The Daily Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1856.

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The services of the Bee are delivered to subscribers regularly every week, at the rate of 25 cents.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDERS.

Our Legislature has been but a short time in session, but has already signalized itself by some curious freaks. The most decided political movement yet made is the summary ejection of the Gubernatorial Senators elected by the 1st of New Orleans last November—viz.: Messrs. Byrne, Duncan, and Thomas, and the admission into their seats of the contestants, Messrs. Hyams, Sr. Paul, and Wyman. The Senate seems to have accomplished this potent by a snap judgment, having laid on the table every proposition made by the minority to allow robbing evidence to be taken at New Orleans, and having previously refused to permit the contestants to vote on the question. We have never heard of a case of contested election more expeditiously determined; but we foresaw it from the first. The dominant party are not in a particularly friendly mood towards their opponents, and the expulsion of our Senators is, we have reason to apprehend, but the first of a series of animosities which our city must expect to endure for having had the audacity to vote differently from the public sentiment of most of the country parishes.

The most singular proceeding is the proposition and vote upon the election of a Chaplain. The custom heretofore has been to have prayers said at the opening of each day's session, by a clergyman of any of the various religious denominations. It appears, however, that on the 26th ult., a resolution was offered in the House for the election of a Chaplain. Mr. Locoul (K. N.) offered an amendment for the election of a Catholic to that office. This was adopted by a vote of 27 to 15. A motion was then made to lay the resolution as amended on the table. The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted in a vote of 22 to 23. The motion was consequently lost. Ten Democrats and fourteen Americans voted in the affirmative, and twenty-one Democrats and twenty-eight Americans voted in the negative. So it seems that, though the resolution was presented by an American, probably with a view of testing party feeling, it elicited a divided expression of sentiment from which no serious inference can be deduced. Doubtless many of those who opposed the resolution, did so under the conviction that the usual plan of permitting ministers of different denominations to act alternately as chaplains, was the wisest and most tolerant. Be it as it may, the resolution was adopted, and chiefly by the votes of the party which is in a minority.

The last and perhaps most curious exhibition of political eccentricity is the resolution of Mr. McDonald. This gentleman is a K. N. Representative of the Parish of Claiborne. He presented a resolution, a few days ago, greatly lauding the sentiments expressed by President Pierce's message, touching the importance of preserving inviolate the compromises of the Constitution, and the rights of the South, as secured by that instrument. Mr. McDonald was disposed to be excessively magnanimous. He disclaimed the slightest intention of denying American party, but conceived it right and proper that honor should be awarded where honor is due. Mr. McDonald's colleague attempted a very small game by proposing an amendment returning the thanks of the Legislature to the seventy-four Democrats in the House of Representatives at Washington, who by voting for Mr. Richardson, the effect of this would have been to compel Mr. McDonald to vote against his own resolution, and he accordingly protested so warmly against the "rider," that its mover at length had the grace to withdraw it, and the original resolution was adopted *nem. con.* What an illustration of the complete confusion and disorganization of parties existing here, as elsewhere! An American Representative offering a resolution in praise of the President of a party which has ever been most unrelentingly opposed to American doctrines, and the body in which it was submitted voting indiscriminately in favor of its adoption. This caps the climax of legislative curiosities.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA.

The steamship *Granada*, from Havana, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing the California and Havana mails. Our advices from California are of the same date as those received by the *Daniel Webster*, and have consequently been anticipated.

The *Granada*, Capt. Griffin, Esq., commanding, from New York—January 16th, and Havana 25th instant, 13 M., brought the following passengers:

From New York—W E Weston, Mr Underhill, Mrs C Adams, Mrs Thos Adams, Mrs Geo Wm Wadsworth, Goodrich, Jr, Capt Lodroy. Mr Chas Eddy, Geo Hays, R J Adamson, Miss Maurice, J Loeffler, D Jan, T J Greatwood, C F Bourne and wife, Mrs Ann Allen, Beary Hesse, C W Warren, Mark McKenna, J McKenna, J Marmoul, J W Powers, M Weil, Henry Doring, J Wood, Geo Clark.

