The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,841.

THE DAILY BEE.

C. P. WESTON & CO.

ST. LOUIS. 1 1860.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Daily Paper, subscription for any less length of time.....$1 per month
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27.

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 to all cases to the carriers themselves.

Absolute Sales This Day.

By E. Regat & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Bee 45 and 47 Old Levee street, heavy printed, bleached, dry goods, &c.

By B. S. Sykes, at 11½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Fulton street, fine cattle.

STATE OF PERILOUS.

In the cotton States of the South there is little difference of opinion as to the extent of the grievance suffered by the slaveholding States from the Black Republicans of the North; and few indeed are willing to remain inactive and inert, and to allow the existing state of things to continue. But while this almost unbroken unanimity prevails, the diversity of sentiment touching the appropriate remedy is equally decided. It is universally conceded that the triumph of Abolitionism is fraught with present humiliation and future peril and degradation to the South; but the question is asked, "What shall we do?" the replies manifest a variety of opinions. Take, for example, South Carolina—the State which was the first to assume an active position consequent upon the election of Lincoln. South Carolina is hot for immediate disunion. Her people will listen to no halfway projects; no promises of concessions; nothing that threatens to postpone the eagerly anticipated rupture. The proposition for a Southern Conference emanating from and supported by Virginia is contemptuously scouted by South Carolina. Just hear the language of the Charleston *Mercury* in reference to Virginia, and to the action of the cotton States:

> Virginia and the other border States may as well at once understand their position with the cotton States. They are not expected to aid the cotton States in protecting themselves and regenerating their liberties. They will proudly aid the Northern States in attempting to obtain in the South an acquiescence in the rule of Abolitionists at Washington. The Southern States, however, will respect their conservatism. They want no *conference but in the Convention which will assemble to frame the Constitution*, and organize the *new government of a Southern Confederacy*. They intend to secede from the Union, and construct a Union among themselves, and will be glad to find Virginia and the other border States in council with them, after the great revolution. But if those valley States, slightly, or largely tinged with their own dignity, or impelled by their pocket, let them keep aloof from us until they are prepared to dissolve their connection with the present Union, and to unite their destinies with the fate of the other Southern States. If they will not be our friends, let them not be our enemies, by assimilated and undesired efforts under whatever name, looking to the preservation of the abolished Union, to subject us to the sectional despotism of a consolidated government under the control of Abolitionists at Washington. The day for new generations is gone. Henceforth we are two peoples.

The foregoing is a sample of the extreme sentiment of the South. The journal which utters it is even nevertheless in presuming that all the cotton States are at once prepared to sanction the position of South Carolina. That State has doubtless leaders and lookers on there; but we question whether they embrace a majority of the people of any of the other cotton States, except, possibly, Mississippi. The immediate neighbors of South Carolina seem less obstinately bent on unconditional secession. Cool and quiet, North Carolina is as usual looking at the issue with calm deliberation, and preparing slowly but surely to take her position in which she is willing to parade. Georgia is highly excited, and breathes resistance, yet her own Executive suggests severe retaliatory measure rather than a resort to secession, while such true-hearted and patriotic Southerners as Stephens, Johnson and Hill are incessantly engaged in disseminating the counsels of wisdom and prudence. With respect to Alabama, the Convention of the people has already been convoked, and the question of definitive action may be safely entrusted to a body in which will be represented the highest talent and the ripest experience and intelligence of the Commonwealth. The popular heart of Texas has been stirred to its depths, and we presume the election of her ultimate will compel Gov. Houston to call the Legislature together. Of Arkansas we really have little, communications being infrequent; but we take it for granted that Arkansas will be gratified to follow where her sister States of the extreme South may lead. Florida shares the feelings and convictions of Georgia, and in all probability will co-operate with her. Of course in all these States there are fiery advocates of immediate secession, while more cautious or more timid spirits would rather that the South should meet together and operate in concert. We have simply endeavored in a general way to allude to the dominant sentiment in each of them.

