The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,668.

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBER & CO.
C. F. WEBER, E. DUVERGE.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, one year $8
In all cases, regardless of time, the paper will be stopped when ordered by the party subscribing for the paper through agency of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a new subscription, and subject to pay unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 15 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Sachs & Lenormand, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, clothing and sundries.

By B. Vigne, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Orleans street, assortment of a cigar store.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, Havana cigars.

TOUCHING PLATFORMS.

The quarrel between a portion of the Southern delegates and the rest of the National Convention on the question of a Platform, strikes us as wholly destitute of any practical bearing. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated the worthlessness of all abstract declarations respecting the rights of the South, or indeed any other political question, when expediency or party interest has come in conflict with them. Most of the recent causes in conflict with these National Platforms heretofore adopted by the National Conventions have been justly regarded as gull traps—snares to catch woodcocks—cunningly devised inanity of classic generalities which may be bent and tortured to adapt themselves to any desirable interpretation, or which may be absolutely transgressed and overleaped without any particular harm resulting. The nearest approach to a definite assertion of distinct principle in a political Convention was the resolutions adopted by a political Convention at the Cincinnati Platform, which, in spite of the fine-drawing ingenuousness of the South on the slavery question, was deemed so just and infallible as to elicit the universal assent of the Democracy. And yet hardly were the dogmas enunciated at Cincinnati fully understood and cordially accepted, before a part of the party went to work to nullify them, and to substitute new and pre viously unheard of tests. No sooner did the party of non intervention, which four short years ago was hailed as the quintessence of wisdom by the Democracy, fail to maintain slavery in Kansas, than the South started the new creed of a Congressional slave code, and the President, with criminal weakness, deserted and repudiated the principles upon which he had been elected.

When platforms are treated like suits of clothing, and costly discarded as necessity or fancy may dictate, it is obvious that they amount to little more at the best than mere abstract declarations. They do not bind those even for whose behoof and government they are presumed to be constructed, since we have seen that the doctrines for gaily proclaimed in them are sent to Coventry by the Democratic party as often as it is deemed proper to do so. Nearly every important Democratic Convention embodies a resolution in favor of free trade, and against internal improvements, in the face of which the Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania are constantly urging a protective tariff upon Congress, while every river and harbor bill is passed by the unanimous assistance of the Western Democracy.

The schism at Charleston is between the non intervensionists, and the advocates of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories. Practically it does not matter a straw which of the two sets of disputants carry the day. If the South were to succeed in extorting from the Convention a perfectly distinct and unmistakable assertion of the doctrines sustained by her leading men, the Northern Democrats would disregard it in actual legislation. In other words, suppose the Congressional slave code mentioned upon the Lecompton issue, and suppose a Buchanan Democracy assembled at Washington. Is any one vain enough to believe that the Northern members would keep faith with the South on the question? They would exhibit just the same honesty and integrity displayed by the party in 1845, when from every hustings in the Key Stone State the Democracy carried the banners inscribed with "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42, and their orators swore lustily that these Presidential candidates was a better tariff man than Mr Clay.

Whether slavery in the Territories is to be settled by Congress, by the Judiciary or by Popular Sovereignty, in the ideal of contingency, because, as every body knows, it will be decided by the influences of soil and climate, which are stronger than legislation or judicial decision. If New York and South make cotton and sugar in abundance by slave labor, domestic servitude would be introduced into that State and maintained there. If Maryland, Missouri and Virginia find they can make more money by selling their slaves than by keeping them, those extreme South than by keeping them, those extreme South than by keeping them, those extreme South