THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5.

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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Chas. E. Fornoff, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in Suburb Treme—Lot on Bayou side, also, at 12½ o'clock, corner Bayou and Bourbon; also, a lot of ground in the Third District.

By D. B. Morphy, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel, the schooner Clifton.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 46 and 47 Old Levee street, negroings and rags; also, ready made clothing, shirts and dry goods.

CREDIT SALE OF LANDS AND VALUABLE SLAVES BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of the City Plantation, and lands in the parish of Livingston; also of valuable slaves.

Said Sheriff will sell also a promissory note for $2775. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

SUCCESSION SALES.—N. Vignie will sell this day, at public auction, at the St. Louis Exchange:

A negro woman, a cook, and a two-story brick building on a lot having 40 feet front on Dumaine street, and 80 on Conti street—the whole for account of the estate of the late Thomas Hiles.

Three lots of ground on Gentilly road, between Marigny and Mandeville streets; two lots of ground, being the corner of Washington and Bagatelle; Urquhart street, for account of the estate of the late John Thome, also Rodrigues. For particulars, see our auction advertisements.

A STONE FOR BREAD.

One would suppose that after the manifest developments displayed by the Southern press and Southern Representatives, it would be all but impossible for the North to mistake our position. Nevertheless, it is quite certain either that the Northern people strangely misunderstand or willfully pervert or distort Southern views.

There is assuredly no difficulty in arriving at the most complete and accurate knowledge on this subject. In the cotton States there is a deep-seated feeling of hostility to the Union, arising out of the long-continued and systematic aggressions of the Northern majority, and aggravated beyond endurance by the election of a President pledged to act exclusively sectional platform. The people of the cotton States see no prospect of a removal of the grievances of which they complain within the Union, and are therefore resolved to reassume their sovereignty. It is perfectly true that with respect to the manner, and the time for accomplishing the solemn act of separation, there is a marked difference of opinion, and that while many proclaim their desire of immediate and separate State action, others believe that the object can be more judiciously and peaceably achieved by coöperation and consultation among the several commonwealths of the South. But that there is no *Union party in the cotton States*. This is a fact which the North appears to overlook. There may be here and there isolated individuals who would be Union men if they dared breast the overwhelming torrent of popular opinion, just as there may be Abolitionists in our midst who secretly hate slavery and the South. But if there are such they preserve a profound silence and make no sign. It is practically as if they did not exist.

Now the entire tone of the Northern press—we mean the conservative portion, together with the more moderate exponents of Black Republicanism—is predicated of a condition of sentiment at the South which is invisible and intangible. Appeals are being constantly made to our love of the Union. We are invoked by the memory of the past, by our revolutionary annals, in the name of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, to preserve this glorious Union. The Northern journals are perpetually cramming our ears against the stomach of our sense. They do not reflect that their own words redouble in our hearts an irritation already too easily readers the contrast more odious between our present feels, occasioned by the remorseless oppression of the stronger over the weaker section, and our past friendship and affection. How can such invocations prove otherwise than displeasing and nugatory? Are we to be cheated with empty gabble about the greatness of the Republic, and the inestimable value of the Union, while our perpetuatives and franchises are fished from us by rebellious hers? Is the South to be persuaded to abandon the assertion and enforcement of her inalienable rights by piteous appeals in behalf of the Union, coupled peradventure with vague assurances that if we will only have patience, we shall have every thing we ask? And yet this is the staple of nine-tenths of the language addressed to the South even by those Northern sheets which profess to believe she is injured and aggrieved. When we ask for bread, the North offers us a stone.

This line of argument can neither save the Union, nor postpone the inevitable crisis. It is founded, as we have already said, on a radical misconception of the attitude of the South. What even the least excitable of her sons demand is absolute equality and safety beyond the power of a grasping and exultious majority to invade. Had any effort to secure this met with the slightest encouragement! Have the patriots who still hopefully clung to the Union, and strive to prevent such modifications of the organic law as might satisfy the South, work a single victory? What was the treatment of the honorable CRITTENDEN *supreme in inter-period* when he submitted his propositions for amendments to the Constitution! Contemptuous rejection by the committees to which they were referred. And every movement tending to a satisfactory recognition of Southern rights has encountered the same fate. Is it not preposterous to whine over the Union, and to implore the South to stick to it, when not a single concession worth having can be wrung from the unrelenting North?

SECESSION OF FORT PULASKI.—A dispatch was received in this city yesterday, announcing that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, had seized upon Fort Pulaski. We cannot guarantee the authenticity of the intelligence.

The steamship De Soto, Captain Johnson, sails at eight o'clock this morning, for New York via Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York—Capt A Meek, lady and child; Wm Bell, Samuel Bell and child; R F Fleming, W S Glover, J Edwards, Jas Hall, Jas Hall and child, W S Glover, J Edwards, Jas Hall, Jas Hall and child, Miss Haywood, Miss Hudson, S Middleton and Miss Haywood.

For Havana—Capt Mayell, G C Ward, M Bastard, E Bastard, Jr, Vernet, J B Bastard, J S Bastard, E Bastard, Jr, Vernet, J B Bastard, J S Bastard, E Bastard, Jr, Vernet, J B Bastard, J S