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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BEE
The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.
By G. Lemmon, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1 Carondelet street, Jewelry, watches, &c.
By F. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 125 Magazine street, household furniture.
By G. Lemmon, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 80 Gravier street, damaged dry goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have more than once had occasion to remark the profound ignorance prevailing in the North respecting the position and requirements of the South. There can be no doubt whatever that outside of the large cities and towns of the non-slaveholding States the people have been, and possibly are still deluded and misled by demagogues on this subject. The fact is acknowledged by the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, one of our few Northern contemporaries which stand up manfully for the rights of the South. Taking advantage of the ignorance and credulity of a people not accustomed to observe closely the political activity of non-parties or sections, intriguing and crafty politicians have succeeded in persuading them that the South is engaged in a crusade against the Union, interests and honor of the North. Such has been the almost uniform character of the harangues indulged in by the SUMNERS, SEWARDS, WILSONS, and others of that kidney, so much so that it is quite customary for the Northern press to inveigh against the usurping and aggressive spirit of the South, and yet upon all questions regarding the domestic institutions of the South, the constant cry of our section has been "*let us alone.*" We only sought from the North the simple boon of forbearance—that we should be allowed to pursue our own path without improper, impertinent and intolerant interference.

Where is the evidence of the aggressive tendencies of the South? Will any one, save the *Evening Journal*, put his finger on a single instance of such aggression? It is easy to make charges against a whole people when a sect is to be set against them by incendiary appeals to local prejudice or passion. But who of all those who in the North voted to put down the South can show us where the latter ever wronged or ever attempted to wrong the people of the free States, by any denial of, or any encroachment upon their civil rights or their political interests? If the Southern people be justify in rise crusade against the Southern States, on the principle of retaliation, will she Southern opposition to a protective tariff, we ask them to say whether every protective tariff we ever had was not obtained, in part, by Southern votes in Congress, which more than offset anti-protective votes in the North. The *Evening Journal* might have added that upon those measures of public policy which were specially favored by the North—such as a tariff, river and harbor improvements, a national bank, &c.—material assistance was invariably received from a goodly number of Southern Representatives.

With respect to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has been so frequently dwelt on as instance of Southern aggression, it must be remembered that the movement towards this object originated with a Northern free State man—Mr. DOUGLAS—and that it was carried out by the aid of Northern votes, and against the protests and opposition of several Southern Congressmen. Moreover, nothing is more certain than that the Missouri Compromise itself was the offspring of Northern fanatic hostility to Slavery, and that it was intended simply as a bulwark for the protection of the South from the brawlings of Northern Abolitionism.

But what is to be alleged on the other side of the account. Let the *Philadelphia Evening Journal*—a Northern sheet—answer:

We have for thirty years had a party organized, avowedly and openly, on ideas and principles hostile to a vital institution of the South and the equality of the citizens of the South in common Territories of the nation, on account of that institution. We have had Congress Aid South the spread of the principles of the enemies of the South, aspect with the "Bible and Sharp's rifles," to the people of the Territories. We have had a party of Abolitionists stigmatizing into the South to incite the minds of the free blacks, and to inflame the passions of the slave race. We have had the Pulpits filled with books and discourses designed to stir up a servile race, in league with a supposed disheartened portion of the white race, against the men, women and children of the South. We have had a raid upon the State of Virginia, made by men and partisans of Northern States, armed with pikes, and supplied with fire from Northern factories, and led by a crazy Abolitionist, whose death on the scaffold was hailed with honorable in every free State, and dignified as the apotheosis of treason. And, finally, we have had a dozen Northern States in unity by solemn act of their Legislatures, not merely a law of Congress—the Fugitive Slave law, and—but a law based upon and only declaratory and confirmatory of an express provision of the Constitution!

Now these are, we assert, at least some of the *aggressions of the North upon the South!* What present hatred have the Republican papers made against these wrongs and outrages, when all the past Presidential canvass? Where is the remonstrance against these wrongs, which we have we heard from their mouths, in defiance these gross insults and brandish of political faith towards fifteen sovereign States of the Confederacy? There was no word of censure from the Anti-Slavery press for the most glaring and atrocious aggressions of the North upon the South, nor the bitterness of the Republican tongue could not furnish vituperative epithets enough in denunciation of alleged but imaginary aggressions of the South upon the North. And now we are witnessing the fruits of this abominable injustice and falsehood. A sectional faction has won a victory—not over the South—but over the Constitution and the Union, over the peace, harmony and prosperity of the country, by the mere clamping and forgeries of politicians and demagogues, by the infatuation of the people of the North. We are now feeling the effects of the blunder. Some of the leaders who helped to bring about the crisis that is coming, are ready to repent their sin in misdeed and sadness. Is it too late for repentance? Are we past the point at which reparation and salvation are yet in our reach? We know not. He Who would bend the oak, must beware of its rebound.

