The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the *Bee*, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 22 Beekman street, New York. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

Subscription by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

DR. GRAHAM.

The entire press of New York, with a single exception, rejoices at the pardon of Dr. GRAHAM. The *Tribune*, as our readers may readily divine, disapproves and denounces this act of Executive clemency. We know that the *Tribune* was fanatical, rabid and monomaniacal on the subject of slavery; but were not hitherto aware that it was actuated by a sentiment of malignant hostility towards every man South of Delaware. Its article on Dr. GRAHAM is base and brutal to the last degree. It insinuates that Dr. G. shammed sickness, in order to excite the pity of the Governor of New York; and argues that even if he was sick unto death, he should not have been pardoned. The *Tribune* clothes the whole question, and assumes imaginary reasons for its argument. Dr. GRAHAM was pardoned not because he health had suffered from confinement, but because Gov. CLARKE considered the punishment inflicted on him by the law as exceeding the enormity of the offense. For an affray in which it was difficult to prove who was the aggressor; in which it was clearly shown that Dr. GRAHAM was first struck, and in which Col. LOMAX unfortunately lost his life, the accused was condemned in the heaviest penalty provided by law. The testimony given during the trial was singularly confused and contradictory—so much so, that out of New York, every one was astounded at the verdict and the sentence. The pardon of Dr. GRAHAM was solicited by an array of names from Louisiana, of a character which it would have been impossible to obtain, had not the evidence thrown the utmost doubt on the guilt of the accused, or at the worst, greatly extenuated the crime. Under the circumstances, Gov. CLARKE considering that Dr. GRAHAM had suffered upwards of a year's imprisonment, believed that justice and humanity alike called for the interposition of his prerogative, and remitted the remainder of the term.

We may sincerely express how consonant to public opinion the act of the Executive of New York must have been, when the Albany Evening *Journal*—as strongly abolition as the *Tribune*, but more manly and generous in its instincts—says, that while participating in the sentiment which demanded the conviction of Dr. GRAHAM, "we have learned enough of the transaction since, and of the respective characters of the unfortunate parties, to say that *the Governor would have been justified in expressing it at an earlier day.*"

Says the *Tribune*:

As the criminal should not be punished out of vengeance, so he ought not to be pardoned out of pity.

O Hypocritic and Pharisee! It was vengeance alone which hounded on you and your brother-fanatics to the prosecution of Dr. GRAHAM. Had the unfortunate offender chanced to have been a citizen of any non-slaveholding State, his doom would have been far more lenient. The *Tribune* and its kindred presses sought, with the keenest and most enduring malice, to poison the minds of the community against Dr. GRAHAM, from the moment the fatal news was known, to the hour when he received his sentence. It well befits such a press piously to publish trite morsels of morality, as if its conduct had ever been actuated by undeviating rectitude and unsuspected purity. Is it not an exquisite manifestation of double duplicity for those who hold the *Tribune* doctrine, to combine sophistry with an air of abstract truth, in an article which breathes the very spirit of disappointed revenge and baffled hate? The piety of BARKER was scarcely more odious than the morality of the *Tribune*.

HAVANA.

The *Empire City* brings papers from Havana to the 11th inst., inclusive. The most important piece of news they contain is the announcement that the Bank of Havana has been regularly organized,—one-fourth of the capital having been deposited in cash, viz: $750,000. The Bank will commence operations immediately.

Phil Lubin's troupe had reached Havana, and are about to give a series of concerts at the Louvre.

A CHARITABLE LECTURE.—By reference to the correspondence published in another column, it will be perceived that Joseph Brenan, Esq., of the Daily Delta, will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening, 26th inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late police officer ALDEO, who was recently murdered while in the discharge of his duty as a guardian of our city. From the well known reputation of the lecturer and the humane purposes to which the proceeds of his talents on this occasion are to be applied, we hope to see Odd Fellows' Hall crowded to its utmost. The citizens of New Orleans are ever willing to contribute to all charitable objects, but more especially to the pleadings of the widow and the orphan.

Our thanks are due FREEMAN & Co.'s Express for late San Francisco papers.

CLOTHING, WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN LETTERS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.—We call the attention of the fellow to the new card of Messrs. Hyman & Co., in the Merchants' Exchange, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of the auctioneer, at auction rooms, No. 57 Chartres street. Terms, at sale.

CONNECTICUT.—Returns from all the towns in the state but one have been received, showing the following result: Administration Representatives elected, 99; Opposition, 177. The Senate stands 11 Opposition and 10 Democrats.

There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Wheeler, our Minister in Nicaragua, has been, or is about to be recalled.

CALIFORNIA FOR BUCHANAN.—The Democratic State Convention of California have instructed their delegates to the Cincinnati Convention to vote for the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the *Monroe* we have received Texas papers to the 12th inst. They contain little of interest.

Indian depredations continue on the frontier. The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 5th speaks of the continual attempts of the savages to steal horses, and shoot unarmed travelers.

