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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1854.

THE MAIL.

Saturday, August 12, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT NEWS, SEE FIFTH SIDE.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

The steamship *Orizaba*, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday morning, bringing us dates from that place to the 5th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 3d, inclusive. We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the subjoined letter from our careful and excellent correspondent at the Capital:

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Defeat and rengated death of Count Rosquid de Boulbon—Success of General Vasconcelos—Affairs of the Republic—A Mexican Mob—Police regulations are made, &c.

MEXICO, Aug. 3d, 1854.

For the last two days the rumor has pervaded this Capital that Don SANTOS and General BRAVO, have defeated and killed. It was with heaven that this intelligence had been received, as the position for Romero and the most unscrupulous enemies of us had succeeded strongly that the foreigners recently enrolled in the MEXICAN service, were only the agents of the proposed invasion. This is precisely what has happened, and the Americans invaded, when the 60 men in garrison at the [illegible] called to his standard, and attempted the [illegible] on the 12th, which has proved so fatal to the supervenors, and so humiliating to the French residents of MEXICO. This affair reflects little honor on the intelligence and sagacity of Messrs. DILLON and VATEL. The accuracy of the account of the disaster is doubted, and it is believed that the details have been singularly exaggerated. We shall soon, however, arrive at the truth.

The success of Gen. VARGAS has raised enormously the credit of the Government, heretofore universally unpopular, and which, in the opinion of many candid persons, is not worth a fig. EXTREME measures are the inevitable resource of pulverized Governments. When we read decrees printed on the corners of the streets prohibiting political discussion, and requiring under penalty that the expression of all wish whatever except evil of the administration, the inference is irresistible that the President has ceased to rely on popular sympathy, and expects to strengthen himself by the wholesome agency of the secret police. We need no more stories of robber nations, which pay some attention to MEXICAN affairs, when they learn the mode in which matters are conducted here! A carrier arrives in hot haste announcing an alarming contingency which is to upset the whole administration, and by the succeeding mail, when we are expecting to learn that vast destruction has ensued, we are told that the rumored fire was nothing but a little smoke—

The last extract will give you a hint of the progress of revolution among these people, where it is also impossible to find a regular organization, profound convictions, decided passions, or political information. Revolutions in MEXICO are merely speculations: A solicitor under government is accused; a military grade sought for; or a good opportunity for smuggling declared—forthwith a revolutionary party is formed, and as soon as the assumed appearance favorable, a tremendous fuss is made, programmes are put forth, two or three Colonels are bought over, and a village or small town is carried. If the Government undertakes to notice these *patriots*, (?) it sends a battalion against them, or compromises with them on an amicable footing. In either event the insurgents are reinforced, and the Government rendered, and the affair is at an end. It is not therefore, my confidence in revolutionary movements; nor the discontent prevailing in the provinces; nor the insurrection which pervades the entire department of MICHOACAN; nor the pronunciamento of Vera Cruz and Tampico; nor the open revolt in Ciudad Victoria; nor the reported movements of ALVAREZ; nor the appearance of Gen. MIRAMON on the frontier; nor all or many of these things combined that make me a firm believer in an approaching change. My opinion is based upon the simple and undeniable truth that no government can withstand a pronunciamiento of the people; that when a gaping stomach, and an empty purse constitute the power of a Government, forewell to Kingly Highnesses and Emperors. SANTA ANNA, despite the millions derived from the Gadsden Treaty, has been compelled to refuse the payment of interest which had been advanced by MESSRS. FOLSOM & FISHER, leaving those gentlemen the hope of being remunerated out of the three millions to be paid, after the boundary line is traced. A fine prospect truly! Meanwhile commence in lifeless, and hundreds of silk dads languishes. In four months, His Highness will be short of cash, while the most intrepid pocket-picker will consider himself a Rothschild & Co., and decline advancing a single sixpence.

