G. F. WEIRSE, Proprietor.
NO. 53 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1851.

No. 1570 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6619.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, August 22, 1851.

NOTICE.

I do hereby revoke the transmission of my business given a general power of attorney to LANNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date 15th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently hereby warned to pay all debts, collect all outstanding bills or accounts either for myself or the firm of the Bee. G. F. WEIRSE.
New-Orleans, 21st July, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
Second District,
ARISTIDE LANDRY,
Fourth District,
JOHN MOORE.

☞ We are requested by Mr. SPEAR to state that the Exhibition of his plans for stopping the evasion is postponed until Saturday evening.

THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

Our columns are so crowded this morning that we have no space to comment upon the mere—[illegible] which our countrymen were cotted to Spanish vengeance, or the more recent and glaring atrocious indignities which were [illegible] to be practiced upon their hideless relatives. These barbarities are worthy only of a [illegible] of savage race, and must fill with [illegible] every civilized nation.

[illegible] shall we say of the sentence of [illegible] pronounced against the captured villains. Gallant and devoted men! They [illegible] the risks they incurred when they [illegible] in the expedition. They knew [illegible] and vindicative character of the [illegible] were well aware that neither ruth nor [illegible] was to be expected from the Spanish [illegible] should fall into his hands. With [illegible] their fate might have been [illegible] [illegible] death, could swoop, could [illegible] at 2 hundred miles off. Nay, every night their relatives [illegible] the tomb, they yet followed the [illegible] to the grave to hearse and hack the [illegible] of mortality. Human any [illegible] thought, and pity [illegible] horses in the eight ess [illegible] shall show the horrid deed [illegible] down the world.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.
Union Office Sacked—A Segar Store gutted.

[illegible] OF THE PUBLIC MIND [illegible] to announce that the [illegible] consequent [illegible] practiced by [illegible] Cuba on the captured [illegible] them into the com[illegible] violence. It is well [illegible] paper styled *La Union* [illegible] fiendishness in its advocacy of [illegible] and in its denunciation of [illegible]. Yesterday, on the reception of [illegible] Havana, it was whispered about [illegible] in the streets, that the [illegible] would be mobbed during [illegible] The authorities getting wind of [illegible] precautions to prevent all [illegible] about 3 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] the persons placed [illegible] *La Union* in the Exchange [illegible] were open, and completely [illegible] establishment. The types, cases [illegible] thrown into the street and demolish[illegible] the press was broken and the tray [illegible]. No violence whatever was [illegible] the compositors, who were present, [illegible] it does appear that the editors and proprietors were on the ground.

[illegible] the parties to this outrage had [illegible] very greatly excited and leaving the [illegible] union, they proceeded up Royal [illegible] in number, and [illegible] corner of St. Charles and Gravier [illegible], whereon their wrath was subsided, [illegible] "Segar Store," and keep by a Spaniard [illegible] Rodriguez, whose clerks, it is said, [illegible] grossly insulting to the comments [illegible] Americans. The store was entered [illegible] and completely sacked, the showcases broken to atoms and the cigars thrown [illegible] into the street. This howevver [illegible] without some resistance, [illegible] the clerks sought to prevent the [illegible] and to defend his property, [illegible] that in this attempt he [illegible] a fowling piece upon the [illegible]. When he succeeded that forth [illegible] and would not let him fire [illegible] understood, explained.

[illegible] three story building came very [illegible] to the ground, but most happily [illegible] spontaneously some gentlemen mounted [illegible] story, and displayed the American flag [illegible] window. This appeared to appease the [illegible], and the house was left unmolested.

[illegible] by these events, and with passions [illegible] by such occurrences, the crowd which [illegible] swelled to a countless multitude, [illegible] to inflict summary vengeance [illegible] shall displace fan on honest symmetry [illegible] Spanish cause. There was a cry [illegible] Tavern of Revira, at the [illegible] and Dryades streets [illegible] Sheriff Lamy rushed [illegible] the rioters in front [illegible] warning them against further [illegible] and public order preserved at all [illegible]. The harangues of these gentlemen [illegible] the excited feelings of the crowd, and [illegible] loud cheers, they promised to disperse, a large number repaired immediately to the Lafayette Square, where M. [illegible] District Attorney, addressed [illegible] and lucidly. He said [illegible] as any man at the [illegible] the Spanish authorities [illegible] excuse to Cuban liberty was not to [illegible] the American citizens and good [illegible] respect for the [illegible]. He speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

[illegible] meanwhile, however, a detachment of [illegible] had rushed down into the First Municipality firmly resolved upon demolishing the [illegible] Spanish Consul, Mr. Laborde, in [illegible] street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, [illegible] reached the spot, they broke [illegible] and just began the work of [illegible] Recorder Genois and Capt. [illegible] and by their most earnest [illegible] induced the mob to desist. [illegible] was perpetrated beyond the [illegible] signs and the tearing up of some [illegible] and documents in the office.

