# THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1861.


### SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

This being NEW YEAR'S DAY, no paper will be issued from the office of the BEE on Wednesday.

The advertisements which were to appear to-morrow are inserted in to-day's paper.

### THE PAST YEAR.

The parting knell of the old year has tolled, and the dawn of another year is upon us. It may rise bright, serene and cloudless, but omniscience alone can be cognizant of the events which will transpire ere it closes. If we were allowed in some slight measure to predict the future from the occurrences of the past and the present, we should take no very auspicious or cheering view of the ear now ushered into being. But for wise and benevolent purposes Providence leaves us blind and ignorant of coming events, and thus it may and often does happen that the gloomiest vaticinations fail to be verified, while the most sanguine and rose colored expectations are doomed to disappointment. Let us not therefore cheat ourselves, and demonstrate our own lack of prescience by seeking to shadow forth a future of which we can form no definite idea. Let us rather with humble hearts pray for peace and prosperity, and ask for that faith and resignation which are ever exclaiming, "Thy will be done."

While, therefore, disclaiming all attempts to prefigure what time may bring upon us, we may perhaps profitably recall a few of the most eventful occurrences of the year just past. They are nearly all of a national and political character, and have a decided bearing upon the troubles and excitements of the present. At the commencement of the year 1860 the Harper's Ferry raid had stirred up the South to a frenzy of excitement, and scarcely had this feeling been somewhat subdued by the prompt arrest, trial, and execution of the offenders, than Congress assembled in annual session. Brown *redivivus* would have illuminated the Black Republican countenance by a smile of moderation, but it seemed rather to render them more unrelenting. For weeks and weeks a fruitless struggle was maintained by them in the effort to elect as Speaker of the House a violent partisan of the irrepressible conflict doctrine, and it was only when they found that their aim was wholly impracticable that they abandoned their favorite, and successfully concentrated their votes on a less obnoxious representative. This protracted contest aided still further in embittering the antagonistic sentiments which were rapidly alienating the North and South.

The session of Congress was almost barren of results, and only proved that the South was indignant and North impracticable, that the former was evidently resolving upon the assertion of her rights at all hazards, and that the latter, exulting in her strength, was less than ever disposed to concede them. Early in the summer of 1860 the various conventions were held for the nomination of Presidential candidates. The North, as usual, was united; the South was torn by intestine quarrels, and misguided by the reckless ambition and irreconcilable animosities of her leaders. Black Republicanism, without much bickering or delay, selected its candidate, and began the canvass under the most favorable auspices. The Democrats, claiming to be friends of the South—met in convention, disputed fiercely on sectional topics, separated, met again at Baltimore, split into factions, effected two distinct nominations, and presented to the people a melancholy spectacle of demoralization and inevitable defeat. Meanwhile, the national mem of the country, relying with too much confidence on the natural sense of popular sentiment, had left the selection of their candidates and were prepared to combat beneath the standard of the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws.

It would be superfluous to recapitulate the incidents of the memorable Presidential canvass of 1860, with its four distinct candidates, and its deplorable division of the opponents of fanaticism into three parties, each supporting its own aspirant, while anti-slavery adhered manfully to its regular nominee. Still fresh in the memory of the people is the recollection of the acrimonious feuds, of the violent personal resentments, the war of two factions, each claiming to be the pure Democracy of the land, and the preliminary triumphs of Abolition, which, appalling as they were, and ominous of the final catastrophe, did not even soften the asperities of the conflict, much less point out the expediency of a timely adjustment. It was through out a most unfortunate and disgraceful electoral campaign. The supporters of the South, the advocates of nationality, and the opponents of Black Republicanism seemed doomed to disaster by an irreconcilable dissention, and the triumph of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, though against an aggregate majority of a million of votes, was the unhappy and unavoidable sequence of the strife.

What followed, though not wholly unexpected by the sagacious and observant, startled the country with its suddenness. Scarcely had the telegraph announced the result of the contest when the cry of Secession sprang to the lips of the sons of South Carolina, and was echoed from every cotton State. With wonderful expedition, and as if moved by an electric and irresistible impulse, formal preparations requisite to carry into effect the stern resolve to abandon a Union which had been converted from a beneficent shield of protection and defence to an engine of iniquity and oppression, were forthwith instituted, and so rapid has been the consequent action, that the New Year, opening less than two months from the date of the Presidential election, already witnesses the withdrawal of one State, while five or six others seem determined to pursue the same treacherous and irreversible policy. Who will deny that the year 1860 has been fruitful in circumstances of the most eventful character—that it has proved one of the great historic periods in the annals of our country, to be noted and marked hereafter in time's calendar as pregnant with the fate and fortune of the mightiest empire on earth?

