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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1854.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery, the brought parts of two back mails. Our dates are from New York to the 17th, from Washington to the 18th, and Charleston to the 23d inst.

**MR. BORDENS RESOLUTIONS.**

On Monday last, Mr. ROBERTS, a Representative from this city, introduced into the Legislature a series of resolutions, of which the Telegraph furnished an outline. In the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 14th we find the resolutions in full, and subjoin them.

*Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, (Several Assembly concurring,* That we approve, (*Several Assembly concurred,*) The course pursued by the present administration of this Government, in relation to the arrest of Martin Koszta, in which our chief executive officer, Franklin Pierce, and the Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, so nobly and magnanimously vindicated the rights of American citizens, and taught the world the long-neglected lesson, that when the rights of the humblest and most unpretending individual, who claimed protection under the American Flag, were invaded, that this Government, backed by more than twenty millions of freemen, would sustain him against the combined powers of the earth.

*Be it further Resolved,* That we most cordially endorse the doctrine laid down, in the ably written reply, by the present Secretary of State, in his reply to the letter of the diplomatic functionary of the government of empire of Austria, who, in his official correspondence with this government, in relation to the arrest of Martin Koszta, seemed to forget the political axiom that "man had a soul and dared to free."

*Be it further Resolved,* That we most heartily concur in the patriotic sentiments expressed by the present worthy Chief Executive officer of this State, in that portion of the message addressed to this body at the opening of its session, relative to the Island of Cuba, and that we bodies forth the real feelings and sentiments of the people of this State, in that portion of his able message.

*Be it further resolved,* That while we deprecate in unmeasured terms the interference of this government with the affairs of other nations with whom we are now at peace, unless such interference becomes necessary for the protection of our own best interests, we still pledge our selves, as a State, to maintain it at every hazard, yet we reserve to our citizens the inalienable right of sympathizing with the down trodden and oppressed of every clime, and particularly with a neighboring and contiguous island, the wailings of whose enslaved people are borne to us on every breeze; nor do we recognize the right of our government to interfere with the people of our State in their active sympathy for the oppressed of Cuba, so long as their individual actions do not involve the honor, nor invoke its strong arm against them as "plunderers and robbers."

*Be it further Resolved,* That while we reverence the name of Lafayette and other distinguished patriots, who participated with our forefathers in the struggle for American freedom, so long as the struggle for the right of every citizen of this government to contribute his best energies in behalf of other people struggling to enjoy the boon they so nobly and gallantly won.

*Be it further Resolved,* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to do all they can consistently to prevent our government from interfering in the affairs of this State in their individual efforts in behalf of Cuba, so long as their efforts are wholly independent of the government, and confined strictly to personal and individual action, and not inimical with the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Spain.

*Be it further Resolved,* That the Governor of this State be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The first resolution in the series may pass "unchallenged." We approved at the time most of the views enunciated in the Marcy letter, and approve them still. The phraseology of the resolution is, however, objectionable, being entirely too pompous, too Fourth of July ish. Simplicity of language is far more beautiful and impressive with directness of purpose, and is incompatible with directness of purpose, and is incompatible with directness of purpose.

The second resolution is but a echo to the first and calls for no particular remark.

The third endorsing Gov. Hunter's curious appendix to his message, in which after much sober discussion of State affairs, he inconsiderately flew over to Cuba, slavery, English efforts at emancipation and the prospective horrors of a barbarous negro sovereignty on our coast, is perhaps harmless enough. There is a vast difference of opinion touching the trets of the renewed projects for the Africanization of Cuba. We have all along imagined that the grossest exaggeration prevailed on the subject, and that filibusterism has perpetually done disrepute to South by these terrible stories, with a view to excite sympathy and elicit material and towards new expeditions. We are disposed, however, upon deliberate reflection to concede, some probability to the statements so indefinitely and exaggerated respecting British designs on Cuban slavery—though what we are to do in the matter, or what right, assumption of right we can properly or consistently assume questions which Mr. ROBERTS and other learned Constitutional jurists would do well to solve, ere they proceed farther in the premises.

