The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of [illegible] cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By G. Lanneau, Dugas & Co., at No. 49 Chartres street, at 10 o'clock, boots, shoes, trunks, window cocking, &c.; also, damaged boots, shoes, &c.

By E. R. Spiggs, at 10 o'clock, M., at his auction house, No. 46 Magazine street, range of boat Calhoun from Ridge.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 79 Jefferson street, a lot of vacant ground, &c.

PROGRESS OF THE CRISIS.

The action of South Carolina consequent upon the success of the election of LINCOLN is precisely what was expected from the open and undisguised secession principles avowed by the leading men of that State. Those who know South Carolina, and have been familiar with her disunion proclivities for the last thirty years, will scarcely be surprised at the swiftness with which she proceeds to avail herself of something of a plea for dissolution a little less flimsy than her whilom Stamp tirades against the tariff laws. We do not, however, apprehend any immediate effort by South Carolina to secede. The popular vote given for LINCOLN does not, strictly and technically speaking, make him President, and so far as we can understand the wild and reckless counsels of the Secessionists, they do not propose a final rupture until the inauguration of a Black Republican President places them in the alternative either of acquiescence or resistance. It is doubtless in view of this contingency that the Judge of the United States Court and the United States District Attorney have resigned their offices. Should South Carolina endeavor to withdraw from the Union, and should the President of the United States deem it his constitutional duty to coerce such action irrepressible, it would devolve upon the United States judicial authorities in that State to prosecute all persons aiding and abetting in the act. The functionaries who have resigned no doubt side with the people of South Carolina in their conceptions of the right of secession, and have surrendered their trusts in advance of any action to avoid the violation of their oaths of office. This view is corroborated by the fact that other federal officials have secluded to retain their places, at least for the present.

In the meanwhile LINCOLN is not yet inaugurated, and we hardly see what may transpire between now and the fourth of March next to modify the secession ardor of South Carolina. With all her frantic eagerness to get out of the Union, she will scarcely make a decided demonstration unless tolerably sure of the sympathy and co-operation of her sister States in the South. She would certainly not feel inclined to separate herself alone from the rest of the Confederacy, and to confront the perils and uncertainties of disunion without the advice or aid of any other Commonwealth. We are rather inclined to the belief that her policy will be to a material extent regulated by that of the slaveholding States in general. She may reasonably count upon the popular sympathies of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and perhaps of Texas and Florida, as these States are strongly attached to the ultra doctrines of State Rights, and have sustained Mr. BRECKINRIDGE distinctly as a sectional candidate. She will have sympathizers and adherents in Louisiana and Arkansas, but we are confident that in the former, and most probably in the latter, the preponderance of public opinion will be in favor of deliberation, moderation and a masterly inactivity at least, until the projects and designs of Black Republicanism are laid bare. With respect to the other slaveholding Commonwealths—to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, we are satisfied they will discountenance all hasty and precipitate action. These States, with the possible exception of Virginia, are staunch and faithful to the Union, and even the Old Dominion herself, though tinctured with extreme dogmas, will assuredly combine with them in frowning down the "precipitators." We believe that every one of them contains an overwhelming majority of Union men. The citizens of the South, who, on Tuesday last, supported BELL or DOUGLAS, are, emphatically, friends of the Union, and determined to maintain their allegiance to it so long as they can do so without dishonor and disgrace, which is equivalent to saying, so long as they are not the victims of insupportable grievances and oppression. Many of BRECKINRIDGE men think with them, and will help to prevent unwise agitation and ill-advised action.

