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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16.

# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,909.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charge ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to attach to one family or firm.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrear ages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

## 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 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the cookery of a beer-house, situate at the corner of Bayou road and Rampart street, Second District, and at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 52 Levee street, between Elysian Fields and Maigny streets, Third District, the contents, furniture, &c., of a grocery store. Also, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved property, situate at the corner of St. Ann and Dauphine streets, Second District. See advertisements.

By N. Algier, at 1 P. M., in front of the St. Louis Hotel, a doctor's horse and gig.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, fancy articles, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, Old Levee street, Nos. 45 and 47, without reserve, boots, shoes, brogans, shirts and seasonable clothing.

### HOME INDUSTRY.

The charter of the Southern Shoe Manufacturing Company of New Orleans, which has been published in the columns of the *Bee*, affords satisfactory evidence of a disposition on the part of our citizens to engage in enterprises of home industry. The amount of stock required before the company could go into operation was promptly taken, and its business will hereafter be regularly conducted with, as we understand, every prospect of profitable returns.

This is a good sign, as far as it goes. It proves that we are not wholly insensible to the extreme importance of encouraging manufactures amongst us. The theme is one upon which the public prints have dilated for several years, but until recently with very little effect. The change in our political relations to the North which has been recently inaugurated imparts a more direct and keener interest to the subject. If, under ordinary circumstances, at a time when the Union of the States was unbroken, and the different sections of the country were living together in peace and harmony, the necessity of commercial independence was so manifest as to call forth frequent appeals to the energy and resources of the population in building up manufacturing industry, how infinitely more essential does such freedom from the shackles of New England and the North appear, now that we have severed our connection with them, and may be possibly compelled to regard them as implacable enemies.

It is a fundamental axiom of political economy that a nation cannot become rich and powerful that exports all it produces, and imports all it needs. Such a nation possesses none of the elements of enduring vitality, and its prosperity is exclusively dependent on the variable results of agricultural labor. If we wish to receive a large and stable population permanently attached to the soil, we must avail ourselves of every facility for the establishment of manufactories. Our shortcomings in this respect have heretofore been standing topics of reproach to us from the Northern press. We have been taunted with the fact that the North supplies us with all we require, that we cannot clothe our slaves save with the fabrics of Northern looms, that our fields are tilled with Northern implements, our cane juice is with Northern spillers, our sugar made and cotton ginned and pressed with Northern machinery. Nay, we have been derided for our ignorance and unthrift in the rudiments of social economy, and have been coolly told that a few weeks of exclusion from the products of Northern industry would work our ruin, and that if the North declined sending us breadstuffs we should assuredly starve. Many of these allegations are absurd and irrational, but they are not totally destitute of a foundation in truth. It is undeniable that in most of the extreme Southern States the life or no life attention has been paid to home industry, and that the people have been in general content to enrich the North by purchasing almost every manufactured article suitable to their wants. A few sickly efforts have been made from time to time to arouse a spirit of enterprise, and to direct attention to other sources of wealth than the cultivation of the soil and the transportation of our staples to foreign ports, but these attempts have usually been productive of no eventual benefit. We have gone on in the same humdrum way as if we expected to be eternally exempt from the necessity of fostering domestic industry.

Perhaps in one respect the dissolution of the Union, though brought about by the flagitious oppression and injustice of the North, and though deeply regretted by the majority of those even who regarded it as the sole existing remedy for grievous and insupportable wrong, will prove of incalculable advantage to the South by effectually promoting her commercial as well as political independence. We are now, or shortly will be, in a position to free ourselves from a thraldom at all times disagreeable, but when the most ordinary self respect and sense of dignity would forbid us longer to endure. There is no conceivable reason why we should persist in enriching a section which has uniformly displayed towards the South a narrow, bigoted and unrelenting hostility—a section which claims the privilege of despoiling us of our rights, and yet denying us the poor prerogative of dissolving a copartnership which has become iniquitous and unequal. By expending our spare capital substantially under takings of home industry by endeavoring to increase and diffuse the elements of national wealth, we at once free ourselves from dependence upon the North, and perform a patriotic duty towards the section which claims our services and affection. Until we have laid securely the foundations of manufacturing industry, we can look to Europe for such supplies as are indispensable to our wants. Nor will much time or an immense amount of capital be needed to begin the good work. Articles of primary necessity, such as negro clothing, the coarser varieties of hats and shoes, and the ordinary implements of agriculture, building materials, &c., can be manufactured as readily, and probably as cheaply, at the South as elsewhere. Let proper inducements be held out, and the labor will be forthcoming. The under fed and over worked operatives of the North would flock hither in thousands, if tempted by fair wages, and the prospect of permanent employment. At all events the experiment has to be tried, unless we are content to vegetate in sluggishness forever, and the sooner the first active steps are taken, the earlier will the golden results be attained.

