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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE MESSAGE.

The English press exhibits its wonted consistency as well as courtesy in its comments upon President BUCHANAN'S Message. The *Times* leads off the chorus of denunciation, and growls like an irritated mastiff over the view of our foreign relations expressed in that document, while the smaller animals of the pack yelp and bark with the utmost viciousness and fury. The *Times* has always been a brutal antagonist. It knows not temperate discussion, nor is it often disposed to blunt by the amenities of friendly regard the trenchant edge of criticism. It can fawn if occasion call for sycophancy, but its more natural propensity is to scold and vituperate. When inclined to indulge in this low-born and ignoble passion, no considerations either of propriety, expediency or congruity suffice to restrain it.

It is not many weeks since the *Times* itself started the question of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. Whatever may have been the motive which inspired the lucubrations of that sheet—whether a pure desire to promote the happiness and prosperity of the benighted Mexicans, or a selfish anxiety to transfer the impoverished government to a nation able and willing to pay British bondholders, the fact is certain that the *Times* was infinitely more earnest in behalf of a protectorate, or some other form of active and permanent intervention in the affairs of Mexico, than one-half the people of the United States themselves. The views put forth sundry articles on the subject, designed to convince us that the best possible policy for the United States was to take early possession of Mexico; that this would benefit the miserable inhabitants of that country, would add to the territories of the United States, and would be regarded with entire complaisance and contentment by Europe in general and England in particular. Nevertheless the British Thunderer, in its comments upon the President's message, appears totally oblivious of all this, and censures the Administration for its grasping spirit, thinly veiled by affected moderation and philanthropy, and denies that progress in the direction of the tropics will be any gain to the United States.

With respect to Cuba the tone of the *Times* is even more undisguised, and that pleasant and amiable journal charges the President with a design to rob and plunder Spain, scarcely thinking it worth the trouble to mask its accusation by the parable of HAMAN and the vineyard. Remember that this very *Times* has more than once intimated that the purchase of Cuba by the United States would be a boon to humanity—arguing the question from the same standpoint as that adopted by the President—viz: that the acquisition of Cuba would the more effectually suppress the slave trade.

The truth is that the traditional hatred of that Tory print towards our country, prompts it on every suitable occasion to indulge in a fling at its, our laws, government, policy or manners. Nationally or individually, we are disliked by the *Times*, and of course by most of the English prints. Hence the annual communication of our Executive to Congress is generally seized upon as a grindstone on which these sheets whet their accumulated stock of envy, hate and malice. It is a matter of course for detraction of America in the columns of the London *Times*. Whenever we find panegyric, an interested motive is sure to underlie it. The normal function of the British press is to abuse America. When it does otherwise, there must be a strong outside pressure—the forcing it to the utterance of a fictitious admiration. Perhaps these journals might be more rational in both praise and censure, if they knew how very little the people of the United States care for either. We have ceased borrowing our opinions from England, or if we are not yet radically cured of the disease, we are rapidly recovering from its enfeebling and demoralizing influence.

ELIXIR-BIOLOGY—*The California Experiment.*—Our readers will perceive by the advertisement in another column that Dr. Hale will give to morrow evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, his far famed and intensely interesting California experiment. We have not room enough to-day to present a detailed account of this wondrous drama of life, as described in some of the leading journals of the country, and can only state that the Doctor conducts his subjects through all the varied incidents of a voyage to New York, and thence to California, interspersed with the most thrilling episodes of shipwreck, suffering, starvation and escape. When the emigrants reach the shores of the Golden State, they are transported to the mines, where their labors are eminently successful. They return laden with the precious metal, and pass through a variety of exciting and laughable adventures. The annexed extract from an article in the *Nashville Union and American* will convey a faint idea of one phase of this beautiful experiment:

