THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of The Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of ten cents a week, payable to all comers to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By B. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Old Levee street, beds, chairs, bureaus, clothing, embroidery, &c.

By Tunnard & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Customhouse street, furniture and sheeting.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, fancy furniture, superior cabinet.

By G. B. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in the Third District; also a lot of ground on Conti street.

By B. Murphy, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 4 Hospital street, bonnets and other figures.

By J. S. Wilson, at noon, at the St. Charles Exchange, several lots of ground and buildings, given up to the city for the opening of Gladiator street; also, at 10 o'clock, Exchange street, between Poydras and Calliope, two about tenement houses in the Fourth Ward, lot and contents of the estate of R. M. Graham.

By R. S. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, head of Lafayette street, household furniture; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Magazine street, furniture.

The Mode and Measure of Redress.

No more convincing evidence of the profound and pervading excitement throughout the South need be adduced than the fact that the question of the issue between the North and the South has invaded the sanctuary of the pulpit. Southern ministers, as a general rule, have carefully eschewed the slightest reference to national or sectional politics, and nothing but a settled conviction that the misconception or distortion of the controversy now in progress calls for the consideration and counsels of every Southern man, would have possibly induced the servants of God to mingle secular topics with religious instructions. The sermons preached on Thanksgiving Day by Drs. L. SCOTT and PALMER are proves conclusively that their minds are not so engrossed with the mere question of the Confederacy as to leave no room for bringing subjects of infinite national concern even into the Temple of the Most High. Indeed, when points of such transcendant interest as the maintenance or dismemberment of our Confederacy engage the breathless attention of an entire community, we can see no positive impropriety in an occasional excursion to them in the ordained ministers of the church. It may moreover be reasonably expected that from such sources nothing rash, nothing impetuous or intemperate will flow; but that the fervor of patriotism will be tempered with the heavenly spirit of charity, and that we shall be advised to do nothing but what is consistent equally with our obligations to GOD and our duty to ourselves.

Dr. LEACOCK's discourse embraces a manly appeal in favor of Southern rights. That of Dr. PALMER was, as we learn, even more emphatic and explicit. It may be laughed to when an earnest the Southern mind has been offended by the recent utterances of the Abolition party, when Southern clergymen, whose mission is to preach peace and good-will among men, unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of secession, either as an immediate or a final resort. And the decry are but the reflex of popular sentiment. The latter looks to the unqualified secession and advocacy of our constitutional rights. If these cannot be enjoyed within the Union, they must be vindicated and maintained without it. There may be a difference of opinion with respect to the most expedient and effective method of enjoining the code aimed at. There neither is nor can be any touching the absolute necessity of reaching these ends. So far as our knowledge extends, we are deliberately of opinion that there are few, if any, citizens of New Orleans—once reasoned for—who would dissolve allegiance to the Union—who would this day be willing to take Mr. LINCOLN on trust, and to waive all efforts for redress until the perpetration of an overt act of aggression.

Whatever may have been the former belief or hope of conservative men, the house of Northern Injustice and Southern rights have gathered such rapid and overwhelming power as to extinguish all expectation of shakering the difficulty by compromise. The once warmest friends of the Union entertain small hope in the possibility of its preservation; since, firstly, nothing can save it but a complete abandonment by the North of the iniquitous doctrines and practices she has of late years cherished; while, secondly, the progress of the secession movement is such as to render it doubtful whether even the tardy repentance and amendment of the North would prevent a separation. In the meantime there is but one marked disparity of opinion among Southern men. A portion of Bees listen impatiently to any proposition savoring of delay. They are unwilling to brook the slightest impediment to their fixed purpose of withdrawing from the Union. They fear that to postpone action may be to defeat it, and hence they desire to commit the State to an irretrievable policy at an early a period as possible. With these impetuous and ardent spirits, if it were practicable, at a single sweep to sever the Bonds which bind Louisiana to the Federal Government, and convert her into an independent State, the thing would be done without a moment's hesitation. But as a measure of such moment can only be consummated by the solemn expression of the popular will, they must needs chafe against the curb, and await the assembling of the Legislature, and the action of a State Convention. Another, and we opine a larger moiety of the people, are desirous of a State Convention—not that they expect such a body, in defiance of, and without reference to the views of other South-ern States, to declare that Louisiana secedes from the Union, but because they trust through a popular expression of the Commonwealth to procure some common consultation and deliberation amongst all the slaveholding Commonwealths, and then hold to united action. Whether such a conference would eventuate in the withdrawal from the Union of the entire South, or in the agreement to present an ultimatum to the North, it is evident that its policy would be that of the representatives of one and the same interest, and as such would inevitably command unanimity and respect and attention. Suppose the South should agree to secede in a body? Does any one imagine the General Government insane enough to attempt coercion? Suppose, on the other hand, that the South, before taking the final step, hopes before the North the unanimous expression of her determined purpose in the event of the failure of the North to satisfy her demands. Would not the issue then presented secure attention, and possibly redress? And if we are to go out of the Union, is it not a thousand times better for our safety, our strength, our position, our resources, that we should go together? Why the question scarcely admits of an argument. The opposition in a Southern Conference is based upon a fear that it may pinch up the existing quarrel. We think such an apprehension unfounded. Things have reached a point when mutual resentment will stand straight. There is scarcely a chance of the prevention of the Union, but it is the duty of every Southerner to provide for the probable emergency of disunion. This can be most effectually accomplished by a Southern Conference.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Every body is acquainted with A. HIS—one of the most thorough musicians in our city, and proprietor of the extensive music store, No. 66 Royal street. As an old resident of New Orleans, a music teacher of high reputation, and for many years first violin in the French Orchestra, Mr. HIS has peculiar claims to public favor. Besides, his establishment is provided with the newest, finest and most popular music of the day. Through his European connection, he obtains a copy of the latest musical novelties by the most eminent composers as soon as they are published. We certainly advise all who like choice and beautiful music, or who wish to select a fine piano or other instrument, to call at No. 66 Royal street. They will certainly be accommodated.

