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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Our subscribers, THE BEE is such a mirror on the best business and DAILY BEE prize for good advertisements. No Advertisement inserts for three dollars for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted until forbid will be charged extra dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of yearly Advertisers is limited to their business, and in no case to any other one.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 7, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

HOLDING THE POLLS IN GROCERIES.

The "Southern Organ" is fighting the battle of Temperance with unflagging energy and zeal. As the exponent of the settled convictions of a numerous, highly intelligent and influential class of our citizens, it discusses the question of licensing the sale of spirituous liquors with considerable ability, yet without that display of fanatical violence too often characteristic of the champions of a particular measure. It is now advanced by the Southern Organ that not to be tested by the touchstone of public opinion, for it is conceded that the vote is not on the subject some months ago was an important and unsatisfactory expression of the sentiment of our population. One of the Districts is decidedly against "Licenses," while the majority of we mistake not, declared in favor of the Maine liquor law; but are quite willing to give the citizens an opportunity of manifesting their approbation or disapproval of that prohibitory enactment.

This one subject, however, closely connected with Temperance we are satisfied that the people of New Orleans fully concede with the Southern Organ. It is the utter impropriety, and criminal injustice of establishing the polls at the various groceries and bar rooms. Against this scandalous and odious practice every good citizen, every honest man, every earnest and sincere Republican who values the elective franchise and would secure it polluted and perverted should raise his voice in ceaseless denunciation until our city authorities are driven from it by the resistless power of the press and the people. None but those who have been wont to attend the polls during political contests and to remain there for hours at a time, can give to themselves the disgusting picture of the perjury and corruption, the vile scenes of intoxication and the consequent prostitution of the franchise which are the immediate and inevitable results of this abominable system. In certain precincts the voters are mostly of the working class—proud of their privilege and eager to exercise it. They assemble early in the morning and crowd the hustings, debating the merits of issues, arguing and discussing, and awaiting quietly a personal dispute with libations of vile whiskey and other poisonous and demoralizing drinks. These repeated potations are another facilities, and make them either stupid or quarrelsome, or both. They become the dupes of the vile scoundrels who infest the polls, and who are ready to take advantage of their maudlin condition to commit fraud, to vote double or treble, and to assist in the perpetration of frauds, from which, in a sober state, they would recoil with horror, or they would, perhaps, sleep, and then a general row ensues in which the inoxicating acts are sure to be brought into play, swaying and reeling in room to room, shouting drunkenness, and voting, as occasion, not the object and the men they were endeavoring to vote were Hottentot Caffres. Such is the illustration of the manner in which the glorious privilege of universal suffrage is appreciated and practiced, by a portion of our people, in all instances in which the polls are held in drinking shops. He it recollected that every voter who put a blockhead, a knave, a fool, imbecile, stammering in office, is entrusted among him, the property, the safety and well-being of his fellow citizens, whose vote is given not exclusively by the suggestions of his reason and the impulses of his patriotism, but remembered too, that however well disposed the working classes may be—and we do not question their sincerity—and however they may be, sincerely they would spurn any attempt to induce them to induce them to vote, or even swear a false oath—yet experience points to yet liquor will overwhelm every social principle, deaden self-respect, and place the victim a helpless and degraded victim in the hands of the unprincipled and designing. The temptation is that by the vicious, unscrupulous and offensively in the way of the law-abiding. The quiet, peaceful citizen is in way to the polls with no other object than to perform his duty as a good citizen and a true patriot, he is beset with the allurements that lurk within the social glass, he sees the fiery stimulus he gets incentive and which he is to be temporarily allayed by fresh draughts—until at length rascality has achieved its object, and the voter has reached a condition in which he may be fooled to the end. He is used, used for the worst of purposes, and then cast aside as an incumbrance and a bore.

There can be little doubt that much of the fraud and corruption that attend our elections, arise out of the unwise custom of holding the polls in grog shops. Honest men will not drink under an ordinary excitement and self-respect. They will not the polls, place their tickets in the box, and return peacefully—they would not be guilty of attempting to exercise the right of suffrage more morally sure of possessing it. But they cannot the strength of mind to withstand the temptation offered by the vendors of vile liquor, and to which they are solicited by every inducement that can make firmness waver. They drink, wrangle, drink again and are soon, if frequently forwarded, become drunk and the polls in disorderly.

