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The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Washington.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

Some of the Democratic organs—and especially those of Richmond and Boston—appear exceedingly indignant at the intimation of the London and French journals that Mr. Buchanan may, after all, prove a conservative and non-moving President; that he may ignore in practice the disheartening theories of Ostend manifesto, and limit his interposition of the Monroe doctrine to diplomatic measures, and such like innocuous pamphlets. It is true that certain European journals have indulged in anticipations of this sort in the angry tone of replication adopted by the Democratic papers in question—such as the shrewd affectation. But in all candor and sincerity, and without touching the questions of honor, courtesy, and good faith, whether the opinions of the foreign journals are not justified by the course pursued by previous Presidents? Did not Mr. Polk—Young Hickory, as he was fondly styled by the admirers of Jackson—rant and mouth over "our unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon," in an elaborate message declaratory of his unmovable determination to claim every inch of that Territory to the extreme point of 54 deg. 40 min., quietly compromise on the latitude of 49 deg.? Did not Mr. Pierce display extraordinary insatiability and energy in his management of our domestic and foreign relations? His inaugural was a model of statesmanlike exposition, and yet, yet in a few brief months he threw the firebrand of discord into the Seminole camp, split the Empire State into two irreconcilable factions, imperiled the party to a degree from which it has not recovered, and sealed his own doom in the Cincinnati Convention.

We submit, then, that the anticipations of British and French presses that Mr. Buchanan's administration might be something different from his predecessor's, are not unreasonable, or lacking a precedent in the history of the past. As to Mr. BUCHANAN'S obligation to carry out that "ordinary structure," as Col. BENTON calls the Cincinnati platform—that constitutes a system of political ethics to which many of the Democratic leaders will not yield a very independent adherence, if the examples of his illustrious predecessors be accepted as an ample justification of their conduct, in fact, have ceased to support them. Four years ago Mr. PIERCE split upon the platform which the Baltimore Convention which nominated him had sustained the nominee. Six months after the Charleston *Mercury* exercised and denounced the platform of the Cincinnati Convention which had espoused the nominee. All experience has unquestionably set in favor of interpreting aspirants by devices used already to meet pressing and temporary exigencies. Moreover, platforms are usually dealt in vague and sounding generalities only employed to cheat the people of the peril of bold and distinct issues, and a careful perusal of the party programmes to convince the most superficial reader of this fact.

The English and French journals are not perhaps amenable to the indignation visited upon them by the high-toned Democracy for venturing the belief that Mr. Buchanan would not specially differ from every one of the predecessors who had come out the doctrines of the Monroe platform, and run a tilt against the project of acquiring Cuba. If by no means improbable that the same papers measured Mr. Buchanan by the unerring standard of human action—now that age brings wisdom, and infallibility; that the invariable rule of human responsibility—that he who seeks office must more than he can possibly perform; that a popular government an not necessarily endeavor to keep its prodigal promises to the people; to decide his destinies, and that the policies of the Government are the result of individuals of power, and their conduct not their own animals are as responsible as those of other men, and the right in the case under consideration a few weeks have elapsed since the Democratic platform was rendered in the Cincinnati Convention. Such a view of the case would not be trusted by the Democratic leaders themselves assumed such a position, and they would be driven to the conclusion that the European journalists were not unreasonable, and that Mr. Buchanan will be found in the ordinary structure," as Col. BENTON calls the Cincinnati platform—that constitutes a system of political ethics to which many of the Democratic leaders will not yield a very independent adherence, if the examples of his illustrious predecessors be accepted as an ample justification of their conduct, in fact, have ceased to support them. Four years ago Mr. PIERCE split upon the platform which the Baltimore Convention which nominated him had sustained the nominee. Six months after the Charleston *Mercury* exercised and denounced the platform of the Cincinnati Convention which had espoused the nominee. All experience has unquestionably set in favor of interpreting aspirants by devices used already to meet pressing and temporary exigencies. Moreover, platforms are usually dealt in vague and sounding generalities only employed to cheat the people of the peril of bold and distinct issues, and a careful perusal of the party programmes to convince the most superficial reader of this fact.

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[illegible] defenders of the President [illegible] disloyalty to the [illegible] and hereafter become a [illegible] of government by his political [illegible] to simply to show that [illegible] so-called platforms, [illegible] Presidents, and in [illegible] common sense, there is [illegible] to vindicate the [illegible] the European journalists [illegible] Buchanan's probable administration.

[illegible] will be found in [illegible] the attention of importers and merchants to a [illegible] at Bunker's Arcade, on [illegible] measures for [illegible] practice in the [illegible] case, which the call [illegible] successful. We know [illegible] complaints, but publications from a responsible [illegible]

It will be seen by our advertising columns that an election for Directors [illegible] for the ensuing year [illegible] on the 21 February next.

