THE DAILY BEE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE KENTUCKIAN MAIL brought yesterday dates from all points as far as Cairo, except New York. From that city we received nothing.

REMARKABLE VIEWS.

The London *Chronicle* of a late date contains the views of a semi-monarchical, semi-aristocratical correspondent of the hypocritical defenders of our republican system.

Proof of this impending catastrophe is discerned by the ingenious editor in the fact that the House of Representatives at Washington had failed to organize, and other petty ballots, that the Union was fraught with information and suggestions of the highest moment could not be submitted.

We presume that when the *Chronicle* learns that after more than one hundred and twenty ballots the House remains unorganized, its doubts of the durability of our institutions will be converted into absolute appreciation of a speedy dissolution of the Union; unless the official proclamation of the message convinces that journal that one of the terrible dangers threatening the United States has been averted, and induces it to reflect that perseverance the other may be somewhat exaggerated. The *Chronicle* tells us that such an interruption of Parliamentary business could not occur in England, without producing a revolution. We believe it, and this is precisely the difference between that country and our own. It is the fault of the British press to judge us from their, and not our stand-point; to assume that in a given case, we ought to act exactly as they would —forgetting all the while that we are a different people, with a widely different polity, and that we possess in the nature of our government an inherent, self-sustaining power of which theirs is destitute.

To apply this view: the disorganization of the House is certainly regarded as an evil, because it is the result of factious discord, and a puerile strife between party leaders, none of whom will advance a single step towards an understanding and a compromise. The tendency of such a quarrel is unquestionably bad. As a precedent, it is pernicious, and merits the condemnation and castigation it has received from all sensible and patriotic citizens. But beyond this there is no immediate injury. The government moves in its accustomed orbit, without the dislocation of a single joint in its complicated machinery. The ballots as large looks on, partly amused and partly indignant; seasoned at the frivolous and unworthy game played by reckless partisans, yet rather interested in the checks and counterchecks, the expedients and devices employed by the three contending factions. The difficulty excites no perceptible hitch, as yet, in public affairs. From Maine to California, Federal and State governments continue in their vested harmonious and well-defined relations.

As a matter of course, this quasi-anarchical condition of the National Legislature could not continue eternally. We might manage without new laws, as we had sensibly experienced ever good legislation. But the government would be unable to meet its ordinary disbursements, in consequence of the lack of authority to draw money from the treasury. Long before such a contingency occurs, the plain common sense of the masses, and the bold outspeaking of public sentiment, would compel Congress to do its duty. Hence, there is none of that dread of the overthrow of the government, or of a dead lock in the Federal Administration which haunts the imagination of the London *Chronicle*. If that sheet were well informed, it would know that there never has been, and never will be, but one source of peril to the stability of our Union, and that is the slavery question, and even with respect to this eternal source of agitation, wise and good men have, thus far, under Providence, found the means of rescuing the country, and restoring civil concord in the darkest hour of sectional strife. So mote it be forever.

Yesterday, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, was exquisitely cold the whole day through. It was unanimously voted the coldest day of the season, and undoubtedly the opinion was most just and well founded. The mercury was down to about eighteen degrees below freezing point in the morning, the ground was hard-frozen and ice was found in ditches and gutters a half-inch in thickness.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamer *W. W. Pearson*, in descending the Ouachita, some five miles below Monroe, ran on a snag and sank in five feet water.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.—The State Convention of the Soft Democrats of New York, having in view the admission of their delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, recently adopted resolutions approving the Nebraska bill and condemning the slavery party. The members of the same party in the lower house of the Legislature have just coalesced with the Black Republicans, the Democrats electing the Speaker by the aid of the Republicans, whilst the latter are to take the Clerk as their share of the spoils.

ANOTHER DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Packet Ship St. Denis, her Captain, and a portion of the Crew.

The packet ship *St. Denis*, Capt. Follansbee, from New York, bound to Havre, which sailed from that port on the 3d inst., after experiencing the gale on the 6th inst., and after cutting away the masts she sprung a leak, and was abandoned by Capt. Follansbee and a portion of the crew were lost. Nine of the crew saved are on board of the ship *Naples*, arrived in New York.

The *St. Denis* was built for Boyd & Hinckenline of New York and Havre packets in 1848; was 1,000 tons burthen; had a valuable cargo, which is reported to be insured; ship is valued at $60,000 and the freight $12,000, which is largely insured in Wall street.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW MACKLIFFE, ONE OF THE CREW.

On the next day after the *St. Denis* sailed, at New York, we encountered a heavy gale. The ship made a great deal of water. The crew were unable to work at the pumps in consequence of the heavy seas which drove them from their posts. On Sunday morning, the 13th, the crew got out the long boat, (the stern and two boats having been stove) and with a part of a barrel of bread only for their sustenance, nine men, with the chief and second mate, left the ship. The captain would remain on board in spite of the strong entreaties of the crew. The captain, in the opinion of the crew, seemed to think the ship as safe as the boat, in her damaged condition.

