THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
Shepp and Pradgnac.
DAILY EDITION, (one year in advance), $12 00
SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, (semi-monthly, year), 6 00
Do do (cash for subscribers used gives one month's free use in advance), before the time is allowed to be charged.

The Daily Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted for less than TEN lines, TEN lines charged.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to a proportionate liberty with the size of their local lines, and to extend to one square every other day.

Vol. 1, No. 11.—NEW SERIES. Vol. 3 LVI.—Whole No. 7070.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, Jan. 10, 1853.

For Representative—Fourth District,

F. A. LUMSDEN.

ELECTION SATURDAY 15th JANUARY.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday to be beyond Charleston. One or two backmails came through.

Bubble and Bluster.

We saw, a few days ago, a couple of German engravings—one representing a candidate conferring with an elector—the other a deputy receiving the vint of an elector. In the former, an office seeker, he is all blandishments, smiles and affability; in the latter, an office-holder, he is all supercilliousness, hauteur and impenetrability. In the first, the elector seems perfectly delighted at the great man's condescension; in the second he appears astounded and perplexed at the cavalier treatment he receives.

A change so sudden and marvellous is common enough, not only in the department, but in the professions and convictions of men who have attained office by the suffrages of the people. The engravings referred to contain an apt illustration of the immense difference existing between the man who is endeavoring to obtain civic honors, and the man who is enjoying them. The first has a part to play, and he must perform it well too, or he may fail of his purpose. He has to flatter, to cajole, to tickle the sensibilities of the people, to be many-sided in his views, to embrace the popular hobby of the day, and to display vast skill and versatility in the fulfilment of the arduous role assigned him. The second is happily exempt from all these disagreeable necessities. He can afford to be sincere and honest—he may indulge in the rare luxury of saying what he thinks, and needs no longer adapt his words to the fleeting humor of the million. His position is not one by more comfortable; but decidedly more manly, at whatever cost and tear of conscience it may have been acquired.

This contrast must present itself to the mind of all who have taken the trouble to note the marked discrepancy existing between the present and the recent opinions of a number of the Democratic leaders, in reference to questions of which that party once aimed at the exclusive paternity. Look, for instance, at this Cuba business. Prior to the late Presidential election, and throughout the canvass, Cuba was an important element in party discussion. The Democrats, as a general rule, to which there were, of course, some exceptions, took the filibuster view of the subject, abused the President unmercifully, for seeking to prevent the Lopez expedition, reviled him still more for calling the filibusters "pirates" in his proclamation, and arraigned him at the bar of public opinion as deficient in energy and manliness, and as rendering his administration contemptible by pusillanimity and weakness. In the South, especially, this denunciatory system was everywhere pursued, while elsewhere, grave and reverend statesmen—such as CASS, BUCHANAN and other honored and trusted exponents of Democracy—either united in lifting Mr. PIERCE into notoriety, and joining in the cry for Cuba, or silently suffered their younger and more ardent disciples to carry on the war. Here, in this city, we heard it proclaimed a dozen times during the contest, that the Whigs were too timid and conservative for the progressive character of our institutions—that if Gen. PIERCE were elected, Cuba would be free in a few weeks at furthest, but that under General SCOTT, antiquated notions of respect for international laws and non-intervention, would prevail, and Cuba would continue to remain subject to the ruthless domination of Spain. There was a certain amount of plausibility in these representations, and they doubtless exerted a considerable and potent part in determining the result of the election.

Now, mark the sequel! Gen. PIERCE is elected, and within less than sixty days after, the *Pater Senatus*, as Gen. CASS is affectionately styled—beyond all questions the ablest, and most prominent and perhaps most popular Democrat in the country—speaking in tones that carry with them authoritative exposition, takes special occasion to disclaim all intention on the part of this government to acquire Cuba, endorses in its fullest meaning the principle of non intervention—and most astonishing of all, distinctly and emphatically sanctions by his approval the course pursued by President FILLMORE in the affair of the recent *Cirgo* and Captain General CARRERA. Here is a call for Democracy to unwhist! No wonder that it grasps one half of their organs, and incenses the other half. No wonder that the *Courier* muses in expressive silence and decent dolor over this marvellous and unexpected metamorphosis, while the *Delta*, with independent frankness, freely censures the dissertation of Father of the Senate, and administers to him a genteel castigation.