We have an abiding hope that this subject will be settled, and all petitions will continue to be presented, until the legislature shall put a stop to the practice of associating the most ardent of our citizens with the revolting necessities of visiting the haunts of drunkenness, turbulence and vice. As for the system now in force, we can say is that it is admirably adapted to bribery and crime, and to compel honest persons to believe the right of suffrage rather an exert it under such repulsive circumstances.

THE WEATHER is peculiarly soft, genial and mild. We have not experienced a really cold day, and though in December, fires are just become to be comfortable, while great coats are still in place in dressing rooms, or recently laid up with pepper and camphor to protect them from moths. It seems as if the Indian summer, that usually delightful season, is to be prolonged, and that the Indian Summer will be the season. We are indebted to Messrs. Fitzgibbon & Wolfsacker, Editors for the Delaware Gazette, for this sterling periodical.

INCREASE IN TRADE.—The N. Y. Herald says: Advices received by the last Liverpool from Brazil, Buenos Ayres & Co, by a gentleman of this city, states that Lord Aberdeen has not resigned, and that Cossuth had been seriously affected thereby.

SPECIES.—The schooner Star, Captain Gamble, from Brazos St. Jago, arrived last evening, in ballast, and cleared in specie to the following parties:

A. Lizardi	$32,000
Stewart & Hunter	26,000
Nelson & Avery	61,508
J. Ferry	9,700
H. Fisher	1,250
D. W. Lewis	3,183 50
M. Bech & Sacker	1,000
J. Lewis	2,000
W. H. Leightheid	2,000
Blanchard	1,220
R. N. Thorn	4,000
Delvalle & Moreno	4,500
Lizardi & Vice	3,137
J. M. Cadenas	5,000
A. Rothman	3,250
Hunter & Co	970
F. M. Rather	1,500
Total	$162,018 50

☞ Those who do not know what they shall do for a Christmas present, we would say, read the following from the Cincinnati Gazette, one hundred of which we have received in this country to try the experiment, and we believe it a good medicine. We know little Hall and other hackers to be good, experienced and business heads.

☞ The man who sees the path in the green and the star point to what a sailor compass, can only be a better sailing patient, who relies on the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It certain remedy at 1. Mr. Mortimer's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, which for the last five years has proved its great efficacy in the rheumatic treatment of each and every form of the rheumatism. All who have used it speak highly of it, and are willing to be convinced of its potency.

☞ SALE OF DAMAGED PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS AMERICAN BOOKS.—We are requested to call attention to the sale of damaged prints and a fine assortment of Foreign and Domestic Books, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Jones & Leonard's Auction Room, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms—Liberal, at cash.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana*, Captain Smith, we have Texas papers to the 2nd inst. Our dates from Brownsville are to the 12th ult.

The State Gazette says the Legislature has thus far shown a disposition to dispatch business. They have already done more work, than previous Legislatures during a whole month. The members have not yet ventured to indulge in long speeches.

The Gazette appears now, to have nearly completed its list of members to the present Legislature, the whole number present being 128, of whom 29 are natives of Tennessee, 13 of Georgia, and Kentucky each, 13 of Virginia, 11 of North and South Carolina each, 8 of Alabama, 6 of Mississippi, 3 of Illinois, 2 of N. York, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Texas each, and 1 of Connecticut, Missouri, District of Columbia, France and Germany, each, total 122. 68 are farmers, 39 lawyers, 6 physicians, 4 merchants, 2 printers, 2 mechanics, 1 teacher and 1 engineer. The two native Texians are J. H. Durst, of Rio Grande City, Starr County, a farmer, and Burwell H. Lewis, of San Augustine—a lawyer, the former 34 and the latter, 28 years of age.

The Galveston News says the health of Galveston never was better than at present. Not a single case of sickness was to be heard of, Galveston was improving rapidly. The News notices a few of these, which will cost from $250,000 to $300,000.

The Supreme Court is now in session at Austin, Judges Hemphill and Lipscomb being present. Judge Wheeler was not present on the 29d, owing to his late residence.

The Federal Court also commenced its session in Austin on the 21st, the Hon. John C. Watrous being present.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate to perpetuate the act relinquishing the State tax, so as to give that tax to the counties for the years 1854 and 1855. Read first time.

The bill incorporating the "Medical Association of Texas" has passed its third reading in the Senate, by a vote of 22 to 2.

The bill to create a State Geologist, has been laid on the table in the Senate.

