THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. W. WEBSTER, & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. W. WEBSTER, F. HERSEY,
E. G. WEBSTER, R. DUPOUY.
DAILY BEE, (Sundays excepted,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (weekly issue,) (one year in advance,) 5 00
In all cases the money must give one week's notice to editors, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for both language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisements is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of business, and in extent to one square every other day.

{Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7664.}

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, February 5, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

We find in the Washington papers a card from a Mr. JAMES OWNER, recently a member of the Know-Nothing Congress, in which he explains his reasons for withdrawing from the Order. His address is very long, but may be readily condensed into the following statement: Mr. OWNER says that last October he offered a preamble and resolutions to his Council, but they were considered inadmissible, as the subordinate Council had no jurisdiction in the matter, and Mr. Owner was advised to apply to the grand Council. He handed his communication to a delegate to the grand Council, but that body refused to entertain it, on the ground that they could only recognize official communications from the subordinate Councils. Mr. Owner then brought up the subject a second time before the subordinate Council, which again declined receiving it. Consequently he withdrew from the Order, and publishes to the world the vast improvements and modifications proposed by him, and blindly and obstinately rejected by his Council.

The substance of Mr. OWNER'S communication is, first, a resolution to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the Order, second, resolutions denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and pledging the Order against any candidate for office who maintains the existence of such a right; third, resolutions denouncing internal improvements, a protective tariff and a national bank, and pledging the Order against any candidate who will not solemnly engage to veto such measures.

Know ye, therefore! Mr. OWNER'S excessive indignation at the refusal of the Order to receive, discuss and adopt his propositions has something about it exquisitely ludicrous. If Mr. OWNER be the owner of an ounce of wisdom, he must be aware that the policy which he sought to force upon the American party would have cousin, and the party unconditionally to certain political dogmas, and would have necessarily excluded from it all who happen to think differently. The American party profess to be composed of Whigs and Democrats, and are banded together for objects entirely irrespective of the particular measures which for the last twenty years have entered more or less largely into the creed of party politics. With what show of consistency could the American party attempt to denounce the advocates or opponents of internal improvements or a protective tariff? The moment they took such a course, they would identify themselves with either the Whigs or Democrats, and would forfeit their distinctive character. Mr. OWNER must be a silly wight, if he fails to perceive that the adoption of his peculiar views would destroy the homogeneity and impair, if not annihilate the influence and usefulness of the American organization.

That the Councils, grand and subordinate, rejected Mr. OWNER'S resolutions touching slavery, is the opinion of certain knotface sheets, in condemnation of the action of the Order. The fact is, this is shallow and untenable. It proves just what we have ever maintained, viz: that the American party regard the slavery question as one with which they may not intermeddle, which they will no their favor nor oppose—as settled by the Constitution, and as altogether extraneous to the objects of their organization. Such is the members of the American party have their individual convictions concerning tariffs, internal improvements, &c., so have they their private views in relation to slavery. But as the American Order was not established to promote or assail whig dogmas or democratic dogmas, neither is it called upon to countenance or oppose sectional questions. Its business is foreign from such issues, and the only subjects with which it can possibly deal are strictly national, as contradistinguished from sectional or political. This is the inevitable inference which every candid man must deduce from the exoteric outgivings of the Order, from the reiterated assurances of the organs of the party, and from Mr. OWNER'S revelations themselves. In the latter case, it seems to us clear that the Order maintained its consistency in rolling Mr. OWNER'S resolutions inadmissible. The Order could no more adopt a theory of slavery prevalent in Louisiana, than one suitable to Massachusetts. It could no more build up a political system out of such materials, than construct one with democratic planks.

As an outsider, we hazard the opinion that Mr. OWNER has done little more by these disclosures, than establish his own lack of judgment and discretion.

HAVANA

The U. S. Mail steamer *Cahawba*, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, from New York the 25th ult., and from Havana the 1st inst. The *Cahawba* arrived at the latter port on the 31st, but owing to the prevalence of a Norther, was unable to leave until the following morning.

There was nothing new in Havana. A considerable number of visitors from the Spanish Secretaries are spending the winter in that city and other places on the Island.

Soon after leaving the Moro, the *Cahawba* passed two English line-of-battle ships, standing into Havana. One of them bore the flag of a Rear Admiral on her fore.

