THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGES, N. DUPOUY.

Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Country paper, semi-weekly.....5

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice of the fact to the office.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,829.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines of each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers, of the Daily, Weekly or Semi-Weekly Bee, will be confined to their own business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for a less time than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3.

A POOR PRETEXT.

Black Republican journals are apt to limp in their logic whenever they discuss the slavery question. In a recent number of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* a comparison is instituted between the opinions of Senator HAMMOND and Senator SEWARD—the one declaring that slavery is the best social and industrial system that has ever yet been organized, and the other that it is a demoralizing institution which cannot exist side by side with free labor, and therefore that, in time to come, the whole country must become all slave territory or all free. The *Courier and Enquirer* comments on both propositions as follows:

Now we do not agree with either of these statements; and yet we entertain the highest respect for both of them, and believe that they are both patriots, and both friends of the Constitution that, if occupying the Executive chair, they would discharge their duties faithfully to the whole country. We agree with their *abstract* opinions so long as they do not ask us to endorse Slavery. We do not esteem Senator HAMMOND the less for believing what he does of the beauties and blessings of slavery, because we hold it to be a curse to the master and the nation wherever it exists rather than to the slave himself. Nor have we any apprehensions of danger to the Constitution from Senator SEWARD's theory that slavery is destined to become universal if not extinguished, so long as he declares that, ardently as he desires to see all the States of this Union rid of the institution of slavery, he neither hopes for nor expects any such result—otherwise than from a *change of the several States, co-operating with the federal government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective constitutions.*'

The journal from which we have quoted is one of the most decided, but temperate and fair speaking exponents of Black Republican principles. If we are to judge of those principles by its language, we shall discover either the grossest inconsistency, or the most palpable dishonesty. The fundamental idea of the anti-slavery party has always been that slavery is a wrong done to the slave; that servitude is a state in which he is unjustly placed, and from which he is entitled, consequently, to relief; where he is to freedom would be strictly to improve his condition. But here comes a leading organ of Black Republicanism informing us with the utmost gravity that slavery "is a curse to the master and the soil on which it exists, *rather than to the slave himself.*" We take it that this frank admission upsets the whole theory of abolitionism. The virtual concession that the slave is better off in his present condition than he would be in another, leaves Black Republicanism no pretext for interfering, and proves that its perpetual attempts to give freedom to our slaves are not inaugurated by even a false philanthropy, as they confessedly fail to benefit their objects.

Now, if slavery is simply a curse to the master and the soil, we suggest in all humility that the North should leave us to the unrestricted operation of the evil. We in the South may believe that there are many social advantages in the North, such, for example, as starving needle-women, as wives and as starving needle-women, as wives and as there prostituting their persons for bread, as Red Republicanism, Atheists and Infidels; but we leave the North to manage these "curses" as it may deem fit. We are not in favor of supererogative intermeddling, even in the shape of advice—much less by efforts forcibly to cram our words into the ears of the North, against the dictates of its sense. And, we say, in return is to be let alone. We want fruitsome masters and our unconscious slaves, both of which are "cursed" by the institution of slavery, will not be bettered by any interference, whether malicious or well meant. We labor under the conviction that we understand our interests somewhat better than our counsel; so who are a thousand miles distant. No doubt it is highly presumptuous in the South to harbor the idea that the North has nothing to teach her on the subject, but such is. We cherish the impression that slavery is a direct benefit instead of a curse to the master, and that the soil which yields such returns to the labor of the slave would not be so profitably cultivated by the white man. So believing, it is quite certain that we desire no lessons from Black Republicans. If they are sincere they will abstain from future molestation, since the slave, by their own acknowledgment, is treated as he is, and the master cannot be charged or arraigned on the score that he or she and a dignified subordinate, voluntary servitude. But the truth is that the doctrine enunciated by the *Courier and Enquirer* is a transparent fraud. The negro worshipers are animated not by an earnest desire to free the slave, but by an intense sectional animosity towards the South, and a determination to vex, harass and tyrannize in matters of legislation, for the ostensible purpose of the welfare of the slave is a palpable cheat, since when once stricken from his master they do not surrender him to beggary or crime. They profess to desire his freedom, and yet are certainly passing laws to exclude him from their territory. Let Old England say what she will, we know, but hate the negro. As the Puritans of old prohibited bear baiting because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators, so would our modern Puritans abolish slavery not because it would benefit the negro, but because it would ruin his master.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DALLAS.—Quite an excitement was observable throughout the city yesterday, it being announced that the Cahawba would arrive at the wharf of Jackson R. M. Heald's store, however, until after dark. A large concourse was on the wharf awaiting him, and as soon as the boat touched the landing, the Council Committee, headed by Mayor SMITH, went on board and took charge of the distinguished Senator. After escorting him to the St. Charles Hotel, he was taken to the City Hall, where the Mayor extended to him the hospitalities of the city of New Orleans. The Hon. Pierre Soulé next introduced Mr. Dallas to the assembled crowd in his peculiarly felicitous style, as follows:

