The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

New Orleans, Wednesday, April 16, 1853.

The European Mail comes through yesterday via the Telegraph.

EUROPE.

The glorious and unrolled calm seems to pervade the European continent. Every where the aspirations to victorious and popular rights transplanted to the dust, quenched and deadened. Despotism has won the field of triumphs, and no complaint is utterance, no hope of rights appreciated, and the people sullen and dejected. Despotism bends upon the face of Europe. There is no form of Government anywhere inherently and naturally inactive and quiescent and successful despotism. It wills, and the subjects obey. The first has only to whisper decrees; the latter, like torpid machines, feel only the influence applied to them. Despotism, Kaledis free agency from violence—knock down the spirit of resistance to oppression—give unlimited scope to tyranny, and passive and slavish obedience to its victims, and tranquility will soon prevail.

Such appears to be the present condition of United States of Europe where unwaving office of revolution have been made. Every where the story is the same. In Milan, a premature outbreak gave to Austria a ready pretext for ruthless atrocities, perpetrated with such inexorable severity, that terror and suffering have actually annihilated for the space, the manhood of the people. Milan and Lombardy are quiet—that is, they have been gouged into silence and submission by the merciless domination of their oppressors.

France, which was inspired to freedom, and finally thought herself republican, is now the appanage of the Emperor, whose power she not only blindly obeys, but almost worships. France hugs her chains, because they glitter with the gew gaws and gilding of imperial splendor. It is a marvel that the gallant, enlightened, chivalrous and valiant Frenchman should thus tamely surrender the deserved rights of humanity to an usurper and a tyrant, who by sheer audacity has risen to a throne from the obscurity and poverty of a fugitive and an outcast. It were not idle to predict a Reign of Terror, since the astounding political changes which she has undergone baffle all calculation, and leave the observer bereft of all elements upon which to form a reasonable conclusion. Italy may rise again—the fires that erewhile burned so fearfully throughout Hungary still smoulder beneath the ashes—but France gives no sign of revolution. Deportation and persecution have rid the Empire of the generous spirits whose restlessness troubled the repose of NAPOLEON, while the mean, mercenary and venalite as ever, seem delighted with the return to the empty paraphernalia of royalty, and disposed to accept of shadowing, rather than regain liberty at the price of social disturbances and commercial disasters.

We look at Europe and can discern no symptoms of immediate revulsion. The calm of which we speak may be the precursor of a tempest, but the muttering of the storm, and the moaning of the wind are yet unheard. The two great antagonistic powers—England and Russia—are no doubt watching each other, and preparing officially for that colossal conflict which one day or other, must come, and in which the consequences will assuredly rouse all the European Continent. But neither is inclined to begin the strife, and though Russia aggravatingly and almost imperceptibly inviting a fight by her encroachments upon Turkey, England is willing to strike the first blow in a quarrel that will probably eliminate her from national existence. England is the only power of note, in which freedom yet lingers, and when she rises for the final struggle, that is to determine the fate of Europe, the civilized world will watch the contest with suspended breath, and every heart that yet throbs for liberty will utter a fervent aspiration for the triumph of that cause, on which its transitutionary decay depends. Meanwhile, the petty revolts and local agitations which have occurred, or may again break forth, are nothing more than the bubbles that rise from that vast seething ocean, not yet heaved into irresistanable fury.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The resignation of Hon. PIERRE SOULE will enable the Legislature to elect a successor for the unexpired term. A host of aspirants, democrats, of course, are in the field, among whom E. A. Bonaver Duncan, the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL and his present Excellency, Gov. PAUL O. HEBERT are the most prominent. We have a shrewd suspicion that the choice of a majority of the General Assembly will not fall upon Gen. Downs. He has served one full term, and has been recently appointed to an honorable and lucrative Judgeship. Gen. Downs is too fond of a salary, and too ambitious to satisfy a man of moderate ambition. Neither do we imagine that Mr. SLIDELL will be apt to succeed, unless the convenient arrangement said to have been made between him and the newly appointed Minister to Spain. Such "bargaining" the General Assembly may happen only gently to ignore. Mr. SLIDELL has a good chance. He is a representative of the more youthful and energetic wing of the democracy—very popular, and a general favorite. His position, too, gives him many marked advantages over all competitors. We think he has the field at odds; but from what we learn, there is no much intrigue, so much wire-pulling, canvassing and cabaling going on at Baton Rouge in reference to this question of United States Senator, that the blackboard to-day may be the fore most to-morrow.

GOTTSCHALK'S THIRD CONCERT.

The last Concert—or at all events, the last of the present series given by this illustrious artist, will take place to-night. We anticipate a full house, as we understand that most of the elite who have already heard the Gottschalk have drawn well in his native city, but we say it with regret, that the attendance has thus far consisted to a great degree, of the Creole population. We should be sorry to imagine that the American portion of the community are either deficient in taste, or imbued with absurd prejudice against young GOTTSCHALK, because he happens to speak French better than English. They flocked in crowds to hear ORE BULL and STRAKOSCH, to both of whom our distinguished countryman is incomparably superior. If they would redeem their patriotism and assert their taste, let them patronise GOTTSCHALK with the liberality that becomes them.

The programme for the Concert is particularly rich and embraces a variety of pieces which are few or our citizens—some of them the finest compositions of GOTTSCHALK.

SHANGHAI FOWLS.—Mr. HENRY LAWRENCE, No. 21 Commercial Alley, has one of the finest collection of these gigantic birds we have ever seen. Most of his fowls are at his residence in the Third District, but a few remarkable specimens of Brumah Pootras and Cochin Chinese, are to be seen at his office, and are well worth an inspection. Such ornithological monsters look as if they belonged to an antediluvian age.

HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.—We are indebted to TROS. WHITE, No 105 Canal street, for the last volume of this valuable and sterling publication.

THE GARDINER CASE.—On the 4th inst., Augustus E. L. Reese testified to having served a notice on Dr. Gardiner that the President was about to send an agent to Mexico, and proposing, if he thought proper, to send a person to point out his mine, that the Government would pay all expenses; also submitting two other propositions if the first should not prove acceptable. He testified that Dr. Gardiner declined every proposition on the ground that one of the Commissioners had previously expressed the opinion that the mine was a fraud. The correspondence was read to the jury.

Augustus De Aguilar, a Mexican lawyer, judge, &c., residing at San Luis Potosi, testified to the existence of Don Roque Guzman. And Fernando Ortiz, a Mexican, stating that were forgotten, testified to the existence of the mine, and to the fact that he gave a variety of that opinion, from the Indians.

SENATE BILL.—Mont's Merchant's Magazine for May, Blackwoods the following delicious morsel is to readers as an item of Magazine Miscellany:

"We have fresh and Fashion contemplation that the meat is becoming a fashionable article of food. Beef has been appropriated by the Fashionable market, in the southern capital, and the fashionable people are beginning to relish the meat of the French jackrabbit, highly relished by the Romans, our ancestors in gastronomy, and may rather relished in many of the degenerate which Romans. In the Southern Cities the Corporations of Fashionable conversant the use of Mutton and Sausages, they may be without meat, which had a new Fashionable, and meat which are now fully received, and meat which are now fully received, and meat which are now fully received