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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1856.
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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Savannah and Charleston.

POLITICAL MAGNANIMITY.

While the Richmond *Enquirer*, and other journals of time-honored Democratic principles, are steadily denying the right of their own proselytes—the Whigs—to claim any share whatever of the loaves and fishes of office, we perceive that the Vice-President, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, is inspired with more benevolent and generous sentiments. Upon the early summons of the electoral college in Kentucky, its members assembled upon Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, and tendered him their congratulations. In reply to their address he made a speech at once brief and significant, in which, after expressing the pleasure he felt at witnessing the political revolution of Kentucky, he said:

> We have greatly the ascendency, and it is necessary for us as a party to maintain the supremacy. In this contest, the victory was won by the Democrats alone. We would have, perhaps, been in the minority, for we are members of Democrats last year, who sent into Know Nothing lodges; but we have received accessions from the Whig party. I have carried the State by the united efforts of the old-line Democrat and old-line Whig party.

He said, therefore, we to my Democratic friends that it seems to me to be our duty *to honor and accept these choice old-line Whigs, who have joined us in their party*, who have joined us in manifesting their patriotism by uniting in supporting the Constitution and the Union, and to break down the worst organization that had ever existed. I say by uniting in this organization, composed of all the Democrats and Whigs who love the rights of the States, and who are opposed to the pernicious tenets of the Know-Nothing Order, associating together on the principles of liberty and friendship, we will not only maintain the position we have, but those Whigs and Democrats who have for a time strayed astray, will again return and join our ranks.

It is thus that we will appear that the new Vice-President is in favor of a liberal policy, and we are led to infer that the project of conferring certain posts of honor on various distinguished Whigs, who aided in procuring the success of the Democratic party at the late election, would encounter no objection in him. The rumor, too, has gone forth that Mr. BRECKENRIDGE is disposed to recognize in a tangible form the services rendered to his new allies, and that either Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, or Mr. PRESTON, of South Carolina, will be offered a Cabinet appointment. Many Democrats believe that the old-line Whigs who went for BUCK and BRECKENRIDGE very materially to their triumph, if not actually save the party from defeat. As Mr. BRECKENRIDGE's policy has generally been conservative and conciliatory, and his appointments have become of late years the most and vigorous possible demarcations, he is seems not unreasonable that he should strengthen himself with the party by some such display of magnanimity. Democracy may quite possibly dictate the approval of their own conduct. Their patronism should be their virtue. But it would be to test the principles of parties. If they have not already been very from a well grounded conviction that its principles are alone for the public weal, and the safe government of the country, the honors and profits of preferment will not be needed to confirm their faith. If, on the contrary, they have been actuated by the petty and disgraceful motives, they do not deserve of us. We should like to see the experiment and notice how many of the ardent disciples of Whiggery, who, at the recent contest, hoisted their political garments with extraordinary celerity and suddenness, would undergo the ordeal of exclusion at once and finally were Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, however, your youthful friend, he should not be too speedily rushing in and over lover of his country would rejoice to have a final settlement of this agitating subject made at that time. He could then speak of squatter sovereignty as one of the things of the day; and then passed on to speak of the Republicans, charging them with striving to extinguish slavery in the States.

Messrs. Seward and Hale spoke in reply to some of his statements, after which the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The consideration of the President's message was resumed.

Mr. Quitman said he had listened every word of the President on the slavery question was well-timed and true, and the developments in the House show that the objects of the Republican party were such as the Executive had attributed to them. The leading men in that organization had declared their purposes to destroy the Union, which is interwined with the Southern States.

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Washington, Dec. 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson made a speech in favor of the Republican, denying that the North ever interfered with the constitutional rights of the South. Adjourned over to Monday.

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The bill which passed the Senate at the first session, for authorizing the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Other Senate bills lying over from the first session were referred to the appropriate committees.

After the consideration of the private calendar, the House adjourned until Monday.

Kossuth's Address to the Working Classes.

M. Kossuth recently delivered a lecture to the working classes of Edinburgh. We annex the closing passage:

> "I do not believe in the stability of successful crime. (Cheers.) I turn my regard from the universe to history, the mirror of the future, because, the record of the past, and I see that crime, however successful it is abhors all law, be was it clear by the law of all mankind, it is what it might. I all would serve to submit to that decision this controversy is to be speedily reached, and every lover of his country would rejoice to have a final settlement of this agitating subject made at that time. He could then speak of squatter sovereignty as one of the things of the day; and then passed on to speak of the Republicans, charging them with striving to extinguish slavery in the States.
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Connecticut 370,000	3	Arkansas.....	3
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THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Savannah and Charleston.

POLITICAL MAGNANIMITY.

