The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10.

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.

Notice to Auctioneers.

By G. Lemonnier, Bienvie & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Merchants' exchange, boots, shoes, hosiery; at 11 o'clock, (on entire) winter clothing.

By D. R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, at the head of Ludgershall street, shoes and oilcloth slabs.

By D. R. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 84, bagging and rope.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at No. 29 Jefferson street, Second District of this city, a lot of household furniture, etc. Also, one bay mare. Sale to begin at 10½ o'clock.

The President and the Union.

The President in his annual message is evidently at considerable pains to conciliate both sections of the Republic. He is willing to admit many of the grievances complained of by the South, but loathes upon the existence of a potent conservative spirit at the North. In his statement of Southern wrongs he is not always well informed. For instance, he utters as a prominent peril of the times the malign influence of Abolition agitation on the character and conduct of the slaves themselves, and appears to imagine that every Southern fireside is haunted with the dread of domestic insurrection. This is a gross though probably unintentional misrepresentation of fact. The influence of Black Republican aggression on the slaves themselves is far from constituting the most prominent of the iniquities to which the South is subject, as in reality our servile population are by the most part docile and obedient, and requisite no extraordinary restraint or coercion to keep them so.

Another error into which Mr. Buchanan falls, in common with many just and fair minded men of the North, is the belief that the South has been moved to resistance chiefly by the adverse result of the Presidential contest. We are told with marked emphasis that LINCOLN has been elected in strict conformity to the mandates of the Constitution and the provisions of the law. Now this is not denied, nor does the South profess to desire a separation exclusively or even chiefly on account of the success of the Black Republican nominee. That alone but the crowning stroke to a protracted and wanton series of aggressions on the South; the last drop which caused the bitter cup to overflow; the final and fitting upshot to a long-continued policy of injustice and oppression. LINCOLN'S triumph is simply the practical manifestation of the popular dogma in the free States that slavery is a crime in the sight of God, to be reprobated by all honest citizens, and to be waved against by the combined moral influence and political power of the Government. The South, in the eyes of the North, is degraded and unworthy, because of the institution of servitude. She is hated by the North because she holds the black race in bondage. She is pronounced beneath the nations have made into themselves a peculiar code of ethics with which the South does not agree, because she knows it to be fallacious. It is self-evident that if one-half of the people of a country look upon the other half as in the perpetual commission of a heinous offense before God, and disseminate the doctrine that they are guilty of the grossest violation of civil, social and religious duties, that the latter portion thus culpable must be regarded as inferior in every respect to the former. If the North is sincere she must inevitably abhor the South. If this is a sentiment compatible with the endurance of a Union avowedly founded on the most perfect political equality and social harmony and fraternity, then we must ignore the history of our revolutionary struggle, our efforts in behalf of a second government, and our success in the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

That instrument was designed to guide and govern a homogeneous nation—homogeneous in the patriarchy of a common country, a common ancestry, and an independence achieved at the point of the sword against the power of arms and struggle. The events of the last quarter of a century prove distinctly and undeniably that the people have ceased to be homogeneous. They are divided into two separate nations, no longer animated by feelings of brotherhood, but alienated by animosity and perpetual strife. It is true that both countries are still subjected to the control of the Constitution, and live nominally under the same government; but virtually they are two separate nationalities, differing materially in domestic institutions, manners, habits of thought, and other characteristics. Is it not clear that the word "Union" applied to such antagonisms is little more than a barren name? There is no longer a nation of hearts, a feeling of patriotism and nationality. The North inveighs against the South, and is barely restrained by some lingering respect for law, and perhaps by a regard for safety, from assailing it with brute force. As it is, she steals our slaves, denies us the right of traveling with them, resists our efforts to recover them when spirited away, favors insubordination and insurrection, and triumphantly proclaims a political platform the leading feature of which is hostility to slavery. The South in vain asserts her equality and demands her rights. Injustice and aggression have engendered their legitimate offspring—alienation and distrust. It would seem impossible for the two sections to live together harmoniously under one Government. Hence the honest conviction of Lincoln that a peaceable separation, effected in good faith and with due observance of equal justice to both sections, is the best, and indeed the only resource left.