GEN. WALKER'S ESCAPE.—We learn that the schooner J. A. Taylor will arrive from Boston next week, having on board the remains of General William Walker, disinterred and placed in a metallic burial case by his late friends, Captain J. H. West and Major W. H. Rainey, to be forwarded to the family tomb, near Nashville. The remains will be conveyed in this city with solemn honors.

COTTON IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The total number of bales of cotton raised in North Carolina for the year ending August 31, 1860, was 128,597, valued at $9,000,000. This is more than ever before produced in the State by 25 per cent. The next year's crop, ending in August, 1861, is supposed will reach as high as 200,000 bales. This is a remarkable yield for the cotton lands of the Old North State.

ATTITUDE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Governor of North Carolina in his message takes strong Southern ground. He recommends a conference with the sister States of the south and has been the cement in which Chase and Lincoln.

How York Blue, is said to be the strongest Quaker City, Capt. Burkhalter, from New York, and the English mail steamship Clyde, from St. Thomas. On the 24th, the English mail steamship Teviot, Habana, Capt. McConnell, from New Orleans.

On the 26th, the steamship Matanzas, from New York; and the Spanish war steamer Neptune, from a cruise.

Sailed on the 21st, the steamship Baltimore, for Baltimore, and the steamer Salvor, for Tampico.

On the 22d, the United States mail steamship Galveston, Captain Hutchins, for New Orleans, via the Key West; and the Portland, Captain Dow, for New Orleans.

On the 23d, the British mail steamships Clyde, for Vera Cruz, and Karnak, for Havana and New York.

On the 24th, the steamship Quaker City, Captain Shufeldt, for New York.

Cleared on the 24th, the bark Ida Rayner, Captain Jakes, for New Orleans, with tobacco and sugar.

The Cuban Messenger of the 22d says:

Our money market has experienced some strange changes and fluctuations during the past seven days, owing chiefly, as we have before said, to the political events from the United States. Money has become even more scarce, and still less disposition is shown on the part of the banking capitalists and private speculators to enter into large negotiations of discount, &c. What is generally classed as good paper is offered and accepted only at 12 to 15 per cent from three to six months' date.

Our Bees present nothing of special importance.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE—Vote of the Republicans.—The official returns of the recent vote upon the admission of the colored population to equal suffrage shows that the contest, and the issue then presented remains to be defeated by something more than 100,000 majority. In the city of the 30,000 is the great vote upon the electoral ticket, only 1000 gave their suffrages for it. It is evident, therefore, that the Republican party, with its majority in the House of 50,000, has virtually disposed of the question of negro suffrage. The proposition to extend to the colored men to a political equality with the whites. N. Y. Times.

This establishes the doubly-distilled hypocrisy of the Republicans. Theoretically they maintain the equality of the negro with the white man; but practically they ignore it.

PROMISING TO AID US.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

Besides a Congressman elect who openly avows his determination to take part with the South in case of trouble, it appears that the capitals of one of our "sound" military companies have proved the same determination. The Black Republican rapers try to make fun, as usual, over the circumstance of the Washington Guards Dynders on the person. But these very fellows make honor that the man who entered the above mentioned "Black Republican" ball, then given Marshal Rynders, Captain Marshal Lovell, of the City Guard, which, corps received the compliment of a serenade. Is the capitals who will take his chances with the Bees. His company do not often disagree with him much.

