G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1851.

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Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6615.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Monday Morning August 18, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to M. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is now empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipts all bills of exchange either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

GEMS FROM "LA UNION."

"La Union" of yesterday has an article entitled "a few hints which may not be amiss in these strange times." The article itself is stranger than the times of which it treats. It is one of the most curious hotch-potches we have ever come across. We hardly know how to characterize it, but feel that we will give our readers pleasure by culling for their amusement a few of the choice and most admirable passages.

The "Union" calls the people that talk of wresting Cuba from the Spanish domination "fools or evil," and refers to them somewhat specially in the annexed delicate terms:

Those we hear of at meetings, or whose names we see dabbed down at the foot of resolutions, in regard to the movement, are not those citizens of best and most trust-worthy character in their place, for we could not suppose of persons decently clothed up, and as hungry as sharks for something to devour. Besides this, we hear of persons, that we never did hear of before, who are just coming up in the business, and after the excitement shall cease, perhaps we shall never meet with again mentioned in print, until some fine morning, when we shall read of them, in some new "Lopez" or some journal in which they are now so honorably mentioned. These are the men who are so free in their abuse towards the Spanish government, denouncing it as a most tyrannical and despotic on earth; what is every inch of enough for the noble Castilian, "Hijos de Espana," who, as the New York Herald says, "all butcher their own grandmothers for the sake of liberty," made here, it is very one and existing in theory, and in which it is we were raised, all the intolerance of the Inquisition, which fled from persecution in Europe, to persecute in America.

From Senator Soulé. Our friends of *La Patrie* will take it off on them, do not stop at trifles. After affirming that the people of Cuba are freer than those of the United States, they assert in so many that we are altogether too ready to feel and grieve for the Cubans.—Hear them again:

"The Cubans are a polite people, and in their intercourse more refined than the Americans, with less awkwardness and grossness about them; and as for these persons who talk about drinking Cuban and root out abuse, they are considered as perfect barbarians, something below the lowest class we ever happens too, often, that Americans are foreigners that they are slaves, or say something offensive in regard to their country, without appearing to consider that they are insulting those individuals, but the Americans are so superior themselves, that a mere allusion in a favorable tone, to anything in another country, sounds in the ear of every American, as against a similar object in his own country, by therefore, people of dispositions and tastes so different, could never agree, and the to or Cubans, being the weakest, would go to the wall.

After reaching into us in this style, the *Union* loses moral suasion, and labors hard to convince its readers that the acquisition of Cuba would not be the Slough. This sort of balderdash is not worth quoting, while its stupendous assertion that public and private security is far superior in Cuba to that existing in many parts of the United States, is so utterly absurd, that we only deem it necessary to allude to it *en passant*—but we must say that we can tell the "Union," and it at, that no where else, under no government on the face of the earth—neither Merrie England, with its free press, nor in Sunny France, with its democratic institutions—would a journal be permitted habitually to turn forth such mean and abuse, detraction, low language and vehement denunciation upon a people, as the United States, their manners, customs, opinions and conduct, such as we report every morning in the columns of the *Union*. We can assure the journal, that in its entire immunity in these respects, it is the most pitiful and despicable hypocrisy and baseness.

This is said in the spirit of the same kind, but we have seen enough to prove that it is impossible to reason with a most fiendish and Lucifer-like spirit, such as nobodies as Le Prince Jumel, Gen. Quitman, M. M. Cohen, Messrs. Conrad, Marks, Fisher and all other sympathizers with the Cuban revolution are. Nevertheless, every fair-minded man will see that the *Miscellanea* must have a screw loose somewhere, or they can endure such a tirade of unmitigated lying.

We are not writing with a few strokes of its pen, as are those who believe that the Cubans are struggling for independence, *La Union* needs to enlighten our wretched ignorance in regard to matters in Cuba. The editor tells us politely that we are a subject of Cuba, that we know nothing about Cuba, that there is infinitely more liberty and freedom in the United States, &c., &c. If we are so much so, here is La Union to speak for us.

Machen as I admire the arrogance of the assertion, that the people of Cuba are happier than the people of the United States, and the good part of the people enjoy more liberty now, than it ever had, and should be annexed to the United States. We, during our many years residence on the island, enjoyed more liberty than we ever did in New Orleans for beer, unless a soldier, or of speech; one must burrah with the crowd, or give offence and expose one's self in a manner of insult. Here, one must sing the praise and glory of the place, or keep as silent as a slave. In short, a total absence of liberty