THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHITNEY & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WHITNEY, N. CAREY,
E. DUTHERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN [illegible] in [illegible] for the first insertion, and [illegible] cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements not [illegible] charged [illegible] TEN lines for the first insertion, and [illegible] for every TEN lines for each subsequent insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1854.

(No. 2420 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7475.)

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, June 20, 1854.

FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTTRES SEE FRENCH SIDE

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The industrious fraternity of Washington letter writers are particularly "exercised" about the time with the position of affairs between the United States and Spain, although their costly rings are so numerous and so contradictory, that the dispassionate reader will be apt to conclude that most, if not all of them, draw upon their imaginations for their facts. Some will have it that war with Spain is imminent; others roundly declare that the controversy has been satisfactorily and amicably settled, while others again are ready to make their affidavit to the fact that there are fifty thousand filibusters in New Orleans ready to sail for Havana, as soon as the yellow fever season passes away. One of the latest, most circumstantial and most explicit statements we have lately seen, is the one set forth from the correspondence of the *Evening Post*. The writer evidently belongs to the class of caterers of gossip, which holds that we are to buy Cuba, if Spain will sell it—if not, to take the island "*very fast*," as old Zack used to say.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1854

Preparations for war with Spain, if she will not sell Cuba, go on steadily and firmly.

1. Military and naval stores are being collected in great quantity at all convenient points.

2. All the vessels of war and naval stations are undergoing a thorough inspection.

3. All vessels of war are detained in port.

4. A project of reducing the surplus in the treasury by reducing duties—so strongly recommended by the President in his message and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report—is now set up, although the surplus is already *nearly double!*

5. Dallas and Cobb are to go to Madrid, to bring back Cuba or war. They will do what is required of them. Cobb is a furious Cuban. Dallas is a poor devil that runs upon everything that the administration gives out, and besides is a tool to Bob Walker, and under contract, and a war is to Bob what a railroad charter is, a mere speculation.

6. Our officers in Congress say, Cuba or war in six months—members of the cabinet say this administration *do* have Cuba.

As the breaking come from about as authentic a source as most Washington letters, we publish it for the benefit of all concerned. Our own opinion rests not upon vague conjecture, nor upon ascertained fact, but is founded on our experience of the hesitating, timorous and uncertain policy of the administration, and the power and influence over the Executive exerted by the more manly spirit of his Cabinet, WM. L. MARCY. We believe that war with Spain is a battle of doubtful event, that Mr. PIERCE will not propose and Congress will not approve such a measure, unless the outside pressure of public opinion becomes overwhelming. That the opposition from the South will be so amply sustained in Congress as to counterbalance the efforts of circumstances that Cuba is to be bought by hostile means. We believe, that Mr. MARCY "has set his face like flint" upon a war, and will manage to keep the President quiet, calm and moderate, unless fresh and unexpected complications should arise. There may be a gleam of truth in the assertions of the *Post* touching the naval preparations and the concentration of troops, but it amounts to little more than a display of necessary vigilance and energy during a somewhat critical period.

The mission of Messrs. DAVIS and COBB has been iterated and reiterated so long, that we know there must be some probability in it. It seems to have been in contemplation for quite a long time, with a view to a consideration, however spurious, of the offer, we certainly entertain no doubt. Probably enough the Queen and her ministers know the financial embarrassments of the kingdom, might be willing to take a hundred or two hundred millions and let the Islands go. But the nobility and the people are understood to be very sensitive on the subject. Spain has never consented to sell Cuba, a second time, unless called to her usual policy, and repeated declarations would be the result of a profound convention that the Island cannot possibly remain much longer Spanish domination, and that the wisest course is to our mind to take the power that will ultimately acquire it, and which is the only one offers to pay the money for its peaceful acquisition.

MORE NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT

It was remembered that a day or two ago the house was announced the discovery of a fraud in the working of the Nebraska bill, whereby, after the prohibition of foreigners from entering the territory secured by treaty to Indians, without a passport, still remains in force. The newspapers since received throw some light on this rather startling intelligence.

C. BARNARD is reported to be the discoverer of the operation of the law, and the act relied upon, is a proclamation issued by the Indian Agent, in which he speaks as follows:

"Any citizen of a foreigner go into any country which has a treaty secured by treaty to either of the Indian nations within the territorial limits of the United States, without a passport, or after the Indian has extinguished, without a passport, or not had and obtained from the governor of the State or Territory in which the Indian tribe is located, or within the nearest post on the State or another person as the President may appoint, United States navy, from time to time, authorized to be placed on the Indian reservations, in order that pay a fine of not less than fifty, or more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than three months, or then imprisoned at the discretion of the Court."