[illegible] in the evening the Mayor of the [illegible] out the militia, directing the com[illegible] officers to hold themselves in readiness [illegible] arsenals. His Honor likewise gave [illegible] the various fire companies to keep [illegible] prepared at a moment's warning. [illegible] also gave orders to have special [illegible] sworn in and a number of gentlemen [illegible] came forward, tendering their [illegible]

[illegible] Reynolds, Esq., had concluded [illegible] the assembled multitude on Lafayette [illegible] Fulton and Wheat made [illegible] which they depicted as good [illegible] respect to violence. Now that [illegible] the crowd proceeded short [illegible] to the Jenny Lind Coffee House [illegible] Dryades street, owned by D. Casas, entered [illegible] and gutted them completely.

[illegible] they proceeded down town and made [illegible] demonstrations at the Coffee House corner [illegible] Bienville street, and also at the [illegible] corner of Exchange Passage [illegible] Bienville street. The cigar store of Herrera, in Royal street, under the St. Louis [illegible] was likewise visited by a detachment of [illegible], who destroyed most of the contents [illegible].

Shortly after 8 o'clock, the aspect of matters became quite alarming, and Mayor Crossman ordered the military to turn out forthwith. By this time, most of the Spanish Coffee Houses, fearing the excitement, had closed their doors [illegible] various detachments of the rioters [illegible] marching through the streets, no further depredations were committed.

A report of the crowd repaired two or three [illegible] the White Hall in St. Louis street, but [illegible] repeatedly assured that the establishment was not owned by Spaniards, they peaceably retired.

P. S. 11 o'clock. The Piney Woods Hotel on the New Basin was completely gutted by the rioters.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a crowd proceeded to the Coffee House, corner of North Market and Tchoupitoulas streets, and demolished all the contents.

A third demonstration was made on the White Hall, in St. Louis street, at 10 o'clock, but thanks to the energetic conduct of Recorder Genois, who displayed a most commendable zeal in quelling the disturbances in the First Municipality, the multitude was induced to disperse without doing any damage. Major Gen Lewis was also conspicuous in aiding the cause of order, and the efficient Captain Youenes did his best to preserve peace and tranquillity.

Some fifteen or sixteen arrests of rioters have been made by the police of the First and Second Municipalities.

12 *o'clock.*—The city is perfectly quiet.

By Magnetic Telegraph.
A Regiment of Spanish Troops joined Lopez.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The steamship Vixen has arrived at Pensacola in less than four days from Havana, bringing a bearer of despatches from that place.

General Lopez has had two engagements with the Spaniards, in both of which he was successful. One entire regiment of Spanish troops has joined the Patriot standard.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

Our city was thrown yesterday into a state of intense excitement by the rumors of battles between the volunteers under Lopez and the Spaniards, of the defeat of the latter, and of capture and summary execution of 51 Patriots, of whom a large proportion were Americans. Knowing how little reliance was to be placed in the accounts published by the Spanish press, we awaited more authentic intelligence. The main facts have since been confirmed, as well by passengers as by private letters. The annexed details were carefully collected and made up for several of the New Orleans papers:

Gen. Lopez has landed with his forces, and is about fifty miles to the eastward of Havana. A severe battle has been fought at Bahia Honda, fifteen leagues from Havana, which proved equally fatal for the invaders as the troops. At the first advance of the Spanish troops, one whole company was almost entirely destroyed, save twenty men, who made their escape severely wounded. The second attack was quite as disastrous to them as the first.—The foes on the Spanish side, as near as ascertained, was about two hundred; seventy were brought to Havana wounded. "The peculiar kind of ammunition" (says a wounded soldier) "used by the invaders, produces the most deadly effect."

The small steamboats formerly plying between Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, have been taken by the Government, and are now used for the transportation of troops and provisions.

Three steamers of war arrived off Havana on the 15th. One entered the harbor; the others are cruising off the coast.

The Empire City arrived off the Moro on the night of the 17th. Her signal lights not being readily recognized from the castle, "a strange steamer" was reported "being outside," and a Spanish steamer was sent out to watch her movements, which remained by her until morning.

The steamer Falcon, on her passage from Chagres, within sixty miles from Havana, was chased by a Spanish steamer, and a shot fired for her to heave to, but Capt. Rogers, not thinking proper to obey the signal, kept his course. He was, however, again intercepted before reaching the port, and boarded by officers of another steamer.

