The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By R. R. Sykes, at 11½ o'clock, at the Sugar Warehouse on Felicity street, corner of Magazine, 20 hhds. of Muscovado sugar.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, Southern wood seats.

By N. Yelvin, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, jewelry and bathing gilt.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 62 and 67 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans; also, dungaree dry goods and white shirts.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, codfish.

THE CONVENTION.

The election for delegates to the State Convention promises, contrary to our expectations, to provoke quite an exciting contest. On the one hand we have the Southern Rights Association, acting as an authorized exponent of public opinion in New Orleans, and adopting the necessary measures for bringing into the field Senatorial and Representative delegates pledged to secession and separate State action. On the other hand, the friends of united Southern action seem resolved to show a bold front, having convoked a public meeting on Canal street for Saturday evening next, at which, in all probability, candidates representing their views of the questions at issue will be placed in nomination. Independently of these organized efforts, there are indications of isolated candidatures by various gentlemen who are confident that they can be elected to serve the State, or who consider that at this particular juncture Louisiana has a peculiar claim on their patriotic devotion. We opine, however, that the votes of the citizens will be divided between the two tickets which are likely to be nominated, viz.: a ticket composed of the advocates of separate secession, and a ticket comprising the supporters of consent of action between the several States of the South.

We perceive that the prospect of organized opposition to separate State action has called forth a display of rather bitter feeling on the part of several journals. This appears to us misplaced and superfluous. We have no sort of doubt of the entire honesty and sincerity of both parties. We take it that them who desire a Southern Confederacy are just as true friends to the South, and as zealous guardians of her honor as the partisans of immediate and unconditional secession. We may hold the former to be in error, but knowing many of them personally or by reputation, we have not the smallest idea of impugning their motives, or charging them with dissimulation. In truth, there are not the least grounds for such an effort to discredit the Union men. We require perfect harmony and good feeling on all sides, with an immutable resolve to acquiesce cheerfully in the will of the majority. We have yet to hear of a prominent citizen in the community who falters in the determination to stand by the South. Doubtless considerable differences of opinion exist as to the manner of accomplishing objects dear alike to the hearts of every Louisianian. Which is the more patriotic diversity of sentiment is not only pardonable, but allowable; and there is no good reason why it should elicit angry comment, or give rise to ungenerous suspicions.

With regard to our own views of the matter, we have no hesitation in avowing our belief that were it practicable for the Southern Commonwealths to take counsel of each other in the mode, to arrive at unanimity of feeling and concert of action, so that one and all might pursue the same policy, such a course would infinitely enhance the strength of their position, and be productive of material advantages for the future. But the simple fact is that co-operation is rendered impossible so far as Louisiana is concerned. Her Convention meets on the 27th of January next, at which time, in all human probability, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi will have already seceded. We cannot therefore co-operate with them, for she will still be in the Union, while they will have gone out of it. We may, it is true, co-operate with the border States, who would argue a strange infatuation to the fate of our sister cotton States to leave them to take care of themselves, whilst we were consulting with Commonwealths less closely allied to us in sympathy and agricultural interest. Co-operation might be neglectionable, it all the Southern States would agree to a conference, but what sort of co-operation would that be which must be necessarily limited to those States which have not seceded? This is the potent reason alleged with great force against co-operation by the partisans of separate secession. We attach small importance to the argument of unconstitutionality, because such an argument would apply with equal significance to the doctrine of secession, since there are large numbers of Southern men who are fully and thoroughly convinced of the unconstitutionality of separation of the North from the South, and who yet regard secession as a revolutionary remedy. Of the two, a conference certainly looks quite as peaceable and constitutional as secession.