BEAUSHURT'S COMMERCIAL REGISTER.—The eighth volume of these valuable reports has been received by the agent, Mr. H. Larue, No. 108 St Charles street. We have had an opportunity of examining the work with some care, and can cheerfully bear testimony to the apparent accuracy and impartiality of the classification of the merchants of New Orleans. We should imagine that to the commercial community this system of reports must be of the highest possible importance, furnishing as it does a reliable test of the standing and credit of the principal business men throughout the country.

GRAND MARCH.—Our thanks are due Mr. Augiste Davis for a Grand March of the Orleans Guards, composed by Mr. A. Moses and arranged for the piano by Mr. Davis. It is for sale at Mr Perier's, No. 95 Royal street.

ST JAMES HOTEL.—This spacious and elegant hotel, which has been finished and thrown open to the public within a few months past, offers peculiar claims to patronage. While its accommodations are in every respect desirable, and its location central and convenient, the rate of board has been reduced below the usual charges at other first class hotels. Messrs. Morse & Moore the proprietors, are gentlemen of long experience in the business of hotel pursuits, and as purveyors and caterers are unsurpassed by any in the country. We take pleasure in recommending the St James Hotel to our country friends.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—By the last number received we see that the *Old "Spirit of the Times"* inaugurates its thirty first volume in an entire new dress of type, and four additional pages of reading matter. No paper in the country has, throughout its management, maintained a more thoroughly consistent course than this journal. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of politics and parties, it has pursued the even tenor of its way, turning neither to the right nor the left, and the consequence is, that it maintains its popularity in every section of the Union, and this new evidence of its success we have already noticed in its just reward.

Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potato rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of those die of them, die foolishly too, because they are curable. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurgates the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible AYER has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls SARSAPARILLA.—*Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.*

RUMORED MURDER.—A rumor has been current in our city during the day, that the notorious Medlock, who escaped from prison some time since, was discovered in the upper part of the county by a party of gentlemen who undertook to arrest him, but the scoundrel made resistance and escaped, after wounding mortally Mr. Broughton, a well known gentleman and worker in our railroad.—*Pensacola Observer, Ala.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### Proceedings of Federal Congress.

Washington, February 15—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the report of the Committee on Conspiracy to seize the capital, Mr. Branch asked the passage of his resolution declaring the question of a regular army of troops in the District of Columbia as impolitic, and may destroy civil liberty, and that regular troops ought forthwith to be removed.

After a somewhat sharp debate the resolution was tabled by 125 to 33.

### Lincoln in Steubenville, Ohio.

Steubenville, O., February 14—In a speech delivered here Mr. Lincoln said he feared the great confidence in his ability to administer the Government was unfounded. He believed the devotion to the Constitution to be equally as great on both sides of the river, the only difference between the people being the different circumstances surrounding them. The only difference is, "what are their rights? If the majority should not rule, who should? The minority! Would that be right, just or generous? Assuredly not. If I adopt a wrong policy, it will have opportunity to condemn it and substitute a better President with better views, at the close of the four years of my administration."

### Lincoln in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, February 14, P. M.—Mr. Lincoln, this evening, recognized the enthusiasm. He said it was undoubtedly attributable to his position—the result of accident more than merit. He declined to make a speech, but told the citizens of the Allegheny there present that he would say a few words to them on the interests of the Allegheny to-morrow.

### Death of an Old New York Merchant.

New York, February 15—Mr. Winslow, of the firm of Wansley, Lanier & Co., bankers of this city, died at Westport, Conn.

### Fall in the Hudson River.

Albany, N. Y., February 15—The Hudson river, which has swollen at such a rapid rate within a few days, is now receding with rapidity.

### The Peace Congress—The Territorial Question.

Washington, February 14—The session of sub committee of the Peace Conference continued last night and morning. The discussions of a private character were lengthy and stormy.

Mr Guthrie's proposition, substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature, was carried, with a proviso that a Territory hereafter acquired must have the approval of three fourths of the Senate.

### Louisiana Legislature—House Proceedings.

Baton Rouge, February 15—In the House of Representatives, the Hon. John Robinson, Louisiana's representative from Virginia, was invited to take a seat on the floor, and a committee was appointed to introduce him.