Senator Dallas.—As chairman of a committee selected from among your political friends and admirers, I tender you, in the name of that committee, and of those friends, a hearty welcome, and ask your kind place in your hands a brief, but correct, reserve of sentiments which they hope will meet your approbation, and of wishes with which it will, doubtless, be your pleasure to comply.

We had wished to have you as our special guest; but the Municipal authorities, impelled by the feelings of this whole community, having evinced a desire to claim you as such, we have gladly surrendered to them the enjoyment of that honor, which, in a delicate manner in which it was sought, could not but be as flattering to you as it is grateful to ourselves.

Be at home among us. You are in the midst of men who know how to appreciate the exalted character, the indomitable firmness, and the transcendant ability and talent you have so gloriously displayed in the defense of rights most dear to them, and on the maintenance of which depends, as they sincerely believe, the stability of the republic with its present institutions.

Mr. Dallas briefly but eloquently expressed his thanks for the general welcome he had met with, and he observed that it was because of his advocacy of State Rights—of the Constitution and the Union—it would be an incentive to him for the future. In the course of his remarks, he was loudly and heartily cheered. After being introduced by the Mayor to a number of persons in the parlor of the Hotel, he was escorted to his room, and the crowd dispersed.

No programme of action for to-day was adopted last night.

FESTIVAL AT ST. BARBE.—The ancient and honorable Orleans Battalion of Artillery will celebrate, on Sunday next, the anniversary of their patron, Saint Barbe, by a banquet. We acknowledge the courtesy of tickets of invitation from the committee, and shall endeavor to be present on the festive occasion.

HARPER FOR DECEMBER.—We are indebted to A. A. E. EXTER, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the December number of Harper. Its contents are more than usually rich and varied, and several of the articles are profusely illustrated. A leading feature in the present number is an unpublished tale by Charles Lamb, entitled "Cupid's Revenge." Thackeray's story of "The Virginians" is likewise continued.

GIGANTIC POTATO.—Mr. Dallet, who cultivates a garden at Amite, on the route of the Jackson railroad, has placed on our table, for the inspection of the curious, an enormous sweet potato, which, when taken from the earth, weighed 5¼ pounds, and now weighs over 4 pounds. The soil on which this immense potato grew was one year ago covered with pine trees, and was supposed to be extremely barren and unproductive. Mr. Dallet assures us that this is an error, and that with proper culture the land readily produces vegetables and fruits in great perfection. The specimen before us furnishes pretty fair evidence of the fact.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale of Poincon, THIS DAY, at Messrs. Wilson, Lightenburg & Co.'s, 63 Gravier street, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

MAILS INTERCEPTED BY INDIANS.

INDIANS DISPERSED BY THE MAIL PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—The first direct mail from Albuquerque arrived at Neosko, Missouri, on the 17th ultimo, having been 31 days out.

The mails were intercepted by a war party of the Laiona Indians, but the mail party shot the principal chief of the Indians, and the remainder of the Indians fled.

