WEISSE, Proprietor,
3 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

No paper can be sent over two weeks after the time of subscription, in advance, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1852.

No. 1087, Vol. 10—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXI—Whole No. 6784.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in small type, in the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Three cents deducted for every reduction.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisements limited to advertisements strictly with the line of business, and to appear in one way or every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

THE JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL, FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS

Monday Morning Jan. 12, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday by the Charleston.

We are indebted to the obliging officers of the steamer *Grand Turk*, for a St. Louis paper of the 31 inst.

We perceive that the Hon Orlando A. Bridgman, member of the U. S House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, is the youngest member on that body, being only twenty six years of age. He left home to attend Amherst College at 15 years of age, from the backwoods of Pennsylvania, to commence his education — Previous to which event he had been engaged in driving logs down the Susquehanna, and in hunting in the Alleghanies. He soon took a high rank in his class, became a good speaker, was elected to Congress last year, and last year was re-elected to Congress without serious opposition.

DR KINCKEL

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Dr GOTTFRIED KINCKEL, the learned and patriotic German patriot. Dr K. arrived on Saturday, and, as we learn, contemplates remaining in the vicinity of New Orleans, at least during the winter. He will lecture this evening next, in behalf of his adopted country. We bespeak for him a full audience. His sufferings in the cause of liberty entitle him to the most cordial welcome of the people of this country. We hope to see the Odeon filled to overflowing on the occasion, as highly interesting and entertaining addresses may be expected from this gentleman, whose appearance is striking and imposing.

THE PRESIDENT AND KOSSUTH

We regret to learn, as was to be expected from the tone which Mr FILLMORE's reception of Kossuth assumed, that the President's reception of Kossuth is considered by the Democratic party as a virtual snubbing of partisan hatred. It is nothing but contempt.

In addressing Kossuth as a private citizen, under the auspices of a State Legislature, the President struck an assumption of dignity, and assumed a tone of patronage, which, in the present case, was out of taste and temper. It became him to receive Kossuth with that individual sympathy and courtesy which a man properly and feelingly, that America people can never be indifferent to the fortunes of a nation struggling to be free—a nation of kindred blood to this portion of the Union, and which, in its struggle, has excited the warmest sympathies of those talented and cultivated persons by the world over. The New York populace and the crack-brained Democratic journals of that city, have assumed the task of Mr FILLMORE's critics, and have denounced Mr Kossuth as a mere adventurer, a disappointed Magyar the head of the European Revolutionists, and a disorganizing leader, the disappointed tone and temper of which have been manifested in the most unbecoming sorrow and disappointment that could possibly be exhibited. Such conduct is unworthy of an honest intelligent people, and will cause them to remain under the ban of an honest interference with the affairs of other countries in every part of Europe—a position which is wholly and entirely opposed to the principles of our Government, and long established and approved usage. Kossuth has not come to this country to interfere with the policy of the Government, but to solicit its sympathies, and to ask for that moral support which is due to a struggling people, and which, in such a case, is universally and freely accorded. He has not come to this country to ask for money, or to solicit the sympathies of the people in their behalf, but to ask