A petition of Dr. Benton, who has said Mr. Ray, the horse tamer, for one hundred thousand dollars, in regard to discoveries in the phrenology and physiology of animals, was referred.

Mr. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, offered a joint resolution in regard to public lands. The sale of them to be suspended, still all *bona fide* settlers and purchasers, who have a privilege to enter property according to their rights.

Mr. Herron, of East Baton Rouge, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported several bills, all of which were laid over under the rules.

Mr Buckner, of Tensas, from the Committee on Claims, reported several bills.

Mr. Harper, of Lafayette, from the Committee on Lands and Levees, reported several bills, all of which lie over under the rules, except one pension.

Mr. Coleman, chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, offered a bill, which passed, providing for the protection of navigation on Lake Borgne.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on the 1861 bill of the Sheriff of Madison parish, which afterwards passed.

An act to incorporate the Clinton Female Seminary was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bills were concurred in

An act to repeal an act to change the boundaries of the parishes of Iberville and Pointe Coupee.

An act to inappropriate under the original act the sum to establish the Normal School in New Orleans.

Mr Lindsay, of Orleans, offered a joint resolution that the honorable Senators Johnson and Hill, now below the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, having given a small Republican vote, Louisiana would be glad to hail the formation of a new State, to be called "Hill and Johnson," or any other name that may be deemed proper. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

An act of Mr McFee providing a mode for canceling the bonds of executors, administrators, &c., passed.

Mr Wise, of Rapides, introduced a bill to appropriate a certain sum to the third swamp land district from the proceeds of the sale of public lands for the purpose of levying certain district lands lying on Red River. Passed.

Mr Gaunt, of St Landry, introduced an act to reduce the graduate price of public lands in the parish of St Landry, which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Mr Rubodeau, of Carroll, presented an act to enable plaintiffs to prove their own accounts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act incorporating Southern Commercial College in New Orleans was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Hogan of Orleans, introduced an act requiring traversing agents to pay license.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill relative to Port Wardens of New Orleans.

An act to incorporate the Ohio and Mobile railroad was laid over subject to call.

An act to authorize the Sheriffs in all the parishes of Louisiana to sell at auction all lands forfeited for taxes, and an act fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court were referred to the Finance Committee.

Several bills were returned to their proper committees, being brought up merely for reference. Several others were reported by committees and laid over under the rules or referred after a second reading.

Mr LeBlanc, of Assumption, offered an act to amend the eleventh section of the act approved the 24th of March, 1855, relative to District Attorneys, as it read, that when an office is not filled, the Judge may have the power to appoint and pay out the regular salary of a District Attorney. Passed.

An act of relief for the successors of Ball & Co., of Philadelphia, for the payment of a debt due for the printing of bonds, passed.

The Senate bill for reappropriating the sum for the maintenance of the Normal School in New Orleans was offered for concurrence.

Mr. Aiken moved to take up a bill from the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, asking relief, which was laid over under the rules.

Mr Gantt presented a memorial for the incorporation of the town of Charleston, in the parish of Catahoula.

Mr Donnet offered a bill providing for an act to prescribe the duties of the register of convey ances in the parish of Orleans. Under the rule, the bill passed to its second reading.

Mr. Magloire, of Orleans, offering an act, opposing and Messrs. Berge and Dromgoole moving to table it. It was amended by the Judiciary Committee, which amendment, as explained by Mr. Herron, was accepted, and the bill passed with its substitute.

An act to incorporate the town of Franklinton, in the parish of Washington, passed.

A bill to amend section seven of the act relative to witnesses was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed conferring certain powers on the police juries of the parish of St Landry, and creating a new notary public in the parish of Jackson.

### Departure of Steamer New York Postponed.

New York, February 15—The departure of the North German Lloyd's steamship New York, from this port for Bremen, via Southampton and Havre, has been postponed to the 23d of the present month.

### North Carolina Legislature.

Raleigh, N. C., February 15—The House of Representatives has received and will indignantly return the Minnesota coercion resolutions.

### Confirmation Postponed.

Washington, February 15—The Senate has postponed the question of confirmation on Mr. Petits.

### North Carolina Election.

Telegraphic dispatches received here to-day from various parts of North Carolina say the vote is very close, with the chances against co-operation.

### Federal Officer Dismissed.

Colonel Dronkard, Chief Clerk in the War Department under ex Secretary John B Floyd, has been dismissed.