The fourth, fifth and sixth resolutions embody the pith and marrow of the whole. If any meaning can be picked out of phrases which seem with malice aforethought to have been made cloudy and indefinite, we gather from them the assertion of an unlimited right on the part of individuals to extend material aid and succor to Cuba, and the denial of all power by the Government of the United States to interfere with and prevent such action. In plain English, if these resolutions are intended to signify any thing tangible, they mean that if five hundred in individualsband together, arm and equip themselves, charter a steamer, and land upon the coast of Cuba, for the purpose of helping the disaffected Creoles of that island, our Government should not and ought not interfere, because "these efforts are wholly independent of the government, and confined strictly to personal and individual action." How they can be considered compatible with the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Spain would puzzle abler heads than ours to understand. It strikes us, that any organized effort to effect a descent upon Cuba, is a violation of the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain, and if the government, having cognisance of such efforts, should wink at them, and suffer them to be made without let or hindrance, its conduct in the eyes of any intelligent and impartial spectator of other nations would be at once nefarious and hypocritical—a violation of friendly relations, and a culpable display of duplicity. It is clear and evident that when Mr. ROBERTS invokes our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do all they can to prevent the Government from interfering with the people of Louisiana in their individual efforts in behalf of Cuba, he can only refer to the raising of men and munitions to be sent to that Island, for with such lawless and buccaneering expeditions our Government would alone seek to interfere. The intervention of the federal authorities cannot possibly be apprehended if any act less flagrant be contemplated. Mr. ROBERTS well knows, that the people of Louisiana might pass a folio volume of resolutions, and send the value of their sugar and cotton crops into Cuba, without the slightest apprehension of Government interference. It is precisely because the promoters of filibusterism know that their real projects justly expose them to the interposition of the Government, that they seek to avert it, while their schemes are yet in embryo.

We trust that the Legislature will pause ere it sanctions the freebooting principles apparently involved in these resolutions. At all events, before voting upon them, let their leaver be required to explain them. The General Assembly, we think it, is hardly prepared to adopt the bunch of resolutions without knowing what they mean. Especially should it exact a simple and lucid explication of the words "active sympathy" and "personal and individual efforts." Let Mr. ROBERTS and those who agree with him enjoy an opportunity of seeing forth frank, by and anyone what they understand, what they wish, and what they aim at in these resolutions.

BUNKER HILL.—We alluded yesterday to a new composition for tee phnce by MORZAN GOTTSCHALK. We are prompted as analysis of this interesting morceau, which we understand is complete as a work of art, and will be eminently effective in execution.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To-morrow evening the beautiful opera of The Queen of Cyprus will be performed at this establishment. This is a production which is admirably represented at the Orleans Theatre, and ought to fill the house.

DR. BLACK, of Rhode Island, has given a description of a new system of graduating thermometers, which he proposes to introduce effectively to public notice. The fixing of the zero point at the freezing of water, as in Reaumur's and the Centigrade, or at the end of snow and ice, as in Fahrenheit's, is objectionable, as figure do not indicate the same temperature, things under the same circumstances of pressure. The graduation proposed by Dr. B., which he calls the "United States Thermometer," means to remove all that objection. He takes "blood heat" as the standing point, and reduces up and down, according to the division in Fahrenheit, ice, boiling water is 11[illegible] above, and freezing 32 below zero, and the other points are in accordance.

WARTON AND BOOT, Editors, —Gentlemen and strangers who wish to locally good WRITERS on BOOK-KEEPING, or have their children do so in a thorough manner of mercantile business, will note the following instance of success in BOOK-KEEPING Academy, 102 Chartres street. Three hundred and one merely commenced, but the 4th quarter the ONE. A vulgarly uneducated man or laborer, evidently a man of tastes and refinement, entered the Academy, and in other fitted in the course of the evening. He promised to attend to the study. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE CITY.

VAN AMBURGH'S ARK still floats securely upon the waters. The public should not forget that at one o'clock, P. M., the "Wolf ravening elephant" seems to challenge all his intelligence the rivalry of man. At half past one, Van Amburgh enters their den, and lays aside his home as dull as the little ones with her tea-tortle kitten, and at 2 o'clock precisely, the king of beasts reclines (after the manner of the ancients) at his repast, while a crowd of fair courtiers delight to do him homage.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—The fair woman as well as the "mysterious" one, are still here, and a great many mysterious beasties.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Our notices are nothing at a loss, when it is remembered that Dan Tenessee is still there.

