. Five hundred and seventy-seven were persons of color.

STEAMER LECOMTE IN PLACE OF THE CHIEF.—Shippers will please take notice that the steamer Lecomte, Captain Cheney Johnson, has taken the place of the tugboat and Lewis Corbett Packet Co. and will continue in the trade until further notice, leaving every Saturday and Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

EARLY SUGAR CANE.—We have received from the plantation of Mr. NICHOLAS YEMOUT, in the parish of Plaquemine, a sugar cane of surprising maturity for the season. It is of the ribbon species, fully six feet in length, and contains seven joints completely ripe.

Hon. David Wilmot, opposition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has resigned his Judgeship for the purpose of having a clear field, and giving his whole time to the Gubernatorial contest. He has also challenged General Parker to meet him on the stump, to discuss the various political topics of the day.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.—The New York Times, under the head of the late advices received from Oregon, by way of the steamer Africa, says that "the people of Oregon, having determined to come into the Union as a State, an effort is being made to engraft in the Constitution a provision to recognize slavery. Messrs. Hall & Gillis have issued a prospectus for a new Democratic paper to advocate this policy, to be published in Benton county. If the report be well founded, all we have to say is, that the effort, would be a very desirable one. It is not likely that the Territory would ever receive a large immigration of slave population, but then it would be but in accordance with simple justice that the slaveholder should have the right to carry his property with him, wherever he goes, without let, hindrance and molestation.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PASSPORT.—A dispatch from Cumberland, of the 5th ult., says:

President Buchanan, accompanied by his niece, Miss Lane, and Miss Black, daughter of the Attorney General, arrived here to-day in the 5 o'clock accommodation train, en route for the Bedford Springs. The party left Washington by the 6 o'clock train, and crossed at the Washington Junction or Relay House with the accommodation train from Baltimore upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Although the President expressed a desire to travel without display or observation, the railroad officials at the Junction had provided a car which was specially set apart for the accommodation of the distinguished party. The President, accompanied by the lady, leaves to-night by private conveyance, via the Half-way House, for the Springs, where they will arrive to-morrow morning. The sojourn of the President at the Springs will be of several week's duration, if not recalled to the seat of government by important public business.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE VENEZUELAN AND ATLANTIC.

The Africa cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with the former being one hour and three quarters ahead.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton has advanced 1-16d, and the rest of the market unchanged.

LONDON, July 18.—Iron is steady. Tea has been sold, but closed quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar firm. Rice quiet. Amsterdam advices report a decline.

GENERAL NEWS.

A rumor of an outbreak in the Company's ranks is denied by the British government. The British government tells Mamiani that their sheltering political refugees it will not allow them to promote expeditions against foreign powers on British soil.

The Paris Monitor says that the Italian plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon was discovered in London, and that Mazzini and Ledru Rollin were engaged in it.

No French troops will be sent to China.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Capt. Blake takes the superintendency of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Capt. Crany succeeds Blake in superintending the construction of the war steamer now building at New York.

Commander Thompson replaces Commander Porter at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The receipts of the Treasury last quarter were over $11,000,000.

The Naval Court of Inquiry takes a recess of four weeks.

KANSAS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Accounts from Leavenworth announce an episode sentenced, grown out of the robbery and murder of a man named Shepherd. Two of the murderers were hung. One made a confession, stating that there was in existence an organized band of murderers. Several respectable citizens are implicated as confederates.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Bates county gives Buchanan 594 majority. Lafayette is reported giving Buchanan 600 majority. Hickory county gives Stewart (Democrat) 145 majority.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Flour, $6 60 to $6 70. Whisky, 25c. Shoulders, 10c. Sides, 11½ to 12c. Wheat, $1 25 to $1 37. Gold, 4c. Sterling Exchange, 7 premium; Orleans, par.

DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY DOBBIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Hon. ——Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Tuesday.

FOREIGN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The advices by the Persia of the 30th ult. report the following vessels from New Orleans:

At Liverpool—Bulch and Hamilton.

At Havre—Lee and Spaulding.

At Marseilles—Rowland.

At Queenstown—Lucy and Harriet, Skibbern and Ida.

At Bordeaux—Rient and Consort.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Cass Gerardeau county gives Hoffman 800 majority. Morgan county gives Stewart 96; Lincoln county, Stewart 300.