On the 27th ult. at 3 A. M., in lat. 34 54 north, long. 74 15 west, in a severe gale of wind the *Cahawba* shipped a very heavy sea, which carried away the starboard forward life boat from the davits, but did no other damage.

☞ We take occasion to remind the stockholders of the Citizens' Bank, and Louisiana State Bank, that elections will be held this day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Directors of those institutions.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Saturday next, 10th inst., Mr. N. Vignie will offer at public auction the valuable and spacious plantation belonging to the estate of the late BENJAMIN POYDRAS DE LALANDE, situated on the left bank of the river, about 15 miles below the city of New Orleans, and in the richest and most profitable part of the sugar growing region of our State. The plantation consists of 1290 superficial arpents, of which 1600 are in cultivation. The land is particularly fertile, and is highly unsurpassed. The improvements consist of a sugar house, mill, vacuum pans, kettles, clarifiers, and all the machinery requisite for the production of sugar by the most improved process. The Mexican Gulf Railroad runs through the grounds, and affords great facilities in passing to and from the city.

The conditions of the sale are particularly reasonable. One-tenth only is payable in cash, and the remainder at a credit of from one to ten years in annual instalments. A more eligible opportunity for a safe and sure investment on accommodating terms could not be desired.

The sale will be made at the Rotonda of the St. Louis Hotel, at 12 o'clock, on the 10th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

PELICAN THEATRE.—Last night Miss Agnes Robertson made the first of her "farewell appearances" at the Pelican Theatre in "Love and Money" and "The Young Actress" which were produced before a densely crowded house on Saturday evening, were repeated. Mr. Rosenthal as Lord Figgy—a blase character—rather dissipated expectation; Miss Robertson as Lady Rose Lawless was as charming as usual. We have already noticed her personation of the "The Young Actress." The character is—the Scotch issue—was better suited than ever her individual audience imagined. We have seldom heard the Scotch dialect even tolerably spoken on the boards. It is much more difficult than the Irish brogue. Miss Robertson's pronunciation, giving to the sentence in which the word "dance" was so frequently repeated, in which her tongue twice tried unfortunately "came over the Border"—was as genuine Scottish as the talk of the Ettrick Shepherd in the Noctes Ambrosianæ.

Tonight will be performed the celebrated comedy of the "Serious Family," and the farce entitled "Cookeys in California."

BY CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances at the St. Charles tonight are for the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans — Miss Agnes Robertson, Mr. McKean and Gabriel Ravel, with a laudable generosity have volunteered to appear, and Mr. Dollar has kindly given the use of his Theatre, and allowed the principal members of the usual company to perform on this occasion. The bill announced for the evening is one of great attractiveness. It will consist of the comedy of "Paint Heart Never Win Fair Lady" in which Mr. Charles Pope personates *Roy Gomez* and Mrs. Bennet the—Sudden—of "The Young Actress." in which Miss Robertson will give her much applauded personification; of the ballet of "Mazeppa" in which Gabriel Ravel appears, and of the farce "Fi. Oldge Beaux." Mr. Charles Pope will also deliver a Fireman's Address. There will be of course a crowded house.

THE MAGIC ARCHIPELAGO.—The balloon mission of Mr. Eugene Coxhead from Congo Square, yesterday, was "frustrated" by a larger assemblage than had been present on any former occasion, which was owing probably to the extreme pleasantness of the weather. As at each previous ascensions, the spectators were kept waiting for nearly two hours after the appointed time, and when the balloon did at last make appearance in the hills for his departure, but finally—at about 5 o'clock, the balloon got under way. It took a north-easterly course, and was soon out of sight.

PRESERVED AND BOOK EDITIONS.—New editions are now lodging at Dodson's Writing and Book-keeping establishment, 102 Canal street. All who wish to be gentlemanly and accomplished, should call and judge for themselves. He guarantees success to all his pupils.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The following cases will come up in the Supreme Court next week:

Monday—No. 49, Reach vs Clark. Tuesday—No. 37 Bruce vs. the United States; No. 41 Hendrickson vs Blackley. Wednesday—No. 38, Bruce vs. Gladding. Thursday—No. 39, Sheet's claimants vs. the State of Pennsylvania. Friday—No. 36, Wright vs. Hathaway.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1855.