PLACIDE'S.—The entertainments begin this evening with the farce of "My Beauty Bess," after which comes the dance of "La Ringarella." The new drama of "The Violet" will next be brought forward, and the whole will conclude with the operatic drama of "Pearl of the Pacific coast."

ST. CHARLES.—This is the fifth night of the Hayes Family. Performances to commence with "Hesting a Tertle," after which, the pantomime of "Four Lovers Bilt." The whole varied entertainments of the evening will conclude with the "Italian Brigands."

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—There is a curious fact shown by the report of the Administrators of the Charity Hospital for the past year. The number of patients received into that institution was 13,759, and the disbursements during the year amounted to $69,865 67. In 1850, the number of patients received was 13,035, and the expenditures were $59,024 98. It appears, therefore, that in 1853, there were 724 patients more than in 1853, and yet the disbursements were $10,878 64 less than during the past year. The high price of food, medicine and nurse hire may account to a great extent for the difference.

KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A letter from Dr. Kane, giving the experiment of the Arctic Expedition under his command, up to July 20th, has been received in New York. It is the first letter received from him since the expedition sailed, and is written in a hopeful and encouraging spirit. He was at Upernivik. It was his intention to remain in the brig as long as possible, awaiting a harbor on the eastern side of Smith's Sound. The moment the ice permitted, the author he will leave the brig, with twenty man, to prepare for winter quarters, drop the whale boat, with himself the Esquimaux, and seven men, and take advantage of inshore tide leads to continue his journey to the north. He anticipates that his return to the brig will probably be during the ensuing darkness, and whether eighty days spent in the novelty and excitement of sledge journeys, or the gloom in her high northern latitude, he seems to be the very stuff of the adventurer, no doubt of his success may be apprehended.

NEW JERSEY.—The question of the eligibility of Mr. Price for the office of Governor of New Jersey has been ruled out of the Legislature, on the ground that it was confined to only by the Supreme Court of the State. The point made against his right to the office was that he had not been a resident of the State for the seven years preceding his election, as the law required by the State Constitution. With that then he had convicted the privilege of a citizen of Cattle, and he was also a candidate for Congress and extended the elective franchise there. The Legislature of New Jersey is required to try and determine cases of contested election in the Gubernatorial office, which has been in just decided that the Legislature is bound to confine itself to the inquiry "that returns, and not to go into matters concerning the eligibility of a candidate." It is not improbable that the question will be carried into the Federal Courts.

WORCESTER, Jan. 14.

BANKRUPTCY FIRM.—The Surety of L. M. Thorne & Co., in the amount of $10,000, one-half of which is covered by bankruptcy in Stirling and Hardy.

NEW YORK, JAN. 16.

BANKRUPTCY.—The British Sky Blower, from New York to Halifax, was lost on the 15th inst. Tonnage, Cargo, Crew—not [illegible]

## EUROPE.

The Steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. Byrd from New York via Havana, arrived yesterday morning. The *Philadelphia* left New York on the 13th. On the morning of the following day, she encountered a very heavy gale from the southwest, in which her fore-topmast, jib and fore-trysail, were carried away. She consequently prevented from accomplishing her passage in the usual time, but reached Havana on the morning of the 23d inst., and having landed strict passengers and the mails, sailed again for this port at 4 P. M., on the same day, arriving off the bar at noon yesterday.

The *Philadelphia* brings forty-five passengers and a heavy cargo for this port. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mr D L Sherrer, F P Wright, Mrs W H Wright, Miss R B Goodrich, C S Wayne, lady and servant, A Osborne, Mrs Keel and infant, Miss E Barnes, Miss Hall, F Cones, S Bonnighausen, J Alston, Miss Cone, Miss Galve, B Talmport, J de Sous, J Ferger, C Bushnaster, E Rodgers, S Rich, R Redwood, Lieut Gilbert, Mr Gove, 3 