The President appears to place confidence in various specious which he proposes for the cure of the disease in the body politic. The means are suggested by him are not likely to be adopted, and if under the pressure of the emergency, or the pervading sense of self-interest the North could be induced to accede to them, would they not prove but a flimsy cover of an ulcerous surface, while the corroding disease still raged among the vitals of the patient? What is needed is the surgeon's knife to extirpate the cancer of fanaticism from the Northern heart. It is one thing to avoid a present, and the overwhelming night of law to avoid injuring their neighbors, and quite another to sow within their hearts the seeds of brotherly love and charity by which they will be eternally restrained from trespassing on the rights of others.

Our readers will do us the justice to admit that we have been uniformly attached to the Union. We have been always deeply moved by the lofty oratory of "unionists," or by the worthy insinuations of a host of patriotic sympathy with the South. Even now we should heartily rejoice if the Union could be preserved with honor and dignity to our aggrieved and oppressed section. God grant that the means of consummating the wish may yet be found; but humanly speaking, we must say that we can see none.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Having already published in full the views of the President touching the state of the country, and having given a comprehensive summary of the rest of the document, we deem its production unnecessary.

SPLENDID FANCY GOODS.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Bienville & Noyer, No. 65 Chartres street. They are now in receipt of a magnificent stock of goods and fancy articles, hosiery, combs, gloves, ribbons, caps, and every variety of merchandise adapted to the season and pertaining to their line of business.

MOSS LOOKWOOD, No. 94 Royal street, attention, is, as usual, to all the mysteries of fashionable dress-making, with her accustomed skill and promptitude. See announcement in our columns.

CHEVRES AND FURNISHINGS.—At the Palace Clothing Establishment of Alfred Munroe, corner of Camp and Common streets, irresistible inducements to purchase are still held out. How can one help being attracted by splendid clothing, elegantly made, and at prices suitable to the difficulties of the times? Look at the advertisement elsewhere, and if it don't meet your order upon refined, give A. Munroe & Co. a call.

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.—The Port Gibson Southron learns from a private source that a number of prominent wealthy citizens of Mississippi have donated various sums for the purpose of providing the State with the means of placing herself on a war footing, and otherwise preparing for any consequences which may arise by the coming crisis. Among those who have given contributions of this character are the following: General Clark gives 100 bales cotton; Wilkins H. McGee gives 100 bales; Chambers, of Co. Adams, gives 100 bales; Jeff. Davis gives $10,000 in money; General Quitman gives $5000, and Col. Isaac T. Preston, of Columbus, gives $5000. Others have also contributed, and the patriotic example of the gentlemen above named will be followed by giving largely of their means. The Southron also knows of one gentleman in that county who will give one hundred bales of cotton during the war, should a fight in Jackson, or, and another who will give 1000 bales, who will give his entire crop, 2½ bales to the acre, if necessary.

DONATIONS AND DIABRIDAS.—We invite particular attention to the advertisement in our columns of Messrs. Bienville & Noyer, No. 65 Chartres street.

FOUND NO GOLD.—The Hesperia (Texas) Star says that on Thursday afternoon a gentleman accidentally dropped a bag containing twenty-seven thousand dollars in gold. A negro stepped up, opened the bag, picked it, brought up the gentleman standard they belong for his services.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana meets to-day in extra session. We presume its deliberations will not be protracted, and that its action will be chiefly confined to one or two momentous subjects. It is the universal expectation, and doubtless also the earnest desire, that the Legislature should initiate the proper movement for calling a convention of the people. Under the Constitution the Legislature has no direct power to convoke a convention; but in order to avoid the loss of time, it has been suggested that a bill to take the sense of the people might be adopted at the same time that the election of delegates is provided for. This would obviate all delay. Of course should a majority of the citizens vote against the convention, the abandonment of the project, and the consequent choice of delegates will be null and void, but there is no apprehension whatever of an adverse result.