The mail which left Neosko for Albuquerque on the 16th ult. had neither been seen nor heard from.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The government has received official notice from Brazil of a reduction of thirty per cent. on the duties on flour by the Brazilian government.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

Our government has also received official advices from Costa Rica conveying expressions of the earnest disposition of the government of Costa Rica to settle the claims of the United States against that republic in a satisfactory manner.

ACCIDENTS OF THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—The Ohio river at this point is nearly stationary. There are five feet of water in the canal.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, December 2.—The steamer Chancellor passed down at 9 o'clock last night, the Twichell at 3, and the Eclipse at 7 this evening.

EUROPE.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The Cunard steamer Africa, from Liverpool the 13th November, arrived at New York on the 26th.

The London Stock Exchange had been after several days of dullness, enlivened by a rumor which obtained sufficient credence to cause a decided rise in prices, to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon has resolved upon a reduction of 100,000 men in the French army. The probability is that this rumor is in a certain sense well founded. During the previous ten days it had been known that Rothschilds and other capitalists, of the class who are usually well informed on French Cabinet secrets, have been entering into combined operations for a general improvement on the Bourse. The Court party are most likely interested in the speculation, and it is natural to suppose that it had its origin in the knowledge that at the proper time it would be prompted by such an announcement as that which is now reported to have been made.

American Securities had been slightly benefited by the accounts of the animation prevalent at New York, but Illinois Central shares are still as low as 23 discount.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The submarine telegraph cable between Dover and Calais had been repaired, and was again in working order.

Meetings in favor of the new reform movement continued to be held in various parts of England.

The American Consul at Bremen had received from the United States, and presented to the party to whom it was intended, a handsome silver speaking trumpet, bearing the following inscription:

"The President of the United States to Captain Wilmsen, pf the Bremen bark Laura, for his humane, zealous and successful efforts in rescuing one of the passengers and two of the crew of the steamer Central America from the perils of the sea.—1858."

The cotton factory of Messrs. George Grant & Sons, Glasgow, had been partially destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £70,000.

The London *Gazette* contains an order empowering the Prince of Wales to exercise all the privileges of a Knight Companion of the Garter, in as full a manner as if he had been formally installed.

The London correspondent of *La Nord* says that the English government has resolved to authorize the re-establishment of the order of the French soldiers among the Cohors of India.

The steamer Tripoli, with the Australian mails already telegraphed) and £170,940 in gold, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

Lord Brougham had been on a visit to the ancient city of York, where he had delivered a long address to the Institute of Popular Science and Literature, with seemingly no abatement of his earlier physical and intellectual vigor.

Prince Alfred, as midshipman on board the Euryalus, had arrived at Lisbon, and would visit the King of Portugal.

The British government are about to reorganize the German Legion at the Cape of Good Hope, and have written to enquire force of fifteen men for active service in India.

In the London *Watchman* is the announcement of the death of the Rev. John Hick ing, "the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, and last survivor of the Helpers of John Wesley."

The Atlantic Cable.

It has been mentioned that Mr. Whitehouse had renewed his application to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for permission to test their cable at the Atlantic telegraph cable, with a view to render it available. He repeats the expression of his belief that the fault in the cable is at the great distance from the shore, the opinions of Professor Thompson and other experimenters notwithstanding.

In the London *Daily News*, of November 14th, we find the following statements in reference to the cable: The electrical condition of the line had not improved to the 9th November last, when the office at Valentia was closed and the clerks, &c., were removed to London. It could be read at that time, we are told, but would be, to save that portion of the cable from destruction in winter, as far as the shore is shoal. The whole cable had been taken up and examined, and found to be perfect; the Company "had under consideration" the propriety of Mr. Henley's large magnetic-electric machines to Trinity Bay, and the Company had also "under consideration" a proposal to use the Hughes's instrument, as it has so often been reported that they had already adopted or resolved to adopt. Mr. Hughes has offered to test the power of his instrument at both ends of the line if the Company will bind themselves to adopt them in the event of success.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondence of the *Independance Belge* says the question of a reduction of the French army to the extent of one hundred thousand men is under serious consideration.