Louisiana is no exception to the others. From our position, possibly from the large infusion of Northern blood in our midst, from the indisposition to rapid and radical changes usually evinced by our population, Louisiana has been justly considered one of the most conservative States of the South. But it would be rank folly or gross self-delusion to deny the sudden and serious sensation in the public mind brought about by the success of the Black Republican faction. Prior to that event it might have been said that nearly all the supporters of Bell and Douglas, and multitudes among those of Breckinridge were staunch Union men, refusing even to harbor a thought of secession. How stand they now? The settled conviction that an aggressive policy towards the South is the established programme of Black Republicanism, has converted thousands into immediate or prospective Disunionists.—There are few among our citizens now who, even if they favor the idea of quietly remaining in the Union, and of doing nothing until an overt act of iniquity shall awake resistance, care to press their opinions openly, as the popular will is everywhere hushed and silenced. The vast majority of the people are divided into two classes: One, composed chiefly of original Disunionists, and of ardent and impetuous persons, boldly proclaims the expediency of Secession, and like South Carolina, opposes and derides the project of a Southern Convention. The other favors moderation, but as an ultimate remedy, shuns the fullness of all attempts to induce the North to discard its obnoxious policy and repeal its infamous enactments. This class maintains the necessity of a Southern Convention, on the ground, first, that it would argue a united South; next, that its decision would be more likely to command respect and exert a united influence; and lastly, that if its ultimatum were rejected, the entire South, as a body, would be canvassed in the same sense, would act in harmony and concert, and would present, morally and physically an attitude of imposing dignity and strength which would admonish its enemies of the danger of attempted coercion. Without a doubt more parties prevail in Louisiana will be made known by the result of the Convention which will be probably convoked at no distant day.

Tennessee.—Bell, 68,357; Breckinridge, 64,675; Douglas, 10,929. Bell's plurality, 3,674.

Michigan.—Returns from every county, except Cheboygan and Benzie, which will not vary the result, foot up as follows:

Breckinridge	805,519
Bell	94,320
Douglas	2,504
Total vote in the State	97,361

Vote in 1856:

Buchanan	85,647
Fillmore	84,186
Total	59,843
Increase in four years	9,518

Texas Almanac for 1861.—We are indebted to Mr. Webersdoer, of the Galveston *News*, for a copy of the "*Texas Almanac for 1861*," a most useful work, containing statistics, historical and biographical sketches, &c., relating to Texas, as well as a large and fine map of that State. We commend the *Texas Almanac* to all those who wish to have correct views about the Empire State of the Southwest. It is for sale at H. D. McGinnis's, 36 Camp street, Mossfield & Reed's, same street, and Thos. L. White's, Canal street.

Military Tactics.—In this day every man should be a soldier, and hence the importance of one. This is necessary, to the protection of speaking of our patriotism, in case such a very important channel. In view of this the students of Bellone College are to undergo a thorough military instruction. By a convenient offices, Major A. G. Blanchard, of whom a most excellent choice is mentioned.

Impositive.—One of the most obstinate and intractable of diseases is fever and ague. It frequently resists the most potent Schalogues and tonics in the pharmacopœia. But it would appear that "Impositive," or Peruvian Fever Cheer, is an enduring cure for this troublesome class of ailments. In pronouncing it so, the inventors of testimony of being agreeable and free from all nauseating properties. By references to our advertising columns various testimonials of the excellence of Impositive on a remedial agent may be perused. Impositive may be procured at J. Wright & Co.'s, in this city.

Registration and Drainage.—We invite particular attention to the resolutions to our advertising columns accepting the offices of the committee for registration and drainage to be obtained at No. 58 St. Ann street.

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New York, November 26.—The Arago reached her dock at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her mails for the South were gotten off in the regular evening mails.

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The spinners, they say, are purchasing sparingly.

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The trade at Manchester, both for yarns and manufactured goods, continues generally unchanged. Buyers still refuse to accede to the demands of producers.

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[From the Planter's (La.) Banner.]

