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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21.

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.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Gunnison street, improved property in Duverneyburg and valuable family slaves. See advertisement.

By O. Lecesne, Bienke & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, leggins, jeans and other clothing.

By D. R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, confectionery.

By M. Sarrazi, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, slaves; furniture and fancy articles, suitable for holiday gifts.

By O. Lecesne, Bienke & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street, damaged goods.

VAIN EXPERIMENTS.

The North is alarmed; that is, the North is suffering from a protracted and severe fit of impecuniosity, which is justly attributed to political agitation and the uncertainties of the future, and which is not likely to be relieved until the momentous questions now at stake are definitively settled. Therefore the North is chamouring for their settlement. Our slavery-hating brethren have at last discovered that secession does not always pay. They are beginning to be convinced that the South is composed of material less flexible than India rubber. Our determined aspect has produced a financial crisis in which the North is terribly involved. Poverty breeds salutary, though, we fear, short-lived reflections. The North, which erstwhile was rejoicing in its abolition victory and threatening the South with all manner of further persecution, is now in a far humbler and more magnanimous mood, deigning to listen to our complaints, and to speak vaguely of redress.

Unfortunately, however, the North does not, or will not, understand the quarrel between it and the South. The people of the North fancy they are making wonderful concessions by holding Union meetings, passing patriotic resolutions, and canvassing the South to peace. Why, this is the merest waste of time. We know perfectly well that there are in the non-slaveholding States considerable numbers of citizens who have stood by the South, who have striven to oppose the Republican march of Black Republicanism, who have made sacrifices and incurred reproaches for the sake of concord and nationality, and who would be ready again to-morrow to repeat their past fruitless efforts. These are the men who are principally engaged in getting up Union demonstrations, and in preaching patience to the South. We appreciate their earnestness and zeal, their love of country, and their desire to maintain it unbroken. But all this is of little real use. These Northern conservatives do not appear to understand that the Union cannot be saved by pathetic and eloquent speeches, by retrospects of our past glory and boasts of our present greatness, or by a return to any of the old, hackneyed machinery which was formerly so effective. It is more than questionable whether any means whatever can be devised by which secession can be prevented; but it is absolutely certain that if such means do exist, the citizens of the North who are getting up Union meetings are very far from having found them. They have not even begun to adopt the proper measures which may possibly lead to the desired result. All the prayers and entreaties of the Northern minority will prove as ineffective towards prolonging the duration of the Union, as have the mingled menaces and derision of the Abolition majority of that section.

It is most singular that the people of the North persist in misunderstanding the position of the South. We stand upon the defensive. We make no demands upon the North. We are simply and solely resolved to protect ourselves. For years the victims of unrelieved aggression, borne with extreme patience in the hope of a better order of things, we are now convinced that such order of things is impossible, that the North is determined to pursue to its bitter end the atrocious and indefensible policy of unconstitutional interference with our domestic institutions, even to the point of consummating the impoverishment and ruin of the South. Hence a vast proportion of our people have decided that further continuance of the political compact existing between them and the North cannot ensure to the benefit of the South, and that if the latter desires independence, respect and safety for herself and forbearance from the North, she must resume her sovereignty. Now the North fancies that this is a mere effervescence, a little stronger perhaps than usual, to be soothed down by assurances of redress and indefinite promises for the future. Herein lies a fatal error. Nothing whatever of this sort can have the slightest tendency to suspend the secession movement. Nothing short of an entire abandonment by the North of its present views and policy; a reconstruction of the Federal Constitution so as to ensure the equality of the South, and to overthrow the power of Abolitionism, would even induce the South to pause in her career. It is evident that such projects must come from the North. She has been the aggressor; and she must proffer atonement. We do not know that any proposition would be accepted, but this far none has been made save by isolated individuals, who do not even profess to represent the dominant public sentiment of the North.

We are told that a reaction is in progress, and that if the South will have patience and wait, Black Republicanism will be defeated at all points. We have once already demonstrated the fallacy of this argument. The reaction we are called upon to remark is the result of the fear of disunion and the financial panic. Were the South upon the faith of this transitory change to retrace her steps, and to manifest a willingness to submit to the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in less than six months we should behold Black Republicanism rampant, while the South would be tenanted with cowards as the reward for her forbearing and life-giving spirits. There is no medium and permanent change of feeling at the North. When the evidence of such a change can be adduced, it will be time enough to consult the expediency of reconciliation.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, from New York and Havana, arrived here to-day at noon, having sailed the latter at 3 A. M.