The disastrous influence of a Black Republican triumph has already been displayed in the severe crisis which prevails in commercial circles. The stringency of the money market and the amazing difficulty in obtaining pecuniary accommodations are unmistakable, exclusively to this cause. Capital shrinks from danger, and does the sensitive plant from the touch of a foreign body. There is no lack of means amongst us, but an invincible indisposition to meet them even upon the most approved security. Let this condition of things endure for sixty days, and our Northern Republicans will begin to discover that the pinching and pressure are not confined to the South. The depreciation of favorite stocks and created alarm in that quarter even before the fatal vote of New York on the 6th inst. The position assumed by South Carolina, and seconded by Georgia, will not tend to increase their firmness and enhance their value. The evil considered by the North will not long remain unparalleled. Retribution follows wrong unerringly, as the North will experience in due season.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The United States steamship Empire City, S. S. Baxter, commander, from New York 30th October, via Havana November 5th, with mails and passengers, arrived yesterday morning. Havana is rapidly filling up with strangers, and a large number of vessels are arriving daily.

List of Passengers.—For Aspinwall, Mrs. Mackay, child and servant; Mrs Clemens, J. Minter, A. J. Bowen, G. H. Freeman, C. E. Simmons, Edward Sadler, Mr. Wilson, G. Tillman, Wm. Hudson, Jr., L. Martin, Mr. W. A. Chapman, Miss Adams, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. C. H. Hilliard and son, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs C. H. Gale, and Miss Zealan and servant, Henry Tejon and friend, F. Argelrath, ——— Riggs, C. U. M. Schenck, and 60 in steerage.

We have received the files of Havana papers to the latest dates. They are wholly destitute of interest.

MEXICO.—By way of Havana we have intelligence from Mexico to the 20th ultimo, with some particulars of the capture of Guadalajara, which was carried by assault on the 15th. The conquerors exercised great severity on the Reactionists, shooting General Castillo and twenty other officers.

PARISH OF ST. MARTIN.—The official vote of St. Martin is as follows: Bell, 567; Douglas, 30; Breckinridge, 572—plurality for Breckinridge, 5.

Such returns as these scale the election beyond a peradventure. Mr. Breckinridge has carried Louisiana by a majority which will despond upon the relative vote of the northern parishes.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The full vote of this parish is as follows: Bell, 589; Breckinridge, 498; Douglas, 126. For Board of Public Works, Hebert, 575; Kent, 540; Sparks, 49.

It is rumored by the telegraphers of political intelligence that jealousies are rising between ex-Governor Wise and Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in consequence of the course the former is pursuing with reference to the organization of "Committees of Safety." Gov. Letcher, it is said, deems "this especially unsuitable and theoretical at the blank republic of asserting and maintaining all her rights, whether in the Union or out of it, and intends to enforce the laws and support the Constitution in accordance with his oath, whether the penalties fall upon individuals of order outside the State or within its limits."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—St. Joseph, Mo., November 5.—By the Pony Express, this morning, we have the San Francisco dates to the 30th of October.

The result of the Presidential election reached San Francisco on the 24th, producing a marked sensation in political circles. The republicans are exceedingly jubilant, whilst the friends of the other parties are downcast. The Republicans are putting forth great efforts to carry the State. It is thought Senator Gwin's chances of re-election are very unfavorable.

An effort is making at Los Angelos to push forward the telegraph on the Butterfield route from that place to Colorado, one party having subscribed $10,000.

The Oregon Legislature has decided to adjourn on the 15th inst., and meet in extra session next December.

The bill providing for the election of Representatives to Congress, and rendering supreme the recent Congressional election, has not passed the Senate refusing to concur in the House amendments.

TRAVELING EIGHTY-THREE YEARS AGO.—In the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, published in Philadelphia, 3d September 4, 1777, is the following advertisement:

"A person wants to go to Boston, and would accept of a place in a chaise or any genteel conveyance, or if only half the way on their journey, a genteel price would be given. Any one that will be good natured enough to undertake it may depend on being treated as a gentleman."

A rather singular episode took place, during the storm, in the menagerie of Mr. Hunt, the naturalist, on the north pier, the other day. A fine royal tiger which had been nearly three days in one of the cages and committed a strong resistance for a magnificent feast, and thus was unmindful of his companions in the next cage, was suddenly seized with the horrors on the subject of the brandy question. On the night in question, whether the tiger became alarmed by the violence of the storm, or whether he had imbibed more than was good for him, is not known; but a fight of some description, in which Mr. Hunt entered the cage in the morning, to find the floor strewn with the fragments of the lion multiplied round the head body and the triumph of a conqueror.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Missouri Came for Douglas.