The Alexandria (La.) Constitutional says:

The new gin-house belonging to J. H. Olcott, Esq., situated on Bayou Rigolette, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last, together with one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, one hundred of which, we believe, were insured. The gin-house was almost entirely new, and a fine one, but the machinery had just been put up supposed to have been the week of an incendiary.

A GERMAN SENTIMENT IN AID OF SOUTHERN SECESSION.—Before election the Republicans claimed that the entire German vote of the free States was with them. Admitting that such was the fact, there are indications of dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party even then early after the canvass. The New York Express says:

A call has been issued for a mass persons for the formation of a corps of German volunteers to "render assistance to their fellow-citizens of South Carolina," in the event of a struggle against the Spanish and aristocrats of the South, and the defense of their sovereign rights. It appears that a committee has been formed to receive applications for admission, and to report to the proposed volunteer corps to be made at the Shakespeare Hotel at the corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue.

WHERE WILL IT STOP?—Says the New York Express:

Let the Union slide, seems to be the sentiment of the Tribune. If the Southern States pull from when with the sliding course, wherever we? The Tribune says, it will be time enough the minor of Californians may want to slide with the Mississippi Valley, and the coast and how have that connect to with Chinese and India.

Now, if the Union is to be thus slid, it will be decidedly in favor of slavery. Right from the new Massachusetts kingdom the Western Pioneer & Co. are forming. Within the Union, the Pioneer is the city of slavery, and the Pioneer Sovereignty, into a free city, with free goods, free ships, free labor, no contraband, &c.

New York and Boston are heavy prisoners against the New York Republican Government since South Carolina has against the Washington Government. Self-government, indeed, but how been abolished by law from New York, and we are prepared at Albany by Republicans of this State, who but pick and plunder us.

THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE HAPE.—The New York Herald says:

We learn from reliable sources that a very great excitement prevails among the officers of the navy in consequence of the present state of affairs in the South, and we are informed by officers in a collision with their fellow-citizens in the South, that they will be almost certain to be called upon to do some service or other, and that the Government will be forced to take the hands of those with whom they prosperity and really opinions by cultivated it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

New York, November 30.—The European mails by the steamship Arabia, which arrived at Boston yesterday, from Liverpool the 17th and Queenstown the 18th, reached here to-day. Large gains for the South were gotten off in the early morning mails.

The Arabia brings the regular weekly drawings for the business week ending with Friday, November 16.

James Hewitt & Co.'s Circular.—Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. in their circular by the Arabia quote Middling Orleans at 7d.

They put down the imports of the week at 63,000 bales.

The quantity of cotton known to be on sea on Saturday was 95,000 bales, against 115,000 at the corresponding period last year.

George Holt & Co.'s Circular.

Messrs. Geo. Holt & Co. report the money market light and prices unchanged.

They quote a decline on the week of ½d. to ¾d. in the prices of cotton.

James Hewitt & Co. on the trade at Manchester for manufactured goods and yarns was quiet, and that prices had a downward tendency.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, November 26.—The steamers Ingraham and Alonzo Child passed down on 8 and 10 Skyrkt at 10 o'clock last night.

The John Raine and Charmer passed down at 1 and the Madison at 4 o'clock this evening.

The Journals Comment.

EDITORS OF THE BEE:

I have noticed with admiration the goodness and genuine dignity evinced by your journal in merely chronicling as the publication presented by such principled sheets as the New York Courier and Enquirer, never condescending to copy them, and then import to them an importance which they never possessed.

Those who have kept pace with events transpiring in the last thirty years, and are aware that the editor of that print has been consistently acting the political "cowboy," first advocating and then opposing premiums, principles, as one course or the other seemed to promise personal advantage. From a zealous supporter of Gen. JACKSON, he "turned Tyler-coat," becoming one of his bitterest opponents. At one time launching the most scathing invectives against that unmitigated traitor, Greeley, for striving to render the Whig party subservient to Abolition designs, and anon co-operating with Greeley in the same unprincipled crusade against the Federal Government and laws.

Any thing whatever emanating from so corrupt a source is entirely beneath the notice of men simplest of appreciation of and responsibility, and if all Southern journals would manifest for it the contempt and detestation it deserves, such unscrupulous pretenders would slink into obscurity and become ashamed of their own insignificance. But so long as a fashion importance is imparted to their performances by transcribing them into the columns of respectable journals, their authors flatter themselves that they possess intrinsic merit.

Would not a Southern man feel that he had forfeited self-respect, should he seriously notice the irresponsible prating of a parrot? Why, then, should we feel profound contempt the equally nonsensical and irrelevant effusions and "cow-boys!" Had that system been adopted twenty years ago, and rigidly adhered to, political and financial affairs would have assumed a healthier tone.

Yours, &c.

General Houston's Letter.