### More Reinforcements.

More reinforcements have started for the Tortugas works. Other relief has been ordered from Texas.

### Troops for Fort Pickens.

New York, February 15—The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning says the steamer Daniel Webster sails to-day with 150 troops and munitions of war as reinforcements for Fort Pickens.

She is chartered by the United States and clears for Brazos Santiago.

### Remarks of Mr. Lincoln in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, February 15—This morning Mr. Lincoln appeared from his room and gratified till he had examined the condition of the country. He said the present crisis was not read but artificial, such as might be got up at any time by individuals or by the leaders of politicians. He said if the people would only keep their temper the question now distracting the country would surely be settled as other previous difficulties had, for great nation would continue to prosper as heretofore.

Mr Lincoln endorsed the 11th section of the Chicago platform regarding the tariff.

### Suicide of a Wealthy Citizen of St. Louis.

St Louis, February 15—Mr P. Dexter Tiffany, a wealthy citizen of St Louis, committed suicide to-day. The cause of this unfortunate affair is attributed to insanity from acute dyspepsia.

### State Rights Ticket Withdrawn.

St. Louis, February 15—The State Rights ticket for the Convention was withdrawn yesterday.

### Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 15—Flour closed dull at yesterday's rates. Corn is selling at prices ranging from 30 to 32c. the bushel. Oats are dull at 27c. the bushel. Whisky—Sales at 16c per gallon. Pork shows nominal prices. Quotations closed at $16 75 to $17. Lard closed dull, with sales at 9½c. per lb. Molasses is worth 31c. per gallon. Sugar is quoted at 5¾ to 6c. per lb. Coffee was sold at 13 13¾c. per lb. The Money market closed at easier prices.

### Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, February 15—The steamers Von Phul and Magnolia passed down at noon, the Fort Wayne at one and the Quarrier at eleven P. M., yesterday, the Skyhark and Planet at one o'clock this morning.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Clothing and Shirts*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing and shirts, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneers of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 49 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

### The American Crisis and the French Money Market.

The Paris *Journal des Débats* of the 22d ult, in its money article of that date, says:

The week which has just closed does not appear to have sensibly modified the condition of things, but verifies what we said a week ago, that commerce was dull and that it could not be otherwise from the instability which increase in exchange rates always produces. The shipments of gold to America have already produced a sensible effect, and it is believed that in a short time the European balance of debt will be completely paid off. The immediate result will be a return of specie, for we learn that heavy orders given at Lyons, to the account of American houses, within two or three months, have not been countermanded.

Must it be believed, then, that the crisis has terminated? Many of our merchants say that the real question has not yet come up. The monetary crisis has no fears for them. What they regard with more attention is the facts which have led to the crisis—facts which have continued to develop and which have placed light the question of the secession of the Southern States resolves into two considerations—that of war and that of peace. In case of war opinion must be disquieted. War would effect a suspension of American orders, and a diminution in the production of cotton, and the United States, less rich, would, in consequence, make less purchases. In the event of peace, would secession continue or not? If not, business relations, for a short time only interrupted, would soon be renewed. If so, there are new relations to be created, together with a change of markets and credit.

The relations between the Northern and Southern States are not those of two countries who exchange their products. The Northern States, who constitute the Yankee population, possess wheat and credit, articles of primary consequence, to pay for their purchases of manufactured products, and which also constitute them the intermediate securities between Europe and the Southern States. The latter have cotton, rice, tobacco and debt. By their products they are able to pay for the greater part of their orders for manufactured products, if, in obtaining credit with the Yankees, they have not been embarrassed enough these same products. Here is the stumbling block. Will the Northern States continue their credit with the seceded Southern States? It is known that the nature of their security is completely modified, inasmuch as the Southern States will evidently seek to free themselves from that restraint. They speak already of choosing an equipoise either Norfolk, Savannah or Mobile, and of nothing direct intercourse with Europe, but nothing indicates that they have found the means of doing away with their ordinary business agents. Will this be the origin of debt in the separated States? Will the bankers of the North transfer credit to the Southern States?

It is evident that before this point is decided a period of transition will come from which cotton industry will issue very differently from what it was before the harvest. It cause there will be a diminution or total suspension of credit, without which the planters cannot act. Without it will follow an increase of cotton, which will be a diminution in the quantity of exchanges, whose rates will be changed, from which again will follow an increase in prices, necessitated by the setting of accounts in advance, and in consequence of a dearer rate of money, necessitated also to economize in purchases of manufactured products, whence will follow a decrease of production Europe. The conclusion is, then, that cotton is to become dearer, and that a more considerable portion of purchases must be settled for with specie.

