THE DAILY DELTA.

A. SEYMOUR, W. M. BARRY, D. BUSHNELL, JR. EDITORS.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE No. 8060.

THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

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

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4.

The Mississippi Mail failed yesterday from Bayou Sara.

THE VERDICT OF THE PUBLIC QUESTIONED.

Our readers may remember that some months ago a committee of Boston men forwarded invitations to a number of distinguished persons, North and South, to deliver one lecture or more in that city in the course of the present winter. They were probably not forgotten that among those who responded to this invitation, Gov. Wise, of Va., rendered himself somewhat piquant by a letter most abusive in its utter satire, and written in the worst possible taste, and that Mr Toombs, of Ga., with no doubt that genius, but infinitely more good sense and sagacity, accepted the offer, and proposed to deliver a lecture on the negro race, the slavery question and the rights of the South. It appears that Mr. Toombs has fulfilled his promise. On the evening of the 24th ult., he read a well considered and dispassionate dissertation on the several subjects selected, in the city of Boston, before a highly numerous and intelligent audience. Mr. Toombs was well received—none but a few brutal blackguards and ultra fanatics testifying their distaste at his remarks. The New York *Day Book* says:

He argued the constitutional rights of slavery in an able manner, and took precisely the same ground in regard to the negro race which has been taken by the *Day Book*. The bold truths uttered by Senator Toombs, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and President Pierce, in regard to the true relation of the races on this continent, and the distracted condition of these countries where abolitionism and amalgamation, or 'absorption,' as Mr. Banks calls it, has been practised, are beginning to awaken profound inquiry and earnest investigation. We wish other distinguished Southern men would go to Boston and lecture. A few such forcible arguments as Mr. Toombs made, and the cohorts of fanaticism would cry 'quit' 'hold' enough!'

We have no doubt Mr. Toombs created a profound impression, and we could wish, with the journal above quoted, that more frequent opportunities existed for enlightening the public mind at the North on this important theme. At present a deeper than Cimmerian darkness prevails. We are apt to wonder at the monstrous perversion of truth touching slavery, which find their way into the Northern press, and we war indignant at the horrible atrocities imputed to slaveholders, and at the preposterous credulity of those who believe them. But we forget that nine times out of ten those who credit these ravishing stories, and believe that every negro is branded with a red-hot iron, systematically tortured at the slightest offense, and not unfrequently deliberately whipped to death or mutilated for life, know no better. They are the blind dupes of arrant knaves and impostors who, for their own vile purposes, concoct and fabricate ten thousand shameless falsehoods, and palm them upon their unsuspicious readers for truth. For example, how many decent, moral and religious farmers in New England, in Ohio, and throughout the North and Northwest, ever see a Southern paper, or ever read a defense of slavery, or a vindication of the South from the infamous aspersions to which she is subjected? Not one in a hundred. Yet a very large majority peruse every day the ineffable calumnies, the one-sided inventions of the Abolition sheets. HORACE GREELEY'S *Weekly Tribune* meets the eye of perhaps half a million of readers, who, in the absence of all rebutting evidence, are taught to receive every slander which it belches forth against the South, as Gospel truth. This is one of the leading causes which has stirred up so much of fanatical opposition to slavery.—There is no earthly doubt that a vast proportion of these men are sincere. They are sincere because their settled convictions have been enlisted against us; and this has been accomplished by studiously concealing from them the Southern argument, and the facts upon which it is based.

It is to be hoped that every suitable opportunity will be embraced by Southern gentlemen of ability and information to enlighten the Northern mind. An immense amount of good might be effected in this way. Nobody of course expects to convert a political abolitionist into a Pro-Slavery man; but many of the deluded followers of Anti-Slavery, who are honest, would abandon the dangerous heresy, were they convinced that they are waging an unjust and unconstitutional warfare against the South, and especially did they understand that negro servitude is the condition best adapted for the welfare and happiness of the race.

FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the splendid establishment No. 46 Barracks street, is offered for sale on very liberal terms. It comprises a spacious and commodious residence, a manufactory of shingles, a distillery, a chocolate grinding machine, a depot of leeches, fine stables, &c., &c. The advertisement likewise contains an announcement of other valuable property which will be sold on reasonable terms.—

☞ See advertisement.