General Houston, of Texas, has written a letter on the politics of the day, in answer to a request from several friends to make known his opinions. In this epistle General H. takes strong conservative grounds. We quote the following passage:

I had hoped that an opportunity would have been afforded me to rejoice in the success of some one of the conservative candidates for the Presidency. Had the candidates for whom the voice of Texas was declared been elected, I should have had additional cause of gratification, but such is not the case. On the contrary, I much regret and deplore the absence of men whose only claim to the confidence and support of the whole country must be the official character with which the Constitution invests them.

In remembering the many evidences which a portion of the Northern people have presented of their willingness to disregard their constitutional obligations and infringe upon the rights of their Southern brethren, I am not in the least surprised at the indignant responses now uttered by Southern men. It shows that if the time should come when we can no longer trust to the Constitution for our rights, the people will not hesitate to maintain them. It will be well if those States which have yielded to a fanatical sentiment, so far as to interpose between the federal authority and the constitutional rights of a whole section of the Union, will now, inspired by a spirit of patriotism and nationality, retrace their steps. Upon a citizen of their own section and one of their own party they have now imposed a responsibility which he cannot avoid. As the chief executive of the nation, he will be sworn to support the Constitution and execute the laws. He will bring him in conflict with the unconstitutional statutes enacted by his party in many of the States. Elected by that party, it is but natural that the conservation of the union will which his course with jealous care, and demanding his hands a rigid enforcement of the federal laws. Should he meet the same resistance which other executives have met, it will be his duty to call to his aid the conservative masses of the country, and they will respond to the call. Should he falter or fail, and by allowing the laws to be subverted, and in suppressing the people of the South, he must be hurled from power. From the moment of his inauguration Black will commence an "irreconcilable conflict" between the Constitution, which he swears to support, and the unconstitutional enactments and aims of the party which has placed him in power. He has declared the fugitive slave law is constitutional. In its enforcement the conflict is with the North alone.

I need not assure you that whenever the time shall come when we must choose between a loss of our constitutional rights and revolution, I shall choose the latter; and if I, who have led the people of Texas in stormy times of danger, hesitate to pledge into revolution now, it is not because I am ready to submit to Black Republican rule, but because I regard the Constitution as necessary to the preservation of our country and am determined to stand by it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected, and which and I deprecate his success on themselves. I shall not but to yield to the Constitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him I will be foremost in demanding redress, and the last to abandon my ground.

When I contemplate the horrors of civil war, such as a dissolution of the Union will eliminated from spots, I cannot believe that the people will really take a step fraught with these consequences. They will consider well the blessings of the government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we have are of a nature that no further remedy can be longer borne, that they will raise the standard of revolution. Then the blood will flow, our own consciences will be our guide, and the world will decide. If it has not, if our rights are yet secure, we cannot be justified.

Has the time come? If it has, the people who have to bear the burthens of revolution must themselves decide the work.

Those who reside in cities and towns, where masses are carried in swords and influenced by passionate appeals, may be ready for hasty action; but the working men and farmers, whose all is bound up with the prosperity and peace of the country, will take time to hear the whole.

As all will be drawn into the vortex of the horrors which will consequent dissolution, all have the right to hear and to be heard before they decide on the fatal alternative. The liberties and security of all are at stake. It is not a question for politicians to trifle with or to trade upon. It is for the people themselves. They are to consider whether, with Congress and the Supreme Court legally in favor of the Constitution, they will be justified, because the President, who is unconstitutionally elected, is inimical to them. It must come to this. With all these checks and guarantees in our favor, the Constitution will cease no longer wait, but at once let go the Constitution. Passion in rush—wisdom, considers well her way. What is the hope and desire of the country, after calmly considering the issue in all its bearings, shall feel that a yoke of oppression is to be fastened upon them? I shall be at Then, when their now peaceful homes are the scene of desolation, they will feel no pang of regret. Moved by a common feeling and sentiment, they will use every form of law to justify their action. Nor will they follow the noisy demagogue who will see at the first show of danger. Men of the people will come forth to lead them, who will be ready to risk the consequence of revolution.

If the Union be dissolved now, will we have additional security for slavery? Will we have our rights better secured? After enduring civil war for years, will there be any prospect of a better state? Will things that we now enjoy? Texas, especially, has these things to consider. Our territory is nearly empty; we have near half a million of dollars in the Treasury of the United States; a million of our school fund is invested in United States bonds; we have an extensive frontier to be defended. Pecuniary and moral considerations ought to weigh nothing when tyranny is in the scale; but are we justified in sacrificing these when we have yet the Constitution to protect us and our rights are secure? Let us not embrace the higher law principle of the abolitionists, and overthrow the Constitution, but let us adhere to it, and let it be in the name of the Constitution and to uphold it.

Why this military display and call to arms in Texas? Have we enemies at home, or is an army marching upon us?

