OFFICE, 88 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1856.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8058.

# DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31.

Subscriptions by Carriers.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL partially arrived from beyond Baltimore, [illegible] that point, and South of it, our [illegible] to date.

THE COURT [illegible] BELMONT.

We have been so long in political life to be ignorant of the frequent acts of injustice perpetrated by the dominant party towards the minority; but, generally speaking, a decent regard for public opinion induces the majority to act with some appearance of deliberation, and to preserve at least the forms of justice. Thus in the case of the contested election of the three Senators from New Orleans we were prepared to witness a decision adverse to the returned members. Nothing better was to have been expected from a opposition legislature, and especially from a Democratic one. Has the majority of Messrs. BURKE, BURNES and MICHEL been three times as large as it was, we have no doubt the same course would have been pursued, and had it been thousands instead of hundreds, the [illegible] mock of investigation conducted [illegible] Senate would have entailed upon the [illegible] members the fate they have [illegible]. But prepared as we were for the [illegible] expulsion of these gentlemen, we certainly did not anticipate the hot haste which characterized it, the summary and expeditious manner in which it was accomplished, and above all, the cool and unblushing [illegible] mined violation of equity, fair-[illegible] and precedent, by which it was at-[illegible]

[illegible] whether the Democratic majority [illegible] Legislature in a few more, or a few less, [illegible] proceedingly small consequence. A plurality of three or four, under the stringent rule of party discipline, is as effectual as thrice that number. The dominant party possessed a majority large enough for all useful purposes, and hence cannot avail itself of even the pitiful pretext that it needed [illegible] as a palliative to its iniquitous proceedings in the annals of every contested election brought before Congress or a State Legislature, we are yet to learn of a decision [illegible] a committee upon purely ex parte testimony followed by an immediate vote of the body itself unseating the returned members. Louisiana is alone entitled to this honorable distinction. Her Senate has established the extraordinary precedent [illegible] the popular verdict, upon a [illegible] exclusively on the statements [illegible] of the contesting parties.

Should three Americans or three Democrats occupy seats in a Senate already Democratic is of little importance; but we conceive it to be of lasting importance that contested elections should be decided after grave and mature deliberation, and upon an impartial survey of the evidence presented by both sets of claimants. The action of a legislative body involves a precedent, which, whether right or wrong, is likely to be followed. It is impossible to say in the mutations that politics constantly undergo, what may be the complexion of the Legislature at another time, and should a contest come before it, reference will be had to the decision of the Senate in 1856, as a principle of action, and a safe guide. The injustice of which that body was guilty in refusing to allow the returned members to take rebutting testimony, may then be invoked for the purpose of ousting Democrats. Thus does a flagrant violation of right and duty perpetuate itself.

Be it remembered that, as the case in point, the returned members offered to give the contestants the benefit of their majorities in the precincts in which the ballot-boxes were destroyed, scorning, as they did, to profit by that gross and infamous outrage, or to accept a seat to which their partisan vote duly recorded and fully ascertained failed to entitle them. Admitting the majorities given to the Democratic candidates in the 7th and 8th precincts, the American candidates would still have been elected. Consequently the Senate had to go behind the record, and receive, as incontrovertible truth, the evidence of the contestants in favor of the right to vote of a number of those who had been rejected by the Inspectors. Thus, and thus only, was the case determined. We [illegible] say it is written in parallel in the annals of legislation. We presume the [illegible] has been applied to the [illegible] in the House. It is only surprising [illegible] the entire New [illegible] delegation were not disputed. The process of eviction might have been accomplished with the utmost ease and rapidity.

DIRECTORS OF THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD COMPANY.—It will be perceived that at the election held yesterday for eighteen Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz: Messrs. W. G. Hewes, A. B. Seger, A. Lanfear, R. B. Sumner, H. Renshaw, R. Geddes, L. Folger, W. Maspero, J. W. Stanton, F. Camerden, A. C. Tremoulet, F. W. Tilton, L. L. Bernard, P. Lodge, J. Chiapella, J. H. Overton, John Moore, [illegible] A. Dunn, Alexander Dreibrodt, and Alexander Millaudon, and will constitute a Board [illegible] efficiency.

New Music.—[illegible] Shankland has P. P. Watkins, No. [illegible] street, [illegible] following new music:

*Amour Badinage*, with variations, by Mrs. M. B. Bailey, [illegible] New Orleans. This is a spirited and very creditable composition, and exceedingly well arranged.

