The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17.

SENATOR HAMMOND'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr HAMMOND, of South Carolina, excites universal comment. All concede it to be a remarkable production, alike for the moderation and general soundness of its views, the source whence it emanated, and the audience before which it was delivered. South Carolina has not of late years been given to the utterance of broad, catholic and nationalizing sentiments, nor have her statesmen usually deigned to expand their scope from the pent-up Utica within its immediate sphere, to the boundless country of which that gallant State forms an integral portion. No wonder, therefore, that opinions so much at variance with those habitually entertained by South Carolina should create marked surprise, and elicit general attention, or that the conservative character of such a speech should cause unmingled astonishment and decided gratification.

Senator HAMMOND's opinions will not of course suit every shade of political sentiment. The Northern sectionalist and the Southern fire eater will hardly subscribe to many of the positions assumed, but the mass of the community, composed of sensible and dispassionate men, will approve of much that he has advanced. What he says of Kansas, of the impossibility of converting her into a slave State, and of the bungling and injudicious legislation of Congress on the subject, will commend itself to most minds as forcible and true. He concludes his review of that thorny question by the following emphatic language:

The people of Kansas have by an overwhelming majority rejected the land ordinance, and re-affirmed by Congress, and refused admission into the Union on such terms. So it is what I suspected—what I rather desired. It sorts precisely with what I told when I saw Kansas thrust herself into Congress, and demand—reeking with blood and fraud—to be enrolled among the States. Let her stay out. I am opposed to her coming in before she has the requisite population, not because she will be a free State, but because I fully approved of the prohibitory clause of the conference bill, and for that reason voted against the admission of Oregon. Unless in exceptional cases—such as that of Kansas was last winter—I do not think that a State should be admitted with less population than would entitle her to a member of the House. It is not just to her other States, and is not consonant with the theory of our government.

With respect to the Union, Senator HAMMOND is remarkably conservative for a South Carolinian. He maintains that the South does not desire dismemberment, and can fully sustain herself in the Union, and can control its action in great affairs. He admits that there is a small chance for the expansion of the South, does not believe that slavery can be introduced into Mexico, is rather opposed to the acquisition of Cuba on economical grounds, and frankly acknowledges that the idea of re-opening the slave-trade by voting of the slave and free States is visionary. What then does he propose? Let him speak for himself:

Why the South, numbering twelve millions of people, possesses already an imperial domain that can well support a hundred millions more. What does she need to seek beyond her borders, or what has she to fear? With such a seacoast and harbors, such rivers, mountains and plains, so full of the precious metals, so fertile in soil, so genial in climate, producing in such unparalleled abundance the most valuable staples of the world; capable of manufactures to any extent, and possessing the best of natural advantages for all of which she has not been organized, she might have sunk into wealth from an era of prosperity, had she not been kept in the toils of those assailants of all the enemies world; assaults which, at one time alarming, it has been in fact wearing more than a salutary exercise to repel an exercise which has made us the most virtuous and one of the most enlightened and most powerful people who now flourish on the face of the earth, which has long been undermining and doing great injustice to herself. She has been lamenting the weakness and rejoicing at the danger that threatened her when she might glory in her strength and her reliance in her enemies.

Senator HAMMOND believes the North will never go beyond the point of safety, and that she has only to know what is right to be induced to pause before trespassing beyond it. He refers to the bank question, the tariff question and the internal improvement question as evidence of the triumphs which Southern vigor and tenacity have gradually achieved over the North. He has no fear whatever of the success of any scheme of emancipation, and looks upon the tide of Abolition fanaticism as beginning to ebb everywhere, and will never rise again. He refers to the Cuba trade of England, and the African apprenticeship of France, in support of his declarations. He winds up with a splendid eulogy on the South, and counsels her at all times to look to her resources, to be prepared to bear and true to the cause of justice, to maintain strict union and homogeneity, and if necessary to persevere in building up her own greatness.