Be this, however, as it may, we hope that both sets of opinions will be sustained by gentlemen whom the citizens may respect, and believe secession can therefore inspire no regrets at the absence of administrative ability, or experience. From the outgivings already manifested there is little doubt that the strongest and ablest men in our city will be put forward as candidates, and that the voters will enjoy an opportunity seldom vouchsafed to them of making their selections from among aspirants entitled to their respect and regard. We trust, too, that good feeling and good temper will prevail, and that all will bear in mind that every citizen of Louisiana can hardly do otherwise than desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of his State, and that under such circumstances men may very much as to remedies and yet not be deficient in genuine patriotism.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertisements of auction sales it will be seen that the extensive and very valuable property of the late Juan de Egana will be offered at public auction on the 27th of January next, and the following days, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange. The succession consists of a large sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche, together with 294 slaves; a fine cotton plantation at Grand Isle, Barrataria, divided into tracts of one arpent each; one hundred and sixteen slaves to be sold in families; eight hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank, and three lots and buildings in the Third District. This opportunity for an eligible investment of capital is one which has perhaps never been surpassed; and as the sale is positive, no doubt some excellent bargains may be effected.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.—As usual, our neighbor, A. Candide, No. 83 Chartres street, is in the field, about Christmas time, with a magnificent assortment of jewelry, especially diamonds, and a choice supply of superior watches. Persons who desire genuine articles at moderate prices cannot do better than call at Candide's and examine his stock.

INSURRECTION AMONGST THE NEGROES.—We heard from a reliable source, at a late hour yesterday evening, says the Montgomery Advertiser of Friday morning, that an insurrectionary plot had been discovered amongst the negroes somewhere between Dublin and Pine Level, in this county, and the evidence against the two white scoundrels who incited them to it is so overwhelming that the citizens of that vicinity have determined to hang them to-day. Important, if true, as several negroes belonging to Mr. Allen and Mr. Fraser. The greatest excitement prevails. We are not in possession of any further particulars.

LIBERATION OF COL. RUDLER.—We have the satisfaction of announcing that Col. Rudler, the second in command of General Walker, was liberated from prison at Tegucigalpa, by the President Guardiola, on the 30th October. On the 8th November Colonel R. was still at Tegucigalpa, and was expected to leave in a few days. We have ourselves seen a private letter from the Colonel to a gentleman of this city, corroborating the foregoing.

IRELAND.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal, a liberal paper, announces that the rental of Ireland has, within the last twenty years, risen from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000, but the poor cause has risen nearly three millions beyond what it was a century ago. Within thirty years the tonnage of Ireland has doubled, and within twenty three years the foreign imports have risen from £1,500,000 to £3,500,000."

This increase of rental and trade is very remarkable, considering how greatly Ireland has been depopulated since 1847. We scarcely have to believe it, but the Freeman's Journal is a liberal paper, and very reliable in its statistics.

Heyfin, in the Biographie Ecossaphes, says of Calvin:

What shall I say of his indefatigable industry, almost beyond the power of nature, which paralleled with one's wonder, will, I fear, scarcely all credit? It may be the truest display of admiration how one man, upon apparently wasted body and wasted health, could every week of the year, three, frequently twice, and every week over and above, he preached every day; so that, on Thursday, Sunday, and every other week, he preached three times. Moreover, he lectured on divinity every other day, that is, three times every week, and every fortnight he had a lecture in history or theology, which lectures have proved of no mean value, as they are still extant, and eighty-six sermons. He died in the year 1564, aged fifty-four. Every Thursday he met in the Presbytery; every Friday, when the week before had to be moderated. Until 1558, he made up and a lecture. Besides all this, there was not a day that ministers him not in answer, either by word of mouth or written, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors, from, sometimes both at once, as that of Poland and Italy. The care of all the churches lay upon me. Whatever of any churches came to me, whether by letter or by word of mouth, came great volumes to me.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Thirty-sixth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

Washington, December 19.—The House was yesterday occupied by the discussion of the Pacific Railway bill (in Committee of the Whole). Nothing arriving, however, at any definite conclusion.

Mr. Ford has sent a letter proposing to surrender the newspaper printing, it having proven far from profitable.

A Middle Confederacy.

Washington, December 19.—It is reported that a strong movement is progressing in the border States for the formation of a great middle Confederacy, including the North west, New Jersey and Pennsylvania on one side, with Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky on the other. Men high in position and influence favor the project.

The Treasury Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises the proposals to be received by him on the 26th of the present month, for $5,000,000 of Treasury notes.