From the information contained in the report of the State Assessor, sent in to the late Legislature, (which report has not yet been officially published) it appears that the value of slaves assessed in 1852 was (to leave out fractions) $34,100,000; in 1853 it was $35,250,000; in 1854 it was $36,600,000; and in 1855, $38,500,000.

The number of slaves assessed in 1852 was 244,809; in 1853 it was 247,000; in 1854 it was 250,412; and in 1855 it was 166,083.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 9. In the Senate today, sundry bills from the Court of Claims, making appropriations for claims allowed, were passed.

The question on printing the memorial of the Kansas Legislature was debated, and postponed. Mr. Seward proceeded with his speech on Kansas affairs.

Mr. Seward's speech was very lengthy. He argued in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a State, as the only remedy for existing evils, alleging that the Constitutional means not precise the manner of people necessary for the formation of a State government.

Mr. Clay then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was further considered. Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, offered an amendment, censuring the conduct of her citizens relative to the Pugitive Slave law, had passed beyond censure the pale of the Constitution, and ought not to be represented in Congress. The South, he said, had been victimized in every case she compromised with the North, and he therefore hoped there would be further attempts of that kind would be made.

Mr. Shorter said that not only Alabama but every Southern State had received that should the general government fail to protect them in the exercise of their Constitutional rights, they would take the matter into their own hands. The South will stand on the Georgia platform, and if the Democratic party triumphs in the Presidential election, the Union will be saved, but if Black Republicanism prevails, the history of our Confederation will have been written.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the Senate amendment, appropriating nearly $50,000 for engraving, paper, drawings, &c., accompanying the reports and documents of surveys to determine the route for the Pacific Railroad. The amendment was rejected after considerable debate.

The House then adjourned.

DESPATCHES.—We learn from the *Sun* correspondence that—

"Letters have been received by Mr. MASON from MR DALLAS, but not sufficiently ripe information as to the precise intention of the British government in regard to the establishment of the enlistment question."

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

DEFEAT OF THE NICARAGUANS.

The *Aspinwall Courier* of the 8th inclosed from the Panama *Star and Herald* that four hundred of Walker's party, under Schlessinger, at the "Hacienda de Santa Rosa," near San Jose, had been attacked and entirely defeated by five hundred Costa Rican troops, under Gen. Mora. This account is officially confirmed. Some twenty prisoners were taken from the Walker forces and shot the next day.

The Costa Rican army, over three thousand in number, were to enter Nicaragua almost the present date.

The particulars of this engagement are not reported, but a correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, evidently in favor of Costa Rica, speaks as follows:

As a question of military training and tactics, the skirmish which took place in the *hacienda* of San Rosa, between four hundred Americans and five hundred Costa Rican troops, (according to the official reports) presents a feature entirely new in the history of warlike enterprises between the Anglo-Saxon and Spanish American races. We are told that the former were intrenched behind stone fences on an elevated and excellent military position. Notwithstanding, with forces nearly equal, the Costa Ricans, "just taken from the plough," approach the position, reconnoize their enemies, fire one volley, leap the walls—and, with knife and bayonet, put to death all they encountered, defeat or take prisoners the rest, and "cast the affair finis"—singing victory, with only a loss of sixteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

We said that the whole picture was not presented to the eye. The contrast between the military exploits of the race at Cerro Gordo, and other places in Mexico, against a feeble cohort, presented here a sad contrast; and accordingly from information "which, though not official, can be entirely relied upon," we find that WALKER's party had allowed themselves to be completely surprised—their scouts had been taken and made to confess—and the "dead which strewed the field" after the conclusion of a bad affair, it is true, but also of a most culpable want of vigilance and discipline in the commanding officer.

We caution Costa Rica and the "General in Jefe" not to let the great physical and moral results of that "victory" lead them astray, by despising the men who were so easily conquered and butchered in less than fourteen minutes.

We presume that the importance of this victory has been greatly exaggerated. It must have been scarcely more than a skirmish, as the numbers engaged show. There can be little doubt, however, that WALKER's men were beaten.

COSTA RICA.—The following documents we translate from the official papers of San José:

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA,
Headquarters, Liberia, March 20, 1856.

To His Excellency the President of the Republic:

Your Excellency—I have the honor to inform you that at 4 o'clock this afternoon I joined with, and routed completely 400 filibusters, who had taken possession of this hacienda, and had established themselves behind the many stone fences which exist here.

Our army fought with so much valor and determination that the attack did not last over fourteen minutes.

We have to mourn over the loss of five or six excellent officers, and various soldiers. As soon as I can, I intend to march on and communicate to your Excellency the details of this glorious action, as well as the conduct of the officers who have most distinguished themselves.

The *Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Costa Rica.*

HEADQUARTERS, LIBERIA, March 21, 1856.

