# New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,483.


## THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8.

The Monetary Market held the 4th, rather dull day with the gold clique.

### ANTI-SEA COTTON AND COTTON.

We have often wondered how much of sympathy enters into the composition of the leaders of the Black Republican party. We speak not of the masses, for there is no doubt that they are, for the most part, honest; though deluded—but of the chief places who diffuse their poison throughout the North, and maintain a perpetual and unrelenting warfare upon the South. Many of these are persons of education and ability, assured, competent to discuss understandingly the gravest questions of social or political economy. For this very reason we are incredulous respecting the honesty of these Abolition advocates, and believe that seven-eighths of them agitate the subject purely from motives of personal and party aggrandizement. If the Black Republican leaders were men of profound religious convictions, opposing slavery exclusively because they think it morally wrong, fully sensible that while its products enrich the North, its extinction would impoverish that section, and yet animated by a sense of duty, and impelled by their construction of divine law, to persist in their hostility, we should feel considerably more apprehensive of the consequences of their success than we now do. But such is not their character and disposition. They have taken up this anti-slavery hobby in the veritable spirit of domagogues, and press it because they know it will appeal strongly to the sectional sentiment of the North, and thus enable them to attain power and influence. We greatly doubt whether, if the Anti-slavery leaders could annihilate the domestic institutions of the South, they would not pause in terror at the prospective results. Does any one imagine that GREELEY, or SEWARD, or WILSON, or any of the blatant tribe of Abolitionists, railsing appreciate the entire value of the fact set forth in the subjoined pithy argument which we find in the columns of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*:

Admitting that the new crop of cotton in the United States does not exceed 3,000,000 bales, and allowing 000,000 bales for domestic consumption, there will be left 2,400,000 for export. At an average of sixty dollars per bale, (which present prices warrant) the aggregate value of these exports will be *Ninety-Six Millions of dollars!* This imminse sum by the present course of trade enures principally to the benefit of the North. It is, in fact, an Aladdin's Lamp in that favorite seaport, and the day that it swaps it off for the new Lamp of African Magician Greeley, it will experience about the same fate that Aladdin's Palace did. We have wondered how, in the face of the great Cotton King, the North, subsisting, as it does, upon his bounty, could tolerate any attempt to sunder the connection between them; and this Madame Rumor has been fruitful of blessings to her. Strike out the article of cotton from the world's commerce, and we wonder what would become of the land of the patriot? And yet cotton is the product of slavery! It is planted, worked, picked and packed by negroes, and it is not gravely contended, even by the Abolitionists themselves, that it can be produced by any other labor. What would New York and New England half of cotton was out of the calculation? What would become of Wall street and Fifth avenue if this grand feeder was to be lost to them? If, then, cotton constitutes the main pillar of Northern prosperity, as it unquestionably does, how ridiculous is all this Exeter Hall rant against slavery which is constantly pouring forth from the sanctums and rostrums of Yankeedom! An annual tribute like that which the mighty Southern staple regularly yields to the North—the various pecuniary benefits conferred upon the proceeds of its sales, abroad and at home—these are the best of arguments against the distempered clamors of the Abolitionists. Infidelity, it is said, cannot resist the logic of a death-bed. Says the poet, in speaking of anti-Gospel rhetoric:

"*A fever* argues better than a *Clarke*"

So we say to our anti-slavery screechers, a cotton bale argues better than a thousand Tribunes, whilst the embarrassments and derangements which are now so severely expressing the money market at the North, the longing eyes of the sufferers are turned anxiously for relief to the approaching era of cotton shipments, which are expected to check the speedy drain and thus restore the last equilibrium. The voice of the Abolitionist is lost for a time in the overwhelming tone of this financial storm, and the cry of "Corner!" resounds through the panic-stricken multitudes.

Perfectly true, and the probability is that for some time yet the argument of the pocket will triumph over that of "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness"—but it must be remembered that while the leaders are entirely aware of those facts, they diligently suppress them, and strive by their teachings to mislead the masses, and instil into their minds a wild and reckless spirit of fanaticism. The danger is, that though the game be played for the personal advancement of the leaders, it may be carried too far. The latter may raise a storm which they will be unable either to direct or quell, and the South may be persecuted or provoked either into a dissolution of the Union, or such retaliatory legislation as will forever deprive the North of that annual tribute of wealth she now receives from the products of slave labor.—There is a growing disposition at the South even now to cease bestowing the lion's share of our agricultural industry on the North, and every year witnesses the increased development of this feeling. Nothing but the chain of habit, so difficult to be broken, and the constitutional indolence of the South, so hard to overcome, has prevented the execution of the various projects which have been suggested for placing the South in a position of complete commercial independence. We *are*, however, slowly veering in that direction. Only a little more opprobrium, a little more contumely, and insult are needed to give vitality and strength to these ideas. Perhaps the period is not very distant when the North will learn the folly of driving the South into measures which will change the present course of trade, and divert from the former the command it has so long enjoyed of one of the great sources of its wealth.

