G. P. WEISSE, Proprietor.
No. 94 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1851.

No. 1646 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6506.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, July 24, 1851.

NOTICE:

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. PHILEMON HYVERNAT, my Cashier, under the firm of the 24th February inst. Mr. Hyvernat is consequently duly empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts either for me or in the office of the Bee.

G. F. WEISSE.

New-Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ We are solicited to Agents & Co's Express, for the use of New York papers to the 16th inclusive, being a day in advance of the mail.

CUBA.

"*La Union*," the Spanish organ in New Orleans—a mere echo of the bridled and fettered press of Havana—affects to deride and disbelieve the accounts from Cuba published in the various city papers yesterday; and pretends to rely for a true statement of the outbreak in that Island, upon what it terms "the official details" published in the *Gaceta de la Habana* of the 16th. This is an amount to a deliberate attempt to deceive its readers by bolstering up the fabricated outgivings of the Cuban authorities. Why every body knows—and we doubt not the editors of *La Union* are just as well informed as the rest of mankind—that not the slightest confidence can be placed in the official announcements of the Government of Cuba. If one half the Island had been in a state of revolution, if the Spanish soldiers had been beaten back, and worsted in all directions; if the tenure by which the Spanish dominion in Cuba is held, had become utterly doubtful and precarious, "the official proclamations" would say most fatally facts and mislead the public mind. The function of the press in Cuba is limited to matters wholly beyond the pale of politics, and it dares not comment upon public disturbances, or even circulate authentic news, unless sanctioned by the authorities. To expect a faithful and unvarnished history of the insurrection from the muzzled journals of Havana, is to look for an impossibility; and to trust to the garbled statements of the Captain-General, is to evince a credulity at once measureless and stolid. The entire policy of Spain in the management of Cuba, has been that of a blind and imbecile tyrant, who hopes to keep the people loyal by suppressing all evidences of the discontent and insubordination that prevail amongst them.

We willingly admit that private letters from trusted parties are not the most authentic sources of intelligence. In the impossibility of obtaining certain and reliable accounts, such intelligence is generally based on verbal advices; and consequently overcolored by prejudice, or misapprehension. But with all those drawbacks, infinitely more trust-worthy than the official despatches the latter are purposely distorted, while every thing is sedulously suppressed that tells against the Government. Out of a dozen letter-writers, one or two may not unreasonably be supposed to be both cautious and truthful, and in weighing and sifting evidence, every rule would admonish us that when a agree in the main facts, they are certainly entitled to credence. This is remarkably illustrated in the present case, for nearly every correspondent is the same story. For ourselves we have given somewhat to scepticism, we are well persuaded that a very serious insurrection has occurred in Cuba, and that it has commenced nearly simultaneously at several points. Whether the insurgents will be enabled to maintain their ground, to what extent the movement is the present state of our information, and as the papers be to answer. But it would be quite as absurd to treat the matter with levity as an unconcerned and feeble demonstration, as it is to assume that because the struggle has commenced, the success of the Patriots is inevitable.

To those who look beneath the surface of things, there is very little of the official proclamations betrays uneasiness and terror. They are free from the haggart and bombastic style which usually ushers in such documents. What may be untrue, is told quietly enough, but exactly as it is kept secret save the account of the very first demonstration at Puerto Principe, and the result of the skirmish between the Patriots and Lancers is, according to the Captain-General, exactly the reverse of what the letter-writers convey. He declares that the insurgents were routed and put to flight; they affirm that the Spanish troops were driven back with considerable loss. Both agree in acknowledging the capture of one of the Patriot leaders, Don JOAQUIN AGUERO. Again, of subsequent events, His Excellency, the Marquis de la Concha does not deign to inform the public. Why this reserve, unless it be, as the news was discouraging, and that he feared to make it known. It will travel fast enough, however. No power that mortals wield can prevent its circulation.

In the easiest thing in the world for the Captain-General to issue incredulity touching the Cuban outbreak. It costs nothing more than a flourish of the Editor's pen. But vague denial won't satisfy reflecting people. Every man will exercise his own judgment in determining how far these accounts are entitled to belief, and there is probably not an intelligent person in our city—not even the gentleman who wields the editorial goose-quill from the tripod of the *Union*—who does not think there is enough of exciting and interesting matter in the recent advices, to awaken a lively solicitude for further intelligence. When it comes, we shall see whether the *Union* is an oracle or not.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE. A enthusiastic meeting assembled last evening o Lafayette Square to give expression to their sympathy in favor of the late rising of the Patriots in Cuba.

M. M. Cohen was called to the chair and Wm. Monaghan was named as Vice President.

Mr. Cohen made a few appropriate remarks, after which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Perry Warfield read the resolutions which were approved by acclamation.—Being then called upon he made a speech, but was soon too far removed from the stand to hear any thing he said.

After the meeting a Procession was formed which moved through the principal thoroughfares headed by a band of music.

☞ We notice that at the late commencement of St Mary's College, Baltimore, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon our respected fellow-citizen ANDRE BIENVENU ROMAN.

