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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1853.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, March 23, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. There are now five mails due from New York and six from Washington

### THE TRIBULATIONS OF THE FAITHFUL.

We have already chronicled a goodly number of political decapitations under the new regime, but the work of the guillotine is very far from keeping pace with the feverish anxiety and eager expectations of the countless throng of office-hunters. Every day that passes without its record of dismissal is marked with a black stone by the impatient clamorers. Like SISAR, they have lost a day, which cannot be replaced. A fraction has been deducted from the just perquisites and emoluments that should accrue to the faithful—another day's stipend finds its way into the pockets of the Whigs. This is downright filching of the Democracy. What right have the abominable Whigs to expect to retain their places for a single hour beyond the advent of the new administration? Wherefore should they continue to fatten on Executive bounty? Did not the universal Democracy fight for PIERCE and KING? Who but they made the welkin ring with their exultant cries? Who but they went forth undaunted to the battle, and returned triumphant from the victory? Did they not do their devoirs as gallant knights, or stalwart soldiers, and shall they not be rewarded? Why, then, should the President, with tardy speed and timorous policy, constrain them to wait, while a breathing spell is given to the vanquished, it only to prepare them for the axe and the halter?

It is certainly to be regretted that President PIERCE was physically incapable of desecrating one hundred thousand offices for those now in office, prior to his inauguration. Had this feat been within the compass of mortal ken, he might have prepared his lists of the doomed, ordered their execution and named their successors in the interim succeeding his formal occupancy of the White House. Then at least would the air be unvexed with the outcries and complaints of the Democracy. Then would the Federal City be left in summer solitude and wonted stupidity. Then the disappointed would already have digested their wrath and chagrin, or would have mourned in silence over baffled hopes and delayed aspirations. But alas for the office-loving Democracy! though General PIERCE might be firmly resolved to remove all the Whigs, he must needs require some time and patience to be enabled to select the fortunate ones who are to fill their places. Let our democratic friends possess their souls in patience. A moment's reflection will admonish them of the impossibility of what they so earnestly crave. Consider that if there are ten applicants for an office, the claims of each must be duly weighed and balanced, and therefore, that time is necessary for a decision. How much more difficult must be the task when the number of candidates is decupled

This is all very well, but it is preaching to a hungry stomach. The French proverb, *ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreilles*, has a force and application when an office-seeker can appreciate above all others. He best understands the bitterness of hope deferred—he knows how hard it is to chew the cud of expectation from day to day and week to week. Let not the sanguine anticipations of fancy alone. Were the certainty but date, could he rely upon vague assurances, and expressions of consideration and esteem, and feel comfortable in the certainty that his commission was placed beyond the reach of doubt, he might paradoxize, not grudge the time delay. But the suspense is intolerable, and is unfortunately by the thought that he shares it with twenty others who are precisely in the same predicament. Truly your office-seeker, your political mendicant who feeds upon the alms from the great nation table, who stares and snarks, and sweats and toils, and fawns and flatters, and cors through manners, but moreover, that the Democracy eventually rise to the exalted eminence of a servant of the servant of the people—it is being much to be pitied, it somewhat to be scorned. The pretorians suffering he is constrained to undergo involves a torture such as the ruthless Indian would commissionate, whose after all, his self-abasement and his infinite labor may be lost, or, and leave him a wretch but dost and fetter the consciousness of an unmanly degradation, without the shadow consolation of its reward—An office-hunger seems to us the incarnation of a being, whom nature in a jocund mood, has divested of all the best and worthiest attributes of humanity.

It is rumored that Mr. PIERCE does not contemplate an immediate dismissal of the National Whigs now in office but will allow them to remain undisturbed, until their commissions expire. At the faint whisper of such magnanimity, the swarm of place-hunters sweep to and fro with uncontrolled excitement. Their misery and affright at the bare idea are painful. It not enough that they should be forced to pass the weary hours in uncertainty and suspense, waiting until the hesitating and snail paced President effects a choice, but are they to be menaced with the retention of Whigs some for one year, and others for half the Presidential term? Monstrous, insupportable! The Democracy will not be thus foiled and defrauded. This was not the entertainment to which they were invited. It was not for this, that they rallied around PIERCE, and reviled and traduced SCOTT with such exquisite tact and skill, and it is not thus that they expect to be repaid. So let the Executive see to it, or he should be persuaded in no absurd a notion of political generosity, he will find himself surrounded by a host of adders which will sting as well as hiss. The wisest course Mr. PIERCE can pursue is to turn out every Whig as speedily as possible. It is unquestionably his best policy for his own party, and we firmly believe it is the best for ours

THE WEATHER.—Equinoctial storms are prevalent about this time. The almanac makers cannot agree in regard to them, we expect stormy weather in March. For the last week or so, the jolly sun has scarcely shown his face save at brief intervals, while the rain at raineth every day. However, the boisterous season is nearly passed, and April with sunshine and balmy breezes, is fast approaching.

