# The New Orleans Bee.

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS THIS WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of $5 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

### Auction Sales This Day.

By D. E. Murphy at No. 47 Magazine street, beef and tongues, sale at 12 o'clock, in front of same place, horses and mules.

By E. Girardey, at the City Hotel, Common street, Stock in trade.

By E. Rigor & Co., at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, Shoes, shoes and brogans.

By M. Bartlett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, buckets, hardware, wastcoats, &c.

### THE PROSPECT.

At coincident on journalists it is one duty to record facts, whether they are agreeable or adverse to our own opinions and desires. We know of but one mode of faithfully fulfilling the mission of a newspaper, and that is, by laying before the public truth, so far as we are enabled to gather it. Thus thinking, we have no hesitation in asserting our belief that the friends of separate State action in this city appear to labor under an egregious error in supposing, as most of them do, that they will win an easy and overwhelming triumph on the 7th inst., not only in New Orleans, but throughout the State. We cannot, of course, pretend to predict in advance how the election will terminate, but that it will be well disputed there can be no earthly doubt. It is to our certain knowledge that the Co-operationists here are perfecting their organization daily, and are exceedingly active and confident of success. They expect largely to recruit their strength by the aid of almost the entire vote polled for DOUGLAS at the Presidential election, and of a majority of the Bell vote cast at the same time. It is possible they may be reckoning too far without their host, but the tone assumed by the leading citizens on that side justifies the inference that they have good grounds for confidence. The supporters of separate action must not fall into the dangerous blunder of disparaging their antagonists still less must they imagine that they will be allowed to carry the day with scarcely more than ordinary effort. From what we have ascertained, the advocates of co-operation are working zealously and shrewdly together, and are resolved on success, if energy and industry can achieve it.

With respect to the country, there appears to exist considerable activity among both parties, and in many of the parishes we know that the Co-operationists expect to prevail. They boast of triumphing in the sugar region of the State, and of the election of an avowed adherent of their views at the contest in St. Martin for a representative to the Legislature a few days ago, decisively proves that their hopes are not entirely without foundation. They anticipate a second of victory in North Louisiana—why, we know not, unless because the demonstrations of resistance in that quarter have been much mild-er than in other parts of the State, and because several of the abject journals of the Fourth Congressional District upheld united action.

We make these statements that the friends of separate State action may, at all events, be well informed touching the movements of the Co-operationists. Forewarned is forearmed, and overweening confidence is more perilous than an excess of caution. It is quite possible that the Co-operationists may be deceived, but it is just as possible that the Secessionists over-estimate their strength. We have seen something of this in the election in other States. In Mississippi, though the papers were overwhelmingly in favor of separate action, nearly one-third of the delegates to the Convention were chosen by the Co-operationists chiefly because they were regarded as powerless. In Alabama, too, we perceive from the last returns that the Co-operationists have carried every county in the Northern part of the State, and may possibly have chosen nearly half the number of the Convention. Florida was entirely stated to have gone largely for separate State action, at a period when the result in two or three counties could not be ascertained. The Pensacola papers hardly have been heard from, and they can give returns for four counties, all of which have been carried by the friends of United action, and in Monroe county Key West—two out of the three delegates Most belong to that party. Quite probably in Alabama and Florida these partial successes may have been obviated, had not the Secessionists been too sure of victory to exert in every instance the requisite measure of energy.

The deduction from these statements is too obvious to need any elaborate remark. It is unfashionable on the side of separate State action to conduct the canvass with vigor, zeal and perseverance, if they seek to achieve a decisive victory. The public mind is somewhat unsettled and may be effectively swayed by ingenious and plausible reasoning. When all professes to look to the same remedy, with a difference only in the period of its application, it is not very difficult by specious argument to induce many to adopt the policy of procrastination. Let it be remembered that nothing valuable is ever attained without effort.

HARPER for January.—We are indebted to Fackrell, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the January number of Harper's Monthly Magazine. It is more than usually attractive.

MR. VEGAS has our thanks for tickets of invitation to a first children's plain dress ball, to be given at Odd Fellows Hall, on the evening of the 9th inst.

We are under obligations to Mr. Emilo, of the Southwestern Express, for Texas papers.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—At a special election in the parish of St Martin, held on the 24th ult., for a representative to the Legislature, Mr T Castigo, the Union and Co-operation candidate, was chosen by a vote of 429 to 363 for Mr King, his competitor.

