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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

NEW RESIGNING PRESIDENT.

The Washington *States* has an article on the uneasiness of the age, in which much that is true is alloyed with much that is extravagant, partial and prejudiced. The *States* is an able, but thoroughly partisan sheet, and political predictions too often warp its views. In the article before us this bias is strongly marked. It blends in the same paragraph some sound general reflections on the spirit of violence and restlessness under the restraints of law now prevalent throughout the land, with special references to the rowdyism and riots which have been manifested at Baltimore—forgetting that the latter is but a symbol of the times; that it is one city the dominant party perpetrates disgraceful excesses, in another city the opposite party does precisely the same: that New York, with its twenty thousand Democratic majority, is scarcely less turbulent than Baltimore, with its strong American ascendency.

The *States* is undoubtedly correct when it argues that the republican institutions of the country must suffer the most deleterious effects from displays of popular violence and contempt of law, but when it abandons the broad, general ground of its arguments to advise Congress to evict the party-worshiped members from Baltimore—chosen respectively by 9000 and 3000 majority over their opponents—it suffers the cloven foot to appear rather too distinctly. Our Washington cotemporary would not, however, be satisfied by so summary and trenchant an act of vengeance. He wishes to see the government armed with more power than it now possesses, (strange Democratic doctrine that!) so that it may imprison and hang at its discretion all who are guilty of certain offenses which may be indirectly construed as an assault upon the Constitution. Here is his language:

If our government is not strong enough to protect the constitutional rights of its citizens, make it stronger. If, under our present system of laws, it is only an indictable or penitentiary offence to resist openly and *vi et armis* the execution of the laws, make it equally a penitentiary offense to compass the destruction of the Constitution by the publication and uttering of incendiary documents and speeches, judging of the intent and meaning of the culprit by the language employed.

If it is treason to compass the death of the king by words only, make it so with him who would compass the destruction of that which with us stands in the place of a king, viz: the Constitution.

But, so long as the immediate or remote prospect of the dissolution of the Union is permitted to be hailed by traitors within or without the halls of Congress, with whom the wish is always father to the thought, until they are by law dealt with by the cord or imprisonment, according to the nature of their offenses, we may well despair of any improvement.

For ourself, we attribute the spirit of violence which is now desolating the country entirely to the immunity from punishment which traitors to the Constitution and laws enjoy.

If in future there is to be no restraining power to prevent the utterance of the most foul mouthed treasons by a corrupt and ambitious priesthood, and through a venal and licentious press, public violence will continue to increase until every vestige of the glory achieved by our fathers is lost by the reign of reckless anarchy.

This in dealing with matters somewhat truculently. Sensible and moderate men would be decidedly opposed to an increase of strength in the government. Its centralizing tendencies are already dangerous enough. To consider and punish disunionists as traitors would be inconvenient, as there are already some hundreds of thousands in our country, who either calculate the value of the Union, or boldly advocate a disruption, or regard that event as inevitable and not far distant. If the *States* wants this "treason" to die out and disappear, let it counsel its National Democratic friends to abandon their quasi-affiliation with Black Republicanism, and to stand by and maintain the constitutional rights of the South. Let the North preach and practice justice, and there will be no necessity for discussing the probability of a dissolution of the Union.

As for the spirit of lawlessness, the dishonesty in high places, the escape of criminals from retribution, the frauds and peculations constantly occurring among institutions and individuals, the low standard of national morality, the indifference with which villainy of every sort is regarded—these are topics to be treated in a more philosophical spirit, and with a closer and more logical investigation than are bestowed on them by the print we have cited, or than can be displayed within the scanty limits of a newspaper article. We will merely hint that the great work of reform must commence with the elevation and purification of public opinion. Laws must be in consonance with the sentiments of the mass of the body politic or they can be enforced; judges must be impartial, incorruptible and fearless; juries must be enlightened and honest, and the citizens themselves must think and act very differently from their present mode, ere substantial improvement can be achieved. But the theme is too vast and momentous for mere casual allusion.

