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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, February 24, 1855.

THE MAILS.—All the best mails come through yesterday, bringing dates from New York and Washington to the 17th, and from Charleston to the 19th inst. For a wonder, too, our Western dates are quite recent—those from Louisville to the 17th.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—It is known that Mr. RYAN, the Senator from Rapides, introduced into the Legislature some days ago a proposition to take the sense of the people on the question of transferring the Seat of Government from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, and that the bill embracing this proposition was passed to its third reading in the Senate by a vote of 17 to 11. Though an obscurity about this matter which we shall hereafter endeavor to dispel has sprung up, Mr. RYAN's bill, we understand, still stands as originally drawn, and shall not be revived without the consent of three-fourths of both Houses of the General Assembly. This is tantamount to an absolute interdiction upon the action of the Legislature, as it were hopeless to expect over to obtain a vote of three-fourths of the members in favor of the removal. But on the other hand, the Constitution may be amended, and Art. 141 provides that a revision of any of its clauses may be submitted to the people, provided such revision shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each House. Mr. RYAN's bill can hardly be considered in any other light than as a proposition to amend Art. 167 of the Constitution. If so, it has not received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate. Yet we are told it has passed that body. If such is the case, it is clear that the bill is not regarded as an amendment to the organic law, yet it is unreasonably to the mail and vote the 167th Article of the Constitution, should it pass both Houses, and receive the popular sanction. We are somewhat perplexed to understand by what process the question of transportation has important enough to be treated as if it were an ordinary subject of legislation, to be adopted or rejected by a majority of the members. Should it turn out that the General Assembly possesses the power of submitting to the people, for a mere majority, an act which will practically nullify the 167th Article of the organic law, we shall regard the result, as public opinion to that effect is absolutely necessary to sanctioning the violation of the contemplated change. Meanwhile, we desire to be enlightened.

It is almost superfluous to add that if the Legislature can do this thing, it will accomplish a good work for Louisiana. If the people ever get a chance to vote upon the question, we have no doubt they will ratify Mr. RYAN's bill by an overwhelming majority. The sectional prejudices against city influence have almost completely disappeared, while the enormous advantages of placing the seat of government where the Legislature will be always under the wholesome supervision of the intelligent public opinion, and a fortiori, of the capital, though any supposed drawback at present the great city of New Orleans is almost completely in the dark as to what is going on in the Legislature, and until the official journal publishes the laws, there is hardly one of us able to say what has been done and what condemned. In fact, there is not one of anyone on the subject. Every body, save a few fossilized specimens of inveterate fogyism, who, like the Bourbons, learn nothing and forget nothing, is anxious for the restoration of the seat of Government.

Of the proposition made by the *Bulletin*, that in case of the ratification of Mr. RYAN's bill, the Canal Bank, in consideration of the surrender by the State of the reversion of the property in the Canal, shall agree to build a State House, we will be enabled to speak understandingly, when we shall have ascertained the tenor of that bill in the Legislature. Thus much, however, we may say, that the plan suggested by our contemporary appears to offer an equitable compromise, which the Bank might accept in lieu of any bonus which the State would demand as the price of the privilege claimed. But *sous reserve!*

CUBA AND THE FILIBUSTERS.—We find in the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 17th a correspondence from this city—we guess the author—which furnishes some information respecting the alleged movements of the Cuba Expeditionists. The writer says, under date of the 8th inst.:

"There are all kinds of rumors and reports of a large number of men having left the city this week for the Coast of Florida, and nothing is talked about but Cuba. The expedition is the same organization which has been so long in making preparations to take possession of the fairest island of Cuba. The time for the attempt is to have been consummated. The entire force is the same as previously reported in your paper—good men—and the vessels, as previously given to you, are in readiness for the expedition at a moment's notice. Every man who has enlisted, and taken an oath, has to be there on or before the 20th. The time for the departure of the army has been frequently fixed upon and as often postponed. The Cubans, I know, have strongly engaged the Mississippi, and Mississippi are to take a hand in it, if they are on the Coast of Florida, the steamship United States will take the Mississippi Regiment, and meet with no hitch, but unless the Mississippi is the only to take them, Gen. Quitman will go on the United States. He is expected here day after to-morrow from New Orleans, and I have been reported that he had gone to Key West.