The question being asked "what steamer is that?" Capt. Rogers indignantly replied, "the ship had been there often enough for them to know her by the time, that it was the Falcon, bound for Havana." They apologized for having detained her, and stated that they had only acted according to orders.

The most painful news to record is the execution of fifty-one thirty-five Americans! who were taken near "Bahia Honda." They were out in small boats at the time—were taken prisoners, put on board a steamer, carried to Havana on the 16th, and there shot the same day. They were not permitted to go on shore in the city, but were immediately taken to one of the fortifications opposite, and there most brutally murdered. After the first discharge of the infantry those who were not *instantly* killed were beat upon the head until life was instinct. The corpses were then most horribly mutilated by a bloodthirsty mob. One poor fellow received three blows in the neck, and raising himself in the agonies of death, was struck by a soldier with the butt of a musket, and his brains dashed out. All this occurred within sight of the vessels in the harbor. Among those shot was a young lad of fifteen years, who beseeched themselves his knees to send some one to him who could speak English, but his request was unheeded and he shared the fate of the others. The names of those shot will be found below.

The most intense excitement prevails at Havana. Gen. Concha has issued an order for the arrest of *all* persons who may be heard expressing an opinion in public.

Little or no reliance can be placed upon Government reports of affairs in the island, as they suppress everything that is not for their advantage to have known in public.

The following is a list of the murdered Americans, as we find it in an extra of the *Faro Industrial*, under date of the 17th. It is preceded by a decree of Jose de la Conde, declaring that, as the declarations of the prisoners render it certain that they belong to the "band of pirates" headed by Lopez, the said persons shall suffer death by being shot, on that very day:

Col. W. S. Crittenden, Capt. Frederick S. Sewer, Capt. Victor Ker, Lieut. James Brandt, Lieut. John Moore, Lieut. Thomas C. James, Surgeon John Fisher, Capt. T. B. Vessy, Surgeon K. A. Tourmount, Sergeant J. Whiterens, Sergeant A. M. Coitchett, Sergeant G. M. Green, Sergeant F. Salmon, E. T. Collins, Jonas Stanton, Soldiers N. H. Fisher, William Chilliper, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, James Buler, Samuel Reed, John Stubbs, James Ellis, H. T. Vienne, C. C. William Smith, A. Ross, John Chrisnder, P. Brooke, William H. Homes, Sam'l Mills, Edward Kulman, William Little, George W. Arnold, B. J. Wregy, Robert Cantley, John G. Sanks, William Niseman, Sergeant Napoleon Collins, Adjutant R. C. Stanford, Thomas Harnant, A. Torres Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Alexander Mellcer, Thomas Hearsey, Robert Caldwell, William Hogan, M. Phillips, Charles A. Robinson, James L. Manville.

The Havana papers exult hugely over this massacre, and talk most valiantly about the extermination of the "pirates," but they are all exceedingly careful to suppress the slightest information touching the several engagements between Lopez and the Spanish troops and the disastrous losses incurred by the latter. Of course no faith whatever can be placed in such partial and fraudulent chronicles of events. In the interim, and with a view to supply the *lacuna*, we copy two very interesting letters addressed to the *Picayune*:

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

In the east it is said that Gen. Manzana has been obliged to return to Santiago, abandoning the field to the enemy. Gen. Lemory was confined to Principe and its vicinity, the Patriots, it is said, having entire possession of the country.

The Trinidad affair has been quashed, and three of the insurgents, named Armenteros, Hernandez and another, have been ordered to be shot.

On the 11th instant, the steamship Pampero appeared off this port, and was signalled from the Moro. On the same afternoon, Lopez took two pilots out of the schooner Cecilia, and that night they brought the schooner in, and made her fast to the first buoy in the harbor, immediately under the guns of the Moro Castle! At midnight the expeditionists landed at Morrillos, twelve miles west of Bahia Honda, and took possession of the town of San Fosas. That night the frigate Esperanza sent a boat to Mariel, with an express for Havana, stating that she had seen a suspicious steamer, steering West.

The war steamer Pizarro left here at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with 300 men, and having a schooner in tow, containing sixty horses. The merchant steamers Habanero and Almendares were also sent down with reinforcements. Gen. Enna was in command of these troops. They landed at Bahia Honda at 10 o'clock that night. At 1 o'clock the next day, (13th,) the Spanish troops attacked the Patriots at San Miguel, a small town between Bahia Honda and San Fosas. The engagement lasted about ten minutes, when the Spaniards retreated, leaving 69 dead upon the field, and leaging 167 wounded.

The steamer Pizarro got ashore in Bahia Honda and has not yet got off. It is feared here that Lopez will take her.

On the night of the 13th the Habanero returned, asking for more troops and artillery. At 1 o'clock the same day, the Almendares returned for more troops. All of these were sent as required.