To the Minister of War:

Sir—It is 4 o'clock of the afternoon, but no detailed account has arrived of the triumph of our arms against those foreign invaders, and to which the aforesaid communications refer. The assault of the *hacienda* on Santa Rosa, a splendid military position, elevated and surrounded by walls of stone in all its extent, has been glorious for our army. Such opinion I form from information which, though not official, can be relied upon. The attack was rapid and instantaneous; the soldiers throwing themselves upon the filibusters, who took refuge in the house, and between the stone fences—one dis charge of fire arms and then the bayonet in close combat. Fourteen minutes only scarcely passed in the affair; 400 in number, were flying to the surrounding woods, terrified, without ammunition, almost dead of thirst, in search of finding water to drink and quench their thirst within a league's distance, and that towards the direction occupied by our forces—lost and pursued by our valiant soldiers, whose only thirst was to destroy the enemy entirely. The field is strewed with the dead, others are wandering and hiding through the forest; twelve have been taken prisoners; on all sides they are surrounded and searched for by the 500 Costa Ricans who interested return, with unanimous and heroical shouts which have arrived.

Such is the glorious result which the brave defenders of Central America have obtained in comparison with the great physical and moral result of this victory, our loss has been small; some sixteen killed and wounded—alas, though sorrowful!

The honorable, valiant, and loyal Capt. Jose Marin Gutierrez, Capt. Manuel Quiros, and Lieuts. Isidro Castro and Manuel Rojas, with glorious death, as well as twelve soldiers, whose names are not yet known.

In conclusion, I have to say, in which all officers and soldiers have given innumerable proofs of valor, I cannot but mourn the loss of so many brave.

Be pleased to make this known to their families: it is some consolation under such affliction to know they have died with honor in defense of their country, as well as merited the tears and admiration of their worthy chief and companions.

May God preserve you. RAFAEL MORA.

Private letters state that the President and his army had embarked for Punta Arenas. Before his departure he had a review and also gave him a public entertainment. The troops were in the highest spirits, and well armed. Considerable disappointment was felt at the paucity of steamboats not evincing more energy in coming to the aid of Costa Rica.

All kinds of rumors were current and it was difficult to arrive at the truth.

An express that arrived in Punta Arenas on the 26th states that ninety of Walker's men to be found dead, and that they supposed to have perished in the woods. Fifteen prisoners were tried by courtmartial and shot.

The cholera and yellow fever were said to rage in Nicaragua, committing great ravages amongst the natives and Walker's army.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The *Empire City* left San Juan del Sur April 2d, at 3 P. M., with mails and passengers for Havana, and arrived at that port on the 8th ult., at 8 P. M., passing the steamship *Granada*, thence to New York, 25 miles from the Moro Castle; remained at Havana awaiting the arrival of the Company's steamer *Geo. Law*, from Aspinwall and Greytown.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* entered the harbor on the morning of the 10th, to sail the next day, and on the same afternoon, steamer *Illinois*, from New York on the 5th ult., with the usual mails and 900 passengers, and *Geo. Law*, with the Pacific mails, 600 passengers and $1,500,000 in treasure. The *Geo. Law* connected at Aspinwall with the steamship *J. L. Stephens*, which arrived at Panama on the 3d ult., at 10 P. M., bringing 800 passengers and $1,700,000 in treasure.

The *Geo. Law* sailed from Aspinwall for Havana, via Greytown, on the 4th, at 6 P. M., and from Greytown on the 6th at noon. In the number of her passengers are included the officers and crew of the steamer *Osprey*, totally destroyed by fire in the harbor of Kingston.

Nothing had been heard at San Juan del Sur up to the 6th of the steamer *Cortes*, that left San Francisco on the same day with the *Stephens*, and as a rumor prevailed that the Costa Ricans had possession of San Juan, she may probably have proceeded on to Panama.

The *Empire City* left Havana on the 11th, at 9 A. M., for New Orleans, and brings the Pacific mail and 128 passengers—13 from New York, 36 from Havana and 88 from San Francisco.

S. Waterman, passenger from California, and Mr. Geo. Law, died on board the *Empire City*, of consumption, April 11th, and were buried at sea.

We are indebted to Mr. Dunmore, purser of the *Empire City*, for California, Aspinwall and Havana papers.

Our files of California papers are to the 26th ult. The *Alta California* of that date contains the annexed summary of the news of the fortnight:

OREGON.

The Indian War.

Dates from Oregon to the 12th March have been received at San Francisco. The news is still warlike.

Indian Depredations—Retaliatory Measures.

The steamer *Wasco* brought the intelligence of Mr. Fosdyk's house having been burned by a party of Indians. This took place on Saturday morning or night before last.

The day before yesterday a Lieutenant (regularly) with a detachment, was sent down the Dalles to Dog river, to protect the inhabitants residing there.

Yesterday morning there was a considerable break up again. At Fosdyk's he engaged the steamer *Wasco* to cross his command. After proceeding some distance, and it having been discovered that the Indians supposed to have perished in the woods. Fifteen prisoners were tried by courtmartial and shot.

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