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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Feb. 3, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. A few scattering papers came through.

BATON ROUGE AND NEW ORLEANS.

The Baton Rouge papers appear much incensed at the officiousness of the present of New Orleans in meeting the question of the transfer of the Seat of Government to this city. They abuse us very heartily, and not content with abuse, they vilify and slander us. Our brethren of Baton Rouge lose all equanimity and forget all courtesy the moment that tender point is touched. There is no reason in their objurgation, while the reason of their vituperation leads to the inevitable conclusion that they are defending a rickety cause. People will say that the wounded pigeon is known by its fluttering.

We trust our brethren of Baton Rouge will render their and simple justice to the press of New Orleans. It is not we who have started now the long vexed question of the Seat of Government. We propositions having for its object the removal of the Capital has been presented by any member of the New Orleans delegation. Our position was long since taken, and has been rigidly maintained. It was understood at the last Convention for revising the Constitution, that New Orleans would remain neutral, and let the country fix the Seat of Government wherever it pleased. Although we claimed, and all that was conceded, was the abrogation of that infamous clause in the previous organic law which ostracised New Orleans, and treated her as a Pariah and an outcast, without rights and without a title to the smallest consideration. The country members both special pains to make the transfer of the Seat of Government next to impossible, and New Orleans acquiesced in unmurmuring silence.

Since that period, the compact has not been violated by us. It seems, however, that some solution to re-constitute New Orleans the Capital of Louisiana, has been brought forward at the present session, by a country member. It is well to keep this fact in view. We are not greedy of the doubtful honor of being the Capital of the State. Let the Capital be placed where it may, the onward march of our city can neither be retarded nor advanced. If the country delegation desire the change, there is no doubt instructed by considerations of convenience, comfort and eligibility. It is not to be presumed that they would be at all disposed to remove the seat of government, were they satisfied that legislation could be as properly and as promptly accomplished at Baton Rouge. It is for them to determine the matter. They are the best, and we think should be the only judges in the premises. The citizens of New Orleans have their private convictions on the subject; but we deny that they, or their representatives have sought to influence the legislation, or to excite the General Assembly into the passage of the resolution. Whatever has been done is seemly and fit. The Common Council has offered a site for a State House to the Legislature in the event of the proposed transfer. This is both liberal and praiseworthy. If the Capital should be removed to New Orleans, no one apprehend will object that it may be effected without expense to the State.

In the impartial observance of our neutral position, we have sought as much as possible to avoid disparaging contrasts between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. We have never, with our contemporaries in the latter place. They have spoken harshly and discourteously of our city and its people, and have ventured several flings at us, dictated by a vicious taste and a worse temper. We will not retort, but take occasion to remind the Baton Rouge press that in a warfare such as it seems to prefer, the blows are not all on one side, and if for need to assume an offensive attitude, we in New Orleans may discover more vulnerable spots in Baton Rouge than are now anticipated. We commend to our cotemporaries a moderate of prudence. It is not at times a seasonable virtue. If they must scold, let them chastise with the valorous intrepidity of the hardy representatives of the rural districts, who submitted the project of a transfer of the Seat of Government, and not us who were mere passive witnesses of the act.

GUTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—The public will assuredly bear in mind that to night is the last opportunity they will enjoy of hearing GUTTSCHALK—as this eminent artist leaves for Europe in a few days. We in New Orleans are specially interested in results which once gave us a brilliant reputation and substantial profit to our sified countryman. It would be a humiliating reflection upon both the taste and patriotism of New Orleans, were she to allow GUTTSCHALK to depart, for years, if not forever, without the assurance of her warm appreciation and enduring regard. We trust, therefore, that every friend of the great pianist, every lover of genius and every Louisianan will by their presence at his Farewell Concert testify the exalted admiration they feel for his superb talent. His programme embraces many of his finest morceaux—such as the Carnival of Venice, Rispondon de Lucia, Bacher Hill, The Forest Glade, Pulsa, etc. He will be assisted by Mlle. BERTINI, the accomplished prima donna of the Orleans Theatre. The Concert takes place at Odd Fellows' Hall.