The language of our contemporary is in the highest degree creditable to its intelligence and sound judgment. It is seldom indeed that the South enjoys an opportunity of listening to such home truths. But the time is coming when it will learn, though too late, that it has been made the dupe of knaves and fanatics, and induced to pursue a course fatal to the Union, and frightfully detrimental to its own prosperity and tranquillity. No doubt after all the mischief which Northern blunderers and credulity have accomplished, shall have been wrought, the people of that section will open their eyes, will perceive the extent to which they have been injured by falsehood and misrepresentation, and will relegate to obscurity and infamy the miscreants who deceived them. But will this tardy justice atone for wrongs already inflicted, for an alienated and divided nation, a breach and a Rubicon bound Union? Will it offer indemnity for the past, or security for the future? We trow not.

Do You Think So?—The New York *World*, which knows very little of the South, consoles its readers with the belief that neither Georgia nor Louisiana will secede, and that, in the event South Carolina will have no company. The New York *World* should be cautious of them vituperating its ignorance. Georgia is certain to follow South Carolina, and so far Louisiana, the growth of the secession sentiments is at such a rate, that the only question now is whether our State shall stand upon the edge of her gulag, or go at once.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We tender our thanks to the Committee of Invitation of Watermen Chamber No. 9, of Order S. W. H., for their courteous invitation to a cotillo to be given to-morrow evening, at Polar Star Lodge, corner of Hickory and Love streets.

Speaking of James Redpath, the notorious Abolitionist, our friends of the New York Express say "the never good issue enough to the South to be in harm's way, but is only brave and belligerent at a distance." The *Express* is not exactly correct here. Redpath has been in the South—in Louisiana—in New Orleans. Five years ago the hair-brained fanatic was employed in our office as an assistant reporter. He concealed his anti-slavery sentiments so cleverly that they remained unsuspected, and few persons were more surprised than we, when we first heard of his whereabouts in Kansas, and his incendiary letters.

Free Negroes.—New York, November 30.—It is understood that George Briggs, member of Congress from this city, has prepared a special plan for a new compromise, embodying chiefly the Albany *Journal's* plan, with the insertion of the Missouri Compromise line west of the Rocky Mountains, to be made free.

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One hundred years ago there were nearly 1000 Unitarian churches in England, now there are nearly 2000 Baptist churches, three years ago there were 1,000,000 Unitarians, principally in Transylvania, now there are about 1,000,000 Christian Unitarians. Two hundred years ago there were about 190 Baptist churches; now there are not less than 2000.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,850.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate.

Washington, December 6.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, in alleging to the opinion of Governor Gamble, to call the Legislature together, said if Houston had not yield to the public sentiment, some things Brutus may arise to rid the country of this heavy-headed traitor.

Mr. Iverson continued, "There will be no war—for far-seeing statesmen like Seward will see the futility thereof.

To-day's proceedings contain nothing of importance.

Proceedings of the House.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker appointed a special committee, composed of one member from each State, under Mr. Boteler's resolution to consider the questions connected with the perilous condition of the country. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, is the chairman.

Bills on the Fugitive Slave Law.

Richmond, December 6.—John Minor Botts, in a letter, suggests the passage of a Congressional law making it penal to aid in rescuing a slave under the Fugitive Slave law, and to compelling any State refusing to surrender a fugitive slave to make indemnity to the owner.

South Carolina Legislative Proceedings.

Columbia, December 6.—The House of Representatives unanimously passed a bill to provide for an armed military force and authorizing the Governor to call 10,000 volunteers into service.

Letter from Washington—Secretary Floyd Defends Secession.

New York, December 6.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says the Governors of Virginia and Kentucky are making arrangements for sending commissioners to South Carolina to urge a delay.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, has written a letter in which he defends secession and the joint action of the Southern States.

