G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1852.

No. 1000, Vol. 10...NEW SERIES.
Vol. XIX...Whole No. 6745.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and to occupy no more space than every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE STATE GENERAL COUNCIL, FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS.

Monday Morning Jan. 26, 1852.

[illegible] MAIL.—We received yesterday evening a number of back mails. The dates are New York to the 17th, from Washington to the 19th, and from Charleston to the 20th inst.

U. S. SENATOR.

By the Constitution of Louisiana, the Legislature has the right to vote by ballot for a United States Senator. One month after the election of a [illegible] and party majority, [illegible] distinguished names from [illegible] may be made, there would be [illegible] in the excitement of this duty. [illegible] indulgence nevertheless, that the [illegible] to personal feelings on [illegible] embarrass and distract the [illegible] controversy looks closely on, watching [illegible] movement of its adversaries, and [illegible] take immediate advantage of the [illegible] in the harmony of the party. [illegible] and diminished by the infusion [illegible] the caucus of Tuesday evening last [illegible] a noon announced adjourned over [illegible] minutes to six.

We have some experience of the difficulties [illegible] secure the Legislature on questions of this [illegible] We have once and again seen the whigs [illegible] very when in a clear majority, defeated by [illegible] of corruption. On one occasion we saw [illegible] democratic parties unite with half a [illegible] disaffectionists to countervail and set [illegible] a whig nomination, and it proved [illegible] On another, the contemptible absence [illegible] and the avowed treachery of nominated [illegible] about a political disaster, with [illegible] the people of the State yet continue to [illegible] Democratic majorities are [illegible] and a wise triumph [illegible] [illegible] ture, it is that we have [illegible] tion, but by deceived and unsuspected [illegible] have formed not to hold the talents [illegible] to the public.

[illegible] for the election of Gen. Downs, by absolute treason, does not greatly disturb us. [illegible] of the whigs may be willing [illegible] to declare a candidate in caucus; and that [illegible] General Assembly comes to vote, out [illegible] and perfidy of the whigs [illegible] carry the day. [illegible] we are not above the fruitless of [illegible] has their passions and prejudices [illegible] But the best surrendered [illegible] the United States with regard to foreign [illegible] They recommend that relations of unity be sustained with all the [illegible] of the world; and that the policy of non intervention in affairs of European matters be adhered to.

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The subject of the reorganization of the navy was taken up, and Mr. Mallory replied to the remarks in support of the restoration of flogging. Mr. Hale replied briefly, and the subject was postponed for a week.

After a short executive session, Mr. Jones introduced a joint resolution authorizing an investigation into the causes of the explosion of the powder boilers, and the best means to prevent the same.

And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned, to meet again on Monday.

In the House, Mr. Clancy, of Michigan, moved a joint resolution in favor of non intervention to prevent interference in the nation with the affairs of another nation, and declaring that it is the duty of the people to be on the right side of every principle to the right form of government which they may deem most conducive to their prosperity and happiness; and condemning the course of the French Emperor in the affairs of Austria, and his sympathies for Hungary.

It was proposed to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, when it was objected to under the rule and no further action was had.

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The Asia's News.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at New York, on the 16th, with a week's later intelligence from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Liverpool, on the 29th. The Arctic arrived at six o'clock, on the morning of the 1st inst. Henry Hings worth, a passenger on board the Arctic, died on December 23d.

On entering the Mersey, the Arctic came in collision with a steam tug towing a ship. The tug was badly and the ship slightly damaged.

ENGLAND.—The proposed loan of £300,000 for the Great Western of the Canada Company, on six per cent debentures, re payable in 1857, has been completed in London.

The London Morning Advertiser states, that the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation was the interference on the part of the Prime Minister with the affairs of the Foreign Secretary. Lord Palmerston on learning the fact was indignant, and demanded an explanation. The answer of the Premier was vague and shuffling, and the result was a lengthened correspondence between the parties.

At the Cabinet meeting only nine out of the fifteen members were present, and Lord John Russell stated, that in consequence of some misunderstanding about Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston had resigned.

His resignation was agreed to, without the real cause being understood. The Premier, it is said, wishes to place in the Cabinet, in order to propitiate the people, liberal and independent men.

On the other hand, the News says, that it most clearly indicates treachery on the part of some members of the English Cabinet, and that a conspiracy would seem to exist between some one and the Court of Vienna, to sacrifice Lord Palmerston, and that apparently a close alliance may be formed between England and Austria.

On the other hand, the Times states, that Lord Palmerston's last act was to express his approbation of Napoleon's coup d'etat.

The Chronicle states that all sorts of rumors are afloat as to the resignations of members of the Cabinet, and applications from members of forty of Governments to take part in the present one; but so far as the information goes, there rumors are baseless.