[illegible] & Co., Agents for the Brazilian lottery, have transferred [illegible] Camps street. We again [illegible] ordering under any [illegible] to apply to Messrs. S. & [illegible], that they will be [illegible]

[illegible] Goods. By referring to [illegible] it will be perceived [illegible] & Co., No. 113 Canal street, [illegible] numerous assortment of toys, [illegible] the products of Gaillo [illegible] particularly suitable for [illegible]

[illegible] Brick.—We regret [illegible] Carolina *Times*, that the [illegible], late Senator of this district, [illegible] and for several years [illegible] of the legal profession [illegible] at his residence, at Spring [illegible] Waters River, on Saturday [illegible] of apoplexy.

[illegible] Minister, Don Gabriel [illegible] represented as a wonder [illegible] and patriotism, and as [illegible] rather serious drawback, [illegible] dent. He is represented [illegible] of several occasions, but [illegible] had his topcoat on very [illegible] was a deputy in the [illegible]

[illegible] sympathy meeting at New [illegible] of the 20th instant, was [illegible] notwithstanding the storm. [illegible] Speeches were made [illegible] Wheat and Gen. Green, [illegible] were read from Gen. Quit[illegible] Jones. Resolutions [illegible] under shed-rattling on the [illegible] of political vessels, and en[illegible] Wheeler. A collection of [illegible]

COLLISION AND SINKING SCHR.—The Hamburg vessel *Corsica* arrived at New York [illegible] the cause on collision of the [illegible] with the schooner *Industry*, from Baltimore bound for Halifax. The schooner was [illegible] but crew saved.

For NICARAGUA.—The steamship Cornelius Captain Crowell, left at 4 P. M. yesterday for San Juan de Nicaragua with a large number of passengers. In addition to the large crowd she had, it was expected that a body of about one hundred men from the West would go down in her, but by an unaccountable move of that party they did not arrive in time.

The party alluded to is under the direction of Col. WITZ. They embarked at St. Louis on the steamer *Marie Dupont*, and arriving at Memphis, they found the Nicaragua route abandoned on the eve of departure by Col. DOUGLASS—transferred themselves to her steamer Sultana by stages late on the 19th, when they were in the Dunleith. The Sultana arrived on Saturday night, and the steamer had not yet arrived.

Several journals have offered the following remarks from the editorial leaders published in the St. Louis *Republican*—a paper formerly Whig, but which supported the claims of Buchanan at the late election:

"The Democratic party is constituted, that it is better for the whole country, better for the West, and infinitely better for Missouri, that it again should be free, and in declaring for such an issue, the decision for which may be against negroes, for freedom for against slavery, for commerce, industry, and liberty and for the rights and interests of eight hundred thousand against those of twenty-five thousand.

The *Republican*, of the 20th, closing all claim to the paternity of the above, and says:—"Some other journal in these parts has paid the honor of ripudiating it, whose abolition affinities are much stronger than our own." We suspect that the authorship of the article must be ascribed to the St. Louis *Democrat*—a sheet which sustained Buchanan, but is well known for its treesoil proclivities.

A shocking accident occurred at Pottsville, Pa., on the 16th, at the house of Mr. Kimmer. A fluid lamp exploded, and the flames communicating to the dress of Miss Kimmer, she was burned to death in about five minutes. Her father and mother, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, were badly burned in the hands.

Mr. Joseph Calhoun died in Dooley county, Georgia, at the age of one hundred years and ten months. He was a native of Edgecomb (N. C.) He saw both the beginning and close of the Revolutionary war, in which he participated. He was under the command of Gen. Gaster at the battle of Camden, and fought under Gen. Green at Guilford Courthouse.

Dr. HEAP, the American Consul at Tunis, has sent to the Washington Monument Association a beautiful block of marble, taken from the ruins of ancient Carthage.

The hints that have appeared in the Pennsylvanian relative to the refusal of Mr. Bigler to the United States Senate, and to the probability of a coalition between the Bedsonian and Know-Nothing members of the Legislature of Missouri, to bring about this result, find little favor in the proprietors of the Buchanan presses of St. Louis. The *Republican* of that city is decidedly opposed to the project. That journal says:

It is neither probable nor probable that Mr. Benton can be returned to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Missouri; and the very fact that the Black Republican and Abolition papers of the North desire it in the East will kill him stone-dead.