In this be so, we shall have the whole field of bitter discussion reopened, and this fast, stale and unprofitable theme rehashed to wearied ears and worried minds.

The New York *Evening Post* has made a very just and sensible remark, it states that the general effect of the Clayton amendment was regretted, and that emigrants from abroad, who will constitute the bulk of the population for the first five years, will at once be clothed with all the privileges of citizenship in the new Territories. It is in quites the "old clause of the Nebraska bill" that the sin in the Clayton amendment is the erroneous and fallacious impression, and whether erroneous or fallacious, it is a mere attempt to attract attention to another qualification attached to the rights of suffrage of American emigrants, of which few, it ventures to say, or the thousands now making preparations to set out for the new territory have any idea.

"*Such is, at further conceived*, that every one who is male and abovetheage of twenty-one years, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote *at the first election*, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory, but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Nebraska act. *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or any other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory by reason of being in service therein."

The *Post* thus comments on the section as above quoted:

By this provision every man may vote at the first election, but after the first election, the legislature prescribes the qualifications of voters with a proviso that property in the hands of aliens, and limits them to the qualifications *prescribed by Congress*.

These qualifications are citizenship, natural or acquired, and an oath to support the constitution and the Nebraska bill.

The declaration of intention referred to, is that merely of an intention to take an oath to support the constitution is that taken at the end of five years' residence after a declaration of intention. None but citizens—that is, men born in this country, or by a five years naturalization, have become citizens—swear to the constitution. The judges who will be appointed will undoubtedly be bold, and exclude aliens from the polls.

This is the first time an American citizen has ever been required to take an oath to support an act of Congress. It is the first time aliens and men who were ever made dependent upon such an oath. It is the first time the extension of slavery has been raised to the level of a constitutional duty.

The operation of this qualification will be to exclude from the polls and from office in the territories nearly every man who rose there from the free states. It will distractedly nearly every member of every emigrant association that has yet been formed, and place the entire political power of the territory in the hands of slaveholders or slavery propagandists, for so other man or will take the oath required by the terms of the act.

It will also exclude from the polls and from office for five years, every foreigner who may reach the territory after the first election.

It would really be curious if after all, the Clayton amendment, even in a more restrictive form, should pervade the Nebraska bill. How the abolitionists would fume and rave.

THE WE publish to day a communication on Cuba, in which a letter from a Kentuckian now in that island, is largely quoted. The sentiments expressed in that letter are no slower in their hostility towards United States than that we might have declined giving them insertion, but that the intrinsic absurdity of the rant touching the certain dismemberment of the Union and the barging of President PIERCE carries with it its own antidote. Error may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it, and we have no objection to allowing the fiery Quid to rantin our country as savagely as he pleases, when he evinces such great ignorance of her people and institutions as to provoke ridicule rather than indignation. As to the rest, the comments which follow the letter are unobjectionable, and indeed present one argument on the question in a condensed form. Spain is likely doubtless if we wish to purchase Cuba, to demand every way to persuade Spain to sell the island, is to bully and browbeat her.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 12th, 1854.

The late elections in this city, Philadelphia, and other places which have been carried by a large majority vote, though invisible, have greatly disturbed politicians, and set them looking this way and that way to discover where they must go in order to keep on the right side, and go through "right side up."

Parties are so completely "smashed up" at the North, that they have no definite shape. Take the two old parties: the Democrats are divided into Old Hunkers and Pressoilers, or Hards and Softs; and these again are each subdivided into Hard Nebraska Men, and Hard Anti Nebraska Men; and so of the Softs. A portion of the latter go against Nebraska, but strongly for the administration and the spoils; while another portion, heretofore Pressoilers, swallow the administration, Nebraska and everything else, provided the whole is sugared over with a thick coating of public pap. There is another portion of the Democrats who, having followed their leaders for years back through the serpentine and many miles of political chicanery until their heads have become dizzy, and seeing the leaders themselves now separating and taking different roads, exclaim "a plague upon both your houses"—you are rogues all! These are now rapidly becoming "Know-Nothings," as they find they have been befooled until they really do know nothing, but are determined to be undeceived.

