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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, March 1, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

THE MAIL of yesterday failed beyond Charleston. A part of the mail of the preceding day came through.

CURIOUS INCONSISTENCIES.—The question has been asked, and though apparently a simple one, is not easily answered, whether the administration desire or not that the Nebraska bill should pass? Certainly none of the administration members of Congress profess to support the measure, and this, as far as it goes, is a pregnant sign of presidential approbation. Yet when we hear the course of the Washington Union referred to the bill has been so inconsistent. When it was first proposed the journal could not perceive the slight, if any, opposition to such legislation—considering the passage of the Compromise acts of 1850 as virtually effected this repeal—that the Union was indignant, and that it spared no pains upon the flood gates of agitation, thus unlocked by the adjustment of 1850. The language of the Union was explicit enough, as we gathered from the annexed passage in one of its articles:

"Repeal the Missouri Compromise which, according to our view would, clear the ground of Congressional non-intervention of slavery agitation; but we doubt whether the measure proposed is so important step it may be to cut it through the agitation currently stands in our path. Upon the ground of the whole ground, we yet see reasons for disturbing the Compromise COULD INDUCE US TO ADVOCATE the adoption of the amendments proposed to Douglas' bill.

It is hardly be imagined that the Union could possibly have changed so suddenly and completely, as to advocate the very amendments in the preceding extract it denounced, unless it be. The government began to show the ultra and violent supporter of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Now, which is the view taken by the administration? Did the Union represent Mr. PIERCE in its first position, or, if not, or in both—shifting its opinions with convenient facility to suit the mutations of the times? These are queries we cannot solve.

The Union quite recently notices in terms the speech of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, on the Nebraska bill. That effort was not particularly able, but most thoroughly in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Union, instead of levishing eulogy upon the author with a set of flashing epithets of proper liberality towards "the great democratic party of the North," and in short gave to damn Mr. STEPHENS with faint praise. One might conclude from the tone of the Union, that it would have no objection to divide the Whig party on this question, even at the risk of defeating the bill. In view of this exercise of partisanship, it may ask with the Baltimore American, does the administration bring forward the Nebraska bill as a party measure? Then the country should so understand it. Does the administration desire the bill to succeed? Then why not acknowledge without equivocation the services of all who vote for it? If the administration does not have long to sign or to veto such a bill, its natural policy would be to divide the Whigs by insult or insinuation. Those while it claimed as the South the merit of having encouraged the bill, it may escape at the North the responsibility of having officially confirmed it.

Perhaps this is the truth of the Press; but for this course has been so tortuous and unsatisfactory—so replete with the craft of a politician, and so deficient in the qualities of a statesman, that we naturally look at his actions with distrust, and view them as mere efforts to keep together the party, and to prevent his quondam friends from detaching themselves from his support.

INTERESTING PUBLICATION.—The celebrated Piedmontese case which has excited so much interest not only here, but in Europe, is now being given to the public by CALEB GREEN Esq., who attended the trial for day to day, and took down the testimony as delivered. It will be illustrated by copious notes, in order that the matter may be as well understood, by persons at a distance as those in this city.

The evidence will occupy, we be abridged, in order to avoid repetition, but every material fact will be impartially set forth. Mr. GREEN was for a number of years Clerk of the U. S. Court at Opelousas, is a lawyer by profession, and is amply competent to the task before him. The publication will no doubt be eagerly anticipated.

A WELL MERITED TRIBUTE.—We called yesterday in our note on the calamity at the Orleans Theatre, to the generous conduct of the play by Mr LOUIS NEL, the lamp lighter, who perceiving that the gas burners attached to the front gallaries were still lighted and threatened to set fire to the interior of the edifice, rushed forward and promptly turned off the gas, thus preserving the lives of all who were present, and which would probably have perished in the conflagration that would have ensued. This prompt action on the part of Mr. NEL is duly appreciated by the patrons of the Theatre, who have in in contemplation, we are also to say, to present him some handsome testimonial in token of his conduct in such an arduous exigency, whereby, instead of the lamp ignited few, the lives of hundreds were probably saved.