Fighting in the Union.

The South never appears to have favored the idea of fighting the Union. It is the Union and under the protection of the Constitution. And yet in this battle she could make the fussing, fanatical North cry for quarter in less than twelve months. The North has become completely crowded with foundries, factories, carriage factories, machine shops and mechanical establishments for the manufacturing of every thing from a tooth-pick up to a steam engine. They have an immense army of mechanics, who, with their families, are fed and clothed by those shops where they get employment. These are the men who make all of those carriages, plows, harrows, wagons, bridges, doors, sash, blinds, steam engines, nails, mechanical tools, clocks, clothing, shoes, hats, furniture, ironware, pottery, machinery, &c., &c., and hundreds of other things which are found on the plantations, in the stores, warehouses, dwelling-houses, and even negro cabins throughout the South.

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Why will not Southern Legislatures, instead of quarreling over party matters and party spoils, enact laws passing Southern foundries, Southern carriage manufactories, Southern corn cotton and other factories, against those "Wide-Awake" competitors, the same as Louisiana legislature has been passing laws for sugar competition? Why will not every Southern convention and we are all conscious, show distinctions in favor of Southern trade and labor? For our part, we would be glad to see every man on Southern soil dressed in jeans, linseys, and cash cotton and sugar planters, merchants on Southern soil, and our ladies, we would be glad to see, follow the example of the men in refusing to wear any thing made at the North. We would be glad to see the Southern people economy under heaven, supply the South and all she can supply herself, rather than give that money to the barons of Northern "Wide-Awakes."

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Military Tactics.—In this day every man should be a soldier, and hence the importance of one. This is necessary, to the protection of speaking of our patriotism, in case such a very important channel. In view of this the students of Bellone College are to undergo a thorough military instruction. By a convenient offices, Major A. G. Blanchard, of whom a most excellent choice is mentioned.

Impositive.—One of the most obstinate and intractable of diseases is fever and ague. It frequently resists the most potent Schalogues and tonics in the pharmacopœia. But it would appear that "Impositive," or Peruvian Fever Cheer, is an enduring cure for this troublesome class of ailments. In pronouncing it so, the inventors of testimony of being agreeable and free from all nauseating properties. By references to our advertising columns various testimonials of the excellence of Impositive on a remedial agent may be perused. Impositive may be procured at J. Wright & Co.'s, in this city.

Registration and Drainage.—We invite particular attention to the resolutions to our advertising columns accepting the offices of the committee for registration and drainage to be obtained at No. 58 St. Ann street.

Latest from California and Oregon.—St. Joseph, Missouri, November 23.—By Pony Express we have dates from San Francisco to the 13th instant.

The election returns, so far as heard from, give Lincoln a majority of 1,139 over Douglas. These returns were all received by telegraph, and it is probable that mistakes have occurred. Douglas will gain a few hundred in the remainder of the State this is to be heard from, and it is thought that nothing but the official count will decide the result.

It is generally thought that Lincoln's chances are the more favorable.

The members elected to the California Legislature stand: Senate—Nine Douglas Democrats, five Breckinridge, and four Republicans. House—Forty Douglas, twenty-one Breckinridge, and nineteen Republicans.

Of the seventeen Senators we hold over from last year, eleven are understood to be for Douglas, four Breckinridge and two Republicans.

The returns from three counties in Oregon are unexpectedly favorable for Mr. Breckinridge.

No other returns received.

Additional Kansas News.—Weston, Mo., November 22.—Judge Williams, United States District Judge of Southern Kansas, arrived here to-night. A meeting of citizens was called, and Judge Williams delivered a statement of affairs in the Territory.

Mr. Williams is an old man, with snow white hair, and fine appearance. He was formerly of Pennsylvania, and Attorney General Black was his law student. He said these marauders are established by men who procure means from the State under the pretense of aiding the settlement of Kansas. He urged the people not to go into Kansas, but to protect themselves within their own line.