Then for the Whigs. They are almost as badly divided as the Democrats, but not quite. They are all at the North Anti Nebraska to a man; but then there are the Cotton or Fillmore Whigs, who have no notion of being fussed by this question into a mass with the abolitionists and freesoilers, and who will therefore keep aloof from them. Then there are the Seward and Weed Whigs, whose cry is "war upon slavery," and who are ready to coalesce with the Freesoil Anti-Nebraska Democrats, as these are with them, to accomplish the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

But last, though not least, there comes into the field, whenever an election takes place, an unseen power, made up of Whigs and Democrats, as is supposed, which sends a Know-Nothing, Southern man secretly and thwarts the well concocted plans and deep-laid designs of sagacious, cunning, tricky politicians, and sets everybody wondering what it is, and where it came from. Every man questions his neighbor, who answers wonderingly, or innocently, "I don't know. Nobody knows, and yet every body knows."

Had an earthquake rocked and heaved the ground into rolling billows upon the day of the Philadelphia election, they stood, on the day of the Philadelphia election, they could scarcely have been more agitated and alarmed than that has made them, for to the election of Conrad as Mayor was not more certain three weeks before it took place, than the election of Pollock, whig, is as fixed as the stars. "Providence willing," as preachers say in making appointments.

Mr. Bigler, the democratic candidate, opposed to him, is personally Anti Nebraska, while his party, *as a party*, take the other side. Now, as this is one of the issues in that election, how can some one Bigler's election prevent, and how feeble must necessarily be his defence of that measure when assailed by his opponent. He and his party have to bear and strike the sapling, and there they will hang together.

The House yesterday agreed upon the 15th of August as the day of adjournment of Congress. The Senate will probably agree to it.

The Pacific railroad bill will get the *coup de grace* soon. It must give way or the appropriation bills will not be got through. The civil and diplomatic bill, amounts to a deficit appropriation, or some one must be made, and will be debated till doomsday, warmly, vehemently, perseveringly. Members are in no mood to conciliate, compromise, or agree. Nebraska has stirred up the bitter waters, and they remain turgid and unsettled. The elections are coming on, and there is, therefore, reason to fear the question in the arena in order to agitate the minds of the people upon it, and carry the elections. This was predicted, it was one of the Cassandra forecasts and foretold, of that disturbing measure.

MAISON ROUGE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors—I happened, a few days ago, by mere accident, to peruse a letter dated Havana, 15th instant, from which I extract a few lines, omitting certain portions intentionally and pretendedly sacred to friendship. I shall briefly state my opinion respecting this correspondence. Remember that the letter is written by a Frenchman.

"I have nothing to add to what I have already stated respecting political affairs. The French admiral is still the recipient of marked favors in our port. Yesterday he had at the Marquis of Pezuela be fond of demonstrations, he has been served to his heart's content. It is not all mayhaps that have wings! I may repeat what I have been so readily pleased, for I agree entirely with ***. We think that Spain has reached one of those momentous periods when events are ripe for a great change in mankind. There exists no doubt in my mind that her authority in this country (Cuba) is growing less and less every day, and that she will lose the Island sooner or later, unless she acts. True it is, that the danger is not near at hand, but who can foresee the consequences of a revolution in this country? I believe there be one in Spain, and Queen Christina, with a view to save her wealth, will induce the Government to sell Cuba to the United States, suppose war is declared, you will readily admit that in case the cities of the Union are threatened with destruction and their commerce annihilated, President Pierce and some others will be hanged before many days. You cannot reasonably argue that the abolitionists and planters will content themselves with abusing them, they will certainly resort to blows.

"And then the Union of the States will be at an end; the world will witness the ruin of the Anglo-American race, and the greatest achievement of the Spanish nation will be achieved. Ferdinand and Isabella. For this reason it is that England would put a stop to all this, were she not busy elsewhere. Yes, we must, we Spanish Spaniards, all yourselves of this opportunity, especially as no great danger is to be dreaded. The Yankees will not attempt the conquest of the Peninsula. *The worst consequence would be the loss of Cuba*, of which you will more surely be deprived by standing still. I am told that Mendez is aware of all this, and has determined to have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. The threats publicly uttered by our Admiral have increased the wrath of the Spaniards who have repeatedly requested to appease it, but have not thought this a part of my duty. In the first place, it is none of my business, and in the second, I do not perceive the ridiculous in the Spanish side question, *but the Cuban question, continental, Latin, and consequently French*. Yesterday I received a letter from a gentleman, I would rather "*it* I could. To speak the truth, no great effort is necessary for that purpose, for here, as well as in Europe, every one is disgusted with the insults, threats and falsehoods that are daily published in American papers concerning Spain, her government and officers. The Spaniards know the poor Admiral will be dealt with when these remarks are published. Will he not swear like a sailor when he reads his name in the public prints? The assurance of the Americans is such as to stir up the most peaceably disposed individual."

