THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
C. F. WEISER, R. MARSHALL,
E. DUVERGER, E. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (issue year in advance.) $15 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, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines or less, inserted on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

☞ All advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for ordinary language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is confined to advertising strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every day.

No. 1329 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7431.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, May 10, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. T. G. HUNT, for important public documents.

MR. SLIDELL'S SPEECH.

MR. SLIDELL'S speech on the African question of Cuba seems to have created no small amount of excitement among the political circles of Washington. The discourse was unexpected, and the resolution by which it was preceded was sprung upon the Senate without an instant's warning. That body disposed of it in the only fitting and discreet manner by reference it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It will become the duty of the Committee of which Mr. MASON—popularly considered an Old Fogy—is chairman, to enquire into the expediency of the measure proposed by Mr. SLIDELL. This investigation will necessarily involve a thorough and searching scrutiny into the facts and arguments advanced by Mr. SLIDELL in support of his views, and especially into the bearing they have upon the subject. We are rather inclined to believe that in such a scrutiny Mr. MASON'S "Old Fogyism" will be advantageous to a complete and satisfactory examination. Unquestionably, caution, discretion, laborious industry and dispassionate reflection are faculties precious and indispensable in the solution of a problem upon which the policy of the country in a matter of the highest possible moment essentially depends. Although ourselves not attached to antediluvian incrustrations of political doctrines, we are clear for knowing exactly where we stand, and for comprehending precisely the merits of the case before proceeding upon it. One of your rough and tumble specimens of Young America might be too explicative, and would be too apt to go off prematurely

Meanwhile the verdict of public opinion touching Mr. SLIDELL'S speech remains to be rendered. Certainly it is a carefully prepared effort, systematically, elaborately and ostentatiously arraying all possible evidence, direct and indirect, in behalf of the conclusion arrived at by the author. We have read it with attention, and look upon it as an ingenious production in which the Senator seeks to accumulate a vast amount of testimony, without troubling himself to sift it very closely, or to reason upon it very logically. Mr. SLIDELL has indubitably convinced himself of the entire truth of the opinions he puts forth. But we apprehend that the Committee which is now charged with the matter, will demand farther and more complete testimony, ere it sanction the grant of power to the President asked for by Mr. SLIDELL. It is, however, not merely possible, but probable that the Administration may be in possession of proofs additional to those already adduced, to substantiate Mr. SLIDELL'S allegation. If so, they will no doubt be forthcoming at the proper time

We suppose that the Washington *Union* is a sort of semi-official organ of the Executive—or that at least, that journal asserts and approves a may, without any violence to reason, be taken as the exposition or echo of PIERCE'S sentiments. The *Union* appears to be entirely convinced of the real existence of a well concerted plan by England to Africanize Cuba. It speaks as though there was not a shadow of doubt in respect to these designs, and intimates unmistakeably its wish for the adoption of Senator SLIDELL'S resolution. Here is a sample of its language

Apart from the political aspect of this attempt—apart from its bearing upon our commerce and our territory, both sensitively affected by the condition and tendency of the important Key of the Gulf of Mexico—we should be false to our duty, as a humane and God-fearing people, if we did not persevereingly resist the revolting scheme of converting that island into a Pandemonium to which the most savage rites and enormities could alone furnish the parallel. Our duty in the premises we should say we should not allow those who sympathize with abolitionism in this country, and who eagerly await the hour when the African race shall re-enact the bloody drama of San Domingo, in Cuba, to intimidate us to the performance of this duty.

If the *Union* is not jumping to a conclusion, the President approves the SLIDELL project, and has reason fully to believe in the alleged machinations of England. Whether the official denial of the Captain General of Cuba recorded from Havana will be credited, or received simply as a weak invention of the enemy we shall soon learn.

MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. We are indebted to the publisher, J. B. Peterson, through J. & Steel, No. 60 Camp street for a copy of this publication. It is a sequel to Miss Leslie's "Directions for Cookery, and contains an immense number of new receipts many of which are of Southern origin, while some are French. The culinary art complete is here presented from the simplest to the most complex preparations. Moreover the work embraces much valuable information touching needlework and housewifery.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of Friday night last, will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the American Theatre, on Poydras street. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs Smith, Dockery and Roansseville.