CITIZENS' BANK.—The stockholders of the Citizens' Bank are particularly reminded that the annual election of Directors takes place this day. Stockholders are requested to be present and to vote.

EDUCATION—A FINE OPPORTUNITY.—We take great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. WM. BRAND, in our business columns. Having long enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of this lady, we can cordially and cheerfully attest her eminent qualifications as an instructress: her high intelligence, diversified knowledge, unwearied assiduity, and marked sweetness of temper. To families desirous of having their children thoroughly instructed, as well morally as mentally, the services of Mrs. BRAND would prove of infinite value.

THE LECTURE THIS EVENING.—It is superfluous to recommend Bishop SPALDING's lectures to those who have ever had the pleasure of hearing him; but to all who have not, we would say: go by all means and you will not be disappointed,"—for what with the known ability of the lecturer and the absorbing interest of his subject "there's no such word as fail."

The English, French, Spanish and German are now important to all business men. They may be acquired at DELMAN'S Commercial College, 106 Canal street. Also penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., &c.

THE OLDEST LAWYER IN THE UNITED STATES.—ISAAC ANDREWS, Esq., aged 94, said to be the oldest lawyer in the United States, died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, on the 16th ult. He came to the bar seventy years ago.

We perceive that the Baton Rouge *Advocate* has changed hands, Messrs. P. M. Hatch and D. C. Jenkins having disposed of it to Messrs. P. M. Hatch & David Hatch. The political character of the *Advocate* will undergo no change.

A letter from Port-au-Prince of the 30th ultimo gives us a circumstantial account gathered from those who had figured in it, of the rout of the Haytien army by the Dominicans. Soulouque's forces, as already intimated, are stated at thirty thousand men, but were divided into two bodies, one of them, consisting of about eighteen thousand men, being under the command of the Emperor in person. This division, when near Las Cachoas is said to have come upon a body of only four hundred Dominicans, and, incredible as it may seem, were put to ignominious flight, Soulouque barely escaping capture. The treasure chest is reported to have contained three millions of dollars in currency and eighty thousand dollars Spanish; all of which, together with guns, ammunition, provisions and baggage, fell into the hands of the Dominicans, the retreating troops having thrown away their arms. The Dominicans pursued the Haytiens some miles, but were finally checked and driven back by the Garde Nationale of Port-au-Prince. The Emperor succeeded in reaching a place called Banhoru, about sixty miles from Cape Haytien, with a detachment men, and called upon other troops to join him at that point, but they refused to do so. The writer does not vouch for the truth of his story; but, whatever be the defeat may seem, it is related to us particular and positive a manner that we feel inclined to credit it with an air of probability.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—The Steamer Pet went aground at the mouth of the Ohio yesterday. Boats from the Territory is unfortunate. The Indians prospects are dull.

Eight hundred and forty-four Kansas Pawnee Indians, and Missourians, in which appeared of the latter many Jews, and much of their property taken. The Indians were from the Missouri, preparing to drive the Indians off their own land.

The Boys' Orphan Asylum has not been in operation long enough to show the good it is capable of doing, but it is already well on the road to rendering itself useful.

By Telegraph.

Received at the New Orleans Bee.

(By the Southern Line.)

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MANŒUVRES.

THIRD BOARD CAUCUS CHOSEN.

H. P. Banks Elected Speaker!

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

Resignation of Gomez Pushes.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The plurality resolution has been adopted by a majority of nine.

Mr. Orr withdrew his name as the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The plurality law takes effect after three ballots, the first of which has just been had with the following result: Banks 103, Aiken 93, Fuller 14, scattering 6.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Banks is elected Speaker by *one* plurality.

On motion of Mr. Clingman a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Banks's election unanimous.

The Speaker elect was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Aiken and Fuller.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made a speech, when the House adjourned.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ITEMS.

We learn from the papers brought by the *Arabia* that General Mouravieff has advanced within three hours' march of Erzeroum.

Omer Pacha's troops have begun to arrive at Trebizonde.