We take it that the Legislature will likewise pass the necessary bills to develop and sustain the military resources of the State. This is not indispensable proceeding, whether immediate secession be determined upon, or the State should remain under the policy of cooperative action. We trust that under no circumstances will the General Assembly adjourn without thorough practical legislation in regard to this important topic.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 4th, the President's message having been read, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved to have it published. He thought it fell short of investigating the crisis. The President elect is known to be a dangerous man, and his party would eventually control the Government, the Supreme Court included. He did not think the States had acted precipitately. In his judgment a number of States would follow South Carolina in sixty days. In South Carolina the submission party was small. The wisest thing Congress can do is to divide the public property as fairly as possible after paying the public debts.

Mr. Crittenden replied, hoping the example of the gentleman would be followed, that we may not come here at all. The Union was worthy of great sacrifices and concessions. He looked forward to the future with fear and dismay and trembling. They must search for means of reconciliation and harmony. He hoped there would be no angry debates. North Carolina has always carried the olive branch of peace.

Mr. Clingman approved of the desire to preserve the Union, but to save the Union seems to protect North Carolina, she will bid it good bye.

The usual copies were ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the message having been read, Mr. Sherman moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Botelor offered an amendment that so much of the message as relates to the peculiar condition of the country be referred to a special committee of one from each State, to report any time.

Mr. McClernand offered an amendment that so much of the message as relates to grievances between slaveholding and non slaveholding States, and the proposed Congress of amendments to the Constitution for ratification by the several States, and the question of State secession, be referred to a committee of one from each State, to be appointed by the Speaker—each committee to report, by bill or amendments to the Constitution, on such subjects, particularly whether legislation or amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give prompt, full and certain effect to the article in the Constitution concerning fugitives.

Mr. Botelor declined to accept Mr. McClernand's amendment.

Mr. Sherman proposed to Mr. Botelor that the committee be of fifteen instead of one from each State. (Cries of "Oh, no!")

Mr. Botelor raised a point of order in reference to Mr. Botelor's amendment that they could not report at any time without the suspension of the rules.

The Speaker decided in favor of Mr. Bocock, but the latter withdrew his objection, when Messrs. Curry and Burnett renewed it.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered an amendment, which was read for information, that we are unalterably attached to the Union, recognising the Union as the primary cause of the present greatness and prosperity, and as yet have seen nothing either in the election of Lincoln or other sources to justify a dissolution, and pledge ourselves and sacred honor to maintain it. Objected to.

After some suggestions the question was taken on Mr. Botelor's resolution, as an amendment.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, declined voting, his State having called a convention to consider the matter. Mr. Jones, of Georgia, declined voting for a similar reason. Also, Hawkins, of Florida.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, raised a point that while the question was pending, it was out of order to open a debate.

Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, and Gartrill, of Georgia, declined voting.

Mr. Curry, of Indiana, attempted to address the House, but was ruled out of order.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, declined to vote.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said his State was out of the Union, except by a mere form, therefore her delegation took no interest in this question. His remarks were received with good humor.

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, declined to vote.

Mr. Botelor declined serving on the committee.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, endeavored to introduce his resolution, but it was objected to, and the House adjourned.

A TELEGRAPHIC FACT.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 5th instant says: The President's message was yesterday forwarded entire from Philadelphia to this city by telegraph in six hours—an unparalleled feat of telegraphing. We believe it will be found that it was transmitted with no less remarkable accuracy than speed. We are informed that a boy, who is a telegraphic operator at Pittsburg, sent the first column of the matter in fifty-five and the second column in forty-eight minutes. Five columns and a half of matter were received in the office in this city without breaking the circuit, and it was written in manifold, from the sound of the instrument. These are facts that will give a large portion of the public an enlarged idea of the capacity of the telegraph.

