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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5

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

THE NEWSPAPER MAIL failed yesterday, both beyond Augusta and Mobile.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Nothing can be more certain than that the principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the assertion of the right of the citizens of a Territory to form their Constitutions and laws, and to regulate their social conditions as they think fit. This vital and salutary principle—the only safeguard of the South, and the only conservative power by which the inroads of fanaticism may be checked—is steadily sought to be subjected by the systematic efforts of the Freesoil party to establish organized colonies of anti-slavery zealots, and despatch them to Kansas for the direct purpose of controlling the votes of the resident population, and shaping legislation in such a manner as effectually to exclude slavery from that Territory. This movement on the part of the Abolitionists has given rise to all the outrageous which have recently occurred in Kansas. The settlers from the South—the men who, in good faith, have fixed their residence in Kansas, carrying with them their wives and families, and household effects, and themselves not constructed and ensnared at every turn by a pack of Freesoil incendiaries who trust to the logic of Sharpe's rifle to accomplish what more peaceful arguments have failed to effect. No wonder that angry passions have been roused by this audacious armed interference and that the Southern inhabitants of Kansas have resorted, if needs be, to repel force by force.

The Freesoil revolutionary Constitution adopted by the self-created and irresponsible convention which assembled at Topeka last year, is expected to go into operation on the first of March. A crisis is therefore apprehended, and a collision between the constitutional territorial government and the Freesoilers seems imminent. To sustain the former, the President has placed at the disposal of Gov. Shannon twelve hundred United States troops. At present, therefore, there would appear to be no particular danger of an abolition triumph—the South being in the ascendency, and the government supporting her. But as the seasonable the incendiaries of the North slacken not their diligence in drumming up recruits, and sending them off to the Territory, the Freesoil party manifests equal promptitude and decision. Kansas will shortly swarm with Northern immigrants, so that the Abolitionists may come into power legally, and then shape the organization of the state government. This once achieved, the arms of the Federal Administration can no longer be employed against them.

In view of the danger, the Charleston Mercury makes an animated appeal to the South to come to the rescue. After showing that Mr. Reeder lost, by Gov. Shannon's own statement to the President, the secret political organization of Kansas Freesoilers manufactured some two thousand men, it concludes as follows:

This was three months ago. Since that time, we learn, that the Abolitionists in the Northern States have been making great efforts. And societies have been multiplied in numbers and efficiency. Large sums of money subscribed; arms and munitions sent out, and every appliance of fanaticism and intrigue used with redoubled assiduity to carry out their abolitionizing for the final struggle in Kansas. From one end of the North to the other, the purpose is openly avowed, of driving, by armed force, the South from the Territory, by actual force of arms. The thinly disguised pretext of settling Kansas has been dropped; and war for conquest—for the expulsion of Southerners—war for their property, is declared in tones of defiant insolence. Sharp's rifles have become the chosen instruments of Northern Democracy—the agency of suffrage which is to crush out the south in Kansas.

But besides these evidences of the state of things in Kansas, we have the urgent and unfortunate appeals of our friends for prompt aid, coming to us by every mail. They come plain, and justly, of neglect and a want of support by the people of the South, whose rights and institutions they are defending—they point to the gathering hosts of Freesoilers, sweeping down upon them—they implore us, by their hopes of the South, they implore us, to come to their assistance with men, money and arms and, finally, they say, confident in our zeal and promptitude, efficient, speedy succor they will be compelled to give up the fight, and Kansas will be lost. Such appeals as these we do not like to see in the newspapers. Nothing can so well attract Colonels Sumner and Cooke, placing their commands in the center of the Territory.

What further information do we want before proceeding to action? We know the nature of the case. We know what is wanted by the constitutions and rights of the South in Kansas are assailed, and threatened with overthrow, by force of arms. Sharp's rifles are in the hands of Abolitionists, and to do the work which failed at the ballot box. We must meet and repel this assault with the same "arms of precision" used by our adversaries. We must be in their list with the precursory army there and able to meet abolitionism on its own terms, and with its own weapons. Our cause in Kansas is the cause of the South; and that we owe preservice at any cost.