Time Made by the Pony Express.—St. Joseph, Missouri, November 23.—The express pony which left Fort Kearney on Wednesday, November 7th, with the election news, arrived in Salt Lake City in three days and four hours; distance 750 miles. The last 45 miles was made in three hours and ten minutes; this 45 miles being the most mountainous on the whole road. The regular pony which left St. Joseph on the 5th instant, arrived in Salt Lake City, distance 1,200 miles, in four days and twenty-three hours.

It had a pony spring thirty-six hours when the pony left Salt Lake City.

The Official Vote of Kentucky.—Louisville, November 3.—The official vote of Kentucky is as follows: Bell, 64,016, Breckinridge 52,839, Douglas 25,644, Lincoln 1366.

The First Step.—A resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature authorizing their representatives in Congress to refuse the counting of the votes of certain States. This is to bring up the question:

Can States that have refused to be bound by the Constitution be qualified to act under that Constitution? yes: the ten States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, which, it is alleged, have disfranchised themselves by their State action.

It their votes are rejected for Lincoln, it will take 83 electoral votes from him, thus throwing the election in the House of Representatives.

Eloquent by Hook or by Crook.—On Monday night last, a travelling man by the name of Lorenzo Shook stopped from the train of cars at Danville, Anderson county, with a widow by the name of Roberts, Searcy. Shook left his wife and several children. Mrs. Searcy left a large family of children, one not more than eighteen months old. They went to Frankfort and took the cars for this city, where they intended to strike for some of the Western States. Shook has once lived for two or three years in California. Byron G. Searcy, the husband of the said Roberts, was killed in the fight with the millers of Washington county, in 1858. She was formerly a very respectable lady. It is truly heart-rending to see the distressed condition of the children. Shook and Shook's wife and children. The officers are attaching all the effects of both the men and women they can find before they left. The husband of Mrs. Searcy is in pursuit, and will confer a favor on humanity by publishing the above.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Washington Irving Too Civil to a Squaw.

The following is an extract from some recollections of Washington Irving in the *Home Journal*:

"I was very early killed by an Indian, once," said Irving, one evening. "When I was a young trapping in Canada, in 1804, we were more Indians there then there are now, and more white men now. One raw, chilly day, we were trapping in a canoe on the St. Lawrence, when an Indian for our guide. As we neared the spot where Ogdensburgh now stands, he bade us to hug the shore to get something to eat. Steering the canoe to the shore, we followed him a short distance to his hut, where we found his squaw busily cooking venison. Our guide motioned us to a seat by the fire, and then proceeded to drink a large quantity of whisky. My friend watched him closely; but I, like a fool, was off my guard. He threw me short answers, glancing at her lord and master, to see if he listened, which he seemed not to do; then he talked more freely. The squaw was very ugly, having the overburdened look that you see among Indian women; so, from half pity as she took the large haunch from the fire, I determined to help her. At the moment her husband raised a large club, striking me on the head a blow that made me fall insensible. As he was about to repeat the blow, my friend caught me in his arms, and, rising from the wigwam, deposited me in the canoe. Shoving off, he was about to push down the stream before our half drunken pursuer reached the shore. I soon recovered my senses, but I never was polite to a squaw again."

Many years ago Irving wrote a book similar to his "Sketch Book," suggested by a sojourn in the Southern States. The manuscript, he said, "was stolen on my way home;" and we therefore mourn a loss none can ever supply.

Red Shirt and Royalty.