The Cahawba left New York at noon on the 11th inst., reached Havana on the night of the 15th, and left that port at 4:30 P. M. on the 16th, inst.

The United States steamer Roanoke, Captain Bulloch, passed for New York, anchored in the port of Havana at 10 A. M. on the 17th, fifty-two hours from the latter.

The news from Havana is without interest. The mercantile community is very much depressed by the news from the United States. Business as a consequence is very languid. Sugars—Nos. 11 and 12, at 5¾ to 6 reals per arroba; stock, 30,000 boxes.

Freights—Freights for American vessels demand and are scarce; for Spanish vessels dull and not active; London sixty days, 1 eight, 12¼ to 14% premium; New York sixty days sight, 3 to 7 premium; New York sight, 7 to 10 premium; New Orleans sight, 7 to 11 premium; interest on good paper, 9 to 12 per cent.; United States gold, 7 per cent premium; Mexican dollars, 6¼ to 9 per cent premium.

The Cahawba brought the following passengers from Havana:

For New York—Mrs. Hall and servant, Miss Jas. Hall, Miss M Hartigan, Miss E Adams, Miss J A Adams, Miss M Howard, Mrs Pollock and son, Mrs. S Tracy, Capt. Hall, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Ed Quesada, Mrs. Justerin, Mrs. Dunning, J. R. Wilson, J. Justerin, Mrs. W M Seaman, H Smith, H G Hemsley, W W Lee and lady, Jas. Lessing, J Sanchez, Stephens, Tom Wilson, J. Sanchez, Jos. Cuervo, Mr. Machenzie, G Waller, J S Cozzens, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Cheltenham and servant, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Tom Chase, Miss M E Hatten, Miss Mary Hatten, Miss Ellen Hatten, J Calmeley, Mrs M A Hatten, S Chamberlain, W Wilson, J Quest, E Quest, C Townsend, Mr. J Bonsall, D F Cameron, Mr. J Bonsall, C Cameron, Mrs. J F Bonsall.

For New Orleans—Mrs. Hall and servant, Mrs. Jas. Hall, Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Bonsall.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.—The following are the nominations made by the Secessionists on Wednesday night:

First Congressional District—Messrs. Thos. J. Semmes, I. N. Marks and Dr. Wm. Newton.

Second—Messrs. D. W. Adams and A. F. Aiken.

Third—Messrs. J. H. Glendon, Jos. McCusker, A. W. Eustis and J. B. Sizeron.

Fourth—Hr. W. A. Gaugnet.

Fifth—Messrs. Joseph Hernandez and Isaac Johnson, Jr.

Tenth—Gen. W. R. Miles, Judge Alex. Walker and Mr. Wm. H. Perkins.

ANNUNCIATION.—A meeting of the friends of the Annunciation is to be held in Assumption on to-morrow evening, in order to select candidates for delegates to the Convention.

NEW WELL.—Our friends are due Harper & Brother, publishers, here, through T. L. White, No. 108 Canal street, for the following books:

Travels in the Empires of the Upper and Lower Amoor.—This interesting and instructive volume is the fruit of the labor of Mr. Atkinson, who had previously published, on the same subject, an elaborate work in a quarto form, however, the work before us may be regarded as a sequel to that. In dealing chiefly with subjects of an objective character, valuable to the ethnographist, the botanist and scientific student in general. The publishers have enriched the book with a large number of graphic pictorial illustrations.

Tom Brown at Oxford; an amusing sequel to the School Days at Rugby. Blessed shades of the old time boys!

One Year; a very delightful description of a year's life with the year, with its characteristics, its changes, and correspondents, told in the pleasant style of the author. And for lovers of music, by the words and tunes, "John Brilliton"—it is charming number of —, and is highly recommended as a holiday gift.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1860.

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The New Orleans Bee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Latest from South Carolina — The People's Convention at Charleston —Special Message from Alabama.

