The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for the first page ONE DOLLAR for eighteen lines, inserting one week.

Advertisements inserted on inside pages will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every FIFTEEN lines, for each insertion, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No advertisement advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise, At 10½ o'clock, A. M., At the corner of Bayou and St. Ann streets, Second District of this city, the bakeries and furniture of dry goods store. At 11 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, First District, valuable improved property, with Citizens' Bank stock, situate on Bienville street, between Villere and Robertson, Second District; improved real estate on St Claude street, between St. Philippe and Dauphine; twelve valuable lots of ground in the square bounded by Tchapitoulas, Bach, St. Patrick and Olivier streets, First District, and a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Morales and Closet streets, Third District. For particulars and terms, vide advertisements.

SALE CONTINUED.—The Sheriff will resume today the sale of the furniture and fixtures of dry goods store corner of Royal and St. Ann streets, Second District. Sale to begin at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

IMPORTED RAIL FASTENER.—Mr. N Vignié will sell this day, at public auction, at the Mart, Louis Exchange, five desirable business brick buildings fronting on Chartres and Conti streets, and Exchange alley. For particulars, see sale and notices.

By F. Guerin & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 43 and 45 Old Levee street, leather, shoes and brogans, American shirts and readymade clothing; also tobacco, cigars, hair-brushes, &c., also damaged French organdies.

By N Vignié, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange Assemble Room—by brick building, Chartres and Conti streets, back building in Exchange Alley, and other properties.

By H. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, at the head of Customhouse street, damaged cotton.

A PARTS AND A MYSTERY.

Some of the New York journals are talking about its being high time to put a stop to what they style "the Secession farce." Our North ern contemporaries, it must be confessed, have curious ideas of the revival. If the Convention of seven States, the adoption of ordinances of secession, the extensive military preparations, the seizure of the Government fortresses, the assembling of a Southern Congress, the organization of a Constitution and Provisional Government, the election and inauguration of a President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, are farces, they are certainly the grimmest jokes ever perpetrated. We should like to know what the Black Republican press considers serious, if all this is a farce! The New York Times insists, moreover, not only that it is a farce but a bubble, and says that the bubble must be pricked, and that the only way to prick it is to station half a dozen vessels of war at the principal ports of the Southern seceding States. Most Secession members of the Cabinet will be amused at the idea of being "pricked" by a few guns, and cannot raise the comparatively paltry sum of eight millions requisite to carry on the Government and meet the ordinary expenses, while earthly chance will Mr. Lincoln have of securing the immediate assistance which will become necessary should he feel himself practically to realize the theory of the impossible conflict? In our opinion he will not be slow in discovering that as the dismemberment of the Union has not taken the treasonable misdemeanor the credit of his Government, it will be utterly impossible for him to obtain the wherewithal for prosecuting his brilliant schemes of coercion and subjugation. We rather think the South has shown that a bubble which rules the credit and prevents the stocks of the wealthiest and most powerful of Governments, is not so easily pricked and that a farce which makes a huge vacuum in the coffers of the Federal Treasury, and fills every subsidiary of the Executive with consternation and affright, is invested with more of the elements of tears than of laughter. Such jokes must be extremely unpalatable to the recipients.

ANTI-SECESSIO ADDRESS.—We take pleasure in directing public attention to the address of Mr. D. D. O'Brien. He has established a newspaper advertising and collecting agency at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, having been connected with the city press for many years. Mr. O'Brien possesses unusual facilities for the business. His references, as will be seen, are numerous and highly respectable.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due P. P. Werlein, No. 507 Canal street, for the following new music:

Peze Bonnet Polka, by H Henderson. One of the prettiest waltzes we have heard for some time.

Southern Rights Polka, by Mrs. Werner. A charming melody, well arranged.

Dixie's Land, with brilliant variations, by Charles Grobe.

FATAL AFFAIR AT HOUMA.—News reached us on Sunday last, says the Thomasville *Enterprise* of the 12th, that a duel was fought on the line of Georgia and Florida, near Duncanville, on Friday, the 8th inst., between Mr. Edwin Hart, editor of the Tallahassee, (Fla.) *Sentinel*, and a gentleman by the name of Coleman, when both parties were killed. We have not learned the details and know nothing certain of the origin of the affair.

