THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 3.

LIFE IN CHARM.

At the hour we write this the fact of the execution of Brown has not yet been communicated by telegraph. Presuming, however, that he has duly suffered the penalty of the law, we do sincerely hope and trust that the awful pother which has been raised over the abortive effort to stir up an insurrection at Harper's Ferry will cease, and that the supersensitive sons of the Old Dominion will calm their overexcited nerves, return to their wonted occupations, and leave further fermont and fuss to the Abolitionists. With the Charleston *Mercury* we are satisfied that every intelligent man in the South has been completely disgusted at the broad and pathetic farce that has been played off before the public. From the 500 invaders in possession of Harper's Ferry and the 1000 negroes carried off to the mountains of Pennsylvania—from the further invasions and threats of invasion—the arsons and fears of arson—the marches and counter-marches of the ponies and cessations of ponies—Governor Wise, the energetic, and his troops—down to the final climax of military aid offered by Governor Gorr, of South Carolina, to the Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of making certain the aforesaid hanging of old Brown & Co.—it is a tissue of disgrace, exaggeration and invention sufficient to stir the gall of any Southerner, who has regard for the dignity and responsibility of the Southern people. To us it really looks as if those in possession of the telegraph were in league to ridicule the South and make, as a laughing stock to ourselves and before the world.

We entirely agree with our Charleston cotemporary. From the very beginning the affair was made to assume proportions altogether monstrous and distorted. We do not say that an absolute panic existed, but we do say that the letters of correspondents—the tone of the Southern press, and the busy gossip of the telegraph warranted the inference that such was the case. Much of this was no doubt the result of a natural, but a most fallacious policy. It was thought that a dreadful outcry over the outbreak, and the appearance of universal apprehension would startle the North, terrify the Abolitionists, arouse the Conservatives, and operate powerfully on the elections. This result might have really followed, had any thing like measure or moderation been observed, but the game was overdone completely. The Black Republicans were not slow to take advantage of the weak points displayed, and to demonstrate the exaggerated fears of the South; to show that slavery rested on so insecure a basis that even so poor and pitiful an effort to overthrow it as that of John Brown and his associates had thrown the whole South into quaking consternation. By adroitly proving that the clamor of the South was out of all proportion to the apparent danger or to the injury inflicted, they succeeded to some extent in preventing that political reaction which a wiser policy might have brought about.

Another mischievous consequence of this systematic attempt to create a panic is that many Northern journals actually believe that our domestic institution is in the utmost peril, and that the South, from Maryland to Texas, quivers with apprehension of a servile insurrection and a war of races. A day or two ago we read in a correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, addressed to that sheet from Charlestown, Va., that Virginia was in a state of the utmost disquietude; that slave property had begun sensibly to depreciate in value; that many of the planters were anxious to get rid of their chattels, even at a serious sacrifice; that others contemplated selling out, and emigrating to Great Britain; and that no slaveholder in the Old Dominion but felt with trembling solicitude the insecurity of his possessions. We had a vast amount of stuff were published in the columns of a widely-circulated Northern sheet, and will be eagerly perused and fully credited by the Black Republicans. For they will argue that the truth of these assertions is evidenced by the excitement prevailing in Virginia, by the flood of dispatches relative to military movements, armies to protect Harper's Ferry, Governor Wise's heroics, Governor Packer's offers of 10,000 troops, and all the rest of the bald, disjointed stuff which the wires have sent forth one day, to contradict the next. When we add to this the furious tirades against the entire North, the interminable disquisitions on the subject, and the sentiment of uneasiness betrayed by the Southern press, it is hardly to be wondered at that the North should consider that we are all in a state of abject terror, and that we believe that constant vigilance alone can save us from destruction.

The Fair for the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, Third District, will be continued this evening, at Armory Hall.