THE CORT BRIBERY.—In the course of some interviews in the Supreme Court of New York on Saturday, in relation to the estate of Hamilton Jackson, Mr Western stated that said Jackson was the person who secretly sent $15,000 to Sheriff Hart, (with the promise of another $1,000) with a view to inducing that officer to stay or prevent the execution of John C. Cort. The sheriff refused, and Cort, it will be recollected, committed suicide. The sheriff subsequently handed the money over to the Common Council.

ONE OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE-GUARD.—Henry Gibbons, survivor of General Washington's Life Guard, attended the celebration at Newburgh, N. Y.) This aged veteran completed his 104th year on the 18th of February last, but still retains the strength and recollection in a remarkable degree—the reward of a temperate and well spent life. He was in the battle of Princeton, Trenton and Yorktown, and was with Washington during his encampment at Newburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Opposition to separate secession is said to be rapidly on the increase in the State. J. D. Witherspoon, Senator from York; C. W. Dudley, Senator from Marlborough; and D. J. McCord, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and son-in-law of Langdon Cheves, have written strong letters against the policy of separate State action. They regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions, and destructive of the commercial prosperity of the State.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of purchasers is called to the sale of superior dry goods, embroideries and lots of very desirable goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at P. M. Pothgain's Auction room, No. 8, Canal street.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have files of Texas papers to the 18 h inst., inclusive.

The canvass for Governor, members of Congress and local officers is proceeding with unusual spirit. Mr. Epperson, the Whig candidate for Governor, addressed the citizens of Galveston on the 17th, and made a favorable impression.

The northern and eastern counties of the State have had seasonable rains, and the corn and wheat crops are said to be very promising, and safe from further injury by drought. Cheering accounts of the cotton crop come from all parts of the State, and it is generally believed that Texas will produce, this year, a far greater crop than she has any one season heretofore.

J. M. Gibson, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Galveston Journal to his former partner, Mr. W. Cherry. During the period in which Mr. Gibson has occupied the editorial chair of the Journal, he has performed his duties with ability. The Whig party will lose an able supporter in Mr. Gibson. We wish him success in whatever enterprise he may embark.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—Never has it fallen to our lot as public journalists, to record so heart-rending a tragedy as occurred a mile from this city on yesterday, the 11th instant, which resulted in the instant death of Mrs. Matilda Baker and the mortally wounding of her husband, William Baker. The circumstances are these: A negro rode up to Mr. Baker's about sunrise, and inquired the way to a neighbor's house, and was invited by Mr. B. to alight until the family were done breakfast, to which they were about to set down, and the negro did so. About this time Col. E. S. C. Robertson rode up, and upon examination found the negro was a runaway, and he and Mr. Baker tied and placed him in the house. Col. R. then left; soon after which Mr. Baker met the negro at the door, having cut himself loose with a large butcher-knife, which he held in his hand. On Mr. Baker's attempting to re-tie the negro, the latter grappled with and commenced stabbing him. Mrs. Baker, seeing her husband in this perilous situation, ran to his relief, when the negro stabbed her, the knife entering just above the left nipple, severing the arteries of the axillar, producing hemorrhage and almost instant death; and after stabbing Mr. Baker four times—thrice in the back near the spine, and once in the side—the negro got on his horse and fled. No one was present during the horrid tragedy except five little children, whose screams soon assembled some of the neighbors. Medical aid was immediately summoned to Mr. Baker, but there is not the most distant hope of his recovery. A large number of our citizens immediately armed themselves and went in pursuit of the murderer, but at our last accounts from the scene of the murder he had not been arrested.

Mr. Baker, since he has been among us, has shown himself an industrious, worthy citizen, and Mrs. B. was highly esteemed as an intelligent, exemplary wife and mother; and this tragic event makes orphans of six children, the eldest of whom is scarcely grown.—*Austin State Gazette.*

A SPECK OF WAR.—Under this head the Houston *Telegraph* has the following:

Several persons who have lately visited the towns of Santa Rosa, Morelos, and the Presidio, (if the purpose of re-capturing runaway slaves, have returned, and report that the Mexicans who are harbored by the Mexicans, and in some instances force has been used to prevent our citizens from re-capturing these slaves. This has so exasperated many of the settlers at the west, that they are determined to raise a force sufficient to overpower all opposition, and re-capture their slaves at all hazards. At the last accounts a large party of armed Texans had gathered near Presidio, and threatened to attack the town if the fugitive slaves were not given up. It is estimated that there are not less than two thousand fugitive slaves in the Mexican country between the Rio Grande and Presidio. In Santa Rosa there are forty fugitives who escaped from one plantation in Arkansas. This owner of them has made many efforts to induce them to return to Arkansas, but in vain. They bear that they have a free country, and permitted to enjoy equal privileges with the Mexicans. We have been informed that about two hundred fugitives from Texas crossed at one of the ferries above the mouth of the Rio Grande, during the last two years. It is evident that these things will not long be the practice, and serious difficulties must arise, and make a forcible appeal to Mexican towns to recover their property. We have also