The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 79 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,848.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[PUBLISHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Opening of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

Washington, December 3.—The United States Senate assembled this morning. Seventeen Senators were absent.

Senator Green read the President's message and would not be read to-day the Senate adjourned.

The House is in executive good humor. Two hundred members attended to-day.

A proposition is on foot that the Representatives of all the Southern States, South Carolina excepted, confer to prepare a list of their grievances and what will satisfy them. This list is to be submitted to the conservative Republicans, and, in the event of receiving their favor, to be referred, to a committee of one from each State.

The proposition is under discussion. Several Black Republicans have acquiesced therein.

The Supreme Court assembled to-day. Mr. Wayne was absent, having called on the President. The Court adjourned. The associates of the Republican editors, and others, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, that these States will positively follow South Carolina, have still possession of the conservatives, who believed that South Carolina would have no supporters among the Southern States.

The House adjourned till to-morrow, on account of the non-reception of the President's message.

Further from Washington.

Washington, December 3.—An evening consultation is held among several delegates of the Southern States on the co-operation of the border States in the secession movement.

It is believed that Senator Clingman will soon offer a proposition for the peaceful dissolution of the Union and a fair distribution of the assets and liabilities.

It is rumored that Secretary Thompson will resign on Thursday next and will be succeeded by Gov Pratt, of Maryland.

The President has sent an assistant Secretary of State to Governor Gist with copies of the message to guard against mistakes.

The idea of a National Convention being called by Congress is not favorably received by either party.

The naval estimates for the year amount to over eleven millions, half for steamers.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, December 4.—The following is a synopsis of the President's Message, read today in the Senate of the United States:

The President in relation to secession recommends:

What in the meantime is the responsibility and duty imposed on the Executive? He is bound by solemn oaths before God and the country to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty in whole or in part has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such is the present moment is the case throughout the State of South Carolina so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone those laws can be executed into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Judge, a District Attorney, or a Marshal in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government necessary for the distribution of remedies, justice among the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only mode of Congress bearing upon this subject are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize the President, after the fact, to employ the army and the Marshal with the *posse comitatus* in cases where a civil or criminal process in any particular case, or class of cases, cannot be executed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. This extraordinary remedy could not be applied to the present case, even if it were deemed constitutional, except in a manner which would provoke a general resistance to the laws, and thus subvert the very object for which it was employed. Congress, and Congress alone, is invested with the power to declare war against a State, or to authorize any other means than those which are employed in executing the laws over individuals. Should they refuse to exercise this power, the President can do nothing but remain on the defensive in such an emergency.

The responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the head of the assailants. Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what would be the relative rights of the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations existing between that State and the Federal Government. It is manifest upon the face of the Constitution that this is not among the specific or enumerated powers granted to Congress, and it is equally apparent that it is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted to Congress. Indeed, this power having been delegated to the Federal Government, it was expressly refused by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears from the proceedings of that body that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1787, the clause was adopted by the vote of the States in the following words: "Resolved, that provision ought to be made for the continuance of the present Congress until the several States shall cause the first elections to be held pursuant to the first act of the Legislature of the United States, which shall be carried into execution as near the first Monday in November in the year 1788 as the circumstances will permit." This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent the reoccurrence of the danger which had arisen from the refusal of the States to pay into the Government during the pendency of that election.

The failure for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the Government of the States and of the United States, from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to the remarks of Mr. Madison in his justly celebrated report, in 1799 to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other States which had denied the power to that body to make war against a State in any case whatever, but simply to interpose, in the regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the State, for the erection of forts, arsenals, magazines, &c., &c., and over these the authority of the State exclusive legislation has been expressly granted by the Constitution.

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The Voice of the Country.

In the populous parish of St. Landry, a large majority of the citizens who held a few days since a meeting for the purpose of nominating candidates to the Legislature, have come out emphatically in favor of the secession of Louisiana from the Union. Mr. Gayarre, the historian of Louisiana, was appointed as a committee to draft resolutions. The Committee reported the following, through their chairman, Judge L. J. Dupré, who accompanied his report with a vigorous and able speech:

Resolved, That the long, repeated and persistent efforts of the Abolitionists of the Northern States of this Union, by vainly endeavoring to obtain that equality guaranteed to the slave-holding States to their control, have reached a degree of aggression at which forbearance has ceased longer to be a virtue.

Resolved, That their aggressions are now of a character to destroy, annihilate for ever the peace with increasing aggravation, have well nigh placed us of our absolute insecurity in the midst of such peaceful postures of our confederate relations.

Resolved, That we view the late enlightened efforts of Lincoln and Hamlin by their enlistment of these States with the platform of their principles and the programme in advance, of the opinions and purposes of their Black Republican administration, as a manifest declaration of all their irrepressible intolerance and the stamp upon our constitutional rights, and an abandonment of their settled purpose to wage the strife of irreconcilable enmity.

