THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY C. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
C. F. WEISSE, S. MERRY,
J. DUTERGER, R. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $3 00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, the first insertion, and FIVE FIFTY CENTS 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 both spaces for each insertion.
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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7614.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 5, 1854.

THE NORTH Mail dates to-day with "

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Those who reason superficially, or who permit prejudice to obscure their intellect often express surprise at the manifest lack of sympathy for the allies evinced by the people of the United States. We do not think it difficult to explain this feeling. It originates in several distinct motives. In the first place, we have never had the slightest difficulty with Russia. The Emperor of the Muscovites has invariably sought to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States. The of itself would tend to disarm us of any special sentiment of hostility towards Russia.

Again, it is in vain to protest that England and France are not rivals, and in some sort adversaries to the U. States. In the various critical periods of our recent history, whenever we have sought to enlarge the territory of our Republic by annexation, we have never failed to encounter the secret or overt opposition of these countries. Pending the question of Texan annexation, we had to contend with the animosity of England. She vied with our efforts with a jealous eye, and strained diplomacy to its extreme point of tension in the endeavor to prevent the consummation of that project. Our war with Mexico and our annexation of California and New Mexico were subjects of censure, deserving comment, and open complaint by both the European powers. The Cuban difficulty and the question of Hawaiian annexation are regarded by France and England from a point of view eminently unfriendly to the United States, and it is undeniable that if the power of those nations could be exerted successfully to keep Cuba under the Spanish domination, and to prevent the incorporation into the United States of the Sandwich Islands, it would be seriously used. We are not likely to sympathise very heartily with an alliance composed of two nations which have almost uniformly exhibited direct opposition to our progress and aggrandizement.

Furthermore: when this alliance was announced, Lord CLARENDON stated in Parliament, that it was intended for purposes beyond the Eastern question, intimating with alarming distinctness, that after the subjugation of Russia, England and France would, in combined and nearly overwhelming might, turn their attention elsewhere. This palpable hint was not calculated to expand our sympathies, or to render them more cordial. The tone of the British and French press towards the United States is that of parties who are offended, because we think fit to continue neutral in action, and independent in sentiment. When a speedy and equal triumph seemed to have graced the arms of the allied powers, the press—especially of England—began to substitute menace for complaint and expostulation, and the London *Times*, followed by other journals, on the strength of the forged despatches announcing the fall of Sebastopol, undertook to rebuke us in set terms, and to threaten us with the puissant vengeance of the combined powers, if we ventured in our own hemisphere upon any act that might be displeasing to them. He is but a shallow student of human nature, and above all of American nature, who fails to perceive that this domineering and nectoring tone is a potential agent in calling our zeal in behalf of England and France. As a people we are not easy rebels, but it is quite impossible to bully us. The moment a foreign nation uses threatening language, the Americans respond with bold defiance.

We say these things in a frank and honest spirit. We recognize the high civilization of France and England. We admit the immense amount of practical freedom that exists in the latter country. We do not approve the absolutism of Russia, and deny not her rapacious and unbridled ambition. Instinct, apart from other considerations, would induce the people of our own country to offer their best wishes for the success of the Allies. It is France and England who stifle our sympathies by their own impolitic and arrogant course. "How can it be otherwise?" pertinently remarks the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, "that the American people will not even offer a belief that their government must shape its legislation to its diplomacy in respect to Spain, the Hawaiian Kingdom, or any other foreign power, *ab terrorem*—instead of a constant dread, that England and France, this mighty alliance that 'shall strike this narrow world like a colossus,' shall take offence?" And yet, if no interference is intended, why is it not alone and forever disclaimed? Why this silent, secret watch and ward, as if the United States were half believed to be a rebellious province? Why not frankness and straight forwardness, why not trust and confidence, why not some avowal of some definite policy towards the United States in reference to the great questions in which our country is known to be concerned? Why are the suspicious doubts, and misgivings, and fears that such an alliance in itself must naturally engender, be left to brood and breed, when a little more candor and cordiality and consideration for our rights in the world talk would dissipate them all?

We might explain and vindicate the dominant feeling of our countrymen, by showing that the warm not waxed from motives of disinterested love of humanity, but that it is unnecessary. Kossuth has been said to prove that the vast majority of Americans who withhold their sympathies from the Allies, are actuated neither by slavish fear, nor insane prejudice, and that the views entertained by them are almost entirely the result of the mischievous and ill-timed policy pursued by the very nations which are aggrieved by our coldness.

MLLE RACHEL.

We have the pleasure to announce that Mr. HAYNALL FATIX brother of Mlle RACHEL, has succeeded in effecting a definitive arrangement with the administration of the Orleans Theatre, for a series of representations by the great *tragedienne*, assisted by an entire French Corps *dramatique*, to commence about December 4th or January 1st. Mlle RACHEL is expected to reach New York in the course of the present summer, and after fulfilling her engagement in that city, repair forthwith to New Orleans.