*Gems of German Songs.*—The [illegible] —a charming melody by Bigot [illegible] and originality [illegible] of medium compass.

*Quaker Girl*, by Dreyer, [illegible] pretty, [illegible] well marked, and not difficult [illegible]

*Sleep*, [illegible] a ballad by Anne Fricker. [illegible] and easy. Adapted to almost any [illegible] sentiment to be effective.

*Adieu*, [illegible] composition [illegible] of careful study.

*Adieu Fantasie*, by Kanser, consisting of four [illegible] compositions, which are extremely pretty [illegible]

Thanks to the Purser of the steamer *John Simonton* for [illegible]

MR. COLE [illegible] of the Theatre will shortly [illegible] at the request [illegible] thought the system [illegible] modate all who desire to be present. Mr. C. has taken the [illegible] Hall for the next entertainment. We [illegible] he will be musically patronized. [illegible] will be a crowded house. [illegible] States with views foreign to the interests and rights of the country. The Governor, instead of maintaining [illegible] vigilance in the exercise of his [illegible] allowed his attention to be diverted by official [illegible] the objects [illegible] setting an example of violation of law and duty, which impelled the President to order their dispersion.

The message alludes to the undisguised zeal of propagandists emigration, and the stealing of slavery and anti-slavery [illegible] against the claims of [illegible] conspicuously manifested the efforts to anticipate or force a determination of that question in this incipient state. The first Legislature assembled was in all sectional purposes a lawful body. It condemns the formation of a free State constitution. The movement was revolutionary in its character, and if it reached the point of organized resistance to the constitutional authorities, it will become a treasonable insurrection. And it then becomes the duty of the general government to suppress it.

The message concludes by saying that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall turn their attention, and there shall be sufficient number for that purpose, the proper course will be to form a Constitution and recommend the enactment of a law to that effect. The President advises a special appropriation to defray any expenses which may become required in the execution of the laws and the maintenance of public order in the territory.

The message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

The proceedings of the House are epitomized in our correspondent's letter of the 24th.

[illegible] River.—Mr. Stewart, clerk of the steamboat *Alida*, from Shreveport, has politely furnished us with the following memoranda:

The *Alida* left Shreveport on the 20th inst. in port for New Orleans, steamers *Pioneer*, *Fulton*, and *Gilbert*. Never falling factor at Shreveport than ever before known. As far up as we could hear down, the river was low, and very crooked, (of course to Masters, Quimby & Outwater) from Jonesport, Texas, says the river at that point was [illegible] year, and was [illegible] wooded by the [illegible] of their ponies. The steamer Kennedy had discharged her cotton at Black Bayou and laid up. River falling the way down to Round Bayou. On the [illegible] at Alexandria the river was [illegible] from recent rains in the vicinity, and the [illegible] of the tow-boats were [illegible] *Fanny Fern* at Round Bayou, *Mary Wilson*, and *Compass* at Bayou Bull, and *Shark* at Mansfield. *Fish* at Shreveport, *St. Charles* near the Falls.

FROM RICHMOND.—By the Southern mail of the 24th, we have received Richmond papers to the 23d. Daily supplies no news.



[By the Mississippi Line.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Ryan introduced a bill granting appeals to the Supreme Court in all contested elections involving which the amount exceeds three hundred dollars. Read the second time and laid over.

Mr. McMicken gave notice of a bill [illegible] organizing the Board of Carroll[illegible] under the act to amend the 7th article of the Act incorporating the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

A joint resolution passed both Houses to have the journals printed in the Baton Rouge [illegible]

HOUSE.—A resolution to recommit the reports of the Committee on Elections, led to an animated debate. The resolution was finally laid on the table, and the following resolutions were then adopted:

*Resolved*, That A. Duvall and F. A. Lamelère are not entitled to seats in this House.

*Resolved*, That W. A. Jones and Charles De Blanc, jr., are entitled to seats in this House as duly elected representatives from the Fourth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Seamen introduced a resolution vacating the seat of Mr. Morgan, of New Orleans, and giving it to Mr. Seamen. Adopted.

The House is still engaged in the contested elections, and there is much excitement among the members.

MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30—4 P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 500 bales. Flour—Lower grades have improved. Rio Coffee 11½c. New Orleans Sugar 8¾.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—P. M.—Flour $7. Mess Pork $15. Whisky 24¾ to 24½. Other articles are without change.