It is announced that a commission, composed of the persons appointed by the Municipal Council, will proceed to Algeria in order to set out for the coast of Africa to examine on the spot the question of immigration.

The Abbe Huc has returned from China and announce that Admiral Rigault, after having taken possession of the establishments at Turan, had immediately proceeded with the army of Hue, the capital of Cochin China, and of the entire empire of Annam. Details of the taking of Turane are wanting, but the place was carried by assault in half an hour. Turane had been declared French territory.

Paris dispatches of the 12th state that Montalembert's trial had been fixed for the 17th. The public were not to be admitted and no report would be allowed to be published. The public judgment will appear in the French papers.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen Victoria, having forwarded to Her Majesty a twelve-pounder howitzer invented by himself, accompanied by a letter extending the baroness title. The piece bears the name of Alliance.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Cayenne is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and that the Panama Railroad is getting a large subsidy from the Emperor, the projected Havre line having withdrawn in favor of the railway enterprise.

The returns of the Bank of France for the month show a decrease in the cash in hand in Paris of 11,000,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 9,000,000 francs. The discounts had increased 17,500,000. The Bourse was buoyant on the 11th, and the 3 per cents advanced to 74.25 for money.

HAMBURG.—It is announced, as an event without a precedent in Hamburg, that the Hammonia Life Insurance Company had, before the usual court, declared its shares forfeit. Its liabilities were for 80,000 marks banco for policies already fallen due; 15,000 for current policies in Hamburg; and 70,000 to persons insured residing abroad. It is added that the underwriters of Hamburg have suffered unprecedented losses recently by disasters at sea, and that—

"Before the losses arising from the Agatha and Hudson have had time to be finally settled, intelligence has just been received of the total loss of the Hamburg bark Francisca, Captain Tiedeman, from this port to the Prince de Joinville's tobacco colony of Dona Francisca, in South Brazil, with emigrants, only three of the latter having been drowned.

The Maritime Assurance Company of 1854 has suffered such severe losses of late that they are on the point of winding up their affairs and liquidating.

BELGIUM.—The King's speech at the opening of the Legislature was very congratulatory as to the affairs of the country. The national treasury was in a satisfactory state and exhibited a surplus. Among the measures of reform promised is a law securing a more efficacious copyright in literary and artistic works, and a movement toward establishing additional primary schools.

SPAIN.—The London *Times* says, in its city article: "According to a statement received from Madrid the Spanish government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably the countenance of the French government, who are likewise reported to have been additional ships of war for that point, is relied upon in this movement, while it is also known that England has serious demands to urge, which will cause a large magnetic-electric machines to Trinity Bay, and the Company had also "under consideration" a proposal to use the Hughes's instrument, as it has so often been reported that they had already adopted or resolved to adopt. Mr. Hughes has offered to test the power of his instrument at both ends of the line if the Company will bind themselves to adopt them in the event of success.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondence of the *Independance Belge* says the question of a reduction of the French army to the extent of one hundred thousand men is under serious consideration.

It is announced that a commission, composed of the persons appointed by the Municipal Council, will proceed to Algeria in order to set out for the coast of Africa to examine on the spot the question of immigration.

The Abbe Huc has returned from China and announce that Admiral Rigault, after having taken possession of the establishments at Turane, had immediately proceeded with the army of Hue, the capital of Cochin China, and of the entire empire of Annam. Details of the taking of Turane are wanting, but the place was carried by assault in half an hour. Turane had been declared French territory.

Paris dispatches of the 12th state that Montalembert's trial had been fixed for the 17th. The public were not to be admitted and no report would be allowed to be published. The public judgment will appear in the French papers.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen Victoria, having forwarded to Her Majesty a twelve-pounder howitzer invented by himself, accompanied by a letter extending the baroness title. The piece bears the name of Alliance.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Cayenne is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and that