Omer Pacha had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it. There is some talk that he will be sent as minister to England.

Persia announces her continued neutrality.

Prince Paskiewitch's dying injunction to the Czar was to make peace.

The docks at Sebastopol are nearly all destroyed.

THE BARK AMELIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d.—Orders have been sent to Pensacola for the steamer *Fulton* to proceed in search of the bark *Amelia*, which sailed from Port-au-Prince, December 3d, for New York, having on board, for a supposed connection with some filibustering expedition, and which has not since been heard from.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO EUROPE.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 3d.—The Richmond Convention adopted a resolution declaring a line of first-class steamers from Liverpool to some Southern port highly important, and recommending Southern Legislatures to use their efforts to procure its establishment when convenient.

Governor Wise, this afternoon, Gov. Wise made a strong internal improvement speech.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.—Cotton firm—sales today 2,000 bales. Flour lower—Southern $6 81. Wheat has declined from 6 to 8 cents. Corn quiet.

[By the National Line.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 2.—SENATE.—Mr. De Pres introduced a bill relative to tacit mortgages, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate was engaged for the balance of the day on bills of a private nature.

HOUSE.—No quorum. Adjourned until Monday.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—The river still continues blocked up with ice; however, the prospects of a break-up are unchanged. The river is swelling a little. The Missouri Number stood yesterday at 42 in the shade.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 2.—The *Magnolia*, *Belfast* and *Illinois* passed down at 4 o'clock this morning.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A resolution declaring Porter Speaker of the House was tabled. A motion to lay Orr's name on the table was negatived, 102 to 115. Resolutions declaring each, Aiken and Oliver, (of Missouri) Speaker, were tabled.

Mr. Leacher introduced a resolution asking Messrs Orr, Banks and Fuller to confer together and report to-morrow if they can agree on a man to be Speaker.

From the Capitol.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 2d, 1856.

So far the "assembled wisdom" has done but little in the way of legislation, and that been out of the simplest nature. The session are passed. Political excitement runs high, and the bitterest personal feelings have been engendered. The course of the dominant party in both branches of the Legislature is not at all calculated, or likely to make this state of things any better. Members are not legislating for the best interests of the State or their constituents, but seem bent on acts of mischief; and I fear the result of such proceedings, if we have not a Governor to *veto* *threatened*, may be seen in personal difficulties and disgraceful renouncters.

The political guillotine has been erected, and ready it stained by the decapitation of some half dozen "Americans." And the work of execution is still to be kept up.

What do you suppose, Messrs. Editors, are the grounds upon which Messrs. Burke, Burthe and Michel, in the Senate, and Lumsden, Davis and Morgan, in the House, have been turned out of their seats? Why, that ballot-boxes were broken, and other scenes of violence enacted? Is it possible that those who did these things? There are lawless men in all parties, and always have been. Who can say that any party in the State is above the ballot-boxes? The commissioners and clerks of the election cannot tell. Is it not at least as fair a supposition as any other that a party anticipating success in a majority here, in both the Senate and the House, in order to strengthen themselves, would have recourse to such a measure as breaking ballot-boxes? Most certainly it is. And it is urged, as another ground for contesting the seats of these gentlemen, that "violence was or *deemed*) that Democratic voters were "intimidated," and driven from the polls. I like sheep before a pack of wolves. The Senate, of the Committee on Elections, uses these very words. Is it not something new to hear of the intimidation of the "unterrified?"

In 1840, when the old Whig party ran Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; in 1852, when the same party ran Gen. Scott; in 1854, when their candidate was Gen. Taylor, who was it that "thugged" their processions at night, broke ballot-boxes, practised Pierian spring frauds, and drove American citizens from the polls? It was the Democratic party! In those times, who was it that disturbed the mass-meetings of the Whig party? Who was it, pray, that broke the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, and many other places? It was the Democratic party! Who was it that used the paving-stones, dray-pins, and other missiles of a murderous nature, with which American freemen were beaten, and wounded, and killed? It was the Democratic party!