After the crew left the ship, she went down in about 48 hours from that time. Sunday, the wind blew a gale, and between seven and eight at night, a sail was seen and hailed without answer. The boat lay to all night, and when nothing was to be seen. About 11, A. M., a fore and aft schooner hove in sight, and was followed until night, 14, P. M., the ship *Naples*, of Bath, Me., picked them up, and rendered them all the assistance in her power.

Her passengers.—The following are the names of the passengers, all of whom went down with the ship, three in the cabin and nine in the steerage: Cabin—Mrs. R. Weiss and wife, Geo. Brizianelle. Steerage—Geo. Baker Pfeb, Jake Holzbolst, Paul Loding, wife, mother and child, John Gesy, Gustav Schellenschober, Philip Loding.

Seamen—James Smith, Frank Lovitz, 1, Schetty, John Gennesby, John Bodine, Godfrey Wilson, James Smith, Daniel Dunick, Godfrey Lewis, Ephraim Simkins, Wm. Tanner, John Luckaw, Thomas Cummings, Duncan Logan, Walter Mason, Robert Lee, 14, P. M.

The Saved.—First Mate, George W. Tubs; Second Mate, John Coogan. Seamen—Lewis Frank, Charles McGowan, Andrew Rudolph, James McMillan, and another, whose name commences with John, (last name unknown); Charles McBrain, one of the hands shipped in the place of John Thomsen.

The Steward.—The following is a correct list of the saloon, in the St. Denis, on the twenty-three last, including all the officers, except the first and second mates, and five seamen saved—in all twenty-eight.

The Lost.—Captain, Alonzo Follansbee; Third Mate, Henry Gardner; Carpenter, F. Smith; Steward, F. Davis; First Cook, C. S. Potter; Second Cook, Charles Henry.

The Vessel.—The St. Denis, a three-decked ship, over twenty years old, and was very handsomely fitted up, being commanded formerly by the late Capt. Boyd, who owned her. She is provided with seven twenty-five inch bulkheads running fore and aft, and was considered to be as safe a ship as ever left the port of New York. Her cargo consisted principally of cotton and tobacco, and was valued at $60,000 and upwards. She is insured in the Mutual, $2,000; New York, $1,000; other companies, $15,000; total, $18,000.

The Cargo.—The last thirteen ones of the captain, who, at the moment of the ship's leaving her ship, threw himself overboard, and he was drowned. Called to do so by his watch, when she went down, but ten minutes after the boat left.

Captain Follansbee had commanded the St. Denis for nearly twelve years, and the high reputation of a first-class and reliable ship and the man among the sailors.

Many of her crew, in the superstitious manner so common to seamen, ascribes the disaster to her having sailed on a Friday.

The vessels sailed from here in the best twenty-nine hours, with pork and barrel of sea biscuit, soaked with salt water.

They had not seen a sail of any order, and their sufferings in consequence were considerable.

The quota of the ship were all on board before the boat load left. In coming down the masts of the first mate was struck on the head by a falling block, and escaping by injured. He made an effort to get on board, but was prevented by the crew.

By Telegraph.

By the National Line.

Steam Ships Baltic and Arctic Sunk.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

RUSSIA DON'T ACCEPT.

New Conference to be Requested.

DENMARK STILL NEUTRAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24th.—The United States mail steamship *Baltic* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

COTTON.

BROWN, Shipley & Co.'s circular quotes a decline on fair qualities of 1d. and on lower qualities of ¼d.; the sales for the three days reported to amount to 6,000 bales. The following were the closing quotations: Pridau Middling 5 7-16, Uplands Fair 5¾d, Uplands Middling 5 5-16. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 28s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Pork 75s. Lard 58s. Beef quiet and firm. Pork and Bacon are dull. Lard 58s.

Consols have declined, and are quoted at 86¼ a 86¾.

POLITICAL.

The peace negotiations are not concluded yet, but better hopes are entertained.

Public expectation in Europe is on the tiptoe to learn the issue of the peace negotiations. The time given to Russia has been extended to the 15th of January.

Despatches received at Berlin and Vienna report that the Emperor will make no further concessions. Other despatches have come, we heard, speaking of certain formal conferences which are in session at St. Petersburg, discussing the proposals of the Allies. Those conferences are attended by Nesselrode, Esterhazy, Dee, Bush and Lauer.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the text of the Allies' proposals.

The general impression is, that Russia will neither accept nor reject the propositions of the Allies, but that she will send Count Stackelberg to Vienna with counter proposals, as reported per *Africa*.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS BY THE AFRICA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9th.—It is anticipated that Russia's answer to the peace propositions of the Allies will contain neither an absolute assent nor refusal, but that she will put forward some proposals to be settled by renewed conferences.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The feeling in England continues warlike, and is becoming so again in France.

In London the Money market was easy. In Paris the Three Per Cents had closed at from ¼ to ⅜ decline. Foreign Exchange was better.

GREECE.

The Conference in relation to the Sound Dues has been indefinitely postponed. Active warlike preparations are being made.

RUSSIA.