An Adventure.—On Saturday last there was considerable excitement and amusement created by one of Dr. Hale's experiments. Friday night he performed what was called the California experiment, in which he gives his subjects checks for a certain amount of gold they are caused to believe they have obtained in the Western El Dorado. These checks are made out for more than the paper on Saturday morning, so soon as the Bank of Nashville was opened, three of the subjects were promptly at the counter, claiming payment of their several checks. The teller, humoring the experiment, told the bearers that the checks were forgeries. Indignation by they set out in search of Dr. Hale. Coming in sight of him on Union street, they threw aside such encumbrances as cloaks, &c., and started for him full tilt. The Doctor made tracks for the St. Cloud. They gave chase under full sail. Reaching the hotel, the fugitive was not arrested, but the Doctor could not be found. After a time he appeared, when the Californians immediately charged him with forgery, and demanded restitution of their earnings, and on his refusal to refund, they called in an officer and demanded his arrest. After the scene had continued for some time, much to the amusement of a large crowd that had collected, Dr. Hale by a few manipulations removed them from under the influence of the delusion, and immediately they ran off, slipping heels over head on the iced pavement, making rapid time AWAY from the hotel. In a few minutes they were heard ranting on their memories but an indistinct recollection of having been to the bank for some purpose they could not recall.

We advise every one to secure seats, as there will probably be a jam on the occasion.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The property belonging to the estate of the late Pierre Lefebvre was sold yesterday at public auction by N. Vignie, Esq. Two lots and stores on the corner of Poydras and Carroll streets brought $14,350: six lots in the square bounded by Nayades, Apollo, Euterpe and Polymnia streets were sold for $11,875; three lots and stores on Canal street, bounded by Customhouse, Chartres and Dorsiere streets, brought $93,500: a lot and store in the square bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, Royal and Bourbon streets, $7,650; another lot and store between St. Louis, Conti, Royal streets and Exchange Alley, $16,700; a lot and store in the square bounded by Royal, Bourbon, St. Louis and Toulouse streets, $12,200; a lot and two houses in the square bounded by Casacalvo, Architect, Port and St. Ferdinand streets, $2,600. Total amount of sale, $163,575.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—N. Vignie sold at auction this day, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, a list of property, mostly improved, situated in the old Third. For particulars we refer our readers to our auction advertisements.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE LAMP.—Mr. O'Connor, No. 167 Poydras street, the sole agent of Ufford's Patent Oil Lamp, has received a new supply of the article, and has already a host of testimonials in its favor from those who have purchased of him. Warranted not to smoke or smell, while the poorest oil, grease, lard or fat may be used in it, yielding at the same time a light as brilliant as gas—this lamp seems to be the very thing for reading, writing, or sewing by. Mr. O'Connor fills orders from the country as well as the city.

When the Revolution began, in 1775, there were only four papers published in the city of Boston, and the whole number in the United States was but thirty-five, to wit: Seven in Massachusetts; one each in New Hampshire and Georgia; two each in Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; three in South Carolina; four each in Connecticut and New York, and nine in Pennsylvania. In 1810 the whole number in the United States was 359; in 1828 it was 852: in 1840 it had increased to 1631, and in 1850 to 2526. The aggregate number of copies circulated in 1850 was 426,469,978. The whole issue for one year, estimated upon the basis of an ordinary country paper, would cover a surface of one hundred square miles, or constitute a belt of thirty feet wide around the earth, and weigh nearly 70,000,000 pounds.

General Henderson, of the United States Marine Corps, died at Washington on the 6th instant. He had been in the service about fifty-three years.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE NEW REVOLUTION.

MIRAMON PRESIDENT.

The steamship Tennessee, Forbes, master, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 9th. Among her passengers is René Masson, Esq., formerly editor of the *Trait d' Union*. The purser of the Tennessee reports as follows:

The Tennessee was detained until the 9th by a very heavy norther, which prevented communication with the shore.

On the 6th the American schooner Star sailed for New Orleans.

Left discharging, English brig Mary Blount; an American brig from Boston, loading for New York.

The fleet at Sacrificios consists of five French, four Spanish and three English war vessels; also American sloop of war Saratoga.

By the Tennessee we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 8th, and of journals from the city of Mexico to the 1st. They contain the intelligence of the overthrow of Zuloaga. A brief letter from our correspondent, written at the latest date, adds somewhat to our repertory of news. We annex it verbatim:

Latest Dates from Mexico.