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.—Boston, December 3.—The unanimity discretion of the Judge in refusing to permit Wendell Phillips to speak (African) in the same space of time, as have seems to my knowledge within the last six or eight years. The object and purpose of several leadings reached me with such rapidity, following so close one upon the other, that I was at first inclined to think it a hoax, but consequently in the last two or three of my letters to you have avoided all allusion to the subject—feeling, as I do, it would be to have my information fully confirmed before giving circulation to statements capable of being contradicted.

I am now, however, in possession of "proof, strong as Holy Writ," that *from six to eight thousand Bonanzas have been handed at sundry meals on each sides of the island within the last eight or ten days.*

It is difficult to believe—indeed, to speak the truth, I cannot believe—that any one of these landings of Africans has been effected without the consent, if not without the connivance, of the Cuban authorities of the respective districts, from the Captain of the Partido (District) to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the jurisdiction; and yet to prove this would, perhaps, be a matter of no little difficulty.

This you will the more readily understand when I tell you that, for a comparatively trifling sum of money, passports to any part of the island required may be obtained to cover to any circumstances named to them, of which in reality they do not possess the slightest shadow of authority.—*Correspondent N. Y. Times.*

Positive Slave Case in New Jersey.

On last Thursday night Deputy United States Marshal Shivers, of Camden, and posse proceeded to Moorestown for the purpose of arresting a negro named Perry Simmons, an alleged fugitive from slavery in Virginia. Upon arriving at the house occupied by the negro in question, and gaining admittance, they were received by a stalwart dark wife, not only by the very fair designed arrestiae, who displayed herself at the top of a flight of steps, and armed with a shot gun, in readiness to shoot to any one who should venture to ascend, but also by the vanishing of a large number of negroes, who, at the first sound of the commotion, rushed to the spot by the cognizes of the alleged fugitive and those of his household. The officers succeeded in capturing the negro, and immediately started with their prisoner for Camden, yesterday morning without securing the fugitive, who is probably now on route for Canada, via the underground railroad.—*Newark Daily Advertiser, 1st.*

BRITISH STEEL-PLATED WAR SHIPS.—We notice that the British Admiralty is following the example of Napoleon III., and constructing a battleship, steel plated war ships, but it is considerable to what extent this may be carried. Napoleon has commenced, and that the Admiralty have decided upon commencing the building of another steel-plated ship, of very large proportions. It is stated with confidence that every precaution to give her a very high rate of speed. The new ship is intended to be four times the size of the Warrior, which is nearly double that of many of the line-of-battle ships, and considerably greater than any other ship at present afloat in the navy. Every device to render her as nearly shot and fire proof as possible will be adopted, and as she is to be armed exclusively with heavy Armstrong guns of great power, the will be the most formidable ship afloat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

PASS A l'OUTRE, Dec. 9.—The United States mail steamship Bienville, Capt. Bullock, from New York the 1st and Havana the 7th, crossed the bar at 6 o'clock this evening, on her way up the river to New Orleans.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE EXCELLENCES.

The Sugar market was quiet, there being no action. The trade generally was languishing. Lard was steady at unchanged prices. Pitch pine boards were selling at $35 per thousand.

Exchange ruled at par on London rates; Sterling, 15 per cent premium; New York, Boston and Southern cities, 4 to 15. Money was very tight.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Augusta, Dec. 9.—Spurious notes, printed in colored ink, on the Carondelet Bank of this city are in circulation.

No genuine notes are printed in colors.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Nashville, December 8.—Gov. Harris has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Tennessee, in extra session, on the 7th of January, to take into consideration the present political condition of this country.

Washington, December 8.—The U. S. Treasury receipts the past week are under $98,000. The drafts paid amount to nearly a million and a half. The drafts issued punch about the same amount.

The net balance amounts to $1,690,000, exclusive of about a million and a half in the mint and branches.

