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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14.

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 in the current fortnight.

American Union Tight Boop.

By G. Lemmont, Stable & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans; also, at 11 o'clock, winter clothing.

By H. Viguie, at 11 A. M., at 202 Bourbon street, household furniture, a piano, splendid piano.

By G. Lemmont, Stable & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 60 Chartres street, damaged shoes, boots and brogans.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Iron Warehouse, on Felicity street, apples.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a cottage-house and two-thing-house, situate on Old Levee, between Tonlouse and St. Louis streets.

VAIN HOPES.

The political charlatans of the North, and the patriotic, but mistaken public men of the border slave States appear to entwin each other in efforts to discover a remedy for existing evils. They do not perceive that the wound inflicted by the North upon the South is essentially incurable. They think, on the contrary, it may be plastered, and bandaged, and dressed in some sort of fashion and will do very well. The Union is broken in two, but the political doctors fancy that the ruptured extremities can be readily brought together, and that by the aid of the world-renowned "compromise" machine, the integrity of the fractured parts may be completely restored. Without further figure of speech, let us say that we hardly know whether to smile or sigh over the innumerable devices resorted to by members of Congress to save the Union. With just about as much success as a child might they expect to breathe life into a corpse, or look for green leaves, bright flowers, and savory fruit from the blackened and withered trunk of a blasted tree, so imagine that the Union may yet be preserved. This might have been done a few months ago. The Union might have received a new lease of life, had the Abolition party been overwhelmingly defeated in the recent contest; but after its signal triumph to seek to bolster up the Union is as fruitless a task as would be the attempt to teach GARRISON moderation, SUMNER national patriotism, and WILDER the feelings and instincts of a gentleman.

And yet Northern and semi-Southern Concessionists persevere in their well-meant, but useless exertions. One thinks the Union may be saved by incorporating certain amendments in the Constitution, forgetting the impracticability of obtaining the consent of two-thirds of Congress, and the subsequent acquiescence of three-fourths of the State Legislatures. Another proposes the recapitulation of the Missouri Compromise line, together with a new barrier, formally recognizing the right of Southern men to carry their property into the Territories, and to be entitled to protection. A third thinks the object aimed at would be accomplished by banishing the slavery question from Congress—as if the legislative department of the Government could be compelled to confine free discussion to particular subjects, or to exclude subjects from the wide range of debate. A fourth insists upon a reference of the entire topic to a special committee consisting of one member from each State, and indulges in the chimerical expectation that the members will agree upon some acceptable mode of arrangement. A fifth plainly and honestly confesses that he sees no immediate method for the difficulty, but hopes that delay may cool public sentiment at the South, and perhaps effect a radical change.

The inutility of these various plans is self-evidently obvious in the South, though they may seem invested with a certain measure of plausibility to those who propose them. There are two insurmountable obstacles to any theory of compromise with a view of effecting a reconciliation. These are, first, the unwillingness of the North to concede any thing substantial; and secondly, the determination of the South to carry out its policy of a separate nationality. Nothing can be more certain than that the dominant party in the country, viz: The Black Republican—will take no step backwards. A few of their corpse, terrified at the prospect of a dissolution of the Union, have suddenly called for a pealing Parnell bell, and offering great concessions of future respect for Southern rights; but nothing has been achieved. In the Virginia Legislature an attempt was made to repeal the Personal Liberty act of that State, but the bill to that effect was rejected by a vote of two to one—the Legislature, for the sake of appearances, referring the subject to a commission of investigation prior to adjournment. Even when a considerable number of Black Republican shouter have openly declared that the policy of the party shall suffer no change, and that its avowed principle of regarding and treating slavery as a sectional institution to which a majority of the people are opposed, shall be steadfastly upheld. This is a fair governing sentiment of the Northern Republican party, and of even admitting that there are among them persons disposed to vest the South with some degree of consideration, it is manifest that their influence would be totally overwhelming with the mass of the party, and that no recognition of our rights which the South could for a moment entertain will ever be extorted from the fanatical hate which has elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