On the other hand, where is the gold of California to go? Evidently not to the United States, for all the shipments, or nearly all, are to the ports of the North. The result of this will be, if the Southern States demand specie in payment, the Northern States will be in a more specie. But what an embarrassment will ensue in those specie movements which have hitherto been carried on with so much facility by the agency of the commission houses of New York.

Such are the eventualities which now occupy the attention of England and French bankers. The first effect of the intense disagreement of the United States would be a sudden and rapid rise in the rates of discount, cannot a disposition on the unprecedented speculation and to raise capital when commerce will have changed with the political constitution? Opinions differ, although on the point the necessity of reserve is generally agreed on, although that reserve is not precisely favorable to the activity of the exchange.

In view of every thing let us add that French commerce has less to fear, under any result, than that of England. Perhaps, from all the unfavorable circumstances, this good will result—that our merchants will be induced to seek more the intermediation of English merchants, and open a direct trade for themselves. All we fear is the credit balance with America will be gained with England, having also the benefit of the brokerage.

The foregoing appreciation, though in some respects judicious, contains the same errors relative to the cotton culture of the South, and to its dependance upon the North which we have had occasion to signalize in other articles published both at home and abroad. The foreign journals especially appear unable to liberate their minds from the preconceived notion that the changes in the relations of the North and South must necessarily greatly impair the production of cotton. We have more than once refuted this fallacious assumption.

### Wm. A. Graham and Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

LETTER FROM MR. GRAHAM

In your paper of the 1st instant I have observed the publication of the proceedings of a meeting of "Minute Men" in the town of Wilmington, in which my name is used to sanction, by implication at least, a proceeding from which I wholly dissent. The fourth resolution of the meeting is as follows:

"4 Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure an announcement said to be based upon the best authority, that the Hon Wm A Graham is mentioned for consideration to accept a seat in the Cabinet of Lincoln, and if it is consistent with the dignity of a North Carolina statesman to accept office under a Black Republican administration, it is equally inconsistent with the dignity of the free people of North Carolina to be subjects of an administration so thoroughly hostile to their rights and interests."

I have not been offered a seat in Mr Lincoln's Cabinet. I have no personal acquaintance with him, and have never had any correspondence either with him or with any person authorized to make such an offer. Since the publication in the newspapers, some time since, of my name in connection with those of others, as one to whom such an appointment might be tendered, the subject has been recently alluded to frequently in conversations, and in two or three instances in correspondence with my friends. To them I have stated that such an offer had not been made, and that if it should be made it would be declined. From these conversations, which were without reserve, the article published in the *Spirit of the Times*, and affixed to the resolution, no doubt had its origin. I had no knowledge of it, however, until copied into the Fayetteville *Observer* of last week. Under such circumstances I would decline to accept, it does not in language which would subject me to the imputation of arrogance had it been employed by me.

But while unwilling to become the confidential adviser of a President whose election was effected upon sectional principles and by sectional votes, it is well known that I came far from having his election merely a sufficient cause for the abandonment of the Government of our fathers, and especially for its overthrow by unlawful violence, such as is proposed by the meeting in question, and which threatens destruction alike to the constitutional authorities of the State as well as the Federal Government. All such proceedings are based on the mistaken supposition that the Government is a monarchy and that the President is sovereign to whom we owe allegiance, and who may regulate and influence our destinies at his pleasure whereas he is but the chief servant among those of the national Government whom the people, from time to time, call to the performance of duties limited and defined by the Constitution and laws. Although the person now elected has not come in upon any section of the Union, except that he has been elected according to the provisions of the Constitution, that is sufficient to confer him to inaction into office, and to the exercise of its legal functions—"acquiescence in the decision of majorities," says Jefferson on questions committed to majorities, "is the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle, and immediate parent of despotism. Let, then, him, be installed in office according to the law. Let him take the oath prescribed under which he was elected—and give to the nation a summary of his policy. The speeches on the hustings are not always the guide to the political administration of government. Let us hear before we stake—there will be no abatement of manly spirit to vindicate our rights, after this course, from what existed before.