The receipts from all quarters are less than half the recent suspensions.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House are considering how to replenish the Treasury.

Washington, December 8.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has neither resigned nor will Mr. Cobb retire, but is confined to his house by a painful indisposition.

New York, December 8.—The mails of the steamship Asia, from Liverpool Saturday, the 24th, via Queenstown the 25th, were not distributed till a late hour last evening. Those for the South, however, were gotten off in this city early last night. It will be due in New Orleans Wednesday evening next.

The Asia brings the regular Liverpool commercial circulars for the week ending the 24th. James Hewitt & Co. say that the Manchester spinners have almost all retired from the market, which closed the week's business heavy.

George Holt & Co. report a decline of ¼d. during the week on the lower qualities.

New York, December 8.—The amount of gold sent to the South this week for the movement of the cotton crop is half a million of dollars. It is probable, also, that the banks here will soon resume the purchase of sterling exchange.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—*Affairs More Gloomy Than Ever.*—Washington, December 8.—The members of the Senate from the seceding States met in caucus to-day, and discussed the political crisis in all its bearings.

No conclusion or understanding whatever was arrived at, and Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, says when speaking of it that things are more gloomy than ever.

Mr. Corwin has also called together the committee of thirty-three, one from each State, of which he is chairman, for the reason that five of the Republican members are unconstitutory.

Washington, December 8.—Still another session was held in the Breckinridge room to-day, and the caucus, exclusively of extreme Southern men, who expressed themselves as satisfied with the action of the Senate Special Committee, of which Mr. Corwin is chairman.

Washington, December 8.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the United States Treasury, after several interviews with Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, both of whom are in favor of the restoration of the Treasury from its present condition. He therefore proposes to resign forthwith.

Washington, December 8.—It is said that in the recent conferences on the political state of the Union, several of the Senators, including Mr. Fessenden, of Maine; Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, expressed themselves in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and its extension to the Pacific, as the basis of a new settlement of the sixty question.

Washington, December 8.—Information has been received here to the effect that a body of 4000 men is now organizing in South Carolina for the purpose of seizing upon the U. S. forts within that State. Charleston, if the Government should refuse to surrender them when the State shall have actually seceded.

New York, December 8.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says Senator Latham gave his opinion that there are not five hundred men in California favorable to the formation of a republic on the borders of the Pacific.

He adds that California will go with the Northern States in case the South secedes. He represents his acquaintance with the majority of the Black Republicans are ready for any compromise not involving a loss of the personal self-respect and dignity of the Northern States.

Louisville, December 8.—The Kentucky banks, responding to the recent applications for the suspension of specie payments decline acceding thereto on the ground that such a measure would defeat the resumption of banks.

New York, December 8.—The extensive distillery owned by Messrs. Hoffman & Cortis was entirely consumed by fire to-day.

The loss is estimated at $27,000, on which there was an insurance of $13,500.

New York, December 8.—The United States mail steamship Arago sailed for Southampton and Havre to-day taking out New Orleans dates of the 3d, and telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans of yesterday.

She also took out $25,000 of treasure on freight.

The steamship City of Glasgow left this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool via Queenstown.

St. Louis, December 8.—The Mississippi river at this point is nearly stationary, and twelve inches lower than it was a week known to be. There are now no Cairo four feet six inches water.

THE LOGIC OF INTERFERENCE.—Under this heading the Richmond *Whig* has the following:

A very distinguished citizen of a Northern State, in a private letter to the editor of this paper, says:

"The distress is opening the eyes of our people to the fact that they have been deceived. You will soon see the reaction.

"If there is any fighting to be done, let it be done *in the Union*, between the friends and enemies of the Constitution; and let it begin here at once.

"My word for it, you shall see it before the winter is out, if you will demand your rights under the Constitution. We are not a disloyal people, but we have been deceived.