Charleston, December 19.—The Convention of South Carolina is one of the chief topics today. The day was being spent in preparing issues to be accomplished after secession.

The ordinance will be reported probably to-morrow, (Thursday) morning, and on Friday, to be followed by a recess. A lengthy debate was occasioned by the introduction of the question on postal facilities, and the necessary arrangements to be made.

Hon. Mr. Elmore, Commissioner from Alabama, handed the Convention a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of that State, as follows:

"Tell the South Carolina Convention to listen to no proposition of compromise or delay."

There was some discussion upon the propriety of admitting reporters. Several propositions were submitted, one of which confined the privileges to the reporters of South Carolina and the South, when it was finally determined to issue tickets of admission to the reporters, to be disposed of at the discretion of the Presidents of the Convention.

During this debate the policy of sitting with closed doors was advocated, but the proposition, with much opposition, when the subject was referred to a special committee.

The address of the fifty members of the Georgia Legislature was then read and objected to. Considerable debate ensued both pro and con, when a resolution was introduced to appoint Commissioners to visit the different States of the South, urging their co-operation in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Also, a Commission to proceed to Washington to negotiate with the Federal Government for the retrocession of the forts, magazines and other Federal property in South Carolina.

DECISION OF SOUTH CAROLINA!

SECESSION RATIFIED!

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE!

RECEPTION OF THE VERDICT!

Charleston, December 20, 1 P. M.—The ordinance of secession passed the Convention today, and will be ratified at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails. Salutes are being fired, bells are tolling, and the decision is greeted with every demonstration of joy.

Action of South Carolina—The Convention at Charleston—Repeal of the Ordinance of 1788—Reception of the Decision.

Charleston, December 20—4 P. M.—The following ordinance passed the Convention to-day, without a dissenting voice, and will be ratified at twelve o'clock to-morrow with becoming solemnity:

"An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her, under a compact entitled 'Constitution of the United States of America.'

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in the Convention of the State of South Carolina, on the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty eight, (1788) whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State ratifying amendments, and Constitution is hereby repealed, and the union now existing between South Carolina, under the name and title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The News in Mobile.

Mobile, December 20, 5 P. M.—There is every reason to believe the great joy experienced by our people upon learning of the action of South Carolina. One hundred guns were fired, and every bell in the city rung in the peals. The military are out, impromptu speeches are being made, and a triumphant feeling of secession prevails.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings in the Senate.

Washington, December 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Slidell denied having charged President Buchanan with imbecility and the authorship of the message, as reported by the correspondent of the New York *Times*, adding that he never felt such a sentiment.

Proceedings in the House—Suppression of the Slave Trade—Other Matters.

Washington, December 20.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, adopted an amendment appropriating $900,000 for the suppression of the African slave trade.

Resignation of Col. Walker.

Washington, December 20.—Brevet Lieutenant Col. Walker, of Georgia, has resigned.

The Attorney-Generalship.

Washington, December 20.—Edward W Stanton has been appointed Attorney-General.

Union Meeting at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, December 20.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last night and strong conciliatory resolutions were adopted.

The New York Delegation.

Washington, December 20.—At the meeting of the New York delegation this morning a resolution was unanimously adopted for the protection of constitutional rights, the enforcement of constitutional obligations in every section of the Union, and the preservation of the Federal Union.

Mississippi Commissioner in Baltimore.

Baltimore, December 20.—Judge Hardy, Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, addressed a large meeting last night at the Maryland Institute. Five thousand persons were present.

He favored separate secession, and recommended the South to secede before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Many of the Southern States he asserted were determined to pursue this course, and he doubted the entire South to join them. After forming a compact, they could unitedly present an *ultimatum* to the North, and reunite once more when the present Constitution shall have been properly and satisfactorily amended.

These propositions met with unexpected approbation. The meeting was orderly, and attended by some of the first citizens of Baltimore.

Mozelle Meeting in St. Louis.

St. Louis, December 20.—A bonfire meeting took place here to-day in honor of Maj. A. B. Sayres and General Frost. The affair, however, has been amicably settled.

Washington Gossip—Caleb Cushing as Minister.