Our thanks are due Dr. Delery for a copy of his patriotic ode, entitled "*Au Drapeau Américain*." It displays considerable poetic merit.

LOTTERIES.—The reader is referred to the advertisement in our columns under this head.

THE ELDEST CHILD.—The eldest child of a family holds a position, as it regards its parents and importance, scarcely second to that of the parents themselves. Often called upon, in the temporary absence of the father and mother, to direct home affairs—always looked up to as an umpire in matters of taste and opinion, by the junior members, who draw inferences and conclusions even without the help of spoken words, even from so slight tokens as the raised eyebrow or shrugged shoulder, or thoughtful gesture. Do elder brothers and sisters think enough of this? In after life they only what bitter sorrowfully, when they find themselves repeated in myriad forms of thought and expression, by those who then hung unnoticed upon their lips. Perhaps this bitter but very truth is an eye kindlier to some of those "little things" which, like drops of water, go to swell such a sunless flood. *Exchange.*

[illegible] and silent and nothing is "lost" in this world; loss of all things which we plant, [illegible] moral [illegible] all [illegible]. *N. Y. Ledger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Further European Intelligence

By the Steamer Fulton.

New York, February 20.—The steamship Fulton, from Southampton and Havre the 6th instant, brings the following additional political intelligence:

The Syrian Question.

It is stated that the principles of the Paris Conference on the Syrian question have been agreed upon.

Death of Marshal Bugeaud.

The death of the illustrious Marshal Bugeaud is announced. His death produces a general gloom among the officers and soldiers of the French army.

Paris Bourse.

The Paris Bourse was dull. The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 68f.

Siege of Gaeta.

The bombardment of Gaeta by the land and naval forces was still being carried on.

Prince Carignan had arrived at the Sardinian camp. His mission, it is reported, is in relation to the surrender of the fortress.

The Spanish vessels dispatched to Gaeta have been repulsed by Admiral Persano.

The Italian Parliament.

The returns of the late election for members of the Italian Parliament are more and more favorable to the party of Count Cavour.

The intelligence from various portions of the country continues to be of a warlike character.

The Papal States.

A Rome telegram of the 3d says the Pope has ordered the criminal institutions to Rome, notwithstanding the orders at Missale to the contrary.

Fifteen thousand Sardinians have passed through Fuchon on their march to the Kingdom of Naples.

The Sardinians have evacuated the Papal States in compliance with orders given by the Emperor Napoleon.

Specie from Europe.

The steamer Fulton brought £117,000 of specie on freight.

Another Arrival from Europe.

New York, February 20.—The Hamburg American packet steamer Saxonia, from South ampton the 6th instant, has arrived. News anticipated.

The Southern Congress—Organization of the State Department—President Davis's Cabinet.

Montgomery, February 20.—In the Southern Congress yesterday, Mr. Brooks, of Mississippi, reported in favor of the organization of a Department of State, the consideration of which went into session.

It is understood that the President is awaiting the organization of an Executive Department, which will probably be formed to day. The members of the Cabinet will be nominated the day following.

President Davis has not yet determined upon a single member of his Cabinet.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress. Mission to for Peaceful Separation.

Washington, February 19.—In the Senate Mr. Rice, to presenting a petition signed by 12,000 citizens of St. Paul for a settlement of the un. Union difficulties and to believe the people of Minnesota were in favor of peaceful separation, if separation must come.

The consideration of the President's message was postponed till Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fenton offered a resolution for a division of Congress, of 150 offices to a Committee of Delegates from the States, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The report of the Committee of Thirty three was again taken up to day and postponed.

News from Havana—Arrival of the Steamer Quaker City.

New York, February 19.—The United States mail steamship Quaker City, Captain Shufeldt, from Havana, left on the 14th instant, arrived at her dock to-day.

In consequence of the continued Spanish blockade of the Island, the Government is also in critical negotiation, but not fair free of duty.