When was the time when the citizens of the country were not ready to flock to the standard in its defense? Are the people to deliberate on the question with a military deputation in their midst, ready to coerce them? We want sober thought and calm reason, not furious harangues or the argument of bayonets.

If this project is to be fully carried out, Texas should another and a better one; and if patriots yield now to the rash and reckless, who have trampled on military glory, or for anarchy and rapine, they may find that in the future, when one free government has gone, they have lost the power to rear another.

I trust the storm which now hangs over the land will soon be dispelled. Now is the time for the patriot to come forth and consider what is to be gained by a change. Let the call upon to desert the gallant thousands who for years have been fighting our battles against Southern in the North. Heretofore they have aided us to conquer, and we have been willing to abide with them. Now, after a struggle more glorious than any they yet have made, they have been driven back. They still offer us the guarantees of the Constitution, and are ready to battle with us in its defense. Let true men all over Texas and the South rise to it, that we have them but without a cause.

I cannot believe that we can find at present more safety out of the Union than in it. Yet I believe it due the people that they should know where they stand. Mr. Lincoln has been elected upon a sectional issue. If he expects to maintain that sectional issue, during his administration, it is just we should know it. If he intends to administer the government with equality and fairness, we should know that, let us wait and see.

"CAN'T CHEW THE FOOTSTOOL."—An Eastern paper, speaking of a man who was unable to procure medical attendance, says:

He died without the aid of a physician, and consequently he died without a physician to be encouraged. If a man dies without the aid of a physician, the coroner proceeds to inflict post-mortem vengeance upon him. He cuts in not one, but two or three dozens, to proceed to vindicate the sight on their profession. They rip open the unfortunate's body, and if the deceased happened to have pain in the stomach or other time previous to his death, they saw his skull in two and remove the brain for microscopic inspection. His stomach is removed for chemical inspection and never brought back again. They then certify that the deceased died of the effects of the "Original sin" (whatever of the right "whatever," which, being a mystery one disorder but good the knowledge and compreheadion of the blind, it is supposed to have been a special visitation upon the subject, man for taking to trying to escape a doctor's bill.

The October millions of the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, London, has been the theme by the great and extraordinary looking little steam-boat, invented by Captain Bendon, of the British Navy. The utility of this steamer is two-fold, consisting in its singular form and the peculiar mode of propulsion employed. The Ichthyon consists, in fact, of two tubular vessels, secured together in two parallel lines, leaving a passage for the water in the middle. In each tube is a small high pressure engine to work the screws, which are of spindle shape, and placed in the hollow tunnel of the stern. The inventor defines his vessel as "a bird perched on the back of two fishes," and compares the motion of the screws to "beating water with a pinion." The screws make little or no backwater, and create none of that lateral disturbance which has hitherto prevented the employment of steamers on canals. The boat makes not the slightest vibration, turns within her length with the greatest facility, and readily obeys the steering gear. Mr. Bendon claims that she will with ease, on the open sea, ride in island, and contends that she will survive admirably in landing troops, stores and artillery, and that, if properly armed, she would, having landed her freight, become an invulnerable covering battery. Moreover, he alleges that by a slight addition to her peculiar mount, which he calls "a second-tail propeller," an engine would be obtained sufficiently powerful to drill a hole in the side of the famous French armed ships, the Normandie and the Gloire. The English vessel has carried thirty people at a rate of four and a half miles an hour with a consumption of one-third of a hundred weight of coals per hour. In a vessel of sufficient size and power, and furnished with screws of sufficient dimensions, Captain Bendon thinks his invention would obtain a speed of thirty-two miles per hour.

A NOVEL DOOR HINT.—A few mornings since, while the express train on the Great Western road was nearing Paddington, a large door sprang upon the road a few rods in advance of the train, and went dashing down the track with a velocity which, for the time, to outstrip the train. The engineer observed his duty, the ship's desire for a race, and opened the throttle and shot the steam on the engine, which, in a very short time, placed the pilot in close proximity to the rear of the almost flying door. The door yet boasted upon keeping the track. In a moment, or two, however, the cow catcher struck it, with such force that elevated it from the rails to the level with the smoke stack, striking the top of which he fell upon the boat-light, which was broken off and dashed to pieces by the concussion. The train was stopped, and the object of the chase taken on board. Intelligence was sent to the Paddington station. He was a huge fellow, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, and having extraordinary large antlers, a branch of which measured eleven inches.

The Sale of Venice.