[By the Southern Line.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The most intimate friends of Dallas are certain that the mission to England will be tendered to him.

Senator Bigler was qualified and took his seat to-day.

Gen. Cass, in a speech on Central American affairs, before the Senate to-day, said he thought there was no danger of a difficulty with Spain.

The plurality rule was tabled in the House to-day—vote, 106 to 100.

Commodore Morris, senior officer in the Navy, died here yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Dallas has accepted the mission to England.

East, of Arkansas, succeeded Horace Greeley this afternoon, in consequence of some remarks of the latter in a letter to the New York Tribune, in regard to a resolution preferred by him. Greeley was not seriously hurt.

Gov. Wickliffe's Inaugural.

This is rather a longer document than most inaugurals. Gov. Wickliffe begins by alluding to his duties and responsibilities. He then proceeds to define his policy, and takes occasion *in kindness* to advert to Congressional usurpations over the reserved rights of the State, and to intimate that, if unchecked, they will ultimately occasion a disruption of the Union. He argues warmly in favor of Southern rights, and invokes the combination of the South and North for resistance to Northern aggression. He enunciates the dogma that the equilibrium of the South must be maintained in the United States Senate, or she will be driven out of the Union.

The Inaugural refers in strong language to the perfidy of the ballot-box, to the alleged outrages in New Orleans. He alludes to the necessity of a sound and permanent charter for our city, and in this connection expresses himself in terms which every reasonable man must approve. Says Gov. WICKLIFFE:

It is impossible for a New Orleans property to govern herself if with each successive year her charter is materially changed; her charter should be made without regard to party expediency, and adhered to without regard to party results.

New Orleans exercises a large control in the legislation of the State, and a very large influence in general elections; hence, every restriction should be placed upon her to prevent her constituents from being abused to promote party purposes.

It is much to be feared that those who have had, from time to time, the control of the city government, used it to perpetuate their own power; and a vacillating policy in the legislation is the natural and necessary result.

Political ascendency, attained through the unjust or unfair use of municipal power, intrigues and corrupt political practices, and the defeated combination is a temporary majority in the Assembly, modifies the charter to preserve the ascendency. Let the truth be told.

Let us strive for better things hereafter, profiting by the past, and trusting that the late disgraceful scenes in New Orleans may be the last. Let us will be heeded by all good citizens; give to the city a just charter, and leave the future in her own hands.

The Governor favors internal improvements and railroads. He is decidedly opposed to the present unjust system of legislation in regard to community, forced bottomry and tacit mortgages. Let us trust the legislature will be properly impressed with the force of his remarks. He promises to appoint none but competent persons to office, and terminates with an expression of triumph at the victory achieved at the late election over the American party.

The Inaugural is admirably written, and by no means of a violently partisan character. The fling at the Know-Nothings at its conclusion is almost the only point in decidedly bad taste.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 24th, Mr. Clayton presented a communication from the President, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, under date of January 19th, 1853, in which he declared that the British government intended to adhere strictly to the treaty concluded at Washington in [illegible] and not assume any sovereignty, [illegible] indirect, in Central America.

Mr. Chalmers moved the printing of the documents, and a long discussion followed on the usurpations of Great Britain and the tortuous diplomacy of her ministry, stigmatizing it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. Cass desired to speak upon the subject, but not being well, yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought the debate was not now exactly proper, either from the condition of the question or of the country, and before the actions of the executive, when the question of Russia in the American papers, which, to do her justice, Russia has never had the effrontery to put forward in her own.

We sought, unadvisedly as it has turned out, to recruit our armies in Canada, but the American government, while conniving at the foundation by her citizens of piratical States in Central America, and hesitating whether to receive their Ambassadors at its levees, has refused to be contented with our explanations, and pushed its demands of satisfaction for so trivial a matter; to a point which the British government has flatly refused to concede.

We are well aware that the great American democracy is little used to be approached with the language of plainness and sincerity; it is hard for truth to exist in the presence of a despotic power, and the same law of human nature that gives the tyrant his sycophants, gives to the populace its flatterers, misleaders and demagogues.

But it is better that the American people should hear the truth now than learn too late the miserable fate to become been tampered with. And how shamefully its delegated powers have been abused. We leave it to stump orators to speak of "the infant Hercules" and to make appeals to our vanity for ourselves is that, in the motives that dispose us to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States, weakness and timidity have no place.

