THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. MARSY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
Editors and Proprietors.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 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 or less for first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. Broadly discriminating against those who do not, in each instance.
☞ 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 confined to advertisements strictly in the line of their business, and in a certain space, or every other.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1854.

(No. 2506 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
(Vol. xxvii.—Whole No. 7417.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, May 29, 1854.

☞ FOR STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

A SOBER VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

The Nebraska bill will in all human probability become the law of the land. It has passed the House of Representatives, and we see no reason to doubt its adoption by the Senate, to which it must return in consequence of the defeat of the Clayton amendment grafted on the bill by that body. This amendment which was looked upon by the South as a special guaranty of her rights, consists, as most of our readers are aware, of a clause prohibiting all others than citizens of the United States—native or naturalized—from voting in the organization of the new territories created by the act. Its rejection was unavailingly resisted in the House, the North and the West, and even the opponents of the bill combining to strike it out.

We have often contended that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise which is effected by this bill, would be of no practical utility whatever in preventing Nebraska and Kansas from becoming what their soil, latitude and future popolation will assuredly make them, viz: non-slave States. But this lingering doubt touching the operation of the introduction of domestic slavery into these territories still existed, the abrogation of the Clayton amendment would effectually dispel it. No sooner will the bill become a law, than a steady stream of foreign emigration will flow into these territories. Thousands and tens of thousands of European self-expatriated laborers who are unable to find employment in towns and villages, will direct their steps to this new region with its virgin and fertile lands, where they will obtain homesteads and a subsistence at the mere outlay of physical toil. These people will be invested with the right of suffrage, and it will be exercised so as to beyond a peradventure to exclude slavery from the territories, will not be controlled by any wise are aware of the predominating feelings, and bitter anti-slavery prejudices of most of the immigrants from the old world. We are consequently somewhat embarrassed to conceive what special advantage will enure to the South from its successful effort to procure the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The abstract principle is not concerned in this question, but practical benefit is indubitable that it does not to harm to the North, and we are puzzled to understand upon what rational and intelligible grounds the people of that section clamor so furiously and exhibit such an irate and truculent spirit. Perhaps they fancy they possess as much sagacity and foresight as we of the South, they must assured that the repeal will not lead to slavery being introduced into the territories, or exclude it where it is the only means of prosecuting agricultural industry. The Missouri Compromise was merely a formal declaration of an absolute and undeniable fact, and whether that declaration remains on the statute book or is expunged, the fact still exists and will hereafter bring forth its inevitable results. The institution of slavery naturally shrinks itself to certain isolated localities, and all the compacts in creation cannot transplant it to where it is not needed, or at least, where its use is essential and indispensable to part of the community.

Why, then, these fierce, fierce waves savage at what is pleased to term Southern faithlessness and the violation of a solemn covenant, but in the premises we will say had down no contract, we may safely in reference to these unmeaning Compromises. Why make a tremendous clamor about an intangibility and a shadow? Why rage so furiously in favor of the very dogma, the offspring of the vilest and most unreasoning sectional hatred? We do not mean to say that the sober and moderate minds which parties in the North will arrive at the conclusion that the excitement on the subject is factious and illegitimate, that it is a weapon wielded by the Southern politicians against the South by interposing geographical limits, and that they will in their turn have a change of heart, recognize the expediency of an adjustment to the selfish and unpatriotic counsels of political tresters and schemers, who seek to unite the firebrands of discretion to our hearts and hearthstones, and to the ultimate destruction of the Union. We, in common with many other Southern brethren, regretted the presentation of this Nebraska bill, as a source of unnecessary and unpleasant discussion—we regarded it as a dead letter, little else than a blunder. But the cross has thought otherwise, and we have to bow to the ultimate decision of the majority