While the Richmond *Enquirer*, and other journals of time-honored Democratic principles, are steadily denying the right of their own proselytes—the Whigs—to claim any share whatever of the loaves and fishes of office, we perceive that the Vice-President, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, is inspired with more benevolent and generous sentiments. Upon the early summons of the electoral college in Kentucky, its members assembled upon Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, and tendered him their congratulations. In reply to their address he made a speech at once brief and significant, in which, after expressing the pleasure he felt at witnessing the political revolution of Kentucky, he said:

> We have greatly the ascendency, and it is necessary for us as a party to maintain the supremacy. In this contest, the victory was won by the Democrats alone. We would have, perhaps, been in the minority, for we are members of Democrats last year, who sent into Know Nothing lodges; but we have received accessions from the Whig party. I have carried the State by the united efforts of the old-line Democrat and old-line Whig party.

He said, therefore, we to my Democratic friends that it seems to me to be our duty *to honor and accept these choice old-line Whigs, who have joined us in their party*, who have joined us in manifesting their patriotism by uniting in supporting the Constitution and the Union, and to break down the worst organization that had ever existed. I say by uniting in this organization, composed of all the Democrats and Whigs who love the rights of the States, and who are opposed to the pernicious tenets of the Know-Nothing Order, associating together on the principles of liberty and friendship, we will not only maintain the position we have, but those Whigs and Democrats who have for a time strayed astray, will again return and join our ranks.

It is thus that we will appear that the new Vice-President is in favor of a liberal policy, and we are led to infer that the project of conferring certain posts of honor on various distinguished Whigs, who aided in procuring the success of the Democratic party at the late election, would encounter no objection in him. The rumor, too, has gone forth that Mr. BRECKENRIDGE is disposed to recognize in a tangible form the services rendered to his new allies, and that either Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, or Mr. PRESTON, of South Carolina, will be offered a Cabinet appointment. Many Democrats believe that the old-line Whigs who went for BUCK and BRECKENRIDGE very materially to their triumph, if not actually save the party from defeat. As Mr. BRECKENRIDGE's policy has generally been conservative and conciliatory, and his appointments have become of late years the most and vigorous possible demarcations, he is seems not unreasonable that he should strengthen himself with the party by some such display of magnanimity. Democracy may quite possibly dictate the approval of their own conduct. Their patronism should be their virtue. But it would be to test the principles of parties. If they have not already been very from a well grounded conviction that its principles are alone for the public weal, and the safe government of the country, the honors and profits of preferment will not be needed to confirm their faith. If, on the contrary, they have been actuated by the petty and disgraceful motives, they do not deserve of us. We should like to see the experiment and notice how many of the ardent disciples of Whiggery, who, at the recent contest, hoisted their political garments with extraordinary celerity and suddenness, would undergo the ordeal of exclusion at once and finally were Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, however, your youthful friend, he should not be too speedily rushing in and over lover of his country would rejoice to have a final settlement of this agitating subject made at that time. He could then speak of squatter sovereignty as one of the things of the day; and then passed on to speak of the Republicans, charging them with striving to extinguish slavery in the States.

Messrs. Seward and Hale spoke in reply to some of his statements, after which the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The consideration of the President's message was resumed.

Mr. Quitman said he had listened every word of the President on the slavery question was well-timed and true, and the developments in the House show that the objects of the Republican party were such as the Executive had attributed to them. The leading men in that organization had declared their purposes to destroy the Union, which is interwined with the Southern States.

Speaking on the subject of Central America, Mr. QUITMAN said he was opposed to bowing and yielding to England and France. This has been the rock on which we have split. We want no foreign nation to say foreign nation relative to our duty in this continent; and we should not, therefore, call on any European power to come across the ocean to help us to regulate American affairs. We should ourselves attend to this matter.

He believed that Gen. Walker was an instrument in the hands of Providence to spread our American civilization; and that it was the duty of our government not to throw obstacles in his way.

Mr. Quitman concluded by minutely defending his views on the theory of our government and its practical application to the questions of the day, taking a strict State rights view of the subject.

Mr. BRODHEAD defended the South from the misrepresentations concerning its growth, property and social condition; and he concluded that the issue made up and conducted in the late campaign was in favor of the peace and quiet of the South against the congressional agitation of the slavery question. He denied emphatically that there was a difference of opinion among any portion of the Democrats as to the construction of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

They are all agreed that the people should be left free to regulate their institutions in their own way; subject only to the Constitution. He believed they could only legislate upon slavery in their sovereign capacity and constitutional power. There was no squatter sovereignty in that, but he was willing to abide by the decision of the Court as to the power of the territorial legislature on that subject.

Mr. DAVIDSON entered into an argument to show that Congress has not now, and never had, power to legislate on the vexed question of slavery in the Territories, and expressing the opinion that the history in the President's message of the troubles which existed in the country for the last year is true to the letter. Adjourned.