JANUARY 6th, 1859.

"On the 20th of December Gen. ECHEGARAY pronounced at Arijula—six leagues from Mexico—against the Zuloaga government, and declared himself President.

"The city of Mexico refused to second the movement.

"On the 23d the garrison at Mexico pronounced, and invited Gen. MANUEL ROBLES to assume the Executive office. Gen. ROBLES accepted, and published a plan, in accordance with which four delegates were to appoint a popular assembly, (*junta*) to be composed of three members from each State. ZULOAGA, abandoned by his entire army, fled for safety to the English legation.

"On the 31st the popular *junta*, composed of a large majority of Conservatives and members of the clergy, issued a programme of governmental policy. Its leading features are the declaration of the inviolability of corporate property, and the prohibition of the hypothecation or alienation of the national territory.

"On the 1st January, at one o'clock, A. M., the *junta* elected General MIRAMON President *ad interim* of the republic, the vote standing 53 for MIRAMON and 46 for ROBLES.

"ROBLES was subsequently authorized to retain executive authority until MIRAMON should be ready to assume it.

"It was not positively certain whether MIRAMON would accept the Presidency. He is reported to have left Guadalajara for Mexico at the head of one thousand cavalry.

"Telegraphic dispatches have been received here announcing the total rout of DEGOLLADO by MIRAMON, at a point beyond Guadalajara, but the truth of these dispatches is doubted.

"The Juarez government stands firmly upon the ground of its legitimate rights. Its partisans occupy Jalapa and Cordova, and are about attacking Orizaba."

From the foregoing it will be perceived that another change has occurred in the inextricable web of Mexican politics. ROBLES, a quasi-Liberal, is not President; but MIRAMON—an ultra Conservative and Ecclesiastical—is virtually so. This is emphatically a distinction without a difference. How will it all end?

MRS. E. KEY BLUNT'S POETICAL READINGS.—This lady's first public introduction to the American people took place last evening at Lyceum Hall. On her arrival in the city she was welcomed by numerous friends, who knew her not only as the worthy daughter of "a noble sire," but as deserving herself of all the homage due to a true woman—one of the noblest of her sex. Induced by them she consented to give some of her readings last evening—in order, we believe, to test whether she would find in New Orleans sufficient taste for such entertainment to encourage her in offering a series of her readings. Unfortunately the weather was most forbidding—the rain and the mud making a path to the hall almost an execrable undertaking. Notwithstanding, we were gratified to see that quite an intelligent and respectably-sized audience—especially of ladies—greeted Mrs. Blunt, and gave her strong tokens of appreciation. Her selections were from some of the best poets, and in all she seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of what she was reading—which of course made her delivery correct and true—whether in "the grave or gay, the lively or severe." She evidently has a soul capable of appreciating and feeling true poetry, with the mind and education to express it. Her voice, however, although naturally musical and well governed, seemed to be oppressed and subdued by the inadaptation of the hall to any thing of the kind, and we hope that a better selection will be made for her if she consent to appear again. The associations of the lady, with her own accomplished husband and amiable womanly worth, commend her so powerfully that we trust her visit to New Orleans will not only be pleasant, but that her praiseworthy object of self support will be greatly facilitated.

One of the pleasing incidents of the entertainment last evening was the entrance of Gen. Scott, and the delivery of a special poetical address to him by the fair reader, which the old hero must surely have been touched with, as the audience was, when the lady, in her patriotic enthusiasm and love for "the brave," proposed "three cheers for Gen. Scott!" After reading the charge of Balaklava, in fine style, she finally gave the Star-Spangled Banner, which, as it was her father's, was feelingly delivered.

Mr. Barr, the Democratic member elect to the 36th Congress, has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the present Congress occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. Kelly, elected Sheriff of New York.

The vote of the Illinois Legislature on the re-election of Senator Douglas stood 54 for Douglas to 46 for Lincoln.

DELAWARE.—The Legislature of this State met on the 4th, and organized by the election of the following officers:

Speaker of the House—Manlove R. Carlisle, of Sussex county; Clerk—Dr. John Stradley, of New Castle county.

