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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1854.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 1, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. A part of the mail due the day previous came through.

GENERAL CASS AND CARDINAL BEDINI.

We are glad to perceive that the veteran statesman, GEN. CASS, has expressed a becoming sense of indignation at the outrages perpetrated in various cities upon the person of Cardinal BEDINI. In the course of some remarks made in the Senate a few days ago, Gen. CASS maintained that if BEDINI came to America as a private citizen, he was entitled to the respect and protection which the laws secure to every man coming to our country. If he visited us in a diplomatic capacity, then the character of the nation was concerned in shielding him from insult and outrage. Gen. CASS said further:

He had made some inquiries as to this gentleman, and had received assurances that his public and private character stood high in his own country, and among those who knew him. He knew the fact that previous to his being sent here, the Papal Government had called upon the American representative at Rome, desiring to know if a mission to the United States would be favorably received by the American people and Government. That representative had replied that it would afford the people and Government of this country great satisfaction.

It was stated as a cause for these outrages, that this gentleman was concerned in the proceedings at Bologna, when Bassi was put to death! He had investigated that matter, and was satisfied that this gentleman had no share in, or knowledge of, the act for which Bassi had. The Austrians had taken possession of Bologna, and had set up a military authority, overthrowing all other authority, and, under their power Bassi was executed, as they call it; but, murdered, as he would call it. They seized Bassi, tried and executed him, while the best mind of Bologna was absent. This was done by Austrian military authority, and in it this gentleman took no part.

These outrages and violations of law tended to prevent the spread of republican institutions. They would be seized upon by the enemies of popular institutions, and heralded from England to Liberia, as evidences of the inability of republican governments to protect life, liberty or property. The very foundations of this government rested upon a faithful observance of the laws of the land, and all such outbreaks and violence should be discountenanced and put down.

He then referred to accounts in the public papers relative to the violence in Philadelphia, New York, and at Baltimore, where three balls were fired into the Catholic Cathedral. He was in the impression that this gentleman was in the room at the time. He expressed his condemnation of all such proceedings.

Here we have the high authority of a public man, accustomed to weigh evidence and decide impartially, for the assertion that Cardinal BEDINI had nothing whatever to do with the execution of Uco Bassi, and that both the public and private character of this prelate is unimpeachable. It is melancholy to reflect that the uncontrolled passion of an ignorant and deluded population, led on by the brutal instigation of unprincipled leaders, promoted by politicians who, if anything, would be benefited by the civil strife, has resulted in bloodshed and death—as it will, because a set of vile agitators who either knew nothing of the facts, or sedulously concealed them, persisted in representing an innocent man as a blood-thirsty fiend, and urged on their misguided followers to decide all wrongs by violence and crime. But for the warning of the press, and the admirable conduct of the police, a fiery hatred and reckless fanaticism would have caused similar atrocities in New Orleans—Fortunately, the Papal NUNCIO escaped insult, without evidence, by keeping away from our city.

For our part, we have no regret whatever for those who perish in the flagrant disturbances of peace and public order in Philadelphia and the belching of hatred to European countries. Under the ruthless sway of absolutism, it is not wonderful that the humbler classes should sometimes break forth from the moral torpor that deadens their faculties, and a matter in their wrath, desolation and destruction along their path. But in the United States, such law is without a shadow of excuse or justification. Our Government is free, its sway is beneficent, our institutions are incompatible with tyranny of any kind. The law is master alone in this republic, and the law breaker is the only felon who should be dealt with indexibly and pitilessly.

CORRECTION—It will be remarked in our judicial advertisements that Mr. P. M. CHASSAIGNAC has made a surrender of his property, as was erroneously stated in a previous advertisement. The mistake was committed by the Clerk of the Court. Mr. CHASSAIGNAC applies for a respite only.

☞ An error crept into the comparison we make a day or two ago, of the expenses of the Charity Hospital for the years 1852 and '53. The total expenses of that institution in 1853 were as stated $69,305 62, but the total expenses in 1852 were $84,992 32, and not $59,032 96, the latter sum being the cost of maintenance alone for that year.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS.—The circulation of the several banks of our city, at the close of the month of January, was $7,408,594 showing an increase of $492,340 over December. The deposits were $11,646,343, exhibiting a decrease of $393,371. Their other cash liabilities amounted to $2,631,097, increase $39,924. Total increase of cash liabilities $352,971.

The specie in the several banks amounted to $6,971,601, showing a diminution of $490,644. Loans $17,715,935, being an increase of $343,[illegible]. Exchanges, &c., $3,031,730, increase $643,[illegible]. Other cash assets $3,529,607, increase $524,067. Total cash assets $31,278,988; increase $1,023,246.

R. D. Shepherd, Esq.

With some of our cotemporaries, we fell into error yesterday in our report of the amount which this gentleman proposed placing at the disposal of the city. We annex in full the letter of Mr. R.

It will be seen that Mr. TOURO was not mistaken in the character of his old friend and the associate of a greater portion of his life. The same exalted benevolence and public spirit which so eminently characterized the testator, is reflected in the person of the residuary legatee.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27th, 1854.