The Herald says, that the friends of Lord Palmerston are very indignant at his dismissal from office, and various rumors are current as to its effect on the Cabinet. It is understood, that Lord Palmerston will bring the whole matter before Parliament, and those who profess to be well informed say, that to avoid such an event, Lord John Russell will resign before the assembling of the next session. The Herald believes the ministry will hold on as long as possible, but must ultimately dissolve.

FRANCE.—The latest accounts from Paris was perfectly quiet. The whole number of votes cast at the election was 8,116,223, of which Louis Napoleon received 7,479,216, against less 640,787, making a majority 6,838,429. He was inaugurated on the 1st inst., and the ceremonies passed off without disturbance. On Wednesday evening, M. Bonaparte received the result of the votes, addressed the President, to which he replied as follows: "France has consulted the spirit of Alabama, expressive of the sense of the Assembly on the true policy of the United States with regard to foreign nations. They recommend that relations of unity be sustained with all the [illegible] of the world; and that the policy of non intervention in affairs of European matters be adhered to.

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ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the El Dorado.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The steamer *El Dorado*, which sailed from Chagres on the 4th instant, has arrived. She brings the California mails with one day's later intelligence, 211 passengers, $1,088,907 gold on freight, and $300,000 in the hands of her passengers.

The steamers Panama and Republic from San Francisco had arrived at Panama with San Francisco dates of the 16th ult. The El Dorado was detained at Chagres two days by the non arrival of the Panama at Panama, which ship was obliged to hear the Republic company from Acapulco to Panama, the Republic being in a disabled condition.

During the last four days the El Dorado experienced heavy north-west gales, and has proved herself a first rate sea boat.

The steamer Union from New York via Jamaica, had arrived at Chagres.

The U. S. ship of war Albany, Captain Dahl, arrived at Chagres on the 2d instant, from St Domingo. All on board are well and she is waiting orders.

The El Dorado brings an extra from the office of the Herald, of San Diego, Upper California, containing an account of the execution of Bill Marshall and Juan Verdugo.

Marshall and Verdugo were tried, convicted and sentenced and executed by a military court martial, on a charge of having prevailed upon the Indians to murder a man named Stark, together with three others.

The expedition against the Indians appears to have been very successful. Their town of Antigua Caliente had been burned. Nevertheless, the Indians appeared to be still creating great havoc. Only a few days previous to the above date, they had murdered six men, who were crossing the country with a drove of six thousand sheep. Antonio Garra, a chief of the Cahuillas, says that his brethren are fighting against the Mexicans.

Among the countless a of specie are the following Eagle—Letter from Madrid state that the Queen and infant Duchess continued in good health. It is expected that the Cortes will not be convened for some months.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The news from these countries is of a very contradictory character. Whilst a certain degree of satisfaction is discernible among the absolutist parties, it is not unmixed with disappointment manifested by the Secretary of the Interior. He attributed the opposition manifested yesterday, by Mr. Bissell, of Illinois to the bill, to the fact that it came on to pass to pass an ordinance by a two thirds vote, and that if it [illegible] the bill should not so pass, would be with that it should fail entirely. The amendment [illegible] to which Mr. Bissell spoke, and left it to the Secretary of the Interior in cases of fraud [illegible] practised, to change the rule so as to prevent its perpetration from Constantinople ex[illegible] press no little alarm concerning the movements in France.

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JACK FROST.

Beside the poor's dark portal
Jack Frost hath the porter's chair,
An I closely he scans each mortal
Who seeketh entrance there.
Well fed, well clad, to dinner
In wealth unquestion'd goes
But your poor and shivering sinner
He taketh by the nose.

With a grasp, as of a giant,
He will nip you an army dead;
With a hand as a lady's pallet,
He will weave you a tiny thread.
Oh bitter's the curse he mutters
As through the street he roams,
And through chinks of close-barred shutters,
Hears mirth in fire-lit homes.

Then, from such doorways turning,
He seeks the poor man's hearth.
Wherein no fire is burning,
And chills his winter mirth.
But hard though the old boy's heart is,
He hath a soul, and
And he gives his entire pardon
For a dance about the Pole.—[*Punch.*

New York Correspondence.

New York, Jan. 13, 1852.

A bitter cold morning has succeeded a blustering night. God help the mariner on our inclement coast, and the fireless tenants of attics and cellars! Not that our city authorities suffer people to freeze to death if they can help it. By no means. There is a goodly custom here (and we have some with all our faults!) which I would like to see in operation in every large city. Our Boston neighbors would do well to imitate it. The New York Alms House Commissioners furnish the poor with coal, not *gratis* Mr. Comptroller, but *gratis*. Every week thousands of destitute females are allowed a bushel of anthracite coal, each. Of course, it does not suffice them to indulge in roaring fires, but is enough to keep them from severe suffering. But for this help, together with the shoes and groceries dispensed by the Society for Improving the condition of the poor, and the Medical advice and physic afforded gratuitously at the Dispensary in Centre street, the winter condition of the poor in this city would be heart-rending.