Arrival of a Stranger from Louisiana.

Washington, December 19.—James R. Marks arrived here yesterday with the electoral vote of Louisiana.

He reports the Legislature of that State as having, in its recent extra session, almost unanimously refused to appoint Commissioners to visit sister slave States, and determining to act without advice or consultation.

California and her Representation.

Washington, December 19.—Hon. John C. Burch, by letter, advises California to proclaim her independence, if a dissolution of the Union be forced upon them.

Senator Hamlin's Conference with Gen. Scott.

Washington, December 19.—Senator Hamlin has had a lengthy conference with Gen. Scott upon the troubles and condition of the country, during which the latter expressed the hope that all difficulties would be amicably adjusted, and spoke speedily reunion.

Effects of the Speech of Senator Wade.

Washington, December 19.—It is generally conceded here that the speech of Senator Wade, of Ohio, reflects upon the present condition of the Republican party.

The Southern members are very bitter against him since its publication. It is also alleged that Mr. Wade is in receipt of several letters threatening him with personal violence.

The Pacific Railway Bill.

Washington, December 19.—It is said that there is a decided majority in favor of the Pacific Railway bill.

The Anti-Constitutional Laws.

Washington, December 19.—The proposition offered by Mr. Bigler, of Maryland, requesting the States to repeal their anti-Constitutional laws, particularly those which conflict with the Fugitive Slave law, was adopted by the Committee of Thirty-three with but two dissenting votes.

The Ohio Delegation in Caucus.

Washington, December 19.—The Ohio delegation met in caucus last evening, evincing a decided opposition in favor of the Union.

Mr. Vallandigham stated in his remarks that he had no objection to "coercion forces" marching through, but they should not make his district the battle ground.

A violent debate of three hours duration followed.

Sympathy for Garibaldi and Italy.

New York, December 19.—Quite a large meeting convened last night at the Cooper Institute, when resolutions were adopted sympathizing with Garibaldi and Italy.

Letter from South Carolina—Proceedings of the Columbia Convention—Federal Property in South Carolina.

Columbia, December 19.—Previous to the adjournment of the South Carolina Convention to Charleston, yesterday afternoon, it was announced that, in the opinion of the Convention, the State should secede forthwith.

The adoption of such resolutions was urged, but the removal of deliberations to Charleston should create an unfavorable impression.

Tuesday afternoon was devoted to the appointing of delegates.

Resolutions were adopted instructing a committee to enquire as to Federal property in South Carolina, the amount of Federal taxation, if any over it after secession, and the relative values of the interests of the State in other portions of the United States and Territories.

The committee was announced, and the Convention from fifty members of the Georgia Legislature, favoring Southern co-operation, which view was fully agreed upon the table.

A resolution was offered, appointing a council of safety.

ADJOURNED.

ASCENSION.—Messrs D. F. Kenner and L. D. Nicholls are candidates for the Convention. We believe they are for separate State action.

[From the Chambers (Alabama) Tribune.]

Look Upon this Picture!

SCENE I.

[White House—Washington—Mr. Lincoln, (Rail-splitter) President of the United States, and Mr. L. Alabama, (slaveholder.]

Mr. L.—May I please your Excellency, one of my Northern brethren has run of a slave boy, my property, (it pleases me well, since he has formerly been employed. John, a servant of Mr. Robbins, was left in the last day to be filled with a loaded gun. In the morning he was awakened by Sam mumbling over him, and springing up, when a scuffle commenced, in which John's thumb was badly bitten. He extricated himself, seized the gun and fired. The charge, however, was a harmless one, it proved, and the loss, and I will see what can be done in the matter. Call again, Mr. L., in a few days."

Exeunt.

SCENE II.

[Same place and characters—some days afterwards.]

Old Abe. (Smiling behind his pocket-handkerchief) "My dear sir, it is with deep regret (constitutional and Presidential, of course) that I have to inform you of the absolute refusal of the State of Massachusetts to deliver up your property."