New York, December 20.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that Caleb Cushing is under instructions from the President to proceed to South Carolina to make strenuous efforts to prevent secession.

Secession of the Missouri Compromise.

Senator Douglas has decided to support Mr. Crittenden's proposition for the restoration of the line of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Buchanan on Secession.

The New York *Times* publishes a letter from President Buchanan to Mr. Habersham, upon the subject of secession, in which he affirms that no State can secede at pleasure, by revolution, and that such a course will produce war and massacre at the South, seizure of the National Capitol, the appointment of a Military Dictator, and setting aside in the formation of a Constitutional Monarchy. He adds that the only means in his power is to exhort the nation to implore Providence to avert the dangers which now threaten the republic.

Election of Delegates in Mississippi.

Jackson, December 20.—The following is a synopsis of the returns of the election held today for delegates to the Convention in January next:

Louisville—Immediate Secession 150, Co-operation 250.

Columbus—Immediate Secession.

Barney 457, Clayton 484, Union —, Rowe 45, Gunton 1.

The following is the majority in favor of this Union:

Iuka 129, Corinth 76, Burnsville 205.

The following is the majority in favor of immediate secession:

Vaiden, 54; Goodman, 51; Richland, 57; Oxford, Dissunion, 30; Old Union, 105; Springdale, Lafayette county, 75; Union town, Yorkna Depot, Dissunion, 47, Union none; Grenada, Secession, 155, Union, 10; Holly Springs, Co-operation, 168, Immediate Secession, 465.

The Result in Jackson.

Jackson, December 20.—The following is the vote at the Jackson box:

For Immediate Secession—Harris received 370 votes; Lamar, 369; Beall, 323.

Co-operation—Alcorn received 174; Yerger, 167; Jobnson, 127.

Vote of Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, December 20.—The following is the result of the vote at the Vicksburg box:

Co-operation 283, Secession 158.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival at the Commodity Atlantic.

New York, December 19.—The United States mail steamship Atlantic, from Southampton, arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

The Atlantic was met South in this evening's six o'clock boat, and will be due in New Orleans Sunday morning next.

Reported Advance in Cotton.

A private letter by the Atlantic reports an advance of half during the week in Cotton.

[There is doubtless some error in this statement. The Europa, by the last of the fall, via Londonderry the 7th, two days later, only says that the market closed with rather more inquiry, which was freely met, and a little after a decline of ½d. in the beginning of the week.—*Eds. Pic.*]

New Orleans Mails for Europe—Suffering of the Steamer Asia for Liverpool.

New York, December 19.—The Royal mail steamship Asia sailed from this port for Liverpool to-day, with New Orleans mails of the 15th, and Philadelphia despatches, from New Orleans of the 15th.

Cotton Circulars for Europe.

Wright's Circular for Liverpool, by the Asia, via New York, Cotton at 11c. Wolfenstein, Kingsford & Co. quote as follows:

New York Money Market.

New York, December 19.—The Money market remains unchanged. Sterling Exchange is in fair demand at 108 and 109 for bankers' bills. The market closed at the latter rate heavy.

Stock Sterling Firm.

New York, December 19.—Tennessee fives rated to-day at 75 and Missouri fives at 69. The market closed firm.

New Orleans Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 19.—Two hundred and fifty hogsheads of New Orleans sugars were sold at auction in this market to-day at 3¾ to 3¾c per pound.

Silver Exchanges.

Louisville, December 20.—The river is this point is slowly rising this evening, with eight feet four inches water in the canal, by the gauge.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Two Days' Later News—Cotton Market Buoyant—Business in Consols.

Sandy Hook, December 20.—The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool, Saturday, December 8th, via Queenstown 9th, passed this point this afternoon, bound for New York.

Her advices are two days later than those previously received by the Bohemian off Cape Race.

The Persia has six hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie on board.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The steamship Canada, of the Cunard line, from Boston, with advices thence to the 9th inst., had arrived at Queenstown on her way to Boston.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, December 8.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Saturday) comprised 6000 bales, the market closing dull at irregular prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, December 8.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say the transactions in Breadstuffs to-day closed active and firm at full prices.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, December 8.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report Provisions closed dull at weak prices.

