THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
N. DUVERGES, 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 lines, in each language on the first insertion, and make that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement counting for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to the business strictly within the line of their business, and in answer to one column every other day.

No. 2342 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XVII.—Whole No. 7381.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1854.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, March 11, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE MAIL.—*Lone Dog!*—We received yesterday a mail of the 1st March from New York, of the 2d from Washington and of the 6th from Charleston.

The Nebraska Bill—Probability of its Success.

The passage of the Nebraska bill through the Senate is a favorable indication of its adoption by the popular branch of Congress. We have not the exact vote on the question, but learn simply that it passed after a fierce and protracted struggle. The vote on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading stood 25 to 19,—a number of Senators on either side being unwilling to commit themselves, and pairing off.—Among the absentees was Gen. Houston, who, considering the bold stand he took against this bill, ought to have had courage to "face the music." By the way, we look upon the prevalent practice of pairing off, in order to evade the responsibility of a vote, as pusillanimous and reprehensible. A Senator or Representative who does not vote openly and according to the convictions of the reason, but pitifully sneaks away and dodges the record, is morally disqualified for the station which he occupies. In the case of the Nebraska bill, the test vote was taken on a Senate where little more than a quorum could be mustered—though at least a dozen absentee Senators were in Washington at the time, and were probably in the immediate vicinity of the Senate Chamber. The opponents of Nebraska will not fail to instance the thinness of the Senate as an evidence of the unpopularity of the measure. They will say that those who abandoned their posts adopted this course because they did not dare to brave the wrath of their constituents by voting for the bill, or were afraid to encounter the hostility of the Administration, by opposing it. In the list of absentees we find Messrs Bradbury of Me., Pierce of Vt., Dodge of Iowa, Sebastian of Ark., Slidell of La., Toucey of Ct., Seward of N. Y., Thompson and Wright of N. J., Cooper of Pa., Bayard and Clayton of Del., Pearce of Md., Hunter of Va., Toombs of Ga., Thompson of Ky., Bell and Jones of Tenn., Bright of Ind., Dixon of Ky., Johnson of Ark., Case of Mich., Miller of Wis., Houston and Rusk of Texas, absent; Weller of Cal.—14 Democrats and 15 Whigs.

We believe the bill is of fairly gathering strength, and that its fate in the House is hardly doubtful. The influence of the Administration has been fairly arrayed in its behalf, and it will not permit effect. The public sentiment of the North may be opposed to the location of the Missouri Compromise, and the Northern representatives, if left to the unbiassed dictates of conscience, would very probably band together in opposition to its rescission. But we know the power of the Administration of the day, and are confident that the Democratic press, great at the North is carving in, and that all those who at first clamored loudly against the bill are reduced to silence, while those who were to aberate in their objections have generally veered round, and record it with approval. From the course of the press, as many declare it, the conclusion of the Representative cannot be drawn. We shall be much mistaken if, despite the wrath of bowls of the Abolitionists, and the fear of abuse poured unceasingly by them on the head of every Northern man who supports the bill, a majority of the Democratic voters of the North is not thrown in favor of the first opportunity for its passage. The bill will, of course, undergo some alterations in the House, before it can be forced to a vote, but the main features of it will be retained. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise will not increase the number of slave States, for every State will remain as at present slavery just as its climate, soil, and consequent position may or may not make it. Nor do we believe that the mere abrogation of the clause of the Nebraska bill, that