The dissatisfy will be prolonged until the fall of the dollar. It is, moreover, no easy problem to determine the nature of the government most suitable to Mexico. My opinion is that no written constitution will supply the remedy for the evils which afflict that country. The indispensable prerequisite is to organize a people; for it to preposterous to call a pop-gun, a mixture of the sufficient of Indians who are slowly dying out amidst misery, squalor, ignorance and servitude, and two millions of whites and *mixts*, who oppress and destroy the wretched copper colored race. As long as such a clergy as we have, disgrace the country, the project of annexation to the U. S. will be an idle dream. This is the Gordian KNOT, which the future must untie or cut. It is a question on which some day or other I purpose to give you my views.

The abolers has disappeared, after carrying off 3,000 victims. The wealthy and better classes have been the principal sufferers. Z.

Our files enable us to add somewhat to the intelligence furnished by our correspondent. The decree referred to by him prohibits, under fine and imprisonment, the circulation of false or alarming news, the employment of language reflecting the Government, or the suppression of the names of those who approve and encourage rebellion.

The insurrection at Ciudad Victoria had not been suppressed at the last accounts. The rebels are still in possession of the place, but a strong detachment of Government troops had been sent against them.

The revolt in the South does not seem to be checked, although the Mexican papers are filled with accounts of victories obtained by the Government over the insurgents. The accounts must be taken *cum grano*. It appears, however, certain that in an action which was fought at Cerro de Loiso, SANTA ANNA's soldiers had whipped the rebels badly, killed over sixty, seized their arms and munitions, and took many prisoners, all of whom were immediately shot. Among the killed was PANTOJA WENLANDA, one of ALVAREZ' most trustworthy officers.

At TOCOTA on the 26th June, a band of miscreants seized the jailor, took his keys, and opened the prison doors, releasing to liberty half a dozen criminals, and thirteen military recruits.

ALEXANDER ATOCHA has received from the Government the privilege of constructing a railway between El Paso, and the port of Guaymas, and a telegraph along the same line. The charter is for 99 years, after which it will revert to the Government. The road must be begun within 9 years, and finished within 19.

Seventy five houses in the village of Copiala were recently destroyed by fire.

At Jamiapee the most deplorable famine exists. Several of the poorer classes are said to have been absolutely starved to death. The authorities have sent succor to the miserable inhabitants.

A number of highway robbers have been lately executed by the rancho. Three of them were strangled in Mexico at one time. They were notorious bandits. The remains of COMEZ CASTRO has been arrested. His name is ANTONIO MORCADO, and he is a renowned felon.

The Indians on the frontier have recommenced their ravages, and as usual wage a ruthless war against the unfortunate Mexicans. In Durango, Escatecas, and Chihuahua they have committed frightful enormities, attacking the inhabitants, killing the men, carrying off the women and plundering the dwellings.

☞ We invite attention to the interesting letters of our Washington Correspondent descriptive of the closing scenes of Congress.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of buyers to Several vessels on the ways owned by MORGAN & NEVINS of goods saved from the late fire which will take place this day.

☞ In justice to Mr. MORRIS, who was charged a day or two ago, in our papers, with participation in a riot in GALLATIN street, we publish the subjoined certificate.

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Second District.

This is to certify that the case of the State vs. Jerry Morris for assault and battery and assault to murder, prisoner was this morning called before me and dismissed on the said charge, there being no evidence to sustain the same.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed the present certificate, this 11th August, 1854.

E. ROSSIGNOL, Clerk.

ACCURACY OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Despatches of the 6th inst. from Washington, to the Mobile *Register*, state that in Rhode Island, BROWNELL, whig, is elected Governor, and that the whigs have gained largely in the Legislature. Despatches of the same date to the *Mail* Office, Chestnut street, affirm that BROWN, (dem.) is elected, and that the Legislature is dem and democratic. We shall learn the truth when the returns are received and come along.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—In the night of the 3d inst., the Oregon Mill in Portsmouth, near Boardman, was destroyed by fire. The mill belonged to Stephen L. & Geo. Harrison, and was occupied by J. T. Gough & Co. for the manufacture of lumber into packing boxes. It contained the full costs of machinery and stock of the Portsmouth Box Factory, recently burned. The loss on the mill is $6,000, on machinery $3,000, stock and goods unknown. The insurance on the mill and machinery is about $3,000, and on the stock $2,000. Several men in the employ of the Portsmouth Box Factory are thrown out of employment.