IMPORTANT SALE TO DAY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertisements, at 12 o'clock to-day N. Voorhies will sell at the City Hotel, corner of Common and Camp streets, one hundred shares of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company. The sale of this stock presents a remarkably fine chance for investment. The Levee Steam Cotton Press is undoubtedly the finest and most spacious establishment of the kind in the United States. Its affairs have been well managed by the parties, and the rapid rise in the value of the stock; and under the new and effect at Board of Directors recently elected, we have no doubt the prosperity of the company will still further advance, and that its already heavy business will be materially extended. We are told that the company intend to declare quarterly dividends of semi-annual dividends—a circumstance calculated to impart still greater value to their stock, and to increase the inducements offered to capitalists.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY BY N. VOORHIES.—At the City Hotel, on Common street, 100 shares of the Levee Steam Cotton Press.

At the Exchange, on Carondelet, an excellent two story brick building and five small brick stores fronting on Levee street, and forming the corner of Marigny street. Two lots, with a shed, on Marigny street, near the corner of Levee street.

Four lots, with superior buildings, in Algiers, opposite the Second District ferry landing.

And, for account of the executors of Arthur McArthur, twenty-four lots, well located in Washington, Franklin, New and Marigny suburbs, Carrollton.

Francis Fernandez, auctioneer, sells TODAY, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, 200 lots of economible Dry Goods.

B. Rosen & Co. will sell THIS DAY, at ten o'clock, at their auction room, No. 28 Old Levee street, 4000 Boots, Shoes and Brogans, and 25 dozen men's best Rosser Brogans. The particular attention of buyers is called to this sale. Terms liberal at sale.

The attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive sale of Dry Goods and Clothing by Tricoche & Co., this day, at 10 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, No. 26 Carondelet street. See advertisement.

CATALOGUE SALE OF HAVANA CIGARS.—Catalogues of the extensive sale of Havana Cigars, for account of the executors of Lafarde & Xquez, to take place on MONDAY, December 5th, at the store of J. M. Laborde, into Laborde & Xquez, No. 29 New Levee street, are now ready for delivery at my office. J. S. WALTON, auctioneer; office, 56 Bank Place.

VALUABLE COBBLE STONES, PLANTATION, AND STOCK, &c.—TOUZIN & TREMOS, Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December next, at the St. Louis Exchange, to effect a partition, and for use out of the estate of the late Louis Marcel Duvernay, a fine country place, also fine opposite of land, situated in the parish of St. Bernard, five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river; twenty two slaves, field hands, cooks, &c. The sale being positive and without reserve, the attention of planters and the public in general is particularly called to the same. See auction advertisement.

LEGE OF THE BEE CHIEF.—The American brig Chief, Capt. Trader, of Yorktown, Va., from St. Thomas, in ballast, bound to Tabasco, was lost on the 14th November, 7 miles from Tabasco, on the Mexican coast. All hands were saved, but the brig is a total wreck.—The crew arrived here yesterday on the brig Minatitlan. Capt. Trader remained at Tabasco.

A New York Sunday paper talks about some forthcoming "Lilliputian nuptials," and then unfolds itself: "General Thomas Thumb, who, although barely two-high to a grasshopper, made a very tall fortune for Mr. P. T. Barnum and a sang one for himself, is about to unite himself in the bonds of holy wedlock with a lady of youth and beauty.—The authorities differ about her height, and it is variously stated as three feet six and six feet three."

Boating is likely to become a less pleasant business in Georgia than in some other States. The Governor of that State, in his recent message, recommends a revision in the criminal code, to the end that a suspension of specie payment by any bank of Georgia shall be deemed conclusive evidence of fraud on the part of the President and Directors, and punish the officers of the bank for it by imprisonment in the penitentiary; without permitting them to show that it was not a fraud.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSCRIPTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER EUROPA AT BOSTON.

War Preparations in England.

NEW ORLEANS SHIPS AT LIVERPOOL.

BOSTON, December 1.—The Cunard steamship Europa has arrived at this port, from Liverpool, via Halifax. She left Liverpool on Saturday, and touched at Queenstown on Sunday, the 20th ult.

The following additional intelligence was telegraphed from Liverpool to Queenstown.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—The ships Potomac, Harvest Queen, Hartley and Neptune arrived at this port to-day from New Orleans.

The ships Harlequin, Great Britain and Rosalie sailed from this port for New Orleans to-day.

ENGLISH APPREHENSION OF AN INVASION.

The London *Times* announces that the British Government has determined upon the establishment of an inland arsenal to be placed under the charge of civilians.