The Russians are incessantly engaged in preparations for the spring campaign.

ASIA.

The Russian army took up its position at Kars on the 3d of December. The Russian General was apprehensive of an attack on Kars by Selim Pacha, and was consequently concentrating all his available forces at that point.

Selim Pacha was encamped in the mountains between Kertsch and Yolnen.

PERSIA.

Letters from Paris, alluding to the recent report that the United States had made a treaty with Shah Nasser, says, guaranteeing to Persia the territory bordering on the Persian Gulf, say that although no such treaty has been made as yet, the most friendly and friendly advances have been made, and it is unfortunate that at the moment when Russia and America are making war upon the Shah of Persia, that the suspension of diplomatic relations between Persia and England should have taken place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The council of war at Constantinople is directing its efforts to the defense of Escroum and Trebizonde.

Our dates from the Crimea are to the 24th of December. The French have blown up one dock at Sebastopol.

The Russians have increased their fortifications at Inkermann, and have unmasked new batteries on the left of the Tchernaya.

Marshal Pelissier remained during the Crimea, and Gen. Martinpre acts as his proxy in the council of war now progressing in Paris.

Considerable excitement has been created in Rome, by the report that Marico had suppressed its legation and withdrawn its Minister.

Denmark announces her continued neutrality, and disavows any connection with the Swedish alliance.

THE CRIMEA.

We have nothing new from the Crimea. Omer Pacha still remains at the redoubt of Kale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louis Napoleon still threatens to go to the seat of war in person.

Richard Cobden has published a new Peace pamphlet.

BY TELEGRAPH, 3d.—The great Council of War has concluded that the Sebastopol and the Russian tactics for the approaching campaign seem to have undergone important modifications. The Russians from Heads quarters seem to indicate that the Crimea is to be abandoned.

LONDON, Feat of the 12th has advices from Persia, which do not confirm the capture of Herat by the Russians.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France is unfavorable to vote day, and an early influence upon the London and Paris markets.

The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England is £256,000—a decrease of 1,000,000 in the Bank of France for the month is 772,000 francs.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Advices had been received at London from Montevideo to the last of November.

A revolution broke out on the 26th of November, and for four days Montevideo was the scene of a bloody conflict—during which time over one hundred persons were killed, and a large number wounded. Order in the end was restored on the 29th, when the mass of the revolutionary party embarked for Buenos Ayres, and their constituents, by the aid of the diplomatic agents and residents in Montevideo, the foreigners in the city maintained a strict neutrality during the disconstruction.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A New Democratic Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The ballots to-day resulted as follows: Banks, 96; Orr, 68; Fuller, 17; Ricaud, 19; Campbell, 3; scattering, 3. Necessary to a choice, 109. Last ballot, Banks 94; Orr 94; Fuller 17; Ricaud 18; Campbell 3; Laird 9½; Mace Orr's 814 50; Whisky 24 vote.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 23d.—Mr. Richardson said that he would probably retire to-day or to-morrow, from the candidacy for the Speakership.

Mr. Orr offered a resolution that the House open with prayer, and that the different ministers of the city be called upon alternately to perform the solemn duty. The resolution was adopted.

The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result: Banks 90, Richardson 85, Fuller 30, Campbell (of Ohio) 5; scattering 4.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH DAY.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 24th.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance in the Senate.

HOUSE.—An animated discussion arose on a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint the Committees on elections to proceed to New Orleans to take testimony, but before the vote could be taken the House adjourned to meet the Senate for the purpose of counting the votes cast at the last election for State officers.

David Marston was elected reporter of the House by acclamation.

Our New York Correspondence.

Sledging—Labor—Life Current—A Nearly Insensible Reporting Gun—Anti-Slavery Lecture and New Man in the Constitution—Theodore Parker.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11th, 1856.

The memory of the "oldest inhabitant" has been severely taxed, of late, to find the parallel of the present "cold snap." Notwithstanding the immense travel on Broadway and other principal streets, the snow remains almost knee deep. The weather has been so cold, that instead of packing, as is ordinarily the case, it remains almost as loosely as when it first fell. Everything that will fit on runners, from a crockery crate to the most highly finished family sleigh, is pressed into the service. Sledging parties, with flags flying gaily, give to the streets a very gay appearance. Sometimes three wind their merry way to the upper end of the island, and spend the evening in such a manner as a writer's evening only can be spent. But there is a reverse to the gay picture. It is hard times for the poor. Labor is almost entirely suspended; the only occupation now is shovelling snow, and but little of this is done. Between two and three hundred persons have applied to the Alms-house for lodgings—a room and a plank without cover or it, is the extent of their indulgence. In some of the streets in the lower part of the city, the snow is piled up in immense drifts. A large party of laborers were yesterday employed by a passenger way, they uncovered the body of a man buried by the snow, turned him to smooth the surface. The dangers of one hand stopped digging the pack of a bundle, which proved to be a dead child! Death—Shadows have fallen already there the previous night, before the snow had begun to fall. It was supposed, at present, that he was drunk. Labor is almost all the current