VALENTINE BEIRMANN, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am instructed by my client from twelve to three hundred thousand dollars, to place the same at the disposal of the city of New Orleans, for the purchase of a Public Cemetery, the interest of the amount comes into my hands for the payment of all legacies and legacies for the purpose of improving and embellishing the Cemetery, and for establishing the Aime Home School in the city, in a suitable manner, for the benefit of which I shall preserve will. I feel confident, he accordingly the city authorities with pleasure, and [illegible] is made known to any committee that may be appointed to confer with me on the subject.

I am, in truly, your obedient servant,
R. D. SHEPHERD.

Verily, the spirit of Judah Touro still survives in the person of his cherished friend!

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The first of the twelve farewell entertainments to be given by this distinguished artist will take place this evening at Mechanics' Hall. The programme presents many morceaux of rare attraction. Mr. BATOUT of the Orleans Theatre will sing "Mon Ame Adieu", and Mlle Bordeghase a beautiful mezzo soprano voice will be displayed to great advantage in Adam's Cantate de Noel, and the cavatina from Otello. GOTTSCHALK himself performs a new piece entitled "Souvenirs de la Patrie", the triumphant march from Jerusalem, two Polkas—The Forest Glade and Banjo, and in conjunction with more other pianists, the Grand Patriotic Symphony of Bunker Hill, of which we gave yesterday a slight description. The Friends of Gottschalk, and the admirers of native talent will assuredly contribute their aid to render the occasion a brilliant ovation to genius.

MME MARIE DE GRANDPONT lectures this evening on contemporary Poets and Poetry—The lecture will take place at 7 o'clock, in one of the drawing rooms of the St. Louis Hotel—The reputation of the lady for learning and intelligence will no doubt attract a numerous audience.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES.—The performance commences with the comedy of Fair in Love will be represented this evening. To be followed by the Grand pictorial ballet of the Painter's Illusion, in which Senorita Sisto, Mr. Smith and the ballet troupe appear. The farce of the Post of Honor concludes the performance.

VAN AMBURG'S MENAGERIE continues in the full tide of successful experiment. The feeding of the animals, and the entrance of the Lion Tamer into the cages are worth the price of a dime visit.

BUCK'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Mads. Tourniaire's grace and astonishing equitation, together with the other attractions at this Establishments cause full houses every evening.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—The Mysterious Lady still remains curiosity, and Mrs. Graham is getting richer every day.

☞ We would call the attention of the trade to the extensive sale of German Cigars and Wines which takes place this day at 10 o'clock at No 27 Thevenin street, by Murphy and Devlin.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE IMPORTED HAVANA SEGARS.—In the particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of Choice imported Havana Segars to take place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at 35 Perdido St. & Co.'s Auction Room. No 35 Old Levee between Commercial and Thevenin streets. For particulars and catalogue to be had at the auctioneers' stores.

OUR BATON ROUGE CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 28th, 1854.

Neither House had a quorum this morning, and stand adjourned until Monday. This proves how shameful it was to remove the Capital to this country because the appearance of the city would divert the members from their duties. Upon this subject I will say that the logs said, by the city, the better. The country members are heartily tired of the Capital being here, there is not a Sheriff in the State who does not pronounce it intolerable; and the entire country is ready to make the *amende honorable* to the city, if it is permitted to be done, voluntarily. But the city must be aligned. The least anxiety will excite that old jealous hostility which has so often defeated or delayed wholesome legislation—that foolish prejudice which exists almost everywhere on the part of the rural districts against cities. This prejudice, this war, always commenced by some jackanapes whose popularity depends on appeals to vulgar prejudices and not his ownintrinsic; has for years, deprived both the city and country of the benefit of legislative enactments necessary and beneficial to the public good. It has flooded whole districts from creveasses—it has left the alligator unmolested proprietor of the valuable swamp lands of the State—it has left the door open to the invasion of the pestilence until it has breathed its death spell into the domestic circle of every household—and bowed the people with enormous taxes for levees. Then, leave the country to do this thing. It will come only in one way. Although there are enough members in favor of it to carry the measure, there are not enough who will risk their fortunes upon it. I do not honestly believe that there are twenty members in both Houses opposed to it. Yet the only thing that will be done, at this session, will be the adoption of Senator Ryan's proposition, to submit it to a vote of the people. So, as all the people have not had an opportunity to be disgusted with Baton Rouge, and are usually against increased expenses, to say nothing of their non-partiality for the city, I would respectfully suggest that the city council and the city press keep quiet. The country members have come to Baton Rouge—they have seen its inside, choked on its breath, frozen in its freezes rooms and blanketless beds, and are more powerfully persuaded than either eloquence or argument could make them.

I see that you are down on Mr. Roberts' Kansas resolutions. I have only to say of them, that they have been referred with the following resolution, to-wit:

Be it further Resolved, That we regard the principle of non-intervention as valid and binding upon our Territorial Government, only as a general rule of foreign policy; that extreme and rare cases and emergencies may arise, in which the protection of its rights or the security of its material interests, or a just regard for its safety, may render a prompt and effective interposition; that the attempt by any foreign power to make either a formal or virtual acquisition of the Island of Cuba, or to divert it to any purpose that would seriously and detrimentally affect the interests of the South, in which the people of this Union have a vital interest, is such a case; and that in such a case, we do not hesitate to declare that we would seriously and decisively