THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WHISSE, S. HARRY,
E. DUVERGES, N. DUFOUR.

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 at the uniformly TEN lines for both languages for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one-quarter every other day

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

{ Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{ Vol. XVIII.—Whole No. 7261.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, October 28, 1854

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SIGNS OF RECANTATION.

It is only two days since we invited attention to the extraordinary change manifested by the Washington *Union* in its opinions touching the expediency of modifying the naturalization laws. The metamorphosis evidenced by that journal was so sudden and unexpected, as to provoke animadversion in every quarter; and Whig and Democratic organs were alike pressed to solve the enigma. We take it that the favorable countenance shown by the *Union* towards the Know-Nothings must have created no inconsiderable flutter at head-quarters, and that peremptory orders were issued for an immediate change of front. Or perad-venture, the *Union* itself became alarmed at the sensation produced by its article, and fearing that it had in a moment of enthinking and thriftless honesty been entirely too sincere for a politician, and especially a recipient of democratic loaves and fishes, deemed it prudent incontinently to abjure its previous rational tone, and to fall back upon the old, beshrewed and disgusting assertion upon American citizens and American principles. Whichever of these hypotheses may be correct: whether Mr. PIERCE'S mouth-piece does but obey the decrees emanating from the White House, or follows its own servile and timid apprehensions, the fact of its return to its former stereotyped course is proved by its own language. The *Union* of the 21st, noticing the comments of the press on its previous article, denies the deductions drawn from its tone, and winds up its remarks with the following language:

We have no hesitation in repeating emphatically that the true democratic position is one of uncompromising antagonism to the secret order of Know Nothingism. But this does not imply that our party is not ready to accede to such reasonable amendments of the naturalization laws as time and experience have pointed out as necessary and proper. Neither does it comport us to the approval or defence of naturalized citizens when their demeanor is such as to subject them to censures. The spirit of the naturalization laws expects those who enjoy its benefits to become Americans in sentiment, in feeling, in demeanor, and in a hearty and exclusive allegiance to our own government.—The democracy of the Union will never hesitate so to amend the laws as to secure these ends. But they cannot and will not seek to secure these objects by a crusade of intolerance against foreigners, as illiberal as it is unconstitutional.

If this means anything, it signifies that the *Union*, speaking in behalf of the Democratic party, is willing that the expediency of amending the naturalization laws should be discussed, but is opposed to any organization that seeks to make such object a political issue. This is shallow and puerile. No one knows better than the veteran Democrat of the *Union* that every effort to modify the laws regulating naturalization has proved worse than useless, whilst its discussion was left to the two political parties of the day—each of which repudiated formally the imputation of a design to prolong the period of probation, or to throw any obstacles in the way of foreigners who desired to be invested with the privileges of citizenship. A proposal to amend the naturalization laws has been several times introduced into Congress, and has never yet received the sanction of half a dozen members. The two great parties were so busily engaged in courting the foreign vote, that neither of them had the moral hardihood to venture upon a course which, however consonant to reason and justice, would have assuredly forfeited the support of the adopted citizens. The organization of the American party is the result of a profound conviction based upon and experience, that the modification of the naturalization laws cannot be expected from either Whigs or Democrats in their capacity as parties, and that the present period, remarkable as it is for a confusion of parties and an obliteration of political landmarks, is peculiarly propitious to the establishment of an organization independent of all parties, and animated by a just appreciation of democratic loaves and fishes, deemed it prudent incontinently to abjure its previous rational tone, and to fall back upon the old, beshrewed and disgusting assertion upon American citizens and American principles. Whichever of these hypotheses may be correct: whether Mr. PIERCE'S mouthpi