"The feeling here is in favor of the expedition, and ten thousand men could leave our Levee without an effort being made to stop them. It has been the intention of the Cuban Junta that no man should land here under the pretence of going to Sea Island as a part of the force of the Kinney expedition.

"In my last I will give you the names of the leaders of the movement, and a full history of the rise, rise, and more recent of the state of Revolution in the Island of Cuba.

"The papers here are all silent on the subject, and it is evident, do not wish to pass any intimation to the department of the Spanish Minister. It is also contemplated to land over about 4,000 men at one time.

"Mr. E. J. Osborn, the Private Secretary of the General Government here, is as well posted up as to every movement, as are the Junta themselves.

"This last statement is an error, and Mr. Guest says that it is the Junta having grandiously given it to the office, expect to pay him the salary attached to it."

It is reported that one member of the Cabinet (Miss Cushing, it is the secretary of the present administration) is in the secret, and that some bets have been made as to the success of Quitman, and many wager on the good faith and patriotism of the Creoles of Cuba are confident of success.

Now for the reverse of the medal. We learn from reliable Washington correspondents that the Navy Department has issued orders to Key West, Pensacola and Boston, to keep in a state of preparedness certain steam vessels chartered by the Government some two weeks ago—five altogether. These active preparations are all made with a view to Cuba. It is averred that the movements of the expeditionists have proven a failure; the Government has its reliable information in every suspected spot in the Union, and no expedition will be allowed to leave without encountering the full force of the Government. It will turn out that a member of the Cabinet, an ex Senator, members of Congress, New York capitalists, and the office of Secretary of State are in the conspiracy of the contemplated change. Meanwhile, we desire to be enlightened.

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By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the Bee from Orleans Bee.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

THE ASSAULT ON SEBASTOPOL.—NAPOLEON TO COUNSEL THE ARMY ON THE BELGE.

New York, Feb. 21.—Advices by the Baltic state authoritatively that Louis Napoleon is about to take command of the French army on the Sebastopol.

From the Crimea we have information that the French batteries had received orders for a general bombardment, which was to take place soon.

The arrangements for an assault on the city by the allied army, it is said, are completed.

The Russians are said to be in great dread of the reported orders for an immediate retreat.

Queen Victoria's bulletins of prolongation of hostilities all British subjects, both at home and abroad, from supplying the enemy with munitions of war.

The Russian army in the Crimea is said to be very scant of provisions.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull on Friday the 2d inst., with sales for the day of 5,000 bales.

Departure of Grisi and Mario.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, left this port yesterday, to-day for Liverpool, with $3,500,000 in specie, and many passengers among whom were Madame Grisi and Signor Mario.

[By the Post and Line.]

State Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, February 22.

SENATE.—The joint committee to examine into the affairs of the New Orleans Canal and Navigation Company reported a bill, which was passed.

The Free bill was then taken up and passed.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

HOUSE.—A resolution instructing the State's Representatives in Congress to procure an appropriation for the completion of suitable military works on the Southwestern coast of Louisiana, was passed.

An act relative to the mode of acquiring and forfeiting domicil, was passed.

An act to define the duties of the Clerks of the District Courts of New Orleans, and an act regulating pecuniary obligations were taken up, and laid on the table by order of votes.

An act incorporating the Barber's Benevolent Association of New Orleans, was passed.

An act regulating and defining costs and fees generally, was also passed.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1855.

The course pursued by portions of the Know-Nothings at the North in supporting men for high stations who are known to belong to that class of politicians that, like a certain English statesman of the last century, believe that every man has his price, and are willing to purchase political honors as the Roman Senate used to purchase the imperial purple, is a subject of sincere regret, to such here as had indulged the hope that this new combination would keep clear of all such demagogues and corrupt men. But from what has occurred, there is reason to fear that these men have been on the alert, and wriggled themselves into the association for the very purpose of using it to further their own selfish purposes.