STEAM BOILER WORKS BURNED UP.—The Steam Boiler Works of SHOVER & CO., in Wards, Livingston County, N. Y., were burned up on Tuesday morning. One man was killed, and several others wounded, including Mr. Potter, who severely wounded.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3d, 1854.

Great anxiety exists to take up and pass the bill placing ten millions of dollars in the hands of or at the disposal of the President with instructions "to bring all our difficulties with Spain to a final and satisfactory settlement" as suggested by the Union, provided Congress will adjourn with this window. Rep. the Union presses the matter very earnestly. It says:

"It cannot be denied that in the present state of things in Spain, the use of a few millions of money may enable and encourage the Queen to bring *our difficulties with that government to a final and satisfactory settlement*. Such an appropriation would be rendered necessary with respect to the sum provided by Mr. BRODHEAD's bill, it would be a matter of mistaken regard, in neither us nor one of the cases in which money is placed in the hands of the Executive for the purpose of its protection, to attempt the display of the President in the use of the money, but that which everybody connected with the use of the most important secret service fund of the age is *put to honor* by failing to put either that or some other provisional act. That the President deems such an act *necessary*, we have a *right to assume*; he has so announced his wish to Congress; and if the necessity for it had ceased, we are sure that such intelligence would not be withheld from Congress. Under the circumstances, we still hope for a favorable solution of the matter in some."

Thus it is apparent among a large portion of the House to keep back the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill until the River and Harbor bill shall be passed, over.

The so called Homestead bill is not likely to be called up this session.

The question propounded on the subject of the alteration, after it is passed, of the Missouria Railroad bill, reported to-day, and the House will be obliged upon that, and other matters, to go out of it for several hours. The committee appears to be concerned from international impropriety of conduct, and recommend the alteration of the bill back to its original form.

A resolution was submitted, concerning Mr. Forney, which created some little commotion, but, being by a member of the majority.

To-morrow, 19 o'clock M. is the appointed time for closing the present session, and yet there is a very large amount of highly important business yet to be concluded, including several of the principal appropriation bills. An attempt has been made to rescind the joint resolution of adjournment, but as yet without effect.

Congress spent months is literally dawdling away its time and doing nothing, and now what is to be done in the remainder of which to relegate is speed, and of course without due consideration.

The reciprocity treaty was ratified by the Senate yesterday, after *my* letter was written.

The House of Representatives in acting on the Civil and Diplomatic bill, struck out the Senates appropriation of $10,000 for the survey of a mail route for supplying the city with water, and upon this and one or two other large items, the commissioners of conference find it difficult to agree.

The New York *National Democrat* which labored most zealously in season and out of season for the election of FIERCE, now proposes to nominate him for re-election—for it says:

"Has he not rewarded every broken down freesoiler in the land? Has he not given Santa Anna everything he desired? Lastly, has he not directed a subalternant at Greytown which reflects "glory" upon our arms? What more could be required, or expected of him? Misconduct, if such it can be called, he has none, and we join with as, in remonstrating for the Presidency, the unsprunceable Frank Pierce, who will not say boo to a goose."

"Call you this beating your friends," Mr. Buy! If so, we beg to be excused from such friendship; and be assured we are associated for President, when your time comes, and have our opponent in the same earnest, hearty and unanimous style you have now done your old and deadly friend, Frank Pierce.

An agreeable shower yesterday brought the temperature of the atmosphere down to a supportable degree. The city continues remarkably healthy. MAISON ROUGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug 4, 1854.