A FAMOUS PRINTER GONE.—Mr. WILLIAM A. BIRD, a Printer, well known in this city, and to his fellow-craftsmen throughout the Union, as perhaps the swiftest type-setter in America, died yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Towns, on Bienville street, near Royal. He was held in high esteem by his fellow-craftsmen and all who knew him, and will be followed to his last rest this afternoon by the Typographical Union, and the National Guards, of which he was a member.

A F Vatts & Co, No. 93 Tchoupitoulas street, are extensive importers of Havana cigars and produce. The finest and choicest brands may be found at their establishment.

PUNCH FOR DECEMBER.—We are indebted to J. W. Morgan for a copy of Putnam's Magazine for December. Among its contents we notice an article on "Our parties and politics," by a Southerner.

FINE JEWELRY.—At the store of A. CANDIDE, No. 93 Chartres street, may be found an elegant and fashionable assortment of watches, pins, rings, chains and diamonds in every variety of setting. CANDIDE is one of the most trust worthy and experienced jewelers in our city.

SALE OF STOCKS.—We invite attention to the sale to be made this day at the St. Louis Exchange, by N HODGE, of a large amount of valuable stocks, comprising the old and new Cross Bank, the Bank of Louisiana, Louisiana State Bank, Orleans Insurance Company and Pontchartrain Railroad Company. There are altogether 644 shares to be sold, for account of the succession of the late Benjamin Poydras de Lalande.

DR. DUFFERON.—That excellent and well established Dentist, Dr. L. DUFERON has removed his office to No. 60 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville. His hours of business are from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Our acknowledgments are due to B. STALE, No. 50 Camp street, for the December number of this excellent work. The article illustrative of Virginia Cotemporaries is admirable. Mr. Abbott gives a description of Napoleon at Helena. The Newsmen by Thackeray is a conglomerate picture, and the Editor's table and drawer are as usual, capital.

IRELAND.—From a private letter received by the last mail from Dublin, says the New York *Tribune*, we learn that the British Government are making preparations to billet 5 soldiers in that city or throughout the provincial towns. The inhabitants of the city in consequence were thrown into a state of excitement and consternation. Business is very dull. It is further stated that the weather had become cold, which may have the tendency to check the spread of the cholera, which had raged there for some time.

FIRE IN HATCHES.—On Thursday last a fire broke out in the rear of the large and beautiful house on Pine street, occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. John G. Taylor. It was however extinguished before extending further than the gallories of the main building. The loss was about $600.

☞ The Dunkerville *Vigilant* is now published in English as well as French.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

The Late Failure in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2d.—Messrs. Selden, Whiters & Co. have made an assignment of their effects to their bank.

Assembling of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2d.—The city is rapidly filling up. Members of Congress are arriving in considerable numbers, and a quorum of both branches is now here.

The Governorship of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Hon. Henry A Wise has been nominated for the gubernatorial chair by the Democratic Convention of Virginia.

The Missouri Legislature.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—It is said that the Benton-ites in the Missouri Legislature have offered to coalesce with the Whigs to defeat the re election of Senator Atchison.

River Intelligence.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—The Ohio river has risen five inches at this point. Mess Pork is selling at $19 P barrel. Keg Lard is worth 9c P lb.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—There are but three feet four inches water in the river here, and is still falling.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President's Message will be sent to all the principal cities in charged special messengers, expressly to its delivery to both branches of Congress.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec 2.—The sales of Cotton in our market to day were 1,200 bales, at prices showing a decline of 3-4th of a cent. We now quote Middling orleans 9-3-4ths. Lard is quoted at 9¾ to 10¼c.

Departure of Lord Elgin from Canada.

QUEBEC, LOWER CANADA, Dec. 2.—Lord Elgin the retiring Governor General of Canada, gave a farewell ball last night.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE HUDSON.

Several Steamers Lost.

NEW YORK Dec. 4.—A terrific storm occurred last night on the Hudson river. The steamers Adriea, Mercaly, Troy and several others, names unknown, were sunk.

At Albany snow fell for thirty hours. On the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad, there are two and a half feet of snow.

Tremendous Gale at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—A tremendous gale occurred here last night, and a number of vessels were driven ashore, and otherwise damaged.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4th.—The Ohio is rising slowly. The weather is freezing cold.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4th.—There are now 3 feet 6 inches water in the river, and it is falling.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK Dec. 4th, P. M.—Our Cotton market is dull. Middling Orleans is quoted at 9¾c. Flour is unchanged. Corn, 90 @ 92c. Mess Pork, $19 25@ $13 50; Prime, $17 25@18 25. Rio Coffee, 9¾@10c.

Marine Disaster on Lake Erie and Supposed Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The schooner Omer with a cargo of salt, went ashore on the West pier this morning, and is a total loss. Exertions are making to save her crew, but have thus far been unsuccessful.

Thirty-Third Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The second session of the Thirty-Third Congress commenced today.

Thirty seven Senators were present, and in the Senate it was ordered to order. The Secretary read a letter from Senator Atchison, of Mo., saying that as he would be unable to be present for three weeks, he resigned his seat as President of the Senate.

Senator Cass, of Michigan, was chosen President pro tem.

Messrs. Mason, Dodge and Toucey were appointed a committee to wait on the President, and inform him that the senate were fully organized and in readiness for business.