☞ The attention of residences is called to the sale of Wines at auction THIS DAY by R. E. Sykes, at Messrs. R. S. Nichols & Co.'s, No. 30 Camp street. The Wines are on exhibition at the auction room, and are to be offered for sale without reserve.

☞ Among the appointments by the President, we perceive that of EUGENE NARDIZE, of Louisiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, vice Henry L. Garland, resigned.

CROPS, WEATHER, &c.—We have been favored by a mercantile house in this city, with the following extract from a letter, dated Lagrange, Ga. May 1st, 1854:—

"We had some frost yesterday morning, and some this morning; and have no doubt but the greatest crop of cotton north and east that was ever raised between the rivers will be killed. It will be the case it is quite a disaster, as in a great number of instances seed cannot be obtained to replant. Many of our farmers speak of ploughing up and planting entirely of corn. Quite may be in some cases need enough yet in the ground to put up a tolerable stand, if we can get rain soon.

Another letter of the same date says:—We are now in the midst of another frost. Every thing in the way of the planting interest looks gloomy

We learn from the New York *Herald*, that there is in that city considerable excitement among ship owners and agents regarding the recent summary proceedings of Mr JOHN COCHRANE Surveyor of that port. It appears that he has, under a new construction of the law relating the number of passengers to the measurement of ships, within a few days seized three vessels arriving at that port with passengers from Europe, on e'y the *G. B. Lamar*, belonging to Dunham & Dimon, the *Tuscola*, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and the *Norah Healy*.

It is the opinion of those best informed on the subject, that the construction of the Surveyor upon the law was never intended by the committee of Congress that reported it, among whom was the Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, a person familiar with commercial matters.

JOHN SLIDELL AND CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says Senator Slidell's movement is the subject of much consideration, especially as it is supposed to be connected with the President, who gives him his entire support. Too much reliance cannot be placed upon the *Union's* official endorsement of Mr Slidell's important project. The publication of the speech of Mr. Slidell will, no doubt, be attentive with that of the *Black Warrior* message, and both are to be considered in reference to the pregnant commentary in the *Union*. An important movement has now been commenced towards the acquisition of Cuba. Its ultimate success will depend much upon the decree of unanimity with which the Southern men will favor it. Mr. Slidell's proposition, in his speech, is to afford encouragement to the Cuban creoles to revolt. This is the object of repealing the neutrality law. But it is not to be supposed that, accepting Mr. Slidell's statements as to the complication of England and France with the plan of Cuban Africanization, the first step thus proposed to be taken, would not lead to war—perhaps a long and fierce one. The emergency is, however, considered by some that all hazards must be encountered to obtain the island at once. "Masterly inactivity" is no part of the policy of the expansionists.

There is no doubt that a plan, very deeply laid, for the speedy revolution of Cuba, is soon to be executed, and with the direct aid of this government.

THE THREE-DOLLAR GOLD COIN.—It will be recollected, says the *Washington Union*, that an act of Congress of February, 1853, directed the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces at the mint and branches. Specimens of this coinage having been submitted to, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coins will be immediately put in circulation.

The obverse of this coin represents an ideal head, with the feathered cincture symbolic of America, the word "liberty" appearing on the band encircling the head, and the inscription "United States of America" surrounding the whole. On the reverse in a wreath composed of some of the staple productions of the United States—viz: wheat, cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco, the denomination and date rest in the centre.

...compared with the other gold coins the ... and arrangement are novel, but perhaps ...propriate, and, together with the elf, ... diameter of the piece, will make ...agreeable from the quarter ...when it must nearly in value. ...is diameter, and weighs ...

...ot yet seen fit to ...ject of inquiry ...in the case ...ge-like ...f the ...

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Black-Warrior Affair.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—It is reported that the Government has received intelligence that Mr. Soulé demanded of the Spanish Government very large indemnity in the case of the steamer Black Warrior, and the recall of the Marquis Pidal, as Captain General of Cuba. In doing so, he is said to have exceeded the instructions given him by the Secretary of State.

The Gadsden Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Gadsden treaty, as amended by the Senate, has been sent to Mexico for Santa Anna's ratification, and Col. Gadsden has been re-appointed to proceed to Mexico at once and take the affair into his hands.

[By the National Line.]

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—There is 7 feet water in the channel, and the river is falling.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The flour market is more active and prices improving. Sales to day at $7 75 @ 7 80. The provision market is quiet. Mess pork $16. Prime lard at 9½. The river is falling.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—The steamer Norma arrived to-day from New Orleans and the Falls has departed for that port. The river is falling and there is five feet three inches water on the Falls.

