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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30.

DISUNION.

We have received a pamphlet bearing the title of "The Disunionist: a brief treatise on the evils of the union between the North and South, and the propriety of separation and the formation of a Southern United States. By Hamner Fielder, Esq." In this pamphlet, consisting of some seventy pages, the question of disunion is argued soberly and coolly—the author professing at least to be wholly exempt from party bias. He treats the topic *at odds*, considering first the origin and purposes of the Union; next the changes of the country and people, the influence of other and party, the rise of sectional feeling, the employments, products and resources of the South, the expenses of the government, from whom the money is raised, and for whose benefit expended, the aggressions of anti-slavery, the Kansas question, the slavery question, &c., and finally reaches the conclusion that the only hope of the South is in casting off an abject and servile dependence upon the North, and in forming an independent Southern confederacy.

Our faith in the remedy proposed by Mr. Fielder is proportioned to our belief in the appalling array of wrongs and sufferings which he thinks the North has inflicted on the South. As we conceive the latter to be singularly exaggerated, so we hold the former to be premature and superfluous. Mr. Fielder fancies himself free from political prejudice, while in every page of his pamphlet the invincible prejudices of a mind educated in the peculiar tenets of Mr. Calhoun's school are painfully obvious. The entire argument on the subject of a tariff is the reproduction of the South Carolina theory. Every cent of duty levied on foreign fabrics is viewed by the unconditional advocates of free trade as a wrong and an injury to the South. No allowance whatever is made for the development of home industry, for the employment given to thousands of operatives, for the saving of the entire cost of transportation in the process of exchanging agricultural products for manufactures. The writer loses sight of the great fact that domestic industry has built up every nation, and that England herself never resorted to free trade until her own manufactures were firmly established as to enable her to undersell other communities. As, however, we are not engaged in a discussion of the tariff, but in a cursory examination of the work quoted above, we shall simply say that it is hardly worth while to discuss the question of the expenses of the government, and of the benefits of the Union, Mr. Fielder's opinions are emphatically those of the ultra State Rights Democratic school. Thus the entire history of the Kansas question is distorted by the same bitter prejudices. We are gravely assured that the conflict in Kansas through Northern agency—when every impartial man knows that it was never stronger than human effort—a law which politicians must obey, determines the existence of slavery in a Territory; and that Kansas never could be a slaveholding State, though such could not possibly remain so. We should imagine the restlessness of Massachusetts under a slave population only one tenth that of the white would satisfy our friends that latitude and climate have infinite more to do with the permanent establishment of slavery than the exertions of the most ardent and determined Southern men. Through all the entire reasoning of our author—free, ingenious and seemingly dispassionate as it is—runs this warp of intense and unregulated Southern feeling, which perverts the judgment and obscures the sagacity.

Charitably as we do the work and its object, while admitting the evident sincerity and good faith of the writer, we cannot but regard such publications as of evil tendency. They can operate indubitably that portion of our country are seriously calculating the value of the Union, and endeavoring to convince themselves that they would be better without it than within it. These are the class to which such enlightened minds can neither seek a new wisdom, and which challenge the profound attention of the patriotic and conservative throughout our common country. The South complains of Northern aggression, not without reason; and it is well we have seen nothing to justify the assertion, which is a favorite with sectional supremacy, which may hereafter compel the South to seek for her independence as the sole guarantee of protection. Sectional feuds exist on both sides, but there can be no doubt whatever that the original provocation proceeds from the North. As the weaker party, the position of the Southern States is strictly defensive. She cannot and does not assail, but she can and does demand justice and respect for her rights. It matters much to Kansas, some that proves the Northern propriety to oppress the South, as it is the eternal intermeddling of the North, offensively and gratuitously, in matters with which it has no concern whatever. The present excited state of feeling is alarming, and there is that extreme Southern men have more influence in the North are already disposed to try a remedy which the more moderate would only be willing to accept in the very last resort. The publication we have noted is one aimed against a stand-and-evidence-proof, and which grows and expands every year. Let the North be warned in season.

AUTOS SACS AT THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—N. Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1858.—Sir: Since the publication of the St. Louis Advertisement, two autos, one of gold and the fourth Patent, have been stolen from me. I offer a reward of $50 for the recovery of the successors of the late W. C. Bouy.

A. [illegible] same time and place, a very valuable lot of [illegible] account of the sickness and death of the late Mr. Chambers.

See further particulars in advertisements.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTH OF LOUISIANA.—The members of this association are requested to meet at their hall (Perfect Union Lodge) Rampart street, near Dumaine, at 4 o'clock P. M., to-day, to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, John H. Alquente. Punctual attendance is requested.