GRAND MASONIC DRESS BALL.—We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to attend the grand mason ic dress ball to be given by Mount Moriah Lodge on Thursday evening next, 10th instant.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS.—The creditors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are threatening to commence suits against it for non payment of acceptances. Its stock is selling at 20. Its indebtedness is held by a body of the wealthiest men in the world, and the directors have a right to call in $15,000,000 at any time. It is, therefore, in no sense insolvent. Instead of making this call, however, and paying its debts, the directors have put their property out of their hands by an assignment, and allow all their acceptances to remain under protest, unless their creditors will accept in payment bonds payable ten years ahead, which sell at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. discount. This is an ingenious way of getting par for bonds; but if a merchant in any private business, were to adopt such a course towards his creditors, it would be fatal both to his character and mercantile credit.

FORMES, the great German basso, made his debut at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 30th ultimo, in the character of Bertram, in Robert the Devil. An immense audience was assembled, and intense enthusiasm was manifested. Formes was pronounced to be the greatest lyric actor ever seen in America. The receipts of the house at the reduced prices reached $3,500.

The President has officially recognized Ernst Carl Angelrodt as Consul-General of Saxony for the States and Territories West of the Mississippi, including Louisiana, to reside at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—A report has been made by the Committee of Experts, headed by Com Perry, U. S. N., to whom was intrusted the investigation of the causes which led to the appalling disaster that befell the steamship *Central America*. The report states clearly and succinctly what, in the opinion of the committee, caused this sad disaster. Negligence and want of proper organization of the crew, together with the independence of the several departments of each other, and lack of a proper head over all, were at the bottom of a calamity which resulted in the loss of the steamer and the sacrifice of so many lives. There appears to have been no material defect in the vessel or machinery. Its leakage being ascribed to other causes. The deck pumps were not in working order, and the one connected with the donkey engine were in a questionable condition.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. Stimson, editor of the New York *Day Book*, died sud. denly in the Long Island cars, on Monday week. He left the depot in the Cars, on his way to his residence, near Cypress Hills. Upon arriving from the tunnel in Atlantic street, he was discovered to be dead. His death was supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, in session at Knoxville, has decided that betting on an election held out of the State is not indictable in Tennessee. Betting on the result of an election in Kentucky, for instance, is not an offense against the laws of Tennessee.

WILD SILK.—The depths of the Central American forests will probably yield some new articles of commerce. In the Olancha there is found hanging from the trees a sort of sack some two feet in depth, which is the nest of a species of silk-worm. The silk is woven over the inside of this sack. In 1844 six pounds were sent to England, where it was made into handkerchiefs of excellent quality. A profitable trade in this article might, perhaps, be established, as this material can be gathered in any required quantity. An old Mexican author speaks of wild silk as abundant in the kingdom of Tehuantepec, and states that the natives were accustomed to gather it for exportation to Spain.—*California Paper.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Thirty-fifth Congress having fully organized yesterday, the President delivered his Message today.

After the usual introductory remarks, the President proceeds to touch upon the

FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRY.

He says the history of the last forty years adds been one of extravagant expansion in business, followed by ruinous contractions.

He is determined that while no useful government works which may have been already commenced will be postponed, if it can be done without injury to the country, those works necessary for defense shall proceed in the same manner as though there had been no financial crisis.

Proceeding upon this question, he recommends the passage of an uniform bankrupt law, made applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

While our relations with foreign governments are upon an amicable and satisfactory basis, it has been our misfortune to be almost always engaged in some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

He discusses the long-talked-of

CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION,

And objects to the British interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as being directly opposite to the direct object of the treaty as understood in the United States Senate, and considers that the wisest course is to abrogate the entire treaty by mutual consent and commence anew.

Overtures for an adjustment have been recently made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which the President considers reciprocables, but as to whether this renewed effort will result in success he is not at this time prepared to express an opinion.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

With all other governments except Spain our relations are peaceful.

Outrages to our flag remain unacknowledged and unredressed.

And it is the intention of the President to send out Soulé as new Minister, with special instructions in regard to all questions between the two governments, and with the determination of having them speedily and amicably adjusted.

