THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY G. F. WEBSTER & CO., Editors, and Proprietors, G. F. WEBSTER, H. E. SUVERKIP, WEBSTER.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 6 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

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 each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in contract to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

(No. 9230 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XVII.—Whole No. 7260.)

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 25, 1854.

For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

SOMETHING ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

A large circulation, *ceteris paribus*, enhances materially the shape and influence of a newspaper. But a public press may enjoy a very extensive patronage, and yet may wield an extremely limited power over popular sentiment. One of the New York journals alluding to the *Herald* of that city, remarks that it is a strong proof of what used to be deemed an impossibility—a proof that a newspaper may have a large circulation and no power, a great number of subscribers, and yet exercise no moral control. There is undoubted truth in this statement. In the case of the New York *Herald* however, it should be borne in mind that its impotence over public opinion does not proceed from either lack of ability, or reluctance to assert its opinions. It arises from other causes easily fathomed. The *Herald* is the most incoherent, one of the most shameless, probably the most venal and undoubtedly the most reckless sheet in the country. The talent displayed in its columns, were it legitimately employed, would ensure it commanding weight and influence in the community, but that talent is perverted and prostituted to suit the caprice or the selfish purposes of the proprietor. No paper which shifts its position with aye-possible facility, which has the hardihoodhood of an ass, the poisonous hues of a cameleon, the coldbloodedness and impenetrability of a rhinoceros—which is intolerable to reproach, and careless of consistency—which abuses to-day and eulogizes to-morrow,—which jists at dignity and scoffs at respect—which caters for vulgar tastes and low brutal appetites—no such paper can possibly control or even help to shape the opinions of the community among which it circulates. It may attain opulence; it may number thousands of subscribers, and may therefore become a profitable advertising medium; but beyond this, it must remain a mere cypher.

There are journals in the United States which are largely patronized, and which are nevertheless as destitute of the faculty of directing, guiding, or creating public opinion as the *Herald* itself. When a newspaper dares not utter an independent thought, when it assiduously precludes censure from its columns: when it puffs indiscriminately everything that pays, when it teaches no subject upon which the mind of the community is not fully and unequivocally ascertained, when it waits and watches for the development of opinion, in order to side with the vast majority of those who constitute its patrons, when it is constantly haunted by the dread of displeasing some petty clique, or of losing some captious subscriber; when its editors and invariable aim is to satisfy every body and offend nobody, and when to the attainment of this paramount object it regularly sacrifices independence, manoeuvre vigor, all pretensions to originality, boldness and courage—such a paper may have a handsome subscription list, but exerts upon as much influence over those inhabitantually read it, as the insect crawling on the base of Cleopatra's pyramid does on the spirit that lives of the huge mass that towers above it. Such a paper may be a very good vehicle of news. It may sometimes publish information in advance of its cotemporaries, but no one assuredly will ever consult its columns for other purposes. The ambition of some journals is of a creeping quality—content to cover much space, without raising in the upper air.

That this policy may lead to wealth, is probable enough. We have abundance of living illustrations of the fact in our mind's eye. It may, however, admit of a shrewd doubt whether a different course would not be quite as profitable, as well as far more worthy. The New York *Tribune*, albeit governed by principles foreign to our tastes, is a journal of flexible independence; firm in its views, frank even to brutality in their assertion, brave even to defiance in their maintenance, consistent, hardy, resolute, and withal transcendantly able. The *Tribune* is one of the best patronized sheets in the Union, simply because of its talent and boldness, and because to these two indifficulties it upgrades all the essential requisites of a newspaper. The *National Intelligencer*, though the antipodes of the *Tribune* in many respects, has an enormous circulation, and has only failed to enrich its owner because of his princely generosity and his habitual indifference to financial matters. Yet the *Intelligencer* is noted for the keenness of its opinions, and for the unhesitating though courteous candor with which it utters and defends them. We take it that in their respective spheres, there are not two papers in America which would public opinion more effectively than the *Tribune* and *Intelligencer*.

If then a newspaper presents the anomaly of an immense patronage, and a minimum of influence, the fact is very far from proving that fortunes are to be made in journalism solely by slavish subserviency and anomaly abnegation of principle. There is something attractive in proof equally with physical courage, and the people seldom fail to reward those MENTORS of the press who fearlessly tell them truth, unpalatable though it may be, and who unite hardihood, rectitude and independence in the conduct of a public organ.

JULITTE'S FIFTH CONCERT.—We are gratified at being able to announce that the attractive place at these delightful entertainments will be occupied worthy of the gifted conductor who organizes them, and of the talented artists who compose the troupe. Odd Fellows' Hall was literally thronged on Thursday evening, and Musicians' Hall would have hardly contained half that night available space for the accommodation of a mouse, but for the wretched weather which prevailed. This is as it should be. The taste and musical discrimination of our citizens are now beginning to be properly manifested.

JULITTE'S Fifth Concert takes place this evening at Odd Fellow's Hall. His programme embraces selections from the compositions of the masters of music, together with speedy spirited and beautiful productions of his own genius.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening Rossini's beautiful opera of "Othello" will be performed at the Orleans Theatre. On Monday we are to have "Moses in Egypt."

