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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, January 6, 1855

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—By yesterday's mail we received New York papers of the evening of the 29th, from Baltimore to the evening of the 30th, and from Charleston to the morning of the 1st inst. Nothing from Boston or Philadelphia.

THE NORTHERN POOR.

The hard and cruel winter at the North, coupled with the universal depression in business, and the diminished demand for labor, has developed, particularly in New York, scenes of terrible privation, and utter misery, and squalid want, such as are paralleled only by the great cities of Europe. It is not many years ago, that the spectacle of a family starving in the midst of a populous community, and in the immediate vicinity of luxury and opulence, was almost phenomenal in its rarity. In those better days absolute destitution was all but unknown. What was then termed poverty was wealth compared to the hungry and famishing indigence of the present. The poorest artizan, the veriest idler and vagabond could command the wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature. Beggary had no indigenous existence amongst us. It is a foul and frightful exotic which has been imported by swarms of the Pariahs of the Eastern world—homeless wretches, reared in suffering, and reddered by dire necessity alike shameless and importunate. As mendicancy in those days was infrequent, the people had not become inured to the clamors of importunate, and hardened to the sight of want. The poor were relieved; the houseless were sheltered; work was found for the willing, and grant and hollow-eyed famine never stalked through the streets, or taking counsel of despair, plotted crime and violence against those who had been better favored by fortune.

Things, it must be confessed, are very different now. The accounts of the frightful sufferings of the poor in our Northern cities, are actually appalling. Hundreds of destitute females wander in the biting sharpness of mid-winter, shivering in the keen blast, without a roof to cover them, and perishing from hunger. Hundreds of robust men, demanding nothing but work, and unable to obtain it, are compelled to claim from a wearied charity bread for their wives and little ones. The pressure in benevolence has been taxed beyond its ordinary bounds. The public almsmonopsy institutions are crowded to their utmost capacity—and still the torrent swells—still men, women and children roam the streets distractedly, imploring food and shelter. This is a hideous sight to contemplate. It seems indeed a fearful anomaly in a country like ours, with its boundless territory, its millions of acres of virgin soil, its unceasing hum of industry, its indomitable and ever active enterprise, its constant demand for physical toil, that there should exist in any spot on its broad surface a larger faction of the population reduced to that debasement of humanity, when the gross wants of the body overcome and crush out every other thought and feeling, and the wail of starvation fills the air with its unbearable sounds.

It is but sheer justice to remark that as a people we are scarcely, if at all responsible for these horrors. An American beggar is a sight never witnessed—an American vagrant is almost as rare. Nine-tenths of the wretchedness and suffering amongst the poor is the result of the folly of foreign immigration. Most of them arrive direct at the port of New York. When they land, they are generally possessed of some means—the treasured hoardings of years of heavy toil. They come to this country in the delusive expectation of instantaneously jumping into employment at liberal wages. Instead of leaving the crowded cities, they compel upon them to the wall, and national prejudice ostracises them—instead of packing up and proceeding to the great West, where occupation and its reward await them; where the labor of a few short years would insure them a comfortable home, and place them above the caprices of fortune, these silly and ill-regulated people cling to the dirty atmosphere, and the crowded purlieus of the city. There they remain, gradually expending their slender savings, vainly hoping that they are on the high way to wealth, ruining their own prospects, and effectually barring future attempts to get away, reducing the price of labor by keeping up the supply far beyond the demand, and famine never stalked through the streets, or taking counsel of despair, plotted crime and violence against those who had been better favored by fortune.

These are some of the prominent evils which the excessive immigration of the laboring classes have brought upon us. Undoubtedly, seven-eighths of the pauperism of the country falls upon them. Statistics have proved this too convincingly to admit of a doubt. But a moiety of this suffering might be avoided, were the ignorant and sanguine foreigners who land upon our shores properly cared for. Here, we witness no such terrible extremes of want, at least amongst German emigrants, for there is a philanthropic society established in New Orleans, whose special duty it is to attend to the newly arrived wanderer from Fatherland, to ascertain his views, to give him sound advice, and to assist him in wending his way to regions fitted for his habitation, and destined to be cultivated by his labor. If in every large city such associations were organized to accomplish for the Irish and German what is achieved only for the latter in New Orleans, we would soon cease to hear harrowing tales of starving families, or to shudder at the apprehensions of bread riots.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, from New York 96th ult., and Havana, the 2d instant, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning.

The United States steamship *Princeton*, Captain EAGLE, was at Havana, having returned from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the missing ship of war *Albany*. The report that she was at Carthagena on the 10th of October last appears to have been an error. She was there at that time in September, prior to her leaving Aspinwall for New York. But faint hopes are now entertained of ever hearing from her again, and she is doubtless lost with all on board.

The *Cahawba* experienced a severe gale on the 30th and 30th ult., coming from South-west to North-west—which greatly delayed her trip. She has, however, proved herself as an excellent sea boat

Among the arrivals by the *Cahawba*, we notice the names of G. W. KENDALL, Esq., of the *Picayune*, and GEORGE N. SANDERS, Esq., late United States Consul at London—they came passengers by the English mail steamers from Southampton to Havana.