We have received the first number of "The Marshall Meridian and Pacific Advocate" which is in quarto form and gotten up in a style superior, we think, to anything of the kind in Texas. The office material appears to be entirely new, and the sheet really presents a very handsome appearance. This number gives a large amount of excellent reading, both editorial and selected. It is edited by Ed. Clark, Esq. Messrs. Ward & Co, are the proprietors, and Mr. Herbert Hiby is the printer and publisher. One main object of this paper, as its title imports, is to advocate the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

The Leon Pioneer says the corn crop of Limestone county has suffered considerably from drought. Corn is now selling there at 75c per bushel.

The Gonzales Inquirer says a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has lately been organized in that place under favorable auspices. Besides that order, they have now in Gonzales a lodge of Masons, the Sons of Temperance, a debating society, a large Sunday school, and churches of nearly every denomination. Flour in Gonzales is worth $13 to $14 per barrel.

The Huntsville Item says a runaway negro was shot the other day, in Madison county, by a Mr. Foley, while he was attempting to run away from the house of his master. He died in thirty hours after, and stated that he belonged to a Mr. Yancey, of Bell county.

JOHN MITCHEL AT NEW YORK.—We have already announced the arrival of Mitchell, the Irish patriot, at New York. He reached that city on the 29th ult., on board of the steamer *Pennsylvania*. The *Tribune* says:

Accompanying Mr Mitchel, is Mr P. J. Smith, who was tried in Ireland for treason, the whole of those distinguished exiles are in excellent health and spirits.

As the Pennsylvania came up the river she was boarded by Messrs Meagher and Wm Mitchell, the brother of the patriot.

The meeting between these friends is warm and powerful, and affecting in the extreme. Tears of joy were shed on both sides.

Bets among the wharfmen the news of the arrival of Mr Mitchel spread like wildfire, and ships and piers were literally swarming with the immense throng, who crowded to give him a freeman's welcome.

A number of guns were discharged in honor of the occasion, and cheer upon cheer resounded.

The river was alive with boats, in which were many friends of Mr Mitchel. As fast as one boat's load clambered on board the steamship, they were followed by another, until all length the decks of the Pennsylvania were covered with one dense mass of human beings.

After an immense amount of congratulation, the party were managed ashore in carriages that were in readiness.

The vehicles move off at a rapid pace toward the Hamilton House, and the noise of artillery and the shouts of the populace; they were attended by an immense throng of persons who ran after the carriage, eager to get a glance at the Patriot.

The ferry boat was crowded to excess, and on its arrival at the Brooklyn side was received by a still larger crowd of the relatives.

Mr. Mitchel and his family, together with his friends, were cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, and the carriages which bore them were followed by the throng.

After bowing to the people, Mr. Mitchel ordered the driver to proceed to the residence of his mother. His way thither was like the march of a conqueror, and an enthusiastic were his crowds that they were almost ready to take him from the vehicle, and carry him upon their shoulders.

The carriages stopped at the corner of Union and Hick streets, at the residence of Mr. Mitchel's sister, brother and sister

The reunion of this long separated family was too touching for us, but its details were too sacred for description.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION, &c.—The second total for the election of representatives to day, has established beyond doubt the whig supremacy in Massachusetts for the next year. Lowell elects ten whigs, Lawrence three, and many other towns where there was no choice before elect whigs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—The President to day appointed W. W. Whittemo, Editor of the Troy Budget, Postmaster, at Troy, vice Bosworth resigned.

Judges Young and Sturgis are talked of for the Clerkship of the House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The ship Marathon from Liverpool, has arrived with 522 passengers, 64 having died on the passage.

MASSACRE OF CAPT. GUNNISON.—The Salt Lake mail has arrived at Independence, from which we learn that Governor Young had received an express from Capt. Morris, on the 31st of October, stating that Capt. Gunnison and a portion of his party had been killed by Indians on Sevier River.

Capt. Gunnison and twelve of his party, it seems, were at breakfast, when the Indians set upon them, and only four escaped. Capt Gunnison was pierced with 26 arrows. The instruments, notes of survey, &c, were carried off.—The survey was nearly completed, and the party was going into winter quarters.

Capt. Morris was also in a critical situation, being surrounded by hostile Indians. Governor Young, however, had sent him aid.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred at Mobile on Saturday last. While driving gently along the Shell Road, Messrs. B. C. Rowan and John B. Hogan were suddenly precipitated from their buggy. It is scarcely possible yet to learn how the accident occurred, but its results will fill very many hearts with sadness.

