The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19.

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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 21 Jefferson street, Second District, law and other books, &c. Also, at the same hour and place, jewelry.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, Hiddesleh champagne.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., in front of St. Louis Exchange, a Canadian horse, buggy and harness; also, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in the Third District—succession sale.

By N. Vignie at 2 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in the Second District—succession sale.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground, with a frame house, in Suburb Elysian, Third District—estate of Hamburger.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, mackerel, herrings, cranberries, and codfish; also, at 12 o'clock, on the levee, band of Lafayette street, discharged 600 tcs.

By R. S. Sykes, at 12 o'clock, at his auction rooms, on Magazine street, No. 43, wines, lemons, raisins, filberts and almonds.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans, shirts and clothing, without reserve.

The Real State of the Case.

The sectional foes of the South are greatly addicted to the habit of reviling her. The South, we are told, is arrogant and imperious; she persists in scheming to extend the area of slavery; she is disontented and rebellious because she cannot govern the country, and because, for the first time in a series of years, she has been defeated in her efforts to place a representative of her principles in the Presidential chair. The Black Republicans are fertile in their abuse. They strive with marked diligence to array against the South every possible ground of complaint, and often when they fail to discover what they seek, they do not scruple to invent it. But it is noteworthy that amidst the multiplied charges of offense upon which the South is arraigned, they have never yet accused her of a policy of aggression upon Northern rights. This indeed constitutes the strength of the position assumed by the slaveholding States. They boldly affirm that they have never sought to encroach on Northern prerogatives. They have never claimed an iota of privilege beyond what was strictly theirs by the terms of the original compact of union. They have waged no war upon the North, they have countenanced no persecution for opinion's sake; they have avoided as far as possible the creation of sectional distinctions and geographical parties; they have yielded much for the sake of harmony. From the commencement of the anti-slavery agitation to the present time, the position of the South has been exclusively defensive.

Whatever may be the result of the existing crisis, this fact will serve to vindicate Southern action in the eyes of all unbiased individuals. The South has been driven into the attitude she now occupies. For years she endeavored by persuasion, argument and friendly expostulation to disenrage the North from its apparently settled purpose of assailing her institutions; she warned that section of the danger it incurred. She showed again and again that the Union could be preserved only by the maintenance of equal rights and indefeasible prerogatives among all the States. She pointed out the certain and rapid alienation of national feeling which would follow systematic and prolonged assaults upon the domestic policy of the slave States. Repeatedly the South reminded that at the formation of the Union slavery existed in nearly every State that was a party to the compact; that its existence was formally recognized, and the rights of those who upheld it protected by a special clause providing for the return of fugitives held to service in other States. In all the bitter controversies provoked by Northern antagonism, the question of right has never been mooted. Abolition orators have dilated upon the moral aspect of slavery; upon its supposed influence on the white race; upon the abstract right of one people to hold another in bondage; and upon all other effete, hackneyed and worn-out platitudes urged by pseudo philanthropists against the institution; but we are not aware of their having ever claimed the power under the Constitution to interfere in any manner whatever for its extinction or limitation. True, they have declared slavery sectional. They have persistently refused to acknowledge its nationality. They have arrogated the power to prohibit its extension forever, and to keep it cabined, cribbed, confined within the States where it now exists. But this has been done, either avowedly or tacitly, in virtue of what the tender consciences of the Abolitionists style "a higher law"—one which is to annihilate Congressional enactments and to override the Constitution itself. Upon this fanciful and anarchial code can they alone defend slave-stealing, Personal Liberty bills and John Brown forays. But for this assumption they would not have dared to present to the American people a candidate for chief magistrate of the Union—South as well as North—who had been nominated by the implacable enemies of Southern slavery, to be marshalled and directed in his policy by a platform of sectional hatred.

And now that these wrongs and grievances have engendered their inevitable fruits; now that unrelenting oppression has begot determined resistance; now that the South, having once for all to decide whether to continue in the Union in a position of quasi serfdom and vassalage, holding her rights by the capricious tenure of Northern sufferance, or boldly and bravely to resume her sovereignty and independence, clinging to the latter alternative as the only response for high-minded and honorable freemen, the North forsooth vilifies us as rebels and traitors, starts the extraordinary theory of the perpetual indestructibility of the Union, and with an ostentatious display of Jesuitical sensibility bemoans the stern necessity of compelling the wandering South to return to its allegiance. In other words, while in the Union we are regarded by the North as little better than a swarm of barbarians, with social and domestic institutions so odious as to justify unremitting efforts to overthrow them—but if in self-defense we dissolve the political bonds uniting us with the North, we are then told that our conduct is treasonable, and will receive severe punishment. In the Union we are deemed intolerable, but nevertheless we are not to be permitted to go out of the Union. We are to forfeit our rights if we continue our connection with the North, but if we endeavor to avert the calamity by dissolving that connection, we are to be coerced into submission. Happily such treatment menaces are mere words until carried into effect, and between their conception and their execution there will be a world of serious impediment.