On the 14th, the Almendares again returned with urgent demands for more artillery, as the Spanish troops had refused to attack the Patriots.

Last night the Habanero came in with fifty prisoners, taken in launches, as they were coming east to operate on this side of Bahia Honda. Lopez had advanced by land to San Diego de Nunez, thus cutting off the retreat of the Spanish troops. The Government report that two landings have taken place, but do not say where the other is. Large numbers of the Creoles have joined the Patriots, and it is said that the country people carry their bloodhounds with them and insist upon using them against the troops.

Risings have taken place at Pinar del Rio and Manzas. One hundred men left San Antonio to join Lopez. From Havana people are leaving hourly to join him, and it is calculated that 500 have left already. Fifty of these, on foot, were taken prisoners on the road.

There are but 700 troops left in Havana. Should Gen. Enna be destroyed, no army could again be collected to meet Lopez, in consequence of the scattered state of the troops. Enna has about 3,000 men under his command.

A court martial was held this morning, on board the frigate Esperanza, on the fifty prisoners brought in by the Habanero. Report says that the officers, two surgeons and every fifth man are to be shot.

The above is all that I have been able to gather up to-day, and, as you will perceive, it strongly favors the cause of the Patriots.

JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, August 27, 1851.

The declaration of the court martial in the cases of the fifty prisoners brought in by the Habanero, night before last, was not confirmed by the Captain-General, who ordered the whole of them to be shot, which order was carried into execution yesterday about 12 o'clock. The men were brought out in gangs of ten, made to kneel down with their backs to the soldiers, who stood two or three paces from them, and were all shot dead. They are said to have behaved with firmness, evincing no hesitation or trepidation whatever.

The Captain General had repeated declared his determination to grant no quarter to those of the adventurers who might fall into his hands, and the only feeling among the Americans here appears to be surprise that any body of men, possessing a knowledge of these facts, could be induced to surrender at all. The circumstances under which they were taken have been made public by the Government, but are generally discredited, and there are so many contradictory rumors in circulation that I cannot give you any more information than I have already done on that point.

Nothing, however, can justify or excuse the extreme brutality practiced by the soldiery and Spanish populace upon the dead bodies of the unfortunate men. I am credibly informed, by eye-witnesses of the facts, that some of the Spanish officers plunged their swords in the lifeless bodies and turned them around in the wounds. Others again kicked them and dragged them about by the heels. Certain it is, that many of the dead men were mutilated in a most shocking and horrible manner, and the ears, noses, and other nameless parts of the bodies were carried off by the populace and exhibited in the streets and public houses of the city. This is almost too disgusting to be believed, but it is the common talk all over the city this morning, and I received my information from many who said they saw it themselves. I myself saw the troops who officiated at the execution march into the city, accompanied by a large crowd of mixed negroes and whites, some of the latter carrying the caps and shoes of the murdered men upon sticks, and all shouting and cheering the soldiers as if they had just returned from a mighty victory. Does not all this remind you of the atrocities practiced by the Mexican soldery upon the dead bodies of Fannin and his comrades after the surrender of Goliad?

I send you a list of the names of these unfortunate men, published in the *Gaceta* of this morning. Most of them were well known in New Orleans, and the intelligence of their untimely end will cause many a heart to bleed.—May it yet unhappy fate be accepted as atonement for their misdeeds!

The steamer Ameriadrea arrived in port this morning with some wounded Spanish soldiers, but whatever news she brings has not yet been communicated to the public. This silence of the Government is looked upon as a good omen by the friends of the insurgents here.

A smack arrived here from Key West last night, with despatches to the Government, the captain of which report that two smack loads of men left Key West the day before yesterday, and that they were to meet the Pampero at Sand Key. If so, they have probably debarked on the island before this. This, again, is rumor.

Several families arrived from the seat of war near Bahia Honda, this morning, and report that the Patriots had killed a large number of the Spanish soldiers, and were advancing. This you will perceive, is in direct contradiction of the Government accounts, and you must sift the truth out for yourselves. I but give the facts as I hear them.

Another party of artillery left here this morning, and last night several wagons and mule loads of provisions were sent out.

August 18.—The steamship Empire City arrived from New York this morning, and will leave this afternoon for New Orleans.

Among the passengers whom she will take over is one Senor Costa, of New Orleans, who, it is said, has offered his services, and those of two or three vessels to the Spanish Government. Many persons here speak very hardly of Mr. Costa on this account, and assert that he pointed out the officers, &c., among the unfortunate prisoners who were recently shot. I have made inquiries on the subject, and, from all I can learn, the conduct of Mr. C. in that affair was extremely creditable to his humanity. He was sent for by the prisoners, and took charge of the letters they wrote to their relatives at home, and did them all the service in his power.