Not often can an incident of so much interest to record as the interview of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, which took place on the 25th ult., between Teano and Speranza. The chieftain had taken his departure in a carriage, ordering his colonel, Edward Jesse, to follow in another, in which he met Count Trecci on to greet the king, who rapidly advancing, preceded by Trecci, galloped up to the carriage, and, with his head bare, and his horse's flanks almost touching those of Garibaldi's, saluted his chief, soon met the head of the royal column. It opened, presented arms, and Cialdini and his staff, dismounting, leaping from their horses, advanced on foot, hat in hand, at the head of his proper division, and dismounting also, saluted the king. The leader put spurs to his horse, all the officers on either staff or rear followed his example, and, amid the loud cheers of the troops, "Long live Victor Emanuel!" "Long live Garibaldi!" who had so gracefully placed an empire in the monarch's hand, declining for himself every thing except the gratitude of the millions he had saved, and, leaving his friend, he could only say in the words of the Roman poet, "King of Italy!"—his horse's head almost touching the king's stirrup, and, bending his head, "Thank you!" and grasped the hand of his friend. That hand many stood, looking at the noble pair, a fellowship of noble minds, and could ask nothing more. Not a word was spoken; not a word. Still, hand in hand, they faltered at this point their respective ends, and, engaged in the struggle for liberty, they had fought side by side. Here, again, began to talk on the same subject, and for an hour had crowned.

The circumstance is full of individual character, full of the spirit of the age. Here is a legitimate monarch, taking charge of liberty from the hands of a patriot. So great a matter so simply done! Here is a man who might have grace the page of history, from a tooth-pick up to a steam engine. They have an immense army of mechanics, who, with their families, are fed and clothed by those shops where they get employment. These are the men who make all of those carriages, plows, harrows, wagons, bridges, doors, sash, blinds, steam engines, nails, mechanical tools, clocks, clothing, shoes, hats, furniture, ironware, pottery, machinery, &c., &c., and hundreds of other things which are found on the plantations, in the stores, warehouses, dwelling-houses, and even negro cabins throughout the South.

The South is to them people a perfect gold mine. She buys liberally, pays high prices and asks no questions. Without Southern patronage this army of Northern laborers must starve, those millions of wheels, spindles, turning screws, hammers are busy implements would rust, and the "Wide-Awakes" would have to be rallied by another name. The South keeps the vast machinery in motion, and between the different "wars" the "Wide-Awakes." She delights in feeding her enemies, and her enemies take great pains to insult her for these favors bestowed liberally.

Why will not Southern Legislatures, instead of quarreling over party matters and party spoils, enact laws passing Southern foundries, Southern carriage manufactories, Southern corn cotton and other factories, against those "Wide-Awake" competitors, the same as Louisiana legislature has been passing laws for sugar competition? Why will not every Southern convention and we are all conscious, show distinctions in favor of Southern trade and labor? For our part, we would be glad to see every man on Southern soil dressed in jeans, linseys, and cash cotton and sugar planters, merchants on Southern soil, and our ladies, we would be glad to see, follow the example of the men in refusing to wear any thing made at the North. We would be glad to see the Southern people economy under heaven, supply the South and all she can supply herself, rather than give that money to the barons of Northern "Wide-Awakes."

We advocate these extreme measures in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. In that Union and under the protection of the Constitution, Abolitionists have been attacking the interests of the South, at the same time that the South had the advantage of them but would not use it. We will go as far as any one in this kind of warfare, and think it far better and more effectual than secession and civil war. We advocate these measures in the interest of peace, from reasonful feelings, but because the North has overcome every other weapon, and nothing but a terrible war will bring her to her bearings. That remedy the South has in her own hands.

The *Picaire's* (La.) *Banner* speaks of the weather and crops as follows:

> We have been visited with copious rains and high winds for the past week, which, after having cleared away most unsightly at noon, yesterday, except the wind, which continued to blow a gentle gale. We were thus favored with sunshine and rainbows. The cane, we have learn, is doing much better than at the commencement of the rains. Those fields lying in some basements between two and Bayou Sara bands to the acre, while the quality of the sugar is indubitably superior to that made at the start, say even a week ago. The cane fields, we perhaps the coldest experienced for a number of years—the cane-fields still retaining their beautiful green appearance throughout the entire parish.

A Name Hallowed and Another Profaned.—Rumor, or perhaps the more authentic source of Rabbi, has been received in Baltimore of Gudinger Sabbath will be kept forever by its actual residence, and the famous Rabbi shall be regarded as