Resolved, That these sentiments, in view of the declared and well-ascertained position of our State, and the necessity, from her geographical position to the other valley States, *for preparations for any emergency*, we approve of the action of Governor Moore and his predecessor, by the Executive of this State in order that proper and prompt measures may be taken for the defence and maintenance of our just constitutional rights, and for a common, out of action with the slave States.

Before the vote was taken on the adoption of the resolutions, loud calls were made for Messrs. G. E. Bovayre and Randall Hunt, who responded in brief and stirring speeches of which we have not room. The tone of Mr. King's speech, says the Opelousas *Patriot*, was firm, but more moderate and dispassionate than that of the two other speakers. They all, however, agreed in the main—that the time had evidently arrived, when each and every citizen of the cotton States, and which has identified so many of them with the revolutionary movements of the day. It is not the naked fact of Lincoln's election. That might have been tolerated, because it might have been the product of an accident, a mere scheming on of a candidate of one party running against three representatives of another party. It might have presented all the symptoms of a fortuitous and transitory misfortune, which the South might have accepted without rupturing, simply because it offered no peril for the future. But it stands the Black Republican victory of November in the house as the result in proof of a diseased and dangerous public opinion all over the North, and a certain forerunner of further and more stendous aggression. Moderate men, therefore—good men—men who have heretofore clung obstinately to the Union, believed in its perpetuity, and discountenanced even a thought of its dissolution, are now forced pitilessly, reluctantly, with sorrow and anguish, to the conclusion that it is wholly impossible for the South tamely to take the present, or indulge the slightest hope of an improvement in the future. They now see clearly that there are but two alternatives before the South, provided she is not insensible to dishonor and degrader—either a final separation from the section which has the opportunity and power to trample on her rights under which her rights will be amply secured. The one may take place, and still eventually prepare for the other.

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New York Markets.

New York, December 3.—Cotton dull and declining; a few hundred bales sold at 10c. for Middling. Flour dull, and declined 5c.; sales of 7000 bbls at $4 70 for Superfine State. Pork firm; sales 500 bbls. at $16 50 to $16 70. Lard dull; sales 200 bbls. at 10¼ to 10¾c. per lb.

Sugar dull; sales 900 boxes Cuba at 4¾ to 5¼c., and 300 hhds Muscovado at 6¼c. per lb. The sales of New Orleans Molasses amounted to 145 bbls. at 33 to 37c. per gallon. Coffee quiet at 10¾c.

New York, December 4.—The Cotton market closed dull, with a declining tendency; the sales on day amounted to 900 bales, at 10c. for Middling. Flour dull and potato 5c. lower; sales at $4 45 to $4 70 for Superfine State. Corn closed dull, with sales of 60,000 bushels at prices ranging from 57c. to 59½c. Oats are quoted at 37½ to 39c. per bushel. Pork closed firm; the sales included 1925 bbls. at $16 25 for Mess. Lard closed dull at 10¼ to 10¾c. per lb. Sugar closed dull, with sales of 620 boxes Cuba at 5¼ to 5¾c., and 110 boxes of Havana at 5¾ to 6¼c. per pound.

Disastrous Marine.

Cincinnati, December 3.—Flour dull at supernal prices at $4 35 to $4 50 per bbl. Corn steady at 39c. per bushel. 1000 bbls Whisky sold at 13½c. per gallon. Pork firm at $14 25 to $15 per bbl. Lard steady at 9½ to 9¾c. per lb. Sight Exchange on New York rules at ¼ premium.

Silver Intelligence.

Louisville, December 3.—The river is rising, with nine feet water in the canal.

Louisville, December 4.—D. M.—The river is stationary with 8 feet 9 inches of water in the canal.

Letter from Pilot's Bank by the Overland.

Fort Kearney, December 1.—Advices from Denver City to the 1st inst. are received by the Overland Pilot's Peak Express.

The health of the people prevails and is carrying off stock all along the route.

The miners are doing admirably well this season.

The Sioux are depredating on the ranches in a starving condition.

Fire in Northboro', Mass.

Boston, December 4.—The boot factory at Northboro' was burned to the ground by the fire to-day, involving a loss of $35,000.

Sloat & Co.'s Sewing Machines.—Under the proper head will be found an advertisement from Mr. M. S. Hedrick, agent for the celebrated sewing machines manufactured by the Union Company, at Richmond, Va. It will be seen by the announcement headed "Sewing Machine Injunction Dissolved," that Messrs. Benjamin, Bendel & Spencer and Messrs. Utsch & Bayer have commenced suits against the agent, and instituted on behalf of Wheeler & Potter, Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, and Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, vs. M. S. Hedrick, as agent of G. B. Sloat & Co., the latter having been enjoined from infringing on various patents granted to A. B. Wilson and his assigns, for improvements in sewing machines. It is stated that the bills were filed under injunctions, and prosecuted to injunction, but pending the proceedings negotiations were entered into of a satisfactory character, and counsel now declare that the sale of the Sloat machines is entirely legalized, no further impediment whatever existing to the sale of those most beautiful and finely finished inventions.