Now, Messrs. Editors, do you not agree with me when I say that we are severely spoken of in the above letter? But I beg of not the author's personal opinion; he is no acquaintance of mine, and however high his standing in society, I am inclined to believe that his influence is not such as to cause us to be injured by the evils with which he threatens us. I have been struck, however, with the intended alliance with the Spaniards between Spain and "nearly the balance of the word, in relation to affairs which, in my opinion, are to be settled by the Spanish government and the United States only. These ideas begin to spread, they are hinted at by several foreign prints, and entertained by many. Are we about to stride the alarm of the Old World and of the whole of the Hispano American race? So it would appear. And why? Because our conduct towards Spain betrays a lack of statesmanship. Instead of profiting by the present embarrassments of the Court of Madrid, we openly declare that we must have Cuba, we prove ourselves to be inordinately ambitious, without even stopping to acquire whether we have a shadow of a right. We speak of filibuster expeditions, as if we wished the world to believe that we entertain no respect for morality and justice. Finally, we drive Spain to desperation, and justify her in saying with the author of the letter quoted—"the worst that could befall us would be the loss of Cuba, and alas! we can, and that we cannot be prevented, let us judge war, and take our chances."

As for myself, I think that our bitterest enemy could not advocate a more ridiculous policy than that adopted by our public rulers. Spain is powerless for aggression, she drives themselves wall, and compel them to accept an unequal contest, like one between a weakly man loaded with jewelry and a lusty ruffian; and, if she is not to be deplored, to awaken the distrust of our rivals in Europe by our imprudent boasts and ambitious designs. They are already alive "Spanish interests are not alone involved, but also Catholic, continental and Latin interests, &c., &c.

And still the journals of our country, instead of contradicting the absurd assertion, continually speak as if we were the enemies of mankind, and intended to conquer the universe.

Please insert. Messrs. Editors, the above in both the languages in which the *Bee* is published. If I am in error, correct me, but reject not my humble communication, which, I dare say, is not inferior to those published lately, and has at least the merit of having been written by

A TRUE AMERICAN.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 13th, Mr. Douglas presented a bill to fix the annual meeting of Congress on the first Monday in October.

Mr. Houston and Mr. Gwin each moved to fix the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate at 11 o'clock A. M., which the Senate refused to consider.

The consideration of the President's Veto message was next resumed, and Gen. Cass addressed the Senate in defence of the veto.

In the House on motion of Mr. McDougal, the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed until the second Monday in December. The bill said it was necessary to order to enable the survey to be made and laid before Congress; otherwise no definite action could be had on the subject.

Mr. Giddings' resolution to expel Judge Nicholson, editor of the Union newspaper, from the privilege of the floor, was taken up and briefly discussed, and laid on the table by a vote of 101 to 22.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill to encourage the Civil Superintendent's National Armories.

GEN. KOSCIUSKO'S ESTATE.—A suit has been commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court at Cleveland, Ohio, by Maj Tochman, on behalf of the heirs of Gen. Thadeus Kosciusko, to recover certain lands in Franklin county, in that State, which were granted to him by Congress in 1800, for his military services during the revolutionary war. The lands are now in the hands of the heirs of the north of Columbus, and are in the Western military reserve.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR—Philadelphia, June 12—for the Council was duly inaugurated Mayor of the city of Philadelphia today. The oath of office was administered by the retiring officer, after which the Judge made a brief address in which he enumerated his determination to administer the duties of his high post in accordance with the principles on which he was elected. There are about eight hundred officers of a subordinate character to be filled, and these shall be selected with an eye to their fitness and upon the American principle. The first consideration will be to secure honest, competent men, and so far as in his power, those of American birth. My first official act, he asserted with unmistakable emphasis, shall be to apply the law in reference to the violation of the sabbath by keeping groggeries and other places open, which vend liquors. They shall be shocked if there be law to do it.

An immense concourse of persons collected in Independence Square, where cannon were fired, and other demonstrations of joy indulged in. It is a fact worthy of note that the applications for office under this new city administration are almost legion—and as a natural consequence, many sore disappointments are to be anticipated.

Everything passed off in good order, though characterised with exceeding great joy.

FOURTH SLAVE EXPEDITION FROM MANCHESTER, N. H.—FATAL AFFRAY—Manchester, N. H., June 12.—Much excitement was caused here yesterday and to-day by a report that two persons from Virginia had arrived in Lowell, in search of Edwin Moore, a colored barber, formerly resident in Lowell and now keeping shop here. Moore is alleged to have escaped from Virginia, where he was a slave twelve years since. A purse was made up for him to day, and at noon he took the cars for Canada, accompanied by his wife and three children.