There are some points about the speech with which we might take issue. We dissent in toto from Mr HAMMOND on the tariff and internal improvement questions, and on the sectional character with which he invests them. We cannot agree with him to bear remarks on the impossibility of extending slavery, still less on his apparent inability to the growth of Cuba. But nevertheless we admire the spirit of the address. It is manly yet temperate in its tone, patriotic in its bearing, and with the exception of some savage denunciations of the North, and those bitter sneers at the Union which constitute the staple of much of the stump and parliamentary eloquence of South Carolina. We regard the speech in the main as sensible and judicious, and trust that its dignified and independent tone will be considered worthy of imitation by politicians of his particular school. It is refreshing to peruse so able and frank a document after wading through the froth and vapidity of a host of effusions from his intemperate and fiery colleagues.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CARONDELET CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We take great pleasure in directing attention to this document, published in our columns to-day. It exhibits a remarkable and progressive prosperity from the period when the company passed under the judicious control of the present directors until the close of the current year. The business has largely increased, and with this there has been a steady and most gratifying augmentation of the receipts and resources of the company. The figures speak for themselves, and establish conclusively the value of the enterprise and the important results obtained under the direction of experienced, enlightened and energetic gentlemen. The President of the company in particular, Reuben Gardere, Esq., is entitled to the highest encomium for the vigorous and unwearied efforts made by him in behalf of the interests confided to his care, and for the constant and unrelaxed attention bestowed upon the business.

The Carondelet Company makes a most gratifying exhibit for the first year, and is destined undoubtedly to prove one of the most important agencies in the commercial prosperity of the Crescent City. We witness its progress with unmingled pleasure, and are glad to perceive that the second District begins to appreciate its fair resources, and to learn to develop and foster them.

ANOTHER CRASH.—After a miry, sloppy day, the weather on Monday night underwent one of those sudden changes so frequent in our climate. The wind blew from the North with considerable violence, and the mercury in the thermometer descended with unexpected rapidity. Yesterday dawned with a cloudy and threatening sky, and a cold and blustering wind. It broke as if winter has set in earnest.

JOAN OF ARC.—We are indebted to the publishers, Stanford & Delisser, No. 50½ Broadway, New York, for a copy of the admirable chapters relative to the history and career of the Maid of Orleans, translated from Michelet's brilliant History of France. It is a work that is well fitted for American homes—highly entertaining and deeply instructive. The publishers intend this little volume as the first of a series of portraits of the world's most heroic spirits, drawn by the most skilful hands.

CHESS CONTEST.—A letter has been received from M. Anderssen, of Breslaw, one of the best players in Germany, and the victor in the chess tournament held in London, the year of the grand exhibition, stating that he will pass his Christmas holidays in Paris to contend with Mr. Morphy. He intends arriving in the French capital about the 15th December, and will remain a fortnight. It is not, however, certain that the young American player can remain in Paris so late in the year.

The New York *Herald*, of the 9th, says:

The examination in the case of Robert L. Willis, of No. 381 Broadway, who was arrested some time since on a charge of murder, was concluded yesterday before Justice Connolly, who decided to commit the accused to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Subsequently, however, Willis was brought before Judge Russell on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, who dismissed the case and discharged the prisoner.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Flour market closed with an advancing tendency. Sugar—Muscovado 6¼ to 7c. Linseed Oil 59 to 60c. Lard Oil 85 to 90c.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Whisky has advanced 40c; sales at 19½. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The New York weekly bank statement shows an increase in the amount of loans as compared with the previous week of $118,000; increase in deposits $41,000; a decrease in specie of $290,000; and a decrease in circulation of $215,000.

STATE OF THE RIVERS AND WEATHER.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The Mississippi and all the upper rivers are falling.

ICE was formed one half an inch in thickness last night, and the weather is cold and freezing.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The Nicaragua Minister, Yrissari, declines giving passports to those intending to join the Walker emigration expedition to Nicaragua.

FALSE REPORT.

The report that Mr. Appleton was about to resign his position as Assistant Secretary of State, and assume the editorship of the *Union*, is false.

APPOINTMENT.

Richard Fitzpatrick, of Texas, has been appointed Consul at Matamoras.

FURTHER BY THE VANDERBILT

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, November 3.—The Cotton market yesterday was very dull, with sales for the day of 300 bales. The market closed with a declining tendency. Holders were willing to sell, and offering their stock freely. Middling Orleans is quoted at 100 francs. To-day there is nothing doing. No buyers in the market.

MADAME PFEIFFER.

Madame Pfeiffer, the distinguished and extensive traveler, is dead.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Lord Clyde, at last accounts, was en route for Lucknow.

AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Australia are to the 13th of September.

Two ships had left Sidney for England, with 138,000 ounces of gold on freight.