St. Louis, November 8.—The election returns from the counties in the interior of the State of Missouri come in by mail very slowly. Douglas has thus far an extensive majority, and there can be no doubt but that he has carried the State.

Another Mississippi Reserve.

Louisville, Miss., November 8.—Winston, a well populated county in the State of Mississippi, has gone for Breckinridge. The following is the official vote of this county: Breckinridge, 331; Bell, 309; Douglas, 3. The majority of Breckinridge over Bell is 522 votes.

Hoisting the Palmetto Flag.

Charleston, November 8.—The American bark James Gray, owned by the Messrs. Cash Bags, of Boston, is now lying at our wharf, under instructions from the owners to hoist the Palmetto flag. The flag has already been raised, and a salute of fifteen guns from the vessel is being fired.

From Columbia we have received nothing decisive in regard to the secession movement. The people in all portions of the State manifest a strong wish for the secession of the South, since the news of the election of Lincoln has been received.

[*Note.*—There is no probability of receiving any thing further to-night, on account of interruptions in the working of the telegraph lines East and West.—REP.]

One Hundred Hours to San Francisco.

The Pacific Telegraph to be Constructed.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the programme agreed upon by the Pacific and American Telegraph Company for the construction of their line to California. It is believed that communication between California and Missouri will be speedily established by this route, so that news from San Francisco will be received within the space of one hundred hours. The *Democrat* says:

A contract has been executed with responsible parties for the transportation of poles for nearly two hundred miles up the valley of the Gila, in Arizona territory. The character of the country is favorable, in this respect, to sufficient guarantees of their pecuniary ability to carry out their engagements to the letter.

When the line reaches Fort Yuma there will be a gap between the California telegraph and Fort Smith, Arkansas, of one thousand two hundred miles. We learn that negotiations are pending for an extension of the Stebbins's line from Fort Smith to the Red river at Sherman, Texas, and propositions have been exchanged, between the Stebbins's Company and the Pacific and Atlantic Company to build and forward each end as rapidly as possible, each company to construct an equal number of miles.

The Missouri river and Western Company, owning the Fort Smith telegraph, find that the line does not pay for the repairs, and express the utmost willingness to extend the line any reasonable distance that is likely to bring the Pacific line in connection. Already a large amount of California news was telegraphed from this city for the press of California, to be forwarded from the limit of the wires to that State by the overland mail coach. The delay in time by the Pony Express has obliterated the necessity for any business for the present.

Although, as we have before stated, the Pacific Telegraph, authorized to be built by act of Congress, and for which the Federal Government has agreed to pay $40,000 per annum, has been decreed to follow the Pony Express route via Fort Laramie and Carson Valley, it is still believed by many of those interested in the enterprise that the southern route is the best, for working a telegraph, owing to the ease and facility of keeping the wires in repair, and more especially on account of the milder storms and atmospheric influences upon the Upper Platte river.

It has been but two years since the people of California were glad to receive their Atlantic news in twenty five days. It has since been reduced by the operation of the Pony Express and telegraph to twelve days. By the extension of the lines named, and a fast express, the time may be reduced to a little over one hundred hours. A few months more will enable us before the operators of Missouri and California will exchange their congratulations over arid plains and mountain ranges, which in so many minutes. If any one doubts that this is a fast age, he can find here a striking illustration.

Science and Invention.