John Marshall, a stable keeper of this city, killed Michael Collamore, one of his employees, last evening, during a quarrel about wages. Marshall has been arrested.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS—Springfield, June 11.—Messrs. Pearce, Douglas, Hallet and Loring, were hung in effigy at Wood Bell, Mass., yesterday. The bells of the village were tolled for an hour in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a public burial of the effigies was had, with the exception of that of Douglas, which was early clubbed down and burned at a stake. A long tailed rat, labelled "The Last of the Old Hunkers," bore the effigies company during their suspension.

LATER FROM GRAYAMAS.—New York, June 12—By an arrival we have Guayamas dates of May 29. The heavy rains had ceased, and scattering the crops. Vessels scarce and wanted. Sugars in demand at $3a3 37½; Molasses 10a11c; Coffee 10a11c; American Provisions tending upwards. Pitch Pine $38a40; White $34a36.

A Forest Giant.

Many cyclopean marvels are recorded in history—huge pyramids, sphinxes, temples and colossus, and even mention is made of the wanderings of Ulysses, so gloriously hymned by blind old Homer. As tall and rare a thing as any of these was the monster California tree, of such we read whilom as standing upon one of the slopes of Sierra Nevada, the wonder of all who gazed on its height and bulk. This marvellous tree, measured by Mr. Lyell, in circumference at the ground, and eighty-eight feet four inches from the ground, and sixty-six feet at ten feet above the ground, and from thence gradually sloping upwards to the height of three hundred and twenty-five feet, or one hundred feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument or Trinity Church spires, we have heard we know not by whom. It has been seen standing, however, by many, and described in foreign and home journals. Its rings demonstrate its age to have been at the time when it was felled three thousand years.

Only fancy such a tree a shrub when Samson was worsted the Philistines, and carried off the gates of Gaza, or when Paris, by the rape of the beautiful Helen, gave the world a Trojan war, to be sung by the king of poets. The tree is called the *Giganta Americus*, though we have not heard that ever a kin to it was known. Think of it, scooped at the base and occupied by a dancing party or a Sunday school of fifty couples, waving sand the clouds its "leafy arms." Think of it, containing by actual measurement over three hundred cords of wood—Think of its being felled at noon-tide work by machinery, and axes, and saws, and wedges, its stock, with the amazed earth reverberating among the mountains as though a loudest thunderbolt had fallen.

There is a tree reported in Africa ninety feet in circumference, and one in Mexico one hundred and seventeen feet. Such an attempt it has ever found, and the latter, not ever seventy feet in height, is a combination of several trees. Nothing like the giant of California had ever been veritably seen. Well, this mighty Cyclops of the forest has been felled, and a fifty feet section of its bark, with a section of the wood enclosing the centre, is now on view for exhibition at 595 Broadway, near Niblo's. That the bark is genuine, and the same that once covered the monster tree, is beyond all doubt or character. It is from one foot to one and a half feet in thickness, and the bark was thus selected to represent the tree only because the enormous bulk of the latter rendered its transport impossible. The bark was taken from the tree while it was yet standing. Full descriptions of the process of removal and transport of the bark, it have been published in the London "Illustrated News," the "Gardener's Chronicle, England, and in "Gleason's Pictorial" for October last.

The variety of the tree cannot be doubted.—Senator Gwin and Mr. Adams, of the Express Company, are now at Washington, and it will it be doubted for one moment, that the bark and transverse section of the tree are the precise parts of the tree claimed for them—N. I. Mercury.

☞ A Parisino correspondent of the New York Courier says that a fragment of the skeleton of some gigantic animal was found by workmen while making excavations recently near the State of Constantine, in Algiers. The thigh and leg bones, the vertebra as high as the upper part of the head, and several teeth, were in a very good state of preservation. The head is not less than 35 centimetres in the teeth to the nape, and 45 across the boss of the forehead. The front part of the upper jaw is long teeth, and also tusks, similar to those of the elephant. The tusks are about the size of those of a horse, and from the head of the ribs, it is supposed that its size must have been about four times that of an ordinary ox. Its head is somewhat similar to that of a hippopotamus, and its mouth must have been of extraordinary power. No name can be assigned to this animal, but it is conceived probable that it may belong to the numerous family of antediluvian pachy dermes. The ground in which it was found is composed of a soft calcareous rock of tertiary formation. Further excavations are to be made on the same spot, which may lead to other discoveries interesting to science.