TEXAS.

The steamship *Louisiana*, Capt SMITH, brings us files of papers to the 6th inst. They contain little news.

Several cases of small pox have recently appeared near Bonham, Fannin County.

The Austin papers state that Dr Steiner failed to appear before the Court Martial on the 12th ult, and consequently a detachment was sent to arrest him and bring him to Austin. Lieut. Anderson arrested him at Fort Graham, and while proceeding to Austin, a body of citizens at Waco, about 200 in number, rescued Dr. Steiner, and set him at Liberty.

A man named J. W. Russell, absconded from Houston recently, having first contracted debts to a large amount, and there is obtained considerable property under false pretences. So much confidence was placed in his integrity, that a merchant entrusted $450 with him to be carried to Galveston. This he pocketed, besides carrying off a valuable negro boy belonging to John F. Crawford, Esq. The latter it is supposed intends to dispose of him in New Orleans, where he was last heard from. He is a blacksmith by trade, having worked several years in Troy, N. Y., in New Orleans and in Georgia.

We find the following in the Austin *State Gazette*. We are again called upon to record a scene of bloodshed in our city. On Tuesday morning last, a rencontre occurred in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, between William H. Cleveland, son of Capt. T. J. Cleveland, and one George B. Dorman, in which the latter was almost instantly killed by a pistol shot. On the previous day angry words passed between the parties, and as Dorman was walking in front of the door of the Hotel on the morning above named, young Cleveland made an attack upon him with a double barrelled pistol, which he had in readiness for the occasion. After a thorough examination of witnesses before Mr Justice Allan, Dorman was discharged, the case appearing to be of justifiable homicide, no evidence alone of witnesses summoned by the prosecution.

The Galveston *News* of the 5th says: "In relation to our rivers, steamers, cotton, &c., we refer to our great commercial column. The prospect is certainly by no means encouraging, either to our merchants, planters or boat owners, but we trust our losses and disappointments this season may be but as a check upon prosperity ultimately to the evil benefit. It will be seen that there are now some 5,000 bales of cotton awaiting shipment from Sabine Pass. No doubt most of these lots are now afloat, but there are vy vessels or steamers to bring it. For the want of some little well directed enterprise, we are losing a commerce that would amount to several hundred thousand dollars."

Business in Lavaca is improving. The Brazoria *Planter* says: The kitchen of Mr Stephen S. Perry, nephew of Gov. Austin, of Gulf Prairie, was entirely consumed by fire a few days since. He estimates his loss at about fifteen hundred dollars, but what he considers of far more importance, he has lost the papers connected with the early settlement of Texas, and whose loss it will be difficult to supply, were also consumed by the fire.

The Ward Excitement at Louisville.

We gave some account yesterday of the proceedings had by a portion of the citizens of Louisville on the occasion of the acquittal of MATT. WARD. Our readers are aware that a very large meeting assembled on the 20th ult., and passed resolutions severely denouncing the jury for their verdict in favor of WARD'S counsel. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the verdict of the jury, recently rendered in the Hardin county Circuit Court, by which Matthew F. Ward was acquitted of the murder of one citizen in the kiloing of William H. G. Butler, in opposition to all the evidence in the case, contrary to our ideas of public justice and subversive of the fundamental principles of personal security, guaranteed to us by the constitution of the State.

2. *Resolved*, That the criminal laws of this commonwealth should be so administered that every citizen may feel secure from insult, injury and violence both in person and his own nation, and that the abrogation of the power of the jury in opinion should at once be so directed as to discontenance and condemn all attempts to thwart the ends of public justice, and to pervert the practical realization, that man always is in fact the holiest crime known to society.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem it highly reprehensible and cruelty preferred against the citizens of Louisville by a portion of the counsel for the defence of Ward, as a vile and unmerited slander, and we pronounce it to be false in fact, and in utterance upon our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. D. D. Thompson, and which we consider a libel on the part of the Pro. Hon. Butler's school, is utterly groundless and unjustifiable.

4. *Resolved*, That the public press of this commonwealth should be so conducted as to be free, liberal, and independent in the discussion of morals, and that a failure of any portion of the press to rebuke and condemn in atrocious crime against society, is to be false to the public virtue and to destroy the public morals.