The real grievances of which the South has a right to complain—and as to which none are more earnest in desiring redress than myself—are not the result of Presidential elections, they spring from a disregard of the obligations of the Constitution among a large portion of the people of the non slaveholding States, favored in many instances by the action of their State Governments. The remedies for them, if the present Congress fail to agree upon them, should, in my opinion, be sought for in an appeal to the people through a Convention of all the States. Such a body has never been assembled since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It would probably be free from the violence which have characterized the deliberations of Congress; and if, upon a candid confession of opinions, our differences cannot be found to be irreconcilable, it could provide for that peace able separation so much to be desired, if it must come, and which is hardly possible in any other mode. This may be too distant to encourage the idea of any of more ardent nature, but it may be tried in far less time than our fathers spent in efforts for reconciliation with their brethren beyond the Atlantic before the final separation. It not the preservation of the Government of our ancestors, hallowed by their wisdom and consecrated to us through a thousand recollections of national greatness, prosperity and renown, worthy of such an experiment and thus much delay? In endeavoring to study and understand it by the light of the history of the past, it has seemed to me that it was a government made for this people and the people for the government. Let us preserve and regulate it if possible—but destroy it. I have but little hope of seeing another securing to us so much freedom, prosperity and safety. I have still less from its reconstruction, which is the favorite idea of its detractors. It was difficult to procure its adoption by nineteen States amid circumstances of the most pressing necessity. It will be still more difficult to obtain the ratification of a new system by fifteen with the diverse theories of government, interest and safety which pervade them. All these risks of the future, I shall, I trust, be so ready as other men to encounter if the public interest, safety, or honor shall require it. But I would have North Carolina to signalize her devotion to the constitution which her people have loved so well, and whose covenants she has so faithfully kept, by moderation, forbearance and abstinence from precipitate action—to meditate and patiently ponder—to prevent the disintegration of the Confederacy, at least until its different members shall have sufficient time and opportunity in candor and a spirit of justice to understand the positions and ideas of each other. When this shall have been done I do not despair of seeing a return of peace, amity and union. If not, and the destruction of the Government becomes a necessity, it shall at least have the consolation to know that our best efforts were not wanting for its preservation.

I am respectfully yours, W. A. GRAHAM

HILLSBORO', February 5, 1861.

### Charleston Floating Battery.

The New York *Evening Post* contains the only description of this formidable engine of war that we have seen. It is communicated by a correspondent, and is as follows

I spoke in my last at some length of the preparations at the forts in the harbor, and made tally of the number of Lincoln men in Charleston. One of these lies in the East Bay, at the Palmetto wharf, not far from the foot of Hasel street, where, this afternoon, I visited it. Here is the model of my tally-invasive.

It will consist of a large platform of pine beams, about fourteen inches square, powerfully bound and bolted together, and adapted to float upon the water. At one end thick planks of the same material and similarly fastened stretch upwards for about twenty feet, at an angle of perhaps seventy degrees, one, in fact, the prototype and shooter, one, from the summit of which a bomb proof roof with slope to the rear of the platform, jutting another shoot project ing angle enclosing the battery on that quarter.

The taller end, faced externally with three or four thicknesses of railroad iron, and provided inside with a hinged and bolted door, through which is intended for the receipt of four cannon, forty two pounders, protruding from orifices cut for that purpose. Two of these, I learn, are to stand upright beneath its walls, when the attack shall commence, this formidable battery is expected to be of signal service in effecting a landing in spite of the enemy's cannon, and in the balls of the besieged to glance aside or mitigate the damage done by them.

At least a score of workmen are engaged upon its construction. When it is completed, and perhaps another, look for exciting news from Charleston. With these batteries, with those of Johnson's Point, Fort Moultrie and Cummings Point, Fort Sumter, with which Johnson all ready, with what caution and ammunition we have, we should be prepared to make a final demand of the Government and of Major Anderson for the surrender of Fort Sumter in the event of their refusal, awaiting some cloudy night to put the question at the cannon's mouth.

As a specimen of the falsehoods circulated respecting Louisiana, we clip the following from the New York *World*:

A letter from Clinton, La., says that the people there were very much alarmed by a report that Gen Scott was sailing from St. Louis to take Baton Rouge by surprise. There seems to be a perfect reign of terror all through the State. A slaveholder was recently whipped publicly in Jackson, and another was whipped by two vigilance committees, and then shot by a third and fifty lashes laid on his back. "Another patriotic slaveholder has been threatened with hanging for expressing sentiments in favor of the Union." He remarks further: "Governor Moore, of Louisiana, is the most frightened man in all the State since he has begun to comprehend the consequences of his late act of high treason in taking United States property at Baton Rouge."