The Mercury asks why the lawyers and superintendents of the Northern Southerners have remained? And we in a single response, and answer the question with its usual scornful independence of party trammels. We commend in reply to the rangers and members of the Legislature.

What has we distracted the people of the south, and prepared them to be sympathetic to our minds, there is one reason more potent than all—the people of the South want confidence in their leaders. They have allowed Northern politicians to control the legislative branch of the government at Washington—they and assail their institutions, libel and insult its Senators, corrupt and control the Committees—and all this tamely submitted to by their Representatives, while threatening words and resolutions are the only evidences of their earnestness. Nor is this all—simultaneously with appeals for Kansas, have come to us appeals in Maryland, Kentucky and the Union. With what astonishment could they credit him, who, in one breath, summoned them to sectional war in Kansas, and in the next, declared the Democracy—Nationalism and Nationality—Slavery and Abolitionism—have "one thing in common," especially in such opposing extremes! And when, too, the people of the South remembered that the very authors of the Nebraska bill—Messrs. Douglas, Cass, and other leaders of the Northern Democracy—had supported it as "the best Abolition mess ever cooked," and that it will "not be politic" for doubting, not only the earnestness of such men, but their soundness and good faith also! For these reasons, we cannot wonder that the Mercury "engage in the struggle for Kansas, on the naked ground that it is the cause of the South.

THE HEBREW BALL TO-NIGHT.—The Ball to be given this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, on the occasion of their eleventh anniversary, will be all the probability prove the most brilliant festival of the season. The committee have issued nearly six hundred ladies' invitations, and no doubt the mask and fancy character of the ball will attract the presence of most of them. The fashionable and beautiful belles of our city will be there, and many a "concealed beauty of rare" will be intrigued and tempted to lift a heart-a contest by the fair investigation. We trust that the attendance will be such as materially to enhance the resources of this philanthropic association, whose unfettering exercise of the noblest of charities during the past year has overpached largely on the amount of funds in their treasury. We hope goes to say that the richness of gold will be exchanged for being good by the act, and reaping a reward by the amusement and pleasure in store for him.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF THE MAYNOOR for 1856.—We have received from Elihu Bartlett a little volume bearing the above title. It is a reliable compilation of statistics, which may be consulted with great profit. Among its contents are the names of different governments dedicated to their equivalents in English number; weights and measures of different nations; rival statistics; commerce, agricultural, debts, armies and navies; imports, exports, tonnage, railroads, libraries, newspapers, churches, &c. &c.

Matters do not appear to go smoothly in the French Commonwealth. Louis Napoleon, M. Cabet, the President, deems the paternal principle essential for the right operation of the government, and seeks to be virtual dictator; but it appears that some of the members of the community are not very sure as to the necessity of Louis Napoleon having to have some voice in the appointment of the establishment. To express their feeling against M. Cabet is altogether too much for the official paper, the Assemblée Nationale, which declares the community in danger from the "spirit of faction" of a body of men "who, under the name; as a remedy for the evils which that he should be elected President of the next years, and thus shape the destinies of France, &c. Thus the community appears to be in a state of excitement, as unharmoniously as Mrs. Partington's "mop."

RUN ON GRAND CENTRAL.—The Opening of Saturday night.

On Monday, the Bank of Grand Central, the establishment was overdue $1,500, in a total run of Mr. Peixotto.

The fare, it is strongly supported, is the work of an immediately.

St. Tammany.

(By the Southern Line.)

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL of the Baltic.

QUESTION OF THE MARCH.

Many Prophets and Few Messiahs.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The United States mail steamship Baltic has arrived at this port from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th inst., bringing four days later news from Europe, and 200 passengers.

The Baltic brings specie to the amount of $1,000,000.

The Arctic left Liverpool on the 19th inst., and the Pacific on the 20th inst.

The Arctic arrived out on the 5th inst., and the Pacific on the 6th inst.

The Arctic brings $1,000,000 more specie than the Baltic.

The Arctic and Pacific have not yet arrived at their docks.

The Baltic brings 200 passengers.

The Baltic brings 1,000 bags of mail matter.

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