5. *Resolved*, That the published evidence given on the trial of Matthew F. Ward, in all its aspects, presents to that most estimable young man and a most amiable, moral, and peaceable man has been wantonly and cruelly killed, while in the performance of the most delicate and possible duties as a teacher of youth, and notwithstanding the verdict of a corrupt and venal jury, there is no man in the city of Louisville and conscience of this community pronounces that killing to be a murder.

6. *Resolved*, That in the death of Wm. H. G. Butler, the family have lost a husband, devoted, affectionate, faithful son, brother, husband, and father—the cause of education a most accomplished friend and advocate, and the world a man and acquirements place him in the front of his useful and honorable profession and that society has lost one of its purest and best members, whose life is unspotted by a single blemish—as gentle and noble a spirit as ever breathed.

7. *Resolved*, That in token of our respect and affection for, and as an evidence of our appreciation of Wm. H. G. Butler, we will at once take measures for erecting a monument to his memory, and to present to the widow a substantial token of our regard for her.

BRITISH LOYALTY EXEMPLIFIED.—A short time since one of wealthy Victoria's most wealthy subjects died and left his entire estate to the Queen, and now we have an account of a similar freak of loyalty in favor of her eldest son, a body of fourteen men, the Prince of Wales—Mr. Holford, the rich merchant, who long resided in the Regent's park, London, died on the 9th of last month, and left the bulk of his large fortune. This gentleman's was well known in the mercantile community throughout the United States. He accumulated the chief part of his immense fortune in the Russian trade in partnership with his brother. He afterwards engaged largely in American stock transactions, and was at one time a very heavy loser. He was in the habit of visiting the United States annually. He was a man of eccentric character. He was his brother, who committed suicide in consequence of a fear of beggary, although he was enormously rich.

A MAMMOTH VESSEL IN THE UPPER LAKES.—The Cleveland Daily Herald says: "The ship Canada, of Buffalo, is in port here to-day. She is the first class. She is owned by Messrs. Walker and Bantam, and is under command of Capt. Stone. Her dimensions are—length of keel, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; capacity, 1,100 tons. Last year she carried at one time 50,000 bushels of corn, and at another 60,000 bushels of wheat. She accommodates, as deck load, four of the largest size passenger cars, and is now loading for Chicago with 800 tons of coal and 300 tons of merchandise.

☞ The governments of England and France have exchanged copies of the treaty of alliance offensive and defensive—which has been concluded between them. The details of this important instrument have not as yet been published. It appears that notwithstanding the evident anxiety with which the ratifications of the two governments, the preliminaries of the treaty were not arranged without some difficulty. France is at the bottom of having a treaty which would embrace objects beyond those of the present war, but England refused to enter into engagements which would bind her to any course of policy not legitimately flowing from a present crisis. This difference did not, however, oppose any serious obstacles to the ...n of the treaty.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1854.

Mr. Slidell submitted to the Senate, on Monday, a resolution which has been the subject of general conversation and much speculation. The resolution was adopted by the Senate, and was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States, during any future recess of Congress, to suspend by proclamation, either wholly or partially, the operation of the act "in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," approved the 20th of April, 1818;" and also of the act supplementary thereto, approved 10th of March, 1838; should, in his opinion, the public interests require such total or partial suspension; such suspension not to exceed the period of twelve months; and the causes which shall have induced the President to proclaim it to be communicated to Congress immediately on its first meeting thereafter."

Mr. S. supported the resolution by a carefully prepared speech which appeared in the city papers yesterday morning.

Whether his object really is to legalize filibustering, and allow any number of men to make war upon any country in the dependencies with whom we are on terms of peace and amity, or not, no one seems to know. If he only intended to "let slip the dogs of war" upon Cuba, he should have made his resolution less general. But whatever his real object may be, his resolution is calculated to excite alarm and agitation in certain quarters, and will not fail to call forth severe strictures from some portions of the American press.

It is the belief of some Northern members of Congress, though I am sure they must be mistaken, that this resolution was offered more for the purpose of exciting and keeping up agitation than for any other. They are strongly impressed with the idea that a portion of Southern members are desirous to stir up bad feelings between the North and South, and that in this disposition, and in their efforts to carry it out, they agree exactly, in wish and in action, with the abolitionists or ultra free soilers of the North. The subject of slavery is one upon which both can demagogue at home; and can make more political capital than upon any other.