From Havana—E Power, L Montana, G B Canson, A Alfonso, J Barton, L M Devaugh, Jr, D S Axtell, Mas E S Smith, Mr Beebe, D G Gheri, A Amagual.

From San Francisco—Messrs Brewer, Prescott, S A Boyd, Carter, F W Kies, J Lotspeich, T W Dawson, Alfred Low, Mr Wainscot, wife and child and 60 in the steerage.

Passed U. S. M. steamship *North Star*, on the morning of the 24th inst., twelve hours out from Havana.

U. S. steamers *Potomac* and *Fulton*, from San Juan and Nicaragua, were lying in the harbor of Havana. All well.

U. S. Mail steamer *Philadelphia* arrived from Aspinwall on the morning of the 25th inst. with mails and passengers, and left on the afternoon of the next day for Aspinwall.

We have dates from Havana to the 22d instant. They are utterly destitute of interest.

Our files of Aspinwall papers are to the 19th inst. They contain no local news of moment. We find, however, the following:

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

In the news from this quarter, we find that Bolivia and the Argentines were having a spat about some foraging depredations on the part of the troops of the former.

Chili gives us nothing of interest except the handsome treatment of Don Andres Bello, author of the new civil code which has just been proclaimed in that country, and goes into effect on the first day of the next year. He has received a vote of thanks from Congress, the sum of $20,000, and retirement upon full pay from the first office in the Department of Foreign Affairs, which post he has held for a long time.

From Australia, we have the same old story of want of confidence in the money operators, of riots and robberies, and of new gold discoveries. Twenty miles down Geelong, rich quartz have been found.

Gold in Melbourne is stood at £3 11s 3d per oz—in Sydney, at £3 18s.

Flour averaged from £45 a £6 per ton, according to quality.

The Crescent.—Our cotemporary of the *Crescent* appears in a new typographical dress, in which it makes a decidedly handsome appearance. May its shadow never be less.

The Holly Tree Inn in Seven Chapters. We are indebted to T. B. Peterson for a copy of this exquisite Christmas story by Charles Dickens.

Uncertainty of Life.—The biographical sketch of the poet Rogers, in the London Times, was written some five years since, in anticipation of his death, then expected. His biographer has been three years in the grave.

Splendid Works of Fine Arts.—We are requested to call special attention to an extensive sale of choice works of real Italian Marble and Alabaster, Groups, Figures, &c., &c. The sale will begin TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 89 St. Charles street, by E. Vignie, auctioneer. A rare chance to adorn parlors, &c.

Messrs. J. P. Whitney & Co. cleared at the Customhouse, yesterday, the ship *Isaac J. Hardman*, for Boston, with a cargo of 5,021 bales cotton, being the largest cargo of the staple ever exported direct.

How to Break up a Cold.—The Health in his *Medical Journal*, gives the following directions for breaking up a cold:

"A bad cold, like measles and smallpox, or other similar affections, will run its course of about ten days, in spite of what you may do for it, unless you choose to use one of the specifics which cure it in a few hours. Many a valuable life may be saved by promptly and by curing a cold short of its third day. On the first day of taking a cold, take a very unpleasant nostrum of calomel, the medicine you choose to call it, or to prescribe and take it at night. Next morning take a cathartic, half hour before breakfast, and half hour before dinner, and keep in the house when you take your last pill, that when you go out to dinner, you may be free from the danger of a relapse. Take no food the day you take the cathartic, but a bowl of gruel, or a cup of tea, or coffee, or chocolate, and a little bread, if you choose. Next morning, if you have taken the cathartic properly, you will be free from your cold, and will relish a good breakfast, which you may take wherever."

By Telegraph.

