THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC 24.

The Bee will be published as usual on Monday, the 26th instant, and on January 2d.

GETTING RIGHT.

Alluding to the effort made by John W. Forney to induce the anti-Lecompton Democrats to sustain Sherman, so that, in the event of the election of the Black Republican candidate, he (Forney) may be made Clerk of the House, the Washington *Constitution* remarks that the friends of Senator Douglas refuse to disgrace themselves by becoming parties to the infamous compact by which an apostate seeks to be rewarded for his treachery. The Administration organ is entirely correct. Through the protracted contest the whole Democratic delegation from Illinois, and Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, have steadily voted for the Democratic nominee.

This was nothing more, however, than the advocates of Douglas fully expected. They knew that he had never for one moment relinquished his fellowship with the Democratic party, or claimed to be any thing else than a Democrat. It is true he had avowed a marked difference of opinion with the President on the question of territorial sovereignty—he, Douglas, consistently adhering to those principles which the Democratic party proclaimed in 1854, but which the Southern portion of that organization, together with Mr. Buchanan, have since seen fit to abandon. As a diversity of sentiment touching a single question cannot, in the estimation of all reasonable and reflecting persons, constitute an insuperable bar to political communion, the Democratic Representatives in Congress who concur with Senator Douglas in his theories of popular sovereignty, display their consistency, fidelity and good sense by uniting in the support of the regular party candidate for Speaker. We have seen it stated somewhere that Haskin, Hickman, Clarke, Schwartz and the rest of the anti-Lecomptonites who have either stood by Sherman or refused to sustain Bocock, ought to be included in the catalogue of Douglas Democrats. This, however, is an error. The Illinois delegation were nominated as Democrats, and elected over Black Republican competitors; whereas every one of the individuals above referred to was sustained and elected by the anti-slavery faction in opposition to regular Democratic aspirants. In fact, though they are styled anti-Lecomptonites Democrats, most of them have already shown that the title is a misnomer. Not one of them but considers himself entirely independent of Democratic dictation, while several of them have sealed the infamy of their course by openly and shamelessly affiliating with the Black Republicans.

While on this topic we may add that we rejoice to perceive among the members of the Democratic party a more conciliatory spirit displayed towards the friends of Senator Douglas. As the Washington *Constitution*, which is the special exponent of the Administration, absolutely ventures to praise them for their unflinching devotion to party usage, we may safely presume that the cue has been given to the party in general to put a stop to the intestine feud which has so effectually rent the Democracy in two, to its manifest injury and that of the dearest interests of the country. It is earnestly to be hoped that the olive branch will not again be thrown aside for the sword. The Democracy are in no condition to drive off and ostracize their most powerful and influential adherents for daring to think for themselves on points not indissolubly connected with party fealty. The policy that would place Stephen A. Douglas under the ban would eject from the party nineteen-twentieths, if not the totality of the Southern Democracy. It would be the policy of the Charleston *Mercury*, which limits the Democratic party to the slaveholding States, and thus sectionalizes it. Whenever this course is pursued, all hopes of saving the Union may be at once abandoned; for if the South is to discard and denounce every Northern man who holds to the doctrines enunciated by Douglas, there is in reality no Democratic party left in the North, which is equivalent to saying that there is no national party in the country.

Benton's Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from 1789 to 1856. Our thanks are due Samuel Colman, general agent of D. Appleton & Co., for volume XII of this valuable publication. It embraces an admirably comprehensive summary of the Congressional debates from 1853 to 1856.

Holiday Gifts.—We invite attention to the advertisement of G. Lavie, No. 21 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common. Mr. Lavie has received a beautiful assortment of clocks, chandeliers, cordial stands, and other fancy articles suitable for holiday presents. Likewise a most rich and attractive supply of cream chocolate and sugar-plums.

The following are the sales to take place THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vgnie, Auctioneer:

For account of the estate of E. Masson—Lot of ground on St. Ann street, between Prieur and John ston streets.

Dwelling-house on Dauphin street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.

Splendid square of ground in the Third District, fronting on the projected city railroad.

Large lot and two-story dwelling fronting on Goodchildren street, near Louisa street.

Dwelling-house on Bistery street, near Love street.

Lot of ground on Union street, between Urquhart and Morales streets.

Dwelling-house on Johnson street, near Canal Condolet.

Several slaves, comprising a superior washer and ironer, cooks, and house servants.

See advertisements.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the second large sale of boots, shoes and negro, on account of removal, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., No. 33 Old Levee street. Terms, over $200, 90 days' credit.

The steamship Habana, Captain J. B. McConnell, sailed yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, for Havana, with the following passengers:

Mr Charles B Bien, O Johns, I Sittig, James Augeric, H Meyer, J H Obser, lady and servant; W A Conway, J Gilbert, A I Dang, W Garvey, D J Perkins, Jas Craig, Chas de Leon, G Mabert, T Dibie, D H Norris and 3 others.