But the ground, overwhelming objection to these feeble and fruitless projects is the absolute impossibility of revolutionizing Northern opinion in relation to slavery. Without a change of heart, radical and thorough, all guarantees which might be offered are not worth the paper on which they would be inscribed. As long as the very breath upon which the North and abhorrence; as long as the South is regarded as a mere slave breeding and slave-driving community; as long as false and pernicious theories are cherished respecting the inherent equality and rights of every human being, there can be no satisfactory political union between the two sections. If one-half the people believe the other half to be deeply dyed in iniquity; to be daily and hourly violating the precepts of the most atrocious moral offense, and at the same time, knowing them to be their countrymen and fellow-citizens, conceive themselves authorized and in some sort constrained to lecture them, to abuse them, to employ all possible means to break up their business, and to make them feel that the Northern half consider property ascription held, or property at all, how can two such antagonistic nationalities dwell together in fraternal concord under the same government? In not the thing clearly impossible? Has not the experiment been tried for more than seventy years, and have not the final results demonstrated its failure? The fire, flame, cautions, smoke of thought and odious of the two sections, are discrepant and often antagonistic. The North and South are hetero-geneous and are hence apart. Were we foreign to the North, that section would treat us as one nation treats another. We should be left to manage our affairs alone, and to settle our differences without interference in the internal policy of a country with which we have nothing to do, and with which we are at peace. As it is, we are persuaded that while the South continues a part of the American confederacy, there is no power which can prevent her progressive degradation, humiliation and spoliation by the victorious North. We are demand if we proclaim not our political independence.

NEW ORLEANS COTTONPRESS, VOL. 10.—Mr. Samuel Colman, general agent for D. Appleton & Co., has laid on our table Vol. 10th of this admirable and valuable publication. It appears with "Jamestown," and concludes with "Manfredia." Among the latest elaborate articles in the present volume are those on John, King of England, Samuel Johnson, Ben Jonson, Junius, Kansas, Kant, Lafayette, Luther, Legard, Light, Livingston, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Medicine—all of which are from the pens of eminent and highly accomplished writers. For fullness, accuracy, impartibility and comprehensiveness of information, the American Cyclopedia is far in advance of any previous publication of similar character.

It is stated that J. W. GRAY, late banking house appointed Commissioner from Georgia to North Carolina, left for Raleigh on the 6th. He will consult with the leading men of North Carolina in regard to the co-operation of that State with Alabama in the event of the Convention deciding on withdrawal from the Union.

SPEECHES IN MOBILE.—The *Advertiser* of Wednesday has the following:

Gladdy A. Cleveland, Esq., was then the meeting. A table before it with a chair on it. Mr. Cleveland, in the enlightened of the office, by J. W. Davis, ex-in-lot of Mr. Edward Hall, succeeding whom Cleveland published a journal until on Sunday morning last. Regular debut, of course, as to the circumstances of the affair, and all we are able to state is, that the parties encountered each other on the street, and came walking stacks at first, and at length resorted to pistols, and Cleveland was shot three times in the small, the sternum and the side. We understand he acknowledged a pistol, but the bullets passed without he fired or not. After firing the third shot, Davis left him, and he went to his office, where surgical attendance was obtained and he was dressed at home.

Davis, as soon as he could be convinced from the three wounds which, was collected by the affray, came to the Mayor of Cleveland's charge of a disturbance, entering an examination, was examined as follows:

Mayor Wilkins. You know, we learn that two of Mr. Cleveland's wounds are only superficial, one above the ear, the other across the back; the third is more serious, the ball having entered the right side and passed downward, lodging in the small of the back. Dr. Hall informs us that the ball has not passed the kidney, but in the present path not touching the vital organ at present. About one o'clock he was conveyed home, and his physician and friends are in attendance, supporting his confidence of recovery.

Mr. CLEVELAND.—Knowing the gentlemen of the profession, why is there occasion for Mr. Cleveland's wounds, we would respectfully answering it would not state, but could only learn that he should administer antidotes to any animal.

The New Orleans Bee.
Office, 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,856.

The Convention Bill.

The following is a copy of this important bill, as it was adopted by the Legislature. The election being fixed for the 7th prox.—about three weeks off—no time should be lost in selecting reputable gentlemen as candidates for Delegates:

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A STATE CONVENTION

Whereas, The condition of public affairs, in the opinion of the General Assembly, demands an expression of the sentiments of the people of this State, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That immediately after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a proclamation to the Sheriffs of the several parishes, directing said Sheriffs to cause a public election for the election of delegates to a State Convention; said election to be held on the 7th January, 1861, and shall be conducted in the same manner as in other provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the several parishes and representative districts shall be entitled to the same number of delegates to said Convention as the several parishes and representative districts are entitled to members of the House of Representatives of the State, and the several senatorial districts shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as they are entitled to Senators in the State Senate.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, &c., That every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting for delegates to said Convention; and every person qualified to vote for delegates to said Convention shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That each voter shall designate on his ballot the name or names of the persons voted for as Delegate to the Senatorial district, and those voted for as Delegates for the parish, or representative district, as the case may be; and the judges of election shall be made in the same manner and form, and within the same time as for members of the Legislature.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Delegates elected to said Convention shall meet at the Mason House, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at twelve o'clock, on the 23rd of January, 1861. In case any person elected to said Convention shall die, resign, or a new election shall be ordered by the Governor to fill this vacancy, in the same manner and form, and within the same time as is provided by law for filling vacancies in the Legislature.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Delegates to said Convention shall receive the same pay, and per diem compensation to which members of the General Assembly are now by law entitled.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That the sum of $50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the salleage and per diem compensation of the Delegates, and for the contingent expenses of said Convention, and the same shall be paid by the Treasury Department on warrant of the presiding officer of said Convention.

