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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, February 19, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail is still one day behind hand. Our dates from New York are to the 11th inst. only, instead of the 12th.

THE VETO OF THE PRESIDENT.

There will be fair chance of this republic, not blinded by inveterate party zeal, who will fail to condemn the tyrannical abuse of the kingly privilege in the veto axed by Mr. PIERCE to the French Spoliation bill. Let it be borne in mind first, that the bill proposed to pay a debt legally resting upon the shoulders of the Government; second, that during the half a century that these claims have been before Congress, no less than twenty-eight reports have been made in favor of their payment, and not one adverse thereto; third, that the highest legal opinion has coincided with the views of the wisest statesmen in the land, that the claims are just and ought to be settled; fourth, that the bill has repeatedly passed either branch of Congress, and, in two instances, both branches; fifth, that the veto power is, in the conviction of the most eminent commentators on the Constitution, vested in the Executive either to arrest unconstitutional action, or to stay hasty and palpably inexpedient legislation, and that, in the case in point, the bill has never been objected to on constitutional grounds, while it is so far from obnoxious to the charge of hasty legislation that no measure ever brought before Congress has ever undergone more deliberate and rigid examination - bear these things in mind, and then say what possible plea President PIERCE can offer for interposing his private judgment to defeat a law sanctioned by every principle of justice, and every suggestion of honor.

We expected, however, little more from the petty, narrow, cavilling spirit whom the caprice of the people in an evil hour elevated to the Presidency. He has had an opportunity to play the despot, and was only rejoiced that he could do it with impunity. Enlarged and statesman-like views, generous sympathies, a disposition like weak generous sympathies, a disposition like views, generous sympathies, a disposition like the people's representatives to fulfill to allow the people's representatives to fulfill their mandate unchecked by officious and official interference, were not to be anticipated from one who, throughout his career, had never evinced a scintilla of that genius which should animate the highest functionary in the republic, or an iota of that magnanimity which is a part of the very nature of great souls. Mr. PIERCE was proud to vetoize Mr. PULSZKY, and thwart the will of Congress by his imperial dissent. Like will of Congress by his imperial dissent. Like Pulsky he will reap nothing better than a harvest of execrations from the widows and orphans whose aided sides, as it looped and windowed raggedness have been languishing in the faint, forlorn and now blasted hope that their dearly earned property would at length do them scanty justice.

It is not often we are betrayed into invective against our public men; but we have no patience with such a scurvy, hackneyed politician as this New Hampshire Attorney has shown himself to be. If he possessed one particle of good feeling to redeem those mental deficiencies, and those moral obliquities which have rendered him and that of his party, he would have been delighted of an occasion to exhibit it in signing the French Spoliation bill with alacrity, and thereby crowning an honorable career with one act of manly and kindly feeling. But it was not to be. He was bound to veto it as he could, and sen. it down the name of FRANKLIN PIERCE to posterity as the President who, whose administration was a reckless, and whose most glorious act was to plunge poverty and want into deeper woe.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamer Warrior.

The steamship Black Warrior reached our city yesterday morning, bringing files of Havana papers to the 14th inst, inclusive.

There was one case of Cholera at Cardenas, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. A. Cairnes, G. Thorpe, Mrs. Cairnes, Mrs. Wm. Cairnes, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caroline Cairnes, Mrs. Cairnes, R. H. Stuckney, J. P. Fisher, S. Taylor, Miss Cairnes and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Cairnes, Miss Cairnes and daughter, Miss Cary, Mrs. Eaton, A. Richards, Miss Dana, Miss Cary, Mrs. Eaton, A. Richards, Mrs. Dana, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, Mrs. A. Fisher, Mrs. Hamilton Hyatt, Mrs. Woodward, Wm. A. H. Rose, C. Hamilton Hyatt, Mrs. Jones, J. R. Hawthorne, Masters, Jones, Wm. Jones, T. H. Hendricks, James M. L. Mitchell, Mrs. Cairnes, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Peters, Henry Everett, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Wm. Cairnes, Mrs. Wm. Cairnes, Mrs. Peters, Henry Everett, Henry Wm. Hall, Mrs. Wm. Cairnes, Mrs. Judge Bonnett, Malcom, Judge, Mrs. M. Smith.