MR. CARBAVARY.—This skilful dentist has once more transferred his domicile to Royal street, corner of St. Peter, and almost opposite his former residence. He will continue to attend to all business connected with his profession.

GIN BURNT.—The gin house of Mr Baptiste Bergeron, on Grosse Tete, was burnt on the night of the 30th, together with sixty bales of cotton and the whole of his farming implements. The remains of what was supposed to be a negro man, dreadfully mutilated, were taken from the ruins next morning. The loss of Mr Bergeron is very heavy, and he has the sympathies of the entire community in which he lives.

CLARK MILLS is busily engaged on Crawford's colossal statue of the Goddess of Freedom, intended for the dome of the Capitol at Washington. The material used is bronze, composed of one ounce of block tin and a half an ounce of zinc to every pound of copper. A section of the statue comprising the shoulders and breast, and the arms down to the elbow, has lately been cast, and is the largest complete piece ever made by Mr Mills. The whole statue will weigh, when completed, 17,000 pounds.

THE NEW CABINET APPOINTMENT.—Mr Ashley's bill for the reapportionment of representatives on the new census secures an equal distribution of the fractions in all the States, and fixes the ratio at about 103,000, thus securing to the old States something like their present number of members, including Ohio. The Western and southwestern States, of course, increase their numbers.

The bill makes provision for the election of representatives in Congress on the same day the States vote for Presidential electors. This will enable a new President to call Congress together immediately after his inauguration, if necessary.

A correspondent of the New York *Daily News* finds much with the Royal hospitality in England. He stated that the Empress of the French was asked whether she would come to Windsor for a fewdays, or whether she would merely run down and lunch? The alternatives being thus distinctly tendered, what should the consummate sense of breeding do but accept the lesser holding?

David Stuart, of Chicago, has commenced a suit for slander against Mr. Burch for personal damages in the sum of $100,000, another party claims $10,000. Mr Burch seems to be universally execrated. Report says that the Marine Band threw on his checks the other day. All sorts of indications are offered to him.

The Emperor of France, with the Prince Imperial, drove up and down in the crowded ride on the Champs Elysees on the Boulevard Boulogne, for nearly two hours. His Majesty was in his favorite phaeton, drawn by his now celebrated Vermont trotting horses, which attracted almost as much attention as the driver himself. He seemed to be in excellent health, and received marked evidence of increasing popularity on every side.

The London *Times* says: "We hear from the States that Nathaniel Hawthorne, among his Concord meadows, is engaged upon a new romance, which rumor says is to have for its subject English life, and that John Russell Lowell, of Boglow Papers notoriety, has several literary ventures in contemplation—among them a new book of 'Fireside Travels.'"

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—On Wednesday morning the schooner Gen. Captain Hayward, bound from Willsborough to Burlington, on Lake Champlain, went down during a blow. The persons on board were Captain Hayward and his wife and Lee Lapharne, a Frenchman. They saved themselves for the time being by the schooner's boat, but it afterward upset, and they were obliged to cling to the bottom. The schooner Daniel Webster observed the disaster, and bore down to the rescue, but on approaching the unfortunate wreck, the frantic Captain Hayward's wife lost their hold, fell in to the water, and were drowned before the D W could reach them. The Frenchman was saved by the schooner.

## THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

EDITORS OF THE BEE.—The determination never to acknowledge subordinacy to the sectional President elect being almost unanimously indulged by the citizens of the cotton States, there is evidently not sufficient time remaining to consummate such radical changes in the relative positions of the slaveholding and the antagonistic States as might otherwise serve to avert a dissolution of the existing Union. Assuming, therefore, although I am opposed to "separate State action, that dissolution is inevitable, I think it becomes every man who deeply yearns for the permanent welfare and the glory of our own section, to contribute his mite towards a judicious solution of the perplexing dilemma which besets us. Fully conscious of my humble capacity to participate in so formidable an undertaking, I may, I trust, rely upon having my delinquencies mercifully viewed in view of the well intended motives that embolden me to present the result of my individual meditations on a theme involving consequences too stupendous to admit of the least disinterest from my mind long enough for my burdened heart once to pulsate.

Without indulging in further preliminary remarks, I will proceed to offer the promised suggestions.