MRS SINCLAIR.—This evening is fixed for the first appearance of MRS SINCLAIR. She appears as Lady TRAFFIC, a character which we understand, she personates with infinite grace and spirit, and with a lady like bearing and deportment, with which it is rarely invested. Mrs S. is dependent exclusively on her own exertions for support. She has chosen the stage less from choice, than necessity. She is young as to years, and therefore merits indulgence, but with intelligence, real and the determination to improve, we doubt not that in a few years she will become one of the brightest ornaments of her profession.

SHIP MOSES TAYLOR.—This ship, which has been on the Bar for nearly two weeks and sprung aleak, had the misfortune of her cargo taken out and brought to the city, was taken off the Bar with eight feet water in her hold, and brought up to Battle Ground. Pilots yesterday by the Tow Boats J. P. Whiting and Peter, where she now lies with nearly eleven feet water in her hold, and still has about 600 bales of cotton and a quantity of corn on board, which will be taken out where she now lies, when the vessel brought up and put into dock for repairs

VICE PRESIDENT KING—We learn by a passenger who arrived yesterday from Havana on the schooner Malas from Havana, that he visited the Hon. Mr. King in company with Judge Sharkey, Vice Consul at Havana, on Sunday 13th inst, at Matanzas, and found him greatly improved and his health nearly restored since his reports on the Island.

THE MAILS.—Despatches from Mobile state that the country above Montgomery has been completely inundated by the late heavy rains. We presume, therefore, that we shall have no regular mail from the North for some days yet. A pleasant prospect, truly!

THE RIVER.—The river here, says the Point Coupee *Echo*, is slowly rising. It is not, however, within several inches of the height it was at the same date last year.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr LEE MAYER for "Les Alpes—a Redowa waltz and Hortensia—a Redowa Polka—new and very pretty compositions.

[illegible] Telegraph of a severe storm occurred at Corsicana, of which we have not been able to learn the full particulars of the melancholy occurrence, but it appears that the wheat had now form from its mooring by the violence of the storm and blown across the river, and thrown on board persons among them was Mr Luther, the operator of the Grand Gulf Telegraph Office.

☞ A young man by the name of Thomas Reddick, Jr. employed on board the schooner Rough and Ready, while in Chactahatchee Bay, between Boggy and Garnier's Point, on the 3d inst. was knocked overboard by the forboom of the schooner and drowned. The deceased is said to have been a very exemplary young man He leaves an aged father to mourn his untimely end.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the liberal credit sale of Virginia manufactured Tobacco, which takes place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 76 Gravier street, by Murphy & Devas.

☞ In consequence of the sale of the steamer J. T. DOWELL, Captain Sabins has engaged the steamer Gen. Rusk, to take her place until further notice.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*English Home, or Microscopic Views of England and Englishmen*—We have read Mr. WARD's book attentively—and are disappointed. We took it up in the expectation of perusing a keen, vigorous, discriminating and truthful analysis of its subject. Keenness and vigor there were in abundance, but truth not always, and discrimination rarely indeed. The author of this work observes closely, but reasons badly. He is indefatigable in collecting facts, but he groups them together with too much looseness, and deduces inferences with an alarming intemperance of imagination. The fault of the book is, that it is entirely too general and sweeping. In his not unnatural indignation at the vile abuse which America and Americans have almost invariably received from English writers, Mr. WARD sets to work to imitate a bad example. His object is avowedly to discover innumerable faults and vices in the English, and to set them forth in the strongest possible light. Such a book must inevitably be *ex parte*—it cannot be wholly just, and is often both unjust and ungenerous. If we are to believe the author, England is composed exclusively of boors, brutes, glutons, sots, numbscalls, grasping misers and arrant bullies. His exceptions are like GRATIANO's grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff. You may search all day for it, and when found, 'tis not worth the trouble. We have no doubt that much of what he alleges is absolutely true; but such an unrelieved agglomeration of charges as he has contrived to bring forward, startle credulity by their very excess. The picture is altogether too sombre and revolting.

Of the style of the author—bating a little unnecessary vulgarity—we can speak with unalloyed pleasure. His pages teem with fresh, vigorous, vivid, picturesque language, graphic description, warmth and felicity of diction. In this respect at least, Mr. WARD has made a most interesting book. Having once commenced the volume, the reader is speedily caught by the magic of the style, and is insensibly and irresistibly hurried along, devouring page upon page and chapter upon chapter, until he reaches the close. If the matter had been equal to the manner, Mr. WARD would have achieved a signal literary triumph.