BYRON'S MARRIAGE.—Miss Martineau contributes to the latest *Atlantic* an excellent article on Lady Byron, proving the latter had more real heart than the poet of sentiment and of passion—her husband. The following account will interest all readers:

They were married on the second of January. The wedding day was ushered in by a peal of bells in one of his melancholy moods, and wandered alone in the grounds till called to be married. His wayward mind was full of all the associations of the place and occasion, and of the day. His thoughts were full of Mary Chaworth, and of old scenes in his life, which he fancied he lived because he was flow leaving Byron behind. He declared that his poem, of "The Dream," was a true picture of his wedding morning; and there are circumstances, not told in his "Life," which render this probable. After the ceremony and breakfast, the young couple left Seaham for Sir Ralph's seat at Halnaby. Towards dusk of that winter day the carriage drove up to the door, where the cold butler stood ready to receive his young lady and her bridegroom. The moment the carriage door was opened the bridegroom jumped out, and walked away. When the bride alighted, the old servant was aghast. She came up to the steps with the listless gait of despair. Her face and movements expressed such utter horror and desolation that the old butler longed to offer his arm to the lonely young creature, as an assurance of sympathy and protection. Various stories got abroad as to the cause of this horror, one probably as false as another; and, for known part, Byron met them by a false story of Miss Milbanke's lady's maid having been stuck in, bodkin wise, between them. As Lady Byron certainly got over the shock, the probability is that she satisfied herself that he had been suffering under one of the dark moods to which he was subject, both constitutionally and as the poet of moods.

A HEARTLESS PRACTICAL JOKE SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.—The Amador (Cal.) *Dispatch* speaks of an occurrence which recently happened at Jackson in the following manner: "A proceeding took place in the Methodist chapel, in Jackson, on Sunday last, which we cannot characterize as having been better than an outrage. The preacher undertook to pronounce a funeral discourse on the death of a young woman. Her nearest relations and other friends were present, and the preacher, in a manner evidently intended for consolation but Christian, or even common humane, proceeded to harrow the feelings of the mourners until the mother of the deceased fell in a fit, and was carried from the church. Previous to this painful manifestation several of the congregation were so shocked that they went away, hearing as they departed the following exclamation of the preacher: 'I can't help it; I must tell the truth!' He said there was scarcely a glimmer of hope that the slut of the young woman were forgiven; that her friends had no reason for believing that she had taken a place among the redeemed; that a short time before her death she accepted an invitation to attend a ball, and oh! he hoped that she was not now dancing in the hell-room of hell!"

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Amusements This Evening.*—Opera House—Adelina Patti—"Le Prophete."

St. Charles Theatre—Benefit of Mr. Eddy—"Hamlet" —"His Last Leap."

Varieties Theatre—"Married Life."—"Nine Points of Madness."

Academy of Music—George Christy's celebrated Troupe of Minstrels.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—Christine Milly, the two-headed girl, with other attractions.

Vannuchi's Museum—Wax statues of Napoleon, Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, the Japanese Ambassadors, the Last Supper, Old John Brown and his Murderers, &c.

*The Schooner Helena.*—A dispatch received by Messrs. Houlington & Bros., of this city, from Biloxi, states that the schooner Helena, from this city bound to Biloxi, with a cargo consisting of 80 bales of hay, 220 sacks of corn, 250 sacks of oats and 150 barrels of flour, sprung a leak during a heavy blow on the 13th instant, and in trying to get into Biloxi, sunk in the pass. Cargo supposed to be all damaged, which is insured in this city. Captain and crew all saved.

*Dead.*—Thomas Cummings, who was bitten by a mad dog, on the 12th of October last, died yesterday, at midnight, at Dr. Mercier's Hospital, on Circus street.

*Burglaries.*—The burglars are again on the *qui vive*. Our city seems to be subject to periodical burglarious epidemics. On Thursday night, Mr. Guerin's jewelry store, on Canal street, near St. Charles, had a narrow escape. A determined effort was made by burglars to get in; but, just as they were about to succeed, they were scared off.

The rear door of the establishment was the point of attack. A strong iron bar that went across outside, and that was locked within, was smashed, and the door forced open, but the bolts overcame, and at the time the burglars left, but a single obstacle remained between them and the interior of the well-stocked jewelry store. It was a bold attack, and Mr. Guerin may be well pleased with the result.

Shortly after, and just before daylight, a house on Burgundy street, near the corner of Dumaine, was entered while the inmates had gone to market, and was robbed of a gold watch, chain, some other articles of little value and a small sum of money. These articles were taken from the drawer of an armoire which the burglars broke open. In the same drawer was a gilted bank note which fell unperceived as they rummaged the drawer. It was found on the floor by the owner of the house when he returned.