It is supposed that the horse, making a sudden jerk, pulled the reins from the driver, and threw Mr. Rowan over the back of the buggy. He was hurt, though not seriously, while poor J. W. Hogan, falling forward, either by the jerk or in endeavoring to recover the reins, got over the dash board and had his leg entangled in what is termed the "fish wheel." This was he fell when the horse in mad fear frightfully ran forward. Hanging suspended in this dreadful trap, lacerated and torn and in danger each moment of the heels and wheels, he retained presence of mind and power enough to stop the horse and recover the reins, and thus stop the affrighted horse. Aid came and extricated him from his more than rack of torture.

His limb is frightfully mangled—the boot, stocking and all being ground into the bone and flesh. Surgical aid was procured at once, yet little hope exists. It is certain the leg must be amputated, yet in the present conditions of the sufferer a fatal issue is feared, either with or without the operation.

ALEXANDER DUMAS has written a letter to a friend in New York in which he says:

"Find for me on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Ohio, a corner where, surrounded by my chosen friends, I may spend my last days, and die in tranquility under the sun of liberty."

It is stated, adds the *Tribune*, that Mr. Dumas has already confided several manuscript works to the hands of his agents who have established a publishing house in New-York, for the purpose of bringing them out originally and exclusively in this city. The manuscript of his comedy, the "Youth of Louis XIV," which was prohibited at the Theatre Français, is in the hands of his agents. Several of our managers are in negotiation for its production.

☞ The daughter of the venerable ex Editor, Thomas Ritchie, Esq., has been married to Colonel J. S. Gallaga, a weekly citizen of Baltimore.

☞ A prime fight occurred on Thursday, near Philadelphia, between Bradley of Philadelphia, and Sloan, of Baltimore, in which the latter was used up after eleven rounds.

THE ATLANTIC NEWS.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic*, Captain West, from Liverpool, the 16th of November, arrived at New York about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult.

The Cunard propeller Andes also sailed from Liverpool on the 15th.

The Asia arrived out on the 12th November.

From the seat of war we have only details of the previous engagements, and reports that a decisive battle had been fought, the details of which are yet to come. Victory, so far, has perched on the Turkish banners.

The latest telegraphic despatches received at Liverpool declared that the Selten would place himself at the head of his troops.

The general news from other parts of the continent of Europe possesses but little interest—England, for the time being, appears peaceably disposed, but the French feel warlike and their Emperor thinks that the "Czar of Russia has gone too far, and the moment is at hand when neither honor nor interest will permit the sword of France to slumber in its scabbard." Of course the people of Paris were greatly excited, but whether the war fever would lead many of them beyond the confines of their own city seemed to depend in a great measure, judging from the tone of their journals, upon the policy to be adopted by England. Prussia, in the meantime, "reserves to herself full liberty of action."

At Liverpool cotton had been freely offered, with but little demand. The market closed tamely at previous quotations. There was a good, but not animated, enquiry for wheat and flour, at previous full quotations. Indian corn was dull.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic are Colonel T. B. Lawrence, bearer of dispatches; General J. Watson Webb, and Miss Anna C. Lynch.

THE TURKISH WAR.—By the intelligence from the seat of war it is extremely difficult to arrive at anything like a connected narrative, in the confusion of contradictory and ondated dispatches that follow each other to the markets of Paris and London. From the materials before us we are enabled to gather the details of the events that have transpired up to the present time. A decisive battle was hourly looked for. Report says the battle has already been fought, at or near Bucharest, and victory is variously assigned to either side.

The only authentic statement of any repulse the Turks have met with, is that, on the morning of the 9th, their force of 9,000 men was compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian position of Giurgevo. In contrast to these trifling checks we have the details of the following brilliant victory.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.—We have now detailed accounts of this first encounter between the Moslem and Russians. It proves to to have been an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midnight of November 1st to daybreak of the 3d, the Turkish ammunition became exhausted, and with the wild rage of Moslem warfare the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with bayonet and saber, and scattered them at all points. The Russia's left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Oltenitza and encamped upon the field, their dead remaining to fortify the position. The battle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argeschi and Danube.