I am also told that he, in company with the Bishop, waited upon the Captain General, and interceded very strongly in favor of several of the prisoners, but most unfortunately without any avail. Mr. C. is a Spaniard, and the offer of his services to his native Government is an act of patriotism that would be considered creditable to an American citizen under similar circumstances. I mention these things because I have reason to believe that letters will be written from here lobbying up Senor Costa as an object of execration to the American people, when I sincerely believe he merits praise for his humane attentions to the prisoners and his endeavors to procure a commutation of their punishment. I am performing a simple act of justice.

I have just learned that Mr. Costa has procured permission to take with him the bodies of the unfortunate Crittenden and Ker, and has had them embalmed, with the intention of taking them with him to New Orleans. The possession of these remains will doubtless be a great relief to the feelings of their bereaved relatives, and the act will redound to the credit of Mr. Costa.

The steamers Habanero and Almendares have just arrived, but nothing has yet been ascertained as to the news they bring. The Empire City leaves at 1 o'clock, and it is hardly probable that anything will be made public before I shall be compelled to close this letter.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with an intelligent gentleman, who came from Havana on the *Empire City*. He fully confirms all the material portions of the above letters. He says that no sooner had information reached Havana of the landing of Lopez than general consternation seemed to prevail. Company upon company were despatched to Bahia Honda, until the city was left with hardly a regiment. Nearly 7,000 men were sent in pursuit of 450 filibusters. We learn, further, that the Spaniards were sharply received by the volunteers, as our informant himself counted 89 wounded soldiers who were brought into the town. How many were killed, and how many left behind, he, of course, does not know. This gentleman was present at the execution of the fifty-one prisoners. He says he saw 12 of them shot, and that he then became so much excited, that he was fearful of attracting the attention of the swarms of Spanish spies around him, and left the spot. He positively assures us that it is the height of folly to attach the slightest evidence to the Havana press; or to trust to any correspondence, save such as may come through private hands, for the authorities open all letters which pass through the post-office, and allow none to leave the Island which reveal other information than they choose to transmit.

The annexed extracts of a letter in the *Picayune* convey a more definite and detailed history of events, up to the capture of the unfortunate Americans, than any we have seen:

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

Intelligence reached Havana last week that 400 picked men were sent out into the mountain of Cocora by Gen. Lemory, who was made to believe that a very small number of the insurgents remained, and could be easily captured. The result was, that the troops were led into ambush, when a larger force of the Patriots, under Don Augusto Aguero y Agüero rushed upon them, killing some fifty on the spot; the rest retreated to Principe as well as they could, in the greatest disorder. Scarcely had the General recovered from this shock, when their attention was called to the still more serious fact that a large number of sympathizers in Playitas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, which took place at 4 o'clock A. M. of the 13th inst. Lopez is decidedly a brave man, brave almost to rashness. It is positively believed here, and I believe it to be true, that the steamer signalled from the Moro Castle, on the evening of the 12th, was the same one which conveyed him and his friends to these shores. Such a dating act of audacity, bearding, as it were, the lion in his den, is most extraordinary. It appears that close into the entrance of this harbor Lopez fell in with a schooner, from which he took out the captain and mate to serve him as pilots on the coast of Bahia Honda, the navigation of which is very intricate; that they arrived off Bahia Honda about 9 o'clock, P. M., when they immediately commenced making signals to the shore by means of rockets, &c., which probably had been previously agreed upon between the Liberators and those on shore.

Gen. Lopez did not effect a landing with his men until 4 A. M., but which was done in so masterly a style that before sunrise he had not only landed his men, with all their munitions of war, but was on his march to Las Pozas, a town a few miles distant from the coast, where he immediately commenced enlisting himself. In the meanwhile here reigned the greatest excitement. The Pizarro, laden with troops, under the command of Gen. Enna, (who is next in command to the Captain General,) and with him the Admiral, left about 8 A. M. for Bahia Honda; 1,000 men having previously been sent by the railway cars. It must be borne in mind that such was the state of confusion and alarm into which the Government was thrown that they had no distinct idea as to whether Bahia Honda or Mariel was the point to which the Liberators had come. However, the following morning we are informed that Gen. Enna had come up with the Pirates, as they are termed by the Government, and had fought with them at Las Pozas, in which he regrets the loss of some of his men and others wounded. In this engagement the Spaniards were commanded by Gen. Enna in person, who had his horse shot from under him. Col. Rodal and seven officers and about seventy-eight men were killed. So unerring and deadly was the fire of the brave Liberators that three times was Gen. Enna repulsed with loss. At this moment, the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, Col. Gurrea, came up with two hundred men more, when the Colonel received a shot through his leg, and his men such a check that General Enna was, as he states in his official communication to the Captain General, dated 2:30 of the 14th, seeing the uselessness of attempting anything further against the Pirates without more artillery, he would be only exposing his men to certain death without any result, and demanding further re-inforcements.

