The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6

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.

By B. Bogar & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 49 and 57 Old Levee, bacon, shoes, brogans, hats, skirts, &c.; also, dwelling, and many other articles, at 11 o'clock.

By D. E. Morgan, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, showing bedroom and sitting; also, at 11 o'clock, extra fine boots, brogans, &c.; also, at 11½ o'clock, magazine ready-made clothing.

By C. B. Percival, at 1 P. M., at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peter streets, one oyster-boat, steamboat boats, and other articles.

By McGowan & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Mercantile Hall, hats, Chiles, Schneider and Tom Cribb waters fancy figures, vases, &c., &c.

The President on Secession.

So much of the President's message to relates to the paramount question of the day, was received and published yesterday, having been telegraphed to the Associated Press of New Orleans. The details of treating the subject, and its various recommendations took few by surprise, as the views of the message had been previously foreshadowed by correspondence at Washington. President BUCHANAN, when he penned that document, was, no doubt, in an unhappy predicament. His term of office had nearly expired, and yet when a few months more would relieve him of all official responsibility, and transmit to his successor the nurse and embarrassments, together with the honors and emoluments of exalted station, he finds himself involuntarily constrained to deal with one of the gravest and most delicate issues which can possibly engage the attention of the Federal Government. A new and alarming question is about to be practically tested. The right of a sovereign member of the Confederacy or Union of powers originally called for purposes of common protection, preservation and safety; the nullity and right of the General Government to coerce a seceding State, and to compel her to remain within the Union are topics of such pre-eminent magnitude that Mr. BUCHANAN would doubtless have been better pleased to have transferred their solution to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. But the case admitted of no delay, and the President has been forced by public exigency to give it mature consideration.

And how has he confronted the issue? Precisely as every one expected. Neither in the spirit of the North nor of the South could he with direct encouragement nor with direct hostility; neither with threats of violence nor with promises of aid. In this, as in every document which has emanated from Mr. BUCHANAN, he displays sentiments of a dispassionate statesman, a middle course between two extremes, and a proclivity to temporize and postpone the day of reckoning. He begins by lamenting the resignation in South Carolina of the Federal officers, as an insurmountable impediment to the execution of the laws, and yet he has never sought to remedy this evil by constituting others in place of the District Judge, District Attorney, and Marshal who have surrendered their trusts. He holds that the property of the United States in South Carolina should be protected, and has given instructions to the officers in command of the forts, arsenals, &c., to defend them, if attacked. He denies the authority of the Executive to decide the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina, and remands the question in all its bearings to Congress.

But at the same time that the President seeks to shun the responsibility himself, we are bound to admit that he is unwilling to see it assumed by the National Legislature, those he quotes Mr. MADISON and the Convention which formed the Constitution to show that the power of Congress to declare and make war against a State was emphatically denied, and a dozen propositions to accord that power was rejected. Upon this topic the President argues sensibly and rationally, exposing the impossibility of waging a State within the Union by force, the incompatibility of such a policy with the entire system and structure of our Government, and with the plain and literal letter of our Constitution, and of the fraternal war which would necessarily follow.

The President then indulges in a warm appeal to the people to pause and deliberate ere they destroy the Union, and after the usual display of patriotic sentiments and the customary arguments in favor of its continuance, he expresses a firm conviction that the slavery question has been finally passed to the existing poles, and will hereafter deadlock. He forgets to explain upon what foundation he erects this extraordinary assumption. Immediately succeeding this declaration, however, Mr. BUCHANAN does propose something tangible, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution. He proves historically that amendments have been engrafted on that instrument, and declares that the precedent exists, and therefore that the Constitution itself provides for its own amendments. Mr. BUCHANAN'S plan embraces three distinct points:

"First, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States which now exist or may hereafter exist.

"Second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout the period of territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitutions may prescribe.

"Third, a like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave who has escaped from one State to another restored or delivered up to him, and of the valuidity of the Fugitive Slave law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution and are consequently null and void."

Such alterations of the organic law might content the South, but can Mr. BUCHANAN really imagine that two-thirds of the members of Congress will unite in proposing them, and that three-fourths of the Legislatures will agree to ratify them? He must be sanguine indeed if he believes in the practicability of his suggestions.