Only nine thousand Turks were engaged, but they had occupied a strong quarantine building and an old redoubt erected in the pipsin near the Danube, as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shells with great effect, up to the entrance of a village where Gen. Dannenberg was directing the attack. A telegraphic despatch sent to the French government, and immediately on the 12th instant, communicated to the Turkish Minister at Paris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from their position, but that on the third day (by the dispatch called Monday 4) the Turks dispersed the Russians, with the loss above stated. The Russian loss in the affair was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen having apparently endeavored to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the disabled officers are, almost without exception, wounded by the rifle ball fire of the chasseur regiments, organized on the model of the celebrated French chasseurs at Vincennes.

The Turkish artillery was beautifully served. The Russians, too, stood manfully to their arms, and the skill and all the bravery of a pitched battle. Omer Pascha did not command in person. The position of Oltenitza is very strong, the left resting on the extreme Teraval by river Ardis (Ardrech), the right by a swamp impassable to horse, and to reach any Moldavian village is like wilderness, and ships and piers were literally swarming with the immense throng, who crowded to give him a freeman's welcome.

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The reunion of this long separated family was too touching for us, but its details were too sacred for description.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the Picayune Office.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

Consols Improving.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th of November, three days later than the intelligence brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

There has been a moderate demand in the Cotton market from the trade and for export, with sales during the week of 37,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculation and 4,000 for export. Prices are without any change of moment, the market closing at the subjoined quotations:—Fair Orleans, 6¾; Fair Mobile, 6¾; Fair Uplands, 6¾; and Middling Uplands, 6¼ per lb.

Breadstuffs have generally been in good demand, and prices are steady. Flour closes at 32s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 35s. for Ohio. Wheat has quotations for Corn are 42s. for yellow, and 44s. 6d. for white; and oats at 26s. 6d. per quarter.

The Bank of England has lost £100,000 in specie, and Consols are quoted 94¾.

[By the National Line.]

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

Eastern Affairs—Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The latest advices from the East, much after the Turkish survey and re-crossed the Danube with the object of connecting the Russian forces, which, without any decisive result, had retreated from the field. Let or Kalafat was awaiting reinforcements to march upon Krajova.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—Louis Napoleon has officially notified the gov ernment of Austria that the Emperor Nicholas has recognized the Imperial Government of France, and has sent the usual formal letter of notification to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The French Minister, Drouyn De Lhuys, has made an energetic reply to Count Buol, Austrian Minister, in which he says the French government thinks Austria will not the Turks in defending their territory.

The very latest intelligence from Vienna states that the Turks had invested Kalafat and Brailow, but that the people did not anticipate any such result.

THE EUROPEAN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Europa arrived today from Havre to the 16th November, with the following news:

The Europa brings dates from Havre to the 16th November, with the following news:

The Russians have now in the Principalities 85,000 effective men, and 30,000 in hospital. Their head quarters are at Bucharest, defended by some one hundred heavy guns. The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectively by Gen. Dannenberg (Abrahat) and Gen. Gortschakoff. They have communication open with Russia. Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the road, and should reach them in five weeks. The Emperor, it is expected, will come near the seat of war.

The Turks have not crossed the Danube, are established at ten points. There are, besides, movements along the Turkish side of the Danube that indicate an attempt on the part of the Turks to cross lower down the stream. The Sultan has officially announced his intention to place himself at the head of the army in person.

Kossuth and Bem are busy preparing to defend the Turkish cause. Bem is now in the Danube Principalities, and Kossuth is expected to arrive in a few days.

The Russian Minister at Bucharest has officially notified the Turkish vessels in Russian harbors on the 22d of November, that if, on and after that date, Turkish merchant vessels will be declared lawful prizes, even although they may have other papers than those of Russia. The Turkish flag should be respected even after the commencement of hostilities, and will, as heretofore, be permitted to cover the goods of neutral powers. Besides this, in consequence of the rupture of that general intercourse between Odessa and Constantinople by means of steamers, in which the Russian government had only pass messengers and goods, but also correspondence.

TURKEY WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH DIPLOMACY.—A NEW TREATY OR NOTE.—The Paris Moniteur says that a letter of the 30th ult. from Constantinople, announces that the Turkish government has definitely set aside the project of a diplomatic conference. Reschid Pacha has declared, in the name of the ministry and of the grand council of the Empire, that the war having broken out in spite of its forbearance shown by the Porte, there was no longer any question of the solution of a special treaty, but only of a new note to regulate the relations between Turkey and Russia, and that the Sultan hopes, with the aid of God and his allies, that the new treaty will raise a solid barrier against the ambitious aspirations which menace the peace of the world. But with any negotiation having for its starting point the abandonment of diplomacy, Turkey will have nothing to do.