A report has gained currency that Mr. Philip Clayton will succeed Hon. Howell Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Government is informed of the design of the Secessionists to take Fort Moultrie as soon as secession is fairly accomplished.

Prize Fight in New York.

New York, December 6.—John Woods was declared victor in the prize fight with George King yesterday.

John Woods after the fight was arrested by the police.

The Crisis in New York.

New York, December 6.—The street rates of money rate at fifteen per cent. for best time paper. The movement of gold toward the South continues. About one million has been shipped since last Saturday.

Mr. Hale's speech in the United States Senate is universally condemned here.

Previous to yesterday's decline, money tighter Sterling has a downward tendency. Stocks are also falling; Missouri are quoted at 66, Tennessee at 73, Virginia at 76, and North Carolina at 56.

Louisiana stoes show nominal prices.

It is feared that the Boston banks will be unable to withstand the storm.

Hundreds of operatives, clerks and laborers are discharged daily.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CARADIAN.

Foreign Funds.

Our advices by the Canadian at Portland state that the funds are buoyant and money easier. The Times thinks that early reduction in the bank rates of discount will take place.

France.

Count Morny is going to Rome on a special mission with an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Pope.

It is stated that Walewski will succeed Persigny in the London embassy.

The prohibition against the exportation of iron is abolished.

Italy.

There has been no new movement in Italy. The clergy of the Neapolitan provinces and paying homage to Victor Emanuel.

The Archbishop of Naples will return to his See.

The rumors of a new Sardinian loan are contradicted.

The Dowager Queen of Naples, with the young Princess, had arrived at Rome.

The French are about to occupy Terracina.

The Queen of Spain has presented a rich sword to Gen. Goyon.

India.

The Bombay mail had reached England. There was very little change. Cotton exhibits a reduction of 25 per cent. on the duties on cotton and yarns.

American Politics in England.

The result of our Presidential contest was commented on with satisfaction in England.

Brazilian Corvette Wrecked.

The Brazilian corvette Donna Isabel was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, and one hundred seamen and twenty-three officers were lost.

It is reported that Goyon had said he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbons, which he captured in the Roman States, either to Victor Emanuel or Garibaldi.

Vienna letters speak of a guarantee from the German Confederation and Russia for securing the rights of Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

The siege of Gaeta was continued. The Count of Trani had succeeded his brother of the Neapolitan throne.

The spirit of insubordination among the Bourbon troops indicates that the complete evacuation of Gaeta was resolved upon.

A cattle near Munich was being prepared for Prussia.

France asks Piedmont whether Garibaldi propose to attack Venetia in the spring with Prussian aid.

It is rumored that five Neapolitan provinces are in a state of siege on account of the movements of the anti-annexationists. The province of Abruzzo is in a state of insurrection.

The Piedmontese had occupied Terracina, but Antonelli protested, and Gen. Goyon told them to evacuate the place.

A Naples dispatch says that Francis II had burst a blood vessel.

More Arrivals from Europe—The City at Washington and Saxonia at New York.

New York, December 6.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool the 21st and Queenstown on 22d, has arrived at her dock to day.

Her news is fully anticipated by the Canadian at Portland with one day's later news.

The Hamburg American packet Saxonia reached this port to-day from Southampton, and has also sailed on the 21st inst. News anticipated.

Schooner in Distress.

Pass a Christian, Miss., December 3.—Schooner O. M. Pease, Clark, from Prince Edward's Island, arrived this morning, with loss of her boat load, head and, &c.

Steamboat Burning.

Vicksburg, December 6.—The steamer Eagle passed down yesterday at 9 A. M., the Sunny Side at 1; the Rowena at 2, and the Memphis at 11 P. M.

TEXAS.

We have Texas papers to the 4th inst. The Galveston *News* has the following:

THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.—We take up much of our space to-day with a summary of the proceedings of the people of Texas, as far as heard from, to date, on the necessity of the State taking some decisive and prompt action in the present political crisis. The sentiment is universal that Texas will not submit to Lincoln's administration.

A gentleman arrived last evening from Austin informs us that a meeting of citizens there was being issued from the *Intelligencer* (the Governor's organ) an address from Governor Houston in the shape of a challenge, one, informed, stated, was to the effect that the Governor is in favor of a Southern Convention.