*Dicey Farms*—A story by LUCIA KAVANAGH This is a fiction that will scarcely please those whose jaded palate needs the stimulus of varied incident and striking adventure. It contains little beyond the most common place and every day occurrences. It is unmarked even by stubborn writing—it has none of the fervid declamation of BULWER, the rude and intense eloquence of CHARLES READ, or the smooth and pathetic poetry of JAMES. But as a portrait of character, it is admirably drawn. Miss KAVANAGH's forte. She is a minute anatomist of the soul, and her dissections lay bare every nerve and fibre, every muscle and ligament that constitute the complicated mechanism of humanity. Nothing can be more beautiful, original and yet more skillful and admirable than the development of Reuben Clarkson in the book—DAISY BURNS, O'REILY, KATE and MIRIAM. It is done progressively, naturally and more by dialogue than description As her personages are men, women and children, and not "faultless monsters," they possess an inexpressible interest, which in many instances unwarned and unprepared from the opening page to the conclusing chapter. Miss KAVANAGH is scarcely appreciated as she deserves in that department of fiction, which deals with the inner life of man, which depicts the rise, growth, and maturity of passion, we know of no living writer whom she does not surpass.

THE SUGAR CULTIVIST.—The March number of this valuable expositor and advocate of the industrial resources of the South, has been received, and is filled with articles of much interest to our commercial and agricultural classes, as also to the general reader. Dr Cartwright of New Orleans, upon the number with an alleged process, by which he says that sugar may be cultivated with success much further North than has been supposed, and that East and West India superiority is a popular error The whole article is instructive and valuable, and running at this juncture, will be widely read. We quote an extract

"Happily for the interest of Southern and Western agriculture, a new patriotic spirit of most men have broken the fetters of prejudice by boldly carrying the culture of the cane a degree or more of latitude further North than the boundary which prejudice and error had assigned as the utmost limits of its profitable culture. Already they are reaping a rich reward in dollars and cents But they are doing more than merely enriching themselves By turning cotton into cane fields they are laying the foundation of a prosperous future to the cotton planters. Lands, tired from the cotton culture, bring the best cane. The cotton planters in the South are now in a position to realize that it would be all the benefit, because those in the Northern tier of North for the cane would be benefited in the greatest degree by the change. Moreover, the best and most convenient market in the world, for what is called up country or Western produce, including horses, mules, and all kinds of stock, would be the Gulf West, and that vast region would be linked indissolubly to the fortunes of the South. While the cotton market, from cotton growing lands down, and the cane culture confined to the half exhausted lands of the Southern boundary of Louisiana, neither the cotton nor the sugar planters can afford to be extensive purchasers of north western produce they would be, if each commanded a higher price, and sufficient profits to enable the Board of Directors to feel an interest, to develope a large portion of the land and labor now appropriated to the cotton branch of industry. Let the cane, under such prices of cotton and sugar, our planters would find it cheaper to buy horses and mules than to breed them they would plant less corn and more cane, and buy more of the Western Corn Cribs. We have already begun to find that the profits of those plantations which breed their own horses and mules are much better than even, best and safe, are the greatest. But if this practice should become general, the north western States will be deprived of their best market, and will ask, themselves, why they raise what they are now doing, with the better market of the north-eastern Atlantic States.

Not withstanding, they will bring their produce to the South, if, enriched by an extension of the sugar culture, it can afford to pay better prices, for western produce than the northeastern States and Europe. It will then be proved of if the cane culture be extended even as high as the 36th parallel of latitude—only half a degree more than Mr. Calhoun's plantation, where the best sugarcane is made. For more than twenty years, P M Lapice has grown excellent cane near Natchez, in 31½ degrees. It has also for many years been found to succeed very well on Lake St Joseph, north of 32 deg. It grows well on the vicinity of Monroe, on the Washita, in 32½ deg I am credibly informed that there is no finer sugar cane anywhere to be found than in Marshall county, Mississippi, near Holly Springs, but a little farther North, parallel of latitude General Felix Houston has found from experience that peaches ripen and come to perfection more sweet at Hickslure, in 32½ deg, than two degrees further south near Baton Rouge.

☞ The late Congress was unusually liberal in its appropriations. The salaries of most of the diplomatic agents of the Government were one to Peru, and another to Central America, increased. Two new foreign missions were created, with their Secretaries of Legation. The Chinese Commissionership has been made a full mission with a salary of $6000 and $2000 salary. A new Chargeship has been created to Switzerland.

The salary of the Commissionership to the Sandwich Islands, has been raised to $5000 — The Consul General at Alexandria (Egypt, has been given a salary of $5000. The Clerk of the Legation at London is hereafter to receive a salary of $900.