The authorities at Havana appear to be under serious apprehensions of an invasion of the Island by filibusters, and they are strengthening it in the belief by the discovery of a pretty well-matured conspiracy among the Creoles, but which is in the course given by the journals, has been completely stifled in the bud.

In the Province of Puerto Rico, we find a decree promulgated by Concha, for the purpose of taking effectual measures to defeat the piratical expedition now preparing, we quote literally, in various parts of the United States against the Island. By this decree the whole island of Cuba is declared in a state of siege, and all subject to martial law. The inhabitants are strictly prohibited, however, to continue their ordinary occupations. All the coast is declared blockaded by the navy of her most Catholic Majesty. Every vessel desiring to enter the ports, will be required to exhibit her papers, and will be most scrupulously examined. Vessels arriving in search of wood, water, or provisions, provided it can be fully proved that the object alone. If their papers are found regular and perfect, they will only be required to depart; if otherwise, if their papers are irregular, or if they have arms and munitions of war on board such vessels will be considered as pirates, and subjected to the penalties proclaimed against piracy.

Another letter, preceded by a preamble attributed to Concha, authorizes the organization, out of the military companies of all true and patriotic Spaniards of both hemispheres, the Government reserving the right of appointing the officers. This decree was issued both in the Peninsula and Cuba. It was called forth, according to the following letter, by the earnest and repeated solicitations of large numbers of Spaniards and Creoles who are eager to flesh their maiden swords against the redoubtable Sibucanes. Other decrees order the immediate mobilization of various regiments and brigades —

The enlistment of volunteers is going on with the utmost rapidity. In fact, the city of Havana and the entire island seem to be in a state of unusual activity and military fermentation.

Yet a thrill decree prohibits in the strictest manner the sale of fire arms and other warlike munitions, except under the written permission of the Governor. All persons who may be found guilty of having arms in their houses, are not only considered to have arms in their houses, are required to bring them to their houses to the Governor, where they will either be renewed or withdrawn.

On the 14th a rumor prevailed that the filibusters had effected a landing on some point on the island, but the official paper contradicts the report in its authority.

With a view of proceeding with due rapidity and energy against criminals acceding of conspiring for the overthrow of the Government, against incendiaries of all kinds, and for the purpose of securing the peace, tranquility of the well inhabitants, a military executive and permanent commission has been created for the Executive Department, with full powers to examine into and examine all alleged cases of criminal attempts of rebellion against the Government.

The prisons generally are in a state of fussy excitement at the present time. They are of course exceedingly patriotic and full of loyal protestations. Military reviews take place every day, at which the Captain-General is present, and that every part of the island presents "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Arrests of suspected conspirators continue, but thus far no execution has taken place.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 10th inst. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 26,529, $60,000; No. 11,213, $40,000; No. 26,507, $10,000; No. 23,384, $8000; Nos. 11,222, 22,815, and 16,158—each $2000; Nos. 20,660, 24,603, and 14,293, $1,000, 24,377 $8,416, and 22,527—each $1000.

