The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1856

Correspondents for the Week.

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THE MONTGOMERY MAIL edited yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THE POSITION OF THE HOUSE.

It is sufficiently manifest that the Democratic party in the House of Representatives are beset upon securing the South as a unit in the next Presidential election, if the thing be humanly possible. To accomplish so desirable an object, they have placed themselves in a position of distinct opposition to the Free-soil section on the one side, and the American party on the other, remaining steadily in front to the organization, and determined that BANKS be elected or defeated. They have determined not to budge an inch from their original platform, and though repeatedly solicited by the National representatives to consent to a compromise by which the latter would be enabled to unite with them, while not entirely discarding dignity and self-respect, as well as consistency of opinion, they have steadily withheld their consent.

There is no patriotism in conduct like this. The Democrats profess to be eminently national in their principles, and yet by obstinately adhering to their candidate and their intolerant platform, they are hourly imperiling the chances of the Freesoil nominee. What sort of nationality is this? Is it not evident that the tranquility of the Union, the security of the South, the peace and harmony of the House of Representatives are, in the opinion of the Democratic majority, of minor consideration compared with the importance of achieving a party triumph? How stands the case? The National representatives say to the Democrats, "You profess profound respect for the constitutional rights of the South, and invincible opposition to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. We agree with you in these views. There is a faction in the House delivering *tete a tete* from you and us on these vital questions—a faction nominally strong, but fortunately less than a majority. United, we have it in our power to compass the overthrow of this dangerous faction. But you have chosen, upon an extraneous issue of infinitely less magnitude, to adopt a series of resolutions so insulting to us, that we cannot, as gentlemen of honor and principle, affiliate with you. If is true you announce your willingness to receive us, but it must be on your own terms. We must approach as suppliants for mercy, on our breath and white flag of submission. You will concede nothing, while you require us to surrender everything. Knowing as you must the impossibility of a combination upon terms so unequal and unjust, is not the indignance reasonable, that you are not participants of the fruits of victory, and to submit to that you seek to maintain your isolation position exclusively in the hope that you will by this *manoeuvre*, persuade the South that you alone are its real and unflinching friends?"

That is the truth, and it presents a dilemma from which the Democratic party will not easily escape. Vainly will they repeat that they are in the minority and the opposition in the majority, and that the latter must accept the responsibility for a failure to organize. The plea is sophistical, frivolous and false. There is no party in the House which can assume to control that body. The Pressellers run out in a majority, else would they long since have elected one of their number as Speaker. The Democrats are likewise in a majority and so are the Nationals. Nothing is more certain than that the House can only be organized by a coalition of minorities, compromising in the aggregate a majority. The responsibility for the existing state of things rests upon all parties, and it behooves each to do much found to perform their duty to the country as majorities, and if any minority factiously obstructs the organization of Congress, its accountability cannot be shuffled off by futile efforts to proclaim its impotence. There is abundant evidence to prove that the Democratic majority, by factiously interposing an insurmountable barrier to a reunion with those who agree with it on topics of paramount concern to the whole country does obstruct the organization, and must be held to its due share of responsibility. The offence is the graver, because the object which every truly national member must have at heart, is to prohibit the ascendancy of a third party which aims at sectional legislation, and all of whose principles are eminently perilous to the welfare and stability of the Union. The party, therefore, which goes before the people with honeyed professions of national doctrine on its lips, and at the same time indirectly endeavors to promote the success of a sectional faction, is a recreant to honesty and good faith, and merits execration instead of encomium.

The upshot of the business is that the Administration members can organize the House whenever they please. They have simply to meet the National Americans upon equitable terms, and the object will be accomplished. If they think fit to retard this consummation, upon their heads be the consequences. We presume the country can get along without a Speaker better than President PIERCE his Cabinet and the federal office-holders.—We do not exactly see how the governmen is to be administered without appropriations, as no warrants can be drawn upon the treasury without the sanction of law. It is, therefore, probable that when the coffers of the government become thoroughly depleted, the President will instruct his liege men to suffer the House to be organized, and this will be done by the preconcerted absence of a sufficient number of those enormous patriots, to allow Mr. BANKS to succeed by a minority vote. We shall be equally astonished and delighted should the event prove otherwise.

ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM, THIRD DISTRICT.—The report of the Grand Jury, published a few days since, alludes to this establishment as follows: "A fine building, but the bedding filthy and insufficient; the children squalid and unhealthy in appearance. Water scarce and sparingly used."

As great injustice, however unintentional, as been done to the Asylum by this statement, we take occasion to make certain correc ons and explanations, based upon the own information of the facts. The Grand Jury visited the Asylum on Saturday. The boys change their clothing every Sunday, consequently it so happened that they were examined by the Jury at a time when their garments were untidy from several days wearing, and from the well known careless habits o boys. The bedding is likewise shifted regularly on Sunday, and of course at the end of the week could not have looked particularly clean. If it be asked why the boys' clothes and bedding are not changed more frequently, the answer is simply that the means of the Asylum are of the most limited character; that its support is slender and precarious, and that nothing but the fervent zeal and unceasing benevolence of the Sisters of Charity has preserved the Asylum from hopeless bankruptcy and its inmates from utter destitution. With respect to the supply of water, we will state that during summer the only manner in which this indispensable fluid could be procured was by drawing it from the river, as the cistern but one certain, which in the rainy season, affords a scanty supply. Regarding the unhealthy appearance of the children, it should be remembered that a considerable proportion of them have been received into the Asylum in a diseased condition, with impure blood, and vitiated habits of body—the Sisters feeling that their duty forbade them to exclude those unfortunate creatures, because they had been heavily afflicted by Providence.

In short, we know that the ladies having charge of the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third District do every thing in their power for the health, comfort and personal cleanliness of the objects of their care, consistent with the restricted resources at their disposal. Were the public and the Legislature somewhat more liberal, there would be no occasion for even unmerited censure.

JACOBUS and NEW ORLEANS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN for a copy of Judge ALEXANDER WALKER'S sketches of the events preceding and accompanying the battle of New Orleans. The work is not only intensely interesting, but exceedingly valuable as an accurate historical record of one of the most memorable conflicts in modern time. The author enjoyed unusual opportunities of gathering events and generate knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the defence of New Orleans, and by his unwearied zeal and diligence was enabled to obtain a mass of important and hitherto unpublished information, as well as to rectify a host of errors which has crept into previous accounts. The whole is now written in an agreeable and attractive style. They are marked by infinite diction, and by graphic earnestness, and are entirely free from partisan bias. The work is published by O. Berry, New York.

Mr. [illegible] Washington, one of the [illegible] sheets of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed a second class clerk in the Post Office Department, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Mr. [illegible] Fredericksburg, one of the [illegible] sheets of Virginia, has been appointed a second class clerk in the Post Office Department, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Mr. [illegible] Washington Union, has been appointed a second class clerk in the Post Office Department, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

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Mr. [illegible] Washington Evening