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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

A press of matter has hitherto prevented us from replying to an article in the Baton Rouge *Sugar-Planter*, in reference to the alleged efforts of the press of New Orleans to depreciate the value of sugar, by refraining from giving currency to the knowledge of the injury sustained by the cane. We vindicated the city press from a charge which we know to be unjust. The *Sugar-Planter*, in noticing our remarks, is rather disposed to withdraw this particular accusation, but falls back on a new issue, to wit: the absence in New Orleans of proper facilities for receiving and protecting sugar when landed on the Levee. Says the *Sugar-Planter*:

> New Orleans is the depot for all the sugar made in Louisiana. Hundreds of its citizens live, and many of them grow fat, from the trimming it receives before the tolling planter gets his net earnings; and yet we find no *resting* place prepared for it—not even a dry platform for it to be rolled on in rainy weather, or a common picket-shed to protect it from the falling rain! It leaves the planter's sugar-house clean and in good order; it is put ashore from the steamboat (oftener than otherwise) into mud and filthy slush—a place looking more like a litter suited for a hog lot than to receive sugar—the most delicate article of produce—receiving damage perhaps sooner than any other staple product landed upon the levee; and, to cap the climax, it is *required* to be sold (no exception to the state of the weather) within *twenty-four or thirty-six hours*—demand or no demand—money or no money—or, the sharf-master's drays are brought into requisition, and away it goes to the calaboose—a sort of *forced auction without public bidders!* Will the city press say that we are not dealing with facts? And when a little more than a year ago the planters met several times in the city to remedy these evils, did they (the city press) come out of their own accord in aid of the planters' laudable undertaking? Some of them did, but not hopefully, or with very commendable zeal. Nor was the press alone slow in giving aid and comfort to the sugar planter in their combined efforts to protect their interest *after it had been received* in New Orleans. Many of the sugar merchants and sugar men passed it by with a sneer, saying it would all end in talk! Do we not deal in facts? How is it with any other species of produce received in New Orleans? Cotton has ample sheds erected for its care and protection until sold. So has tobacco; so has flour, pork, and, in fine, every other commodity but sugar and molasses.

Here we can stand on the same platform with our cotemporary. The statements it makes touching the arbitrary rules for the immediate disposal of the sugar received in New Orleans, and the lack of fitting accommodations for housing the article, and shielding it from inclement weather, are, we have been informed, strictly true; and if so, they are discreditable to the municipal authorities, and a subject of just and well-founded complaint by the planters. The sugar interest is an all-important one in Louisiana. Immense capital has been invested in it, vast skill and unwearied industry have been displayed in improving the processes by which it is manufactured. Its culture is one of the leading sources of the prosperity of our State; and consequently this great staple is entitled to at least a share of that fostering care and attention which are invariably bestowed upon other staples. We cordially unite with the *Sugar-Planter* in its censure of that apathy and indifference which leaves the great product of agricultural labor unprotected, and which imposes despotic and unjust rules for the immediate sale.

But the *Sugar-Planter* does not reason accurately when it asserts that the law of supply and demand is a dead letter so far as relates to sugar. Such a law is always vigorous and effective, though its operation is necessarily modified by the condition of the money market. Our cotemporary must bear in mind that the currency has been contracted considerably more than one-half within the last three months, and that if sugar has felt the disastrous influence of this reduction, other articles of consumption have suffered to an equal extent. It is quite true that our sugar rules now at from 5 to 5¾ cents, while a few months since it commanded 10 cents. But the champion of the cane forgets that cotton is now sold freely at 10 cents, whereas previous to the commercial revulsion it commanded from 15 to 16 cents. Besides, during the summer the market was comparatively bare of sugar, and hence the article maintained its extraordinary high value, whereas at present it is coming in freely. Sugar has, therefore, to contend with the depressing causes—first, the scarcity of money, and second, the regular arrival of the crop. Cotton, on the other hand, suffers much more from the former than the latter, because there is no season of the year in which the supply falls materially short of the demand. We have no doubt that when the extent of the injury suffered by the cane is fully understood in New Orleans—a fact which the light and insufficient receipts will not fail to demonstrate—sugar will advance in price, though it cannot be expected to attain the extreme rates of former months, because the value of money is greatly enhanced, and the circulation is still far below the indispensable wants of the commercial community.