Accordingly, two steamers, the Habanero and the Almendares left that day with more troops to the number of 1,400, so that according to their own account, with those which have been concentrating from other districts, they have got upwards of 8,000 men, including cavalry, and up till this moment they have made but three captures, whom, as they say in the official bulletin, they instantly put to death; two of them were sailors belonging to the Pampero, who, after landing Lopez, had gone into a tavern and got drunk; the other poor fellow was found in a hut unable to move from a fever he received when landing. On the 15th instant it was known that the Liberators, who had been joined in large numbers by the people of the country, made a move in the direction of Diego de Nunez and Cabanas, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the place, which, unfortunately, some forty or fifty of them, who had, in the most daring manner, endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the first surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish Admiral, who, with his steamer and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them after a fight of four hours.

It is computed that there were no less than 350 soldiers and sailors engaged in the capture of these brave fifty Americans. Elated with his success Admiral Bustillos lastes not with his prize to Havana, where he arrived this morning at 1:30 A. M. Of the fifty or fifty-two who were to have been shot this morning at the Fort Atares, forty-six were of the flower of the Mississippi yoemanry.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE STEAMER AFRICA.]

ENGLAND.—*The Crystal Palace.*—We understand that the price of season tickets is reduced from £3 and £2 to 30s. and £1, and that the commission have come to a resolution by which the sale of those tickets ceases on the 31st of August. The Sydenham entrance fee on Saturdays is to be reduced immediately, the promotion of the Exhibition on the 1st of October is to be carried, with a disposition on the part of holders to meet the demand freely. Sales to-day of 10,000 tickets.

Fair Orleans 5¾d; fair Mobiles and Uplands 5¾d; middling Orleans 4 9-16d; do Mobiles 4¾d; do Uplands 4¾d; inferior and ordinary 3 to 4¾d per lb.

The stock of Cotton in this port is 714,000 bales, of which 539,000 are American, against a total stock at this period of last year of 539,000 bales, of which 347,000 were American.

There is no change to notice in Manchester Goods and Yarns adapted to the India markets, being much depressed, while all other descriptions are in good demand.

The Corn market is again very quiet, and prices a shade lower. Western Canal Flour is arriving in very bad condition, and some late arrivals have been sold as low as 14s 6d per bbl—the general quotations being 17s to 20s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s 6d; Canada and Ohio 20s. White Wheat fs to 8s 1d; red 8s 8d to 8s 9d per 70 lbs. Yellow Indian Corn 27s; mixed 26s to 26s 6d, and white 25s per quarter. Meal 14s 6d per bbl.

The sales of Rosin are 2000 bbls., at 3s 1d per cwt. for common, up to 8s 6d per cwt. for fine.

A small lot of Turpentine sold at 7s 10½d per cwt.

Queretron Bark 7s 6d per cwt.

Yours, respectfully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL.—We invite attention to the detailed account of the distribution of prizes in this institution.

NEW YORK, August 13.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—We have dates, by an arrival to-night, from St. Domingo city to the 24th ultimo. The Emperor Soulouque had sent large quantities of ammunition and two regiments to the frontiers, preparatory to making another attack on the Dominicans. The Emperor's Envoy had returned from Agua—the Dominican President having declined to make peace except through the mediating powers.

Correspondence of the Bee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15th, 1851.

I send you a full batch of papers containing abundance of interesting and important intelligence. The proclamation of Major BENHAM against the Vigilance Committees is all *gas*—done for effect as I know he concedes fully with their views, and the nature of his office alone prevents him from becoming one of the most prominent members. The Committee is composed of the best men in the community.

I expect there will be another hanging match to-morrow. It is astonishing with what facility they ferret out the scoundrels who have so long infested the city. It will not be long before confidence is restored here. The community are already beginning to feel the good effects of their work. L. A. L.

CALIFORNIA.

Fifteen Days Later Intelligence.

The *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning, having sailed from New York via Havana. She brings the Pacific mails and full files of California papers to the 15th July. The leading intelligence has already been telegraphed from New York, where the *Promotheus* arrived on the 13th, but the papers contain many details of interest.

General Summary.

We take from the *Alta California* the annexed summary of events since the departure of the previous steamer:

Since the departure of the mail steamer on the 1st of the present month, the only event of moment which has transpired in our city has been the trial, conviction and execution of a felon known as Jim Stuart, by the Vigilance Committee. He was tried for a multiplicity of offences, and, by his own confession, voluntarily made, was a villain of the most desperate character.

