THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. BARRY,
E. DUVERGE, E. DUPOUY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $15
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 5
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NEW ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,910.

THE POLLAR for the insertion of one square on the first insertion, and ... for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TWENTY LINES for each insertion, and ... for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be received until all arrearages 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.

By O. Leasmont, Roche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 29, Chartres street, No. 49, Amos's spades and shovels, Maine everskirts and drawers, white shirts, &c.

GETTING RIGHT.

The earliest symptoms of returning reason in the non slaveholding States begin to [illegible] themselves among the people of the West. This was to be expected. The West is our nearest neighbor, and has been rendered familiar with us by uninterrupted commercial reciprocity. The West knows something of the principles, convictions and sentiments of the South, and is, therefore, better qualified than the extreme North for an appreciation approximating to correctness of the motives which govern the South in its present movements and of the permanency of its action. The West, like the North, was at first disposed to consider secession as a farce, and its advocates as an unruly mob to be speedily reduced to order and obedience by Federal castigation. The North appears even still to cling to this gross misconception of the issue, and to dream of no other mode of meeting it than by the employment of force. Not so, how ever, with the West. There a distinct and pleasing change is in operation. Secession is now acknowledged as a living and active principle which has already taken seven States out of the Union, and which is gradually extending its potent influence over others. It has forced itself into respect, and must become an object of serious concern to the Federal Government, even if regarded only in the light of a widespread revolution.

The moment a Black Republican sheet undertakes to recognize the existing state of things as a sober fact, and to admit, albeit reluctantly, and with multitudinous imprecation, that some better means than coercion must be invoked for its settlement, it is easy to perceive that a healthful action has commenced. Such is the case with the Cincinnati *Commercial*—a journal whose ability and extensive influence are as undeniable as its sectional prejudices are intense. The *Commercial* overflows with anger at the position of the South. It habitually dubs us with the unpleasant title of traitors. Louisiana it berates in most intemperate language as a thief and robber, accepting without inquiry or doubt the telegraphic fabrication of the sacrilegious and appropriation by the Convention of the funds of the United States Government in the Mint and the Custom House. But, nevertheless, that sheet is compelled by force of circumstances to maintain and defend a peaceful policy, and to discard as utterly wrong and unsuitable every idea of coercion. Take as a sample of its views the annexed passages from an article of the 11th inst., written in reply to a charge of inconsistency preferred by that infinitesimally small potato specimen of journalism—the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

Our inconsistency in this case consists solely in our recognition of the facts of the Revolution. We send in the first article of the series that the *Gazette* disents from. So long as there was a mob to deal with—so long as there was only a faction visibly levied against the Union—so long as there was one insignificant State in rebellion, and there was reason to hope that the revolution would be arrested at the boundaries of that State—we were for the "enforcement of the laws" cry of the *Gazette* phrase—we were for "coercion." But when it was apparent that all the lower tier of slave States, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, were in revolt, and that the other slave States would stand between the armed rebels and the Government—when Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, or else those made by New York Primeval Cabin and Ohio, of men and money, to the President to enforce the laws—when it became apparent that a coercion policy meant not entering a Union nation, but the conquest by fire and sword of the country from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—we advocated peace, also opposed, and still oppose many of what we consider gross and substantial reasons for so doing. It is no inconsistency, so be it. We want that the *Gazette* might not be so consistent in strong resolutions. There is nothing more convenient than a pig or a party newspaper.

We asked the *Gazette* the following questions:

"Are you in favor of attempting to enforce the revenue laws of the United States in the seceding Confederacy, which is about to be formed of the seven seceding States when they have formed their Government?

"Are you in favor of retaking by whatever force may be necessary, the property of the Federal Government now in the hands of the secesh?

"If all the slaveholding States should pass ordinances of secession, and form a Government *de facto*, would you recognize its existence or not, what would you do about it?

Here is the *Gazette* reply:

"We will answer the *Commercial's* questions—with the expectation that it will do the same, and with an especially as we do. To the first we say *yes*; to the second we say *yes*, most assuredly. We would have the Government a vigorous system, and use no force—no force unnecessarily, after exhausting every means to the third question, omitting the last important and irrelevant clause, we say emphatically—No. What we would do about it, were we surrounded with any power in the premises, would not be disclosed until we were ready to act.

"But the *Commercial* thus answer its own questions:

"We answer all three of the questions by saying that we are in favor of the immediate calling of a Convention of all the States, which shall provide for the peaceable secession of the disaffected and uncompromising States from the Federal State. We are not in favor of doing any thing that is inconsistent with the policy, and essential to it, to hold all property in the rebellious States now in possession of the General Government. If South Carolina should attack Fort Sumter, it would be the duty of the General Government to hold the fort. If there must be war let the madness of South Carolina commence it, and they may fairly bring up against the Union sentiment of the South. The fear of this may restrain them.

We are not in favor of blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the slaveholding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it.

Here is a change, my masters! The tremulent tone of our Western cotemporary, erewhile so prominent, has been subdued almost to a whisper. It is opposed to a blockade of the Southern ports. It is not even clamorous for the United States Government to retake the fortifications held by the seceding States. It would willingly recognize a Government formed of all the slaveholding States, and would cultivate amicable relations with it. In short, its bellicose tendencies are limited simply and purely to the retention by the Federal Government of the property it now holds, and this only until a peaceful separation. This is something like reason and common sense. The South might argue with the North, if it approach us in this spirit.

We believe that the altered tone perceptible in the leading Western organ is a favorable omen of the future. The truths it affirms cannot fail eventually to make a powerful impression on the public mind throughout the North, and to point the way to the sole peaceful solution of the problem of secession. Some other exists. There is no half way house between the distinct recognition of the independent sovereignty of the seceding commonwealths, and civic war with all unimaginable and protracted horrors. When once the Government of the United States distinctly discerns the alternative, unless controlled by fools and madmen, it must see the policy of justice, safety and prudence.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that the handsome residence of the late Gregor B. Dixon, situated at the intersection of Apollo and Euterpe streets, was sold on Saturday last for $7,000. This is considered an excellent price, when contrasted with last year's valuation.

INTERNAL.—We invite attention to the advertisement in our columns of Messrs A. Pavy & J. Blanch. These gentlemen have formed a special copartnership for the purpose of furnishing every possible facility for interments and funeral ceremonies. Their experience in which and ample means enable them to offer inducements to all who need their services. A reference to their announcement will give the reader further information than we can impart in this brief notice.

Thanks to Adams's Express for New York papers of the 13th inst.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.—The Milwaukie *Press* tells the following: Hon. Chas Cavens, the Representative of Milwaukie, is constantly followed by his lady in all his legislative labors. She sits by his side, at his desk, during all the sessions and recesses of the Assembly, busily engaged in writing, &c., never leaving him for a moment. We learn that she also meets with him in his labors on the different committees of the Judiciary and the Committee on Banks—of which he is a member. Upon inquiry we are told that he is competent to have an assistant in his legislative labors with the privacy it is consistent with the policy, and essential to it, to hold all property in the rebellious States now in possession of the General Government. If South Carolina should attack Fort Sumter, it would be the duty of the General Government to hold the fort. If there must be war let the madness of South Carolina commence it, and they may fairly bring up against the Union sentiment of the South. The fear of this may restrain them.

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