The same night the house of Mr Antoine Vincent, on Orleans street, between Bons Enfans and Marais, was entered by some thief well acquainted with the premises, who broke open a bureau and took away $1000 in gold watch, chain, some other articles of little value and a small sum of money. These articles were taken from the drawer of an armoire which the burglars broke open. In the same drawer was a gilted bank note which fell unperceived as they rummaged the drawer. It was found on the floor by the owner of the house when he returned.

The same night the house of Mr Antoine Vincent, on Orleans street, between Bons Enfans and Marais, was entered by some thief well acquainted with the premises, who broke open a bureau and took away $1000 in gold, $500 in gold, $350 in bank bills and $150 in silver.

*First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.*—The following sentences were rendered this morning: John Price, convicted of grand larceny, in the penitentiary, was sentenced to hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary.

E. W. Ember, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to five months imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Michael Burns, tried for stabbing with intent to kill and found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Michael Nolan, on trial for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay $20 fine or be imprisoned two weeks.

*Miscellaneous Court Items Yesterday.*—Frank and Ed. Keller were before Recorder Emerson on the charge of passing a $10 counterfeit bill of the Louisiana Bank, representing the same to be genuine. Twenty days was the sentence.

Tom Monoghan was brought before Recorder Adams on the charge of shooting a revolver at, with intent to murder, Ed Kent. For this he was held in bonds of $500 to appear.

Frederick Brown was arraigned before Recorder Emerson on the charge of putting the pockets of a gentleman out of pocket. Twenty days.

Tim Mahony was before Recorder Emerson, on the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill, and was remanded till the 24th.

Mrs Elizabeth Taylor was in the Court of Recorder Emerson, preferring a charge against John K. Fortier, a policeman, whom she alleges abused her in the most shameful manner, and attempted to violate her. The Recorder fixed the case for the 26th.

A man named Lawprier was arraigned before Recorder Blache on the charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, from Mr. Gold Lever, 115 Chartres, and has been, so the prisoner say, doing a considerable business in the "cotton patch," carrying on a flourishing trade in "Bonnet Rouge." Quantities of cotton, sugar, molasses, and other goods, have been found in his premises, and his books for this business were found, and at the door for women, with stolen cotton, were discovered, ready to sell their stolen goods at five cents per pound. The accused was held in bonds of $1500 to appear.

Thomas Monaghan, against whom an affidavit had been made by Edward Kent, charging him with shooting and battery and shooting with a pistol, with intent to murder, surrendered himself to the Fourth District police. He was arraigned before Recorder Adams and gave $500 bonds for his appearance on the day of examination.

Mathew Kelly was arrested in the Fourth District, charged by Daniel Young with stealing his solid gold time strings. The case will be examined by Recorder Adams.

John Doyle, the individual arrested in the Fourth District as a dangerous character, was discharged after an examination by Recorder Adams.

John Scheyde had the slave Angie arrested for drinking day over his wine barrow.

*Missing.*—The captain of the Spanish bark La Catalina is missing, under mysterious circumstances. Much time night. He name is Jose Gallego.

## RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Saturday, February 16, 1861.

### STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY

RIVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lower Coast | Empire Parish Grant | 10 A M |
| Lafourche | Lafourche Bigue | 10 A M |
| Donaldsonville | Acadia Vance | 3 P M |
| Fort Adams | Golden Age Wendling | 3 P M |
| Attakapas | Paragon No 3 Bond | 3 P M |
| Bayou Sara | Ben Franklin Woodin | 4 P M |
| Texas river | Ashland Day | 5 P M |
| Opelousas | Rex No. 7 Whitworth | 5 P M |
| Red river | Pleasant Mills | 5 P M |
| Red river | Fanny Parsons Slade | 5 P M |
| Red river | Mary T. Goodwin Smith | 5 P M |
| Red river | R. L. Hodge Sumner | 5 P M |
| Ouachita river | J. F. Pargoud Tobin | 5 P M |
| Yazoo river | Magnolia Wilson | 5 P M |
| Yazoo river | Yazoo Wallace | 5 P M |
| Yazoo river | E. M. Bickwell Gwartney | 5 P M |
| Arkansas river | Judge Fletcher Smith | 5 P M |
| Arkansas river | Mary Talbot Smith | 5 P M |
| Memphis | New Uncle Sam Irwin | 5 P M |
| Louisville | Magnolia Sparks | 