A Spanish woman was hung in Downieville, in the Sacramento Valley, for murdering a man named Cannon, on the 7th inst.

In Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and elsewhere, the citizens have felt themselves compelled to act in their own behalf, the laws having proved so utterly inadequate in themselves, and their administration by the properly constituted authorities so lax.

When have been executed for offences of a criminal nature in this city and in Stockton. The recent execution of Stuart in this city produced a temporary excitement among those who entertained opinions antagonistic to the action of the committee; but it appears to be subsiding. His Honor, Mayor Brenham, has issued a proclamation denuncing all good citizens to withdraw from the Vigilance Committee, and associations of a like character, and Judge Campbell, of the Court of Sessions, on the 12th instant, charged the Grand Jury for the county that all those concerned in the execution of Stuart had been guilty of murder, of were participants.

The Vigilance Committee still continues to exercise its powers, and is using its utmost endeavors to rid the community of the class of men who have so long infested it. There are sustained by a majority of the citizens. Organizations of a similar character have sprung up in almost all the prominent places of California, and the Courts have been forced, by the expression of public sentiment, to pay stricter attention to the administration of the law.

The intelligence from the North is by no means pleasant. The Indians in the upper country of Rogue's River and the Klamath region have exhibited the utmost hostility against the whites, and being armed with guns and pistols, as well as bows and arrows, are a most formidable adversary. Several parties of whites were in arms and in pursuit of those who had committed the depredations, at the last accounts.

The Indians are still troublesome in Sacramento Valley, and refuse to come in at the place specified by Dr. O. M. Wozenecraft, one of the Indian Commissioners. Col McKee, one of the Commissioners, is at Benicia, preparing to prosecute his mission in the Upper Country. The Sacramento Indian Reservation is to be reduced immediately, the promotion of the Indians to take place on the 1st of Nov. Angelos, intending to visit again the Indians in the Tulare Valley, who have recently attempted a disposition to break their treaty of peace and amity. The Commission are totally without funds, and utterly unable to prosecute their mission to a successful issue without additional supplies.

A rencontre took place on the 1st inst. between Geo. F. Lemon, city assessor, and Wm. H. Graham, a young lawyer. Shots were exchanged, and Graham was shot in the mouth and left arm. Lemon immediately fled from the sell up, but his adversary having told him to draw and defend himself, and united the action to the word, the Recorder discharged him. Graham is out and doing well.

The 4th of July was not celebrated with any great pomp, in consequence of the calamity which has so recently befallen the city. It was, however, observed by the firing of guns, parades of societies, &c.

In Sacramento City, a most aggravated highway robbery was committed on the 9th inst., in broad day light. Impatient of the law's delay, the people, by their usual expedient, induced the court and the lawyers selected to defend the prisoner to go into a trial immediately, and at last accounts one of the party was before the court on trial.

The intelligence from the mines continues to be extremely encouraging, and a general spirit of contentment seems to prevail among the miners.

The effects of the late fire in this city are yet perceptible, but the energy and enterprise of our citizens appears to be unabated. The burned district, although not entirely rebuilt, is pretty thickly studded with tenements of all descriptions, and brick and stone buildings of the most substantial character are in process of erection on all parts.

The execution of Stuart, referred to in the preceding summary, took place on the 11th inst. We take the following account of it from the extra *Herald* of the 11th:

The tapping of the alarm bell on the Monumental Engine House, about 9 o'clock this morning, startled the citizens, for it was the well known signal for the assembling of the Committee of Vigilance, and we never heard except when a case of life and death is pending. The members of the Committee repaired in great numbers to their Room, where they remained in session until 2 o'clock, engaged in the trial of "Jim Stuart," who confessed to twelve robberies—a native of England, and former convict. He was convicted and sentenced to death. About 2 o'clock, P. M., the Committee emerged from their Room, to the number of two or three hundred, having the prisoner with his arms bound and himself supported along by two of the members.

They marched two abreast, arm in arm, along Battery street to Market street where down which they took their way to its extremity, where a derrick stood with every thing ready for the execution. The prisoner was nearly overcome with fear, so that he was unable to stand or support him. Arrived at the derrick, the noose was quickly adjusted around his neck and in an instant he was hauled up into the air with a jerk and the rope made fast. He did not struggle precipitly. Two only he drew up his body and shoulders, and then swung dangling in the breeze.

After remaining suspended for about twenty-five minutes, life being entirely extinct, he was slowly let down, and the committee having satisfied themselves that he was in reality dead, his body was lowered from the wharf into a boat and carried off into the harbor.

The most profound order was preserved throughout the crowd, which was not very great. Not the slig test resistance was offered by any one to the proceedings of the Committee. All was quiet and orderly, and becoming gravity sat upon the faces of all.