Communicated to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Mobile Line.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, Jan. 28.—The impression has accumulated during every day's history, that a crisis is fast approaching. Yesterday by Gov. Pollard, Mr. Wickliffe's inaugural address was ultra Southern to lose, and very severe on the outrages committed in New Orleans on the day of the election.

Mr. Clayton of the *Louisiana Courier*, is elected State Printer by the two Houses.

Mr. Clayton and Gen. Cass I learn intend speaking upon our relations with England, and will by no means spare Lord Palmerston. Mr. C. being the negotiator on our part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, feels deeply interested in giving it a construction such as he intended it should bear at the time of making it, and which seems to be its obvious import; and Gen. Cass never lacks a will to give British Ministers a "lick," nor suffers an opportunity to pass unimproved of doing so.

But though diplomatic relations with England are not to be suspended, it is true that our government have asked the recall of Mr. Crampton on account of the enlistment business in which he was engaged. This being the case, the British press will probably retaliate what the Times has already said, that while we complain of the enlistment of men here for the British service, we should do equal justice by preventing men from being enlisted here for unlawful expeditions, and disturbing our neighbors. That the government have endeavored to do their duty on this heavy subject no one can deny, though they find it no easy matter to enforce our laws and prevent men from going out to join Walker.

Ballot voting has been done in the House for several days past, as it is apparent that every roll-call must produce the same result and leave the House just where it was. What, then, shall members do, sit still and keep silence? That they will not; and as all either feel more or less the weight of responsibility resting on the body, and are desirous of justifying themselves to their constituents, as well as of relieving the responsibility upon others, the most natural thing in the world is that they should talk—criminate others and defend themselves. In the conflicts which grow out of the state of things the antagonists more frequently are the Democrats and Americans; occasionally the Democrats and Republicans; and rarely the Americans in concert with the latter. I discriminate them thus because there are fifty or sixty members voting with the Republicans who are not of them, and who will, probably, in the coming Presidential election, be opposed to them. Some of these are far from being easy and comfortable in their present company, and yet are compelled by circumstances to act as they do.

Speaking of the Presidential election, leads me to remark that there will, beyond all doubt, be a triangular contest, such as there now is in the Houses. The Republicans, as they call themselves, will hold their National Convention at Pittsburg on the 22d of February, and may or may not then nominate their candidates. The Americans hold a National Convention on the 22d of February to nominate; and the Democrats will hold their convention on the first Monday in June, when they will place their ticket in the field. Frank Pierce for President, *probably*, and some Southern man for Vice. Bets have been offered here by Whigs, that if the opposition, or rather the party in opposition to the American party do not unite, Pierce will be re-elected. But the *Americans*, North and South, are sanguine of success.

The House adopted a resolution, at the close of the session yesterday, which shuts off debate and compels the parties to vote. Now, voting generates steam, and unless this can escape in the usual way I fear some dreadful catastrophe may happen, somebody's boiler may explode.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., having remarked, on Friday, that if those who were supporting Mr. Banks expected to carry out the plurality or any portion of them supporting the plurality rule while there was any probability of its electing him, they would be disappointed. The plurality, he said, would sit here to the end of the chapter before they would directly or indirectly contribute to any such result. This caused the anti-Nebraska members held a caucus, with a view to ascertain whether they could unite a larger portion upon any other man, and came to the conclusion that they could not, and therefore continued to vote for Mr. B. In the course of that day, Mr. Letcher became spoken of Mr. B. as in favor of amalgamation between the white and black races, the latter rose and declared, with much warmth, that he had never utterance to so much idea. It being as abhorrent to him as to the gentleman from Virginia, or any body else. He (Letcher) considered this the most degrading fairly deducible from Mr. B's language. Mr. B. denied that it was again reiterated his utter abhorrence of anything of the kind which charged Mr. L. with attempting to put language into his mouth which he never utered.