I have perceived with much satisfaction that several prominent Southern journals have manifested their approbation of a proposition recently introduced, viz: for the "United States South" to form a Confederacy, adopting the Constitution, Laws, Treaties, &c., of the United States. We adopt its Constitution, Laws, Treaties, &c., modifying, of course, such portions of said Constitution and Laws as would be inconsistent with their harmonious operation, or render them ambiguous or absurd. For example, the provision for the extinguishment of the slave trade, which was eminently appropriate at the time of framing the existing Constitution, would be eminently absurd in an instrument originating in the year 1861, although the penalties attaching to the participators in such traffic embodied in the former should be transferred to the latter.

This step will obviate the arduous and protracted labor of constructing substitutes for those instruments, and thus materially expedite a consummation of the most momentous event in the history of this country, viz: "The United States South."

Other amendments should embody the following obligations, viz: Every slave owner shall be permitted to travel through any State, or sojourn, unmolested within the territory of any non-slaveholding State, accompanied by his or her slave or slaves. Every fugitive from labor on the part of said States, and those in the Territories of the United States, shall facilitate the arrest, safe keeping and speedy return to his or her owner. Every fugitive shall be returned within the limits of said States or Territories respectively.

And the Governor of any State or Territory shall promptly, on demand, cause to be delivered to the agent of another State, any person accused of slave stealing in the latter State.

Neither Congress nor the local authorities of any Territory shall be permitted to enact any law restricting the right of slave-owners to settle within its limits, accompanied by his or her slaves, rendering obnoxious any citizen or her property, being confiscated to the Government which shall remunerate the slave-owner for the full value of the fugitive slave or slaves, as well as for all expenses incurred and damages sustained in his or her efforts to recover said property.

Discussions in Congress on the subject of slavery shall in no case be permitted, nor shall either House thereof have authority to receive a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, or on the interstate traffic in slaves.

Does any intelligent man believe that the Abolition party could have attained formidable consequence had the existing Constitution been guarded by such prohibitions as these?

The foregoing obligations, and the penalties following the infraction thereof, should be deposited originally, and subsequently repealed or modified with the approbation of a majority of the members in both Houses of Congress representing the slaveholding States, and that of the Legislatures of said States respectively.

Should some of the non-slaveholding States South subscribe to admission to the United States South under such a Constitution as I may, without any fear of the consequences, respond to their solicitation. Not more than two, if any, of the New England States would be disposed to participate in such a partnership of that character, and it is questionable whether they will be very vehemently urged to change their determination.

The other amendments which, in the brief period I have snatched from the individual duties pressing upon me, for the purpose of laying my humble offering upon the altar of my country, have not presented themselves to my mind, may be equally expedient, and I hope my fellow-citizens will offer, through the press, such additional suggestions as may emanate from their reflections on a subject so momentous as that to which I have hastily devoted my feeble efforts.

Since the foregoing was written, I have seen with pleasure that I have the cooperation of a contributor to the *Bulletin*. Also, that Senators DAVIS and TOOMBS have proposed amendments similar in principle to those here suggested. To conquise, however, that Black Republican Congressmen, who obtained that position by pledging themselves that they disposed practically admitting their base delusion in so doing, they would absurdly accede to propositions so palpably absurd. If, in view of the appalling fratricidal and bloody issue of speedy dissolution a political revolution in the non-slaveholding States has been achieved, as the fact must be demonstrated only through such instrumentalities as the people thereof should *themselves* employ for that purpose. LOUISIANA.

The following intelligence was specially dispatched to the *Picayune* and published yesterday by that journal:

Washington, January 1.—The President is still undecided as to his policy towards South Carolina.

It is only known that Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Department, will not resign on account of the recent events at Charleston, and that Gen Scott is really acting as Secretary of War, though Postmaster General Holt is nominally acting in that capacity.

The arrangement as the result of the well known fact that the members of the Senate who recognize the right of secession are opposed to Secretary Stanton, and will not confer with him on the pending questions.

PROSPECT OF AN ARRANGEMENT.—*Agreement of the Committee of Thirty-Three*—Washington, January 1.—It is stated that several of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, that the House Committee of Thirty Three have cordially agreed upon a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the national difficulties. Mr Davis says that the Republican members of the Committee have yielded every thing that was demanded of them.

This news has sent a seat on to Baltimore by Mr. Davis to his friends, and also to Northern as well as Southern cities.