MINOR INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.—A letter in the Paris Patrie, from Constantinople, 29th ult., states that the Turkish Cruisers had chased some Russian ships into the harbor of Sebastopol.

By telegraph from Constantinople, 3rd inst, the Turks are reported to have stormed and captured the Russian fortress on the Bielkhali, (Asia) in addition to the capture of five fortresses in Georgia and the Caucasus have fallen into the possession of the Turkish allies. Three forts are Cutiver, which was taken by the Kouvis; Fortlet Ouchkoulan, from Damascus and Surmine, Istrat and Kachat, by the Bachi Bozouks.

Disorder has broken out among the Poles in the Bessiria ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Bucharest.

The Czar's declaration of war was read in all the churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th. There was a review on the same day, but the declaration was not read to the troops.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Baker's double bulked Life Boat—Naval Appliances—Hobb's new Steering Apparatus—Life Buckets and Stools—Models of Naval Architecture—Collections of Fire-Arms—Arrest of an Artful Dodger—Recovery of $37,000—A Police Officer in Clover—Trouble in the Green Room—Arbitration of the Methodist Difficulty—Willis' Health Trip to the Tropics—A Chapter on New Orleans—Quadroon Beauty—The Lees—Tousset Varnished.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In our promenade through the Crystal Palace a short time since, allusion was made to Francis' Life-Boat, and several other patents into which improvements of greater or less importance had been introduced; we omitted one, however, contributed by Mr. Albert Baker, of Boston, which, as far at least as theory is concerned, promises to surpass all the rest in usefulness. By means of moveable decks, it may in a moment be made double-bulled, or exactly the same on the top as on the bottom. No matter, therefore, how often it may be capsized, no danger can be incurred, for it is bound to come right side down. There are ropes in abundance hanging from the sides for the preservation of those who may have been thrown from other boats; and altogether, it seems as if in a storm no better ally could be desired.

This boat of Baker's is in Court 9, among various other naval equipments and appliances of which it may not be amiss to allude to some of the more interesting. A novel steering apparatus, invented by a Boston man named Hobbs, has received a large share of attention from nautical men, and looks as if it would answer the purpose beyond all cavil. Harding's Life-Bucket is an ingenious contrivance. In fair weather it answers the purpose of an ordinary pail, or, turned upside-down, makes a convenient deck stool; in case of a wreck, it is converted into an efficient life preserver—Tewksbury's patent Life-Stools, which have been some time before the public, are also represented. It is gratifying to see the pride which our ship-wrights feel in their models, wherein for beauty and speed they have surpassed the world. A number of these models, representing every variety of craft, from the greatest slab boat to the ponderous steamer, or fail-rigged, rakish clipper, are to be seen in the Palace. Around these may be found almost constantly a crowd of foreigners; the English are particularly curious with respect to them. Obliged to admit, though with great reluctance that in point of speed we have taken from them the supremacy of the wave, our British friends cannot but regard with interest the models which have thus touched them in one of their tenderest parts. A little further on, we have a gun for shooting whales and other sea-fish small game; and a bomb lance for the same object, similar to the one exhibited in the Fair of the American Institute, and described in a former letter.

Close by the naval equipments are various military appliances. Porter's deadly revolving rifle, which may be fired nine times in five seconds, is prominent among these. Whitney's percussion rifle, Sharp's patent, and Colt's pistols, which still hold the foremost place, notwithstanding the legion of modern inventions in this department, are fairly represented. The Merston Fire-Arms Company contribute some valuable pieces, some of which, by an ingenious contrivance, are made to clean themselves. The Armory at West Troy and Harper's Ferry have also sent a choice assortment of muskets, howitzers, field pieces, and battery wagons.

An important arrest was made, the latter part of last week, which reflects no little credit on the officer concerned and has gained for him a long little fortune of $4,000. It seems you have in his pecuniary affairs.

suspected, in consequence of some of the money having been found upon them, of filling moneys of the abstraction of $37,000 from the Bank of the State of New York. They have been brought to the city, but not yet examined.—From the first, however, officer Keefe, stimulated by the liberal offer on the part of the Bank of $2000 for the recovery of this stolen money, has kept his eye on a bold rascal named Chauncey Johnson, who has before been on the Bank, the officer followed Johnson to his room to get the money, and having then discovered the whereabouts of the important capital bag, arrested his companion without delay. The whole amount was found in the bag with the exception of about $2000, the greater part of which was no doubt given to the Old Man to pay while rent has been spent by Johnson at the gaming table and in replenishing his wardrobe. The Bank promptly paid Mr Keefe his proportion of the reward, and the nimble fingered Chauncey is under lock and key.