CHINA.

Relative to China, he says that whilst our Minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position, he will, notwithstanding, cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations such concessions to commerce as China cannot be permitted to withhold.

NEW ORLEANS.

Our difficulties with the Filibusters are believed to be in a fair train for a settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The lethargy of Central America, including that of Panama, is a great drawback between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, and over which a large portion of the commerce of the United States is destined to pass.

The government of the United States is more deeply interested than that of any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all communication across the Isthmus. He recommends the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality, and also a similar legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we of the United States may acquire an interest by treaty.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The President commends the hackle expenditions which have been fitted out against independent republics on this continent.

Nothing has been calculated to retard our steady progress or impair our character as a nation than the toleration of such enterprises by the citizens of the United States.

He commends the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress.

He recommends the adoption of such measures as will be essential in the way of restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention of Kansas was not bound by the terms of the Kansas Nebraska act to submit any other portion of its proceedings, followed by ruinous contractions.

He is determined that while no useful government works which may have been already commenced will be postponed, if it can be done without injury to the country, those works necessary for defense shall proceed in the same manner as though there had been no financial crisis.

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Telegraphic Items.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AT NORFOLK.—Norfolk, Dec. 4.—To-day ex President Pierce visited the Navy Yard and the United States ships *Pennsylvania* and *Pembroke*. He was entertained on the former by officers of the navy. National salutes were fired. Last night a grand serenade was given. On Friday a public reception will take place at the City Hall. The ex-President is in fine health. The weather here is charming.

FOURTEEN SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—New York, Dec. 2.—There was considerable excitement in Brooklyn to-day respecting an attempt to recover a runaway slave, for the purpose of assigning him to Savannah. A habeas corpus was issued, returnable to-day, but in the meantime the negro was spirited away by the underground railroad.

COL. CHARLES CROZET.—Washington, Dec. 2.—To-day Col. Crozet, in company with the Secretary of War and Capt. Meigs, visited the whole line of the aqueduct. Col. Crozet was installed in office as engineer of the improvement yesterday.

MAIL-ROBBER ARRESTED.—Springfield, Mass., Nov. 30.—W. T. Tuckerman, who was formerly treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company, was arrested at New Haven last night, in the charge of mail robbery. He confesses his guilt.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The evidence against Mr. Tuckerman is conclusive. He acknowledges having stolen $600 worth of stolen postage stamps, five hundred dollars in notes on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts were found on him.

The Philadelphia mail to Boston being missed, with others, the railroad superintendents on the New York and Boston route, the postmasters and Special Agent Holbrook have been on the alert for several weeks past to catch the robber. The amount of the robberies is supposed to be large.

Mr. Tuckerman will be examined at New Haven to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—Governor Walker left for New York this morning. He is in firm as ever on the Kansas question.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived on the coast of Costa Rica on the 10th of November—so she could not have been watching Gen. Walker at New Orleans on the 11th.

The *Saratoga* was built at San Juan at last accounts. Her commander's dispatches to the Navy Department mention the rumor that Captain Cauty, who had been in a critical position on Lake Nicaragua, had captured the town of Tortuga—thus obtaining all needed supplies.

The opinion prevailed in the squadron at Aspinwall that Walker would attempt to land at the mouth of the Moir, or San Creek, sixty miles from San José.

A report received from Captain Davis, of the *Sloop of war No. Mary's*, announces complete surveys of Baker's and Jarvee's islands, of which he has taken possession in the name of the United States. Captain Davis effected a landing without difficulty, but says there is no anchorage. There is a large quantity of guano on the islands capable of being carried off, but he does not consider it to be guano.