THE FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.—It will be perceived by correspondence published elsewhere, that GABRIEL RAVEL, with characteristic liberality, has volunteered his services, and those of his splendid troop at the Firemen's Benefit, to take place on Monday next, at the St. Charles Theatre.

MADAM SONTAG.—The first Grand Concert of Madam HENRIETTA SONTAG will take place on Monday next. To her own unrivalled attraction, this lady has added that of a host of talent—the youthful maiden CAMILLE URSO, whose surprising performances on the violin are so exciting universal admiration—the distinguished pianist, ALFRED JAELL—the celebrated basso singer, SIGNOR ROCCO, and a first class orchestra. The programme of entertainments is particularly rich and varied, comprising English ballads and Italian arias and duetts, instrumental music of a high order, and two magnificent overtures with a full orchestra. For particulars, we refer the reader to the announcement under the proper head.

The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, at 8½ A. M., and continue until 6 P. M.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE!—Coal is selling in Louisville at 16 cents per barrel. Here it is sold at two dollars.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—We are indebted to Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the November number of this publication. It contains among other good things, a capital article on the Language and Literature of Modern Greece.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for January, has been received by mail. We note among its contents an interesting paper on the beverages we imbibe, a Painter in Persia, the Quiet Heart, &c.

☞ BARNUM, the renowned showman of the North, was once asked what special cause he attributed his great success to, and is reported to have said "Printer's Ink!" Dan Rice, the equally renowned showman of the South, on being asked the same question, replied that he attributed his success to an constant effort to be "an honest man!" Everybody can judge which reply was the most profitable—and by going to the Northern Museum or visiting the Circus, they can judge or emphasize the truth of Dan's reply.

This morning the Mail boat returned from Middle River, where she had been with mail and with a send of Indian tale. Go to the Circus and see them!

☞ The Caloric (or hot air) ship Helicopter hauled out from her berth, at New York, on Saturday, and now lies at anchor in the North River, off Christopher street. Her immense black hull, it is said, leaves up a tremendous wake in the distance, and attracts general attention. The promised trial trip, it is also said, will be had in the course of the present week.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PLACIDES' VARIETIES.—The performances commence with Shakspeare's play of Henry IV, in which Rent contains the part of Falstaff, and Allen that of Hotspur. Dancing by Miss Hamilton. To conclude with the amusing farce, "Bonnie to the life of an unprotected Female."

☞ CHAMLEE.—This is the last of the engagement of Rand and the Mastodontal troupe. The force of the Windmill opens the evening's entertainment. After which, the comic pantomime of "A Soldier for Life." To be followed by La Bayadere, and concludes with the pantomime of the Green Minister.

RICH'S AMPHITHEATRE presents equestrian diversions of Equestrian and other interest.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—The visitors to this establishment will have a perfect embarras of curiosities to examine—not the least of which are the Mysterious Lady, the Fat Woman and the Menagerie.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE still attracts its visitors by thousands. The element on one the Lion King enter the cages, the more we wonder at his tractability and skill.

COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.—A complimentary correspondence between Van Amburgh and Richard B. Bussey is published in another column. The well-deserved subject of Bussey, shows and bestows on others a benefit of the job (pun, pun-money) to Mr. Bussey.

A LESSON.