AN ECONOMICAL TELESCOPE.—To obtain a cheap telescope for family use, which will cost but a few shillings, and be equal in power to the one with which Galileo made his wonderful discoveries, the New York Commercial says we must procure from an optician a concave lens (that is, a convex glass which produces images of the sun's rays at a distance of inches) and a lunch eye glass (that is a convex glass which produces a focus at 1 inch). Simply place the latter behind the focus of the concave lens, and about 1½ inches in diameter—the other four 12 inches long, and in diameter such that it will sit comfortably inside the larger. The smaller of these tubes should be first painted or otherwise lined with a dull black. At the end of the larger tube an ingenious workman will find no difficulty in securing the object glass, so that it may be that no 2 inches of it shall be exposed, and on the end of the smaller the eye-glass must be fixed. When the open end of one tube is inserted into the open end of the other, so that the two glasses shall be about 37 inches apart, a telescope will be present which will magnify the diameter of objects 30 times; or in other words, will make heavenly objects appear 30 times nearer. With such a telescope the satellites of Jupiter, the crescent of Venus and the inequalities of the surface of the moon may be distinguished.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, 1858, as exhibited by the books of the Auditor of the Treasury for that Department:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of letter postage	$216,295 53
Newspaper and pamphlet postage	140,790 72
Postage for registered letters	[illegible]
Stamps sold	1,430,006 [illegible]
Emoluments	18,174 95
Total	$1,816,022 83

EXPENDITURES.

Postmasters' compensation	$587,414 79
Paid for ship, steamboat and way letters	4,471 53
Incidental expenses of Post-offices	291,354 20
	$863,940 52

Net balance due the United States, $952,082 31.

The postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued and cancelled amounted to $1,346,257 34.

HON. G. B. ADAMS, who is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Third District of New Jersey, is reported to have said recently, at Rahway, "I am a candidate for Congress—I want to be elected. You may call me a Black Republican or an anti-Black Republican; an American or an anti-American; a Know-Nothing or an anti Know-Nothing—I don't care what you call me—only give me your votes."

MOBILE.—On the 27th inst. there were nine deaths from yellow fever in Mobile.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The New York *Times* reports that our government have received dispatches from our Central American Minister, Mr. Lamar, who states that Costa Rica promptly retracts the offensive language used in the famous Belly (bully) treaty, and says such language would not have been used had Mons. Belly been as well known as he now is.

The lake boats proceeded up the river without interference.

THE PACIFIC INDIAN WAR.

THE INDIANS SUBDUED.

A Hartford letter from Lieut. Tyler, dated Alon Mission, Washington Territory, September 15th, says that the Spokans and Pelluse Indians have been defeated after two days' fighting, without any loss by our forces.

The Chief of the Spokans was captured.—Nine hundred horses and all the plunder taken at the time Col. Steptoe was defeated have been recovered.

The Indians were anxious and begging for peace. They were ready to comply with all the demands of the officers.

The war is considered at an end.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—The steamer St. Nicholas has arrived here from New Orleans.

The steamers Adriatic, Maria Denning and Mississippi have left for New Orleans.

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—Lecoy denies the report of his withdrawal in the Congressional contest in Illinois.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The balance in the Treasury on Monday last was $7,837,000. The receipts into the Treasury last week were $600,000. Amount of drafts paid during the same period, $1,612,000. Amount of drafts issued, $1,725,000, which is a reduction of $1,071,000 on the issue of the previous week.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Commodore Breese has been appointed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

FILIBUSTERING.

Our government is preparing a reply to the British inquiries, relative to augmenting filibustering expeditions to Central America.

HORSE RACE.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The race between the horses Ethan Allen and George M. Patchen came off yesterday over the Fashion Course, L. I., in heats.

The Ethan Allen was distanced by the Patchen in the first heat—time, 2 minutes 28 seconds—mile heat, within one hundred yards.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

The Mississippi at this point has risen one foot since it commenced rising a few days since, and is still rising.

The upper streams are also on the rise. The Illinois river has five feet of water in the channel. The Missouri has seven feet of water, and Dubuque there are five feet of water in the channel.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Flour dull; $4 to $4 25. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Mess Pork—Eastern $19 50. Lard closed buoyant at 10½ cents. Whiskey 22c.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Flour firm at $4 20 to $4 40; Ohio State, $4 25 to $4 40. Wheat closed at an advance of 2c. per bushel. Corn has an advancing tendency, sales at 70c. Oats dull. Pork firm at 19 to 19 50. Lard 10½ to 11. Whiskey 22c.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Flour dull at $4 20 to $4 40; Ohio State, $4 25 to $4 40. Wheat closed at an advance of 2c. per bushel. Corn has an advancing tendency, sales at 70c. Oats dull. Pork firm at 19 to 19 50. Lard 10½ to 11. Whiskey 22c.