On the other hand, the *Delta* of yesterday published the annexed paragraphs, which, as the reader will perceive, are of a very different character:

Washington, January 1, 1861.—The South Carolina Commissioners are having been unsuccessful in the object of their mission to Washington, have left for Charleston on their way home. It is anticipated in Charleston that hostile measures will be taken to-morrow. Every thing is being made ready for this anticipated event. Breast works are being thrown up at every exposed situation on the Bay for the purpose of preventing the entrance of United States vessels of war. The revenue cutter Harriet Lane is expected to arrive very soon. She will be stationed to protect the harbor. Dispatches from Charleston say that the Governor and Council are now in secret session, considering the question of the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. Should this course be determined upon by the authorities and people of Charleston to prepare for immediate war. The whole population of the city is in a state of great excitement.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, January 1.—The latest intelligence from Charleston is that a letter has been sent by a pilot to the Captain of the revenue cutter Lane outside the harbor, warning the commander that any attempt to enter the harbor of Charleston will be regarded as a declaration of war.

All the ladies in the city are busily engaged in preparing bandages and lint, in anticipation of the expected conflict with the garrison.

The State authorities are shipping heavy ordnance to be placed in the new breastworks which are in progress of construction. Large bodies of negroes from the surrounding plantations are at work on the redoubts. These fortifications are substantially built of sand bags.

An immediate collision is anticipated.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

SEIZURE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT CHARLESTON.—Charleston, December 31.—By the present the South Carolina took possession of the arsenal yesterday.

It contained many thousand stands of arms and quantities of military stores.

Major Anderson and the United States Garrison are progressing with commendable activity.

VOLUNTEERS TO AID SOUTH CAROLINA.—Volunteers from the different States of the South have tendered their services to Governor Pickens several officers of the navy, which have been rejected.

ADVANCE IN COTTON AT NEW YORK.—New York, January 1.—Cotton has advanced in this city 1/2c since Saturday Friday last. Middling Orleans is quoted at 12c

SUGARS ALSO ADVANCED AND ACTIVE.—Sugars have also experienced a considerable advance, and the market rules active.

AFFECTING SUICIDE.—*A Mother Poisons her Child and Commits Suicide—A Family of Four Buried in Twelve Days*—The Manchester (N. H.) papers of Saturday evening contain the following account of a distressing affair in that city:

At 10 o'clock this forenoon, Mrs John L. Fitchland her little girl only four years old, her only remaining child, were found dead on the bed, where they lived, on Hanover street. Their bodies were warm. Mr Fitchland died in a few days after expressing a wish to go to Heaven and see her father. This double affliction was too much for Mrs. Fitch, and it has been currently reported that she was out of her head, though her friends saw no reason to think so.

She has not been left alone till this morning since her husband's death. To-day she was to remove to the residence of her brother-in-law, Hon. George W. Morrison, to spend the winter. She expressed a willingness to go there, but replied: "How much better it would be to go to Heaven!" Mrs Fitch was thirty-one years old; her maiden name was Elizabeth Rogers, and she belonged in Bradford, Vt.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### Thirty-Sixth Congress—Proceedings of the Senate.

Washington, January 1.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas said he would postpone his remarks until Wednesday.

Tremendous applause attended the conclusion of Mr. Benjamin's speech, especially from the galleries, which, on motion of Mr. Mason, the galleries were cleared, and the Senate adjourned till to-day.

### Proceedings in the House.

Washington, January 1.—In the House, Mr. Bingham's bill, further providing for the collection of duties upon imports, was referred to the proper committee.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, asking an investigation of all his official acts; which was referred to a select committee, on the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds.

Also, was received a memorial from the people of Utah, asking the admission of that Territory as a State, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution asking the President for all information in his possession relative to the Charleston forts, which was laid over.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, offered a resolution to the effect that any attempt to preserve the Union by force was altogether impracticable, and declaring the Virginia Resolutions of '98 a sharp and animated discussion, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 98 to 55.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution denying the constitutional right of a State to secede, which Mr. Hill, of Georgia, moved to lay upon the table. Negatived by a vote of 42 against 38, when the House adjourned until to-day.

### Rejoicing at Baltimore.

Baltimore, January 1.—The city is jubilant on account of the reception of a letter from Henry Winter Davis.

The letter asserts that the Committee of Thirty-three will present a unanimous report embracing the admission of New Mexico, providing that no new State shall be admitted into the Union without the full consent of all the States, and pledging the repeal of all personal liberty bills.

### Lincoln's Cabinet.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 1.—A telegram received here to-day from official quarters says that Mr Simon Cameron has been invited by Mr. Lincoln to be his Secretary of State.

### The Committee of Thirty-Three—Passage of Davis's Proposition Doubtful.

Washington, January 2.—Southern members have discovered something suspicious about the proposition of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, and it is feared now that its passage is extremely doubtful.