The frequenters of Wallack's little theatre were disappointed last Saturday evening by the non-appearance of Laura Keene, a favorite actress of this establishment, who was announced for a prominent part in two pieces. In pursuance of a business engagement, she had, it seems, left on Saturday morning for Baltimore unexpectedly to the manager, and of rehearsal there was a commotion such as will generally take place even in the most correct theatrical families. The confidence of her departure had induced her to divert reports of love, matrimony, elopement, &c.; but unfortunately for romance-mongers it has turned out to be nothing more than a mere business trip. A couple of laborers arrive were substituted in Laura's place, and the public have their disappointment with the best grace they could.

Judge McLean has just arrived in the city for the purpose of listening to the argument in the famous Methodist case. Nearly a million dollars' worth of property is involved in this controversy, and both the Northern and Southern branch of the church have agreed to leave it entirely to the Judge's arbitration. A vexatious and expensive law suit in this world of. Four clergymen each side represent their respective parties in the Church.

A capital volume of sketches by N. P. Willis has lately appeared from Scribner's press, under the title of "A Health Trip to the Tropics." We could be almost tempted to wish that all our literary men might be put on the sick list, if it would be the means of producing such spirited, graphic, lively, picturesque, and pleasant pages as those of Willis's. With a keen eye for the beautiful and striking originality in describing it, we know of no more entertaining traveller. Among other places within "the Tropics," he visited your good city of Orleans, and a few pages are devoted to give you a quotation of two, his views of some of the peculiarities of New Orleans.

QUADROON BEAUTY.

"My anticipations were not exactly realized by the quadroon specimen which I saw in the market. Those whose white parent had been of light complexion—a sort of freckled mulatto, with straight hair, were tolerably ugly. The brunette complexion of the Frenchman or Spaniard makes freckles the negro blood. Some of the had a fleshy cheek of dark silk the slip. And the sort of hushed eye of dog-disease, the right awaking passion—the clear brown fire, liquid and indolent—looked capable of love through half the night, but only one at a time. A beauty which they all had, however, was the perfectly flat and straight back, which the head and neck seemed to rise in admirable poise and proportion. Between skies and chin, they are said to be the slowest people in the world, and after that they inheriting with fatal certainty the taint of soul that the law for descending implies, does upon another day. The Mexicans, though thick universal. I could make no other gathering remark upon the character of the face I saw, except that there was a kind of dullness, and that I should not be tempted to make a wife, for it is elsewhere found only in the other extreme, of high breeding complete animation and intelligence. Every Quadroon I saw walked through the crowd as if she felt herself to be invisible.

THE LEVEE.

"The stranger arrives from his hotel, at New Orleans, with the idea that he will go down to the river, and see the "alligators." He follows the sidewalk, or sidewalk, but, to the confusion of his habitual notion of where the water should be, he presently finds that it is up half to the level of the upper story of the shipping. Instance, the harbor seems to be on the second story—the city is the basement, and the shipping is the attic. It is a spectacle to see a forest of almost prairie grass, and it is a sad hope according gradually to the water's edge, and there are tapping at intervals the vessel lies. The wilderness of cotton bales are spread broadside out as if, with a slight push, they would all roll back into the stores to be sold, of their contents spilling in the afternoon are, of course, converted to bring clean water to the town, not to take dirty water out of it. And—so odd looks it—the water is clear as crystal, and the boys and thousands of men and women throughout the entire shipping, and the Negroes and Indians in the shade, for those to whom this is home."

TROUSER VARIOLOID.

But, as if New Orleans were the most pleasant city in the world, there is another peculiar liability to be added to the catalogue of its blessings, a walk in its streets. With the exception of the bed of the river above the level of the levee, the pattern, of course, most other fine up hills and in smaller, of sequence at their sides leisure. The latter is their choice, as far as my observation extended. Hackney vehicles being in great request, and the heat being, in fact, a climate, and the stands for these conveniences being among the sidewalks of the principal streets—and lies (thirdly) being scattered numerous and each focus of stagnation—the cleaning of the hoofs of kicking horses, into the mud along which you walk, and in which they stand waiting for your motion, is perpetual as fly biting can make it. With at least fifty thousand pair of white pantaloons daily exposed to the broadside of this nonsovereignty, contemporaneous spotlessness in the afternoon are, of course, the conspicuous exceptions—a clean outside to a man's leg being tolerable evidence that he has not, that day, been out of doors. Like the yellow fever, for which the city is so notable, at a distance, however, this disease variolid is as epidemic to which the inhabitants themselves are curiously indifferent. The stranger is naturally disturbed by it—but you may have a resident by the easy nonchalance with which he makes the bespattered entrance into barroom or hotel."