The *Sugar Planter* reads the banks a lecture for their chariness in discounting. Well, we only say to that journal that we hope its expectations will prove more successful than our own. We have repeatedly endeavored to persuade those institutions to alter their policy and extend their accommodations; but they think—perhaps wisely—that caution is the mother of safety, and that in these uncertain times they are bound to look forward to possible contingencies.

In conclusion the *Sugar-Planter* remarks:

> It would be neither wrong nor immoral in planters withholding their crops from market under existing circumstances. Certainly it would be more commendable in them than it is in the moneyed institutions withholding the means of paying for it. Man must look after his own interest.

Must he? Our code of ethics teaches that principle should be preferred by honest men to interest. If the planters owe money, they have no right to ruin their creditors, by withholding sugar, and thus disabling the latter from obtaining the wherewithal to liquidate obligations incurred for the benefit of the planters. There is but one sound standard of morality—rely upon it.

Shippers per steamship *Robert Wakefield*, for Matagorda Bay direct, will take notice that the *Robert Waterman*, having been unavoidably detained, will leave this morning at 10 o'clock. See advertisement.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that the eighth annual meeting of this society will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. It is to be hoped that all interested in the progress of this important and beneficent cause will consider it a duty to attend. The exercises on the occasion will doubtless be interesting.

TO THE LADIES.—The attention of the fair sex is invited to the announcement of P. J. Treacy & Co., No. 82 Chartres street, up stairs. As these gentlemen are about leaving their present stand, they have resolved to run off their splendid stock of dry goods at half the usual prices. With this object they advertise some of their leading articles at prices which ought to ensure them a perfect rush of customers. Just look at the rates at which Messrs. T. & Co. offer to sell their choicest goods, and judge for yourselves if first rate opportunities of securing bargains are not afforded.

We invite attention to the earnest, outspoken article of our correspondent, "*Pro Patria.*"

Mr. Calhoun, as President of the Lecompton Convention, has issued the proclamations specified by the constitutional schedule.—The first provides for the popular vote on the constitution on the 21st inst., and the second for the election of State officers on the first Monday of January. The election commissioners for the various counties appointed by President Calhoun are contained in the proclamations. The returns are to be made to him. The Leavenworth *Times* says that the opponents of the constitution will not vote at either of these elections. Mr. Stanton, the Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, had issued a proclamation for a special session of the Territorial Legislature on the 7th instant. All accounts from the Territory and its borders show that much excitement prevails there, growing out of the proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention.

AMERICANS LEAVING PARIS.—A correspondent writes to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* that a great number of the Americans sojourning in Paris have departed, in consequence of the crisis in the United States, and for fear that they will be short of money. Many of them have already been obliged to have recourse to the purses of their friends. The hotels regret this the more, as the Americans generally live on a grand scale. Fortunately, the Russians have replaced them, and the Russian roubles are not subjected to a crisis, like the American dollars.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

England and France having, through their Ministers in Washington, reproached Mr. Buchanan with secretly favoring the new expedition of Gen. Walker, the President has very quickly seized upon the first opportunity, not only to clear himself of this charge, but also to disown the principles of the long-talked of Ostend Conference. Thus the two great European powers are extending over the Atlantic the omnipotent influence which they have acquired in the Old World, and the once proud republic of Washington and Jackson is bending its knees before the new masters of the times. For it is impossible that Mr. Buchanan should not see this shocking inconsistency of his logic, when his own words are compared with the acts of England and France. If Gen. Walker, elected President by the people of Nicaragua, is a pillager and murderer, we should like to know upon what legitimate principles both France and England acted, when the former took possession of the Nouka Hiva Islands, and the latter of Australia, and of so many other places on the surface of the globe? By what indisputable right is the Emperor of the French actually depriving the Kabyles of their independence? How is it that Great Britain is unquestionably innocent and perfectly legal when she indiscriminately crimsons the soil of India with the blood of men, women and children?

It must be acknowledged that our poor country is fast declining in the esteem of the world. Let those of our citizens who have been traveling through foreign countries speak, and they will tell you how often they had to blush in seeing the contempt with which the American name was treated. If you suspect their candor, listen to the language of such themselves. Look, for example, at the manner in which a late President of the United States is received at the Tuileries. Whilst in the times of republican Rome Kings were seen awaiting at the doors of the Senate, a gentleman who has been the chief magistrate of our great confederacy is intentionally left to gnaw his nails among the valets crowding the ante-chambers of their imperial master. Those alone who were in Europe at the time of Mr. Soulé's mission to Spain can say what a deplorable effect was produced on public opinion when the American was maintained, at the peril both of his own and his son's life, the dignity of the nation which he represented, was treacherously abandoned by his government. What has been the immediate result of this political cowardice? It completely discredited us in the eyes of European nations, and as for Spain in particular, she more than ever looks scornfully at the United States. So far, that in a public masquerade a buffoon jumped on the horse of our Embassador in the very streets of Madrid, and then rode him with flour. We are told now by the President himself that the victim of this popular farce has become disgusted with his post, and claims as a favor to be recalled.