The reading of the news by the arrival has been anticipated by the Habana at New Orleans.

Lincoln in Troy, N. Y.

Troy, N. Y., February 19.—The President elect arrived here to day, and was most enthusiastically welcomed. He disclosed no new points in his response.

Lincoln at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, February 20.—In his speech, yesterday, Mr Lincoln said he thought that, with the assistance of the patriot people of the whole country, he would be able to carry the ship of State safely through the storm.

Lincoln in New York.

New York, February 20.—Mr Lincoln arrived safely in this city from Poughkeepsie, and alighted at the Astor House. It is estimated that a quarter of a million of people assembled to witness the little President.

The streets were decorated with flags. All the hotels except the New York Hotel, all the newspapers except the *Daily Herald*, displayed the American flag. There were great cheers from the immense assemblage.

The Tariff Bill.

Washington, February 19.—The Senate made upwards of one hundred amendments to the Tariff bill, bringing the duties a little lower than the tariff of 1857.

The Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Virginia, 20.—Mr Preston made a speech, which was received with great interest. He said that if the Union could not be reconstructed, Virginia must join the Confederacy. A resolution asserting the legal right of Virginia to secede was returned to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Maryland Convention.

Baltimore, February 20.—The Maryland Convention has adopted resolutions in favor of calling a Convention of the people in the event of a failure of the Peace Conference to make a settlement.

The Election in Missouri.

St Louis, February 20.—The State of Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. There will not be no Secessionists in the Convention. The news has created great excitement at Washington.

The Secessionists there are contriving it to mean that Missouri would not leave the Union under any circumstances.

Effect of the Southern Congress.

Washington, February 20.—The proceedings of the Southern Congress at Montgomery have had the border State people at Washington to talk of the expediency of a separate Confederacy.

Fort Sumter to be Taken.

Washington, February 20.—Mr T. Ringman, formerly representative from South Carolina, has received a letter stating that Fort Sumter will be taken at whatever cost before the 4th of March.

Seizure of Fort Kearney.

Nebraska City, February 20.—Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by disunionists. The seizure of the fort produced great excitement.

An effort was made to retake it this morning. The Palmetto flag was torn down and the stars and stripes raised in its place.

Louisiana Legislature.

House Proceedings.

Baton Rouge, February 20.—The House spent the morning session authorizing up various local bills which were laying over.

The Judiciary bill came up for a second reading. There was much discussion in regard to the second section. Mr Hunter moved an amendment, that it apply to all cases, except probate, which was lost.

The Appropriation bill came up. Mr. Biggs made an elaborate speech in regard to the Jackson Insane Asylum, charging the managers with corruption. He read a letter from a prominent citizen of Jackson to prove his assertion. This caused much excited discussion, but the bill was laid over.

A communication was read from the Texas Legislature in regard to the railroads connecting Louisiana with Texas. Referred.

The rest of the business was of a local nature, and of no importance.

Senate.

The Senate is in executive session, with closed doors.

Steamer Fort Wayne Sunk.

Memphis, February 20.—The passenger steamer Fort Wayne, from New Orleans, bound to Cincinnati, sunk yesterday on the Mississippi, at Island No 18. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were, however, lost.

Important from Fort Smith, Ark.—Seizure of United States Forts, &c.

Fort Smith, Ark., February 20.—An extra overland mail coach arrived here to day from Albuquerque, Texas. It reports that a party in Texas seized upon the overland coach with the mail and the Mail Company's property, and afterwards impressed its agents and driver on their parabolic during its term, as the Juntoists did, but like Santa the second, repudiated by the people, he will be powerless, the flag of the United States will continue to wave over Washington, foreign Governments will have to recognize the Executive *de facto* as they did William the Third and Louis Philippe. Our own people will welcome it as a refuge from anarchy, and if a few Abolitionists remain in adulthood, let the Government act toward them temporarily but firmly for "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

Thus the revolution will be completed, the Chicago platform overthrown, the Union and Constitution preserved by all their friends, and peace and tranquility (unmolested as they were in France in 1848, and in England at the accession of the House of Orange.