The establishment of this arsenal is not in any way to supersede the great arsenal at Woolwich, but is intended as an additional security to the nation in case of an invasion.

The *Times* complains that the animosity now exhibited in France against England is engendered by the French Government, and that the army of France is taught to look upon war with England as by no means a remote contingency.

The *Times* appeals to the Emperor Napoleon to put a stop to this state of things, and says if he does not do so his silence will produce gloomy forebodings of an impending war between the two greatest naval powers in the world.

The British Government has adopted measures for the better protection of the harbor of Belfast.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

Advices from Madrid report that the Spanish troops in Morocco have obtained some additional success over the Moors, the precise nature of which is not stated.

The report that Spain had received a diplomatic note from the English Government, protesting against the war with Morocco, has been officially contradicted.

NEAPOLITAN EXILES.

The King of Naples has issued a decree granting permission to the Neapolitan exiles to return to their native land and resume the rights of citizenship.

AWFUL GALE AT CRONSTADT.

An awful gale had occurred in the harbor of Cronstadt, which had, for a time, entirely interrupted communication between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

The gale extended along the coast of Russia, in the Baltic sea, but the extent of damage done has not been ascertained.

EXECUTION OF OLD BROWN.—

BALTIMORE, December 2.—Considerable excitement is manifested here and at other points, in regard to the execution of Brown, which takes place to-day, according to the sentence of the Court, between the hours of 12 and 2.

He will probably be executed at about 10 o'clock. There appears to be no indications of any attempts being made or in contemplation to rescue the prisoners.

All persons from Ireland are strictly prohibited from entering the town of Charlestown, a strong military force being in attendance.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

VICKSBURG, December 1.—The thermometer at this place, at 8 o'clock this morning, suddenly fell twenty degrees in a half hour.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER EUROPA.

The Proposed Congress at Paris—The San Juan Difficulty—Violence of French and English Press.

BOSTON, December 2.—The Europa brings accounts of serious damage to the shipping in the Baltic. At one point severe gales had occurred, which had caused the loss of seventeen vessels.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the financial pressure in Russia had somewhat abated.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that the reforms proposed to the Sultan of Turkey by the newly appointed Grand Vizier had been accepted or acquiesced in by the Sultan, and that Vely Pacha was to be appointed Ambassador to Paris.

The official gazette of Constantinople declares that the Porte has not placed a definite vote on the projected construction of the Suez canal by the French company organized for that purpose, and who are now prosecuting the work without open opposition.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The exchange of ratifications of the Zurich treaty of peace is set for Monday, November 21st.

The European Congress will probably sit at Paris, and be composed of representatives of France, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome and Naples.

It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope in the Congress.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

The London *Times* in a more moderate article upon the San Juan difficulty expresses the opinion that the matter will be coolly discussed at Washington as well as at London, while the affairs at the island itself will remain *in status quo*.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Mr. Lever, the chief owner and director of the Galway steamship line, has made proposals to the directors of the steamship Great Eastern to charter her for eighteen months. The directors, however, declined the offer, preferring to run her on their own account.

FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Marquis Mertier is to go to Vienna as the French Ambassador, and that Ratour Dervergue is to go to Berlin.

Gen. Montauban has been named as commander-in-chief of the French Chinese expedition. The nomination, however, is not popular with the army.

Prince Napoleon (son of the great Martenich) has received letters of credence from his Government as Ambassador at the Court of Paris.

Count Walewski's article in the *Times*, of the 15th ult., has produced a great sensation in Paris.

The Paris journals say that any unfriendly feeling that may exist between France and England at the present time is due to the unbridled license and violence of the British press in misrepresenting every thing relating to the French Emperor, and exciting the worst passions and prejudices of both nations.

Private Accounts by the Europa.

TONE OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON CIRCULARS.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The European mails by the steamship Europa, which left Boston in the early morning train, have arrived in this city, and those for New Orleans and intermediate points were forwarded from here by the evening train South.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

James Hewitt & Co.'s circular says that the demand for Cotton during the week has been moderate on account of spinners holding back for a reduction in prices.

They report holders are willing sellers, and have been compelled to submit to a slight decline on some qualities.