One of the worst features of the present unprecedented condition of the House is, that it tends to irritate and keep up what has nearly been healed by the Compromise of 1850; and in doing so produces a more inflamed state of sectional feeling. It is begetting an animosity between the two sections of the country that will require time and forbearance to soothe and eradicate. At the same time, however, it is obvious that there is more of good nature and a disposition to avoid acrimonious language than might have been expected. Indeed in the temper of the House presents a most favorable contrast with the temper of the same body during the protracted contest for speaker four years ago. Disunion was then openly threatened upon the floor of the House—now, no one thinks of uttering such an unpatriotic sentiment.

The stagnant attitude of the House produces a stagnation in all kinds of business here. As an evidence of the fact, the members until a Speaker is chosen, members themselves are "hard up," boarding houses and hotels ditto, merchants ditto, because they are unable to collect many "my dear s" purse being very low—printers and binders to the House, clerk, under clerks, doorkeeper, messengers, &c., have to wait to get their dues, and in fact every channel of business is more or less affected, and everybody is looking to the 27th inst., when they expect to have the House organized, elect a Speaker?" "I wish they would elect a Speaker." AND SO DO I.

MAISON ROUGE.

P. S.—Snow fell last night and to-day, to the depth of a foot, and it is still falling. The Senate meets but twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays.

The New York *Tribune* says that the London *Punch* dedicates its twenty-ninth volume to no less a person than Brother Jonathan himself. There, says the *Tribune*, is Jonathan sitting at the head of it, with outstretched legs, in a short half stripes and half stars, resting the volume, his cigar having fallen, yet smoking on the ground in his delight; and at the tail is the American eagle, in starred jacket and striped trowsers, in a Boston rocking-chair, with his feet on the mantle-piece, hat on head, and cigar in beak, whistling a stick with an energy truly national; behind him, the Bowery b'hoy, crestfallen and abject, is snagging out of the door.

It is observable, too, that in this personification of America, there is no allusion what ever to slavery. The *Tribune* adds:

But we have not merely this negative evidence of a changed or changing state of mind towards us; just the tone of the dedication is very different from the high and condescending tone in which we were formerly addressed. After a very civil beginning, and continuing, he comes to the following exhortation, which we must think is strong a few pegs lower than the tips we have usually heard on such themes: "Let us, then, for all future time, take food that we be mutually moderate, mutually forbearing. As to that matter of Cuba, I confess I am hardly see why, if you paid for it, you should not have it. And is it really so? Is John Bull going to recede from the ground he has always maintained as to his right to interfere for the preservation of the balance of power on this side of the water as well as on the other? Is he ready to let Jonathan establish himself in Cuba, whence it will be easy enough for him hereafter to take it, if he chooses, to Jamaica? Is he willing that Giant Jonathan should devour Cuba and Hayti, if his own tender may have the Polyphemian privilege of being devoured the last of all? For he must see that Jonathan can swallow all these sunny islands as easily as the ancient Greek devoured houses and churches,—which to him were but as green and tarkeys,"—or as John himself can dispatch a smoking pium-pudding; that Cuba would be a mere morsel, to whet for a boccafed before supper. It may be so. But if so, the war has made John dull as well as *Punch*.

Telegraphic Bee.

Further by the Washington.

New Orleans, Jan. 22.—The long contemplated and anticipated movement of the Allied Powers has at last been consummated, the fleet now starting to send a contingent of 10,000 or 20,000 men to the Crimea, and the latter guaranteeing to Spain her territorial possessions, especially Cuba.

Late from Mexico.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—Long advices from Mexico confirmed the accounts of the revolution in the Mexican Congress, and that General Santa Anna, George Fall for President, Arista Minister, Gadsden Minister to Washington, Forney Secretary, Almonte Minister to France, Alcaraz Minister to Chili, and Calderon Minister to Spain.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Mr. Buchanan has given up all his engagements, Mr. Black will be Secretary of State, Judge Campbell Secretary of War, George Fall for Treasury, Judge Forney, Secretary of Navy, Judge Campbell, Secretary of Interior, Judge Campbell, Attorney General, Judge Campbell, Postmaster General