London Money Market.

London, December 8.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £125,000.

There is no change whatever in the Money market to report.

Consols for the account closed at 93⅛ to 93⅜, ex-dividend.

Manchester Trade.

The advices from Manchester were of a favorable nature. The market for manufactured goods and yarns was steadier, and the demand more active.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, December 7.—The sales in the Havre Cotton market the past week amounted to 6000 bales, the market closing quiet and steady.

New Orleans ordinary are quoted at 92f.; New Orleans low at 91f.

The stock of Cotton in the port of Havre adds up 114,000 bales.

New York Markets.

New York, December 20.—The sales of Flour amounted to 11,000 bbls. at $4 65 to 4 75 for Superfine State. Corn is selling at 63½ to 63¾c. per bushel. The sales comprised 84,000 bushels. Pork closed dull, with sales of 300 bbls. at $15 50 to $16 for Mess. The maket for Lard was dull, while the rates reached 9¾ bbls. at 9¼ to 10¼c.

A South Side-View of Abolitionism.

Under this head that sterling journal, the Boston *Courier*, has an excellent article showing what Southern men, judging from the facts which are known to them from their own observation, must think of Abolitionism. The *Courier* begins with the natural efforts of, and slavery in the North as follows:

On November 20, 1820, W. L. Garrison, before that a resident of Newburyport, Mass., but born, we believe, in the British provinces, having become one of the editors of the *Genius of Emancipation*, published in that paper an atrocious libel against Francis Todd, of Newburyport, his master and ship, without the knowledge certain slaves had been carried from Maryland to Louisiana. The article was unquestionably a libel, containing false charges, injurious to Mr. Todd's character. Mr Garrison was indicted, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and stand one hour in the pillory. Counsel moved for a new trial, which was granted, and the case was carried up to the Supreme Court of the State, in which the sentence was affirmed. The Court, however, remitted the fine and the pillory, and Mr. Garrison was discharged.

Mr. Garrison, having thus gained a character at the South, soon after started and got up the *Liberator* and the Anti-Slavery Society, and infused into both the same libelous spirit which he had shown at Baltimore. The *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, shortly after his conviction, expired.

Meanwhile, in August, 1831, there was an insurrection among the slaves in Southampton county, Va., headed by a preacher called Nat. Turner. The insurrection killed more than sixty white persons before they were suppressed. Among the effects of Turner, after his capture, was found a pamphlet, purporting to be written by Garrison, containing arguments to rise in insurrection and assert their freedom by force of arms. This was the second view of modern abolitionism as seen from the South side. The *Liberator* published exultant accounts of this insurrection and threatened that more and greater insurrections should follow.

The *Courier* then proceeds with its historical retrospect:

We pass over some things done at the North which the South probably heard of, but did not feel, at the time, such as the circulation of "incendiary publications" at the South. They were done gratuitously, by mail, in great numbers, to persons who did not want them. A box of them was sent to the most prominent negro preacher in Savannah. He opened it, learned the character of its contents, closed it again, and carried it to the Mayor of that city. They were found profusely scattered along the track of a zealous abolition theological student from Ohio, who pretended to be only a traveling seller of Bibles, and on examination of his packs many of them were found between the books. Some other secret distributions of abolition publications were detected in that way, and the search for the great number found to be in circulation among the slaves. These publications did not, we believe, generally recommend insurrection and murder, but they were adapted to produce a state of mind among the slaves tending to the same end, and to excite them to rise in insurrection. In view of the existence of these facts, abolitionism appeared to be a slyly, stealthy, hypocritical foe, as destitute of honor as of regard for character and life.

The Secretary of State of Virginia has many of these publications in his custody. At that period friendly appeals were made to the chief executives of many Northern States, Massachusetts among the number, by the chief executives of various Southern States, asking us to discountenance these proceedings and anti-slavery agitation.