The subscription list is now open at the Orleans Theatre, and we trust it will be speedily filled. Those at least, who were present on this mournful occasion, cannot fail to evince their grateful acknowledgement of the great service of mind evinced by Mr. NEL.

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of a work by Charles T. Rodgers, of Louisiana, entitled, "American Superiority at the World's Fair—Designed to accompany a chrono-lithographic picture, illustrative of prizes awarded to American citizens at the Great Exhibition." The volume is compiled from public and private sources, and contains as accurate and truthful description of the various specimens of American skill and ingenuity displayed at the World's Fair. The chromo-lithographic chart which accompanies it, is exceedingly beautiful.

☞ U. S. Mail Steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Pell, will be despatched for Havana and Sisal on New York via Havana THIS EVENING, March 1st, at 3 o'clock. See advertisement.

☞ CHARLESTON and SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—Books of subscription to this important enterprise have been opened in Charleston.

MILE UMBO.—We learn with great pleasure that Mr L. DETORE has most kindly placed at the disposal of Mile Umbo the Saloon of the Orleans Hotel, for a [illegible] which has attracted visitors to give at the beginning of the coming week. We shall publish the programme in a few days. Meanwhile we trust that the admirers of the youthful and fairy artist will not fail to procure tickets, as the drawing-room of the Hotel can accommodate but a limited number of persons. The price of admission has been fixed at $1. Tickets may be obtained at the Hotel, at Hebert's book-store, and at the office of the Bee.

All who appreciate the immense talent of Mile UMBO should avail themselves of this opportunity to bestow on her a testimonial of their sympathy and admiration. Though a child in years, she already enjoys the maturity of an artistic reputation. Her musical capacity is of the highest order, and merits spontaneous and generous encouragement.

ITALIAN OPERA AT MEXICO.—We understand that one of the most splendid and complete opera companies ever organized in New Orleans on the 1st April next, en route for Mexico. Among the Artists engaged are Madame SOTTAG, whose services have been secured at the price of ten thousand dollars per month; Mad. FORESTIER, a vocalist of distinguished reputation, BAGNATI, the baryton, [illegible], FORZOLINI, and, above all, our own inimitable SOZMAN. The great double-team of ROTTI, ROTTIGNI, will accompany the troupe.

MARDI GRAS.—We shall be expected to say something of this festival. The detail is very short. Boys, with bags of flour paraded the streets, and painted Jemboles exhibited themselves in public carriages, and that is about all. We are not sorry that this wonderful exhibition is rapidly becoming extinct. It degrated in a barbarous age, and is worthy of only such.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PLACIDE'S.—We are glad to see that the "Tempest" is to be enacted. If there be one of Shakspeare's productions of the chaste order of Shakspeare, that can be trusted to the care of the "Day after the Wedding" which succeeds.

ST. CHARLES.—To-night is the second night of Rubini Revel, and the first night of his Zampa. Also which, we understand, is his "Fatally," and in consolation the "Bellini Aria."

BOB REY'S ENTERTAINING.—Wm. Tell and his Swiss Boy will be seen and heard in the Bohemian Hall.

MUSIC OF RAMBLERS.—The meeting of the Rambler last night foreguard of a quorum.

DRUNKEN BRAWLS.—Two of the sportsmen of the Metropolis of Bohemia, that have lately made its office, fell foul of each other last night. Both were fined.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The steamship *United States*, Capt. Comstock, arrived early yesterday morning from Liverpool via Cobh, which place she left on the 22d ult., at 2 P. M., making the run to the bar of the Mississippi in five days and four hours.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived off the Aspinwall on the morning of the 22d ult., with about 600 passengers, taken from the steamer at Norfolk. She was to sail on the same evening for New York with $650,000 in treasure and about 200 passengers.