TEN GOVERNOR'S REPLY.—Gov. Houston's reply is long and full. He says that Texas only to the effect that should the majority of the people, by memorial, ask for the Legislature to be convened, he will comply.

His first reply to the Galveston memorial was of the same tenor; his second, that "when an expression of the people of Texas, in favor of a convention, he will not object to their way.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

We assume that the fundamental mistake of the people of the North, the fatal error which has led to most of the troubles which now possess this one incubus upon the country, consists in their misdirected sympathy for, or attempts to interfere with the affairs of other communities, and to seek to regulate and control them as they rightfully do their own. They seem to consider it their mission to dictate to the people of the South what shall be the character of their domestic institutions, when the relations of master and servant, and how all their business shall be regulated, precisely as they act upon the same principle in the affairs of towns within their own proper jurisdiction. They seem to think they have no business with their questions, and that Boston men have a right to complain of their interference in Charleston, and secondly, that pounding their premises that slavery is wrong. It is but a few years since they were themselves in the South—in Louisiana—in New Orleans. Five years ago the high-handed fanatic was employed in our office as an assistant reporter. He concealed his anti-slavery sentiments so cleverly that they remained unsuspected, and few persons were more surprised than we, when we first heard of his whereabouts in Kansas, and his incendiary letters.

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Some of Mr. Buchanan's remarks in private conversation upon his duty to collect the revenue at the port of Charleston having been telegraphed to the Charleston *Mercury*, that paper says:

We certainly deprecate war with the Northern people through the General Government; but Mr. Buchanan may be assured that the first attempt, *in any form*, to coerce South Carolina into submission to a government she has thrown off will be resisted. He may call it by what name he pleases, but the sword will be the final and only arbiter between us. All hope of a readjustment of the relations between the two sections of the Union under one government will have ended, and ended forever.

But if he chooses to begin the game of bloodshedding, we shall not decline it, for we know as well as he does that it will "bring the other States into the movement of dissolution."

While the banks of the North are crashing around him, and bankruptcy sits in the Capitol, the sword will be a fitting accompaniment to the villainies and tyrannies which have produced the present calamitous state of things. *We are ready.*

Four Missing Steamers—Discovery of Portions of the Wrecks.

No doubts are now entertained respecting the melancholy fate of the four steamers which have long been missing, namely, the Edinburgh, iron screw steamer, 800 tons, belonging to Leith, outward bound to Cronstadt; the Hermann, also an iron screw steamer, 600 tons, of London, bound to the same port; the Viscount Lambton steamer, belonging to Sunderland, and the Tiber, from Copenhagen for Hull. It will be remembered they started on their voyages a day or two prior to the outbreak of the terrible storm which swept the North sea and Baltic on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, when so many vessels were wrecked. With the exception of the Moscow, nothing has been heard of them from the hour of their sailing, and from quantities of wreckage and cotton that has been met with in the North sea, it is inferred that the whole of the above Indiamen must have foundered during the fearful hurricane and every soul belonging to them met with a watery grave. The Edinburgh, which was a superior clipper ship, was rated in Lloyd's Register A 1, for twelve years. Her crew consisted of Captain Scott and twenty-seven officers and men. Like all Arctic steamers, which she had in the course of the storm, she was burdened with a deck-load, at this advanced period of the season, namely, two steam boilers, and 500 bales of cotton, piled in tiers, fore and aft. She carried some passengers for St. Petersburg, among them Dr. McKenzie, his wife and several children.