By Telegraph.
Reported Expressly for the New Orleans Bee.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Flour closed with a declining tendency; quotations ranging from $8 38 @ $8 62½. Wheat declined 7½c.; Yellow do. 10c. Pork closed buoyant at $14 50 @ $14 75. Lard buoyant at 12c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Flour closed at from $8 25 to $8 37½. Whisky at 25c. Red Wheat 95c. and White 98c. Corn from 47½c. to 50c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, December 26.—The Princess passed down at noon, and the Southern Belle at two this afternoon.

POSITION OF GEN. WALKER.

PRIVATE SLAVES DEFENDING VS SLAVES.—A friend from Baltimore has placed in our hands, says the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, the following copy of a letter received by a gentleman of that city, who has runaway servants, his descendants and negroes, who had absconded to Canada. They have been enough of freedom, and are anxious to return to slavery. We omit the names and post-office, as no doubt Greeley & Co. would try to institute a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the fugitives, if they could identify their whereabouts:

CANADA WEST, Dec. 9, 1856.

My Dear Master; as I am bound to call you so, after leaving my service leaving you in the lurch for the country, I cannot, and myself have concluded to return to you and Mistress if she is a living we have not got a home, will make it our first to return home, and we sincerely hope the rest of the family will take us back and forgive us for what we have done and let us be in the family as we was I cannot rest here my wife is a tormentor to me day and night she thinks that she has done wrong in leaving that child in the way she did. I will be true to my word as said always to act as faithful servants in family and we will try to prove to the same when we come home; my wifes thoughts is upon the child she left in the Creole little Willie as was called. We cannot get it all along. We is in good health and feel love to all the Hastings and send our goodnake and let us come home. Answer with the verbal accounts of the most trustworthy passengers, we have this summary of the late events:

The allies had concentrated their forces on the Isthmus, with the double view of seizing the treasure en route from California, and breaking up the transit. Gen. Hornsby's dashing attack with two hundred men had made a perfect impression, but had not dislodged the night or nine hundred Costa Ricans and Guatemalians fortified at San Juan del Sur, to watch and capture the California train.

Virgin Bay, as every one understands, is the depot of the Transit Company on Lake Nicaragua, and connects with San Juan del Sur on the Pacific side. Walker's disposable force of about twelve miles. This road General Hornsby traversed to make a flying assault on the enemy, and feel the strength of his position at San Juan del Sur. He carried the first barricade, and wrote to Gen. Walker that "he could take the place and keep it, if it were not for his orders not to expose Virgin Bay and the passengers then expected by the Prometheus, to a repetition of the murderous onslaught of the morning." As Costa Ricans more than a year since." "As United States government does not notice these outrages and protect its citizens and commerce, we must go it for them." Under these orders Gen. Hornsby returned to Virgin Bay to protect that end of the land transit, which Gen. Walker's transit marched from Granada to San Juan del Sur, and drove out the enemy. Leaving 175 men to protect San Juan del Sur, and communicate with Gen. Hornsby's command at Virgin Bay—thus securing the free transit of the California passengers and treasure—Gen. Walker then returned to Granada, with the intention of making that place untenable by the enemy, and of concentrating his force on the transit and Rivas.

He established his base line of protection from Lake to Ocean on the 13th of November, and on the 15th he had his forty miles distant besieging Massaya. On comparing accounts, it would seem that Gen. Walker's object was to distract the enemy, and make that place untenable also; but he was disappointed in part, for after a succession of sharp attacks, continued through three days, he fell back on Granada, to complete the chief feature of his plan. He dispatched the sick and wounded, the wemen and non-combatants, to the large Island of Ometepe, and after giving due notice to quit to the inhabitants, he embarked on one of the Lake steamers to meet the reinforcement from the United States, known to be on the way up the river to San Carlos.

He left Gen. Henningsen at Granada with 400 men, to destroy the town and bring away the military stores, after the inhabitants had left.

These men, with those stationed on the Transit line, show an effective force of about 1200 Americans, holding possession of the most commanding points in Nicaragua, without counting the expected reinforcements or the detached and floating parties.

Immediately on the departure of Gen. Walker and his staff, the allies moved to Granada, and, as some accounts state, have surrounded Gen. Henningsen in the Church of San Sebastian. How far true this question was well-timed and true, and the developments in the House show that the objects of the Republican party were such as the Executive had attributed to them. The leading men in that organization had declared their purposes to destroy the Union, which is interwined with the Southern States.

Speaking on the subject of Central America, Mr. QUITMAN said he was opposed to bowing and yielding to England and France. This has been the rock on which we have split. We want no foreign nation to say foreign nation relative to our duty in this continent; and we should not, therefore, call on any European power to come across the ocean to help us to regulate American affairs. We should ourselves attend to this matter.

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