We have not been happier nor more dignified on this side of the ocean. The sanguinary casualties of Panama, made bold by our boundless forbearance, plunged their hands into the blood of our citizens, and this infamous deed has not yet received its punishment. Is its punishment? no, our government has actually neglected to demand it. The bloody scene of Panama could not fail to be imitated, and nobody was astonished to hear that a similar outrage had been repeated in Granada and at Virgin Bay. These horrors, however, did not raise Mr. Vierce's anger, for he was afraid, should he adopt some strong measures against the perpetrators of those crimes, that England and France would accuse him of being an accomplice of Walker, and this glaring fact is, in fact, left to be the sole avenger of our slaughtered countrymen.

Let us then not deceive ourselves any longer. We are scoffed at everywhere, and our flag is nothing but a target which any one who wishes it may fire at. Right in Nicaragua—strange, after the insult inflicted on the *El Dorado*, if the petty republic of Paraguay should seize upon American properties and fire into a steamer from our shores. But certainly it is very strange to hear Mr. Buchanan making Gen. Walker responsible for this new iniquity, the unique chief figure of whom will undoubtedly excite the gaiety of the gallant President of Nicaragua.

If Mr. Buchanan shows some energy, it is against his fellow citizens in the south, through the mouth of which he dares not ask for protection from New Granada, he turns on Americans in New Orleans and in the harbor of San Juan, to the great applause of English officers. He is the Louis Philippe of his country, tame and obedient towards foreign powers, stern and active against his fellow-citizens. Let things follow this course, and we may reasonably expect that in a very short time Mr. Buchanan, the modern Emperor Soulouque, like the ass of the fable, will come, in his turn, and kick the toothless lion of expiring Democracy. PRO PATRIA.

DEATH A GALLANT OFFICER.—It is with sincere regret, says the *National Intelligencer*, that we learn the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch at the War Department yesterday announcing the death of Major William Turnbull, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers—a gallant soldier and a noble gentleman. He was chief of his corps under Gen. Scott in Mexico in 1848, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, first in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and secondly in the battle of Chapultepec. Col. T. was a graduate of West Point, and at the time of his lamented decease had been in the military service forty years. He had suffered much from impaired health during the last year, and died suddenly at Wilmington on the day before yesterday.

We learn from the Mobile papers that the stable of Mr. Jacob B. wo, in the vicinity of Dog River Factory, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, together with eighteen mich cows and eight tons of hay, which were in it at the time. The fire was first discovered about five o'clock, shortly after the cows had been milked. Every effort was made to save the cows, but the flames spread so rapidly that only one out of nineteen was got out of the stable.

The origin of the fire is not known, but from revengeful threats which had been previously made against Mr. Rowe, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF THE DELHI PRINCES.—We have been favored with the following extracts from the letter of a young officer to his friends in England. It is dated Dugshare, a place about forty miles from Delhi, 29th September last:

> A few days ago Captain Hogdson (of ours) went out and captured the King and brought him in a prisoner. He is at present confined in his own palace. A few days later he went out again, and came up with the King's sons and grandson. He had only 100 native horsemen of his own regiment with him, and the enemy about 10,000—3,000 of whom were fully armed Sepoys. Hogdson saw it was no use attacking them, so he sent an emissary to tell the princes that the game was up with them, and that they had better surrender, which they did after some time, and came up to Hodgson, who immediately surrounded the carriage with his men. He sent for their arms, and after hesitating some time, these were sent out. They consisted of seven slugs and lots of stores. On reaching the jail Hogdson ordered the princes out of the vehicle; they, imagining it was not safe for them selves, began (native like) to talk, and say they hoped there might be an inquiry into their conduct, &c. Hogdson's Sheepraks, (be quiet) and ordered them to take off all their fine clothes. When this was done, he said, "Now get out again," and ordered the driver to proceed. He then pointed to one of his men for a carbine, and with his own hand shot each and all three of the princes. He then took their heads to the city, and had them cut for inspection in front of the Kotsassine, where the wretches had laid out their victims. During the stopping place, upon arriving at which the driver is said to have been pretty well overcome with excitement and fright. Wolves and bears are very plenty on the back route, and are very audacious.—*Bangor Union, Dec. 5.*