CHOLERA IN BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of Friday last says: The Cholera has shown how little poor Admiral will be dealt with when these remarks are published. Will he not swear like a sailor when he reads his name in the public prints? The assurance of the Americans is such as to stir up the most peaceably disposed individual."

Now, Messrs. Editors, do you not agree with me when I say that we are severely spoken of in the above letter? But I beg of not the author's personal opinion; he is no acquaintance of mine, and however high his standing in society, I am inclined to believe that his influence is not such as to cause us to be injured by the evils with which he threatens us. I have been struck, however, with the intended alliance with the Spaniards between Spain and "nearly the balance of the word, in relation to affairs which, in my opinion, are to be settled by the Spanish government and the United States only. These ideas begin to spread, they are hinted at by several foreign prints, and entertained by many. Are we about to stride the alarm of the Old World and of the whole of the Hispano American race? So it would appear. And why? Because our conduct towards Spain betrays a lack of statesmanship. Instead of profiting by the present embarrassments of the Court of Madrid, we openly declare that we must have Cuba, we prove ourselves to be inordinately ambitious, without even stopping to acquire whether we have a shadow of a right. We speak of filibuster expeditions, as if we wished the world to believe that we entertain no respect for morality and justice. Finally, we drive Spain to desperation, and justify her in saying with the author of the letter quoted—"the worst that could befall us would be the loss of Cuba, and alas! we can, and that we cannot be prevented, let us judge war, and take our chances."

As for myself, I think that our bitterest enemy could not advocate a more ridiculous policy than that adopted by our public rulers. Spain is powerless for aggression, she drives themselves wall, and compel them to accept an unequal contest, like one between a weakly man loaded with jewelry and a lusty ruffian; and, if she is not to be deplored, to awaken the distrust of our rivals in Europe by our imprudent boasts and ambitious designs. They are already alive "Spanish interests are not alone involved, but also Catholic, continental and Latin interests, &c., &c.

And still the journals of our country, instead of contradicting the absurd assertion, continually speak as if we were the enemies of mankind, and intended to conquer the universe.

Please insert. Messrs. Editors, the above in both the languages in which the *Bee* is published. If I am in error, correct me, but reject not my humble communication, which, I dare say, is not inferior to those published lately, and has at least the merit of having been written by

A TRUE AMERICAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

It was with unalloyed delight that the charge of Judge Campbell, of the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting in this city, to the Grand Jury, was listened to yesterday by every supporter of the constitution and laws of the land. This charge was every way worthy of the high position he occupies. It was marked throughout with that lofty, true, fearless independence, and fervid patriotism, that so eminently becomes an American Judge, upon whom the constitution of the country has devolved the duty of expounding and enforcing the laws. He maintained the honor and dignity of the nation, the faith of treaties, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws, with a force, fidelity and courage which were truly commendable. He did not mince his words, but gave things their right name, how unpalatable soever they might be to the ears of those who had violated or propose to violate our laws of neutrality. The people owe him their gratitude and thanks for the noble stand he has taken, and every true patriot will sustain him in it.

An independent and fearless judiciary is the sheet anchor of a country, and it is fortunate for the United States that the judicial ermine falls on the shoulders of men, who do not fear to discharge their duty. If the liberties of our country are to perish, they will not be lost so long as we have judges of high moral courage and intrepid independence of character.

The American people will always support a public servant who does his duty, for they love to see such high and noble qualities exhibited in the discharge of public duty. Indeed, courage and independence of character, is a rare character, and it would be strange if they should condemn these qualities when existing in one of their public functionaries. Judge Campbell has adorned his brow with a wreath of which he and his country may be justly proud. Such conduct, in these degenerate days, merit the highest consideration.

INDEPENDENT JUDICIANT.

A SEE SAW.—"Brudder Pete, did you see de log afore you saw him saw it?" "De unintelectual stupendity of some niggers is perfectly paradiacal—why, I seen him saw it afore I saw him see it's a consquintial enseurance dat he saw he saw it afore he saw he seed it, but he couldn't help seein' he saw it afore he saw de seein' oh he saw!" consquiochully he must a sawed it afore he seed it, which is obscurely darsture I did see it sure I saw it; *quoddy rad adeos strandum*."

CUBAN AMNESTY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Spanish Consul in this city, announcing that he is authorized to pay the passage to Havana of all exiles included in the late amnesty, who may be enabled to prove their lack of means to defray the expenses of the voyage.