After some unimportant business, the President's message was received and read, and ten thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

In the House 187 members were present.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHEFFELDT, Commander, arrived on Sunday evening, from New York, the 25th ult, and Havana the 1st instant.

The United States steamship *Princeton*, commander Eagle, arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 30th ult, and was to sail on a cruise on the 3d instant, to the Caribbean Sea in search of the pirate schooner *Albany*. The *Princeton* had just arrived from Key West when Captain Eagle was informed by the authorities of the place that the whole of the Florida Reef had been sighted within four days previous and there were no sign of a wreck—Captain Eagle had also reliable information to the same effect from the Bahama Banks.

Her Britanic Majesty's line of battle ship *Bocawen*, arrived at Bermuda early in November, and reported having suffered very severely in a gale on the 17th of October. It is surmised that the *Albany* being at the time in about the same latitude, may have been disasmasted.

December 2d, 5.30 P. M., in lat. 26° 27' N. long. 86° 11' W, the *Cahawba* spoke the United States frigate *Columbia*, Captain S. B. Wilson, bearing the Broad Pennant of Commodore J. T. Newton, commanding the Home Squadron—bound on a cruise—all well.

The *Cahawba* brought eighty passengers. The intelligence from Havana is unimportant If we may judge from the papers entire tranquility prevails throughout the Island. Bull fights are all the rage in Havana.

The *Diario de la Marina* notices with much praise the memoirs of the Concha Administration in Cuba, published by the Captain General himself, and quotes and endorses a passage in which it is stated, that in case of revolt, the colored population would take sides with the Spanish Government, on account of their attachment to the Queen and their undoubted patriotism.

Peter Hicks," the correspondent of the *Diario*, is as usual very sprightly and severe upon the United States.

The exhibition of the products of Cuban industry will commence on the 17th inst.

AWFUL TORNADO!—We are informed by the Carrollton (Miss.) Democrat of Nov. 25, that a tremendous hurricane passed over the Southwestern portion of this county on Thursday evening last, carrying destruction and desolation before it. We are not in possession of the full particulars, and therefore cannot go into details; but our information is, that two clouds—one travelling Northeast and the other in a Northwesterly direction—met immediately over the town of Middle Town, (Sidon,) and the wind raged with such maddened fury as to blow down the entire town! It left but one solitary house standing! Houses, trees, fences—in short, everything which happened to lie in the path of the tornado—were blown down and destroyed. Fortunately, but three were lost that we have heard of, though we regret to learn that Mr. E. Cripple and one or two others, whose names we have forgotten, were very badly, though not dangerously, injured by being stricken with pieces of timber, with which the air was filled.

The two clouds passed on in their respective directions, with unabated fury. Whether any further damage was done we know not. Houses and trees and blow down fences, we have not been informed.

MARRIAGE BY CONSULS UNAUTHORIZED.—The Consuls of the United States while abroad, it appears, assumes the prerogative of marrying parties, not only uniting in wedlock citizens of this, but of other countries, and without regard to the laws of the particular locality at which they may reside, and the question of the validity of these marriages has been presented to the department of the State for settlement. Our Marcy having submitted the matter to Attorney-Cushing, General that functionary has decided that Consuls have no authority whatever to perform the marriage ceremony.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—List of freight received yesterday. 100 bbls molasses, Flower & Co; 200 do do, Bogart, Foey & Avery; 5 bbls butter; 18 bbls molasses, Comstock, Squires & West; 100 do do, H. Hyde & Co; 246 Prim hides, J. Barbee, 136 ducks, O. C. Leisnar; 9 cooper kegs, order; 2 boxes eggs, Gerard.

DR. BEALE SENTENCED.—Dr. Beale, who was convicted of an outrage upon Miss Murray, has been sentenced to four years and a half imprisonment.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper from Washington, Nov. 27th, as follows:

Mr. Platt, Secretary of Legation at Paris, arrived in town to day, bringing despatches which, unless rumor is entirely at fault, will prove a text for much talk in Washington and out. Their contents, at least, are understood to be interesting and highly important.

Our Secretary of State is not well pleased with the behavior of our Ministers to Spain and France. Both Mr. Soule and Mr. Mason be hold to have very cheekily committed our Government in that awkward affair—the interference with the movements of Mr. Soule by France.—There is reason to suspect, indeed, that our Secretary will not be at liberty to digest at his leisure, and quietly his own impression on the subject. For, Mr. Mason is very likely to be dismissed from the French Court, while Mr. Soule is almost certain to be dismissed from Madrid. Both have anticipated dissatisfaction on the part of our Government, and have written home with that reference. Their exclusion cannot be resented, as we have repeatedly intimated the right of a Government to decline to receive a Minister who is offensive to France. THE PRESS'S despotism probably have reason in it, no matter.

A HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST HOLLAND.—The New York *Tribune* has correspondence of the Times from a reliable source, that the Administration contemplate a move that the Administration contemplate a move that the Administration in American Dutch India, to demonstration in Dutch India, to demonstration in American Dutch India, to demonstration in Dutch India, to demonstration in American Dutch India, to demonstration in Dutch India, to demonst