It is believed that there are twenty-four widows and nearly sixty children bereaved by the deplorable loss of this ship. The wreckage seen, supposed to be part of the steamer, consisted of, cabin furniture, panels, &c., and a board with the letter "H" on it, painted blue and gold. It was passed in lat. 55 N., 30 deg. 30 min. E., together with a large quantity of cotton bales. The owners of the Edinburgh believe the wreckage to have belonged to that vessel. Respecting the Moscow, a quantity of wreck and pieces of goods, known to have formed part of her cargo, have been washed ashore on the coast of Jutland. Among the wreckage was some baggage belonging to one of the cabin passengers, whom there were six on board. The bales of cotton are in possession of Captain Boucher, of Lloyd's Association, who has sent off to Jutland to protect the underwriters' interests in the wreck of the Arctic steamer. All that it was supposed to have belonged to that vessel, the Arctic, but when closely inspected it was discovered they bore the brands of the Moscow.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Moscow and Arctic, which were both from one port, Grimsby, sailed at the same time for St. Petersburg, the Moscow company with the Arctic on the passage across the North sea until a few hours of the wreck of the Arctic, when the master of the latter lost sight of her, and that vessel was the last he was seen. She, like the Edinburgh, had an immense deck cargo, chiefly cotton bales, piled the whole length of the deck, and it is mainly accountable for her loss. That there was one of the two steamers seen to foundered near the Shaw, on the Danish coast, there appears to be very little doubt. Her crew numbered about twenty-five hands, most of whom were married men, and have left families unprovided. Other wreckage have been washed on the coast of Jutland—evidently from other missing steamers—the Tiber and Viscount Lambton. The Board of Trade, after the loss of the two steamers off the Arctic steamer, the whole question of steamers being allowed to carry heavy deck cargoes which had so much mischief must be experienced, is to be fully gone into, and which it is expected will terminate in some recommendation to the Government to pass an enactment prohibiting deck loads for the future, as experience has shown that they are dangerous to life and property. It is on record that the great many vessels have been lost, with little or no consequence of carrying heavy deck loads. It is computed that the loss of these four steamers and cargoes will exceed £150,000.—*Hull Advertiser and Commercial Intelligencer, Nov. 3.*

Singular Fugitive Slave Case in Canada.

The Court of Queen's Bench, sitting at Toronto, C. W., has now under its consideration the case of a black man, formerly held to slavery in Kentucky, but now residing in Canada West, who was claimed under the Ashburton treaty. While endeavoring to escape from Missouri the fugitive was met by a planter named Digges, who attempted to arrest him. The slave killed Digges by stabbing him twice or thrice with a horse-knife. The State of Missouri now demands the fugitive from the Canadian Government. The case was first brought before a Toronto magistrate, who ordered with the prisoner to the Court of Queen's Bench, and this should referred the matter to the Judges. Eminent counsel appeared on both sides, and the arguments have attracted a great deal of attention. The question of the negro set up a defence generally thought entirely untenable. It is argued that as the act of the black man would not have been a crime in Canada, it did not come within the class of offences to which the treaty extends. It was generally believed that the Judges, notwithstanding their sympathy with the slave, would send him back, in view of which fact a correspondent of the Toronto Globe suggests that he ought to be rescued (modestly) after he crosses the Canada line. We trust that the people of Northern New York and Michigan are not so thoroughly lost to all sense of justice as to pay anything to this most infamous suggestion.

The matter was a deliberate one, and after the slave had inflicted the first wound, and while the man was lying upon the ground the black man dashed left again. When such deeds are committed, who will say that the people of the South have no cause of complaint?—[*New York Herald, 1st.*

Garibaldi's Farewell Address to His Army.

NAPLES, November 8, 1860.

To my Companions in Arms:

To-day I consider the period which is just finished as the last. Accustomed to national resurrection, and prepare ourselves to finish worthily the marvelous design of the chief of twenty generations, the completion of which Providence has reserved for this fortunate age of ours. Yes, young men, Italy owes to you an unfinished work. Your hands have marked by the appointment of the universe. To this wonderful occasion in your country's history, another more glorious still will be added, and the slave shall be set free. Let us be true brothers a sharpened sword, forged from the links of his fetter. To arms, then, all of you, and the' oppressed and the mighty will disappear like the dust.

Yes, you, women, cast away all cowards from your side, that would only give you scorn. Yes, you, men, who are the true child of virtue of the field of duty, must have children who are sons and brave. Let timid doctrines be cast out of your midst. Providence has presented Italy with Victor Emanuel, and by the bounds of Victor Emanuel every quarrel should be forgotten.

(once more) I repeat my battle cry "To arms, all of you!" March, 1861, does not find a million of Italians in arms, then alas for liberty! alas for Italy! Let the Italians be ready if necessary, on the 1st of February, find us all at our posts.

Italians of Calatafimi, Palermo, Volturno, Ancona, Castelfidardo and Isernl, every man of this band who is not a coward or a slave, is on our side. Let us, all of us, if it be necessary, mount the ruins of Palestro, will strike the last blow at the crumbling edifice of tyranny.