The Colonial Assembly of New South Wales had granted a subsidy of £50,000 per annum for ten years towards the mail service from England to Australia via the Isthmus of Panama.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The overland mail brings intelligence from Salt Lake City to the 15th inst.

Large numbers were leaving Utah for the Pike's Peak gold mines.

THE SWAN LOTTERY CASE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 15.—The lottery case against SWAN & Co. has been postponed until the spring term of the Court, owing to the illness of one of the counsel.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Cotton market was quiet; sales limited to 1,000 bales. The Vanderbilt's news had no effect on the market.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, November 15.—The steamer H. R. W. Hill passed down at 2, and the Highflyer at 7 o'clock this evening.

VICKSBURG, November 16.—The steamer Sam passed down at 11, and the Kennett at 12 o'clock last night. The Europa passed down at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamers Vicksburg and Natchez passed down at 1 o'clock, and the Champion at 2 o'clock this evening.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS.—We are gratified to learn from the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Coster, that the determined efforts to establish these rooms on a scale worthy of the commercial rank of the Crescent City, have been so well responded to, thus far, as to assure him that his enterprise and labor will not be in vain. Confident that there was pride and spirit enough among the merchants and citizens of New Orleans to sustain an institution so necessary—and failure to do so would be a constant and serious reproach—Mr. Coster undertook the enterprise at his own cost and risk, and the establishment is now in the full tide of successful experiment," under the experienced superintendence of Mr. Chs. Morin.

An excellent selection of the best newspapers from all parts of the Union, as well as from Europe, will be found on file, in addition to the choicest periodicals of the day. A well provided chess-room is another happy feature of the institution. In fine, so complete are the New Orleans Commercial Reading Rooms that the subscribers list should at once be doubled.

The Mission of William Gore Ouseley.

The following remarks of the London *Herald*, a journal in close relation with the present British Ministry, seem to throw some light on the subject:

Sir William Gore Ouseley was sent out to treat directly with the States of Central America. He was directed, however, to take Washington in his way. There he has been detained till months after the meeting of an ordinary session, and delayed by the summer season, during which it was impossible to continue his journey. The Minister has been thus detained with the existing status, without power to conclude. Jealous of us without cause, they will not enter, moreover, nor even agree to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The settlement, however, can no longer be delayed. Sir William Gore Ouseley, we understand, is about at once to proceed to Central America to effect a final arrangement, and demand—receiving with blood and fraud—to be enrolled among the States. Let her stay out. I am opposed to her coming in before she has the requisite population, not because she will be a free State, but because I fully approved of the prohibitory clause of the conference bill, and for that reason voted against the admission of Oregon. Unless in exceptional cases—such as that of Kansas was last winter—I do not think that a State should be admitted with less population than would entitle her to a member of the House. It is not just to her other States, and is not consonant with the theory of our government.

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EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE KANGAROO.

The Difficulty Between France and Portugal.

A dispatch dated Lisbon, October 25th, says: "This morning, at seven o'clock, the ship Charles et Georges was restored, and the captain, Romel, set at liberty. The exact amount of indemnity that Portugal has engaged to pay on the requisition of the French government is not yet fixed.

The Paris *Patrie* says the indemnity has been paid by Portugal without arbitration, but this requires confirmation.

The manner in which the question was settled had called forth the indignation of the English press in general.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the subject, says: "Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by a mere superiority of physical force—never were the rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon—never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe, since the era of 1815, have been conducted, more rely cast to the winds: for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe, there remains a precedent fraught with danger. The *Times* inquires whether the English government has exerted any moral influence in favor of Portugal, and says: "Have we interceded for her with our ancient ally? Have we strengthened her with the assurance of our approbation of the honorable course she has adopted, and encouraged her, in case of extremity, we would not forget the duties imposed by our treaty obligations? She has done her duty, and now would be glad of some proof that we have not been wanting in ours." The *Times* thinks a second more lamentable result of the affair is that France can no longer be counted upon as among those nations who are bent upon discouraging in every manner the continuance of the slave trade.

The *Daily News* says Portugal is entitled to the sympathy of all civilized powers, and the censure of England will deservedly fall on the Emperor of the French and his ministers.

FRANCE.—Orders had been sent to Brest to embark five companies of marines for China. They are to proceed to Canton, where, it is said, the French intend establishing themselves in the territory formerly belonging to France.