MARDI GRAS MASK BALL.—Great preparations are in progress for the grand mask ball to be given by JULLIEN'S orchestra on Tuesday evening next, at the Orleans Theatre. The ball will commence at the close of the opera and will be kept up, we presume, until gray morning appears. The entire parterre and parquette will be floored over, so as to assemble with the stage, and floor and boxes and negligée will be at home, with JULLIEN'S band for the orchestra.

THE TEMPEST AT THE VARIETIES.—Planché has brought out the Tempest—not Dryden's stretched interpolation, but SHAKESPEARE'S delightful production—in a style hitherto unattained, with new and magnificent scenery, dresses, decorations and machinery, together with the beautiful and appropriate music adapted to the piece. At the first representation on Thursday night, there were a few bald-headed sneers, but least or none of the performance was all brilliantly and gave the highest satisfaction. Some of the scenery is absolutely gorgeous. Every body should see the Shakspeare's Tempest represented. Such another opportunity may not offer for years. Placide deserves the highest credit for the faithful and artistic manner in which he has attended to bringing forth the sublime conceptions of the Bard of Avon.

MACBETH AT THE ST. CHARLES.—This grand tragedy with ADDISON as the representative of the ambitious and cruel tyrant, and with appropriate scenery and all the original mise en scènes crowded audiences at the St. Charles. Many critics consider Macready as one of Macbeth's first characters. We are of opinion he is exceedingly effective in parts of the play—especially in passages requiring physical power and male-dramatic action, rather than profound study and subtle discrimination. As to the general effect of the piece, the excellence of the cast, and the skillful and sentimental manner in which it is produced, there can be no question whatever.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PLACIDE'S—The "Tempest" is to be repeated for the third time. We are informed that this great drama is brought out in a manner worthy the hand of the gifted conductor who organizes them, and of the talented artists who compose the troupe. Odd Fellows' Hall was literally thronged on Thursday evening, and Musicians' Hall would have hardly contained half that available space for the accommodation of a mouse, but for the wretched weather which prevailed. This is as it should be. The taste and musical discrimination of our citizens are now beginning to be properly manifested.

JULITTE'S Fifth Concert takes place this evening at Odd Fellow's Hall. His programme embraces selections from the compositions of the masters of music, together with speedy spirited and beautiful productions of his own genius.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening Rossini's beautiful opera of "Othello" will be performed at the Orleans Theatre. On Monday we are to have "Moses in Egypt."

MARDI GRAS MASK BALL.—Great preparations are in progress for the grand mask ball to be given by JULLIEN'S orchestra on Tuesday evening next, at the Orleans Theatre. The ball will commence at the close of the opera and will be kept up, we presume, until gray morning appears. The entire parterre and parquette will be floored over, so as to assemble with the stage, and floor and boxes and negligée will be at home, with JULLIEN'S band for the orchestra.

THE TEMPEST AT THE VARIETIES.—Planché has brought out the Tempest—not Dryden's stretched interpolation, but SHAKESPEARE'S delightful production—in a style hitherto unattained, with new and magnificent scenery, dresses, decorations and machinery, together with the beautiful and appropriate music adapted to the piece. At the first representation on Thursday night, there were a few bald-headed sneers, but least or none of the performance was all brilliantly and gave the highest satisfaction. Some of the scenery is absolutely gorgeous. Every body should see the Shakspeare's Tempest represented. Such another opportunity may not offer for years. Placide deserves the highest credit for the faithful and artistic manner in which he has attended to bringing forth the sublime conceptions of the Bard of Avon.

MACBETH AT THE ST. CHARLES.—This grand tragedy with ADDISON as the representative of the ambitious and cruel tyrant, and with appropriate scenery and all the original mise en scènes crowded audiences at the St. Charles. Many critics consider Macready as one of Macbeth's first characters. We are of opinion he is exceedingly effective in parts of the play—especially in passages requiring physical power and male-dramatic action, rather than profound study and subtle discrimination. As to the general effect of the piece, the excellence of the cast, and the skillful and sentimental manner in which it is produced, there can be no question whatever.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PLACIDE'S—The "Tempest" is to be repeated for the third time. We are informed that this great drama is brought out in a manner worthy the hand of the gifted conductor who organizes them, and of the talented artists who compose the troupe. Odd Fellows' Hall was literally thronged on Thursday evening, and Musicians' Hall would have hardly contained half that available space for the accommodation of a mouse, but for the wretched weather which prevailed. This is as it should be. The taste and musical discrimination of our citizens are now beginning to be properly manifested.

JULITTE'S Fifth Concert takes place this evening at Odd Fellow's Hall. His programme embraces selections from the compositions of the masters of music, together with speedy spirited and beautiful productions of his own genius.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening Rossini's beautiful opera of "Othello" will be performed at the Orleans Theatre. On Monday we are to have "Moses in Egypt."

