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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 22d, 1855.

THE MAILS.—The Northern Mail continues one day behind hand, from all points above Richmond. South of Richmond, the mail has arrived as late as due.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

This day one hundred and twenty three years ago, a boy was born in the Province of a Virginia planter. Who could then have predicted that the wailing infant, whose entrance into this world of care imparted to the anxious mother a thrill of ecstacy such as maternity alone can know, would become the model and exemplar of mingled virtue, wisdom and greatness to all future time? The ways of Providence are also our ways. Divinity alone had traced out the path which through Washington was to pass even, and the page even mother whose throes had at length been rewarded by the smile of a new born son, as she nestled her little one to her bosom, received no glimpse of prescience to reveal to her that the name he was about to bear would be honored and revered throughout the length and breadth of recorded time.

It has been said that the decline and downfall of America would only commence from the day when the name of Washington would cease to inspire reverence, or excite a throb of patriotic exultation. If so, we have before us an eternity of glory and progressive advancement—for, amidst all our dissensions, amidst the strife of party and the roar of faction, sectional hatred and political heartburning, there is not an American that has lefthim one atom of that profound sentiment of veneration and gratitude, that national and almost instinctive feeling of blended awe and affection, with which great minds were wont to inspire, even from one period when he first beamed so bright in the lathering accounts of childhood. Honored let it be forever—the emblem and symbol of all that is worthy the respect of good men, and the joy of patriotic hearts, the idolization of freedom, a beacon to struggling nations, a monument and living memory of true glory. Uncrowded in purity and unequocked in lustre, let the mild radiance which encircles the name of Washington carry warmth and light, inspiration and hope to the oppressed of every land, who yearn for a brighter day and a better fortune.

PAY OF JURORS.

We perceive with unfeigned pleasure that Mr. KING, of the State Senate, has introduced an act to appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the payment of jury warrants issued in the First District Court, for jury services.—Whether this amount will suffice to liquidate the outstanding claims, we know not, but we think we may safely say, that the passage of such a law is based upon at least an approximate estimate of the same due.

The proposed measure is one of sheer and simple justice, a debt long delayed, and which, we trust, the Legislature will at length and without a moment's more delay, discharge. These jury warrants present a curious illustration of the impolicies which frequently occur in the execution of a statute, in consequence of the incomplete manner of the act itself. A law has been many years in existence providing for the payment of five dollars and fifty cents per diem to jurymen empanelled in the First District Court, and their return of actual service. The experience of the enactment is obvious. The duties of jury in the Parish of Orleans are about exceedingly onerous. When drawn on a panel, he is subject to duty for a calendar month, during which period he is frequently compelled to abandon his business, to neglect his family, and to incur expenses to him or the rest of ordinary kind. The short compensation, as a mere sum, is substantial, but compromise. As long as his health does not suffer, he is forced by the law to fulfil the functions of a juryman, and to the discharge of his duties he is prevented from obtained from his business or profession, or from the pursuit of any other employment. Under such circumstances the Legislature very wisely and properly considered that a slight compensation was due the juror for the performance of a task so laborious and irksome. But in passing the act, the compensation, a dollar and a half per day, was fixed, by some strange oversight, at a sum, which, if omitted by the jury, would leave the payment of the sum due, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State. We warrant can be drawn upon the State Treasury save in compliance with a direct act of appropriation. The result has been, that at the close of every jury term the Judge of the First District gives to the jurors such vouchers, as they serve as authority for their payment. For fifty years all these certificates have been issued, some of them have been retained by the holders in the hope that one day or another the General Assembly would appropriate a sufficient amount to meet them. Others, under the pressure of stern necessity, have bartered them about, and vended them at a fearfully heavy discount—the jury masters necessarily enough calculating the uncertainty of payment, and the length of time they would be obliged to wait. We are cognizant of one instance, where a party has received certificates for a considerable number of years of a thousand dollars—the time for payment of which, amounted only to a little more than five years—and he sold the jury master, who had thus jury service, at a discount of ten per cent, or a sum varying from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars.

The uniform experience will at once convince the intelligent reader of the propriety of the measure introduced by Senator KING. The Legislature cannot refuse to pass it, without violating every principle of justice. In fact such a refusal would be tantamount to an act of repudiation, of the meanest and most disgraceful character. It is to our positive knowledge that jurymen have been in motion ever since the passage of the act, and have been, at all its future day, to distribute the vouchers, which had not a dollar in their pockets to purchase a meal, and have been indebted to the generosity of the sheriff for the wherewithal to support nature. Is not some slight compensation due to the citizen who undergoes hardship like this?