The House yesterday covered a multitude of its sins by the passage of the French Spoliation bill—an act that will gladden the hearts of hundreds, if not thousands, who have been living in hope and penury during their whole lives, looking forward to that "better time" which now seems to dawn upon them, though it dawns upon white hairs and decrepid hands. The anxious question now is, will the President sign, or veto the bill? Will he comply with the wishes of Congress, or will he follow in the footsteps of his not very illustrious predecessor, Mr. Polk, who assumed to know more about the French Spoliations claims than Congress? Mr. Pierce, when in the Senate, voted and spoke against these claims, and it is therefore believed by many officers who wish to father on the thought, that he will hesitate to sign the bill. We shall see.

The very important fact has been announced by the *Sentinel*, that Senator "Douglas will not, under any circumstances, accept a nomination for the Presidency." What has caused the change which has come over the spirit of his dream? What is Young America to do? Where is Sanders? Oh, I forgot that since Douglas "got not back" by the Kansas Nebraska bill, he has given him up and attached himself to George Law, of basket memory.—Douglas not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not, under any circumstances accept a nomination! I fear it will don't know himself, that he might, under some circumstances, be tempted to accept a nomination, provided he could get it. But it is not worth while to spend time in speculating upon the subject.—That Nebraska bomb killed off more than one candidate for the Presidency, and I fear made as many as it killed off.

The Senate on Friday passed a bill giving $130 000 to the officers and crew of the privateer brig Gen'l Armstrong, which was captured and destroyed in the harbor of Fayal, in September, 1814, by a British fleet. A debate of unusual interest occurred on the bill, which was supported by Messrs Clayton, Cass, Brown, Bayard, Weller and others, and opposed by Messrs. Dawson, Jones of Tenn., and Stuart. In this discussion came up some important questions of national law, especially how far a government is liable to its own citizens if it fail to compel the payment of claims which they have upon a foreign government. I shall pass by this portion of the debate, which occupies fifteen columns of the Globe, and give you some of Mr. Dixon's remarks—the sole existing historical facts interesting to the citizens of New Orleans. Mr Bayard had said: Let me be say, that if I am not mistaken—I cannot recollect it positively—it is a long time since I read about the case—I have a strong impression on my mind that in the early correspondence between the two Governments, Portugal admitted her liability. I can easily understand that, as the national pride of Great Britain was involved in the matter, her influence over Portugal, a nation dependent for all the time that she had one nation to another—almost, indeed, a subsidiary nation—would protract the settlement until we should finally be almost driven to a war in order to obtain justice.

When Mr. Clayton rose and said, there cannot be a doubt in regard to the suggestion made by my colleague, in conclusion of his remarks. When we look at the facts of the case, there cannot be a doubt about it. It will be found that the Government of Great Britain held herself, through the whole of this controversy, a substantial party to it. In order to understand our position precisely, let us look back a little to the facts.

Nine Dollars was attached shortly after the destruction of the Armstrong. An expedition destined to succor the British army at New Orleans was then sent out. The fleet blockaded the Armstrong, and attacked her in the harbor of Fayal, in September, 1814. The British admiral with a seventy-four gun ship, one frigate, and two smaller craft, appeared off the port, when the Armstrong had gone into the harbor for the purpose of procuring water, and determined at the same time, though it was no his main object—he ought not, according to his instructions to have stopped there—to destroy that privateer, on account of the injury had done to British commerce. He made a desperate effort and lost more than two hundred men in the gallant fight. The British admiral was so crippled, that one of the squadron had to return to England laden with the wounded Englishmen; and, sir, the expedition was so long delayed in consequence of this very gallant fight, that the succor destined to have been carried to New Orleans, did not arrive in time to take part in the battle. Indeed, there are facts which I have stated, to show the safety of our Northern ports, when on occasion, under God, to the circumstances which occurred in September, 1814, when this privateer was destroyed, and to the gallant men who fought on that occasion, and who crippled that expedition so completely that it could not arrive in Louisiana in time to be of any effective service. Indeed, I believe that the Government of Great Britain held herself, through the whole of this controversy, a substantial party to it. In order to understand our position precisely, let us look back a little to the facts.

Nine Dollars was attached shortly after the destruction of the Armstrong. An expedition destined to succor the British army at New Orleans was then sent out. The fleet blockaded the Armstrong, and attacked her in the harbor of Fayal, in September, 1814. The British admiral with a seventy-four gun ship, one frigate, and two smaller craft, appeared off the port, when the Armstrong had gone into the harbor for the purpose of procuring water, and determined at the same time—