The transmission of power through the medium of compressed air carried in tubes to the place where it is required, has been a favorite theme for speculation for some years past, and a little more than a year ago a company was formed and application made to the French Government for permission to lay mains in the city of Paris to convey air to houses where it was desired either for power or for ventilation. We have not heard the ultimate fate of this company, but the subject is still mooted in mechanical circles, and the details of the work are gradually being elaborated. The last at which we have heard is a machine for the generation of air, the invention of Mr. Vonwiller, which the editor of the *Cosmos* has seen in operation in a workshop in Paris. It operates on the same principle as the bucket water-wheel, except that instead of using the tendency of water to fall through it, the force with which it rises through water is used, the wheel revolving in water, and the compressed air being let down under and into the chambers. The pressure is by successive force. A reversal of the machine, using force to turn the wheel, will, of course, compress the air, the inverted bucket taking it from the atmosphere at the natural tension and carrying it down into the water. It becomes compressed as it descends, and is finally set free at a certain depth, the force of compression depending upon the depth to which it is submerged. A tube with a funnel-shaped mouth, placed immediately over the wheel where it is discharged by the buckets, receives it in its compressed state, and is thence conveyed to a distance and used for ventilation or reconverted into power. In this way the power of a water-fall may be utilized at a distance without great loss of power.

M. Mouil, has invented a very simple contrivance for the decomposition of water and the combustion of the hydrogen thus gained. The apparatus consists of a small copper boiler provided with a safety valve and pipe which passes into a tubular bottle with two necks placed near the bottom of each other; but Mariotte tube passes under the bottle. Half a gallon of water is poured into the boiler, and a pint of weak nitric acid into the bottle. A spirit-lamp applied to the boiler soon causes the steam generated goes into the bottle, where it yields its oxygen to the air, and the hydrogen accumulating in the bottle passes through the bent tube to the bottom of the boiler, where it meets the flame of the spirit-lamp. As soon as the hydrogen begins to burn the spirit-lamp may be taken away, and the process continues until all the water is burned.

At the last meeting of the New York Ethnological Society Mr. Ewbank presented the report of the interview of the committee with the Japanese. They learned that in Japan reading and writing are almost universal, and that there is a large Japanese literature, the censorship having been established only about fifty years ago. Their books, maps, charts, and illustrated books have been common for ages. Trades do not descend from father to son generally. Each follows his inclination and chooses. Wind-power is not used at all, water-power but little, and animal power only to a very small extent, except in agricultural operations. Almost every thing is done by man power. Vaccination has only recently been introduced. The committee saw an illustrated book on the quarrying and making of copper, one of a series of industrial hand-books with which they were very much struck. They say that it conveys the idea to judge it means of a lower words than are used in our prefaces or introductions, and that the illustrations are so full and plain that one can judge it means of it can be at no loss as to any particular. Fourteen pages are occupied by outline pictures, slightly shaded and colored, representing all the operations from quarrying at the marble and packing the copper. Then thirteen pages more are filled with the tools used, each part being separately drawn, with its name annexed. This is so minute as to give all the brushes, pokers, shovels, pincers, tongs, hammers, tubs, sieves, moulds, stamps with which to mark the ingots and scales for weighing them. The believe not a single principle of our double-entry exists. This book was printed in colors; the Japanese said they were "much plenty." The price of this was only eight or ten cents. The report says that, so far as regards the production of cheap and useful literature, Japan may be said to have been centuries in advance of Europe. Specimens have been taken up upon a correspondence with some of the learned men of Japan.

Letter from Norway.

We make a few excerpts from the letters of a Norwegian. The foreign correspondence of "Maolstrom" will be especially interesting to those whose ideas have heretofore vacillated between a belief in its terrors as depicted by representations of huge vessels just disappearing beneath the raging waters, and the frequently divested modern statement of its fabulousness:

The famed Maelstrom is the tidal current between two of the southern islands of the Lofoden, and from one of them islands it is named the "Moskoestrom," or, in Norwegian, the "Moskenstrom." Its violence proceeds approximately in the direction and strength of the tides, as well as on the tides, and the moon's influence therupon. It is said to be most violent with gales of westerly winds, and during the full and change of the moon. Sometimes a small boat can pass right across it. Not that she would be crushed, but by which she would be carried beneath, but that she would probably be turned round, pass her steering, and be dashed against the surrounding rocks.