It is proposed by European politicians to solve the Venetian problem, including Austria to sell the City of the Sea. Evidently the preponderance of public opinion will force the young Emperor either to give up his sovereignty over the disputed province, or to fight for it: and those who cut their Gordian knots by that which glitters more than the sword, and is sometimes as effectual in dispelling difficulties gold—are anxious to allow Austria this chance of retiring with dignity from a contest in which she is certain to be worsted. To be sure, it rather shocks one's romantic notions to talk of selling Venice; of passing over from hand to hand, for a consideration, the home of M. Marc, and all on which they have so long looked down. To see the Bridge of Sighs and the Ducal Palace, and the Rialto, where merchants once did congregate; to put up at auction the Lagoon; to barter the memories and associations and glories of this city, once so renowned, as you would so much corn or flour, seems a odd idea.

And what shall be the price, and who shall be the purchaser? How much will be allowed for the least site, supposing the Indians responsible for the sale? What will the recollections of Shylock and Othello bring? How much will the glorious moonlight sleeping on this bank?—How much for the gondoliers that sing the song of Tasso? How much for the architecture of the Doge's Lamps? How much for the Stones of Venice?

Will it be sold in lots to suit the purchaser? Shall one be able to bid for a piece of the Bucentaur, or put a value on the black cement that hides the picture of Faliero? Poor Faliero! Had he known that Venice would ever come to this, he would have turned his face and knocked down for a price—his famous curse would have included another clause. Byron's poetry, intense as it is, was not half intense enough; neither the dead conspirator nor the lordly poet foresaw the depths to which Venetia was doomed to fall. Venice, with all its accords of fame, that clings to it as the halo does to the Saints in the pictures of its own masters; Venice, that wedded the sea; Venice, that subdued Cyprus, and sent the Crusaders of Barons to their tombs; Venice, the Queen of Adriatic, that fed the cities of Pisa and Genoa against the Austrian Emperors, Venice, that has defied the cup of Barbarossa, that has been betrayed and trampled upon, that is now excluded from the hope which animates the Peninsula, that shall see another drop in hopelessness, she must pass under another mortification and she stops upright to join her fellows. She must be sold into freedom.—N. Y. Times of Monday.

A VERY IMPROBABLE STORY.—It is said that the Emperor of the French has at last exhibited to the project invented by M. Fabre, a Parisian engineer, for making a railway from Calais to Dover. This gigantic project comprises a brick built tunnel under the channel, from France to England, and the length of it will be nineteen English miles. The ingenious engineer, who is the only representative of water in making the Thames Tunnel, states that nothing of the kind can be approached by the principle of the tunnel under the channel, as for the greater part of the distance the ground is entirely composed of hard rock, whereas the bed under the Thames is composed of blue clay, of no consistence. The company of speculators who have taken this matter up in the French capital are at present occupied in estimating, as accurately as can be well done, the utmost cost of the execution of the tunnel; and, in order to avoid all disappointment to the shareholders, it is probable that the people will rashly take a step fraught with these consequences. They will consider well the blessings of the government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we have are of a nature that no further remedy can be longer borne, that they will raise the standard of revolution. Then the blood will flow, our own consciences will be our guide, and the world will decide. If it has not, if our rights are yet secure, we cannot be justified.

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Those who reside in cities and towns, where masses are carried in swords and influenced by passionate appeals, may be ready for hasty action; but the working men and farmers, whose all is bound up with the prosperity and peace of the country, will take time to hear the whole.

As all will be drawn into the vortex of the horrors which will consequent dissolution, all have the right to hear and to be heard before they decide on the fatal alternative. The liberties and security of all are at stake. It is not a question for politicians to trifle with or to trade upon. It is for the people themselves. They are to consider whether, with Congress and the Supreme Court legally in favor of the Constitution, they will be justified, because the President, who is unconstitutionally elected, is inimical to them. It must come to this. With all these checks and guarantees in our favor, the Constitution will cease no longer wait, but at once let go the Constitution. Passion in rush—wisdom, considers well her way. What is the hope and desire of the country, after calmly considering the issue in all its bearings, shall feel that a yoke of oppression is to be fastened upon them? I shall be at Then, when their now peaceful homes are the scene of desolation, they will feel no pang of regret. Moved by a common feeling and sentiment, they will use every form of law to justify their action. Nor will they follow the noisy demagogue who will see at the first show of danger. Men of the people will come forth to lead them, who will be ready to risk the consequence of revolution.

If the Union be dissolved now, will we have additional security for slavery? Will we have our rights better secured? After enduring civil war for years, will there be any prospect of a better state? Will things that we now enjoy? Texas, especially, has these things to consider. Our territory is nearly empty; we have near half a million of dollars in the Treasury of the United States; a million of our school fund is invested in United States bonds; we have an extensive frontier to be defended. Pecuniary and moral considerations ought to weigh nothing when tyranny is in the scale; but are we justified in sacrificing these when we have yet the Constitution to protect us and our rights are secure? Let us not embrace the higher law principle of the abolitionists, and overthrow the Constitution, but let us adhere to it, and let it be in the name of the Constitution and to uphold it.