Yours, truly,

MANHATTAN.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

Russell H. Nevins, formerly of the firm of Nevins & Townsend, brokers and bankers in Wall street, died on Sunday.

Donald McKay's monster ship, the Great Republic, has arrived in port from Boston.

Messrs. Bowen and McNamee contradict the report that they have bought the Broadway Theatre. They have purchased the property from the corner of Pearl street up as far as the theatre.

The 784 bags of gunpowder, recently taken on board a vessel in the harbor, has been confiscated for the benefit of the fund for the widows and orphans of deceased firemen.

The ship Powhatan, of Baltimore, arrived on Monday from Antwerp, with 199 passengers. She reported having 13 deaths on board during the voyage.

As soon as the new city government comes into power measures will be adopted, it is said, to secure a thorough cleaning of the city. The Five Points are to be visited, and the dens of filth there to be broken up and purified, so as to diminish, if possible, the ravages of the cholera, now being brought over from Europe by every ship that arrives, should it make its appearance in the city in the Spring.

Senator Chase, of Ohio, on Monday evening addressed the members of the Free Democratic League, more commonly known as the Hale abolitionists, at the Broadway Institute.

The "Hacks" have rather a hard time of it just now in the Metropolis. Collector Redfield has removed fifty at one swoop, and appointed the same number of "dicks." The police force, however, intimates that no more removals will take place until further notice.

Of the 72 passengers who died on board the ship New World on the trip from Liverpool, twenty-four were Irish, forty seven Germans, two English, one Italian, and one American. Three of them died while the vessel was at anchor in the Mersey, after which the disease raged with great virulence up to the 12th inst. After that date but one new case occurred, though several of those previously attacked died subsequently. One sick was landed at Quarantine. The vessel left Liverpool Oct. 28, with 400 souls on board, and fifty four passengers, and not six hundred and seventy-one arrived in port.

Wall street was thrown into great consternation on Monday, it having been rumored that the general partner in the extensive house doing business in that street (name not given) had absconded, taken some $700,000 or $800,000 and absconded.

Mr. A. T. Stuart, the purchaser of the Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday last paid down $500,000 of the purchase money. The remaining $400,000 is to be paid at the rate of $100,000 a year from the time of the purchase.

The important property question between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church is virtually adjusted by Judge McLean. The empire, who, with the exception of a few members of both branches of the church, has interest in the city.

SUICIDE IN BOSTON.—Israel C. Bliss, a prominent citizen, member of the Common Council and Director of the Boston Bank of Boston, hanged himself on Monday morning in consequence of being embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs.

LOCAL ITEMS.

In the First, Second and Third Districts there was little to report beyond the ordinary and everyday occurrences but before our reporters. In the First District nothing, or nothing of a very important character, occurred. In passing down Fourteenth street we saw a crowd of people, and on approaching found it to be a case of Pugilism and Humanity, the latter being represented by the body of a drunkenness child. The body was found covered with a drug rug, and though all were anxious to see the corpse, none dared to lift the cover. We congratulate that the corpse is undoubtedly dead, and that the right, namely the world, left the world. All the world, bellowing, in unknown tongues, in an Irish cognomen, that is not "family" to which the only of a memorable name. We, however, filled the and bottom, and our city of a new child, broad-ly grinning, and the little distinguishing mark on face, and therefore.

James Ayres was arrested on Howard street, at the instance of Rice Crocker, for carrying on business without a license.

In the Second, Dr Franklin fastened on a seamer Mr Wm Bailey, who was in the Dispatch Office in Franklin, "A few simple questions, however, put "Dr. Franklin" to flight.

CHALLENGE.—Why should that money be produced? Are your dollars so well secured on the 1 cents for poetry immediately down? Challenge, Challenge, Challenge.

COMMERCIAL.

The Harbor.

SEE OFFICE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1853.

The Cotton market opened fairly this morning, but later in the day operations ceased and