Mr. L.—"And must I, sir, quietly submit to the loss of $2000, three stakes from me, and with all the proof in my hands, when an act of Congress expressly provides that it shall be restored?"

Old Abe.—"I am afraid you must, sir—my tears (political and crocodile) bear witness to the deep sympathy I feel for you, but I can't help for you, but sorely you, a Southern man, would not have me coerce a sovereign State. No, sir, nothing can be done—good morning, sir."

[Exit Mr. L., pondering and dejected.]

Old Abe. Soliloquizes, rubbing his hands.)

"Ha! ha! good idea! Expect me to assist my property! Ha! ha! Massachusetts is not a slave State, when my party has seated me here expressly for the purpose of depriving their consent of all such species of property. Ha! ha! Next session, if all goes well with the irrepressible conflict, we will have abolished that infernal law, and I shall no more be obliged to play the hypocrite with those fellows."

And Upon This!

LETTER I.

To his Excellency the Ambassador of the U. S. of the North, resident at the Capital of the Southern Confederacy

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that one of our citizens, Mr. L., of Alabama, has lost one of his slaves who, it appears, has taken refuge in annexed, and having received reliable information that said slave was stolen by one of your citizens, and is now in the State of Massachusetts, I have, in accordance with article — of the treaty recently concluded with your Government, demanded Mr. L., our Marshal at Mobile, to seize the brig Hasty Jane, of Boston, Mass., now in that port, and to hold the same until the above slave boy, or $2000, his equivalent in money, be tendered to Mr. L. or myself.

In case such restitution shall not have been made within five days after date, the above mentioned brig will be sold by public auction, and after there shall have been deducted from the proceeds a sum sufficient to recompense Mr. L. for his loss, said to recover any expenses which he or this Government may have incurred in its transactions, the balance shall be handed over to you.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration, and believe me, &c.

Secretary of State of Southern Confederacy.

LETTER II.

To his Excellency ——, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy:

SIR: I duly communicated the facts of the case mentioned in your note of the — to my Government, and have to-day received a reply from Mr. Lincoln, in which he begs me to assure you of his sanctification that any of our citizens should have been guilty of such a base act, and to inform you that he immediately took measures to bring the perpetrators to justice and recover the boy. His efforts, I am rejoiced to add, have been crowned with success. The boy will be duly handed over to your consul.

In accordance with the provisions of the late treaty, and the third even now is suffering the penalty of his imprudence.

I have the honor, &c.

The Memphis *Appeal*, an able and handsome a strongly conservative paper, can no longer resist the sway of evidence. The following declaration will have a telling effect in North Alabama, where the *Appeal* has a large circulation and great influence:

There are a few of the leading facts as we view them at present, and they lead us to the solemn conviction that our Federal Government, as it has existed for eighty years, is gone. It is idle for any man to shut his eyes to these facts. Every day brings us accumulated evidences of the utter inability of our present Executive to enforce the Federal laws in any behalf."

Old Abe. (chuckling) "My dear sir, am very sorry (politically, you understand) at your loss, and I will see what can be done in the matter. Call again, Mr. L., in a few days."

Exeunt.

SCENE III.

[Same place and characters—some days afterwards.]

Old Abe. (Smiling behind his pocket-handkerchief) "My dear sir, it is with deep regret (constitutional and Presidential, of course) that I have to inform you of the absolute refusal of the State of Massachusetts to deliver up your property."

Mr. L.—"And must I, sir, quietly submit to the loss of $2000, three stakes from me, and with all the proof in my hands, when an act of Congress expressly provides that it shall be restored?"

Old Abe.—"Personal Liberty bill was an act of secession from the Union in spirit, whatever it might be in other respects; and the logical inference therefrom was, that with United States Statesmen who, dead with Union sentiments, repudiate South Carolina for secession in bad.

Death for the Fusion of Charcoal.—On Friday a slave-driver and fatal accident occurred at a beer house kept by Mrs. Hindman, in Parliament street. On Thursday night strange noises were heard in the house, and on Friday morning it was being been opened, the murdered man was found lying on the floor, a bruise, was found lying on the floor, a bruise, was found lying on the floor, a bruise,