The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, Jan. 15, 1849.

The North and the South.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1849.

The Special Committee on behalf of the South, of which Mr. Calhoun is Chairman, met yesterday, and adjourned without arriving at any positive conclusion. In the inter-hange of views which took place, it was clearly intimated that all the Southern States would not unite in an address, such as he desires to issue under the official sanction of their representatives, because the expediency of the movement at this particular juncture was regarded with doubt, and because the interests of the South might be prejudiced by a publication in advance of the proper period. Mr. Calhoun tenaciously supported the opinion which he advanced at the outset and maintained that the time had arrived for sounding the alarm. He has a majority in both the committees to support this notion, and it is therefore probable that an address will be reported to the adjourned meeting of the general caucus on the 15th inst., unless he should see sufficient reason for abandoning the experiment in the meantime.

It is now evident that several of the leading Locofoco members are inclined to retreat from this false position, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and others who have been most active in fomenting agitation do not scruple to deprecate the publication of any address. Whether they will have the courage to confront Mr. Calhoun, and to oppose his proposition, when the issue comes to be tried, may be questioned. But there are indications of a better feeling, from which much is to be hoped. The North has discovered that to follow the dictation of the fanatics who have assumed to represent its opinions is to precipitate a dangerous rupture, and the South, on the other hand, finds that in clinging to the skirts of Mr. Calhoun it is only encouraging a policy which, while it stimulates excitement and discord, produces no practical result. If this was the first experiment it might be pursued with some show of propriety, but as it is only another chapter in a long series of crimes, men naturally begin to count consequences and to estimate chances.

It cannot be denied, that the abolitionists have been more encouraged by the periodical manifestoes from this interest, than by any other cause. They have reasoned themselves into the belief that the South will never resort to passive measures of retaliation, because year after year Mr. Calhoun and his followers have issued pronunciamentos, all breathing the same defiant spirit, and all ending in equally flattering consequences. In order to make public their capitulation at home, these fanatics have dressed upon Southern belligerance and have outraged Northern forbearance and love conciliation. We forbear to remark that with every new exposition of public opinion at the North, and every repetition of conduct which is universally regarded in the South as an unwarrantable and insulting interference on the part of Congress in matters which are beyond its control, We are continued to gain among the masses in Northern Exchanges to find some expression of sympathy with the South, some evidence of a desire to check Northern fanaticism for the purpose of preserving upon the rights of the South, upon the Union. With two exceptions, the entire press North of the Ohio and Mason and Dixon's line, Democrat—ap Whig as well as Democrat—appears to be content to let Mr. Calhoun, and speaks of his movements and his manifestoes and his resolutions of non-intercourse, and his terms of separation, in terms of supercilious scorn and contempt, or with a deliberate intention to misrepresent the whole transaction.

We say that there are two exceptions, which, in the midst of the general exhibition of indifference and contempt, are always especially conspicuous, and mean the tone of the Northern press. We refer to the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer and the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, on the one hand, and the other a Whig paper in Boston. We have spoken repeatedly of the latter, and have expressed our admiration of the manly tone which it has assumed in relation to the Southern question. We have also expressed our regret at seeing it occasionally lapse into a spirit of bitterness and denunciation which is not characteristic of it, and which is unworthy of the high respect entertained for its talents and its character by all parties, which it advocates or opposes. We have already