Finally, Mr. BUCHANAN does not deem the result of the late Presidential election a sufficient cause of resistance, and, therefore, repudiates the right of secession. Here in one of the contradictions into which this eminent style of argument inevitably betrays him. A State cannot secede, but remaining she ceases to be a member of the Confederacy, and Congress has no power under the Constitution to coerce her. Such is the view of the President touching this much mooted point. If a State has a right to secede, Congress is, of course, destitute of the power to prevent her. If she has not this right, secession is revolution, to be dealt with as the Government may think fit. It is a knotty question, whichever way we may, but there is no doubt that if several States were to withdraw from the Union, whenever might be the theory of right, the General Government would in practice concede it by abstaining from all violent attempts to compel such States to re-enter the Union.

NEW POLICE.—We are indebted to A. Porter, No. 90 Royal street, for a copy of the "Washington Artillery Polka," dedicated to Capt. J. B. Walton—a spirited and well-marked composition from the pen of Auguste Davis, Esq.

WISNER'S RESTAURANT.—This well known establishment will be reopened to-day, at No. 107 Gravier street. By-the-by, the advertising columns it will be seen that, as heretofore, no means whatever will be spared to please patrons.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, with the comment that if the people of the Northern States will come promptly and squarely up to the doctrines of that speech, and govern their actions accordingly, the clouds which have gathered over our country so dark and portentous may even yet disappear without an explosion. Let the experiment be tried.

A GREAT RUSH IN CONNEXION.—We see it stated in the *Charleston Evening Courier* that the promise of hauling the subaltern issue all their business during school hours has been adopted in a portion of the public schools of that city, and it will, doubtless, be accepted in them all. We hope that this step is but the beginning of a great reform throughout the country, and that the whole practice of stalling the mind with a mass of undigested matter will be abandoned. An easier desire to make a great show for the time, or for the money expended is the most pernicious vice of our educational system; it leads to hasty stirring over of immense half understood, and begets a habit of being satisfied with vague ideas, which is very apt to overthrow through life. The most rapid mode of teaching is that by which requires every lesson to be thoroughly mastered and comprehended before it is passed by. A scholar with this habit of study will soon overtake another who is far in advance with crude and superficial notions of his studies. If parents or teachers are very anxious that a child should learn rapidly, let them insist that the lessons shall be *few and short*; no more than the child can learn both thoroughly and easily.

RETALIATION IN FLORIDA.—The Pensacola *East Florida*, of the 30th ult., says:

On the night of the 19th inst. there, two negro stealing, when recognized by a person of his acquaintance, fled. Capt. Jordan, and who was confined in the jail of this place, were removed and hence not more been heard of. Six free negro seamen were forcibly taken on the night of the 17th, from the bark R. W. Wright, Captain Young, now lying in the Bound, off Santa Rosa Island. We learn that Judge Pearson, in his charge to the Grand Jury, denounced these acts in very severe terms, and called the special attention of that body to the subject. We hope that the Legislature, soon to assemble, will take this matter into consideration, and pass such an act as will prevent repetition of these outrages and bring such crews into our ports for the future.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

[MORNING DISPATCH.]

Thirty-Sixth Congress—Second Session—Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—In the United States Senate, yesterday Mr. CRITTENDEN made a motion for the publication of the message. He thought a question of the States would accede from the Federal Union within a short days, and that the best thing Congress can do under the circumstances is to divide the public property fairly, after paying its debts.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the gentleman had better have stayed at home than come to make such propositions.

Mr. CHESNUT replied that when the Union ceases to protect North Carolina, the latter will give good bye.

The discussion ended, and the Senate adjourned over till to-day.

Proceedings of the House.

In the House of Representatives the question of printing the message was taken up and discussed at considerable length.

Several Southern members refused to vote on the proposition or amendments on account of the States having called Conventions to consider secession.

Nothing was accomplished, and the House adjourned.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The President's message is considered by the extremists both North and South. The conservative members, including those from the border slave States, approve mainly of the general principles contained.

Lancet from New York—The Chemical and Associated Banks at Logansport.

NEW YORK, December 5.—An exciting war is at present progressing between the Chemical and the associated banks of this city. The former refused to join the association, whereupon the latter expelled it from the clearing house, and refused to receive its checks or bills on deposit.

New York Money Market.

Sterling Exchange rules heavy at 109¾ for bankers' bills, and 108 for commercial do.

French Exchange is heavy.

Money is stagnant, and stock of all kinds are dull. Louisiana 6ixes are offered at 85. The asking price is 75.

Breadstuffs Market.

The prices of all qualities of Breadstuffs have a downward tendency.

Cotton Circulars for Europe.

The steamer which sails to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown, will take out New Orleans mail dates of the 27th ult., and telegraphic dispatches of yesterday.