My Countrymen!—I charge you nothing for my advice, but it is better than some that will cost you very dearly—now that we are in a *Revolution*, let us go through with it decently and in order. A BLUE MAN.

FRONT MUSIC.—I was once lodged in Canada on a fine winter day, and was riding over the hard snow on the margin of a wide lake, when the most faint and mournful wail that could reach a solitary sufferer, seemed to pass through me like a dirge. I stopped my horse and listened. For some time I doubted not distinctly whether the music was in the air or in my own brain. I thought of the pure forest which was not far off, but the hour was not inopportune, and there was not a breath of wind. Then it swelled and approached, and then it seemed to be miles away in a moment, and again it neared, as it mellow by very feet. It was, in fact, almost music my own. It was the voice of the winds imprisoned under the pall of the silently spread over them by the peremptory power of the frost. Nobody knows how had made air holes, for the place was a wilderness; and there was no escape for the winds, which must remain until the spring warmth should release them. They were fastened down in silence; but they would come out with an explosive burst, in some still night, after a warm spring day, the few would blow up, and make a crack and a rushing from above to above. So I was told many times that evening, when I arrived with something of the sensation of a haunted man. It had been some time before the tree sides struck me, and meanwhile the rising and falling moan made my very heart thrill again.—*Chase's Journal.*

A National Convention.

Washington, February 20.—The Black Republican members of both Houses of Congress are ready to vote unanimously for a National Convention to settle the present difficulties.

New York Markets.

New York, February 19.—The Cotton market unfettered more firmness to day, the sales sum up 2000 bales, at 11¾c for Middling. The prices of Flour declined 5c. 17,000 barrels changed hands at $5 20 to $5 25 for Superfine State. Wheat is lower. Corn declined 1c. Sales 74,000 bushels, at 68 to 73c. Sugar—sales of 160 hogsheads Cuba at 4 to 5½c. per pound. Molasses—sales 200 barrels Cheribon Cuba at 18c. per gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 19.—The holders of Flour continued to advance. Here were sales to day at $4 50 to $4 60 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 19½c per gal. Lard closed firm, with sales at 8½c. Bacon is dull. Molasses is quoting 30c per gallon. Sugar—sales of 200 hhds at 5½ to 7c per lb. The sales of Cotton included 400 bales at 10¾ to 11¾c.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 20.—The Ohio river at this point continues to swell, with 12 feet 2 inches water in the canal by the mark.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 20.—The river at this point was at a stand this evening, with 12 feet 2 inches water in the canal by the mark.

The Dublin Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions offered by the Peace Congress by Ben James Guthrie, and which the telegraph informs us have been adopted by the committee and will pass the Congress:

ARTICLE 1. That all the territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from west to west, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and in all territory north of that line slavery is prohibited, and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, which such territory shall belong, subject to the laws, to be under a Territorial Government, and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigration to said territory from slaveholding with their property, and to labor or movement service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and to hold such property in said Territory, and the courts of such Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the Territorial Government, shall be succeeding to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken, and when any territory north or south of said line, within such limits, are or Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people in the United States, it may, in the form of a republican government be received into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. Thus no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the Slave States south of Missouri and Arkansas, and also a majority of the Senators north of said line, but no treaty for which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two thirds vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

ART. 3. That the Constitution and no amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control within any Slave Territory of the United States, the institution established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or control the internal affairs of the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, just compensation, first ascertained by a jury, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where slavery may be established or recognized nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized, nor to nullify or impose a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value, nor to authorize any of the foregoing or their agents or officers to enter upon the premises of citizens or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of Federal officers.

ART. 4. That hereafter the provisions of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The recognition or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited and Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second, and the first and second of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof shall not be amended without the consent of all the States.

The annexed communication in the Cincinnati *Commercial* is remarkable for its original tity and boldness, whether may be thought of its feasibility.

Fifth Column. Everybody is now taxing his wits to find a method of preventing our Govern ment from realizing our alliance.

Obstructions are developing in preparation by force. Another is for sure the and peaceful separation.