THE LEAVENWORTH EXCITEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Advices from Leavenworth state that the people, exasperated at the recent murders, are determined to lynch the prisoners. The interference of Judge Lecompte and Gov. Walker to parole them is unavailable.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Niagara sailed for Liverpool at noon, with 200 passengers.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4.—A fire, commencing in the barrel and store of J. Oakford, on St. Anthony street, burned the entire block, except the First Presbyterian Church.

The latest from the Indians are on the track of the band of spirit Lake murderers, and expect to find them at Black Lake.

Gen. Harney has returned home, and will send arms and ammunition to the frontier.

OHIO POLITICS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Convention has nominated H. B. Payne for Governor.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Majorities for Buchanan—Henry County, 53; Green, 600; Gasconade, 175; Miller, 300; Calloway, 150; Saline, 100; Saline, 240; Johnson, (reported) 450; Pettis, 210; Hamilton, 130.

Majorities for Stewart—Polk, 3; Charlton, 300; Livingston, 140.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton quiet. Flour firm. Bacon, Sugar and Coffee are all firm. Without change. Wheat Western, $1 36. Corn, heavy. Whisky, 31c. Linseed Oil, 73c. Lard, 20c. Freights firm.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Flour, $6 60 to $6 70. Oats, 70 a 75c. Corn, 70c. Wheat, active. Whisky, 25c. Bacon firm. Coffee, 11½ a 12c.

MARYLAND.—Hon. Thomas F. Bowie has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District of Maryland. The convention met at Hadensburg on Tuesday, and although General Bowie had several competitors, he was nominated on the first ballot.

The sheriff will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the city Hotel, Common street, the Creole, slave boy George, black, age about 28 years. See advertisement.

INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—The Washington States of the 30th ult. says: The Indian Bureau this morning received advices, of the 10th ultimo, from J. L. Collins, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Territory of New Mexico. Two letters from Agents Leland and Carson, pertaining to the state of the Indians in New Mexico, are enclosed, and are full of interest.

[TRANSLATION.]

AGENCIA ASTECA,
NEW MEXICO, May 31, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations within this agency during the month ending on the 31st.

During this month no depredations have been committed by the Indians under my charge.

The pending difficulties between the Navajos and the Capote Utahs have compelled the latter to remain within the vicinity of this agency. They are in a very destitute condition. Their horses are extremely poor, the Navajos having driven them from good pasturage.

The Jicarilla Apaches remain peaceable, and are working their fields. These Indians are daily manifesting the interest they take in the work. Some of them have planted in the vicinity of Rio Ocso, and some in that of the Cuevas, the former being about thirty miles from this agency and the latter about twenty-five miles.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, LORENZO LELAND.

Hon. J. L. COLLINS, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

UTAH AGENCY, TAOS, NEW MEXICO, June 6, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations within this agency for the month of May:

Many Mexicans have visited this agency during the month. I presented them such articles as they required, and they always departed entirely well pleased. I have no doubt they will continue friendly disposed towards the United States; and if depredations are committed, it will be by the relatives of the Indians killed by a Mexican in February last.

The agency is visited daily by the Jicarilla Apaches. They appear content. I have given them provisions, &c., and they departed well satisfied. There is but little doubt of their friendship.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, C. CARSON.

Hon. J. L. COLLINS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, Territory of New Mexico.

AN UNPRECEDENTED PEDESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.—The London Sunday Times gives the following account of a pedestrian performance by a man named Charley Westhall, walking seven miles and a half within an hour. The feat was performed at Slough, not far from London:

Since the making of the match Westhall has been in vigorous training, and the result was all that could be desired. In weight he was just a trifle under flesh, and the manner in which he walked this tremendous distance throughout showed that no man could have better. The course chosen was from the twenty-second to the twenty-third milestone. By twenty minutes to eight o'clock the signal for him to start was given, when Charley darted off like a piece that was just electrifying. The first mile was accomplished in seven minutes and twenty-five seconds. The second mile, like the first, was gallantly accomplished, as was the third and fourth. Westhall in each succeeding mile continuing to inch along in that way manner that showed the wear making quite within himself, the four miles being accomplished in thirty-one minutes and twenty seconds. With unfailing pluck, speed and resolution, Westhall continued this great contest against "our common enemy." At a winding post, never displeasing the least distress until the turn of the sixth mile, when he began to show that the pace was beginning to tell on him, the twenty-four miles had to "do or die." So he kept dashing along, and on the completion of the distance, won the tremendous match by one minute and a half. The seven miles and a half having, therefore, been accomplished, and that, too, by his and indisputable best and fair walking, in fifty-eight minutes and thirty seconds.

THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA.—A few weeks ago Augustina Zaragossa died at Cagda, in Africa, a less-part of the Spanish.

She was well known as the "Maid of Saragossa," a title derived from her distinguished conduct during the siege of Saragossa by that city in 1808. The first siege was unsuccessful. The second resulted in the capture of the city by the French, under Marshals Lannes, Mortier, Moncey and Junot, after an investment of 63 days and a loss of about 40,000 men, including the Spanish Generals Palafox and Lanzarote. The latter was one of the most heroic in modern times. For her services at the second siege of Saragossa was made a lieutenant in the Spanish army, and received several decorations. At the time of the siege she was 22 years old, and must have been about 70 when she died.

FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ARGO AND EUROPA.

Dates from Liverpool to the 18th ult., have been received by the steamships Argo and Europa.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., Mr. Bethell moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the recent Persian war, undertaken, prosecuted and concluded without the consent of Parliament, while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of this House.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that such conduct tends to the subversion of the constitutional control of Parliament over the military and naval forces of the country, and renders it necessary for this House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding.

Mr. Roebuck supported his motion in a speech of much bitterness, and accused Lord Palmerston of having, by defending India of his responsibility for the war, brought about the present state of affairs in India.

Lord Palmerston answered the complaint of the Opposition, that the Ministry had made a secret treaty with Persia, claiming credit rather than censure for the exertions his Government had made to facilitate the restoration of peace. He then proceeded to deny that there was any connection between the Persian war and the Indian mutiny, while he predicted that the triumph of British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian intrigue would materially enhance British influence throughout all Asia. In conclusion, he admitted that constitutionally or otherwise, there were any grounds for the resolution, the outbreak of which would be a fatal mistake on the part of the House. The resolution was lost by a vote of 28 to 257.

On Friday, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for an address to the Queen, praying her to discountenance all measures tending to promote the slave trade. In a powerful speech, he pointed out the serious consequences likely to ensue from the importation of the free Africans into the French Colonies; and argued that it was only necessary to call the attention of the French government to the subject to induce them to abandon the policy.

Lord Palmerston fully approved Lord Brougham's sentiments, saying that if it appeared that the slave trade was to be revived, the Government would not hesitate to use the power vested in it to stop it.

The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Wood gave notice of a motion for a vote of 2000 more seamen for service in the Indian seas.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, repeated his objections to the construction of the Suez Ship Canal, financially, and warned Parliament against allowing Britain to stand aloof from such an undertaking.

On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House voted half a million on account of the Persian war.

After a spicy debate upon the merits of the Canal and Indian and Chinese proceedings, Lord John Russell asked, in vain, failed to pay the government to give up a day for the consideration of a bill he proposed to introduce providing for the admission of Jews to Parliament. He then asked leave to bring in a bill on the subject, but after a protracted and stormy debate the House adjourned without taking action.

It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The shipping of the transpacific cable on board the Agamemnon was to be finished on the day of the sailing of the Argo.

The Niagara had over one thousand miles of cable on board, and the shipping of it would be finished on the following week. Continued tests of the cable are very satisfactory, and at Cork, whence the vessels would sail about August, experiments will be made throughout the whole length of the cable. Lieutenant Bent has proposed on the safe landing of the cable to return from the Lake, and expect to find them at Black Lake.

Upon Mr. Roebuck's motion, the Commons voted, on the 17th ult., by a majority of 28, against a resolution to the effect that the conduct of the war in Persia was such as to justify the House in expressing its disapprobation of the Ministry.

Lord Palmerston supported the motion, on the ground that it was a constitutional right of the Commons to make war or peace at pleasure, although he admitted it was the duty of the government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity with the grounds for having done so. After vehemently Mr. Roebuck and his motives, he reviewed the course of the negotiations with Persia, claiming credit rather than censure for the exertions of his government had made to facilitate the restoration of peace. He then proceeded to deny that there was any connection between the Persian war and the Indian mutiny, while he predicted that the triumph of British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian intrigue would materially enhance British influence throughout all Asia. In conclusion, he admitted that constitutionally or otherwise, there were any grounds for the resolution, the outbreak of which would be a fatal mistake on the part of the House. The resolution was lost by a vote of 28 to 257.

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