St. Louis, October 28.—Flour dull at $4 20 to $4 40. Ohio State, $4 25 to $4 40. Wheat closed at an advance of 2c. per bushel. Corn has an advancing tendency, sales at 70c. Oats dull. Pork firm at 19 to 19 50. Lard 10½ to 11. Whiskey 22c.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Whiskey is quoted at 19c. Other articles remain unchanged.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, October 29.—The steamer Cora Anderson passed down at 10, and the Choctaw at 11 o'clock last night. The Princess passed down at 4, and the Stephen Decatur at 5 o'clock this morning. The Magnolia passed down at 1, and the Alton at 2 o'clock this evening.

Things in New York.

Rained Wm. Rice, a mulatto accordee yesterday, at the Pacific Hotel, in Greenwich street, by taking a dose of strychnine. He was cut his way to Canada, and in purchasing a ticket was treated out of $70 at a place ticket office. The loss of the money and health are supposed to have induced the dose. Rice is 21 years of age, and has only recently escaped as a teacher in Kentucky.

The other well known case the French man who sounded Rev. Mr. Hutter, of Philadelphia, by instead of representations to the effect that she was one of the Sagas representatives, is sustained by means of her manners and broad accents. It appears that two Philadelphia detectives, who were here in this city, for the accidents having traced out and arrested her, when about having left New Orleans, though she became aware of the fact, in the end, as far back as they knew, been able to trace her down. The guest of the Hotel Dupont, Dr. Pierce, Prince Hall, Her principal operations was pretty well the same there as here. A long sob story and a pitiful appeal to the benevolent generosity of the Rev. Mr. Constance.

Judge J. Bridge, of Austin, Texas, suffered a deprivation of his good watch, and a large amount of bank drafts, forged the endorsements and a month thereafter entered the premises by drawing from the pocket of the Judge, from Texas, where he was a prominent and practised several successful swindles. Bridge is a man of high character, and has been elected to Congress in California about a year. Mr. William Fretwell, one of the lodgers at the house, was a Brazilian, and, as he says, a very heavy sufferer. Mr. Fretwell, who has been induced to part with some gold coin in exchange for worthless drafts. He sporting with the Judge, he prevented, impressed and adressed, by the time the drafts were discovered, he was free, she would manage, have put herself at a convenient safe distance from her victim.

In New Orleans, Mobile, Natchez and Memphis the Rev. Constance has been detected and traced. For her abundant pass and indorsements she has received superabundant gold and bank notes. Her success has in most remarkable, she and invariably have her victim selected before she entered a place, learn thoroughly his antecedents, and by forged letters of introduction, made a deliberate swindling purpose. Large numbers have doubtless been swindled, who, from position, prefer to suffer in silence.

Today's *Times* says: "The man Martin, formerly worked at painting, gilding Kirk, Boston, A. T. Stewart's, Lorillard's, &c. presumption is that both have smuggled themselves on board of some steamer bound for Europe, and that they are now living in comfortable and luxurious retirement in some out of the way place on the other side of the Atlantic. A Chapter of such adventures, swindling, covering such a period of time and with such a successful escape in the guise of parties, rarely appears in our police reports."

The following appeared in the *Evening Express* yesterday, marked "Indirect Journal." *To the Editors of the New York Express.*

Sir: Myself and friends not being satisfied with my defeat by John Murray, on Wednesday last, at Trenton, as I know, I had me on my bed for six days previous to the day of fighting, and I by met him on that day to prevent an unfair advantage, I hinded on his partisans, being totally unfit for the struggle, and to show that I wished to fight under all disadvantages, I waved my right to arm a turf sodded ring, according to the first article of the rules London Prize, I hereby challenge him to fight me for $500 a side or upwards, and the championship of America, in four or six months, if in the first deposit.

JOHN C. HEENAN.