Views of the Press on the Message.

Various are the expressions of the press in regard to the President's Message. We annex some specimens which have come to hand from some of the leading papers:

[From the Richmond (Va.) Gazette.]

We do not know that upon a careful consideration of all the points made by the President we shall agree with him in every particular. But, we repeat, that the tone and spirit of his remarks are conservative. [Ultra-letter] and patriotic; and add that if all sections of the country could approach the matters in dispute in the same spirit, the country might be settled amicably, and peace and union be restored.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

In the views expressed by the President upon the present agitating question, conservatism and Union loving men will find much to approve and little to condemn. It can hardly be expected that any topic connected with slavery might be severed the continuance or disruption of the Federal Union, entire harmony of views will prevail, even among those who are most heartily attached to their country, and seek only its continued prosperity, under our present form of government. We think, however, that one side of the circle of citizens dwelling south in the South, and ultra anti slavery men in the North, that position taken by the President will meet with general approval.

[From the New York Times.]

The message, in our judgment, is an incendiary document, and will tend still further to excite the sectional animosities of the hour. It lacks up the most extravagant of the South endorses their menace of dissolution if these demands are not conceded, and promises the ensuing States that the power of the federal Government shall not be used for their coercion. This entire North has made deadly issue, and by this flagrant dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive of the nation, while disaffection of the South will be stimulated to fresh activity in the work of ruin upon which they have embark ed.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Mr. Buchanan asserts that it would be "easy for the Administration to procure the legal decision forever," and this simply by letting the slave States alone, and permitting them to settle their domestic affairs themselves in their own way." Yet in the very message he proposes to force slavery down the throats of the Northern people and compel them to take upon their consciences the responsibility of judging, protecting and extending it, by five or six judicial and important acts—[amendments to the Constitution of the United States.—Ed. Bee. Most of the *Tribune's* article is so vituperative and personally abusive that it is almost a scandal to print it.]

[From the New York World.]

Despite the logical inconsistency between some of the most important positions, President Buchanan's message is a document of considerable conciliatory document. In a time of great public excitement and peril, like the present, the President and Congress, Captain Borland, arrived here to-day, from Liverpool on the 29th, and Londonderry the evening of the 30th ult. At Belfast Roads, in the Mail of the House of Representatives, at twelve o'clock, on the 3rd of January, 1861. In case any person elected to said Convention shall die, resign, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor to fill this vacancy, in the same manner and form, and within the same time as is provided by law for filling vacancies in the Legislature.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Another Arrival from Europe—Arrival of the Canada at Halifax—Over $100,000 of Treasure on Board—King Victor Emanuel at Palermo—Scene of the Meetings.

HALIFAX, December 13.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2nd inst., which passed Cape Race Tuesday morning, arrived here last night, bound for Boston. The Europa had on board upwards of $100,000 of specie. She brings the following additional news:

Steamship Arrived Out.

The steamship Persia, from New York, with advices thence to the 21st ult., arrived at Queenstown on the 2d inst. Her news was telegraphed to Liverpool the same day.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—The sales of cotton to-day (Saturday) included 6000 bales, of which 2000 were for export, the market closing quiet and steady.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—The business in Provisions to-day closed quiet.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 2, P. M.—The closing quotations for Consols this evening were 93¾ to 93¾.

European Political Intelligence.

King Victor Emanuel arrived at Palermo on the 1st, where he was enthusiastically received.

Scotland.

The Ministry of Holland have introduced a bill for a new tariff, increasing the duty on cotton goods and iron. Extraordinary reported yesterday.

Arrival of the North Briton—Flight of Ex-King Francis II.—Emperor Napoleon Threatens Italy—Papal Troops Discussed.

PORTLAND, December 13.—The Canadian mail steamship North Briton, Captain Borland, arrived here to-day, from Liverpool on the 29th, and Londonderry the evening of the 30th ult. At Belfast Roads, in the Mail of the House of Representatives, at twelve o'clock, on the 3rd of January, 1861. In case any person elected to said Convention shall die, resign, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor to fill this vacancy, in the same manner and form, and within the same time as is provided by law for filling vacancies in the Legislature.

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