Receive, companions, the honored conquerors of battles, the proud of farewell from me to-day. I am called to retire, but it is for a few days only. The hour of battle will find you with you again. Let those only return to their homes who be called by the imperative duties of their family, and those who by their wounds have deserved the gratitude of their country. Those will serve Italy in their homes by their example. The rest, every aspect of their noble vocation, apart from Rome, let all others remain in our glorious ranks.

We shall meet again, again, we are long, again to march together to the redemption of our brethren who are still the slaves of the stranger.

We shall meet again, we long, and march together to plant the tricolor.

FEMALE SURGEON.—Some of the earliest notices of medical men upon record, singularly enough, took place between the combatants of the fair sex. In the public journal of 1772, for instance, we find the following piece of battle there is a female surgeon—"Challenge.—I, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, have had some words with Hannah Hybald, and as she thinks herself the better for it, I do hereby invite her to meet me upon the stage, and there box an hour gratis, each woman holding half a crown in their hand, and the first woman that drops the money to lose the battle." Answer: I, Hannah Hybald, of Newgate Market, bearing of the resolution of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, leaving home blows, and from her no favor nor mercy; she may expect a good thumping!" The ball opened by the female was an ingenious device to prevent scratching.—*Dr. Wynter's Curiosities of Literature.*

A MEDICAL PHENOMENON IN EDINBURGH.—One of the active representatives in the present revival in Edinburgh is then portrayed by the correspondent of the *World*:

A singular phenomenon has just appeared in our ecclesiastical firmament. Richard Weyman, a minor from Bedfordshire, and said to have been some years ago a celebrated pugilist, has commenced his career as a public preacher, and already has his unsophisticated audiences comprising many thousands. Some evenings ago he preached to an audience of thousands in the Victoria Theatre, one of the largest in the city, and the report said that at least an equal number failed to obtain admission. He addressed them for more than an hour, and it must be said produced a powerful impression. His audiences consist almost exclusively of the working classes, and the leading respect he is doing a work which the ministry of the Gospel have hitherto, as yet have failed to accomplish. I recently heard this remarkable man, and I hear my willing testimony to his fidelity and zeal. He is entirely uneducated, but seems to have much natural eloquence. He is the most energetic preacher I ever heard, and my hope is, that he has an important work to do.

REMINATION AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the advertisement in our advertising columns relative to the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

The Influence of Newspapers.

"Let me," said a wise man, "write the songs of a people, and I care not who writes their laws." Who can tell the social significance might he now say, "Let me write the newspapers of a people, and I care not who makes both songs and laws." The modern newspaper, indeed, supplies, among the myriad antique usages and customs its progress has displaced, that peculiar niche once filled by the popular ballads. Long ere the German scroll had dreamed of type, the Caxton thought of books, the valor of knights and the loves of ladies were preserved from oblivion in traditionary song. Wars, battles, sieges, and many a moving tale by land and flood, the very names of which had otherwise been forgotten, are transmitted by generation after generation, through the lips of bards. As to the law, the great mass which is unwritten is only so because, when custom first established precedent, been happy than ourselves, our ancestors had no newspapers. As time has rolled on, the influence of the press has been steadily on the increase. Those whose superior learning or ingenuity has placed them, in later times, where stood the prophets of old, have foreskid this progressive influence and secretive power. Dr. Johnson, with unerring prescience, suggested in advance what should occur. In speaking of newspapers, he gave them a prefeence, as a medium, to the senate house. He observed that nothing adds so much to the glory of a country as a free and independent press, which faithfully records all transactions for public cognizance, notices the moral and physical career of nations; records all accidents by flood and field; adds the graces and dissemination of knowledge; and which, while it amuses, also instructs. Burowen Jefferson declared in a letter to Col. Carrington, "The basis of our Government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right, and were it left for me to decide whether we should have a Government without newspapers, or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." A decidedly strong opinion. Newspapers, of late years, have certainly increased to an extraordinary extent. If by no means follows, however, that the weight attached to their opinions is in direct proportion to their numbers. Far from it. Quite the reverse. For instance, the London *Telegraph*, probably the *standard*, prints a greater number of copies per diem than the *Times*; but no one dreams of comparing the influence of these sheets for a moment with that of the doughty Thunderer. Again, the Conservative has been obliterated, the *Daily* no longer takes note of time, and the *World* receives theatrical advertisements. Thus, in the three great civilized cities we witness suppression or backsliding in journals established with reference to a single class of subjects alone. Perhaps it is because the people of those cities are more sophisticated, or a greater zest for, and keener appreciation of, variety than any other possible element of attraction. Be that as it may, the tendency of commercial, exclusively literary or exclusively political, interests particular, will not be likely to be so generally influential as one which shall combine the characteristics of all; and this assumption is corroborated by the fact that the most successful journals of the day are found in the latter category.

