THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
C. F. WEISSE, H. MARET,
E. DUFOUR, N. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

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{ Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
{ Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 7669.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, February 10, 1855.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If any of our subscribers between Castland (third) streets, and between Canal and St. Louis, should fail to receive their paper, they will please apply at our counting room for copies. The carrier who delivers the Bee on that route is still sick, and the person who takes his place, being inexperienced, may omit serving some of the residents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. SEWARD AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Our contemporary of the *Picayune*, in the course of an article upon the election of Mr. SEWARD, appears to hold the Know Nothings of the New York Legislature directly responsible for the result. Such an opinion advanced in the columns of a Democratic print would not have surprised us, as that party is just now waging a relentless war of slander and detraction against the Know-Nothings. But an independent paper of the standing and influence of the *Picayune* should be cautious in making assertions, unless it is prepared fully to substantiate them.

We are satisfied our contemporary's censure of the American party as the agents in the election of SEWARD are hasty and unmerited. It arises as if that party had an absolute majority on joint ballot in the New York Legislature, and could therefore, had it pleased, have baulked the ambitious aspirations of WM. H. SEWARD. Now what are the facts? Mr. SEWARD was chosen by a vote of 17 in the Senate and 64 in the House. The Senate consists of 32 members, and the House of 132. The political composition of the new law-giving body, as the Whig Almanac for 1855—first rate authority in Whig things, 29. Democrats 10. of the others, Whigs 89, Democrats 46. The Whigs, therefore, number 104 members of the New York Legislature, while Mr. SEWARD was elected Senator by 86 votes—a palpable proof that he failed to obtain the unanimous vote of his own party. Here we see much mention made of party. Here we see much mention made of Whigs and Democrats, but not a syllable of Know Nothings. Where were the latter all the time, and how is it that in a body in which another New Orleans paper tells us they have a majority, their name does not even appear? The answer is easy. The late election, as far as the Legislature was concerned, was conducted mainly upon old party grounds. In a few isolated districts Know-Nothing Whigs and Democrats were elected, but as a general rule the American element was confined to the Democratic ranks. The Whig Almanac, after classifying the Legislature, adds "there are Know-Nothings sprinkled miscellaneously among the Whigs, Hards and Softs, but how many among Whigs, Hards and Softs, no man knows—there are of these gentry, nobody knows"—precisely so. There were no doubt some Know-Nothing Whigs in the Legislature, and probably the caucus which refused to vote for Mr. SEWARD belonged to the secret order. That a majority of the Know Nothings constituted a majority of the Legislature has never been asserted in New York or anywhere else until recently—when it was first done false hope was entertained of the defeat of SEWARD. It was thought that a sufficient number of Know Nothing Whigs might be found to compass the object, by detaching themselves from Mr. SEWARD while, and uniting with the Democratic minority—and uniting with the Democratic minority—and uniting with the Democratic minority—