That these southern ultras and fanatics desire the passage of the Nebraska bill, maugre all their apparent fierce opposition to it, I have no doubt, at least that the leaders of it entertain this desire. I saw a letter from New England to-day, from a cool, dispassionate Union man, who confidently expressed this opinion, and had no doubt of the fact. Such men, whether found in one section of the *Union* or another, are disturbers of the general peace, nuisances and pests, keeping the nation always by the ears and in a state of distrust, suspicion and bad feeling towards each other. They are always misrepresent the views, opinions and purposes of the people of one section, in order to excite the fears and resentments of the people of it upon their ignorance and credulity. They arouse their indignation by false statements, and then endeavor to make them believe that they themselves are ready to rush to the defence of their just rights, or in the noble cause of human freedom, and only want to be put in power that they may prove their devotion to the cause of liberty.

The country would be quiet enough, united and harmonious enough, if the *demagogues* could but be gagged and silenced. There were peace and joy throughout the land, so far as sectional feelings were concerned, when Congress came together last fall, and until "certain candidates" began to make speeches, and to recommend himself to the masses, and to keep his name prominently before the people, by connecting it with a subject presumed to be of paramount importance," resorted to "a crafty experiment in President making," and incubated the Kansas and Nebraska measure, "the seed of which is very far from genial to its means." No man will, I think, deny that "it is unpatriotic and wicked to create sources of public prejudice and party bitterness, for purposes purely selfish and personal;" but why the mischievous demon of such a disturber of the public peace should have received the vast encouragement and support denied, even from those who saw the evil tendency of what he was doing, and in their hearts condemned it, is most strange

Mr. Richardson, the chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House, gave notice yesterday of his intention to press upon the House the consideration of the Nebraska Bill on Monday next. What the fate of the bill may be no one seems to be at all confident. What the opposition may do, I am not able to say; but, I do not pretend to judge; I cannot believe, however, that the South, which is to gain nothing but an abstraction by its passage, can be induced to work itself up into a fierce spirit of excitement and agitation, by the defeat of the measure. But that agitation at the North will follow its passage is certain. Many there, who see in it a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so wickedly foisted upon the country by the Union-saving demagogues of 1850, will not fail to call forth severe strictures from some portions of the American press.

Whether his object really is to legalize filibustering, and allow any number of men to make war upon any country in the dependencies with whom we are on terms of peace and amity, or not, no one seems to know. If he only intended to "let slip the dogs of war" upon Cuba, he should have made his resolution less general. But whatever his real object may be, his resolution is calculated to excite alarm and agitation in certain quarters, and will not fail to call forth severe strictures from some portions of the American press.

It is the belief of some Northern members of Congress, though I am sure they must be mistaken, that this resolution was offered more for the purpose of exciting and keeping up agitation than for any other. They are strongly impressed with the idea that a portion of Southern members are desirous to stir up bad feelings between the North and South, and that in this disposition, and in their efforts to carry it out, they agree exactly, in wish and in action, with the abolitionists or ultra free soilers of the North. The subject of slavery is one upon which both can demagogue at home; and can make more political capital than upon any other.

That these southern ultras and fanatics desire the passage of the Nebraska bill, maugre all their apparent fierce opposition to it, I have no doubt, at least that the leaders of it entertain this desire. I saw a letter from New England to-day, from a cool, dispassionate Union man, who confidently expressed this opinion, and had no doubt of the fact. Such men, whether found in one section of the *Union* or another, are disturbers of the general peace, nuisances and pests, keeping the nation always by the ears and in a state of distrust, suspicion and bad feeling towards each other. They purposely misrepresent the views, opinions and purposes of the people of one section, in order to excite the fears and resentments of the people of it upon their ignorance and credulity. They arouse their indignation by false statements, and then endeavor to make them believe that they themselves are ready to rush to the defence of their just rights, or in the noble cause of human freedom, and only want to be put in power that they may prove their devotion to the cause of liberty.

The country would be quiet enough, united and harmonious enough, if the *demagogues* could but be gagged and silenced. There were peace and joy throughout the land, so far as sectional feelings were concerned, when Congress came together last fall, and until "certain candidates" began to make speeches, and to recommend himself to the masses, and to keep his name prominently before the people, by connecting it with a subject presumed to be of paramount importance," resorted to "a crafty experiment in President making," and incubated the Kansas and Nebraska measure, "the seed of which is very far from genial to its means"