For the most part, the association is formed, it is believed, of men of honest purposes and unsuspecting minds, who, from their very guileless nature, suspect not others of ulterior intentions and selfish views, and are therefore the more easily made the dupes and tools of designing men. The show of extraordinary zeal which these demagogues put on to convince the credulous of their hearty cooperation in the cause, and their great and honest zeal in the cause, is looked upon as an evidence of their sincerity, and they at once assume, and have been allowed to assume, the place of leaders, and thus attain the object they have in view in joining the order.

This is the rock upon which the order is in danger of being split to pieces; it is that of which the Southern Know-Nothings should take warning from the example of some of their brethren who have committed serious error in the cause.

I do not mean to say that all men who take part in public affairs are of the class of which I have spoken and should be excluded from the order and from office; by no means; there must be public men, men of high minded public men, or politicians, men worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in them and worthy the support of the community. On the other hand, there are those who are mere trading, huckstering, unprincipled politicians—not dishonest because they are politicians, but because they are naturally devoid of integrity and sound principles—who disgrace the name, and cast odium upon any party with which they happen to be associated. Such, I fear, is the case with some Know-Nothings should take heed of and avoid a contact with, for that touch cannot fail to pollute, and they should be on their guard against the cunning and dangerous spoils, I, especially if it is seen that they are put forward as candidates and acknowledged leaders. It is believed that the time is ripe for a political reformation when first dealing with those who have resisted reform necessary; it is idle to think of purifying the atmosphere while those who pollute its atmosphere are still permitted to minister at them as before.

But enough of this.

The vote of the French Spoliation bill was expected to be sent in to-day, but did not come. The Senate spent the day in the consideration of private bills. Some upon the Mail Ocean Steamer bill, which was under consideration when I left board from the Capitol. The Texas Land Claim bill was also before a committee of conference; the Senate having refused to concur in the amendments made by the House.

The Senate yesterday, has under consideration the Pacific Railroad bill, which they amended so as to throw open three lines for competition, the Northern, Middle and Southern. It was just disposed of when they adjourned. The bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court was passed by the Senate without any debate, but its passage in the House is quite doubtful.

Powell's painting of the discovery of the Mississippi, by Desoto, is exhibited in the only vacant panel in the Rotunda last evening.

SAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—In consequence of the eastern part of the empire not being able to supply the number of recruits of the regulation, age and stature required for the levy, it offered extraordinary levy, the Emperor has decided that younger and shorter men than originally fixed shall be taken. A later report stipulates stars that on the 16th two regiments of Baskirs had arrived from Orenburg; they were presented to the steppes of Kirghiz. These Asiatic soldiers were lated by the inhabitants, and a representation at the theatre was given in their honor. Other detachments of Baskirs arrived some days before, at Samara. The Czar, it will be perceived, is bringing from Asia into Europe all the forms of whim he can impose.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—In consequence of the difficulty of filling up the ranks of the army, the Emperor has ordered that men shall be liable to the age of 37, instead of 30 as heretofore. Those sons of aged or widowed parents hitherto exempted are also now ordered to serve, forming separate corps.

The military force of Russia have been divided into five independent armies as follows: The Baltic army, the army in the Crimea, the Danubian corps of Bessarabia.

It is expected that Prince Menschikoff will undertake a second and decisive blow against the Allies as soon as the Grand Duke arrives.—The two Princes have probably by this time reached Sebastopol.

The most recent letters from St. Petersburg say that what are called the 'pacific delusions' of the Western Powers are laughed at there. Every voice is still for war. The nobility of Nachgorod have presented an address to the Emperor, stating that it should be necessary to make the same sacrifices they did for 1812 they are quite ready.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—In order to avoid the increase of public charges attendant upon the prosecution of a long war, an ukase orders the issue of paper money, which shall be redeemable by the State three years after the conclusion of peace.

ERZEROUM.—The Turks at Erzeroum are in a very bad state. A captain of one of her Majesty's vessels, who has lately arrived, states that the place is blockaded by the Russians, and that the Turks are perishing from cold and hunger. The enemy have driven all the cattle into the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A duel was fought at Lexington, Ky., on the 16th, between Mr. J. Blackburn and Mr. T. Steele, of Morgan's, on the county line between Fayette and Bourbon. Blackburn was wounded in the upper part of the leg. It is not known whether Steele was hurt or not.