A fourth view of abolitionism, as seen from the South side, did not improve its appearance. Abolitionists were busily engaged, as they proved at the South, in attempting to be engaged, and some of them actually engaged, in teaching, reading, farming, or other business, holding secret intercourse with slaves, persuading them to run away from their masters, and aiding them in their flight. Some were detected, tried, proved guilty, and punished according to law; so that there could be no doubt of the fact. Others, whose designs were ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, took care to escape. One part of the usual preparation of a slave for running away is a course of deception to disarm suspicion, and intimacy when taking secretly—which as the South looks like stealing—the necessary means of travel. The talk at the North of an "underground railroad," as if it were an actual secret organization with officers and funds, and the speeches made by prominent Abolitionists at anti-slavery anniversaries, recommending the slaves to run away, and, on the principle that they and their masters are in a state of war, to take a "horse or boat," or whatever they need of the enemy's property, and to kill those who oppose their escape, and the actual killing of officers of the law at the North, in aid of the escape of fugitives, are only heard of at the South; but the report of these unchristian proceedings to the view which the South must take.

Next, and lastly, let us see how Abolitionism looks, as seen from Harper's Ferry. A stranger comes into the neighborhood, and gets into society to engage in honest business to earn a livelihood. Several others successively do the same. They are of the usually rational type of Yankee, under false names. During months of duplicity they form acquaintances with black and white, bond and free, and secretly and successfully put pikes, rifles, and other deadly weapons enough to arm nearly two thousand insurgent slaves. They then, in the silence of night, with the stillness of the village, make ready the armory, with all its munitions of war, and kill indiscriminately those who oppose them; and continue to do it till all they can thoroughly secure or made prisoners by force. It appears on trial that the leader, though not above practicing the grossest and most detestable falsehood for popularity, is a man of great determination and force of character, and has all along possessed the confidence of many at the North, by whose aid he was enabled nearly to win this enterprise to its fatal termination.

These doings, and others like them, of Abolitionists in the United States, during the last thirty-one years, constitute the means which the South has had of learning, by observation, what are the characteristics of Abolitionism. Its fruits, as actually seen by Southern eyes upon Southern soil, are cabalism, hypocrisy, deception, lying, theft, treachery, robbery and murder. And it is strange that, by practicing on society who reside among them with fair words and smooth speeches, and in secret, unsuspected treachery, plots and preparations, to destroy all their property and lives, they have done some things which even their own cooler judgment would not approve!

The *Independent*, the organ of the great new guard of the Black Republican party, is thundering threats against all compromisers, concedors, &c., and holds up over the advance guard Republican leaders the overseer's whip, with the words, "scratch," "scratch," in each corner. If they stir a step backwards, "Read the Constitution," it reasons. There is nothing in it agreeing to surrender fugitive slaves. "Persons held to service means (white) apprentices," &c. New York city's speaking. It says, will not consent to say thing. We here are all sold to the South. Bah.

The people of the country speak. By machines, by correspondence, through the press, let their voice go forth emphatically for an unflinching adherence to the principles of constitutional liberty enunciated in the Chicago platform, and vindicated by Mr. Lincoln's election. We are glad to learn, upon good authority, that the Union Republicans of Connecticut will give no indication of backing down. But Washington is a place of vacillation. Men are weak in such an atmosphere. Let the people come to the country below frankly and vigorously upon them.

THE NEW YORK MURDER CASE.—A youth of twenty years, called Hutchinson by name, a carpenter by occupation, has been arrested at Hoboken on suspicion, as the murderer of Mrs. Schwabe, the milliner. He was taken in Susquehanna, whither he had fled from the city, and the circumstantial evidence against him is very strong. His hands were shockingly gashed and his face scratched. Buchanan is a weak-minded person, subject to fits, and with a monomania for the commission of the crime, varied by a desire for the notoriety of being considered a murderer.—*Tribune*.

Mr. Ellis counsels, with whom he resisted, are respectable people, and they express their strong conviction that their son must be the guilty party.

One of our New York exchanges says that Wm. L. Marcy, who was connected with Mr. Buchanan in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, remarked of his colleague:

If ever James Buchanan attains to the position of President of the United States, he will, even in the Democratic party, be the most unpopular.

Mr. Marcy was a good judge of men.