Why this military display and call to arms in Texas? Have we enemies at home, or is an army marching upon us?

When was the time when the citizens of the country were not ready to flock to the standard in its defense? Are the people to deliberate on the question with a military deputation in their midst, ready to coerce them? We want sober thought and calm reason, not furious harangues or the argument of bayonets.

If this project is to be fully carried out, Texas should another and a better one; and if patriots yield now to the rash and reckless, who have trampled on military glory, or for anarchy and rapine, they may find that in the future, when one free government has gone, they have lost the power to rear another.

I trust the storm which now hangs over the land will soon be dispelled. Now is the time for the patriot to come forth and consider what is to be gained by a change. Let the call upon to desert the gallant thousands who for years have been fighting our battles against Southern in the North. Heretofore they have aided us to conquer, and we have been willing to abide with them. Now, after a struggle more glorious than any they yet have made, they have been driven back. They still offer us the guarantees of the Constitution, and are ready to battle with us in its defense. Let true men all over Texas and the South rise to it, that we have them but without a cause.

I cannot believe that we can find at present more safety out of the Union than in it. Yet I believe it due the people that they should know where they stand. Mr. Lincoln has been elected upon a sectional issue. If he expects to maintain that sectional issue, during his administration, it is just we should know it. If he intends to administer the government with equality and fairness, we should know that, let us wait and see.

"CAN'T CHEW THE FOOTSTOOL."—An Eastern paper, speaking of a man who was unable to procure medical attendance, says:

He died without the aid of a physician, and consequently he died without a physician to be encouraged. If a man dies without the aid of a physician, the coroner proceeds to inflict post-mortem vengeance upon him. He cuts in not one, but two or three dozens, to proceed to vindicate the sight on their profession. They rip open the unfortunate's body, and if the deceased happened to have pain in the stomach or other time previous to his death, they saw his skull in two and remove the brain for microscopic inspection. His stomach is removed for chemical inspection and never brought back again. They then certify that the deceased died of the effects of the "Original sin" (whatever of the right "whatever," which, being a mystery one disorder but good the knowledge and compreheadion of the blind, it is supposed to have been a special visitation upon the subject, man for taking to trying to escape a doctor's bill.

The October millions of the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, London, has been the theme by the great and extraordinary looking little steam-boat, invented by Captain Bendon, of the British Navy. The utility of this steamer is two-fold, consisting in its singular form and the peculiar mode of propulsion employed. The Ichthyon consists, in fact, of two tubular vessels, secured together in two parallel lines, leaving a passage for the water in the middle. In each tube is a small high pressure engine to work the screws, which are of spindle shape, and placed in the hollow tunnel of the stern. The inventor defines his vessel as "a bird perched on the back of two fishes," and compares the motion of the screws to "beating water with a pinion." The screws make little or no backwater, and create none of that lateral disturbance which has hitherto prevented the employment of steamers on canals. The boat makes not the slightest vibration, turns within her length with the greatest facility, and readily obeys the steering gear. Mr. Bendon claims that she will with ease, on the open sea, ride in island, and contends that she will survive admirably in landing troops, stores and artillery, and that, if properly armed, she would, having landed her freight, become an invulnerable covering battery. Moreover, he alleges that by a slight addition to her peculiar mount, which he calls "a second-tail propeller," an engine would be obtained sufficiently powerful to drill a hole in the side of the famous French armed ships, the Normandie and the Gloire. The English vessel has carried thirty people at a rate of four and a half miles an hour with a consumption of one-third of a hundred weight of coals per hour. In a vessel of sufficient size and power, and furnished with screws of sufficient dimensions, Captain Bendon thinks his invention would obtain a speed of thirty-two miles per hour.

A NOVEL DOOR HINT.—A few mornings since, while the express train on the Great Western road was nearing Paddington, a large door sprang upon the road a few rods in advance of the train, and went dashing down the track with a velocity which, for the time, to outstrip the train. The engineer observed his duty, the ship's desire for a race, and opened the throttle and shot the steam on the engine, which, in a very short time, placed the pilot in close proximity to the rear of the almost flying door. The door yet boasted upon keeping the track. In a moment, or two, however, the cow catcher struck it, with such force that elevated it from the rails to the level with the smoke stack, striking the top of which he fell upon the boat-light, which was broken off and dashed to pieces by the concussion. The train was stopped, and the object of the chase taken on board. Intelligence was sent to the Paddington station. He was a huge fellow, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, and having extraordinary large antlers, a branch of which measured eleven inches.

CORONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Coroner of the Parish of Orleans, Dr. R. P. Beach, made up to the 1st of December, 1860, was closed yesterday, and this morning we lay before our readers as full an abstract thereof as our crowded space will permit of. Dr. Beach deserves high credit for the system, adopted by him of keeping such a record of the numerous accidents of the transactions of his office, and of giving them to the community, quarterly and yearly, through the press. It will serve to call public attention to the enormous waste of human life that prevails, in the great number of accidents and casualties. There has been an average of one homicide every 4½ day during the past year. It is also a significant fact that there have been 18 inquests upon still-born children, found in lanes and of unknown parentage. The statistics in regard to suicides will be found deeply interesting. For the present we will leave the reader to draw his own deductions from the remarks of the Coroner and the following array of important statistics. In this connection, we cannot refrain from expressing our high opinion of the ability and energy displayed by the Deputy Coroner, Dr. Jules E. Crespin, in whom Dr. Beach has found a valuable aid.

Coroner's Report, in submitting to the public a yearly report, the Coroner's office, I am powered by the same highly honorable motives which prompted me to make quarterly reports of the public good; that the public may know what is performed by the Coroner, but that they see the large number of homicides committed during the past year, and trace out the cause of their great frequency, so it to be the duty of the public to adopt measures for their suppression. I would especially call the attention of the public to the fact that since the passage of a very commendable ordinance of the Board of Health, forbidding sentence to be buried only upon the certificate of a regular practitioner, I have been called upon very often to hold inquests upon still-born children and those of tender age dead and or treated by midwives. In a number of these cases I have become convinced that the cause of death was attributable entirely to the ignorance and presumption of a class of women styling themselves midwives, and could I have obtained proof of this, I would have had them arrested for manslaughter; but it being almost impossible to obtain proof in such cases, I know no other way to punish them and to warn the public from so bold them up to public view. I would earnestly refer to one of this class in the Fourth District, in one of whose cases I was called. The parent came to me with a prescription, which I recognized as a fatal mixture, signed with her name. Upon visiting the house I found a child of about two weeks old, in a very emaciated state, and in a very healthy child, and I asked the mother if she had given it any medicine, she replied, "Yes, I gave it some of my medicine." When the first event in a family is a death, the Coroner should be called, and the parent or guardian of the child should be questioned, in order to ascertain the cause of death. Without your aid I can not do my duty. I was summoned and taken to the watch house, I did all in my power to save the life of the child. He had the right hand on his mouth, and I asked him if he had given it any medicine, he replied, "No, I did not give it the other may strike Horner."

The jury rendered a verdict of murder against William Horner.

The Suspected Abolitionists.—Arthur Robinson was before Justice Emerson yesterday on the charge of transporting with others, some time since, tendatory documents. He subscribed to Wm. Lloyd Garrison's Boston *Liberator* and other vile Abolition trash and there was evidence of a tendency against him, but he was sent down to the Parish Prison to await an examination on the 15th of December. He has not obtained British protection, as was stated. Marcia was brought before the Recorder on a charge of having found Negroes of whose corpse had been applied for in his behalf to be served upon the Mayor and Chief, (see our report of his application yesterday in the Bee,) but Mr. Robinson's Marcia returned to his cell to be held by Commissioner Morgan. Another Abolition case came out examined on the suit of another Marcia, against the Mayor and Chief, for the same offence, and made to the post, charging him with threats against the life. It appeared that Brown had been committed some time ago for Constant Spith name of the doings of the under-ground railroad, and subsequently Spith had sued out the writ against him, he threatened his life in the event of so doing. The only-name-Shakspeard, but so Brown was bearing count he was arrested and brought before the Mayor, who gave him a hearing, but only advised that not remaining many hours in New Orleans, but our climate should prove detrimental to his health, &c. Brown took the hint, and is said to have stayed.

Seriously Stabbed.—A man named T. F. Mequre, the barber of the Mississippi City, was found Thursday night by Corporal Seeby, desperately wounded about the head. The officer could not get any thing out of the man, but he, not attended two people of the name, John A. Mequre and Jacob Lapache, as witnesses. Their story is that they were going on board when they heard groaning, and turning in the direction of the groans they found Mequre badly wounded. The wounded man is lying in the Charity Hospital.

Sentences.—In the First District Court yesterday Judge T. G. Hunt delivered the following sentences: Jacob Bonnet, who pleaded guilty to larceny, one month in the Parish Prison; Jesse Sellon, also Carroll, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery, one month in the Parish Prison; Thomas Hughes, convicted of the crime of rape, two years in the Parish Prison. Frits Remer and James Thomas, who also pleaded guilty to larceny, and were remanded to await sentence.

Recorder Bisché's Court.—We were pleased to see the accused magistrate in his court-room yesterday, after suffering a protracted illness, and Assistant Recorder Pourmont sat on the bench. Mr. Bisché will soon be able to resume his duties.

The following cases were disposed of by trial before the Criminal