Children should not play with edged tools—and John MITCHEL, who though a man in other respects, is but a child in matters of politics, inconsiderately handled the sharp edge of his feelings, and has cut his fingers deeply. It will no doubt be remembered that Mr. MITCHEL made a speech in New York some weeks ago in which he assailed Secretary MARCY's position of the difference between a foreigner and a naturalized citizen, and was particularly severe upon those passages in the Secretary's letter which rebuked all attempts by foreigners to create difficulties between the United States and other countries. In these remarks, Mr. MITCHEL offended party prejudice, and fired with democracy fell upon him, and belabored him without mercy. See for instance, how contemptuously the New York Tribune Democrat now speaks of the man, whom erewhile it applauded to the very echo:

"Mr. Mitchel writes just as he speaks. The same flippant nonsense, the same disregard for nothing but facts, the same contempt for all principle and feelings for hollow, pestiferous declamation, pervade both his written and his spoken addresses. His Office is full of the weakest and the wildest logic. It overflows with the very licentiousness of liberty. In demonstration, in every line, that he is totally ignorant of the first instinct of rational freedom. It shows that he is a very 'sans culotte' in politics, and that, instead of concretically attempting to teach our Irish American citizens their duties here, he should be the first one to sit patiently down at their feet, and take from them his elementary lessons upon the subject of republican institutions."

The last number of Mr. Mitchel's paper will fully bear out us in the strongest of these declarations."

This would be very severe, if the sentiments were not as plain as a pike staff. Still the lesson should not be lost on Mr. MITCHEL. He is shrewd enough to profit by experience, and he has now learned a valuable truth, and will probably hereafter eschew all such dangerous weapons as party politics. Let him leave these to older hands, for he must now perceive that his first attempt at wielding them has resulted in an explosion loud enough to startle, if not terrible enough to injure him.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 23, 1854.

A telegraphic despatch from Independence, Missouri, states that the Santa Fe mail arrived at that place on Saturday last, having been 20 days on the road.

Business at Santa Fe was very dull.

The Hon. Hugh Smith had recovered from his wounds.

Kit Carson, Fletcher and others had just arrived at Santa Fe, from California. They left California on the 25th of October, and report fine weather. They met Lieut. Whipple, with a train of wagons, near Fort Webster, en route to Santa Barbara. They also met Capt. Evans, with a company of Dragoons, on his march to the White Mountains.

Aubrey and party had reached Penos with but small loss of stock.

Mr. James M. Smith, agent of the Apache Indians, died at the house of Mr. Thompson, at Dona Ana. His family reside at Washington City.

The Utah Indians have been committing thefts in the adjoining settlements.

A Mrs. Jane Wilson had been taken from the Comanches. She was captured by them while on her way to California from Texas. Her husband and others were killed. She reports that the Indians have another white woman in captivity. Mrs. Wilson describes her own sufferings while in captivity as very great, and in some respects she was treated in the most brutal and revolting manner.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Shreveport *South Western* of the 25th ult., has the following:

Since Friday night we have experienced an usually cold weather. Thick ice was to be seen on all sides overnight. Yesterday it became what moderated, but was cloudy and chilly.

The river rose several inches during the past week, and is now rising slowly. At Alexandria it continues to decline.

The same paper says: The Bible House, occupied by Captain Hardcastle, was consumed by fire last Wednesday morning. It was caused by a defect in the chimney. We are extremely sorry to learn that Captain Leonard lost all his furniture, together with a variety of other property. Captain Sommers and Mr. Edward Leonard, were asleep in a room immediately over the place where the fire originated, and were nearly suffocated before they could make their escape.

The Ouachita *Register* says:

The navigation of the Ouachita river may now be considered as fairly opened. The weather during the past week was very cold and cloudy—accompanied by heavy rains, up to the night of 20th ult, at which time an unusually sudden change took place—the thermometer falling 40 degrees in 6 hours!

We take the following from the last Alexandria *Republican*:

On Wednesday last, Captain Eades, of the Ferry, while playing at a game of loading, heard the report of a rifle, and at the same time the whistling of a ball, which struck a rafter of the boat, just above and on a line with him. He looked round and saw a man loading a gun on the stern of the steamer Sydonia, lying at Rachel's landing. After hallooing a little at the unknown, and drawing his attention, he concluded it was a chance shot and there would be no more of them his way, and turned away to his business. He went to the bakery of Worcester, and simultaneously felt the shock of a ball. It struck the rim of his hat. He again hailed the unknown friend, who had disappeared from sport