The French in the Crimea.

The London *Globe* states the British land force in the Crimea, at Sebastopol at the present time is, as nearly as possible, 53,000 men. At Kertsch, there is a battalion, of 700, and on the Bosphorus 11 regiments of cavalry, the 3d Hussars, and the 4th Light, rather over 2000, making a total, exclusive of 3400 men in hospital, of 59,000. By the first week in March there will be forwarded from England, Malta and Gibraltar more than 15,000 men, thus making the army in the field to 74,000 men. The British contingent, which is now quartered in Kertsch, can be considered to amount to 20,000. The British foreign legion will number 7000 by March. The Italian legion also contributes, and consequently the whole available force of England in the field will not fall short of 86,000.

Affairs at Sebastopol.

We read in the Paris *Press of Orient*, under date Sebastopol, 24th ult.:

"The Russians, encamped on the north of the bay, must feel very uncomfortable, for they have not yet taken the intermediate spaces between the Tchernaya and Baidar, with the added distances, their installation is most defectuated incomplete, and their supply of wood very limited. We very much fear they have compromised the honor of his country abroad.

A Paris letter, alluding to the recent report that the United States had made a treaty with the Shah of Persia, guaranteeing the territory on the Persian Gulf, says that though no such treaty has been made, yet, it is certainly true, that most friendly advances have been made; and it is important that at the moment Russia and America are intriguing with the Shah, a suspension of Persian diplomatic relations with England has taken place.

ITALY.—Political excitements continue.—At Rome there was a report in circulation that Mexico had suppressed her legation, and withdrawn her minister. The archives of the office of legation were said to be already packed up.

ASIA.—The Russian army took position at Kars on the 3d of December, the troops being quartered in town, leaving a small detachment of observation occupying the fortifications at Sohaney Dagh. At Tomi Kenyis, a village on the road to Erzerum, the Russians had collected large quantities of provisions. The Russian General was apprehensive of an attack upon Kars by Beiba Pacha, and consequently had concentrated his available force, and the same law of human nature that gives the tyrant his sycophants, gives to the populace its flatterers, misleaders and demagogues.

But it is better that the American people should hear the truth now than learn too late the miserable fate to become been tampered with. And how shamefully its delegated powers have been abused. We leave it to stump orators to speak of "the infant Hercules" and to make appeals to our vanity for ourselves is that, in the motives that dispose us to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States, weakness and timidity have no place.

The French in the Crimea.

The London *Globe* states the British land force in the Crimea, at Sebastopol at the present time is, as nearly as possible, 53,000 men. At Kertsch, there is a battalion, of 700, and on the Bosphorus 11 regiments of cavalry, the 3d Hussars, and the 4th Light, rather over 2000, making a total, exclusive of 3400 men in hospital, of 59,000. By the first week in March there will be forwarded from England, Malta and Gibraltar more than 15,000 men, thus making the army in the field to 74,000 men. The British contingent, which is now quartered in Kertsch, can be considered to amount to 20,000. The British foreign legion will number 7000 by March. The Italian legion also contributes, and consequently the whole available force of England in the field will not fall short of 86,000.

Affairs at Sebastopol.

We read in the Paris *Press of Orient*, under date Sebastopol, 24th ult.:

"The Russians, encamped on the north of the bay, must feel very uncomfortable, for they have not yet taken the intermediate spaces between the Tchernaya and Baidar, with the added distances, their installation is most defectuated incomplete, and their supply of wood very limited. We very much fear they have compromised the honor of his country abroad.

A Paris letter, alluding to the recent report that the United States had made a treaty with the Shah of Persia, guaranteeing the territory on the Persian Gulf, says that though no such treaty has been made, yet, it is certainly true, that most friendly advances have been made; and it is important that at the moment Russia and America are intriguing with the Shah, a suspension of Persian diplomatic relations with England has taken place.

ITALY.—Political excitements continue.—At Rome there was a report in circulation that Mexico had suppressed her legation, and withdrawn her minister. The archives of the office of legation were said to be already packed up.

ASIA.—The Russian army took position at Kars on the 3d of December, the troops being quartered in town, leaving a small detachment of observation occupying the fortifications at Sohaney Dagh. At Tomi Kenyis, a village on the road to Erzerum, the Russians had collected large quantities of provisions. The Russian General was apprehensive of an attack upon Kars by Beiba Pacha, and consequently had concentrated his available force, and the same law of human

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]