Texas.—We have Texas papers to the 20th instant, but they contain little news of interest. The Galveston *News* says:

After a moderate rain on Sunday night, the wind came round from the west, and finally from the north, and last night the temperature was nearly as cold as during the late severe sleet. This morning the ground in the streets is frozen, and wherever there was water, there is now ice.

Three prisoners escaped from the San Antonio jail on the afternoon of the 7th: Bendall, convicted of murder; Brown, accused of counterfeiting; and a Mexican, accused of horse-stealing. The Sheriff was knocked down and gagged, and the prisoners got safely away.

Repudiating Reason in England.—Some of the London journals, according to the New York *Express*, take a much more rational view of the Harper's Ferry outrage than the "irrepressible conflict," men in this country. The *Morning Herald* has an article on the subject, the substance of which is this: Slavery is an institution planted in the South, not by the present generation of Southern men, but by "we, the people of England." The American colonies made no effort to rid themselves of the institution while they were British colonies, but British influence prevented. And, to-day, it is this same "we, the people of England," that is the main prop and pillar of the same slavery—supporting it by buying of it, as it did last year, over $130,000,000 worth of slave-grown cotton, rice and tobacco. How unjust, then, how unfair, and, above all, how inconsistent, the *Herald* suggests, for Exeter Hall to be yelling in any Abolition crusade, or in any agitations of Old Brown.

Indiana and the Presidency.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* shows from the records that the Democracy, in 1844 and in 1856, expressed a preference at State Conventions for a candidate for the Presidency. The first instance was that the Democracy held the second Tuesday in May. The *Sentinel* now favors the recommendation of Senator Douglas for President by the approaching Democratic of January Convention. Two-thirds of the party at least are in his favor.

The Potato Rot an Old Disease.—A friend sends us the following "extract from a German paper," which says that "potatoes were first introduced in Europe in 1580; fifty-nine years after the rot occurred; eighty years after its introduction no good could yet to be had. In 1658 new seed was imported from Peru forty-five years after this the rot again commenced, and in 1772 no good seed was to be had. In 1797 new seed was again imported, and it did not get into general use till 1807 or 1808." If this is a fact, we should have it fully proved, and then would prove the necessity of frequently changing the seed from the original locality.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further per Steamship Asia.

The Moroccan War Unpopular—Address to the Study and Worship—Patterson on Secession.

New York, December 23.—Advices by the Asia from Madrid state that the Spanish people are beginning to exhibit signs of discontent at the course of the Government in the Morocco war.

It is reported that Marshal O'Donnell was about to return to Madrid, and that the Spanish army would go into encampment and winter in Africa.

The Tyrolese ultramontaine journals say that the Roman Catholics of that region will be indignant at any attempt to equalize religious professions.

No confirmation of the difficulty between China and Russia has been received.

The Turkish Government has seized a large quantity of gunpowder on board a British vessel bound for India.

Nena Sahib's death not yet confirmed.

Later advices from Australia announce that Messrs. Mollenback, Upshorn & Co. and Messrs. Smithers & Clark, of Melbourne, have suspended payment.

The liabilities of the former are estimated at £100,000. Messrs. Smithers & Clark's liabilities are set down at £75,000.

The American ship Messenger Bird put into the Fejee Islands and sailed again on the 7th of July. Her movements excited a suspicion that she had been run away with.

Bell Brothers & Co.'s circular, London, states that American securities closed steady and firm, generally, at previous quotations.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, December 23.—In the House to-day the discussion was mainly catechetical between Messrs. Farnsworth, Cobb, Keagan, Stanton, Kellog, McRae, Lamar, Boteham, Barksdale and Crawford in relation to the position of members and their views as to Helper's impending crisis, the question before the House being on Clark's resolution disqualifying any one for the Speakership who had endorsed Helper's book.

Several Southern members were catechised as to their views on the subject of the reopening of the slave trade, while Northern men were questioned in regard to servile insurrection, &c.

Both sides gave qualified and cautious answers, and the discussion was kept up till 10 o'clock, P. M., without anything being accomplished toward the organization of the House.

Up to that hour no vote had been taken for Speaker, and there was every prospect of an all night session, many members being in favor of adjourning over the holidays, and others insisting upon an election of Speaker preferious to an adjournment.

TWENTIETH BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

Washington, December 23, 11 P. M.—In the House to-day, after a desultory debate, which was kept up till half-past ten, the House proceeded to the twentieth ballot, with the following result: The total number of votes cast was 212, of which Sherman received 109, Millson 27, Gilmer 19, Scocock 10, scattering 53.