Both these schemes are absurd, and as things are now going civil war is inevitable.

In the first place, eight millions of people cannot be conquered.

In the next place, the terms of separation can never be agreed upon without a hundred disputes, to be settled only by war, and even if the separation were once effected, causes of war would be afterward transpiring every day.

It is idle any longer to talk of force, and equally so to talk of compromises. The revolution has commenced, and must be completed. What is the radical remedy? Why, this: that the Chicago platform, upon which the Republican party was organized, is, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in contravention of the Constitution. An Administration is about to take possession of the Government pledged to pervert it to an unconstitutional purpose.

It is the fact that has revolutionized the Federal Government that it is absolutely helpless, powerless at the mercy of every wayfaring fool of a President. Half the Northern people believe that the Chicago platform is an unconstitutional infraction of the rights of the southern people, and that by retaining it they are resisting an infringement of the Constitution. Secession will hatch this whole business. What ought to be done is to repeal the revolution of 1860.

Let Mr Lincoln be impeached peaceably, and let all the Southern States wait quietly.

2 This will leave the capital two hundred miles in the premier country, and the Government will inevitably be compelled to retire to some Northern State. Of course it cannot be maintained at Washington after Maryland and Virginia have gone out.

3 Let the Convention now in session at Montgomery secede and let the seven Republics which they should work for, adjourn to Washington. They should there assemble in the old capitol which will give them the prestige of regularity, raise the flag of the United States and resolve themselves into a Convention Congress. Let them there adopt an ordinance declaring the power of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government *forfeited by the flight of all its members, and therefore vacant*, and order a new election of Congressmen and Presidential electors *in all the States*.

To this the Democrats and Bell men in the North will responde—the extreme Republicans skulking out.

4 Establish a Committee of Public Safety and institute a Provisional Government until the new Congress assembles and assume the vote for President and Vice President when these officers shall be inaugurated to serve till the 4th of March, 1865 a general amnestie to be passed, all treasonable proceedings be annulled, the laws in force to be continued, and Government to go on hereafter at Washington as in the old way.

5 Lincoln and a few adherents will stand out pathetic during his term, as the Juntoists did, but like Santa the second, repudiated by the people, he will be powerless, the flag of the United States will continue to wave over Washington, foreign Governments will have to recognize this Executive *de facto* as they did William the Third and Louis Philippe. Our own people will welcome it as a refuge from anarchy, and if a few Abolitionists remain in adulthood, let the Government act toward them temporarily but firmly for "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

"Thus the revolution will be completed, the Chicago platform overthrown, the Union and Constitution preserved by all their friends, and peace and tranquility (unmolested as they were in France in 1848, and in England at the accession of the House of Orange.

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Incendiary Attempt.—About ten o'clock last night an attempt was made to start a conflagration in the back part of the second District. Smoke was seen issuing from a stable on Peoples street, between Bienville and Conondelet, and a negro was observed to come out and run away. He was chased, captured and lodged in the lock-up. A pile of oats made to the stable was then found to be on fire, but a dozen buckets of water, quickly used, soon checked the flames.

The Citizens' Bank Robbery.—Edward Gibson, the man who was caught in the robbery of a stock dealer, Mr. Benjamin Foster, of Washington street, West Lanard, on the 11th instant, in the Citizens' Bank, was arraigned for examination yesterday before Recorder Hoffman. Mr. Shackelford appeared on behalf of Gibson, the accused, and Mr. Hall on behalf of Foster, who the first at was sworn for the State, and told the story of the robbery as follows:

It was on the 11th of February, and about the final passage by the steamer Columbus for Galveston, Bank to make a deposit, and accordingly my brother and I were accompanied by Joseph and I placed them, with a check for the amount of money, in my hand book. I was then at my office, when I heard a knock at the door, and I opened it, and the prisoner came up and asked me if I could give him the passage money. I told him I could not, but he kept on and I gave him the money. I then went to the Bank, and I found the money was gone. I then went to the Bank, and I found the money was gone. I then went to the Bank, and I found the money was gone