Secretary Dobbin has indicated no intention to resign.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The *Times*, of the 2d instant, says:

The election passed off yesterday—considering the deep interest which was taken in the contest by all parties—much more peaceably than was to be expected. Local as some fighting in the Fourth, Sixth and Seventeenth Wards, but nothing very alarming occurred. The police arrangements were such that any disturbance of a serious nature would have been readily quelled. Rumors prevailed during the day of collusion, but nobody seemed to believe them, and the night showed that they were false. By 7 o'clock it was generally believed that Mr. TIEMANN had elected Opdyke and Acker. There were gatherings of the people at the headquarters of the People's Committee, the Young Men's Democratic Club, and the Americans, where the returns were read, and such speeches as the victory suggested were made by leading members. There was a great gathering at Tammany, the special attraction their defeat as philosophically as possible.

In the Aldermanic Board the Democrats have a majority of three. In the Board of Councilmen the Democratic majority is ten.

The vote for Mayor exceeds 100,000, and is larger than any vote ever polled in New York previously. TIEMANN'S majority over WOOD is 2,331.

A captain of Her Britannic Majesty's service, and senior naval officer in Australia, has formally annexed the Cocos Islands to the extended domain of Great Britain. About six months ago, an expedition set out from San Francisco for the purpose of recovering the treasure which is supposed to have been buried by pirates, who took it from a Spanish vessel, somewhere in the Cocos Islands. The vessel was wrecked, and the pirates, fifteen millions of dollars, and the party who left San Francisco in search of it were very much disappointed by their expedition. One of the *Julius Pringle*, has already been there from the same place, and failed in accomplishing what they had originated. It will be interesting to see what the result will be, now that the Australian government has taken possession of the islands.

Jacob Haegler, for running down and recently beating Patrick Lavalley, of Maitland and Jack Grosser, for threatening the life of Mr. Ely, were all held for examination on the 11th inst.

RECORDER FARRAR'S COURT.—Jean Poincenac is charged on a charge of larceny, and Antoine Lacroix on a charge of larceny and assault and battery. $10 for drawing a pistol and shooting at about the same time. Both cases were dismissed.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CIRCUS AT THE ACADEMY.—There was a crowded house at the Academy last night to witness the first appearance of Spalding & Rogers's new dramatic circus troupe. The entertainment was very well, with one or two exceptions, and the company is a good one. The horsemanship was excellent, and the manner in which the company fell into the Cossack exercises at the close was a capital hit. In the way of feats of horsemanship, Mr. Dan Harry and Master Carter excelled. Every thing is to be done to-night, and we expect to supply a still larger audience than last night.

BATTLE FIELDS AND WORKS.—Judge Morgan's lecture last night was enriched by the many years' experience of the speaker, and was delivered in a manner that kept the audience in the most perfect attention, although the room was uncomfortably crowded. The battle fields of Asia, Europe, Africa and America were successively described, and the works which were erected upon them. The camp of the Israelites was described in a manner as if he had been with them, and the fortifications of Jericho, which were overthrown by the miraculous power of God, were described by the lecturer. At the close of the lecture, Judge Morgan was handsomely applauded and complimented for his able and excellent performance. He leaves the country on the last of January, the Saturday.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening.—Present, Messrs. Waterman in the chair, Bringier, Bringier, Brandegee, Cox, Grant, Hennen, Hyde, Lewis, Mahoney, Mayo, Pratt, Rivers, Sauvinet, Stevens, Tobin, Wilson and Wood.

A message from Mayor Waterman was read, announcing the appointment of Messrs. Brandegee, President of the Council pro tem., Bringier, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and Rivers, Chairman of the Committee on Police, in the absence of the regular Chairmen.

Mr. Hennen moved that a committee of five be appointed on the part of the Board, and offered a resolution to that effect. The object of both propositions was the prevention of the Board from adjourning over Christmas and New Year's day, and the appointment of committees to act during the adjournment. Mr. Hennen's resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed as the committee on the part of the Board Messrs. Hennen, Wood, Boyle, Bringier and Sauvinet.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen was read, appointing Messrs. Hyde, Grant and Cox a committee on the part of the Board.

The resolution for the appointment of a new Police Station in Second street, in a portion of the city, was taken up, and the Chair, on motion of Mr. Hennen, appointed Messrs. Hennen, Lewis and Cox a committee to report on the subject.

Mr. Hennen moved that the Board adjourn over Christmas and New Year's days, which was carried