The imports of the week amount to 22,000 bales. The quantity of Cotton known to have been at sea on the 18th ultimo from American ports amounts to 118,000 bales, against 70,000 bales at sea at the same time last year.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report that the market supply of desirable Cotton of the middling and higher grades has influenced prices, and the quotations of last week are fully sustained as regards these grades. In other descriptions of Cotton they report a turn in favor of buyers.

Wakefield & Nash say that purchases of Cotton were being made at rather easier prices.

Stettenforth & Co. state that the intelligence from the manufacturing towns in France is less cheering. A revival was, however, anticipated during the month of November.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

Jas. Hewitt & Co. report that the advices from Manchester are very favorable, the market being very strong.

They report a further advance of ½ d during the week on Yarns, and an advance on manufactured Goods and Cloths of 1½ to 3d.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company met to-day to consider the pending arrangement with Vanderbilt. When the committee appointed stated that all negotiations were broken off in consequence of Vanderbilt having receded from his offers, a resolution was then passed that the committee should entertain no further proposals from him except by order of the Board of Directors.

ARRIVAL OF THE DENVER EXPRESS.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, December 1.—The Leavenworth and Denver City Express has arrived at this place, bringing dates to the 24th ult. from the gold mines. $17,000 consigned to various firms in this city.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED FILIBUSTER VESSEL.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—A dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., has been received here, stating that a small steamer put in at that place in stress of weather. She appearance gave rise to the belief of her being a filibuster vessel, her stem being painted black with white stripes. One of her crew who came ashore, was questioned, and stated that she was from New York to Havana, having been purchased by the Mexican Government. His story is not credited.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—The Ohio river at this point is rising rapidly, with seven feet of water in the canal, and five feet on the falls.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, December 2.—The steamers A. Chambers passed down at 2 o'clock, the Champion at 4 o'clock, and the Prima Donna passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The steamers Charmer and Bolivar passed down at 3 o'clock, and the Fleetwing No. 2 passed down at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

OLD BROWN'S EXECUTION—NO UNUSUAL EXCITEMENT.

BALTIMORE, December 2.—A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun states that John Brown was executed at Charlestown, at a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning.

There was no unusual excitement during the time of the execution.

ADVICES FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Advices to the 18th instant have been received at this port from Port-au-Prince.

The market was at that time overstocked with almost every variety of provisions.

There was a great scarcity of flour, opium and coffee, and high prices were ordered accordingly.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The United States Treasury receipts for the past week amount to $600,000.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $500,000.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN MISSOURI CONFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—The report that a large vein of gold-bearing rock was found in the southeastern part of this State has been confirmed.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The steamship Saxonia, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out $700,000 in specie for Europe.

THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

WARSAW, December 2.—The California overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 11th ult., has passed this place on the way to St. Louis.

THE EXECUTION OF BROWN.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—Dispatches which have been received at Washington report the hanging of Brown.

There was no disorder, neither any attempt to rescue him.

PARTICULARS OF BROWN'S EXECUTION.

BALTIMORE, December 2.—At Brown's execution, which took place to-day, every thing was conducted with strict military discipline. At 11 o'clock the prisoner was conducted from his cell to the gallows. He was offered ministerial condolence, but replied that the accepted religious ceremonies on such an occasion. He then made some few remarks to those present, and then ascended with firm steps to the scaffold.—The rope was then placed around his neck, and the drop took place. After hanging for half an hour his body was cut down and delivered to his wife, who was present.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF BROWN'S EXECUTION.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., December 2.—John Brown's execution took place this morning. There were 3000 military present. Brown was conveyed from his cell to the scaffold in a furniture wagon, sitting on the coffin. When he arrived at the scaffold he turned and surveyed the crowd seriously, but said nothing. He was on the scaffold for the space of ten minutes.

He died easy, and, after hanging thirty minutes, his body was cut down and conveyed to jail. His body is to be sent to Harper's Ferry, and delivered to his wife, who is to take it North for interment.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The Cotton market closed firm and with an improved feeling.

Sales to-day consist of 2500 bales.

Middling Uplands are quoted at 11 to 11½.