Wright's circular by the same conveyance says only a moderate business is being done in Cotton, and that prices are nominal. They estimate the sales of the week at 6000 bales, most of which were destined for the trade. The stock on hand, they say, is 65,000 bales.

The same circular quotes Middling Orleans at 10c.

Wormspoon, Kingsford & Co., in their circular, say the prices of Cotton have declined ¼c. The market closed heavy.

Shortage in Liquor.

Republicans Caucus in New York.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The Black Republicans feel indisposed to meet in caucus for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing crisis.

The United States Treasury has virtually suspended payments.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, December 5.—The Mary E. Keene passed down at an early hour yesterday. The Anglo passed down at 1, the John Walsh and Pocahontas 10, and the Alex Scott at 11 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

[EVENING DISPATCH.]

Thirty-sixth Congress—Second Session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—In the Senate, today, Mr. Powell moved the reference to a special committee of that portion of the message relating to political affairs.

Mr. GREEN offered a resolution to enquire into the propriety of increasing the regular armed police force in the border States, slave and free, to maintain peace and execute the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. HALE attacked the message as failing to look the secession movement in the face.

Mr. BOOCK next spoke, and said let us separate.

Mr. IVERSON—The withdrawing States disclaim allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union before the 4th of March, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. President ELECT Lincoln, and Louisiana and Arkansas will call conventions pretty soon.

Mr. WADE thought the President would precipitate the measures he intends to avoid.

Mr. SALISBURY said Delaware would not do any thing to aid the dissolution of the States.

The Senate then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Thirty-three, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Army and other pensions; also, a bill for the support of the West Point Academy. Referred to a Committee of the whole on the state.

The Homestead bill was taken up, and passed by 122 against 76.

After the passing of the Military Academy and Pension bill the House adjourned.

Six Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Canadian—Liverpool Cotton Market Firm—London Money Market Easier.

PORTLAND, December 5.—The Canadian steamship Canadian, Captain Graham, arrived at this port to-day, from Liverpool Thursday, the 29th, and Londonderry the evening of the 30th inst.

The advices brought by the Canadian are six days later than those received by the Arabia.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The United States mail steamship Fulton, from New York, arrived at Southampton.

The Hamburg-American packet Borussia, from New York, had arrived off Cowes, on her way to Hamburg.

The Canadian mail steamship Asia had arrived at Liverpool, from New York, whence she sailed on the 7th ult.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Vigo, with New York advices to the 10th of November, arrived at Queenstown on her route for Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton the past week at 33 000 bales, including 4000 taken by speculators, and 6000 for export, thus leaving to the trade 25,000.

The market opened very dull at a decline of ⅛d on all qualities, and even more for the inferior grades.

On Thursday there was an improved tone in the market, but no advance.

To-day's sales have amounted to about 8000 bales, of which 2000 were taken on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Middling Mobile, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.

The stock of Cotton in the port of Liverpool consists of 575,000 bales, of which 437,000 are of American production.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Messrs. Richard and Wilson, brokers, report business in Breadstuffs generally closed quiet.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. say Provisions closed steady at unchanged prices.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 29.—The London Money Market is slightly easier. Consols closed at 93⅝ to 93¾.

The Bank of England has agreed to exchange two millions sterling gold for the same amount of silver with the Bank of France. Better feeling prevails everywhere.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, December 3.—On the arrival of the Overland Pony Express at this point to-day, we have San Francisco dates to the 26th ultimo.

At San Francisco the trade with the country was dull. Attempts to force sales of Cotton at high prices were unsuccessful. A decline of 1c. is reported. The turn is in favor of the buyer.

The news of the Eastern secession demonstrations was received with much regret.

The Pony Express intelligence brings the announcement of the death of Major Scott and Delmas Smith.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars in gold from Fraser river have been received at Victoria since November the fourth.

A meteor rich beyond description at the Victoria Theatre. The negroes who had been assigned to separate seats removed and drove the white people out of the theatre. The principal citizens were afterwards arrested.

Move Troops for Fort Monroe.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the commander of the Army has issued orders for the movement for additional troops and munitions of war.

It is understood that the President and Secretary of War favor the demand, but that the other members of the Cabinet differ on the subject.