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE FRESHET.—We have from all the rivers running into the waters have overflowed the banks and done great damage to the lowland farms, but by far the worst that we have yet received comes by the steamer *P. C. Wallis.*

She left Tuscaloosa on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, when the *Warrior* was fifty-five feet above low water mark. All the bottom farms are under water, and between three and four thousand bales of cotton, thousands of bushels of corn, and hundreds of hogs, cows, sheep, &c., are destroyed.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Dr. Bell's Opinion of Hostetter's Bitters.

PALMYRA, Ill., April 14th, 1856.—Some months since, while recovering from an attack of Remittent Fever, I was requested to try Hostetter's Bitters, as an article peculiarly suited to the condition of convalescents from fever. It is but simple justice to say that it restored the powers of my digestive organs, and at the same time kept my bowels gently open. I have no hesitancy in saying that, hitherto, in using it in my practice, it has, in every case where I have ordered it, acted like a charm. In this speaking freely of it, I far from put it a patent medicine, an article it by no means claims to be.

SANDFORD BELL, M. D.

Sold by Druggists and dealers generally, and by J. WESLEY & CO.,
82 and 161 Chartres street.

dec14 6t&6t

Use Wistar's Medicated Hearthound Candy.

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Wistar's Medicated Hearthound Candy is a pleasant and sure remedy.
A fresh supply just received by the Sole Agent,
WILLIAM KNOWLES,
dec6 corner Chartres and Customhouse levee 1d

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—*Senate.*—A resolution was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of printing 30,000 extra copies of the President's message.

Mr. Cass spoke, endorsing the message, except relative to Kansas, concerning which portion he mainly agreed with Senator Douglas.

Mr. Hughes replied, and after a rejoinder from Mr. Cox, the resolution was adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The death of Mr. Montgomery, member from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, was announced. Mr. Florence pronounced an eulogy.

Senate.—Bills were introduced for the establishment of a Territorial government for Arizonia; for the construction of a Pacific railroad; and for the improvement of the navigation of the falls of the Ohio river.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill for the issue of treasury notes.

Mr. Clay introduced a bill to repeal all fishing bounty laws.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A letter from Washington says that Clingman, of the House, is about to propose a law authorizing the President to make reprisals of foreign offenders against our citizens who cannot be otherwise reached.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Business is very dull. The banks are not disposed to resume specie payment. The Commonwealth is the only specie-paying bank.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—We have dates from Port-au-Prince to November 18. Capt. Mayo and his companions had been released from prison. The receipts of Coffee were small—quotations 8½c.

AID FOR WALKER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A letter states that 1,000 stand of arms, 2 pieces of cannon and a large quantity of ammunition left New York for Gen. Walker a day or two ago.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Flour $3 75 to $3 85. Corn 32c. Oats 30c. Whisky $16. Hogs $5 to $5 25. Lard 9c. Mess Pork $13 25. Molasses 27 to 28c. Coffee 10 to 11c. Sugar 6 to 7c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Flour $4 30 to $4 45. Rye 70 to 72½c. Corn 70c. Oats 43 to 44c. Whisky 23 to 23½c. Mess Pork $15 25 to $15 85. Lard 9½c.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 17.—The Nebraska passed down at 9 last night, and the Compromise at 9 this morning.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 17.—The Virginia passed down at 7, and the J. C. Swon at 8 A. M.

NICARAGUA MEETING IN MOBILE.—*The Tribune*, of Wednesday, has the following:

The meeting at the Amphitheatre last night was one of the largest that we have had in Mobile for many years. A report of it, with the long series of resolutions which were offered and unanimously adopted, we shall publish to-morrow.

Governor Winston was chairman, and in taking the seat, expressed a warm sympathy for the cause of Walker and Nicaragua.

The other speakers were Hon. Percy Walker Major Howard, of Ga., Judge Mask, C. C. Langdon, and Judge Hopkins. Mr. Walker led off in a speech, clear and truthful narrative of the history of General Walker, in his connection with Nicaragua. The resolutions were prepared and proposed by him. One important feature he gave which excited some surprise—namely, that the Collector of this port has received instructions from Washington to refuse a clearance to a vessel now laden with coal and merchandize for Greytown, on the presumption, without the slightest evidence, that she is about to violate the neutrality laws, notwithstanding the owners and consignors have offered to submit the vessel to any test that may be required? If this is a fact, then the neutrality laws a nuisance and the government an odious farce, we are greatly mistaken.