The Lieutenant-Generalship.

The act which confers the grade of Lieutenant-General on Winfield Scott provides that it shall be bestowed in acknowledgment of the eminent services of the Major-General of the army in the late war with Mexico, to take rank from the date of such service. The pay is $250 per month, $30 monthly allowance for forage, and 40 rations per day, or money in lieu thereof at the current price. The Mexican war took place seven eight years ago, and the jury of officer with the rank of Lieut. General, from that date to the present, would amount to more than five thousand dollars. The rank moreover adds about $1 000 per annum to the pay of a Major-General. Consequently, General SCOTT will obtain not only rich honor, but comfortable independence, by the act of Congress.

The Bill gives authority to Gen. SCOTT to appoint four aids and two secretaries, each to have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

From Buenos Ayres.—On arrival at New York from Buenos Ayres, states to the 21 December, all details of the recent war in the Argentine Confederation. The battle of Tala, fought on the 6th November, seems to have ended the struggle, and Commissioners have been appointed to settle the terms of a peace. The Buenos Ayres papers, however, do not put any faith in the permanency of any arrangement under the banner of Urquiza is expressly stipulated.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Bel-air Sun Editor gives the result of a vote taken at the town on the licensing of drinking shops. The vote stood, the Licensed 67 Licenses 27 majority for No License, 3.

The Plaquemine Courier Echo recommends the nomination of Col. Stephen Van Wickle, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Atlas paper says:

On the night of Monday, the weather experienced a change which was accompanied by a slight thunder storm, such perhaps as for an hour or so, is sufficient however, in many places, to lay the dust. The prospect of a drought is beginning to create the most serious fears of our planters, as it is almost impossible to plow or plant to advantage in such dry, hard soil.

The plant cane is, we regret to say, seriously injured in this parish. If the dry weather continues longer three weeks longer, it will be impossible to plant half the sugar lands of the parish.

Supreme Court of the United States.

TUESDAY, February 13, 1855.—No 30. Wm Short appellant, vs. Ex. et al. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No 44. The United States, appellants, vs. Reed and Hitchcock. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Black for the appellee and concluded by Mr. Attorney-General Cushing for the appellants.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

The auctions of buyers of Hudson Guano is called to the Sale, on the place this day, at 11 o'clock, by E. Tatum, Jr. Terms, cash and approved endorsed.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Charles Morgan arrived yesterday evening, at 10 o'clock, from Galveston and Galveston, the 15th last. Her news is devoid of interest.

The heavy rains with which the country about Chicago has been visited has done no inconsiderable amount of damage, in the shape of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Some thousands of property that destroyed and other parts were unaffected. The road is now fully done and a million they would pass about.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

(By the National Line.)

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

Lord Palmerston Premier.

Reported Turkish Victory on the Danube.

NOTHING FROM THE CRIMEA.

Cotton Unchanged, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1855.—The Collins' steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, has arrived at this port, with one week's later intelligence from Europe. Her dates from Liverpool up to Saturday, the 10th inst. and those from London and the Continent correspondingly late.

Beyond the formation of a new Ministry in England, with Lord Palmerston as Premier, and a reported Turkish victory on the Danube, there is no news of striking importance.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Brothers & Lempriere, in their circular of the 10th inst., report the sales of the week at 26 000 bales, at prices showing no change since the departure of the Arabia on the 3d inst.

The sharing quotations were 7¾ pence for Fair Orleans, and 6¾ pence for Middling Uplands. The demand closed moderate.

Of the sales of the week, 3000 bales were to speculators, and 2000 bales for export. The imports of the week were 11,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.

The speculative demand for breadstuffs in the Liverpool market had ceased, and prices were tending downwards. The closing quotations for flour were for Western Canal, and Ohio brands 43s 6d per barrel. Yellow Corn 43s, and White 45s per quarter, satisfactory a slight decline is all description. For wheat also there was but a moderate demand, at prices rather in favor of buyers.

Provisions.

The reports of the Manchester market indicate a slight decline in all descriptions of manufacturing goods.

Provisions.

For lard, in the Liverpool market was fair, and holders were firm, with moderate sales to the trade. Provisions generally were unchanged in prices, and dull.

Money Market.

There had been no change of moment in Consols. The closing quotation however, was 90¾.

American Stocks were generally lower and firm. The decline in the Bank of England had increased $448,000.

Manchester Market.

In Rice there was