The Havana papers contain little intelligence of moment. The case of Francisco Estrampes, accused of an attempt to excite insurrection among the inhabitants of Baracoa, was still in progress. His declaration is to the following effect, viz: "That he intended to excite revolution; that he brought arms and powder to Cuba for that purpose; that he was under the same influences that recently governed General Concha in Spain in a political movement for change in the Government; that he had no hatred for Spaniards, but that he was opposed to the system which they had fastened upon the country, and which was only sustained by a soldiery foreign to the soil; *that he had no one to aid or assist him*; that Capt. McCulloch and the mate of the schooner John G. White were ignorant, in fact, of the contents of the packages shipped by him on board that vessel, for reason of her proposed misrepresentations." There can be hardly a doubt of the conviction and execution of Estrampes.

The case of Mr. Felix has not yet been taken up. It is intimated that the Government have evidence enough to condemn him. Meanwhile, he is in feeble health and is reported to suffer greatly from confinement.

☞ Among the good things to be found at Messrs. VOURRIES, GRIGGS & Co., are John C. Brooley's celebrated sugar cured Hams. They are reputed to be the finest prepared hams in the country, and are remarkable for the delicacy and richness of their flavor. Mr. Schooley's hams were exhibited at the World's Fair, and received honorable mention.

HARPER FOR JANUARY.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has sent us the January number of Harper's Monthly, and a capital number it is. The leading article on Andrew Jackson is at once amusingly written, and beautifully illustrated. Mr. Abbott concludes his sketches of Napoleon Bonaparte. The volume is otherwise full of good things, and the editor's table, drawer and easy chair teach many a lesson of wisdom, and offer many an example of quaint humor and amusement.

We are likewise indebted to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for a copy of Harper.

☞ It is stated at Washington by those who profess to know, that the resolution for the surrender to the disputes between the Allied Powers of Europe and Russia, will pass. It is a favorite measure of the Administration.

☞ Robert Boston, an esteemed merchant, and formerly extensively known as one of the principal ship builders of Philadelphia, died on the 29th ult., in the seventieth year of his age.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Additional from Europe.

BY THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The Prussian Mission to London.

Important from Sebastopol.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Arrival of Reinforcements.

Passage of the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3d.—By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Asia at this port, we have the following important informa ion, in addition to that already telegraphed:

Prussia, it appears, declines to join the triple alliance here referred to, in the event of a rupture between Russia and the Allies in the war now waging.

Mr. Bailey and he had reason to believe that the government of the United States was ready to listen to the Austrian proposition, and finally thought it advisable not to interfere in the quarrel.

The Steamship Europa left Liverpool on the 27th.

Reduction of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, held last evening, resolved to report a bill to the House at an early day to reduce the duties on merchandize to the revenue standard, at the present session of Congress.

From New York.

NEW YORK Jan 3.—Our Cotton market was quite a live t day at yesterday's decline. Sales were made of nine hundred bales.

F r Flour, prices are a trifle lower. Sales of good Ohio brands were made to-day at $9 81½.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, Jan. 3.—The cotton for the week in this market have been 7640 bales. The market is firm, and we now quote Middling at 7¾ cents. The stock is reported as short. Freights—Liverpool, 3-16c is quoted at ½ @ ⅝c. Freights are firm, at ⅜ for Cotton to Liverpool.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—ROWE'S great tragedy, "Jane Shore," is to be presented at the St. Charles this evening. Miss Lotin Dean to perform the part of *Jane Shore*. In the other parts the cast will be the same as at the representation during Miss Logan's recent engagement. Mr. Hield appearing as *Lord Hastings*, Mrs Stuart as *Alicia*, and Mr Pope as *Gloster*. The farce of "Sleeper and Crasher," and the burlesque of "Norma," are also announced for the evening.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—"Robert le Diable" is to be produced again at this house to night with the same excellent cast as at its presentation on Thursday evening. Mme. Pretti-Baille, Mlle Martial, and Messrs. Bordas and Genibrel, performing the principal roles.

VANUCCHI'S MUSEUM.—"Life-like and awful to view," are the forms of the great departed on exhibition in the splendid Museum of Curiosity of Vanucchi, at 52 St. Charles street. Those who have not seen these truly remarkable representations should do so. We would recommend the "Death Chamber" to those who have a taste for the horrible.

PEEL'S SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—The attractive entertainments of the Campbells at Armory Hall, are drawing as large and delighted and audiences as ever. The programme which we have before us for this evening is a rich one, and the performance will be found worthy of the patronage of the public. Mr. Campbell will appear in his celebrated character of *Sam Patch*, and Mr. Peel will sing the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Yankee Doodle." Mr. Campbell will also sing "Old Dan Tucker," and Mr. Peel will appear in the character of *Jim Crow*. Mr. Campbell will also sing "Jim Crack Corn