A DRAWING of Norcross' Planing Machine may be seen at our office; a pamphlet descriptive of it may also be found on our counter. H. LIVERMORE, at Savannah, is the agent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Recorder Summers came to the relief of the city treasury yesterday in the following manner: Margaret Murphy, for using obscene language, &c., was marched up, accompanied by Mary Heller, Pat Gowan, John Dunn, Margaret McCullough, Jas Cunningham, Richard Matthews, Jas. Brown, Jas. H. Irwin, Tony Peter, Patrick Lawrence, David Taylor, L. Stone, J. A. Roberts, Mark Reeses and Wm. Johnson, were fined $2 50 each. William Jones, Pat Gavin and John Warner were fined $3 each; and Andrew Wright was fined $3 75.

MARY MCPHERSON was sent to the workhouse in default of a fine for using obscene language.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—Miguel Carrase and Victor Chabert were arrested for this offence committed at the corner of Perdido and St. John streets.

AN OBNIXIOUS DRIVER RESISTED.—Mr. B. Slawson charges Robert John Lilly with resisting one of the drivers of the Carrollton Railroad the pass.

DANGEROUS DANGEROUSLY.—Oliver Sweeny was arrested for carrying concealed weapons, and for dangerously cutting a man whose name he did not know. He was fined $5 and costs, and in default he was committed.

PRIZER.—This grave charge is brought by Mr. S. M. Hynes against one F. T. Owen. Mr. Owen was required to give $1000 security for his future appearance.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Johannah Glasher, charged with this offence, was sent before the First District Court under $500 security.

DISSOLVING.—Mary Fears, a damsel of Philippe street, charges Margaret Rutherway with having frothed her face with a mixture of soap and water.

LARCENY.—John Haveman was arrested on the charge of stealing Wm. Kingston's pants, coats, boots, and other valuable articles of property, &c. &c.

FRAUD.—James C. Baling was arrested by virtue of two warrants, for perjury.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHARLES GARDENER is charged with having several times within the last month, by his conduct, disturbed and in derogation of the peace and dignity of the State of Louisiana. Warrant issued.

PREAKING GOOD FOR—Jacob Bright, of Gravier street, has offered $100 with security for its best horse on the turf, against any horse in the city, for a mile, $500 in American gold coin. Warrantee.

A GOOD OFFER.—Pedro Prats, A. Martin, Sr., and A. Martin, Jr., have bet $1 that Mr. Bright will not find their appearance to answer to the charge of selling liquor without a little stiffer. Some Cotton for Liverpool was shipped at 13-16d., and a vessel was taken at the same rates.

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE.—Highly appreciated as STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT is, wherever known, too much praise can not be bestowed upon a medicine which will accomplish such cures as that of A. G. McCarty, of West View, Richmond County, Va., who had, for the third time, an abscess to break in the right lobe of his lungs, causing a great discharge of phlegm, with a dreadful cough, pains in the breast and sides, sick stomach, &c., in short, every symptom pronounced fatal consumption, and considered incurable. The terrible symptoms were ameliorated, and at long h entirely cured by the use of this valuable medicine. After such cures, no wonder that physicians invariably recommend it, and also, the Diarrhœa Cordial, which is equally efficient for those painful diseases of the Bowels, Diarrhœa, &c. Price of each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents.

jel5 See Bar

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the country, and the testimonials of their genuine merit are beyond all question.

A medical valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge, from

J. WEIDENHOFER,
No. 151 Chartres street,
Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times.

1ass2-1y

FOR BAD HEALTH USE
DR. GEORGAN'S HYDROPIPER.

This may be the result of various diseases. Generally, it follows an unhealthy state of the organs of digestion, such as Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, worms, &c.

To remove this condition of the system, take the Hydropiper, or, in a word, and should the bowels be constipated, take one of the Graefenberg Pills to assist the Hydropiper. Immediately the tongue will soon become a natural clear red, the skin assumes a healthy appearance, and the breath will become as sweet as an infant's unless decayed teeth prevent.

Female Diseases.

Every woman of sense, who suffers from weakness, pain, nervousness, hysterics, pain in the back, or any other disorder, whether public or private, should send for a book on the subject, which will be sent free.

Cold Spring Fire Brick.

WE recommend this brick to the public as the most decided most intense heat, as ultimately adapted to the use of sugar planters. In color they closely resemble the Sheffield brick, and are made of the same material, and are equally hard, are easily cut with the trowel. The subjoined extract from our certificate speaks all the merits of their excellence.