Union Speech in Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, December 5.—Mr. H. G. Taylor made a strong Union speech at the Capitol last night, which was received with great applause.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The Cotton market is steady, dull, with sales of 800 bales at 10c. for Middling. Flour closed dull at a decline of 5c. to 10c. The sales to-day embraced 14,720 bbls. at $4 55 to $4 65 for Superfine Rosie. The sales of Corn included 80,000 bushels at 68c. to 69c. Pork rules steady; sales to-day 200 bbls. at $16 75 for Mess. Lard dull; sales 125 bbls. at 10¾c. to 11c. Coffee quiet and steady at unchanged rates. Sugar dull; sales 500 hhds. Cuba at 5¾ to 5¾c. for No. 12 hhds. of Muscovado Molasses were sold at 31c. to 34c. per gallon. Molasses is quoted at 30c. to 34c. per gallon.

Unpleasant Weather.

CHARLESTON, December 5.—Flour dull and unsettled; sales of 2000 bbls. at $4 50 for Superfine State. Corn is worth 70c. Pork and Lard quiet. Cotton was offering at 9¾c. per pound. There were rumors of Wigfall at the head of a military force, and several fires, with sales of 500 bbls. at $14 to $15 50 for Rice. Land shows unusual pressure; the market is quiet.

Episode for Harper.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The Harvard steamship A. Gibbs sailed to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown, with $47,000 of treasure on freight.

Silver Treasure.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 8 feet 6 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

Resignation and Discharge.—We invite

particular attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Bowdershall & Co., in our columns, announcing the offering of the remainder for sale, at auction, to be disposed of, No. 107 St. Ann street.

THE REMEDY.

Editors of the Bee: A considerable number of our fellow-citizens who recently battled for "the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws," now deem it more patriotic to co-operate with those advocating an immediate and unconditional dissolution of the Union; but I doubt not a large majority of the former still cling to that conservative platform which causes Union with the uninterrupted enjoyment, in all sections, of Equal Rights, and the consequent protection by the hostile States of all measures infringing the rights of the South. To accept less than an unconditional and permanent abandonment of such infringements of our rights as a condition of remaining in the Union, would be to admit that our solid platform was a miserable piece of hypocrisy, as have been those professed by the Democratic party. Those who have seceded, and affect to be, the true friends of any party in any State of the public journals here, advocate or have at any time advocated "Union on any terms," are sneered at and denounced in their columns as cannot, however, produce the desired effect by inducing those who have labored and still labor for principles no other than dictates of reason and patriotism.

The only way to obtain a decisive and permanent victory over our sectional enemies is to compel them to publish from every political pulpit responsible with our full enjoyment of every right guaranteed by the Constitution—to adopt, unequivocally, the precise course we shall prescribe. Can we achieve such a triumph if we hastily rush out of the Union, and afterwards throw ourselves as suppliants at the feet of those humiliating to them selves and gratifying to us? Certainly not. And what necessity is there of our acting with such precipitancy, plunging into political and commercial anarchy, not knowing when and where we are to reach the bottom? Have we any fear of intervention? Can the enemy pursue our withdrawal beyond the water, when we shall have secured a judicious plan of operations, should any in the meantime fail to obtain all the concessions we demand? Assuredly not. Why, then, this scramble to take an irrevocable step immediately, while public sentiment is in such a chaotic condition that no one can point out the great principles that shall form the basis of a new nationality? It looks much as if the leaders of this revolutionary project were *loth to trust the people* to a calm reflection and a consequent calculation of the prodigious cost of such a contest, and would hasten them to demand a very material change of their present programme which they are urged to swallow without allowing themselves time to ascertain whether it will digest. It certainly is not wise to *act first and reflect afterwards* in matters of transcendent importance, involving, probably, the weal or woe of a whole generation. Such momentous concerns should never be initiated and consummated in a hasty manner. They require patient investigation, calm deliberation and consummate wisdom to conduct them to a salutary and successful termination. What is more obviously so self-evident a proposition as this?

Among the concessions demanded by the South there should be one recognising the right of any State to secede, *reserving her equitable share of the public property* of all descriptions, should any other State subsequently resort to the same measure in the least hostile spirit. The Union being preserved, as suggested in the foregoing, or the hostile States refusing to accede to all our demands, let all the slaveholding States institute a Southern Convention charged with the duty of framing a Constitution for their adoption in the event of secession from either of those causes. This would then be prepared to meet the transition without any serious disturbance of the political, financial or commercial equilibrium, such as is inseparable from the sudden, violent and unexpected overthrow of an established system. Has the South any thing to apprehend from this policy here proposed? I appeal, not to those who have yielded to the impulse consequent to the iniquitous election of a sectional President, but to those who have not yielded to that influence. If the latter can demonstrate the fallacy of the views I have proposed, I shall gladly abandon them and acquiesce in others better calculated to solve the perplexing difficulties that loom up.