The Boston *Courier*, imbued with something of the same spirit as this writer, points out to the people of New England in the practical results of their fanatical course. It says:

"The Union once broken, it may be made up again under entirely new combinations, and New England may be left out. Suppose, then, New York to be made a free port, and our property protected here as well as it will be, what our position? We have to compete, naked and defenseless, with the pauper labor of Europe. We do not raise our own food like England, but depend upon our sales of manufactured articles to pay for it. Where, then, will our laborers stand, if obliged to work single handed in competition with England and Germany? Must they not work at the same prices? Let our working men once see the plot to which the Republican party has committed them, and they will find that they not hurl them from their leadership? The poorest turn of affairs seems likely, after all, to collect labor more unfavorably than any thing else. The rich will be made richer and the poor poorer—and by those instrumentality, and for the folly of following to crack-brained philosophers, poor and philosophers have led them, and will they not hurl them from their leadership? The poorest turn of affairs seems likely, after all, to collect labor more unfavorably than any thing else. The rich will be made richer and the poor poorer—and by those instrumentality, and for the folly of following to crack-brained philosophers, poor and philosophers.

THE TALLEST MAN IN KENTUCKY.—The Hopkinsville *Press* mentions that, so far as it has any knowledge, Mr. John W. Baker, of Barrenville, Todd county, is the tallest man in Kentucky. He was in Hopkinsville on Thursday last and subscribed for the *Press*. He stands seven feet six inches in his boots, weighs two hundred and forty pounds, and is twenty-seven years old. He was born and raised in Caldwell county, and has never been a hundred miles from his home. On the street he looked taller than he really is, for common sized men standing around him looked like boys.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements.—One would think that the American States were the most peaceable brothers, judging from the number of theatres and other places of amusement in New Orleans.

Why is handsomely represented at the St. Charles, and it only remains for the managers and each establishment, in this liberal receipts, to remain throughout the season.

What can excel the Varieties? Its stock company, surprising and attractive rank the most able of genius belonging to the profession. Its talented leader of the dashing display of talent to Crescent City favorites, and the universal popularity of Caverny. Both is popular; judy Denier is the only drawback to it; then comes Mr. Lewis, and after this night, we to be given: Opera House—"La Traviata" and "Le Prophete."

Varieties Theatre—"Faust and Marguerite" and "Paying With Fire."

St. Charles Theatre—Mr. James Wilson—Shakspeare's Tragedy of "Hamlet" and the farce of "A Kiss in the Dark."

Odeon Theatre—Wilson's Royal Circus.

Ashley & Sanford, Minstrels—The Matadors of the Mile, the Apostle of Spades.

Vauxhall's Museum—Wax Figures.

"Paying with Fire."—A new fire set recently by John Brougham, at the Varieties Theatre. It is said to be one of the most amusing pieces ever produced by this inimitable comedy writer. We are not a comedy loving people, but we have been deceived in the merits of this piece. We will see for ourselves, and its pith is in the acts of a Mr. Hubert Waverly and Mrs. Waverly, who are married, but not living together. Waverly is a sort of checkers in their house, and Mrs. Waverly, who is a widow, still have a large share of admiration from the gentlemen. Waverly, who is a dandy, is jealous of his wife's attentions to Mr. Hubert, and with Fitzstamm pathetic-comic R. R. R. (Redway's Ready Relief). Dr. Brougham has a wife—why not?—and she is also a widow, with the same kind of flirtatious disposition as Mrs. W., and in addition on confiding Mrs. W., and to attention to Mr. Hubert. These doses are taken, and a "playing with fire" results, which is made to burn the fingers of the actors, and which will be enjoyed by one Playbook, (originally played by A. H. Davenport), which will take place at 8 o'clock this evening. Both ladies are well disposed toward the gentlemen, and when Waverly takes a very decided dislike to Hubert, and it yet more the latter of the Varieties with tempest, which will cause him to take city as it has in New York about October last.

The Republic has been given recently to the habitues of the St. Charles, and has been given recently to the habitues of the St. Charles, and has been given recently to the habitues of the St. Charles, and