To us, however, there is no particular cause for surprise or anger at this political somersaut. Men are infinitely more conservative in office than out of it. It is characteristic of modern democracy, that its public servants are terrible recruits before the people. Give them a snug sinecure, and they roar you as gently as a sucking dove. In fact, the acquisition of power carries with it in a properly balanced mind a just view of the grave responsibility it entails, and is apt to substitute prudence, and thoughtful foresight for the mere rash and vapid ebullitions of youth. We are greatly inclined to believe that President PIERCE will verify the truth of this remark, and that his administration, so far as it can resist the pressure from without, will disappoint the hopes and expectations of those who look to it as an era of rapid and startling progress. Gen. PIERCE is a right party man we grant, but the Democracy in which he is a leader, recognized none of that unguis growth, which has latterly sprung up, overlaying and blasting its whole sound brother.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—We understand, says the *Capitolian via-a-vis*, that an attempt will be made at the next session of the Legislature to adjourn to the city. We understand that the "Odd Fellow's Hall," a large and suitable building, has been offered for the use of the House and Senate, and we have it from what would seem to be good authority, that Governor Hebert will approve a resolution to that effect, in other words, that he is in favor of the removal. The attempt will be made on the 21 or 3d day of the Session.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamship *Florida* from New York made the trip to Charleston in the unprecedented time of *forty nine hours*.

THE FIRE IN BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of Saturday says: At an early hour on Tuesday morning last, a fire broke out in a small two story house on Water street, owned by Mr. Beale, and rented with outbuilding until about the buildings on the square were consumed. Several buildings on Lafayette street were also severely injured only. The main sufferers were as follows:

Robert Beal 9 brick buildings insured for $2,000, on Levee street. R. Beale one frame building occupied as a Boarding and Coffee house, it was in this house that the fire is supposed to have originated.

P. Sylvan stock of groceries insured for $600. A fruit store kept by a French lady name unknown.

R. Lafon, Bakery, and one two story frame building known as the New Orleans Coffee house—loss about $5,000. No insurance.

John Hogan two story brick building, corner of Lafayette and Russell streets, damage about $500, covered by insurance.

G. Picard stock of Dry Goods, damage covered by insurance.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—At the annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of South Carolina held on Friday evening, 31st ult., the following Patriarchs were elected and installed for the ensuing year:

P. C. P. Wm. Turner, M. W. Grand Patriarch. P. H. P. Jas. R. Speer, M. E. G. High Priest. P. H. P. Geo. Bryan, R. W. Grand Senior Warden. P. C. P. Thos. P. O'Sullivan, R. W. G. Scribe; P. O. P. C. Freemanger, R. W. G. Treasurer; P. C. P. J. P. Freemanger, R. W. G. J. Warden; P. G. H. P. W. Rennie, Grand Sentinel.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Richard, Earl, of Illinois, two same months ago convicted under a statute of that State, which declares that any person harboring or secreting a fugitive slave, or in any way hindering the lawful escape in retaking such fugitive, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $500, and an imprisonment of not more than six months. Subsequently the case was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court, on the ground that the statute of Illinois conflicted with the law of Congress, and the Constitution on the same subject, and made the delinquent liable to a double punishment. The opinion of the Court (Judge McLEAN dissenting) was given a few days since, pronouncing the statute of Illinois constitutional, on the ground that the object of the State was to prevent the immigration of slaves, and not to aid or impede their entrance in their escapes. The fine imposed goes not to the claimant, but to the State. On the other hand, the *law* of Congress is imperative and mandatory, and contemplates compensation and restitution.

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK, Steamboats, Cotton, Hats, &c.—The attention of the Sheriff is called to the sale of Gaspar Bouyer, Jr., Esq., Sheriff, this evening, at half past one, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 77 Gravier street, the following valuable property, viz: 1 share of stock in the Jefferson Railroad Company, 1 share of stock in the Carrollton Railroad Company, 1 share of stock in the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company, 1 share of stock in the Mechanics' Exchange, 1 share of stock in the Commercial Exchange, 1 share of stock in the Lafayette Exchange, 1 share of stock in the Mechanics' Institute, 1 share of stock in the Louisiana Insurance Company, 1 share of stock in the Louisiana Insurance Company, 1 share of stock in the Louisiana Insurance Company