The *United States* brought the Pacific mails, but their contents have been anticipated by the *Pampero*.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, Lieut. G. V. Fox, U. S. N., Commanding, arrived yesterday, having left New York on the 18th for New Orleans, *via* Havana, and arrived off the Moro Castle on the evening of the 23d inst. Having landed her mails and passengers she sailed thence at noon of the 24th.

The *Philadelphia* has encountered very heavy weather since leaving Havana. She landed eighteen passengers at Havana, and brings eighty-two passengers, a heavy cargo, and $230,000 in specie for this port.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana, the weather was delightfully warm and agreeable.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. Watson, commanding, was in Havana. She was expecting the arrival of the Commodore and squadron, which were hourly expected to arrive.

The eight American seamen, imprisoned for the last few months in Havana, had been delivered to Lieut. Watson, and were on board the Fulton, awaiting transit.

Panama.

By the steamer *United States*, we have received our files of Panama papers to the 20th ultimo.

The Panama papers complain loudly of the exactions perpetrated at Tobago by body of officials of the Government.

The California mails were despatched from Panama Aspinwall in 18 hours—the quickest on record—the time ever made on the Isthmus.

Ex-Gov. Foote, of Miss., was at Panama at the latest dates.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By way of Panama, dates from Valparaiso to the 14th, Callao and Lima to the 23d, and Guayaquil to the 20th of January have been received.

ECUADOR is in the enjoyment of political quiet and increasing commercial prosperity. The prospect of the crops is fine.

A fire broke out at Guayaquil on the night of the 27th ult., which destroyed 40 houses and other property valued at $100,000.

The press of Ecuador is principally engaged in advocating the re-establishment of the republic of Colombia.

Peru.—From Peru we learn that the country is in a most unquiet state, from the fact, that on the one hand Belzu, President of Bolivia, is intriguing against Peru, and there is little doubt that he will make it. While distracted with this outside pressure, Domingo Elias has organized quite a respectable force to the country for the purpose of overthrowing the present administration, and his cause is daily gaining large acquisitions to his forces. It is stated LEGUIA has succeeded in raising a force of about three thousand men to march upon Lima, but was waiting the result of an attempt to reconcile Pezet and Angulo. Angulo is in his fort, both of which provinces, well as others, have, as our latest advices inform us, declared in his favor.

Col. Gamarra, on the part of the government, was to have attacked Elias soon after he landed, but as he could only raise 60 men, he thought prudence advised him not to leave Lima, lest he saw how things were going. It is generally said there that if Torrico does march to join Elias, for he has a weakness for being on the winning side. It is generally supposed that if the revolution should succeed, Castilla will be again made President, putting Elias in the place of Pezet. Castilla is the ablest man, being a military man could not hope to keep the Presidential chair himself.

In Lima, on the 19th, the shock of an earthquake was felt; but we are glad to learn that it did but little more damage than to frighten the people.

BOLIVIA.—Belzu is endeavoring to concentrate a force of sufficient strength and respectability to invade Peru; and the probabilities are that he will succeed in one week.

CHILE.—On the 12th ulto, the first of a line of French clippers to run between Havre and Valparaiso, arrived at the latter named port.

Rumors of revolution were quite rife in Valparaiso, but the *Herald* thinks the government are well advised, "and well prepared" to meet any such emergency.

The Copiapo railroad is doing a fine business. A correspondent of the *Star* says:—Rumor says it is on the eve of another revolution—a school it seems during any interval they will allow you. It is evident that the opposition party is increasing, and the late recognition of ministers Varela and Waddington is said to be ominous.

NEW MINISTERS.—Foreign affairs, Cabello, formerly Minister to the U. S., and Benavente, Treasurer.

The brig Beth, which sailed from your port, (bound to Valparaiso) on the 13th of July last has not yet arrived! Where can she be?

HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Philadelphia*, we have received files of Havana papers to a late date. They are totally destitute of news. The next Lottery announced is to be drawn on the 10th inst. The highest prize is $50,000.