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What will the free voters of New Orleans say to this summary revocation and disregard of their opinions, as expressed through the ballot-box? What will American freemen say to such insult? Are they to submit, like cowards, to these unscrupulous demagogues? I fancy not. It may be that we cannot now help ourselves; but the power of a mere majority, at present in the Legislature, of such men as call themselves Democrats, cannot last long. The people will reform these abominable abuses, and the "guilties" which now know some men, shall "know them no more forever!"

OBSERVER.

Important from Japan—Fighting between the Americans and Japanese.

We take the following from the *Friend of China*, of November 13th:

We learn by the *Tartar*, that the day after the Japanese convention (British) was ratified at Nagasaki, Admiral Stirling was asked by the Commissioners to give his advice on the best course to be pursued towards the Americans, who, it was said, with nine vessels at Simoda, was breaking the peace in the most outrageous manner. The Admiral is reported to have recommended concession to the American demands, provided they were in any way reasonable.

An American gentleman writes on the subject:

I understand that a fleet of twelve sail of American whalers visited Simoda in anticipation of receiving supplies, agreeable to the late treaty.

Report is they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause, not to furnish them with any supplies.

The Americans were not to be trifled with: they took what they wanted, and paid in dollars at their fair weight, the one-third in value, fixed by the treaty, they would have no knowledge of.

It is said that guns had been fired and Japanese killed.

DEATH OF COMMODORE MORRIS.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 29th ult. has the following notice of the death of this distinguished officer:

It is with profound regret that we have to announce the death of Commodore Charles Morris, senior retained officer of the United States Navy. He expired at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Washington, of inflammation of the lungs in the 72d year of his age. Commodore Morris entered the Navy in the year 1798, and was, in the year 1812, for gallant and distinguished services, promoted to the rank which he held on the day of his death.

Numerous and his high standing in the Navy are indelibly recorded in the history of the country, and are known to all. He has long been a sufferer, and the energetic fortitude of character, which carried him through many of the gallant actions in which he was engaged in the days of his youth, and in the varied qualities which constituted the foundation in his character as a naval commander in his profession, he has left a name and a memory which will be cherished by his countrymen.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, M., when the friends of the family and of the deceased are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the Congressional Cemetery.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Below Upon Bayou.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. B. Baldwin, Commander, from New York via Havana, entered at this port last evening at 9 o'clock, having left the latter place on the night of the 1st instant, at 11 P. M. The *Cahawba* has experienced very heavy weather on the passage 6th: THE U. S. Mail steamer, and steamer *Black Warrior* from Havana on the 26th ult. for Key West and Pensacola. The *Black Warrior* has very unfavorable for crop intelligence. Stock of sugars on the 1st, 20,000 boxes. Freights are dull. Health good.

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The *Black Warrior* arrived at Havana on the 28th ult.

The following is the list of passengers by the *Cahawba*:

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Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1856.

One vote was taken for Speaker this morning in the House, when Banks lacked four of being elected. The House then took up for consideration the following resolutions offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, yesterday, to wit:

Resolved, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress, repealing the restriction against slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, *fully and completely*, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the the past, the present, and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

After an attempt to lay these resolutions upon the table, the previous question was called and sustained, and the yeas and nays ordered upon each separately, which result-ed as follows: On the first, yeas 102, nays 103; on the second, yeas 101, nays 100; on the third, yeas 100, nays 103.

The first part of the resolution was then submitted to the House as a separate proposition, and upon motion to lay it upon the table, the yeas were 92, nays 110. So the House refused to table it, and it was then adopted, 101 to 100. Mr. Fuller then rose and said he thought the South should be well satisfied with the day's proceedings, and he therefore moved to adjourn. But previous to this, Mr. Hoard, of Wisconsin, had submitted a resolution which had been read for information, and upon which he now desired the sense of the House. The motion to adjourn being lost, the question then came up upon Mr. M.'s resolution, which was, in substance, that the people of the Missouri Compromise was an unwise, useless and factious agitation of the slavery question; and upon this the vote stood 108 to 86.

This appeared to give Northern members as much satisfaction as some of the other votes had given to Southern members, and as both parties had now committed themselves upon, and the usual hour of adjournment had arrived, the House adjourned in excellent humor.