Sad Accident to a Prima Donna.—Yesterday evening, at four o'clock, Mme. Ole. Bornemann, prima donna soprano at the New Opera, was so unfortunate as to break one of her legs by falling from a chair upon which she stood to reach for some article on the top of the armoire in her apartments on Bienville street. She was ready at the time to go to the Opera House, where she was to have taken the role of Alice in "Robert le Diable," and in consequence of the accident Mme. Patti took her place.—*Pic.*

Fire on St. Charles Street.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a two-story frame building on St. Charles street, between Polymnia street and Felicity road, owned by Mr. Mike Asplil and occupied on the first floor by Whitmore's dry goods store, and at upstairs was occupied by Mrs. Parker, was set on fire in the store in such a thorough manner that Mrs. Parker, her son and servant barely escaped with their lives, and the people living next door; in the frame building occupied by DeGuidet's grocery, had to clamber hastily through their windows. The flames first burst through the back window in the store, but so soon as the front door was broken in the whole store was found to be on fire, and everything, hard ware, dry goods, &c., and in short almost entire building roasted of those two buildings but a pile of blazing embers.

The fire consumed several outhouses, and spread below to G. Mellier's oyster saloon, a one-story frame cover the corner of Polymnia street. Peuffier's one two-story brick corner, above Robin, on the upper floors of which is the Confectionary establishment has always ranked among the most orderly and quiet houses in the city, and in this line of business leaves him with the confidence that the public will continue to patronize him. His fine stock contains choice BONBONS, VANILLIED PASTE, CHOCOLATINES-PERRON, APRICOT PASTE and a lot of 400 boxes of CHOCOLATE MAGOUA, which he expects shortly to receive, and of which his store will be the depot.

A SUNDAYMORNING DOG.—The Enquirer has a character—his disposition a riddle. He has watched with the most treacherous sly vigilance, yet he seldom attempts violence to man. A stick or stone will drive him away instantly, should he be seen to evince displeasure. Of his fellows he is apt to be quarrelsome. If one be worsted in the struggle, the whole gang fall upon him, and his life is not worth a farthing, unless his master come to the rescue. In like manner they all rush upon a man, should he chance to fall and fail to spring to his feet before they get near him. When harnessed to the kommetiks or sleds, if the sled be set deftly checked by an obstruction, they instantly fall to fighting with each other, and the driver, if he be not very careful of his whip. This whip is a curiosity—the handle is about a foot long, the lash, of the same length, and as long as nine fathoms. An expert will use it with wonderful dexterity, hitting the ear of a dog at each lash from that length. This implement is so essential to dog driving as much as to locomotives, but its constant use is a severe tax to the muscles of the arm. When two persons are riding together, they relieve each other at frequent intervals. The dogs are attached to the sledge each by a single trace of seal hide, and are driven tandem, the leader being the most abreast, spreading out like a fan as they run. The tracks upon the snow are like those left by a flock of sheep. Each dog's harness is from three to sixteen feet in length, with two runners shod with whalebone or iron, and lashed to their cross-pieces of wood by strong strips of seal hide. The Esquimaux dog is a dog of most indispensable. Last winter they, as well as the whites, lost nearly all by hydrophobia. But this year, not a case has been known in the vicinity. The disease was wholly confined to the mauve dogs, and did not affect the Newfoundlands and sledge breeds. The coming winter will find the people in great straits.

Unfaithful Spouse.—Mrs. Ernestine Artz was arraigned before Assistant Recorder Magloi yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of $1,000 from the person of her husband, Mr. Jacob Artz, who keeps grocery at the corner of Monroe and Murray streets, Gretna. Mrs. Artz, it appears, was a young woman from Germany, and was married to her husband only a few months since. She is very pretty, and is said to be very much admired by the gentlemen. Yesterday the case was brought before a jury in the First District Court, the Attorney-General and District Attorney representing the State, and Mr. Kenner appearing for the accused.