SIXTH STREET SHOE FACTORY.—Messrs Quer-rouze & Co., proprietors of the Southern Shoe Company, have left at our office a pair of finest brogans, most admirably made. They are the products of Louisiana industry, and were turned out at their factory in St Ferdinand street. We are told that if necessary the works can manufacture sixteen hundred pairs of brogans per day, and fully supply the wants of the State. The shoes have been left at our office for the inspection of all who are interested in the progress of home industry.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. H. Lehman for a new polka, entitled "Le Guidon," a polka of the Chasseurs A Pied, of the 2d Company, dedicated to Captain Meilleur. This is a charming composition from the pen of Mlle Augustine Noblem, Pupil of Mr. Lehman.

ALABAMA.—Somewhat to our surprise, the result of the election in Alabama appears to be doubtful. The Mobile *Advertiser* of Sunday says:

The news at hand yesterday from North Alabama is ambiguous. Montgomery, Barbour and Pickens seem to have elected Union delegates, and indicates that the Constitutionists will have a respectable representation in the Convention, if they have not indeed a clear majority.

Of the counties heard from the following have elected Separate State Actionists:

Mobile, 4. Montgomery, 3. Dallas, 2. Macon, 3. Wilcox, 2. Lowndes, 2. Marengo, 2. Wilcox, 1. Chambers, 2. Greene, 1, and Monroe, 1. Total, 22.

The following are reported as having chosen Co-operationists:

Shelby, 2. Tuscaloosa, 2. Bibb, 1. Gonecuh, 1. Talladega, 3. Tallapoosa, 3. Coosa, 3. Madison, 2. Jackson, 3. Marshall, 2. Blount, 2. DeKalb, 2. Lauderdale, 2. Morgan, 1; Franklin, 2; Lawrence, 2. Lauderdale, 2; Walker, 1. Winston, 1, and Jefferson, 1. Total, 38.

It is feared that there are errors in the foregoing, which will have to be corrected by the official returns. We suspect that West Florida will be represented in the Convention, but that the Co-operationists have not much to hope for in the way of secession in their strength in the counties yet to be heard from. Should this be the case, the Secessionists, there, have only thirteen members to gain to secure a majority of the Convention.

One thing is made clear beyond question—North Alabama has gone overwhelmingly for co-operative resistance—and her voice will necessarily be potent in the Convention.

FROM FORT KEARNY AND PIKE'S PEAK.—Fort Kearny, December 28.—The Pony Express going west was 24 hours late, owing to a new rider losing his way and forcing the leader. He was a German; name unknown. The C. O. C & P. P. Express coach passed at 2:30 yesterday, with $5,000 in dust and Messengers.

Denver, December 22.—Patrick Weekes was hung yesterday about 3 o'clock. When on the gallows he confessed the murder of Freeman. The writer published the confession, but Weekes' last statement the crime three days. A new discovery for working gold, has been made by a man in the gold district, Hughes. It is said to be a simple process, by which the tailings from one of the quartz mills, supposed to contain little or no gold, and by subjecting it to the process three several times, obtained $1 $2 and $2 70 respectively. Cheering reports come from the San Juan country.

A vast extent of rich placer diggings are said to exist in that region, besides fine agricultural valleys.

We had a light snow on the evening of the 20th; but all disappeared in a few hours. Weather since very fine.

NEW YORK, December 26.—In the United States District Court, to-day, in session of Associate Justice Andrews, the Court granted an injunction restraining the Bank of the Republic and its President from disposing of any bonds in its possession until further order of the Court. The bill charges that the above bonds were stolen from an iron safe in the Department of the Interior, and that some of the Indian bonds were hypothecated by parties named Majors and Waddell, with this Bank of the Republic. Judge Hoadley also granted an injunction restraining said Majors, Waddell & Co. and the Republic Bank of New York from disposing of the bonds in their possession.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE *NEW ORLEANS BEE*.]

### Five Days Later from Europe.

**Arrival of the Steamship Kangaroo—Advance in Cotton—Commercial Intelligence, &c., &c.**

Sandy Hook, December 31.—The Liverpool, N. York and Philadelphia Mail Company's screw steamship Kangaroo, Capt. Brooks, from Liverpool December 19th, via Queenstown the 20th, passed this point at an early hour this morning, bound for New York.