Our young and handsome King was crowned with great pomp, in Stockholm, as King of Sweden, on the 5th of May, and in the Cathedral of Throndhjem, as King of Norway, on the Queen's birthday, the 5th of August. The Royal couple, Prince and Princess Oscar, have been making a tour through Norway, and have, I believe, won the affections of the people, by which they will be ruled. The King has recently attended the wedding of the Crown Prince of Christian the Tenth, near Frederickshald, erected on the spot where the gallant warrior fell in the siege of 1718. Charles XII. of Sweden, orthodoxus, in 1716, killed by a partisan ball from that Norwegian stronghold. At that time the Swedish army in Norway encamped round Frederickshald, and the Norwegian armies stood there, looking upon one another from the two sides of the water of the Iddefjord, in this town's a mile in breadth. Now the two armies encamped each another, take passes under the bolder. Half a gallon of water is poured into the boiler, and a pint of weak nitric acid into the bottle. A spirit-lamp applied to the boiler soon causes the steam generated goes into the bottle, where it yields its oxygen to the air, and the hydrogen accumulating in the bottle passes through the bent tube to the bottom of the boiler, where it meets the flame of the spirit-lamp. As soon as the hydrogen begins to burn the spirit-lamp may be taken away, and the process continues until all the water is burned.

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CONVERSION OF SAILING VESSELS INTO STEAMERS.—A dispatch from Washington says:

The Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the sailing ships of the navy, to determine the expediency of converting them into efficient steamers, which has been in session for some time, have completed their report, and to-day submitted it to the Secretary. After careful and thorough examination of all the sailing vessels in the navy yards on the Atlantic coast, they have found it inexpedient, owing to their small capacity and various other considerations, to recommend any but the following list of sailing ships:

Pennsylvania	Alabama,
Columbus,	Virginia,
Ohio,	New York,
	North Carolina.

The other two ships to be converted are the Delaware and New Orleans—are unfit for conversion, being built in frame and planking, for the steam operation.

The estimated cost of converting these ships, according to their estimates, will be $3,064,000—about one-half the cost of steam frigates of the Minnesota class.

The Board also in their report as follows:

"We are, therefore, of opinion that, in view of the case, the policy, and general character of the vessels after their conversion, it is expedient to convert the above named line-of-battle ships of the navy in the manner proposed; and we believe they will prove to be excellent steamships of war of full steam power."

MERCURY AS AN EVENING STAR.—Many, even of those most interested in astronomical studies, have never seen the planet Mercury, notwithstanding it is a distinct object to the unaided eye, just beneath to be seen it must be carefully looked for, and at the proper periods, because, being never visible far from the horizon, it is out of sight before it has not a suitable position, and since being visible at any one elongation for a few days only, a cloudy sky may cause to observe it when it is sought.

The approaching eastern elongation of Mercury, on the 6th of November, will afford a good opportunity to get a sight of this incomprehensible planet. It will then appear as a fine red star, low in the west, as soon after sunset as a star can be seen, and before the other stars generally become visible. When it sets, it will disappear at a point on the western horizon some six degrees farther south than the point where the sun sets.

On this occasion Mercury may be easily mistaken for Antares, in the immediate neighborhood of which it will appear. The planet and the star closely resemble each other; but Mercury on the 6th of November will be nearly two degrees north of Antares. Previous to that time—and it will be visible for a week before and a week after the 6th—the planet will be seen a little farther west, and will slowly pass to the southward of Antares.

As at this conjunction Mercury will reach a position nearly twenty-three degrees, or an hour and a half, to the eastward of the sun, it will only be necessary to secure a good view of the western horizon some three-fourths of an hour after sunset in order to see the planet. Let all those keep a lookout who would view this star once in their life.

GOLD IN CANADA.—We are informed that native gold was found in Canada upwards of thirty years since. In the Chaudiere river, a branch of the Chaudiere river, a branch of the Chaudiere river, a branch of