The House then adjourned.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Louis, December 23.—The overland mail, with California advices to the 9d inst., passed Marysville station, the terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line, on its way hither.

Judge Terry, who was committed to jail for the murder of Senator Broderick, was, on the 28th ult., arraigned before the San Francisco Court, and an unsuccessful at tempt was made to transfer the case to the Ninth District.

Snow fell to the depth of four feet on the Sierra Nevada.

On the 3rd inst., over three tons of silver ore had arrived at San Francisco.

It is reported that new mines of gold have been discovered in the Carson Valley.

A Democratic Convention which held in Oregon City. Sixteen delegates withdrew their names: the remainder selected Lansing Stout and Judge Dealy for the Charleston Convention.

The Oregon papers say that a great rush for the Similkamen mines next spring is in contemplation.

The latest dates received from Victoria are those of November, the 23d. It is said that 500,000 pounds in gold have arrived from Westminster, Australia.

EUROPEAN ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Private letters by the Asia report that the Cotton market closed heavy, with a downward tendency.

The highest estimate of the Cotton crop of the United States, as made up at Liverpool on the 10th, was 4,000,000 bales.

NEW YORK SHIPPING LIST REPORT.

New York, December 23.—The New York Shipping List of to-morrow will quote Cotton more active, with a decline of ⅛c. during the week.

The List foots up the sales for the past three days at 11,000 bales. It quotes Middling Orleans at 11½c.

It says Sugar closed quiet but steady, and quotes Orleans at prices ranging from 6¾ to 8¾c.

Molasses closed steady: Orleans is quoted by the Shipping List at 52 to 53c., and choice Molasses at 45c.

The List reports Tobacco dull and inactive, with little variation in quotations.

The List reports Freights on Cotton to Liverpool at ⅛ to 9-32d.

Exchange on London is quoted by the List at 9¼ to 9¾c. premium.

Exchange on Paris is quoted at 5f. 13¾ to 5f. 16¼ premium.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, December 23.—The sales of Cotton amounted to 3000 bales, mostly in transits. The market closed firm. The Flour market closed dull: the sales consisted of 14,000 barrels. Corn closed with a declining tendency: the sales sum up 57,000 bushels at 64 to 67c. Pork closed buoyant at higher prices. New Orleans Sugar is quoted at 7¾ to 8¾c.; Muscovado at 7 to 7¾c. Coffee closed firm: the sales amounted to 2,500 bags at 11½c. per pound. Molasses is quoted at 53 to 56c. per gallon.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, December 23.—The sale of hogs to-day amounted to 8000 head at $4 25 to $4 40. The Provision market closed quiet, with easier prices. Quotations are unchanged.

Flour is quoted at $5 35; the sales consisted of 1000 bbls. Whisky is quoted at 23 to 23½c. Molasses is quoted at 46c. per gallon. Oats are quoted at 31 to 31½c. per bushel.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, December 23.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 8¾ feet of water in the canal.

There has been a heavy fall of snow, which caused excellent sleighing.

The mercury stood at fourteen degrees above zero.

Louisville, December 23.—The Ohio river at this point is falling rapidly, with 7 feet 9 inches of water in the canal and 5 feet 9 inches on the falls.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

Vicksburg, December 23.—The steamer Rowena passed down last night at 9 o'clock.

Vicksburg, December 23.—The steamer Charmer passed down at 3, and the Atlantic at 6 o'clock this evening.

It has always seemed to us, says the Louisville *Journal*, that Dr. Johnson portrayed the miseries of the professional politician very vividly when in his Rambler he made Rebulus describe the wretchedness of a condition of dependence on the patronage of the great. "I had now," says that hapless character, "entered into a state of dependence, and had hopes, or fears, from almost every man I saw. If it be unhappy to have one patron, what is his misery who has many? I was obliged to comply with a thousand caprices, to concur in a thousand follies, and to countenance a thousand errors." We commend the picture to those men of mean sensibility who are nevertheless habitual office seekers. Though at first blush the number might seem to be limited, we are persuaded from experience that it is not. We could wish, indeed, for the sake of the country and of human dignity, that it were.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

The *Herald*, you notice, takes a characteristic outrage of General Scott's receiving popularity to name him for President. In its issue of to-day the *Herald* lays it on thick—three articles, all winding up with the same recommendation! Of course the *Herald* is joking or not, is not of the slightest consequence; but it is a fact that its suggestions are not altogether laughed at in this quarter. The old hero is very popular, personally known and beloved. A better neighbor and kinder man does not exist. The very last time I saw General in Broadway, he was caressing an old rural corner with a great, smart-looking darkey, who had probably been the General's body servant or Mrs. Scott's, and whom the American "Ajax" formally condescended to remember and talk to publicly—a thing that ninety-nine Abolitionists in a hundred would blush to be caught at. The genial, beaming face of the towering General, as he stooped to his unreformed hearer, the astonishment and trepidation of the darkey, and the simpering wonder of the crowd who gaped at the sight, formed a tableau of strange contrasts.