SPECIE.—The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New York, arrived yesterday morning, brought out a large cargo and the following amounts of specie: $100,000 to R M Davis; $100,000 to S. C. Bell; $5,000 to A. M. Heine. Also, one box gold to J. D. Denegre.

Condition of Things in California.

We were conversing yesterday with Mr. B A Scribner, a large agriculturist of California. He informs us that he has raised 40,000 sacks of Irish potatoes which he calculated to be worth $80,000; but that the business was overdone and he will make little or nothing—They have also turned 10,000 acres into wheat, and calculates his crop at $100,000. Mr. Scribner employs about 15 hands regularly and some 60 at harvest time.

Mr. S. and his brothers are natives of Maine and are owners of a splendid sugar plantation in the Sandwich Islands, near the route of the Opelousas Rail Road.

Mr. S. informs us that business of every kind is overdone in California—that provisions, clothing and in fact all the necessaries of life are cheaper there than in New Orleans.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court on Monday last:

Stated of Louisiana, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. Gates, appellant. Appeal from the Tenth District Court of Mobile. This appeal is prosecuted from a judgment sentencing the appellant to imprisonment at hard labor. Among other matters of error, it is assigned that the court erred in the judgment, that it does not appear on record that the jury required the issue were sworn. Judgment of District Court reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial.

A. F. Belcher, appellee, vs. G. Hood, appellant. Appeal from Tenth District Court of Carroll. Judgment of the lower court reversed.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE on the 20th ult. various petitions from the North against the Nebraska bill were presented.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill to establish three Indian territories west of Arkansas. He said the bill had been prepared with great care, and with the view of answering the perplexing questions as to what was to become of the Indians. It proposed to give them a kind of government which would promote their civilization and encourage them to become citizens of the United States, and eventually be admitted to the right of self-government. The tribes and parts of tribes mentioned in the bill were the only ones on this continent with whom that experiment could be tried. If it failed with them it would be a total failure. He moved that one thousand additional copies of the bill be printed, in order that it might be distributed among the Indians, and their views and suggestions heard upon it before action. The motion to print was agreed to.

Mr. Benjamin reported a bill making appropriations for improving the mouth of the Mississippi, and asked that it be considered.

Mr. Stuart objected. He would object to all separate bills for particular works. He wanted a general bill for all proper river and harbor works. To act on separate measures would be to defeat them all, and then abandon the whole system.

Mr. Bell agreed with the Senator, and the motion was withdrawn.

A committee of conference ordered on the bill for the relief of the suffering troops on the Sabine Pass Fencibles was ordered.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the bill. He was followed in their behalf by Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama. He was very severe on Senator Cass, and took occasion to notify his friends that he would be ready to speak on the Nebraska bill. When he had concluded the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill transfer the pre-emption privileges to California passed.

Mr. Warren reported the bill extending the provisions of the several land granting, bounty lands to the officers and soldiers and sailors who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, namely: in the war of 1812 and the Indian wars since 1790, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Homestead Bill, and a desultory discussion ensued, which was interrupted by the hour of adjournment.

Tuesday in New York.—A strong effort is making to induce the Legislature to repeal the prohibitory liquor law. All Wall street business was generally have signed a petition asking that the only business for money shall be that of the gamblers' interest determined. The prospect is of violent fluctuations of both principals and interest.

The Kossuth's trial trip from last month to have been over yesterday, also made from the opinions of the best judges, disappointed the expectations of the owners. The speed is greatly the same that the Arctic, the fastest of the steamers, but the engines are not so powerful.

Mayor of Baltimore.—The meeting of the Democratic last night foreguard of a quorum.

DEPUTIES.—Mr. Bell, the proprietor of the Mobile Daily Herald, of Mobile, has been appointed Deputy Postmaster at Mobile, and Mr. Hall, of the Mobile Daily Tribune, has been appointed Deputy Postmaster at Montgomery.

Mr. Bell's brother, Mr. Bell,