A circular is said to have been sent by the chief authorities of the ports to the French custom houses, stating that the decree admitting iron duty free under certain conditions, and which has expired, would not be renewed. The *Moniteur* had not, however, confirmed this.

TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of October, says: "The fine American frigate Wabash, the arrival of which I noticed in my last, has caused no small excitement at the Porte, as on Liberty among diplomatists. It seems no one was aware of the size of the vessel, and, according to the wording of the application which was agreed at the Porte for her passage through the Dardanelles, a vessel of small size was expected. Of course she is a fine frigate, and probably what is large at Stamboul may look small in New York. As America is not a party to the treaty, which fixes twenty one guns as the limit of the size of any man-of-war allowed to pass the Dardanelles, I don't know whose idea it large and small will ultimately prevail; in the meantime the Turks is the lioness of the Golden Horn, and unless the diplomatists resolve to sink her under the weight of their protocols, I fear Abdul will be rather difficult to move her out of the comfortable position which she occupies in the teeth of treaties and ambassadors."

A Constantinople dispatch of the 16th says: "The United States Legation obtained a firman to admit vessels of war. On the appearance of the Wabash, the Porte drew up a protest, a copy of which was sent to the ambassadors of the great powers, and the American ship prepared to withdraw."

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg American Steam Company have reinforced their fleet of steamers by the purchase of the steamships Germania and Teutonia from the late Brazil Steam Company. The price of the two vessels was 90,000 marks banco, (about $45,000.) Each cost and was insured for. The name of the Petropolis has been changed to the Bavaria, and she would sail from Southampton to New York on the 4th of November. The Teutonia will not be put on the station till the spring. A subscription was being organized in Hamburg to present to the Prince and Princess Frederick William an appropriate souvenir for their exertions in saving the lives of so many of the passengers and crew of the Austria.

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th, says: The kind of financial crisis which has prevailed here during the last few days, and caused much uneasiness, is now happily checked by the official announcement that the National Bank will put an interruption of many years, is about to resume cash payments. It is on the 1st of November that the establishment will recommence to issue redeemed notes for specie, and will also exchange the new bank notes for the old ones. The prices of all the Austrian public securities, which had fallen in consequence of the extreme scarcity of cash, have improved from this announcement, and from the assurance that the bank will facilitate on a large scale loans on the deposits of shares at an interest which will not exceed six per cent.

A letter from Pressau, in the *Etat Gazette*, mentions the following occurrence as likely to lead to a dispute between the English and Russian governments. It appears that Dr. Perches Slatz had been appointed Russian Consul at Pressau, and received the Porte's exequatur, but has not yet entered upon his functions, when, on the 24th ultimo, he went to the British consular office, being an Ionian subject of Great Britain, in order to have his passport attested for Janina. But, instead of complying with his request, the British Consul not only caused him to be arrested, but had his house searched, and forcibly took a pocket-book filled with papers from Dr. Slatz's wife. In consequence of these proceedings, the latter is stated to have applied to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in London for redress.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The State Department has sent an official note to General Jerez, pointing out the impropriety of his course, and expressing the dissatisfaction with which the Department regards his publication warning the public against purchasing tickets for Nicaragua by the steamer Washington.

It is true that White has had repeated interviews with Gen. Walker, his only object being, he says, to ascertain whether Walker designed that should be be restored to power in Nicaragua, to interfere with the chartered rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. Walker has given him assurance that, in such an event, he would respect these rights, or any other American interests.

Mr. White to-day sent a note to the Assistant Secretary of State, with the request that it be shown to Mr. Marcy, stating that any of Walker's filibusters went to Nicaragua in the steamer Washington, and saying that the company will not knowingly permit such persons to go thither in their vessels.

The Collector of the port of Mobile has been applied to for a clearance to a Walker emigrant vessel, but has referred the question to the Secretary of the Treasury. Walker left for Mobile to-day. He and Col. Henningsen last night reconciled their former differences.