Speaker of the Senate—W. P. Jackson, of Kent county; Clerk—John Pennington, of Kent county.

LATER FROM NASSAU, N. P.—By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the British schooners Robert George, Captain Sawyer, and British Queen, Captain Johnson, the latter in three days from Nassau, we have files of the Nassau *Herald* from December 1 to December 28, and of the Nassau *Guardian* from December 4 to December 28. The British schooner A. Canale arrived out from this port on the 21th ultimo, in three days' passage, and having been detained by head winds nearly fifteen days for the entire trip. Some little excitement had been produced at Nassau by the arrival there, on the 16th ultimo, of the schooner Ranger, from Samana, with several of her crew sick, and one death from yellow fever, as was at first supposed; but subsequently the disease was pronounced by the physicians to be severe intermittent fever, and the vessel, which had been quarantined, was released.—*Charleston Courier.*

DETROIT, MICH., JANUARY 6.—The Legislature assembled at Lansing yesterday. Henry A. Shaw, Republican, was elected Speaker of the House.

The retiring and incoming Governors delivered their messages as required by law. The former states the finances to be in a satisfactory condition. Receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year, $1,024,000: expenditures, $848,000. Balance on hand, $176,000. Entire State debt, $2,317,000; diminution in four years, $211,000.

He recommends the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, and reports the State University, the Agricultural College, and the normal and common schools, auxiliums, &c., to be in a flourishing condition.

Governor Wisner's message is entirely devoted to State affairs. He recommends the appointment of a State Geologist and an Emigration Agent. He favors a registry law and the location of a new capitol building.

The election of a U. S. Senator will probably take place to-day.

JOHN DOUGLAS AT WASHINGTON.—A dispatch of the 5th says:

Judge Douglas was met at the railroad station to-night by a large crowd of persons, and received with cheers. They subsequently proceeded to his residence, and, in response to a call, he made a brief speech of a general patriotic character, and of thanks for the spontaneous expression of their friendships.

The Emperor of Japan died some days after the American treaty was signed. There were several reports as to the cause of his death, one that he ripped his belly, another that he was murdered, and a third that he died of cholera. Being childless, before his death he adopted Peer-taigo, Prince of Ku-siu, aged sixteen years, as his child and successor.

Queen Victoria's titles and dignities are thus set forth in her recent Indian proclamation, the same published being used for the first time: "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia*, Queen, Defender of the Faith."

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The Aspinwall steamship Moses Taylor has arrived at this port, with California dates to the 20th ult.—the same as those by the Quaker City at New Orleans.

There is nothing of sufficient interest to report from Panama.

The Moses Taylor brings from California $1,400,000 in gold on freight.

THE STEAMSHIP ALPS SIGNALIZED.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamship Alps, Capt. Hockley, is signalized below.

The Alps probably brings later news from Europe, but as our latest Liverpool papers contain no notice of her day of sailing, we are unable to learn her day of departure.

The screw steamship Jura was advertised to sail on the 1st of January.

ARIZONA COLONIZATION—CHANGE OF TITLE.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have reorganized under the title of the Arizona, Mexican and Central American Association.

It is reported that they have purchased valuable grants in Arizona, and intend to colonize there in the spring.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Mason authorizing the President in certain cases to use the land and naval forces against Mexico and Central America, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

COMMODORE PAULDING.

In the House yesterday the resolution of last session which approves the course pursued by Commodore Paulding in regard to Gen. Walker, and speaks in laudatory terms of his conduct, was laid upon the table.

SLAVE TRADING.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 12.—Private dispatches received in this city from Charleston report that the case of Ketch and brothers, charged with being engaged in carrying on the slave trade, was called up in the District Court of that city yesterday.

The Grand Jury found no bill against them.

A COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 12.—The Belleville Cotton Factory, near this city, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday evening.

There was no insurance on the property.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 12. — The steamer Yazoo Belle passed down at 10 o'clock last night.