It will be seen that the above resolutions were calculated to place members in their proper light before their constituents, at any rate, to regain them to show where they might be found upon some of the important questions which now divide and agitate the country. It will be seen, too, that upon these questions no party in the House can boast of a working majority. The Speaker, for instance, is elected by a party which denies the necessity or propriety of having an anti-Nebraska Speaker; 2d, that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored; 3d, that a useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, to a large extent, injurious to every section of our country. But why enter into a detail? We declared that it is not the solemn duty of the people to persist in their efforts to restore the Missouri Compromise, in fact or in substance. And they have further declared that it is the duty of Congress to put down the unwise and factious agitation of the slavery question, in Congress and out of it.

Comment I have neither time nor inclination for, at present, to make.

MAISON ROUGE.

P. S.—For the last three or four Sundays we have had a snow-storm, and the indications now are, that the weather is still to be as regular in its routine as the House in voting for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1856.

I sent you yesterday the proceedings of the House, believing them to be of an interesting character inasmuch as they were a test of the sentiments of the members upon the subjects embraced in the resolutions upon which they were called upon to vote; and inasmuch also as they clearly demonstrate that there is no real or working majority upon any prominent subject, or at least any one that has yet been put to the test of a vote in the House. This fact the country should be apprised of, and will be now.

Previous to the assembling of Congress, and for some time after, it was generally believed that there was a considerable majority of members in the House elected upon the anti-Nebraska issue, and who would vote for no other than "one who fully and heartily harmonized with that sentiment," as Speaker, "who would hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that restriction, [the Missouri Compromise] in terms or substance;" to use the language of Mr. Dunn's first resolution. But the House, by a vote of 102 ayes to 103 noes, declared yesterday that it did not consider it essential that the Speaker elect should be elected Speaker who should fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment. In other words, they negatived, by one vote, that idea.

But the same House declared, also by *one* majority, that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored, "as a necessary means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States, which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of the Union.

Again, they declared "that a useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust, and injurious to our country;" but negatived the idea or declaration, that it is the duty of the country to persist in efforts to restore the said compromise. At the same time, however, the House declared that the repeal of that compromise was of itself "a useless, factious and disgraceful renouncters.

The political guillotine has been erected, and ready it stained by the decapitation of some half dozen "Americans." And the work of execution is still to be kept up.

What do you suppose, Messrs. Editors, are the grounds upon which Messrs. Burke, Burthe and Michel, in the Senate, and Lumsden, Davis and Morgan, in the House, have been turned out of their seats? Why, that ballot-boxes were broken, and other scenes of violence enacted? Is it possible that those who did these things? There are lawless men in all parties, and always have been. Who can say that any party in the State is above the ballot-boxes? The commissioners and clerks of the election cannot tell. Is it not at least as fair a supposition as any other that a party anticipating success in a majority here, in both the Senate and the House, in order to strengthen themselves, would have recourse to such a measure as breaking ballot-boxes? Most certainly it is. And it is urged, as another ground for contesting the seats of these gentlemen, that "violence was or *deemed*) that Democratic voters were "intimidated," and driven from the polls. I like sheep before a pack of wolves. The Senate, of the Committee on Elections, uses these very words. Is it not something new to hear of the intimidation of the "unterrified?"

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1856.

One vote was taken for Speaker this morning in the House, when Banks lacked four of being elected. The House then took up for consideration the following resolutions offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, yesterday, to wit:

Resolved, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress, repealing the restriction against slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, *fully and completely*, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the the past, the present, and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

After an attempt to lay these resolutions upon the table, the previous question was called and sustained, and the yeas and nays ordered upon each separately, which result-ed as follows: On the first, yeas 102, nays 103; on the second, yeas 101, nays 100; on the third, yeas 100, nays 103.

The first part of the resolution was then submitted to the House as a separate proposition, and upon motion to lay it upon the table, the yeas were 92, nays 110. So the House refused to table it, and it was then adopted, 101 to 100. Mr. Fuller then rose and said he thought the South should be well satisfied with the day's proceedings, and he therefore moved to adjourn. But previous to this, Mr. Hoard, of Wisconsin, had submitted a resolution which had been read for information, and upon which he now desired the sense of the House. The motion to adjourn being lost, the question then came up upon Mr. M.'s resolution, which was, in substance, that the people of the Missouri Compromise was an unwise, useless and factious agitation of the slavery question; and upon this the vote stood 108 to 86.