LOUISIANA.

GIN BURNT.—The *Rapides Constitutional* says:

We learn that the gin house belonging to the estate of the late Duncan Wm. Waters was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last, together with about one hundred and forty bales of cotton. We are informed that the loss is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire, as stated to us, was by the explosion of the boiler, which threw the burning embers into the gin house, and thus communicated to a quantity of loose cotton, which ignited and set the roof on fire in a very few minutes. Every effort was made to save the building, but to no purpose. The loss by the fire is estimated at about $12,000. This is the third lot of cotton which has been destroyed in that neighborhood within the last two weeks.

SUGAR-MAKING.—The same old complaint that the yield of sugar is short, and of inferior quality, is still the cry among the planters. Many of them are now windrowing their canes, while others still in some time past. In a conversation with a planter, he said he had cut and it is feared that the cold has not been sufficient to kill the sprouts. The seed canes are spoiling very fast. He has lost a number by the heavy rains, and the most successful planter that the canes were not so injured that more seed could not be put down, and that he intended to do so.

Houma Cores.

The Double Editors of Louisville.

Mr. PRESTON, of the *Journal*, of Louisville, has become a leader in the secession movement. William Watterson, associate editor the latter is editor in chief) of the *Louisville Courier*. We give what Mr. PRESTON has to say of one of the possessions of Mr. Harney:

"Mr. Harney has a fine stock of cattle, and there is an intensity of vagrance horror about it that few poets could depict. It is a pure poetic effect—a shadow and an awful one, and then—nothing! It is a perfect poem. There is no before and no after. It is a vision—a something unexplained, and the curtain drops over a mystery, and the newspapers leave the ghastly thing alone entranced. "The Stab" speaks for itself. It has its own place, and is not enjoined in our columns, as we here replant it:

THE STAB.

On this road, the lonely road,
Under the midnight stars,
Under the rustling trees he strode;
He whistled as he went, as his wary lead—
Whistled a foolish tune.

There was a shuddering with his arm,
A fierce thrust through the heart,
A cold white blade that gleamed and shone
Like a sickness of daylight downward thrown,
And fell and fell.

But the moon crept out to bread and pond;
The leave fresh and crowned—
There was no sign of the murder done,
And the lonesome road smiled to his mate in the wood
As it smiled before.

Now (we have much faith in poetry) we believe that the dead man lies in that road still! The fallen we have not misplaced. In the first stanza, you can see the *"rugged trees"* moving their ghosts of shadow against the moon; and in the second the poet's shadowy "he" and the night is so still that you can hear him in the distance whistle dead to dreadful by the haunting "figure"). "whistle a foolish tune." Coleridge's weird knows stanza in the Ancient Mariner was not more effective. Longfellow's skill in its truth to nature than the "rugged trees" and "figure" and the gleam of the "cold white blade," and the "dead man lying in the road." Looking back from even that distance, the orbs behind seemed insignificant. But they would loom up and tend to the light from the stars, which occupied ten years in reaching our eyes. And again they would take the telescope and search the world to the milky way, where they would discover 500 worlds or more as distant from each other as is our earth from the sun. Onward let them pass, and what were the objects to be seen next? Nothing, roughly: "go back to school!" The volunteer blushed to his eyes, when Garibaldi added, with more mildness in his voice, "let me see that your gun is too heavy for your small arms—give it to your neighbor—we have no arms to spare." Garibaldi gave the order that the young volunteer should be sent back, with instructions to the officer who had charge of the same condition, by the next steamer; but when the moment of departure arrived, the youngster was nowhere to be found. All that was known of him was that his Christian name was Quinto, and that he was the son of a lawyer in Milan. Nothing more was thought of him for the moment.

On the 16th and 17th July two partial engagements took place between the troops of Colonel Medici and those of Count Marcolfon. It was then that Medici sent to Palermo for Garibaldi, in anticipation of the battle which was immediately after, at Melazzo. When Garibaldi arrived at the camp, he was directed to his tent to the ambulance, to visit the wounded of Medici's two skirmishes, who numbered about 300. He was informed that the last in command, Major Sirolli that the Piedmontese Committee should send him such recruits, to which the Major replied that the Committee had nothing to do with the patriotism of the volunteer was a compensation for his want of age. "Oh, yes, that's it," said Garibaldi with humor, "and the next thing is, I shall be charged with the abduction of minors, school!" The volunteer blushed to his eyes, when Garibaldi added, with more mildness in his voice, "You