Supplies received on consignment and constantly for sale, at the Steam Brick Yard, foot of Jackson English fire brick, by

HARROD & MOODY,
No. 86 Common street.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22d, 1854.

We hereby certify that in the operation of our furnace, we have used the Cold Spring Fire Brick in the furnace for our sugar mill, kettles, &c., with Cold Spring Fire Brick. That two engines have been in operation for two years, and the furnaces. We expect to take off our next crop with the same furnaces, without any repairing whatever.

Persons desiring to see the Brick, can call at the Mayor's office and take the oath required by law.

J. L. L., M.
SAUVE.
(of New Orleans and St. Mary's.)

PROVIDENCE PLANTATION, April 9, 1854.

In the summer of 1853, I used the Cold Spring Fire Brick in construction of my sugar house, and the furnace most exposed to heat (the arch between the battery and strap) in this situation they perfectly resisted the action of the fire, and I have not used any fire brick I have hereafter employed. My crop of last season was made by them, and I do not hesitate to highly recommend them for the purpose.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1854.

We first used the Cold Spring Fire Brick in the furnaces of our steam saw mills in the parish of Jefferson, in the summer of 1853, and have also used them since, and find them to be as good as well as the dark English fire brick generally used in Louisiana.

J. FITZGERALD, F. BEYNEL & CO.
F. GARDERE, Sr.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BELGIAN FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Is now open at the Exchange Rooms, Carondelet street, for the BELGIAN SCHOOL in the U. S. of AMERICA—No. 542 Broadway, N. Y.

Catalogue of Specimens by Belgian Artists, by

E. VERBOECKHOVEN, MADON,
P. DE BLOCK-LEEE, LIEN,
VERSEMAN, LINNIG,
ACHENBACH, HANDER,
C. WAUTERS, A. SERRURE.

Orders received for the sale of Specimens by any of the Belgian Artists.

N. B.—Catalogues and Tickets of the Gallery of D. B. for sale, and for a small part of the country upon application.

AGENTS—JAMES S. EARLES, No. 216 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. W. Y. BACH, No. 92 Tremont street, Boston. W. M. WISWELL, Jr. No. 119 Main street, Cincinnati. CHARLES CARRIE & CO. No. 140 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

jel6 1m 3m

A Watch will be given to the finder of six Unsealed Letters and a Bill of Lading addressed to the undersigned, and lost yesterday morning.

THOMAS PRIDE,
No. 29 Conti st.

NORCROSS
PLANING MACHINE.

RIGHTS for the above superior Machine, in the Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Also, for sale,

Woodworth Planing Machine,

in the unsold districts of Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, are to be disposed of on reasonable terms.

H. LIVERMORE, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

DISTILLERY.

200 BOXES containing assorted Cordials, 150 do extra fine
60 boxes fine Curacoa, No. 16,
50 do extra do, No. 20,
50 do superfine Maraschino,
50 do Peppermint & Sauvejade Absynth,
500 baskets Annette from o dinary to extra fine,
General assortment of Bitters, Sweet Oils, &c., and everything pertaining to distillation,
For sale by
J. WEIDENHOFER,
153 Main street, and corner Natchez
and Tchoupitoulas streets.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—
125 casks old Bordeaux claret;
45 barrels White Wine;
1 box old Margaux Claret;
150 boxes St Julien Medoc;
4 casks Wine, last crop;
40 baskets Champagne;
40 boxes Frontignan Muscatel;
150 baskets Bordeaux Aniseed;
40 boxes Curacoa;
60 boxes olives, capers, anchovies, pickles,
A full assortment of family groceries.

JEAN FISSE,
Corner Royal and St Peter

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

ALWAYS on hand, a large and well assorted complete assort ment in the above line, all suitable for city and country trade, for sale at the lowest cash prices.

je 17-12t 1 HOBBS & CO. 12 & 14 Customhouse.

SARDINES.—Landing ex ship Dunmaris, from Bordeaux—50 cases, 100 tr boxes each, fardins in oil, brand Doffos, of Nantz; 10 do, 100 hf do do, brand Collins, f Nantz; 10 do, 100 hf do do, brand Clairins, of Douarnenez, for sale by

HENRY VALETON, 90 St. Louis st

LANDING ex ship Denmark, from Bordeaux—40 casks family Claret; 25 boxes Rambouillet assorted Fruits in juice; 5 do Benicon & Frat's do do do; 50 Teyssonnen's do do do; 3 do do Brandy Peaches; 5 do do Apricots; 5 do do Pears; 5 do do Brandy Prunes, Apricots and Pears; 80 hf do do assorted