This appeared to give Northern members as much satisfaction as some of the other votes had given to Southern members, and as both parties had now committed themselves upon, and the usual hour of adjournment had arrived, the House adjourned in excellent humor.

It will be seen that the above resolutions were calculated to place members in their proper light before their constituents, at any rate, to regain them to show where they might be found upon some of the important questions which now divide and agitate the country. It will be seen, too, that upon these questions no party in the House can boast of a working majority. The Speaker, for instance, is elected by a party which denies the necessity or propriety of having an anti-Nebraska Speaker; 2d, that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored; 3d, that a useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, to a large extent, injurious to every section of our country. But why enter into a detail? We declared that it is not the solemn duty of the people to persist in their efforts to restore the Missouri Compromise, in fact or in substance. And they have further declared that it is the duty of Congress to put down the unwise and factious agitation of the slavery question, in Congress and out of it.

Comment I have neither time nor inclination for, at present, to make.

MAISON ROUGE.

P. S.—For the last three or four Sundays we have had a snow-storm, and the indications now are, that the weather is still to be as regular in its routine as the House in voting for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1856.

I sent you yesterday the proceedings of the House, believing them to be of an interesting character inasmuch as they were a test of the sentiments of the members upon the subjects embraced in the resolutions upon which they were called upon to vote; and inasmuch also as they clearly demonstrate that there is no real or working majority upon any prominent subject, or at least any one that has yet been put to the test of a vote in the House. This fact the country should be apprised of, and will be now.

Previous to the assembling of Congress, and for some time after, it was generally believed that there was a considerable majority of members in the House elected upon the anti-Nebraska issue, and who would vote for no other than "one who fully and heartily harmonized with that sentiment," as Speaker, "who would hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that restriction, [the Missouri Compromise] in terms or substance;" to use the language of Mr. Dunn's first resolution. But the House, by a vote of 102 ayes to 103 noes, declared yesterday that it did not consider it essential that the Speaker elect should be elected Speaker who should fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment. In other words, they negatived, by one vote, that idea.

But the same House declared, also by *one* majority, that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored, "as a necessary means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States, which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of the Union.

Again, they declared "that a useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust, and injurious to our country;" but negatived the idea or declaration, that it is the duty of the country to persist in efforts to restore the said compromise. At the same time, however, the House declared that the repeal of that compromise was of itself "a useless, factious and disgraceful renouncters.

The political guillotine has been erected, and ready it stained by the decapitation of some half dozen "Americans." And the work of execution is still to be kept up.

What do you suppose, Messrs. Editors, are the grounds upon which Messrs. Burke, Burthe and Michel, in the Senate, and Lumsden, Davis and Morgan, in the House, have been turned out of their seats? Why, that ballot-boxes were broken, and other scenes of violence enacted? Is it possible that those who did these things? There are lawless men in all parties, and always have been. Who can say that any party in the State is above the ballot-boxes? The commissioners and clerks of the election cannot tell. Is it not at least as fair a supposition as any other that a party anticipating success in a majority here, in both the Senate and the House, in order to strengthen themselves, would have recourse to such a measure as breaking ballot-boxes? Most certainly it is. And it is urged, as another ground for contesting the seats of these gentlemen, that "violence was or *deemed*) that Democratic voters were "intimidated," and driven from the polls. I like sheep before a pack of wolves. The Senate, of the Committee on Elections, uses these very words. Is it not something new to hear of the intimidation of the "unterrified?"

In 1840, when the old Whig party ran Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; in 1852, when the same party ran Gen. Scott; in 1854, when their candidate was Gen. Taylor, who was it that "thugged" their processions at night, broke ballot-boxes, practised Pierian spring frauds, and drove American citizens from the polls? It was the Democratic party! In those times, who was it that disturbed the mass-meetings of the Whig party? Who was it, pray, that broke the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, and many other places? It was the Democratic party! Who was it that used the paving-stones, dray-pins, and other missiles of a murderous nature, with which American freemen were beaten, and wounded, and killed? It was the Democratic party!