How New York Stands.—If there are any persons in doubt how the great State of New York will cast its vote at Charleston on the Presidential question, we commend them to the following, which we take from the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Republic*, an excellently informed journal. It says:

New York.—Our own Empire State has cast the delegates selected fifty-five days for Douglas, and by a vote which passed the Convention in this State, the delegation is required to vote as a unit at Charleston. Douglas has the strength of the State, and will receive, therefore, the unanimous vote of the great Empire State at Charleston.

James Douglas.—A Washington letter says:

Mr. Douglas has so far recovered his health that he has relinquished his intention of spending the winter in Florida. He expects to be able to resume his seat in the Senate next week. It is not true, as reported, that he has become reconciled to the President, and that he has visited him. He very properly avoids doubtful and unnecessary complications with the Executive. Not Mr. Douglas, but that it is the intention to support the Charleston nominee for the Presidency.

Richard Realf and the President.—The Austin *Intelligencer* of the 9th publishes the following letter from Richard Realf, addressed to President Buchanan:

Austin, Texas, Dec. 4, 1859.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Sir—Having recently observed from the papers which have reached this distant region that the discovery of the correspondence of John Brown, of Ossawatomie memory, in connection with him as Secretary of State, under the "Provisional Constitution," adopted at Chatham, C. W., May 10th, 1858, have thought it my duty to make to you that which I have had no connection either with Brown or any of his party since the beginning of June, 1858, and no knowledge of the reconstitution of the organization, which died out at the period of, and in consequences of my defection therefrom, and although I have, since my return from Europe in April last, resided wholly in the Northern States, acquisitive of a home in abiding citizen, I yet am perfectly willing (by reason of my conviction that the organization and the insurrection were alike criminally wicked) to surrender myself either to the authorities of the United States, or of the State of Virginia, in order, if it be necessary, to suffer the penalty of my egregious folly.

I have, since the date of the insurrection, been once or twice discussed from offering myself as a witness, on the ground that the virtual majesty of the law was being amply and fully vindicated.

By reason, however, of the recently disclosed fact that the insurrection conspired under the auspices of the "Provisional Constitution," I have determined, on account of the possible injury of my connection with the dissolved organization of May, 1858, may entail responsibilities on me in December, 1859, to express my willingness to expiate, to the last degree, the consequences of my atrocious blunder. For the reason: that whereas, when an Abolitionist, I would have died in defence of my convictions, so now, that I am a Southerner, I am also willing to have proof of the sincerity of my present principles. If, therefore, the error of the past involves me in present punishment, I am content to redeem such error by suffering such punishment.

I reside in this city, from which I shall not absent myself until you have communicated your decision in this matter.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

Richard Realf.

A certain copy of the above has also been mailed to Governor Wise, of Virginia.

John T. Alexander.

[From the Home Journal.

To help you form your opinion of him.

Every one (we take it) wishes to form a correct opinion of Louis Napoleon. We hear so much of him, and we are literally to have so much more of him, and common conversation turns upon his doings and character so much, that all help to a judicious estimate is valuable. This thought guided our scissors as we clipped a paragraph just now for the readers of the *Home Journal*, from an English paper, part of an article on the probability of a war between France and England. The editor says of France:

We have to add to the dangerous qualities of this energetic government, the personal *peculiarities of the remarkable man who is at its head.* We may again observe that we have never written so bitterly or thought so ill of him as many of our countrymen have. We have always believed that he is a man of the greatest force of character, and that he is possessed, *if not of genius, yet of gifts more commonly useful—of selective judgment, executive ability,* and a masterful *disposition.* He seems to have a very *manly* mind, if we may say so; he is able, after time and after deliberation, to *choose the best means to find the best men, to select the best opportunity* for getting what he wants. He has often been baffled—doubtless he is now baffled by the singular self-control and judgment of his leading opponents—yet, on the whole, he is a very successful man. His career could not have been what it is, if he had not been wonderfully gifted with the practical qualities which we have mentioned. To attempt to gat at the secret plans and remote aims of such a man as Louis Napoleon is an indication of folly. We do not know that we have any thing which can be called a *plan.* We have only to observe that the French Government, as it stands, is avowedly and on principle the chosen *representative of the honest orders in the community.* We have to deal with a government that combines the secrecy, the uniformity of plan, the consistent conduct of a despotism with the motives, the sentiments, the feelings, which guide an unbridled democracy.

The accession of Louis Napoleon is the *first great step, as large a step, as leaders in Europe, of a government popular with the honest orders of the community*—endured for the sake of its tangible benefits, indorsed by the *