Mr. Jacob Artz was the first witness for the State. He was merely called to prove the kitting and the receipt of the money. Jean Soubmann, a barkeeper of the Magnolia coffee-house, was the next witness called. Mr. Soubmann testified that on the day when Magnire was killed, last fall he saw the latter and Mrs. Artz quarreling and fighting near the bench trough in front of the Constitution house. One of them, Maguire, appeared to be drunk, and was using violent language. Mrs. Artz was also somewhat excited. Soubmann was not acquainted with either of the parties, but knew them by sight, as Cashman and McDonald. The latter held Maguire against the post, and Cashman struck him. Did not, however, use a weapon in the hands of any of them. Soubmann could not say that Mrs. Artz struck Maguire, but saw her take the kitting of Maguire in the Morning Call coffee-house. They all went up the levee in company. Mr. Hampton, proprietor of the Constitution coffee-house, testified to having seen the parties together on the levee, but nothing of any importance concerning the affair. George Mengle, barkeeper of Constitution house, testified to having seen the deceased trying to crawl into his place with blood spirting from his throat. He was unable to prevent the bleeding, and strongly urged the witness to stop it, but he was unable to do so. Dr. Mengle was then called to prevent him from getting in. Had not seen any previous difficulty on the levee-side. The witness closed the case for the State.

John McGinnis, alias Yorke, Michael McDermott and Thomas Martin were sworn for the defense. Two of these were going up the levee with the deceased and Cashman, and saw the latter and Maguire quarreling. About a square and a half before where Maguire was killed they said a man was sitting down in a doorway, his head leaning down upon his knees. Maguire came up to the man, and struck him on the head with his open hand, and the man jumped up and asked Maguire whether he thought he (the speaker) was drunk. They had come words, when the man said he was a police officer, and had the right to arrest him. He then pulled out a pair of handcuffs from his bosom and chased Maguire on ahead of the party until he was lost to their sight. When they came up to the corner of Canal street they found Maguire lying on the ground, and the police officer gone. The evidence is the same, and made it just the same as it appeared at the time of the Coroner's inquest—a very contradictory and unsatisfactory case. The killing of Maguire occurred at half-past three o'clock, P. M., and a period of two hours was then taken by the Court. At half-past five the Court resumed its sitting, and the jury were ordered to bring in a verdict, which they did—not guilty of the charge. Mr. Kenner made a forcible appeal for the accused, and Attorney-General Semmes then summed up, and delivered one of his usually able charges. The jury retired, and in a few minutes rendered a unanimous verdict. The Court concurred, and Judge Issac, the jury retired and found Cashman and McDonald "guilty without capital punishment."

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CONCILIATION.—The Augusta (Georgia) True *Democrat* argues that it is impossible to effect a reconciliation between the North and South, for the following reasons:

To effect it the North must repudiate the "irrepressible conflict"—she must root out the educated brutality of her constituencies—she must turn the minds of her people as with a rod of iron—she must draw fire from Heaven to consume her statute books—she must repent in sack cloth and ashes—she must become a regenerated and renewed by a spiritual miracle. The sequence of this change would be:

1st. She would have to see the institution of slavery as we see it, or allow us to manage it in accordance with the dictates of our own judgment.

2d. She would have to recognize our rights under the Constitution to be as sacred as hers.

3d. She would have to admit that slavery expansion is as lawful and constitutional as that of free society.

4th. She would have not only to recognize our rights, but directly aid, by her moral and political power, in maintaining and enforcing them.

Nothing short of this would afford protection to the property and safety to slaveholders in the Union.

Nothing short of a miracle could effect this radical change in the Northern mind. It would be almost as easy to charm the stars from their orbits with our smiles as to effect this change in the mind of the North. The effort would be vain. The task could only be accomplish it is a fanatic and a dreamer.

A SUNDAYMORNIST DROWNED.—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

On Thursday last, a young lady, named Miss Susan Needles, a resident of this city, was drowned in St. Michael's river, Maryland, under peculiar distressing circumstances. She was on a visit to some relatives on the Eastern Shore, and in the morning of Thursday she was missed from her room, and a search having been instituted, traces of her footsteps were discovered leading down the lawn, at the rear of the house, and entering the water. Her body was found soon after near the spot, and sent to her friends in this city. The only reason that can be assigned for the melancholy circumstance is temporary mental aberration. It is supposed that she arose dreaming that she was going to bathe, as she had often done in the summer season, at the same place, and walked into the river in the day. She was partially clothed when found, and she had a towel thrown around her. It is, if for a moment, the mind of the unfortunate young lady, and never subject to aberration of mind. On the preceding day she had given evidence