Her accounts are four days later than those received by the Canada.

**Steamship Arrived Out.**

The Cunard Royal mail steamship Africa, from New York, with advices thence to the 23d instant, had arrived out at Liverpool.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

Liverpool, December 21, P. M.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week just ended at 133,000 bales, 32,000 of which were taken by speculators, 8,000 for exports, and the remainder 93,000 for the trade. The latest week's sales from the 1st of September, together with the exception of peace between England, France and China, had caused an advance of ¼d. The week's business opened quiet and closed dull, and to-day's transactions comprised the sales of 12,000 bales, 4000 of which were taken by speculators, 2000 for exports, the market closing firm, with the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; do Mobile, 7¾d.; do. Uplands, 7 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; do. Mobile, 6¾d.; do. Uplands, 6¾ to 7d.

The stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool from no 530,000 bales, of which 305,000 are of American production.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**

Liverpool, December 21, P. M.—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co., and others say the week's business in Breadstuffs has closed firm.

**Liverpool Provision Market.**

Liverpool, December 21, P. M.—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co., and others say the week's business in Provisions has closed quiet.

**London Money Market.**

London, December 21, P. M.—The closing quotation for Consols to-day was 93¾ to 93¾ for the account.

**Italy.**

Negotiations for the evacuation of Gaeta having failed, the bombardment would recommence on the 19th.

The Bavarian Minister at Turin had been recalled, and the Sardinian Minister at Munich was awaiting similar orders.

Francis II calls upon the garrison at Gaeta to defend it at all hazards to the last. The French fleet are preparing to leave for Viterbo. The insurrections continue without abatement.

**Hungary.**

The Hungarian Conference, held at Graw on the 18th, adopted the Electoral law of 1848.

**France.**

In France, American stocks had declined

English funds were depressed on account of the ignition of the Taku forts, coupled with the effect of the intimations given to Austria that she must sell Venetia, or prepare at once for war.

**Turkey.**

The project Turkish loan had proven a complete failure.

**China.**

The allies have evacuated Pekin, and China is comparatively quiet.

**Suspension of the Galway Line.**

The Galway line of steamers has been temporarily suspended

**England—The London Times and the Message.**

The London *Times* says of President Buchanan's message, that it is an evasion of all responsibilities, and contrasts him with General Jackson.

**Terrible Destitution at Coventry.**

It is reported that 40,000 weavers are in a destitute and starving condition at Coventry.

**Arrival of Specie.**

The Kangaroo brings $15,000 in specie.

**LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.**

Washington, December 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to accept bids for the Government loan at over *twelve per cent.* discount.

**The Cabinet.**

The Cabinet have decided that it is impossible to restore the military statutes with reference to the Charleston forts.

Messrs Floyd, Thompson and Thomas held that the Constitution guarantees the right of secession.

**The Committee of Thirty-Three.**

In the House Committee of Thirty three Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, said he was satisfied nothing could be effected, but he should retain his place to join in the minority report.

In motion of Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, the Enabling bill for the admission of New Mexico was ordered to be prepared by a vote of 12 to 10.

**Proceedings of the Senate.**

Washington, December 31.—In the Senate the Kansas bill has been postponed till Monday. Mr Benjamin, of Louisiana, is now speaking on the affairs of the Union.

**Mr. Floyd's Resignation Accepted.**

President Buchanan has accepted Secretary Floyd's resignation.

**General Wool on Secession.**

TROY, N. Y., December 31.—In a letter published in the *Times* of to-day, General Wool says: "If Fort Sumpter be surrendered to the Secessionists, 200,000 men will be ready in ten days to march to the rescue, upon all who will betray the Union into the hands of its enemies."

**Conflagration in Michigan.**

Milwaukie, December 31.—The Lake Michigan Hotel at Waukegan was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $35,000—insured for $20,000. Also, the warehouse belonging to Messrs Colins & Andre. Loss $15,000, upon which there was no insurance.

The city offices, and other buildings on the corner of Huron and East Water streets, were partially destroyed by the devouring elements.

**New York Market.**

New York, December 31.—The sales of Flour to-day amount to 8500 bbls. at $5 20 to $5 30, closing with an advancing tendency. The sales of Pork, however, ruled quiet at previous rates. Coffee steady.

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