In the Appropriation Bills, many salaries have been quite liberally raised. All the members of the House Clerk have been put up from $6000 to $8000 per annum.—and the Vice President instead of having $5000 is to have $8000 per annum.

The salary of Mr Bache, head of the Coast Survey, was raised to $6000. The salary of the Sub-Treasurer of New York was raised to $6000.

An additional Appraiser General is appointed for the Pacific Coast, with a salary of $6000.

The additional appropriations for Custom Houses are as follows:

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| Charleston | $100,000 |
| New Orleans | 324,000 |
| Boston | 70,000 |
| Bangor | 15,000 |
| St Louis | 115,000 |
| Louisville | 72,000 |
| Cincinnati | 27,000 |
| Pittsburgh | 26,000 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 5,000 |
| Norfolk | 30,000 |
| For repairs and fixtures of Custom Houses | 25,000 |

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate *Columbia*, Commander PENDERGAST, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore JOHN THOMAS NEWTON, arrived at Pensacola on Sunday, the 13th, twenty nine days from New York. The *Gazette* says:

She came through the Moon passage and along the South side of the Island of Santa Domingo. She pursued this safest course, we presume, in consequence of being short handed, as sea faeers observe—officers, seamen and marines, all told, numbering in all about three hundred men. The complement of a ship of the size of the Columbia is, in round numbers, five hundred, of all grades. A rendezvous has been opened in New Orleans for shipping men for the naval service, and from thence the Commodore's ship expects to procure the required number to complete her crew; but recent accounts from that city would indicate that seamen are in too high demand for the mercantile service, at present, to hope that any will ship at the naval rendezvous. Twenty-five dollars per month, nine points of the compass, possess by the merchantmen, and Jack will not enter the Navy for $19 a month, however patriotic he may be inclined to feel. The frigate Columbia is a splendid model of naval architecture, mounting sixty guns, and drawing twenty-two feet water. She crossed our bar, in tow of the steam frigate Saranac, with plenty of water beneath her keel. She will be put into the Floating Balance Dock, built at the Naval station by Messrs. Gibbert & Goode, as the test of its capacity. The dock will be ready to take her up in about a week.

### City Intelligence.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—Mrs. C. Sinclair makes her first appearance to night in the "Lady Traffic" in the "School for Scandal." In conclusion the farce of "Capital Match."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rossini's grand opera of "Moses in Egypt" will be brought out for the first time on Monday next, with entire new scenery, dresses, &c. Those who desire to secure seats should locate themselves, as nearly every available place has already been taken.

THE INFANT DRUMMER.—This juvenile phenomenon gives a performance at 13 o'clock and also in the evening at the Mechanics Institute. As this is his last appearance, those who have not yet heard him, should take advantage of this opportunity.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Claiborne in the chair, and eight members present

A communication from the Surveyors stated that John Thorn, the contractor for the draining of Sec. Ward No 2, had neglected to perform the duties of his contract. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Treasurer complaining of the delay on the part of the Board of Aldermen in acting on the pay rolls of the laborers, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition relative to the grading of the south side of Annunciation Market street, was referred to the committee on streets and Landings.

From John Dun, asking pay for time lost when detailed in consequence of his arrest but not in the discharge of his duties. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From Lemuel Shaw Company, asking an appropriation for the building of a new one, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Claiborne, on behalf of the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the ordinance relative to the Public Library, reported by substitute. The resolution provide for the transfer of the Library and appurtenances to the Mechanics' Society, provided the assent of Alvarez Fisher be obtained. The office of Librarian is abolished as soon as the transfer is completed. The resolution were adopted.

A resolution granting permission to Jules A Blanc to erect a steam engine on his premises in Julia street, was adopted.

Mr. Clarke submitted a resolution calling upon the Surveyor for plans and estimates of the alterations necessary to fit up the building known as the Court House as a Second District City Hall, so as to adopt them for the accommodation of the Courts — Adopted.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution providing for the construction of a plank road on Alms street from Broad street to the Bayou Sara road — Adopted.

The same gentleman offered a resolution fixing the salaries of Judges for the Police Court of Supreme Judges to be held on the 4th April next

A resolution fixing the Board of Assistants, abolishing the office of Keeper of the Depot in the Second District, was rejected.

A resolution authorizing the contract for cleaning the Gaiter Canal, was concurred in.

A resolution ordering the construction of an engine house in Eagle Fire Company was concurred in.

The resolutions authorizing the Mayor to purchase lots of Wright & Wright, and to purchase from Jacob F Wright a piece of property on the Gentilly road for $12,000, which ground is to serve for a House of Refuge, were concurred in with amendments, the resolution adopted having reference simply to the purchase of the property

Mr Clarkson offered a resolution providing for the construction of a plank road on Alms street from Broad street to the Bayou Sara road — Adopted.

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