I say the poor in not the poor of this city. There is, at present, not less than 75,000 non resident foreigners in the city, and the number is daily increasing, and what to morrow or next day, or next week, or next month, or next spring, will be on their way to the rural districts, and their places will be immediately filled by another swarm equally numerous and destitute.

The emigrants are not always as we, or as they pretend to be. They know nobody here, and therefore are not ashamed to beg. It illustrates how much is sustained in his self respect and dignity by the nature of his position in society. Men for instance who have good reputations for temperate and correct habits, in Boston, or Philadelphia or in whatever other place they keep pen to reside, are not always so careful of their conduct when they visit New York. "Moral men" go to call, where they reside frequently leave the most of their morality, as they do the most of their clothes at home, and bring only as much with them as they can put into their dress box. Indeed, this is one way to test the difference between a mere "moral man," and a Christian. The truly pious stranger is the same amid all the temptations of New York that he is under the observation of his brethren at home he cares less for the eyes of men than the eyes of God which he feels is constantly upon him, and whether he be "shrived" or not person does not wear one face in Philadelphia and another in New York. Those peculiarities come frequently under my notice. In some cases I am sorry to say the delinquents are possessors of religion (for there is no flock so white but what there is a black sheep in it) but for the most part, they are men who, but for what they regard as the very respectable character of Christianity, would be avowed infidels. Many of the latter instances are of this sort of trimmers and hence we see thousands in this city avowed infidels and no relative who at home were either Roman Catholics or adherents of the deformed Lutheran Church.

But to recur to the readiness with which some of the immigrants, who are not destitute, become beggars. A merchant told me the other day, that he knew a german immigrant who, after berging his daily bread for several weeks at Moulin, actually purchased a farm near Buffalo by purchasing a farm near Buffalo, and paying $1500 for it on hard cash!

Just now the cry of the depressed condition of party in the Lutheran Church is alarming. It has much its generated from its pristine purity, and we are reminded that it is corrupt. Dr. Lindsley, of Nashville, Tennessee, has been here for some time, and has been in the habit of preaching in the Lutheran Church. He preached last evening, and I was present. The church was crowded to excess, and the discourse was a powerful one. Dr. Baird, who has just returned from a tour in Sweden, will preach another of his frequent lectures on observation upon the condition of religion in Europe, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and at the close of the lecture the collection will be taken up for the benefit of the army and on the Cross of the Legion of Honor. On the 11th a grand Te Deum will be celebrated in the Cathedral.

The Havre Chamber of Commerce has been dissolved and an election for a new Chamber ordered.

The Moniteur publishes decrees inviting the administration of indirect contributions with that of the Customs, and an administration of the Customs and Indirect tax has been appointed.

The French territory is to a decree divided into twenty one military divisions each. Department is to be formed in each division. The Commissioners of the Senate created by the decree of September 26th, are dissolved.

A commission, consisting of the Ministers of Finance, consisting of thirty six members, has been appointed. The project of the Senate has placed 50,000 francs at the disposal of the mayor of Paris, for the relief of the distress of the suburbs.

M. Persachy has gone to Belgium to demand the extradition of all insurgents of December 2d and also to request the immediate payment of the sum for which the Belgium is indebted for the expedition to Antwerp, in 1831.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid state that the Queen and infant Duchess continued in good health. It is expected that the Cortes will not be convened for some months.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The news from these countries is of a very contradictory character. Whilst a certain degree of satisfaction is discernible among the absolutist parties, it is not unmixed with disappointment manifested by the Sovereigns of Lombardy and Venice, where accumulations and heavy pecuniary preparations are observable in every quarter.

DENMARK.—Accounts from Copenhagen state that all parties are now agreed to concede nothing further to Germany regarding the Duchies. The Danish Diet has refused to entertain a question relating to the credit of the marine service, by a vote of 93 to 25.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople express no little alarm concerning the movements in France.

Persia had been on the scene of frightful confusion. The downfall of Mizza Kalim, the Prime Minister, since 1846 had been followed by a complete state of anarchy.

The Pope of Rome had granted to his Christian subjects the freedom of holding their meetings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 4 P. M.

The various statements with regard to Chevalier Hulseman having protested to the President against Kossuth's speeches, are, of course, untrue. But both Hulseman and Bodisco privately complain of the honors paid Kossuth. They say that they will find it difficult to explain to their governments the difference between Mr. Webster and the Secretary of State, Mr. Fillmore and the President. They will have to make the attempt, however.

The five million Texas stock is not paid at the Treasury Department to-day, to the agent of the State of Texas.

I telegraphed to you, some time since, that Lord Palmerston had disavowed the outrage on the Prometheus, and I now learn from excellent authority, that there is every reason to believe that, had not Lord Palmerston retired from the ministry, all the difficulty would have been amicably adjusted in a few days. The retention of course delayed the action of the government, but there is as yet, no cause for doubt but that the British Government will adopt the views so promptly expressed by the late Foreign Secretary.

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