Flour is quoted at a decline of 5 to 10d.

EVENING MARKETS.

Cotton closed dull. Sales this afternoon consisted of 500 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11c.

Flour closed with a declining tendency.

Sales of to-day consist of 14,000 bbls.

Corn closed heavy. Sales to day amount to 13000 bushels. Yellow is quoted at 92 to 94c. Western is quoted at 90 to 91c.

Linseed Oil is quoted at 55 to 55c.

Lard Oil is quoted at 87 to 92c.

Sugar closed quiet and firm. Orleans is quoted at 7½ to 8½c.

Molasses is quoted at 32c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—Whiskey has declined 1c., and is now quoted at 23c. The prices for Flour are unchanged.

We publish the annexed letter with much pleasure. It seems that C. G. Young is President of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, and Col. Mills is a gentleman who has recently made a violent attack on Dr. Fowlkes and the Southern Pacific Railroad, and who has gone to Austin to influence, if possible, hostile legislation against the road. It will be seen from this letter that Dr. Young decidedly turns the cold shoulder to Col. Mills's projects, and expresses his confidence in the new organization of the Southern Pacific Railroad:

OCTOBER 27, 1859.

Col. C. C. Mills, Marshall, Texas:

Dear Sir—Yours bearing date at Shreveport, October 23d, came by last night's mail, and your "exposé" several days before. am, as you know, exceedingly anxious to see the railroad go on in Texas, and am unwilling to take any step which might possibly embarrass in any way its progress. It will be time enough for us to move in the matter when all hope of success, by the present organization, is abandoned, and there shall be a general concurrence of the public sentiment in Texas in favor of extending our charter across that State. I do not wish to be misunderstood, or have you infer that I mean any thing that I don't say. We have no desire to extend our charter, or undertake to build the road in Texas—never had, and never shall have, except as a dernier resort.

At present the new organization in Texas promises well; and although I am not prepared with the information necessary to form any opinion of my own, yet you must know there are several gentlemen prominently connected with the new company, lately formed, who have my entire confidence. Far from desiring to do any thing to embarrass these gentlemen, (some of whom are my warm personal friends) I shall gladly co-operate with them, and aid them in every way in my power, while they have any hope of success in their own schemes. I must, therefore, decline to give to defray your expenses to Austin, and this is not for want of a due appreciation of your talents and influence, but for the reasons herein stated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. G. YOUNG.

A Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes that paper with the following report of the trial in the United States District Court, before Judge Marvin, of the crew of the American schooner Enterprise, for the murder of Capt. B. A. Monrates. The murder took place on or about the 6th of June. Two of the seamen, Alexander Davis and Gustave Jaudon, a native of Martinique, were capitally convicted on the 23d November, and sentenced to be hanged on the 2d December. The circumstances of the murder are thus:

The schooner Enterprise sailed from Havana about the 5th of June last, bound, as represented and as the papers show, on a voyage to New Granada for a cargo of negroes to be taken in Cuba as apprentices, with a crew of eight men, all told, to wit: Captain B. A. Monrates; mate, Hebrap; cook, Charles Davis, Alejandro Carcer, Gualiot Pasalie (alias Jaudon) and Jose Maria Ortega, a deserter from the Spanish army. After being out two or three days, it was proposed among the crew to kill the captain, and sail into some the Florida coast, near Hillsboro', the vessel was run ashore about two o'clock in the morning, and no attempt was made to get her off. After getting breakfast, Gustave Davis struck the captain with his hand; Carcer then cut him on the right temple with a knife; he was then thrown overboard, and iron pots and other articles tied to him; but failing to effect the death of the captain, the small boat was lowered, thrad or cord passing into it, but it was almost immediately engaged, and the cord caught under it and drowned. The others were present upon the death of the captain, allowed Joe ——— to remain in the boat until the captain was killed and buried (about two hours.) Failing in the attempt to get hold of the captain, they lashed a rope with a noose, and made several fruitless efforts to get hold of him. The captain now made piteous appeals for his life, reminding Charley, or C. Davis, that he, his, reminding a wife and children, as well as Davis. Carcer here remarked, "If you are going to kill him, do it at once." Davis then takes a pump brake and goes into the water, and by sight or blow blows life him, and the captain was then hauled ashore and buried in a hole about twelve inches deep and four or five feet long. Joe was then taken out from under the boat, and endeavored made to resuscitate life, which were fruitless, and after the lapse of two days, he was buried, and prayers read over his grave by the mate. A tent was then erected ashore, the schooner hauled, and the captain's trunk carried to the tent and broken open. It was found to contain about 122 Mexican ounces, which were divided among the crew. Subsequently they put to sea in a small boat, and after being out several days, were picked up by the United States Lighthouse schooner Delaware, Captain Green, whom they told that Captain Monrates had been accidentally knocked overboard by the boom, and in wearing the vessel to look for him, she went ashore. Before the completion of Captain Green were around, Davis and Cook took the small boat and escaped to Tampa, and from thence to New Orleans.—The money was taken from the four negroes, who, it appeared, were carried to Key West, where the mate died. Joe Maria Ortega was used by the Government to convict Carcer and Hebrap.