### Lincoln's Cabinet.

It appears that after the removal of Major Anderson from Fort Moultrie, and his occupation of Fort Sumpter, a portion of the Charleston troops took possession of Castle Pinckney.

The affair is thus recounted by the *Mercury* of that city:

The Rifle Battalion, under command of Col. J. J. Pettigrew, assembled promptly upon the Citadel Green. They were substantially equipped in the camp uniform, with bladder's, knapsacks and revolvers. The battalion numbered some 150 men, and consisted of detachments from the Meagher Guards, the Carolina Light Infantry, and the Washington Light Infantry. Shortly after 4 o'clock the word was given, and the companies advanced in double quick time, without music, to the wharf at Southern Wharf. Here them, we believe, excepting the officers, were aware of their destination. They embarked on the steamer Nina, which immediately began to move off. By the time she reached the mouth she became confirmed that the destination of the command was to take possession of that fortress. On nearing Fort Sumpter a number of persons were seen on the wharf, one of whom, in advance of the others, was observed holding what appeared to be a piece of paper in his hand. This was said to be Major Rob. Anderson. As soon as the Nina touched the wharf, the storming party who had been detailed for that duty, sprung ashore and rushed through the sally port of the batteries, where the gate is situated. This was found closed, and a cry for storming had been was soon answered by a detachment bearing a ladder, by means of which the wall was finally planted, and under cover of the rifles of the battalion, the walls were escaladed and the gates thrown open.

On entering the fort it was found to be tenanted only by an officer of Engineers and a small party of laborers, none of whom made any resistance. The Engineer officer was ordered that he was at liberty to depart, and removed his personal effects, and in a few minutes he set out in a boat belonging to the fort, accompanied by four other men. From the direction in which he steered it is supposed that he went to Fort Moultrie.

The flag of the Nina, consisting of a white star on a blue field, was then hoisted amid loud cheering and when our reporter left, a strong guard had been mounted, and preparations for garrisoning the fortress were well advanced.

About 7 o'clock the camp of detachments from the artillery regiments was headed, and the Washington Artillery, the German Artillery, the Lafayette Artillery and the Palmetto Artillery, making a total of two hundred and twenty-five men, sank and file, under command of Col. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, were marched on board the steamer Nina, passed Fort Sumter, and steamed away down the harbor towards Sullivan's Island.

Among those on board were Col. Charles Alston, Aid to the Governor, and Col. Lee of the Arsenal. On reaching the island these two last named gentlemen approached the gate, and the sentinel, in accordance with his orders, refused to surrender on demand. The troops then quietly took possession, and the Palmetto flag was soon waving over the fort, amid loud cheering. Three cheers were proposed upon, were then sent up, to notify the people in the city that the fort was in the hands of the State, and then the men were marched into the casemates, where they were taught, to devising the ways and means of comfort and protection. Thus far had the affair progressed up to a late hour last night.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Amusements This Evening*—Opera House—Robert le Diable.

St. Charles Theatre—"Ad and Luke" and "The Fairy Circle" and "The Happy Man."

Varieties Theatre—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Academy of Music—Dan Rice's Great Show.

Spalding & Rogers Museum—The Hippodrama, Aquaria, &c.

Vannucchi's Museum—Immense collection of wax figures.

*Secession Meeting at the Orleans Theatre*—The Orleans Theatre was well lighted last evening by a highly respectable audience, the parquette and dress circle, the call having been made for this assemblage by the Southern Rights Association. The meeting was called to order by C. E. Girardey, Esq., and on motion of Mr. W. O. Hester, Esq., with Mr. Michael P. Hagan and Mr. Hamilton, John L. Lewis, Dr. Rushton, W. A. Gosquet, Esq., and other influential citizens as vice-presidents. After a few remarks by the President, the call was read by H. H. Ogden, who made a vicorous and eloquent speech in favor of immediate secession, by separate State action, and also spoke in a severe manner of some of the Congressional delegation who were opposed to such a course. He was loud and enthusiastically applauded. Albert Fabre, Esq., was introduced, and commenced to speak in French but was unable to proceed from indisposition. Mr. H. H. Higgins then made some excited remarks, after which Captain Henry St. Paul responded to calls upon him, and made a stirring appeal in French, burning with patriotic and poetic sentiments, which were received with great enthusiasm. Judge Bermudez followed in French and subsequently in English