The speakers all agreed on one point—that Gen. Walker has violated no laws of this country—that he has a right to Nicaragua—and that the United States government has wrested the neutrality laws from their true intent and purpose, and that if we give our hearty assent. The weakest part of the President's message is that which relates to this subject.

One of the speakers (Major Howard) went so far as to declare that as Gen. Walker was fairly elected President of Nicaragua, and was entitled to the friendship of Capt. Davis, the duty of this government is to restore him to his country. It is a pretty sound argument, considering that the United States have officially and formally recognized his authority and legitimacy.

Patent Train Pace.

It was a source of much gratification to witness the interesting exhibition made on Wednesday last, at the United States Armory grounds, in the presence of the Secretary of War, several officers connected with the army, gentlemen connected with the trade of foreign legations, and a few civilians, citizens of Washington.

The series of experiments, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Gomez, of the firm of Gomez & Mills, were peculiarly interesting. It was demonstrated, by a flexible and portable train, composed of certain ingredients of which these gentlemen are the inventors, scarcely weighing in size or weight a thick twine, fire may be instantaneously communicated at any indefinite distance, so as to explode gunpowder; and that this train may be carried through water will perfect security and certainty. This admirable invention, secure in its operations from accidental explosion, appeared adapted especially to the firing of cannon in a fixed battery, as through its instrumentality from one to one hundred, or more, pieces of artillery may be exploded at the same moment, and by an individual removed completely beyond the reason of fire, apparently safe. It is directed. In communicating fire to mines and submarine explosives its advantages cannot be overrated. In its application to the explosions at quarries, &c., in which so many serious calamities occur, it appears to furnish a perfect safeguard. The experiments appeared to give entire satisfaction to the honorable Secretary and the military gentlemen present.

After this exhibition there were produced and fired several rockets on a new principle fabricated by Mr. Hale and fired by him. These rockets, weighing about twelve pounds each, were fired at different angles. They were made to recochet, with great accuracy, at a distance of from nine hundred to one thousand yards. At the instance, we believe, of the Secretary, one of them was fired by the application of the train of Gomez & Mills. It was at a higher elevation; the explosion was more rapid, and the rocket fell at an apparent distance of a mile and a half.

Another interesting military weapon was produced by Mr. Morse. This was a rifle prepared by him, which, perfectly secure from the influences of the weather, under the most simple management, and readily loaded and unloaded. Appended to the gun is a battery consisting of many cells, and the ball, when discharged, explodes a percussion cap, which fires the charge.—*National Intelligencer.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—James W. Denver, of California, to be Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, vice Frederick P. Stanton, removed.

William A. Richardson, of Illinois, to be Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, vice Mark W. Izard, resigned.

STAGE ATTACKED BY WOLVES.—The bears having monopolized much attention lately, the wolves claim their share. On Wednesday night last, as Mr. Mitchell was driving a mail wagon on the back Cahaba route from Bedington to Selma, near a stopping place, twenty miles from this city, being without passengers, his team was beset by a pack of wolves, two were about a dozen in number, and came on fierce and hungry. Mitchell, however, drove up smart, which he had no difficulty in doing, as the horses were quite as much frightened as himself, as they pressed hard upon him, and glared their eyeballs and gnashed their teeth about him, he let go the contents of a rifle, which laid out one of the hungry crew, and for the time checked their pursuit. This was providential, during the stopping place, upon arriving at which the driver is said to have been pretty well overcome with excitement and fright. Wolves and bears are very plenty on the back route, and are very audacious.—*Bangor Union, Dec. 5.*

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Verdi's grand opera of "Il Trovatore" will be repeated to-morrow evening. Sig. Bellini, Orleans Theatre, with M'lle Paola and Bourgeois, and Messrs. Jolliq and Smith in the principal characters.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The drama entitled "Pyramid of the Period" will be repeated at night. Charles Gaylor, Lewis, Wells and Richards, &c., to the great relief. The performances are graced by the presence of the beautiful Parisian danseuse, Mlle. Leon Lauterbach.

THE NEW TAX COMMISSION.—*Meeting of the Board of Assessors.*—The Board of Assessors met last evening, at the Mayor's office, pursuant to the ordinance as passed by the lower Board on the 8th instant. There were only a number present—Messrs. Lacoste, Lafitte, Lacoste, Lacoste, Lacoste