About seven weeks after the murder, the grave was visited by Lieut. W. R. Raddaker and R. F. Pilot, of Key West. They had the body exhumed, and recognized it to be that of Capt. B. A. Monrates. It was then recinded in Key West. Wounds were discovered upon the body, face and neck, but the body of the murdered man was so much decomposed that a critical examination was impossible.

A DESERTER OF REBELLIOUS ALLEY.—It will be news to many people to learn that a daughter of Rebellion is still extant to rejoice in the general homage paid to him, not only by the people of his countrymen in Europe, but by the wide spread German race in British and other colonies all over the world. The Augsburg Gazette there appears a letter addressed by the Baroness Emily de Gleichlen Rumerstein (she de Rebellion), which recently in Gentlemen's car Rosenland, Lower Franconia, in Bavaria. She earnestly asks to be supplied with copies of all odes, speeches, musical compositions, and other documents illustrative, in every town and planet, of her father's memory, that she may treasure up in her own heart, for her children, these tokens of your loyalty.—*Paris Correspondent of the London Times.*

Fugitive Meeting of the Senate.

[From the N. Y. Day Book.]

We have not been more surprised than pleased with the tone of our letters recently from the South. While all expected the question that discussion is more probable now than ever before, very few seem to be simply disposing view of the subject. Our fellow-citizens of the South, like all patriotic men everywhere, are deeply attached to the Union of our fathers; determined to make any sacrifice short of dishonor to preserve the heritage of their fathers. To do this they have submitted for years to abuse and detraction, and at last have been made the subject of attempted assassination and bloodshed by a gang of wretched miscreants. Notwithstanding all, they still cling with a fondness to the Union. One more effort, they say, to save what it cost so much to establish. And why should they not? Is it not better to risk our question in the Union than out of it? Will not it be a greater satisfaction to see them rivetting under the indignation of popular rule, than to delage our fair plains with blood? All who have faith in the justice of the social compact, these questions should can have no doubt that, were they fairly stated and explained to the Northern mind, they would be accepted.—The majority of the Northern people desire to do right and to vote conscientiously.—There can be no doubt of this. Why, then, it is asked, all this opposition to the South? We answer, simply because all parties, "the publicans" and Democrats, concede that negro "slavery" is wrong and sinful. We verily believe that if one single public man of ability, of influence and irreproachable personal and political character, such a one as Edward Everett, George Bancroft, or others we might mention, were to come out boldly, manfully and unmistakably in favor of the social subordination of the race, bringing all the arguments which can be adduced from philosophy, physiology, and the laws of nature, to bear on the war with power, vigor and bravery, his monstrous abolition delusion could be exploded in a year! The reason such a man could do it is because it would be hailed as the act of the North. If Mr. Everett desire to preserve the Union, and we have no doubt he does, here is a chance for immortality which never before was presented to a man. Let him do it, boldly, and he will be hailed as a benefactor of his country, who is not fortified by strong moral convictions. He must be able to see through the negro question at sight as we can all see and through the wind, and to see the elements, or the Orcadas humbug of Peter the Hermit and Godfrey of Boulogne. One thing, however, we would urge upon it, recent events have done. They have awakened a new spirit in opposite land other, but after awhile one lads himself pelting the lamp post, and the other, with his sabre, hacking at the potato trap" of a passing watchman, who instantly knocks him down with his club, kicks him in the teeth, and then picks him up and marches him to the station house, where he is charged with being "drunk and disturbing the peace."