Violence and outrage were then submitted to. Nobody, who dared to resent by such disgraceful means, had his election contested. But now, when these flimsy pretexts are raised, and the Democrats are in the majority in the Legislature, any merchant's protested seat, either in the Senate or House, must and shall be vacated, and a man who was not elected is foisted into the seat of another who was!

What will the free voters of New Orleans say to this summary revocation and disregard of their opinions, as expressed through the ballot-box? What will American freemen say to such insult? Are they to submit, like cowards, to these unscrupulous demagogues? I fancy not. It may be that we cannot now help ourselves; but the power of a mere majority, at present in the Legislature, of such men as call themselves Democrats, cannot last long. The people will reform these abominable abuses, and the "guilties" which now know some men, shall "know them no more forever!"

OBSERVER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE IN CHARTRES STREET.—About 9 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the four-story building No. 24 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets, occupied as dry goods store by Messrs. W. T. Lloyd & Co. The fire commenced in the upper story, and was extinguished so fast as there was quite a stiff breeze blowing, it seemed for a time as though the destructive element would sweep everything before it. The flames burst out furiously from the front windows in huge columns across the narrow street, reaching the house of the opposite side, and it was only by playing on them incessantly with the pipes that they were saved from burning. For almost an hour the fire raged, threatening every minute to extend its circuit, until at length the store, with its contents, was completely destroyed.

Why this time the roof of the adjoining building, No. 26, occupied as a fancy store by Mr. J. Bladier, was on fire. It was confined, however, to the upper and third stories. The back part of Mr. J. D. Danneron's carpet store was much injured by the fire and his valuable stock considerably damaged by water.

During the progress of the conflagration, a great excitement was caused by an alarm that the new Custom House was on fire, which caused a hasty diversion of the engines from the scene of action. But a resignation it was discovered that the big derrick on the top of the structure had become ignited by sparks from the burning building on Chartres street. A few buckets of water sufficed to put it out.

The loss by the fire will fall short of $65,000. It likely is much larger, but we have no means of coming at even an approximate estimate. The loss of Lloyd & Co. will be, we think, $15,000, (their stock being entirely consumed) upon which there is an insurance. Messrs. Bladier & Danneron were also fully insured.

How the fire originated is not known.

ACTUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Orleans Theatre, Meyerbeer's grand Opera, The Huguenots, will be given.

At the St. Charles Theatre, the Pyne & Harrison English Opera Troupe will perform Gaieties of the 20th ultimo.

The Scriptural drama, Ansel, in which Mr. Keller and troupe give their magnificent tableaux, will be performed at the Gaiety Theatre to-night for the eighteenth time. Ansel was first night played for the seventh time to an audience equal in size to any since its commencement. To-morrow night, a new Scriptural drama will be played out.

At Vauxhall's Museum, St. Charles street, there will be performances by Mr. Lewis and a splendid exhibition of rare and beautiful specimens, and other curiosities, natural and artificial.

Mr. Hamilton Whatley, the talented Woman, Infant Bare, and the Native American Ventriloquist, an assortment of human curiosities, are still at No. 13 St. Charles street.

HARSH GRAB BALLS.—A number of unsuspecting balls are announced for sherrel three nights this week. The first one will occur to-night at Firemen's Hall, on Bayou road, and will be given by the members of the house of balls which have been given at the Orleans Ball, on Bayou road, and will be given by the well and favorably known in the community, and there will, it is likely, be a large attendance of the friends and patrons of the institution. The next will be held at Firemen's Hall, the Odd Fellows' Hall, the St. Charles Theatre, and the Pelican Theatre.

WORTHY.—Our friends in Plaquemine acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome lot of Havana cheroots from their yesterday. We are informed that they are of a very superior quality, and that the generous donor is a man of worth, and by way of introduction to the public, we will say that he is the proprietor of the Union Saloon, No. 83 Chartres street, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally, and where they will find the best of liqu