General PAEZ will return to Venezuela in the chartered steamer America.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—We find in the Delaware county (New York) *Gazette* the following particulars relative to the robbery of the bank on the evening of the 7th inst.:

On opening the Delaware bank of this village on the morning of the 8th, it was found that the lock to the inner door of the vault could not be unlocked, and a smith was sent for, who had to cut the heads off the bolts before the door could be opened. When access was obtained, the vault was found empty. The robbers had, by false keys, entered the banking-room from the rear, moved the wood box and sawed a hole through the floor, and then crawled under the floor some ten feet to the side of the door of the vault, and then undermined the stone work so as to gain an entrance. Taking all they wanted, they returned the same way, after slipping a nail in the lock in such a manner as to prevent the bolts from moving. On coming out, they carefully replaced the boards sawed out, and put the wood box in its proper place. Not the least suspicion was excited until the vault door was opened. About $38,000 was taken, of which $28,000 are in the bills of the bank, $8,000 in gold and silver, and the balance in other money. $15,000 of the bills of the bank are mutilated, and were laid by for the purpose of returning to the bank department. It was one of the most bold and successful robberies ever perpetrated. The bank offers a reward of $2,000 for the recovery of the money and the detection of the thief or thieves. The business of the bank will not be interrupted in consequence of this robbery.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH MOVEMENT.—We learn from the Boston *Evening Traveler* that Mr. Frederick N. Gisborne, one of the earliest and most successful laborers in telegraph enterprise in the British North American Colonies, is now engaged in consummating the preliminary arrangements for connecting Massachusetts and Nova Scotia by submarine telegraph. His purpose is to throw a wire across from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to Cape Ann, Massachusetts. The distance between the shores of the proposed points is only two hundred miles, over a route every way favorable for the wires, which can be put down by contract at a cost of not over $150,000. With this accomplished, we shall have direct communication with Halifax over a distance of four hundred and thirty miles, while the present route extends over seven hundred miles of territory through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine. The worst feature of the affair, however, is, that no matter what are the arrangements of merchants with their correspondents in Europe, they cannot receive a single word by telegraph on the arrival of the steamers at Halifax or St. Johns, till the news has been first sent to New York for the favored party there.

ANOTHER GIN-HOUSE BURNT.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* says:

We learn that the gin-house of Mr. Hardy Bryan, of this parish, was consumed by fire on last Monday morning. The fire was doubtless the work of some miscreant incendiary. It was discovered just before daybreak, and all efforts to extinguish it were fruitless.—Mr. Bryan lost about one hundred and eighty bales of cotton, ten thousand bushels of corn, a large lot of bagging and rope, a large, fine gin-house, several corn cribs, a number of wagons and carts, &c.

Total loss is estimated at about $35,000. We have not heard whether the property was insured or not.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL WARNING AGAINST MAILING LETTERS IN NEWSPAPERS.—Twice, the past year, on separate occasions, a party of this city, whose name it is not necessary to mention, mailed letters to a friend by folding them in copies of the *Daily Picayune*, thus making that paper "the vehicle of *personal* as well as public intelligence." Subsequently he used another letter which he wrote to the same friend as a wrapper in which he mailed to him a third paper. The matter thus mailed was returned to the Post Office by the addressee for whom they were received at their destination, and who discovered the fraud and sent the packages back, in order that the matter might be investigated. Suit was accordingly instituted here before Judge McCaleb, of the United States District Court, and yesterday the party accused acknowledged the facts so far as to state that the mailing had been done by his son without intention to defraud the revenue, and was condemned to pay a fine and costs amounting to $43. But nine cents would have been saved had the fraud not been detected.

DEATH OF MARY ANN MARTIN BY BURNING—*Maggy Coates Implicated.*—The inquest on the body of Mary Ann Martin, a young woman of ill-fame, found in the upper room of a last week in a bawdy house on Perdido street, was concluded, after a patient investigation by Deputy Coroner WARD, on Wednesday. The verdict charges the burning and consequent death of the deceased at the hands of a notorious demirep of the same profession, and keeper of a house of ill-fame on Bourbon street, at the corner of Conti, by the name of Maggy Coates, who has been arrested and held for examination on Mr. Wycham's affidavit charging her with murder.

The testimony was that of a Mrs. Ann Scaley, who testified that Mag and another woman, Mary Forrest, came to her house on Dryades street to rent a room; that Maggy informed her Mary Ann Martin was dead, and that she (Mag) "fixed her" for calling her—(too vile an epithet to publish)—and that she had set Mary Ann's dress on fire to hide the foul crime which Mag had followed and the decision in glance. Going garnished for ten years