The Nick Thomas passed down at 9, and the Lucknow at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Argyle passed down at 4 o'clock this evening.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if it is necessary to amend the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire whether any employé in any department of the government, since March 4th, 1858, was required to contribute a portion of his pay to defray expenses or fines of any employé since that period, or whether any employé has been removed for not so contributing, and what legislation is needed to prevent this mode of influencing elections. Laid over.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bigler proceeded to address the Senate.

Mr. Clay presented the credentials of Mr. Clingman, elected by the State of North Carolina. The oath was administered, and the Senator admitted to his seat.

In the *House*, after the transaction of the usual morning business, Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, announced the death of his immediate predecessor, the Hon. J. A. Quitman. He sketched the career of the gallant statesman and soldier, and pronounced an eulogy upon his private and public worth.

Mr. Chrisfield, of North Carolina, spoke of the wisdom and sterling integrity of the deceased, and also incidentally alluded to his brilliant services in Mexico.

Senate—January 6.—On motion of Mr. Crittenden the French Spoliation bill was taken up by a vote of 24 to 18.

Mr. Crittenden then opened the Senate in support of the bill, urging the justice of these claims, and reminding Senators that Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Webster and other great statesmen had recognized their validity, and showing historically how our faith is pledged to France, as well as to our own citizens, for the final payment.

The special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, coming up, the Spoliation bill was postponed without action, and Mr. Bigler was the first to finish his speech in favor of the bill.

House.—A bill to organize the Territory of Arizona was introduced.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill for the codification of the laws relating to the Indian Department. The subject was discussed for some time without action.

The Pacific Railroad bill and Indian Appropriation bill were likewise debated till the hour of adjournment.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—It appears from accounts communicated to Congress to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, that a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Mobile has been in progress since April last, relative to the Nicaragua filibuster. These papers contain but little of interest in addition to what is already known. The fact is apparent that much was left to the direction of the Collector in the matter of granting or withholding licenses to suspicious vessels, but where doubts existed in his mind, they were removed by official instructions. In response to the Collector's enquiry as to what should be done with the returned shipwrecked filibusters into their ports, a message graphed on the 4th that the principals should be prosecuted, and desired the Collector to forward to him their names, as well as names of those who arrived in the British vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy has also transmitted documents to the House in answer to a resolution calling for copies of instructions given to Commodore McIntosh, in which the officer was informed that citizens of the United States have the right to expatriate themselves and become citizens of any country willing to receive them, and that should to make that a cloak for warlike expeditions. He was directed not to seize any vessel or act on the complaint of any Spanish functionary, but to bear in mind that the President regards Com. Paulding's seizure of Walker and his followers as a gross error.

He is counseled not to interfere on land or in any harbor, for the purpose of arresting any filibustering expeditions set on foot in the United States, contrary to the acts of Congress; but on the other hand, to protect the persons and property of our citizens engaged in lawful business against all illegal acts of violence or oppression to the full extent of his power.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.—The New York *Times* gives us the following information concerning the successor of Lord Napier:

Lord Napier, it appears, is, after all, merely to execute an exchange of positions with a nobleman higher in the diplomatic service of England, as well as in technical rank, than himself. Instead of making way for a youthful Secretary, just raised to the Peerage, Lord Napier of Lord Napier succeeds at the Hague one of the most accomplished of English Ministers, the Hon. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, now Baron, and heir to the title of his father, Lord Dunfermline. The Legations of England in Holland and the United States are of equal importance and dignity, while those of our own people who are curious in such matters may gratify themselves with the knowledge that the salary of the former only to gain a Peer of Parliament in his place.

Lord Dunfermline, second baron of the title, born in Holland, and reputed to inherits and honors of his father (who was raised to the peerage on retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons in 1839) but a few months ago. He became a name already well known in American history, through the disastrous campaign of General James Abercrombie against the French at Ticonderoga Point, in the old French war, and is the grandson of the heroic Sir R. Abercrombie, the victor of Alexandria and Mayor-Minister of Egypt from the arms of France, who deserves even a higher fame as the noble chieftain who refused to execute in Ireland the commands of a fierce and bigoted Ministry, during the Irish rebellion of 1798. The title of Lord Dunfermline is a Scotch one, and