A Venerable Hunter.—There is now living at Coatsville, in Huntingdon county, an aged gentleman named Jacob Miller, who has killed fifty-seven bears, besides a great many deer. He has killed fifty-nine bears, between fifty and sixty wolves, and four and another panther. His age is upwards of 80 years. He was born on the Schuylkill, near Hamburg, in Berks county, on the 15th of July, 1774, and is now in his 87th year. He still walks as vigorously as a man of forty. He has long received, and yet keeps, the subscription of "Henry Miller."

Unreliability of Correspondents at Washington.

Two men in France took shelter in a house for the night. In the morning one of them was found dead. The only severe injury to the body was a wound in the throat, and the murderer had evidently used the same knife in search of valuables. The second man was also found dead. Both were "cut and hacked" shortly after the commission of the murder, and the murderer had evidently used the same knife in search of valuables.

Sewing Machine Injunction DISSOLVED.

New Orleans, December 3, 1860.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee: We have this day dissolved the three suits in chancery instituted by us on behalf of Wheeler & Potter, Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, vs. *M. S. Hedrick*, in which he, as the Agent of *G. B. Sloat & Co.*, was enjoined from infringing several patents granted to A. B. Wilson and his assigns, for improvements in Sewing Machines.

The bills were filed by us under instructions from our clients, and, in the due performance of our professional duties, proceeded to injunction. Pending the proceedings, depositions were entered upon by the parties for the settlement of their difficulties, which it seems were to result in a stop to pending or threatening proceedings. By some misfortune the wishes of our clients were not communicated to us before the injunctions were obtained, which were mentioned in your paper some days since.

We are directed to state that a settlement has been made, whereby the sale of the Sloat Elliptic Hook Machines by the Union (late the Lester) Manufacturing Company, of Richmond, is legalized, and Sloat, and his Agents or Associates, are relieved from damages for past infringements.

BENJAMIN BONFORD & FINNEY,
CLARK & BAYNE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A CARD

The undersigned, parties to the protracted litigation known as the "Sewing Machine Controversy," respectfully give notice that GEO. B. SLOAT & CO. have settled for all past infringements upon their Patents, and that all Sewing Machines hereafter made by GEO. B. SLOAT & CO., or the SLOAT SEWING MACHINE CO., and sold by them or their agents, are duly LEGALIZED under our Patents; and that all suits pending by us against any person or party for the *Manufacture or Sale of said Machines* are SETTLED, and those not commenced will not be.

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.,
OF
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Are AUTHORIZED, under arrangements which they have made, to continue the supply

OF THE
SLOAT ELIPTIC HOOK
SEWING MACHINE,

To their Agents and the Public, from their Manufactory at Richmond, Va.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
N. WHEELER, Jr., President.

New York, November 30th, 1860.

NOTICE.

The will be found at No. 97 CANAL STREET a fresh arrival of the celebrated SLOAT ELIPTIC SEWING MACHINES, *the only real Southern and made Machine in New Orleans.*

M. S. HEDRICK, Agent.

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Louisiana Accordeon.

70.....HOSPITAL STREET.....70
Between Royal and Bourbon

A. FERRIER & M. T. COLE.

THE clause in this Institution have been fully organized, and are now in active operation.

—Prof—ssors—

M. T. Cole, Spanish and French. | G. Grazer, Latin, Greek, English and Mathematics. | And German.
D. Mitchell, Inferior English and Mathematics. | E. M. Gayle, Drawing.
A. Ferrier, French. | T. Rochereau, Music and Military Exercise. (45 in

Medical Card.

W. Bodenhamer M. D., will be found, when his office, 167 Canal street, New Orleans, on Saturday, the 1st of December. It will be exclusively for the Medical treatment of Chronic Diseases especially those of the LIVER BOWELS, STOMACH, Female Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Tumors, Fistula, Ulcers, Stricture of the Rectum, Secretions of the Kidneys, &c. dec6 1m

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company in Liquidation.

New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1860.

A Special meeting of the Stockholders, held on this day, it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, with the consent and concurrence of the Stockholders, or a majority part of the Stockholders, represented of Messrs. A. Gerriet, Jr., Wm. Kenner, Jr., and J. F. Ellis, Jr., be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, (after advertising the property to be sold for the space of at least thirty days, in at least two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans,) to sell at public auction (or privately) to issue the said Canal, together with the property, rights, privileges, &c., for a period not exceeding fifteen years, on such terms as to them may seem most for the advantage of the Company, to execute and sign such titles as may be necessary to the purchaser, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be required by the terms of sale.

By order of the Board,
LOUIS GAREY, Secretary.

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Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,

New Orleans, 1st December, 1860.

The annual election for six Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 79 Common street, (over the theatre,) on MONDAY, 7th January, 1861, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By order,
R. C. J. TISDALE, Treasurer.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company,

New Orleans, 1st December, 1860.

The annual election for six Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 79 Common street, (over the theatre,) on MONDAY, 7th January, 1861, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By order,
ALBERT O. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

Office Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

New Orleans, 1st December, 1860.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will take place, according to law, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1861, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office, No. 45½ Baronne street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALBERT O. BLANCHARD,