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THE DAILY BEE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1856.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE CASE OF SHERIFF HUYFF.

In our present article we argued at some length the position and object of the power vested in the Legislature to remove civil officers, by address, and endeavored to prove that its application for any other than the most palpable and well-established causes would be unwise, impolitic, and alarming. The proposition has not been controverted, and the resolution introduced in the Senate and subsequently adopted, which, in fact, states the reasons justifying the eviction of the Sheriff, in the merest fresh of partisan declamation, and seems, indeed, composed of the essence of the windy effusions of the anti-American press. No one will deny that any to the great mass of the people who have been assigned for a month past to be published to not at length indeed of the wrongs, and annihilate the popular verdict. The propriety of removal coolly undertaken, in the teeth of the decisions of the First District and Supreme Courts, and the action of the late Governor, to determine how the people of New Orleans really voted, or how they should have voted at the contest of last November.

At the time we offered to the public some observations on the subject, we had no expectation whatever of influencing the course of the Legislature, and accordingly learned without surprise that Mr. HAMILTON's resolution had passed the House. Its fate in the Senate does not appear to be the least problematical. That body, like the House, numbers a large majority of Democrats, and appears actuated by a similar spirit of bitter and unrelenting hostility towards the principles and the men of the opposite party. There can, in reality, be no doubt that the removal of Sheriff HUYFF is a foreign conclusion, settled days ago under the supreme and despotic edict of King Caucus, had needs nothing but the formalities of legislation to give it authority and effect.

We cannot but express our unfeigned regret at the initiation of a policy fraught with so much evil, and so dangerous as a precedent that may be hereafter invoked to sanction party retaliation. The Legislature should be chary of all efforts to interfere extreme doubtful purpose. All business with the results of popular suffrage should be governed by considerations of extreme urgency alone. The naked right is indisputable, but its enforcement is a question of expediency to be determined by the nature of the case. To apply it for political cause is to inaugurate a principle of foul injustice and wrong. Reaction is inevitable, and those who triumph to-day will become victims to-morrow. Is this republicanism? Is such a vindictive course of legislation in harmony with our institutions? Will it soothe and propitiate the people whose rights are outraged by it? To what purpose have the founders of our government labored, if political vengeance, thinly clad with the robes of legislative authority, is to impose its decrees upon the people in lieu of their decision at the ballot-box—to displace civil officers whose right to office has been attested first by the popular vote, second by formal judicial decision, and thirdly by the commission of the Executive. Is it not evident that if the Legislature can remove Sheriff HUYFF, because the majority of that body believe that if the ballot-boxes had not been broken, and many challenged votes had not been rejected, JOHN M. BELL would have been chosen, it may with equal reason and propriety assume a similar power in facts with reference to the Coroner, the Clerks of the six District Courts, the four Assessors, and every civil officer elected by the American party last November, and displace every one of them by address. The right exists, and if its exercise is withheld, we are to ascribe it not to mercy, magnanimity, or a prudent caution in the employment of so tremendous an engine, but simply because the majority are not disposed to risk the consequences of so sweeping a measure. Nevertheless the principle is the same, and viewed by the light of reason and reflection, its application to a single individual is just as odious as if it were directed to the entire batch of officers elected by the people of New Orleans.

But at all events, we politely request that our citizens are resolved peacefully and quietly to endure whatever legislative animosity may inflict, and to seek no other than legal remedies for wrong. Should Sheriff HUYFF be removed, he will maintain his right to remain in office before the highest judicial tribunal, and will abide its verdict. This is a decorous and commendable course. The judiciary are the interpreters and expounders of the constitution and the laws. It will be for them to decide whether the Legislature has or has not transcended its authority.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—The message of Gov. Izard, says the Washington *Union*, gives a very gratifying account of public and private prosperity in the Territory. Every branch of industry has received, and continues to receive, a liberal reward, and the inhabitants are prosperous and happy in a degree heretofore unexampled in the history of the settlement and organization of former Territories. Business of every kind is in a healthy condition; prosperous and populous towns and cities are springing up as by magic all along the Eastern border, and at favorable points to the Westward; and the beautiful and fertile prairies are fast being converted into productive fields, giving good promise of a rich reward to the toiling husbandman.—Speaking of this glowing picture, the Michigan *State Journal* says:

"In view of the fact that the Nebraskians are wisely and judiciously exercising their privilege of making their laws, we cannot submit whether it would not indicate good sense for all outsiders to mind their own business, and let the Nebraskians attend to their own. They seem eminently capable of self-government. Popular sovereignty is achieving its glorious fruits in Nebraska. If the outrages in Kansas are the fruits of the Nebraska bill, it is very wonderful that directly opposite results should flow from the same cause in Nebraska. The destiny of Nebraska is in the hands of her people. Is this right or wrong?"

ODD FELLOWS' REST.—The President of the Board of Directors of Odd Fellows' Rest has courteously sent us the report of the Board for the year 1855. We learn from this document that the cemetery established by the noble order of Odd Fellows for the reception of the remains of their deceased brethren, and their families, has been kept in fine order during the past year, and presents an extremely impressive and beautiful appearance. We are happy to perceive that the finances of the Rest are in a healthy condition, there being a considerable cash balance on hand.

COLLINSON'S THIRD CONCERT.—The third of the series of classic concerts to be given under the supervision of Mr. COLLINSON takes place to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The programme is exceedingly rich. Among the pieces selected for the occasion we notice Hummel's magnificent Sextuor, Beethoven's trio in B flat, and Mayseder's Sextuor. Mr. DELIGNAYS, the tenor, sings two charming melodies, and Mr. JONES, the bass, executes the splendid solo, "*La Calunnia*," from the Barber of Seville, and Tyan, a Russian air.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that JOHN TOYNES, Fire Warden, offers a reward of $1,000 for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the party who set fire to the premises No. 24 Chartres street, on the night of the third instant.

We are indebted to Messrs. LAVILLE and CAZIN, of the Louisiana House of Representatives, for interesting public documents.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Swamp Fox* for late Red River papers.

For the year ending August 31, 1855, we Americans imported from Europe, for our own heads and those of our wives and daughters, $1,562,000 worth of bonnets of silk, straw and leghorn, and of hats and caps.—Yet how few of the bonnets or caps can give evidence of having benefitted Southern throats and miles away. All for somebody's home made. In that same year, Europe and Old America treated themselves to $2,622,000 worth of watches, clocks, and watch materials of European make. Every opposite, too, for foreign jewelry, and filched with $974,120 worth of the article upon which, without stopping, they paid duty of thirty per cent. Of leather we bought $2,000,000 worth, and sold back to the very same people who had bought to them of $2,000,000 worth, to take back the same, in the shape of finished shoes.

[illegible] of the First left Troy to-day for New Orleans, [illegible] Mr. Wheaton's company, [illegible] for Western towns, [illegible] Mr. Wheaton's company, [illegible] Mr. Wheaton's company, [illegible] Mr. Wheaton's company