MARDI GRAS MASK BALL.—Great preparations are in progress for the grand mask ball to be given by JULLIEN'S orchestra on Tuesday evening next, at the Orleans Theatre. The ball will commence at the close of the opera and will be kept up, we presume, until gray morning appears. The entire parterre and parquette will be floored over, so as to assemble with the stage, and floor and boxes and negligée will be at home, with JULLIEN'S band for the orchestra.

THE TEMPEST AT THE VARIETIES.—Planché has brought out the Tempest—not Dryden's stretched interpolation, but SHAKESPEARE'S delightful production—in a style hitherto unattained, with new and magnificent scenery, dresses, decorations and machinery, together with the beautiful and appropriate music adapted to the piece. At the first representation on Thursday night, there were a few bald-headed sneers, but least or none of the performance was all brilliantly and gave the highest satisfaction. Some of the scenery is absolutely gorgeous. Every body should see the Shakspeare's Tempest represented. Such another opportunity may not offer for years. Placide deserves the highest credit for the faithful and artistic manner in which he has attended to bringing forth the sublime conceptions of the Bard of Avon.

MACBETH AT THE ST. CHARLES.—This grand tragedy with ADDISON as the representative of the ambitious and cruel tyrant, and with appropriate scenery and all the original mise en scènes crowded audiences at the St. Charles. Many critics consider Macready as one of Macbeth's first characters. We are of opinion he is exceedingly effective in parts of the play—especially in passages requiring physical power and male-dramatic action, rather than profound study and subtle discrimination. As to the general effect of the piece, the excellence of the cast, and the skillful and sentimental manner in which it is produced, there can be no question whatever.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER BY THE OSTRIDA.

The Charleston papers have furnished the phrase of New Orleans contains full synopsis of the *Canada*, published in the New York papers of the 17th, which have been received in this city. We subjoin the most important particulars:

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The council was much greater than usual on the occasion, the Queen was greatly cheered, but Prince Albert was scarcely noticed.

The Turkish Minister and Several Turks in the crowd were cordially applauded.

The House was unusually full of splendid dresses, but no members of the American delegation were present, the course of the government being not notice that all the diplomatic corps appeared in full costume.

The following is the

Queen's Speech.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am always happy to meet you in Parliament, and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your counsels and advice.

"The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session that a speedy and honorable termination of the war would be attained between Russia and the Ottoman Porte have not been realized, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued. I have endeavored to set in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavors, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and restore peace have, in a manner, proved fruitless, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavors, but on the continuation of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country, and of Europe, I think it requisite to make further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representatives, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

"I have desired that the papers explanatory of the negotiations which have taken place up on this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates of the year will be laid before you and I trust that you will find their consistency with the exigencies of the public service and juncture. They have been framed with a due regard to economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: In the year just terminated, the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchsafed to us by the dispensation of Providence, the price of provisions has consequently ruled high, the privations of the poor increased, but their patience has been exemplary, and the care of the Legislature, evinced by a reduction of the taxes affecting the necessaries of life, has greatly needed to preserve the spirit of contentment.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing that the commerce of this country is still prosperous—that trade, both export and import, has been largely on the increase—and that the revenue of the past year has been amply sufficient to the demands of the public services.

"I recommend to your consideration a bill, which I have ordered to be framed, for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations; and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction of the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

"Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in reference to improvements which it may be desirable to effect in these institutions. These communications will be laid before you, and measures will be proposed for your consideration with a view of giving effect to such improvements. The establishments requisite for the conduct of the Civil Service, and the relations between the Universities, have recently been under review, and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object, in order to improve the efficiency and thereby increase the efficiency of the service.

"Recent measures of legal reform have proved highly beneficial, and success which has attended the operation of the new tribunals for the transaction of bankruptcy business, and the civil courts jurisdiction of testamentary and matrimonial business, and for giving increased efficiency to the Supreme Courts of Common Law, have induced me to think the relief of the poor have, of late, undergone much salutary amendment, but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct attention. The present statement impeches the freedom of labor, and if this restraint can with safety be relaxed, workmen may be enabled to increase the limits of their industry, and the interest of capital and of labor be more firmly united. Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the law relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament. Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evils of bribery and corrupt practices at elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of former acts, which have established a change in the representation of the people in Parliament.

"In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase the general confidence in the Legislature, and give additional stability to settled institutions of the State. I submit to your wisdom and deliberation all these important subjects, and I pray God to prosper your counsels and to guide your decisions."

A debate ensued on the subject of the policy of the Government, during the progress of the Eastern difficulty. Various members of the Government defended the course, but the debate elicited nothing, except that all now awaited a reply from St. Petersburg.

The report of the Queen's speech will be unanimous from both Houses.

The British army is to be immediately increased by 11,000 regulars and the navy by 13,000.

The Queen's proclamation is expected to be issued to-night for the navy; and it is said to be in contemplation to appoint a Field Marshal or War charged with the practical details of the army and navy ordnance.

An order is contemplated to unite the militia training during the present year.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The answer from England and France to the Russian inquiries respecting the entry of the fleets into the Black Sea, the last of February, is to the effect that the fleets will be ordered into the Black Sea, if the Russians do not, before the end of this month, evacuate the Principalities, and if the Russian fleet can with safety be released