OPERA HOUSE.—Tonight Bellini's charming composition, "I Pirata," will be repeated at the Opera House. We should certainly advise all lovers of delicious music to be present.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Thursday publishes a complete list of the delegates elected to the Convention. They stand, as follows: Secessionists, 84; Co-operationists, 46.

SCHEME TO DIVIDE INDIANA.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says there is a scheme on foot to separate Southern Indiana from the rest of the State and join the Southern Confederacy.

THE BLOOP OF WAR BROOKLYN.—The Charleston *Courier* says the vessel draws 17½ feet of water, and "may find it difficult to get over the bar, if not, it will be very difficult to get out."

LEADING OF TROOPS IN PENSACOLA.—A dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated the 16th instant, says: "We have just arrived here. The steamer Oregon has landed the troops, numbering between eight hundred and one thousand effective men."

The Chattahooche Arsenal, taken by the Florida troops, contained 500,000 round of musket cartridges, 300,000 rifle cartridges, and 50,000 pounds of gunpowder. There were no arms, except such as were necessary to defend the property against ordinary contingencies.

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Warren J. Jordan, a highly respected citizen of this county, says the Eufaula (Ala.) *Express*, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, on last Friday night, while in a fit of mental aberration.

THE HOME SQUADRON.—As the Home Squadron is just now an object of considerable interest to our people, we give a list of the vessels composing it:

Flag ship Savannah.
Frigate Sabine, at Sacrificios, off Vera Cruz.
Steam frigate Roanoke.
Steam sloop Susquehanna.
Steam sloop Powhatan, at Sacrificios.
Steam sloop Brooklyn, lately at Norfolk.
Sloop of war Jamestown.
Sloop St. Louis, at Sacrifices.
Sloop Saratoga, at Philadelphia.
Sloop Falmouth.
Sloop Preble.
Sloop Pawnee.
Steamer Mohawk, last on coast of Cuba.
Steamer Pocahontas.
Steamer Water Witch, at Philadelphia.
Steamer Crusader, lately lying in Mobile Bay.
Steamer Supply, Isle (or now) of Washington Navy Yard.
Store ship Supply, at last named place.

MORE LIBERALITY.—We find the following in our Baton Rouge correspondence:

Gov. Moore received yesterday a letter from R. F. Desnoes, druggist, 20 Chartres street, New Orleans, offering a loan in money, to aid Quitman's projected expedition, to the amount of $20,000; or the State's option. Also an offer to lend the State $10,000 in cash, from Messrs. B. J. A. Bouldin, 21 Canal street, New Orleans, lately a member from the state of Louisiana.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

ARRIVAL OF THE HABANA.

The steamship Habana arrived yesterday from Havana. The purser furnishes us with the following memoranda:

The steamship Habana, Capt. J. B. McConnell, left New Orleans on the 8th inst. at 8.30 A. M., reached Pass a Loutre at 4.30 P. M., (fog all the way down) and detained twenty hours at the bar, and crossed at 12 M. on the 9th, and reached Havana at 10 A. M. on the 11th; had fine weather all the way. Left Havana on the 15th at 4.30 P. M.; experienced heavy and thick weather during the trip, and crossed the bar at 7 A. M. on the 18th.

There is nothing to report from Havana but the continued depression in business, which has existed for the past two months, and no improvement is looked for until matters in the United States assume some tangible shape—but that is the goal to which our business men look forward, which many failures have taken sequence of which many failures have taken place.

The new crop of sugar commences to arrive pretty regularly. About 7500 boxes have been received during the past week. The stock between Havana and Matanzas is estimated at about 40,000 boxes.

Freights to the United States very dull, and as many as thirty vessels left in ballast during the week just ending. In exchange there is nothing doing.

The weather at Havana was pleasant, and health good.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Arrived at Havana U. S. steamer Crusader, on the 1st, at 7 A. M., from Key West.

The Spanish mail steamer Matanzas arrived on the 15th, at 8 A. M., from Santander.

To sail on the 15th, Spanish steamer Lux Mercina, (formerly the Democrats) for Vera Cruz.

On the 16th, at 4:30 P. M., saw a steamship steering S. E., supposed to be the Bienville.

Passengers by steamship Habana, from Havana:

Mr Green and wife, W H Hunter, wife and two children, Miss Irene F Minton, Rev J J Mullen and servant, Messrs J Gay, D House, W Rolly, A D Finley, George Fole, W Hull, Charles Shuma-ker, Domingo Salbin, R Sanchez, Chas Street, R F Carter, G M Power, Daniel Sanchez, Chas Street, R F Carter, G M Power, Daniel Sanchez, Chas Street, R F Carter, G M Power, Daniel