In the rapid generalities presented we have made no allusion to the great numbers of publications called into existence by the exigencies of modern trade, and which are rather devoted to the enunciation of facts than to the dissemination of opinions. Based and fed upon their uses, to life, to elevate, to amuse. Indispensable to business, essential to comfort, imparting to every-day life a cheer and a zest, furnishing perpetually an indestructible museum to society—the newspaper is at once the most humanizing and the most powerful non-official engine known to the history of mankind. Unlike other offspring of the press, which, from time to-day, to morrow be forgotten, the newspaper never dies, but rises with each sun, phoenix like, from the ashes of its predecessor. Yet, with the responsibilities, which are inseparable from the direction of so potent a force, doubtless daily and hourly abused, that the great society of the newspaper press may be perpetually augmented, and that its influence may be more than ever exerted for the best interests of humanity.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

New Way of Getting a Living.

Columbus, in his work on Behaviour, gives the following description:

A deadly enemy to the whole race of caterpillars is ever on the alert, winging about in the shape of a black fly, in search of an exposed and defenseless caterpillar. Having first selected her victim, the fly pierces the body with a sharp cutting instrument she is endowed with at the tail, and deposits an egg; the caterpillar winces a little at this treatment, but seems to attach little importance to it. Meanwhile his young repeats his thrusts until some thirty or forty eggs, germs of the destroyers, are safely lodged in his body, and the doom is certain beyond hope. The eggs quickly hatch into grubs, who begin to gnaw away at the unhappy creatures' flesh, thus reducing him gradually, but, by a profound instinct, keeping clear of the vital organs, as if knowing full well that the creature must keep on feeding and digesting too, or their own supply would speedily fail, just as the assurers, while draining a client, keep up his credit with the world as long as they can. Wonder grows the caterpillar, as the gnawing worms within grow larger, and, in the fullness of maturity; sometimes he has strength left to take the chrysalis shape, but out of this he never comes a perfect butterfly, sometimes he has finish vitals and all, turn to pupe in his empty skin, and come out soon, black flies like the parent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—St. Charles Theatre—Benefit of Miss Bateman—"Ingomar, the Barbarian," and "Jack Sheppard."

Varieties Theatre—"The Marble Heart; or, the Sculptor's Dream," "Stage Struck Lawyer," and a dance.

Orleans Theatre—Mason's Royal Circus.

Academy of Music—Two operas—"Never Judge by Appearances" and "Love's Labor Lost."

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—The Mandolin of the Nile, the Leopard in a period of other curiosities.

Yannoubi's—Wax Statuary.

Presentation to a Fire Company.—A magnificent silver trumpet was presented to Pelican Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4 on Wednesday night by Mr. Paul Gruber, in behalf of the donors, Messrs. W. G. Mellen and Geo. Murphy. It was received on the part of the company by their foreman, Mr. Fred. Brand, and the presentation of the trophy occasioned a delightful convivial meeting, speaking and general conversation serving to make the hours pass quickly enough.

Contract Adjudications.—The Controller has adjudicated to W. M. Rauer, at $200 per running rods of 24 inches, the contract for the sewerage and paving the Claiborne canal from Melpomene street to the canal.

Shocking Accident.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a lad in Mr. Fox's house, 175 Camp street, was engaged in cleaning a pistol, and some little negro children who were sleeping in a room next door, by burned before they could be rescued. One of them, it was thought, could not survive the lesions.

Appalling Case of a Murderer.—Thos. Farrell, who murdered his wife some time since in that city, came, on Darlings, near Johnson street, to under arrest in Donaldsonville, and one of the Officer's special officers has gone up to bring him down to the city. It will be remembered that Bridget Farrell was found dead in her bed, covered with bruises, in the morning, after her husband had gone off.