☞ A literary friend of ours, Mr. J. C. GITTERMANN, has written a drama, founded on one of the most stirring events in our War of Independence, viz: The treason of BENEDICT ARNOLD. It is entitled the "Treachery of Westpoint," and it is a highly dramatic and vivid picture of the time and the scene. It has been composed at the express desire of the manager of the German Theatre, who was desirous of representing a national piece on the evening of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, and it will be brought out on that occasion. Those of our readers who understand the rich dialect of Germany, may be assured that they will greatly enjoy the powerful creation of the genius of Mr. GITTERMANN. It abounds in striking delineations of character, effective incidents, and patriotic sentiments.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SUGAR HANDS.—This day Mr. N. VIGNIE will offer at public sale, at the St. Louis Exchange, fifty field hands, belonging to the estate plantation of C. VIGNIE, and sold to effect a liquidation. These slaves are considerably valuable, as they are all, without exception, acclimated, and remarkably good as excellent subjects. They comprise ploughmen, coopers, cooks, washers, ironers seamstresses, confectioners, nurses, &c. &c. It is not often that planters have so fine an opportunity of securing slaves of undoubted value, fully guaranteed, and security all of them well instructed in some particular species of labor. We refer those interested to the advertisement under the head of "Auction Sales," for further particulars.

DELESLAY'S WRITING AND BOOK KEEPING ACADEMY, 108 Canal Street.—New pupils will be received this week. Citizens and strangers who wish to do a good penman or book-keepers should apply early in the week.

EUROPE.

Since our last publication the full accounts by the *Atlantic* have been received. The leading item of intelligence is the resignation by Lord JOHN RUSSELL of his place in the Cabinet, consequent upon a motion in the House of Commons, by Mr. ROEBUCK, of a motion of inquiry into the management of the war. Lord RUSSELL, in explaining to the House the motives which had induced him to resign, very frankly acknowledged that the war had been prosecuted in a manner which he could not approve. The London papers consider him severely for abandoning his post at so critical a moment.

The news has been given so fully in the Sunday papers that we content ourselves with publishing some interesting features which appear to have escaped attention.

THE HORRORS OF THE WAR.

Soldiers to be Force Shotted.

Think what a tent must be, pitched, as it were, at the bottom of a marsh, into which some twelve or fourteen miserable creatures, drenched to the skin, have to creep for shelter after twelve hours of fatigue in a trench like a canal, and then reflect what a state these poor fellows must be in at the end of a night and day spent in such water, huddled together without any change of clothing, and lying packed up as close as they can stow, in saturated blankets.

The huts are on board ships in the harbor of Balaklava, and are likely to stay there. Some of these huts, of which we have heard so much, have been floating about the beach; others have been loaded, and now and then I have met a wretched pony, knee deep in mud, straggling on beneath the weight of two thin deal planks, a small portion of one of these huts, which would be most probably converted into firewood after lying for sometime in the camp, or be turned into stabling for officers' horses, when enough of *imperia memoria* had been collected.

It is an actual truth, that one fence is deprived day by day of the services of about 1000 men in every twenty-four hours. There are 3500 sick in camp just unfit for duty, and there are between 5000 and 6000 men sick, wounded, and convalescent in the hospitals on the Bosphorus. About 300 of the Guards have died since the battle of Inkermann. The 63d Regiment, which came out strong to the north of 900 strong, is reduced to 240 fit for duty. The 46th Regiment is reduced to about the same strength. The horses of the cavalry and field artillery have been used to bring up stores and do fatigue work of all kinds until they are perfectly useless.

We have neither cavalry nor field artillery at this moment really serviceable. The men are therefore employed to bring up on their shoulders the shot and shell for the batteries, as well as their own rum and provisions, and their wood, and this from distances of seven to ten miles, through a country knee-deep in some places in mud. Of course they knock up by hundreds and go to the field hospitals, and there they get their bread and tea, and, instead of recovering their strength in two or three days, they are carried down by the French to Balaklava, where those that do not die remain until transports can be procured to remove them to Constantinople.

The Climate of the Crimea.

I saw a foolish paragraph in a paper the other day, in which some philosophic writer said, with regard to the resignation by Lord JOHN RUSSELL of the place in the Cabinet, consequent upon a motion in the House of Commons, by Mr. ROEBUCK, of a motion of inquiry into the management of the war. Lord RUSSELL, in explaining to the House the motives which had induced him to resign, very frankly acknowledged that the war had been prosecuted in a manner which he could not approve. The London papers condemn