The confession of Stuart we have no room for to day. It is a record of unmitigated and atrocious crimes—robbery, burglary, and murder, figure conspicuously in it. We shall publish, if it possible, to-morrow.

The Sacramento *Transcript* records the hanging of a woman at Downieville, under the authority derived from the Lynch code. It says:

The act for which the victim suffered was one entirely justifiable under the provocation. She had stabbed a man who persisted in making a disturbance in her house, and had greatly outraged her rights. The violent proceedings of an indignant and excited mob, led on by the enemies of the unfortunate woman, are a blot upon the history of the state. Had she committed a crime of really heinous character, a real American would have revolted at such a course as was pursued toward this friendless and unprotected foreigner. We had hoped that the story was fabricated. As it is the perpetrators of the deed have shamed themselves and their race. The Mexican woman is said to have borne herself with the utmost fortitude and composure through the fearful ordeal, meeting her fate without flinching.

A man was hung at Sonora, by the name of Hill, who acknowledged that his life had been stained by the blackest crimes. He was from New York.

Judge Campbell, of the Court of Sessions, had charged the grand jury in strong language, that these Vigilance Committees were but marderers, nothing else,—and the charge had created great excitement.

His Honor Mayor Brenham, of San Francisco, has issued a proclamation desiring all good citizens to withdraw from the Vigilance Committee, or associations of a like character.

An extra session of the California Legislature is yet talked of, earnestly; but is, as earnestly resisted as uncalled for, and of no use.

The 4th of July had been celebrated in all parts of California with great animation; but in San Francisco, recent losses had somewhat dampened patriotic ardor.

Important from Trinidad—Indian Difficulties—Five Men Killed.

By the following letter addressed to Messrs Todd & Co., it will be seen that the Indians in the vicinity of Trinidad are becoming hostile and that five men have been murdered by them.

TRINIDAD, June 30th, 1851.

MESSRS. TODD & CO.—We are having great trouble in this section of the country with the Indians. They have attacked many ranches on the road to the mines and killed quite a large number of persons. On the evening of the 29th, two packers were attacked by the Indians and one killed. The Indians were traveling with them and pretended to be friendly, and when asked for a cigar, gave from Young's Ranch a knife concealed between the packers shoulders. The packers Jacob Bender was killed on the spot, by one Indian who struck him with a large knife on the neck, cutting the jugular vein. He had just strength to speak to his partner (by the name of Welch) to run for his life. He started and one Indian after him, running until he became exhausted and finding that the Indian was gaining upon him fast, he turned and stabbed the Indian twice under the left arm, and contrived to make his escape.

It was some time after arriving at the ranche on the road before he was able to speak. As there were but two guns on the ranche, and expecting an attack every hour, a messenger was dispatched to Tomphine's Ferry, two miles below, for arms and men. Upon arriving at the Ferry he found four men murdered. The Indians had made an attack just at day break, cutting the canvas, entering the tents and cutting their throats while asleep. A short distance from the tent was a house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn. The Indians after murdering those in the tent attacked the house; Mrs. B. loaded, while her husband shot four of the Indians. They attempted to fire the house, but Mr. B. shot them down as fast as they advanced. The Indians finding they were losing many, without a chance of entering the house, soon retreated. Mr. Blackburn's father (who had just arrived from San Francisco) was found the next morning wounded, within a hundred yards of the door.

The Indians have sent off all the squaws and children, and are no doubt preparing for a general war.

These facts were obtained from Mr. Raynes, who was the messenger sent to the ferry, and who was on his way back from Salmon River with Crane, Rogers & Co's Express.

Names of persons killed: J Bender, Owens Scott of Mo; Anthony Blackburn of San Diego, I T Jernegin, John Lodly.

Mr. Hayes also states that from a gentleman just down from Shasta, he learns that a more pretty well authenticated report had reached there, that Col Harney's mounted company of eighty men, while on their way down from Oregon, had been attacked by the Indians at the crossing of Rogue's River, and that fifty men had been killed. We hope that this report may yet prove unfounded.

MAIL RIDER SHOT—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS. We have received through the politeness of J M Gardner, Esq., the Monterey Agent of Hall & Crandall's line of mail stages, the subjoined account of the murder of a mail rider, and Indian outrages in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo:

MONTEREY, July 2, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—The mail rider between this place and Santa Barbara is reported to have been killed. On Sunday, the 2nd June, he passed through the Mission of St. Ynes and that night he was shot down on Monday night, M. Barnes his companion, made a short speech, in which he said that he considered it no disgrace to be defeated by a man of Mr. Marshall's splendid abilities. After Mr. B concluded,