How when the press complains of an evil and fancies not at the same time suggesting a practical remedy, it is open to the charge of railing. We could not expect the Council perhaps to modify the gas contracts so as to require the lamp lighter to be "tied to every dark night" as is the case in some of the Northern cities, because it would be contrary to law, and prudent; but an ordinance might be passed similar to that reed which govern steamboats on the river. Let every person who is compelled to walk the streets on a dark night be required to keep a lighted cigar in his mouth, so as to avoid a person coming in an opposite direction to steer clear of and avoid collision with him. In the case of those persons whose delicate principles or weak stomachs prevent them from smoking, they should be compelled to keep up a continuous whistling of "Yankee Doodle" or "Hail Columbia."

It would be superfluous in us to urge the many and diverse arguments in favor of such a law. It would tend not only to benefit the tobacco trade, but would develop and cultivate the musical taste and patriotic sentiment of the members of the same time providing a free public serenade to the citizens who may have retired to their couches. These great advantages, added to the fact that it would increase the probability of street robbery and the deplorable poverty of our fellow-citizens, engineered it highly to the favorable consideration of the Common Council, and we hope to see that important and such an ordinance next Tuesday night.

GROCERIES CHARGE.—Edwards Keating, whose arrest for drawing a revolver upon a girl named Ellen Coyle, seventeen years of age, on Monday night, at the Mobile Landing, we reported yesterday, was brought before Recorder Monroe. Ellen proved to be a foolish girl, and admitted that Edward Keating had not attempted to shoot her, or made any threats against her. Keating's language was much outraged at having been locked up over night in a police cell, and the Recorder, after a talk with him, fined Ellen two dollars and costs.

COURTING AFFAIR.—A young man named Wm. McLaughlin had some deep sense of resentment, real or imagined, against a free negro man named Thomas Shaw, and contrived to make the unfortunate object upon he could use upon a man of Shaw's status, laid in wait for him Monday evening at the corner of Liberty and Third streets. Shaw came along, and unexpectedly was struck a severe thrashing. An affidavit was made, and McLaughlin arrested yesterday. He gave bond in $500 to answer the charge of assault and battery upon the Mulatto.

RESCUED OF A TRAGEDY.—As Mr. Thornton was obliged to resign his situation as Principal of the Boys' High School of the Second Ward, on account of serious illness, the School Board have elected Mr. Jones, a young gentleman of rare talent and acquirements to fill the vacancy.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge T. G. Hunt.*—J. C. Rodgers was found guilty of an assault and battery upon David Ryder, and having had him arrested on the charge of larceny, and was convicted of an assault only, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, in default of which to spend six weeks in the Parish Prison.

John Pidcoto, who plead guilty of larceny, was sentenced to one month in the Parish Prison.

Augustus Morris, alias James Harris, who broke into Hann's drug store on Royal street, and plead guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick McNamara, who robbed Isaac Plough, Jr.'s house in Greenville, was arraigned for sentence, but remanded to appear on Tuesday next.

In the case of Robert McNutt, convicted of an assault and battery upon General Lewis, the counsel for McNutt moved for a new trial on the ground that a verdict had been rendered contrary to the evidence given.

The counsel Mr. Mary Riley, convicted of selling liquor to a slave, also moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and that he was deprived in charging the jury that when assumed gave liquor to a slave the law presumed it was a sale.

Henry T. Evans, late a policeman in the Second District, who stabbed James Brophy, and plead guilty to an assault with intent to kill, asked the Court to take into consideration the facts that he had been a prisoner in the Parish Prison, maintained an excellent character before the commencement of this offense, and that he had received a severe beating when arrested. Judge Hunt addressing the prisoner in the following language: "You are charged with stabbing James Brophy, with intent to murder, but you have plead guilty of assault with intent to kill, distinguishing the malice, which was under actual circumstances. The levity of the law has been exhausted in accepting Doodle." Hall Columbia."