Stabbing Affair.—A man named Alex. Taylor was stabbed night, on Liberty street, by J. Nixon, and is said to be dangerously wounded. We believe Taylor with good intentions interfered in a quarrel that was in progress, accompanied with violence on the part of Nixon, between him and his wife. The result, so generally happens in such cases, was unfortunate for the mediator. The occurrence took place in a house on Liberty street. Nixon was arrested by officer Wade, of the First District police.

Serious Accident.—A man named Hardy was shockingly hurt about two o'clock yesterday morning, in the Third District, by falling from a car, the wheel of which passed over him, breaking both his legs. He was removed to the Charity Hospital.

The Robbery of Silver Plate.—The bundle of silver plate which supernumerary officer Finney recovered from the thief the other morning proved to be the whole of the booty stolen from Mr. Sumner's house, who must have been highly gratified at the prompt and unexpected return.

Police Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—The case of P. Moylan, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was dismissed. Louis Wheelan, Wm. Lee, and Daniel Monroe, John Murphy and Thomas Ryan, charged with assault and battery, were discharged by nol. pros. Ed. H. Cookson, charged with the shooting of Joseph Bender, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to kill, and was accepted. J. Pieguery was tried and found guilty of assault and battery. David Adams was tried for inflicting a wound from mayhem on Thomas Gilliah with a dangerous weapon.

First District Police Items.—Mrs. McDonald, corner of Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets, was arraigned yesterday on the affidavit of Mary Walsh, who alleges that she entered Mrs. McDonald's 4th ward tenement, and, after a quarrel, the latter threw trunks, one of which she has obtained, but the other, containing about $300 worth of property, the accused refuses to account for. The complainant believes that she has fraudulently appropriated the same to her own use. To be investigated on the 20th, bail being given by Mrs. McDonald for her appearance.

James Farley was charged by Andrew Durkee, of Dryades street, with striking two fellow servants, and after a hearing was committed for trial to the Criminal Court.

Thomas Beddington was arraigned on the affidavit of J. P. Blanchard, who alleges that Beddington, charging him with embezzlement and theft of cash, and that he also alleges that on the 21st of August the accused was entrusted, in the counting-room of department, with a check for $100, and that he has not accounted for the same. To be investigated on the 20th, bail being given by Mr. McDonald for her appearance.

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New Orleans Opera House Company.
NEW ORLEANS, December 6th, 1860.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Clubhouse, corner of Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
By order. R. GARDERE, President.
dec7t14

Headquarters Washington Artillery, Grand Review.
NEW ORLEANS, December 6, 1860.
THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY will assemble at Lafayette Armory, in full uniform, equipped as infantry, (new caps) on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., for company parade and drill. By order of
J. B. WALTON, Captain.
M. B. MILLEY, First Sergeant.

Bischoff's Pectoral Syrup.
THE above celebrated Syrup, well known in the city and in the country for the cure of Whooping Cough and the Spitting of Blood, is the best remedy for Inflammation of the Lungs and Chest, such as Colds, Cold, Fever, &c. It has been proved, in numerous cases, that by use of a few spoonfuls when the first symptoms are manifested, the progress of the above mentioned evils is stayed, and a complete cure is brought about in from twelve to twenty-four hours.
The sampling and often fatal consequences of neglected colds ought to be a warning to every one and an inducement to buy RICHARD'S PECTORAL SYRUP, the sale of which has increased to a fabulous extent for years, since experience has so clearly demonstrated its superiority over all other remedies of the kind. The moderate price of the same (75 cents) enables every one to procure it.
For sale wholesale by F. BERTA, Druggist, and corner Rampart and Burgundy streets, N. O.

30 Per Cent. Reduction.
LION & ANDREE inform the ladies in the city and country that, in consequence of the present crisis, the following goods will be offered at a reduction of 30 per cent.: Furs of every description, Handkerchiefs, Dentelle Black Chantilly Lace, Valenciennes, Fancy and Plaited Bonnet Crapes, Corinne Bonnet Ribbons, Bottons and Dress Trimmings, Fancy Set of belts and Buckles, Ladies' Linen Collars and Scotch Thread Hose, Porte-monnaies, Gold Coins, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.
LION & ANDREE,
corner Bienville and Chartres sts.
dec6 10t

New Orleans Gas Light Company.
NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 1, 1860.
THE annual election for six Directors of this Company will take place on Monday, the 10th inst., at the Office, agreeably to the charter, on MONDAY, 7th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.