Congress has adjourned *de facto* though not *de jure*, and dispersed. This requires explanation. Well, the House adopted a resolution or amended a proposition of the Senate, to adjourn on *Monday* at 8 o'clock, A. M., but declaring that from and after 4 o'clock to-day, no motion or business of any kind should be in order, and that only such bills as had been reported off all business at 4 o'clock to day, but left Congress nominally in session until 8 o'clock on Monday, and of course gives members three day's pay without their performing any duty whatever, except that the Speaker and Vice-President will go to the Capitol on Monday morning and adjourn their respective bodies *pro forma*, while a very considerable portion of the members will be enjoying *otium cum dig* salute at home.

Three days pay for each member, 24 is not much—the whole amount being about seven thousand dollars. But these paid out; but there is something in the principle, or the want of it, in thus voting money into their own pockets which they have not earned, and to render no service for. It is the general cry that corruption prevails here to a very great extent. The charge is, I believe in the main, but I believe that CHASE stood as the example of dishonesty and is the very source and fountain head of it. If it is changed upon members, a white-washing committee is therein appointed, which goes through the farce of summoning witnesses, and making an elaborate report. But what committee ever reported that the whole body was dishonest and in the face of the world nominally exceeds the censure, beyond its actual existence, and every member at the very moment he starts from home, takes pay for three days beyond the actual adjournment? In not this setting an example to others in taking money on the public treasury for private purposes and for which no equivalent is given in return?

But, my members, by a vote of more than pay is not enough. Very well, cannot the retainer of public moneys make the same excuse for appropriating what does not belong to him? Would not the retainer say negatively as well per one employed, in pilferies from his employer? and would such an excuse be a good and sufficient justification before a court of justice?

But enough of this *for the present*.

The commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the two Sicilies have sent orders to allow the President a credit of three months on military stores to enable him to regulate our affairs with Spain.

The so called Homestead bill lies over, the House even refusing to allow its parent, Dawson of Pa. to move to refer it to the committee of the whole, so as to place it on the calendar to be reported on the session coming; whether Greytown bill was, if I am not misinformed, passed.

But every thing is in such confusion now that there is much difficulty in knowing what has passed and what has failed.

P. S. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1854.

Mr. Dudley Mann, Assistant Secretary of State, and somewhat experienced in diplomacy, started this evening for France, on a two months leave of absence. His journey cannot be one of mere recreation, but is believed to be fait of purpose; nor is it supposed here that he will step short of Spain.

The President sent in his veto of the River and Harbor bill to-day. It is short, as he does not pretend to give reasons for withholding his signature, assuming himself on the ground of want of time.

The Minnesota Railroad bill was repealed by an unanimous vote and on a vote private passion bill. The reasons were let off and the people of the Territory punished! Evenhanded justice this!

MAISON ROUGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1854.

The Senate and House, or a few scattering members of each, met to-day to enable the respective presiding officers to sign enrolled bills at that Capitol, had been able to enroll. A large number were signed, but not the whole, and both bodies adjourned over to Monday morning, when the remainder of the bills will be signed.

The refusal of the Senate committee to report in favor of giving the President the ten millions has relieved, sacrificed the address manufacturers, that's report against the proposition was a downright declaration of a want of confidence in the Executive.

In the early part of the session arose a question, in the case of Senator Phelps of Vermont, as to the time when a Senator's term of service expires, when his successor takes the appointment of Governor, or when his successor is elected and qualified. It was decided that the latter was the case, and the Senate decided that he could hold it only until the last day of the next session of the Legislature of the State in which the election of his successor takes place. The question arose from the fact that Governor Phelps was inducted to the Governorship after a day or two ago appointed the same evening. On Monday night, while the Senate was not holding its correspondence, he came in and was seated; and yesterday he had the privilege to attempt to make a speech, to the astonishment of the Senate, which was not to be heard, and was therefore not heard. It was one of