MORE NEW MOLASSES.—The steamer *Lecomte*, which arrived yesterday from the Bahize, brought up 100 barrels and 20 half barrels of new molasses, from the plantation of Col. T. B. Ives, (Terre aux Beufs) parish of St. Bernard.

The Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Marshal of Minnesota to take the census of that Territory whenever he is informed that it is the wish of the people to form a Constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—On the 10th of September the "anti-Banks," or "Gardner American Convention," so called, is to be holden at Boston, and on the 16th of September the so-called "National Democracy" hold their Convention for nomination of candidates for State officers. Then the contest will commence in good earnest.

Gov. Gardner made a speech at Dorchester Friday evening, over an hour long, showing that Banks was no "American," only a "Republican." The Governor will doubtless be renominated by a large portion of his old friends.

The Liverpool Consulate.—The Washington *States* announces the positive acceptance by Beverly Tucker of the appointment of Consul to Liverpool. The stories of his declining on account of the inadequacy of the pay are entire fabrications.

The Treasury Department has just paid between two and three hundred thousand dollars to Maryland, as interest on half a million of dollars, to which amount the United States became indebted to Maryland during the war of 1812. The principal was discharged between the years 1818 and 1822.

CALORIC ENGINES.—Mr. Ericsson does not despair of success in applying the "new motor." He is said to have built eight small engines, on the hot air principle, since the experiment with the *Ericsson* steamship, and to be still engaged in the pursuit of his favorite study. The *Scientific American* says: Its hue, now floating on the Hudson a small steamer, or *ideer*, about seventy feet long, which he has succeeded in driving at a good rate by the combustion of an almost incredibly small quantity of pine kindling wood. There are two engines, horizontal, single acting, and apparently about thirty inches diameter, by thirty-six inches stroke. The vessel is an open boat, or mammoth yawl, and the paddle wheels are about ten or twelve feet in diameter. We believe, stone is the fluid employed as a medium to generate the power.

A DOG DYING OF A BROKEN HEART.—A well-known gentleman, and an old citizen, who was quite fond of dogs, and who usually kept several of them about his house, had one in particular that was much attached to him. Some months since the gentleman died suddenly, and from that time his canine friend evinced unmistakable signs of grief at his loss, and seemed utterly inconsolable. He would not eat with any degree of heartiness, and gradually pined away until he became a mere skeleton. He often manifested symptoms of affection for a lady who was the master had been in the habit of wearing, and when permitted to lie down upon that article, appeared as contented as he could be in his bereaved condition. He died the day after the funeral of his master, and about two months after the deceased gave birth to triplets, of which two survived for a short time, but finally died of the same disease, and at the same hour precisely.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

## By Telegraph.

Associated Press of the New Orleans Bee.

### ADJOURNMENT OF THE ARMY.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Secretary of War has issued an order for the adjournment of the Army Board, on the 30th, has arrived here.

The *Niagara* arrived off on the 23d, and the Agamemnon on the 24th.

### TURKEY.

It is reported from the Principalities that Prince Daniel is preparing an expedition into Turkish territory.

The Sultan is willing to resume negotiations on the Osborne basis. He consents to new elections in Moldavia.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish Cabinet is consulting upon the proposals of the municipal authorities of Havana for reducing the duties on flour.

### COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.—The sales for three days are 21,000, of which speculators took 5,000 and exporters 4,000 bales.

Fair and middling qualities have advanced ¼ and closed with an advancing tendency.

Flour is in favor. Wheat 4d. lower. Provisions little changed. Bacon steady. Lard 70s.

## Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SUSPENSIONS IN LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The *Kangaroo* has arrived, from Liverpool on the 20th. The *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the morning of the 20th.

Tuttle, Cutting & Co., Healy & Bates, and Griffin & Dinsmore, produce dealers, of Liverpool, have suspended.

### CROPS IN GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—A letter from a correspondent at Frankfort on the Maine says that crops are favorable, and that a considerable reduction had already taken place in the price of grain, and a further decline was anticipated.

The same correspondent states that the Persian Ambassador has concluded treaties with various European States, in virtue whereof the Zolverein will have commercial intercourse with Persia.

### ANOTHER FAILURE.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Sarout & Goodhinart, clothing merchants, have suspended. Liabilities, $500,000.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 7.—Samuel Davis to-day shot his wife and afterwards himself. Cause, jealousy.

### MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Extra Flour $5 to $5 10; superfine $4 85 to 40. Wheat $1. Oats 35c. to 38c. Money is unsettled. The checks of the Trust Company are offered freely at 70 cents on the dollar, but without buyers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton steady. Southern Flour $4 40. Wheat 6d. lower. Corn steady. Provisions firmer. Pork heavy. Whisky 29c.

### NAVAL COURTS.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The three Naval Courts of Inquiry resumed their sessions at 10 o'clock.

### NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The weekly bank statement shows a decrease of loans of $4,365,000. Decrease in deposits $5,321,000; increase of specie $980,000; increase of circulation $7100.

### STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 7.—The Hiawatha passed down at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and the Michigan at noon yesterday.

VICKSBURG, September 7.—The J. C. Swan passed down at 6 and the Mollie at 7 this evening.

### Telegraphic Items.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES AT BUFFALO.—Buffalo, Aug. 31.—The Hollister Bank has failed. There is a heavy run on Messrs. White, Oliver, Lee & Co.'s banking-house and on the Buffalo City Bank. The excitement this morning was intense, but it is now subsiding. The Reciprocity Bank did not resume this morning.

MORE SUSPENSIONS—EXCITEMENT—New York, Sept. 1.—The firm of Messrs. Beebee & Co., extensive bankers, have suspended.

The excitement in Wall street to-day is greater than ever.

There is also a rumored failure of J. H. Prentice & Co., an extensive hat manufacturing firm, and also of two or three broadstuffs dealers.

ANOTHER BANK DEFAULTER.—New York, Sept. 1.—An officer of the Mechanics' Banking Association was arrested this morning, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $70,000. The Bank has closed its doors in consequence, and there is almost a panic on the street.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Stonington, Conn., Aug. 29.—This afternoon Chas. Babcock, of Beverly, N. J., killed his wife with an axe and then cut his own throat.

THE BANK DEFALCATION.—Utica, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The loss of the Ontario Bank by the defalcation of officers is ascertained to amount to $200,000.

Wilhelm Doesel has been recognized by the President as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt for Maryland and North and South Carolina, to reside in Baltimore.

Governor Walker, of Kansas, was at last accounts preparing a defense of his official conduct to place himself right before the people of Mississippi especially, and the South generally.

THE REVIEWER REVIEWED.—We have intimated, says the Charleston *Courier*, that the Westminster *Review* has perpetrated an article—probably from the pen of some renegade American—which is both grossly false to receive or deserve a reply from any Southern respondent. We are pleased to perceive that several, even of journals not disposed always to present fairly the case of the South and of the truth in the matters of sectional issues, have protested against the stupendously ridiculous falsehoods of this article. The New York *Evening Post* devotes a "leader" to the question, and distinctly contradicts some of the most salient falsehoods, and closes as follows:

Events of the most exceptional character, local riots and commotions, even newspaper squibs and stories, which, on their face, were plainly intended to be tempered, are all embraced in the reviewer's catalogue as signs of the impending ruin. Governor Wise is accused of having applied to Northern artisans the term "greasy mechanics," when every intelligent reader knows the contrary, and that it was the electioneering coinage of some out-of-the-way obscure journal of the far South. Of whatever eccentricities Governor Wise may be guilty, that act was not many to damage his popularity by any foolish vulgarity.

Not to expose further a writer who chooses to palm off a magnified impression of the most insignificant and trivial sayings and events which, from their unfrequent occurrence and abnormal character, have no constancy to the subject as a picture of our political condition, we shall respectfully call three great and constant facts which he has overlooked in the discussion, and which are incompatible with the revolution, in the progress of which he so coolly exults:

1. That the people of this Union now, as in all times past, recognize the final authority of the Supreme Court of the United States to settle the extent of their legal jurisdiction;

2. That no decision of that Court, however arbitrary, can control the will of the people (peaceably and constitutionally expressed) or the operation of the laws that regulate labor, and trade, and immigration; and—

3. That the American people are too sensible of the advantages of union, and competent to rectify its evils in the exercise of their constitutional rights, to be willing to separate, or to permit a forcible dissolution by whomsoever attempted.

It would be easy to produce further samples from this budget of error and misconception. While we admit that a correct appreciation of our political affairs is hardly attainable by a foreign critic, however candid and well intelligent, yet we were not prepared to find an English reviewer like the Westminster, for so untrue an oblivion of responsibility to truth and to the public, as characterizes this reviewer. For the credit of British discernment, we cannot but believe that the accumulated misstatements, exaggerations and crude speculations thus jumbled together are too manifest to impose on the most credulous of his readers.

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