The President has approved and sent to the Senate the bill creating Windfield Scott Lieutenant-General of the United States.

We mentioned the fact a few days since that a Miss Newhall, a teacher in one of the public schools of Cincinnati, had flogged a very obstinate boy, on the ground that he had colored blood in him; and therefore was a fit opposite to the practice of white complexion. The boy, it will be remembered, was re-installed, by some of the Trustees, whereupon Miss Newhall appealed to the School Board, who called a special meeting to consider the case.

Miss Newhall was sustained by the Board, after an exciting debate, and the boy, said to be a quadroon, expelled from the school—the Board deeming that Colored Schools are provided in Ohio for those tinged with "colored" blood. Mr. Goodman, who was Trustee in the District where Miss Newhall obtained against teaching the "colored" boy Graham, as also said this rule end-said, that he could not find it compatible, with his profession, to continue in connection with a Board that treated such conduct; and, therefore, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board. Mr. Ogden, Mr. Graham, also resigned, and both the gentlemen left their seats and the hall of the Board Board.

On Wednesday in Mobile, about the lottery decision was done for, in the sum of $1,000 by an apparently unsophisticated gentleman from the country—one from Greene County, if I recollect. He walked into the office of a well known lottery broker, and purchased a ticket in the Tuesday lottery, having, as it then appeared, the Mobile paper, and approached a chair of his right, plunked down the money, and asked the broker if he should be glad to have it discounted. The rule of discount was opened upon, the ticket examined and the country gentleman informed that it had not drawn a single dollar. But our simple countryman of the tobacco, it was found then and there, had drawn the prize of $1,000 and was so proud.

The Republican, of Kaskaskia, states that Mr. Bishop, a very good gentleman, lately from Illinois, in connection with the Rev. Mr. Ryan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Kaskaskia, in Mobile, fight, five days, in the presence of a large number of people, for the appearance of a Mr. Bishop, who was convicted and sentenced.

A number of private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Boston the House proceeded to consider the bill of the Senate to provide for holding an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, and for holding a special term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of Ohio when it was read three times and passed.

The House went into committee on the mail steamer subsidy bill.

Mr. Olds's amendment pending, appropriating $850,000 to the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool and back; and repealing that part of the Deficiency bill of year 1853, which directs the Secretary of the Navy to give notice to terminate the arrangement for granting additional allowance to the Collins line, provided that Mr. Collins and his associates shall proceed with all diligence to build another steamship in accordance with the terms of the contract, and have the same ready for the mail service in one year from the passage of this act. If this steamship be not ready within the time specified, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then they shall carry the mails between New York and Liverpool from the expiration of said two years, every fortnight, free of any charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced and maintained a trip.

Mr. Kerr advocated the amendment, and Mr. Breckenridge opposed it.

The general debate terminated by limitation, and after Stanton, in five minute speeches.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Olds, and decided in the affirmative.

The committee rose.

The amendments reported from the committee and another amendment reported from the committee; pending which, the House adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 17th, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring forth that the constitution of the United States confers upon Congress power to establish a uniformity of naturalization, throughout the United States; and that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated by the people to the government of the United States, it is stated affected by the action of foreigners passed the sole power to exclude by regulating their admission or exclusion.

Mr. Cass gave notice that on Monday next he would take notice of the words attributed to Lord Clarendon by the public press, but which he said, he subjected to be not genuine, replies to the unpalatable policy to be pursued by England with reference to affairs upon the continent.

In the House, the Quincy Bridge bill was passed.

The President's veto message was read and read.

The Minden (Louisiana) Democrat says:

The cotton crop of Bossier Parish, this year, will be very large, if the weather, and the hands, are favorable. We have seen a gentleman who has seen a large number of plantations in Bossier, and he says that there is more cotton than he ever saw before in one place. We have also been informed by a gentleman who has seen a large number of plantations in Bossier, that there is more than he ever saw before in one place. We have also been informed by a gentleman who has seen a large number of plantations in Bossier, that there is more than he ever saw before in one place.

Red River, Shreveport, Feb. 16th.

Mr. Editor: I have observed in Bossier, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General in the Territory of Utah, and to grant land to the Territory of Utah, and to grant land to the Territory of Utah, and to grant land to