It would be superfluous in us to urge the many and diverse arguments in favor of such a law. It would tend not only to benefit the tobacco trade, but would develop and cultivate the musical taste and patriotic sentiment of the members of the same time providing a free public serenade to the citizens who may have retired to their couches. These great advantages, added to the fact that it would increase the probability of street robbery and the deplorable poverty of our fellow-citizens, engineered it highly to the favorable consideration of the Common Council, and we hope to see that important and such an ordinance next Tuesday night.

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NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

A delightful Twin Evening. At the Opera, Rossini's child of music, Cinderella, or The Vell.

At the Orleans Theatre, Verdi's grand opera, Le Trovatore.

At the St. Charles Theatre, benefit of Miss Jenny Claxton, when she will appear in her great character of Capitola.

At the Varieties, the comic drama of a Pair of Spectacles; to be followed by the Mimic Gem, and the farce of Forty Winks.

At Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre and Museum, Wyman, the wizard, and Dr. Valentine, the ventriloquist, in interesting entertainments. In the Museum, the Aquaria and a thousand curiosities.

PHENOMENON FROM DARK NIGHTS.—During an almost medium of weather there frequently appear in our streets, as one the elegant classical mantles of Mr. Hall, who are "as dark as Cerebus." The contrast with the one Company requires them to keep the lamps lighted during the absence of her Lunar Majesty to the Ottoman Empire, medically benighted people, but there are times when conscientious believers in almanacs and sayings of astrology consider the moon to be palmy beaming in the heavens, though from the interposition of dense clouds "travelers by night" have no cognizance of the fact. At times, when our streets are draped in impenetrable Egyptian darkness, night watchmen roaming about, police reporters hunting for items, and parties returning home from balls, are in a worse predicament than the sages of old who had to search for a black cat in a dark cellar.

On such occasions the petty annoyances of cutting their pedestrian pots, stepping into muddy gutters, running against a post well under the supposition that you have turned a street corner, &c., are not worth mentioning, but if something happened that there are more serious results. Two gentlemen, coming from opposite directions, meet with a dreadful concussion. One says: "Why don't you light your lamp?" The other replies: "Sir, sir, you can applaud me, sir, confused you." "You lie, sir." "Will you be over me with your company at the Oaks in the morning, sir?" "Yes, sir, I will." Your gratification, sir! Give me your card, sir. Each party draw forth his card, and thinking to meet it gratefully to his opponent, one pulled out his pistol and fired, the ball lodging in the abdomen. All thoughts of waiting for day light and feeling pistols vanish on the instant, and each commences striking from the shoulder. Few warlike Pats, who is supposed to see in the darkest night, keeps time opposite hand other, but after awhile one lads himself pelting the lamp post, and the other, with his sabre, hacking at the potato trap" of a passing watchman, who instantly knocks him down with his club, kicks him in the teeth, and then picks him up and marches him to the station house, where he is charged with being "drunk and disturbing the peace."

How when the press complains of an evil and fancies not at the same time suggesting a practical remedy, it is open to the charge of railing. We could not expect the Council perhaps to modify the gas contracts so as to require the lamp lighter to be "tied to every dark night" as is the case in some of the Northern cities, because it would be contrary to law, and prudent; but an ordinance might be passed similar to that reed which govern steamboats on the river. Let every person who is compelled to walk the streets on a dark night be required to keep a lighted cigar in his mouth, so as to avoid a person coming in an opposite direction to steer clear of and avoid collision with him. In the case of those persons whose delicate principles or weak stomachs prevent them from smoking, they should be compelled to keep up a continuous whistling of "Yankee Doodle" or "Hail Columbia."

It would be superfluous in us to urge the many and diverse arguments in favor of such a law. It would tend not only to benefit the tobacco trade, but would develop and cultivate the musical taste and patriotic sentiment of the members of the same time providing a free public serenade to the citizens who may have retired to their couches. These great advantages, added to the fact that it would increase the probability of street robbery and the deplorable poverty of our fellow-citizens, engineered it highly to the favorable consideration of the Common Council, and we hope to see that important and such an ordinance next Tuesday night.

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