POOR PUNCH.—The London *Punch* is getting very much diluted. Every new week makes it weaker. It seems to have lost its spirit, and what is *Punch* without spirit, we should like to know. It still has its Lemon, the original Mark never having deserted his post of chief editor, but at his juice, apparently, must have been squeezed out long ago. *Punch* always should be well stirred, but we never find any thing stirring about it in these days. We suspect the spoon must have been left in it, and it rusted from disuse, as we find a great deal that is spoonier in it. It must be, moreover, a cheap iron spoon, as *Punch* is now only distinguished for a very cheap article. *Punch* is made up of 100 parts per cent, deaconite a great variety of opposing elements—spirit versus water, acid versus sugar. A few years ago, when the London *Punch* possessed all those requisite ingredients, and a number of others, calculated to add to its delightful effect when administered in proper doses. Now it is very different. The Lemon is dry: Thackeray, who contributed much of the spice, dey has himself to different things: other writers, of less fame, but who added greatly to the effect of the compound, have deserted; and, not long ago, unfortunate Douglas Jerrold, who imparted to it its substantial flavor, died. What shall we do for fresh *Punch*? They should get a new hand at the bar.—*Boston Courier.*

A CHILD KILLED BY ITS FATHER.—A melancholy tragedy occurred in New York on last Tuesday morning. A man named Patrick Stackpole, being engaged in a quarrel with his wife, when, in a moment of passion, he snatched up a stick and aimed a blow at her head. The woman turned aside and escaped the blow, but, unfortunately, the stick descended upon the head of an infant child she had in her arms, killing it almost instantly. The father was horror-stricken at what had occurred, and when the police officers entered the premises he was weeping bitterly, at the result of his rash folly. He quietly delivered himself up to the officers to await the action of the coroner.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A Hillsville correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "A very extraordinary occurrence has just come to light here. It appears that, on Tuesday after last Carroll Court, Abner Brady, whose age is supposed to have been about sixty years, went to the well of Mr. Croft Witt, the keeper of a hotel in that place, and, in attempting to send down the bucket, fell in. He was missed, but it seems no one suspected he was in the well until yesterday, for Mr. C.'s family used water from the well until then, a period of about nine days, when it became very offensive. On searching for the cause, Mr. C. and another man discovered the body and brought it up."

Bayard Taylor writes from Moscow to the New York *Tribune* a long letter about the bazaars, the jewelers' shops, hackney coaches, coachmen and horses, the country about Moscow and society in the city. He says: "At a soiree the other evening I was very agreeably impressed with the manners of the ladies. French is still the language of society here, even with the Russians themselves, and a knowledge of it is quite indispensable to the stranger. English and German are occasionally spoken, and with that ease and purity of accent for which the Russians are distinguished. I was glad to find that those whom I met, ladies and gentlemen, were thoroughly familiar with their own authors. A number of names, which I had never heard of before, were mentioned with enthusiasm. There are several literary papers in Moscow, with a circulation of from twelve to fourteen thousand copies each."

IMPORTANT.—Collector Hatch transmits to the *Delta* the annexed important intelligence:

E. P. Johnson, Esq., American Consul at Tabasco, has forwarded to the Collector of this port a copy of the *Boletin Oficial*, containing the following notification from Simon Sarlat, Governor of the Department of Tabasco:

"In order to avoid any inconvenience which, in the present distracted state of the republic, may be caused by the opposition of Mexican Consuls to the dispatch of vessels to this port, and to the certificates of their manifests, I have resolved to decree the following:

"Art. 1st. In cases where Mexican Consuls refuse to certify manifests and invoices for this port, as provided by the existing general ordinance concerning maritime customs, the Consul of any friendly nation may issue the certificate—with which they shall be admitted to the custom house, without inconvenience."

A Brazen Woman Properly Punished.

There have been several instances lately of brazen Amazons assaulting men; by which they acquire a notoriety that they seem to think as honorable as it is really disgraceful, and fasten an unmerited stigma upon their victims. Any woman can do this who is bold enough and bad enough, and almost any man may be placed in a dilemma of either striking a woman or being subject to the insult of a blow, with the ridicule which, however unjustly, follows an assault submitted to by a man from a woman. A case occurred last week in New York, in which the woman did not get off with so much applause or with safety. She was taken in custody by the police and brought before a magistrate, who (quite properly) told her that she could not plead the sex, all of whose delicacy and modesty she had violated, and bound her over to answer for the offense. Not was this all; for the reporters, in the newspaper accounts, declared that she was neither young nor handsome, and that was even more than sent to prison. Justice Welsh, in coming his decision, said, as reported in the *Times*:

"He had no sympathy whatever with a woman who would assault a person in public attack and commit physical violence upon him. Women who have resistance—for no man could, even in such a case, raise his hand against his female assailant. Such an assault was calculated to place a stain upon the assailed, even though he were really innocent of any offense. Women aggrieved have their proper remedies by application to the courts. Over criminals of every sex the case might be. But this assault was especially reprehensible, because the insult act was neither a single nor unprovoked one. She had a husband to whom she should be the object of the conduct, if the accusation against the complainant were true. Such an instrument was considered necessary in defense of her interest. He punished the woman for her conduct, if the case of such an instrument were