If the Free-soil party can be brought to the support of Mr. Buchanan's administration by the influence he is used in Missouri to have Benton returned to the Senate, it is a poor fiction. Mr. Buchanan cannot be elected there. His friends do not want him there—he would blow the administration sky high if he were there. There is not a real Democrat in Missouri who does want him there. They might as well put Hempen twine around their necks and be hanged at once, as suffer him to go back to the Senate with the idea that he would forgive any one of them for their opposition to him. Little or big, he would hang them all. Were there, in his own words, appeals for the case of one of the best White officers that Missouri ever had, "forty thousand such," he would still pursue them all. But Mr. Buchanan has not exercised, nor will he exercise, any influence to put him into the Senate, or to bring him again before the public. He wants no man with fervent zeals and private greed to avenge, and least of all such a man—so unforgiving and so desperate as Mr. Benton. Mr. Buchanan is aware that we can find better and more reliable men to sustain his administration than the man who kicked over and denounced the platform of principles upon which he was elected.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Sound Dues.

The government of Denmark has recently caused to be prepared and published a statement relative to the Sound dues, from which the following table has been compiled for our paper. It will prove interesting, especially at this juncture in the history of this long disputed question, when its final settlement cannot be delayed a great while longer; the more so as it is derived from a Danish official statement, prepared with a view to apply the requisite data for a just apportionment, among commercial nations, of the total sum demanded by the government of Denmark for the abolition of the Sound tax.

Statement showing the aggregate amount of dues on vessels and cargoes to and from the Baltic, calculated upon the annual average from both in 1847, and from 1851 to 1855, inclusive, in rix dollars, Copenhagen, each equal to 57 cents:

	Ships	P. ct
Denmark	72,068	8.21
Sweden	102,182	11.64
Norway	42,886	4.91
Russia	195,167	22.23
Prussia	280,992	32.00
Mecklenburg	24,000	2.77
Lubeck	15,617	1.80
Hamburg	8,678	0.99
Bremen	4,000	0.46
Oldenburg	1,997	0.23
Hanover	1,797	0.20
Polnau in the Baltic	14,000	1.60
Great Britain	650 81	0.09
Holland	1,000	0.11
Belgium	16,000	1.82
France	16,000	1.82
Spain	12,412	1.41
Portugal	12,545	1.43
Sardinia	3,717	0.42
Tuscany	1,675	0.19
Two Sicilies	14,112	1.60
Austria	1,791	0.20
Turkey	2,285	0.26
Mexico	66,113	7.53
Hayti	100	0.01
Venezuela	25	0.00
New Granada	200	0.02
Uruguay, &c	2,000	0.23
Brazil	22,000	2.51
China	312	0.04
Other Countries	10,000	1.13
Total	878,452	100

The above total would make 1,194,000 rix dollars specie, a sum which, in 1855, would amount to 11,343,000 Rix dollars specie, or 1,342,920 dollars more than the Danish government demands for the capitalization of the Sound dues. The share of the United States, according to the table, would be 88,400 rix dollars specie, equal to 81,580 United States currency, and that of Great Britain would amount to 289,300 rix dollars specie, or $303,765 United States currency.

"The Creasy Hunt's Meeting."

Under the above head the Boston Courier gives the following call for a Disunion Convention at Worcester, in Massachusetts!

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Worcester, believing the result of the recent Presidential election to involve four years more of the present corrupt administration, and a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union; believing this hostility to be the offspring, not of years of political discord, but of a fundamental difference in education, habits, and laws; believing the existing Union to be a failure, as being a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every year; and believing it to be the duty of intelligent and conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and firmness, respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Massachusetts to meet in convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 8th, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation between the free and slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require."

A committee of five has been appointed to make arrangements for the proposed convention, viz: T. H. Higginson, Theophilus Brown, S. H. Chamberlain, Dr. Seth Rogers, and S. D. Tourtellot. Upon the doings of these fanatics the Worcester *Mail* remarks:

"Now years the city Worcester has by a mere default of action on the part of its conservative citizens, been obliged to bear a local infatuation and a name to which the citizens of the more intelligent and conservative wretches of fanaticism throughout the State have both pleased to affix the epithet as well as the good name of Worcester. The business that suffered a damage, which is in consequence of this latter ish vagaries, but a most gratifying one of Massachusetts and that settlement of that kind of our city, which has been thought to let the fanatics and their vagaries die out of self-extinction. We have for the last year or two published in this city the God of heaven on his own day, and have done our ourselves and the best duties which are required of us by the people; we have condemned the fanatical gatherings, whether political or religious, which have disgraced our city, and we have done all in our power to prevent the recurrence of such meetings as that which is now announced for the 8th of January. We have done this, and we have done it in the hope that the people of the State would appreciate the fact that we have done it, and would not hold us responsible for the acts of a few fanatics who have no more right to speak for the people of Worcester than they have to speak for the people of Boston, or any other city in the State