THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEBBER & CO.
G. P. WEBBER, 1 Office.
R. DUVERGE,
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, the slave Lettie and a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Piety street, between Marais and Ursulines streets, Third District. Peter Montamat.

By E. E. Murphy, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, strawberries; also, on Magazine street No. 67, Havana cigars.

By F. Fernandez, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 22 Old Levee street, the balance of stock comprising hardware, pistols, &c.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, on Old Levee street, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, dry goods, hosiery, &c., without reserve.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertisements of auction sales it will be seen that the extensive and very valuable property of the late Juan de Egana will be offered at public auction by N. Vigale, on the 29th January next, and the following days, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange. The succession consists of a large sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche, Terrebonne, together with 204 slaves; 700 arpents planted cane; 200 arpents of ratoons; 80 mules in working order; 16 mules cows; 2000 barrels cane; 800 cords wood; 80,000 bricks; a full supply of corn, cattle, hay, implements, &c., &c., and the steam vessel. There will be a very fine high ground the plantation. Besides this fine sugar plantation at Grand Isle, Barataria, divided into tracts of one arpent each; one hundred and sixteen slaves will be sold in families; eight hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank, and three lots and buildings in the Third District. This opportunity for an eligible investment of capital is one which has perhaps never been surpassed; and in the sale it positively will be found some excellent bargains may be effected.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention meets here this morning, and Lyceum Hall will, for some time to come, be the focus of attraction to the people of New Orleans. Never, perhaps, in the history of our State has a body been elected embracing such a large number of gentlemen of talent, of character and of high social position; most assuredly never has any similar body been called together under circumstances of equal difficulty and danger, or entrusted with more momentous importance.

Its deliberations have thus far been marked with unusual decorum and dignity. The scene at the State House on Saturday, when the Ordinance of Secession was adopted by such an overwhelming vote, is represented as having been peculiarly solemn and impressive. A large number of the members elected upon the Co-operation ticket voted yea upon the final passage of the Ordinance, several of them giving their reasons for so doing. The speeches of Messrs. PERRAS, LEWIS, LEBLANC, BURN, and others, upon the question, and more especially the truly able and eloquent appeals of Judge PERRIN in behalf of, and of GOV. A. B. ROMAN in opposition to, the Ordinance, were listened to with profound interest by the immense crowd that thronged the floor, the lobbies and galleries, and a deep and universal emotion prevailed when the venerable president announced the result of the vote, and, proclaimed that the connection of Louisiana with the Federal Union was henceforth dissolved. Judge PERRIN's address occupied but fifteen or twenty minutes, but was a clear, condensed and powerful argument for instant, immediate and unconditional separation; Governor ROMAN's remarks—the winding up of which was that the speaker, though well aware that the Ordinance would pass by a nearly unanimous vote, felt bound by his duty to his constituents to record his vote against its adoption by the Convention, but that so soon as it became the expression of the will of the people of Louisiana, he would cheerfully acquiesce, and for weal or for woe, through every vicissitude of the future, and at the price of whatever sacrifices, would share the fortunes and follow the lead of his native State—were delivered with great earnestness and dignity, and produced a profound impression. A large pelican flag was then brought into the hall of the Convention, and appropriate blessings were invoked upon it by the Rev. M. LINDSLEY, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Father HUBERT, a Catholic clergyman.

The motion for an adjournment to New Orleans was carried with but little opposition, the insufficient accommodations of Baton Rouge having been the cause of much annoyance to the members. The hardships which some of them had to endure were very humorously described by Mr. CANNON in a witty and telling speech, which was received with roars of loud and long continued laughter.

Now that the Convention is about to resume its labors, we should rejoice to see all former party lines and differences obliterated, and we hope that in the selection of delegates to the Montgomery Convention, the people of Georgia will be imitated by our State Convention. Although composed of an overwhelming majority of Immediate Secession men, several of the leading men on the Co-operation side—such as HILL, STEPHENS and others—were chosen to represent Georgia at Montgomery. We trust and believe that such men as HILL, ROMAN, HERRON and GARRETT will not be wholly set aside and ignored by their colleagues; that none but men thoroughly identified with Louisiana, either by birth or long residence in the State, and whose large interests in and entire devotion to Louisiana cannot be questioned, will be selected to fill offices of such high trust and honor. Let all mere party hacks, politicians and wire pullers be set aside, and let the solid men of Louisiana—the true representatives of her gallant and patriotic population—be selected. We have already alluded to some of the most distinguished gentlemen who were elected on the Co-operation ticket. On the other side there a host of talented and highly respectable men who would do honor to the State in any position, and from whom a very strong delegation might be selected. Were such men as Judge PERRIN, P. E. BOSTONIA, ALEXANDER DUCOUDRAY, J. R. ELGIN, J. G. OLIVIER, D. F. KENNER, C. M. CONRAD, and a host of other equally distinguished candidates are before the Convention, there will be no excuse for the appointment of persons of inferior calibre and limited experience. In the important labor of forming a Constitution for the South, Louisiana should be represented by the most able, enlightened and faithful of her sons.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Pardon of Ploermel" has been unavoidably postponed until Thursday evening, in consequence of the indisposition of Madame Fanni. To-night Bellini's beautiful opera, "Il Pirata," will be given. Between the second and third acts Mr. Mathieu will sing the Southern Marseillaise, the words of which were composed by Mr. Placide Canonge.

DR. HUNTER'S LETTER.—An exceedingly interesting and instructive letter on Diptheria and Bronchitis, from the pen of the distinguished Dr. Robert Hunter, will be found in our column to-day. We need scarcely advert to the extreme importance of these subjects. Both affections have so frequently been marked by fatal results, that, like some other diseases, they are almost considered as *opprobria medicorum*. Dr. Hunter's researches abundantly demonstrate the practicability of affording speedy relief in both these distressing and dangerous complaints.

We take occasion to refer persons desirous of availing themselves of Dr. H.'s services to his card in our paper. He has received a numerous and suitable office at No. 156 Canal street—a very eligible location.

"*La Lorenzaccia*" is the title of a patriotic song to the air of the Marseillaise, with French and English words, the former composed by L. P. Canonge, and translated by H. Castellanos. We are indebted to Messrs. Saunder & Chassagnac, No. 70 Camp street, for a copy.

PENSACOLA.—The mails to and from Pensacola have been discontinued. Postmaster Eldridge has received instructions to cease forwarding mails to that place.

RESIGNATIONS.—Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, has resigned his office. So has R. M. Lasher, Esq., U. S. Commissioner.

In the telegraphic dispatch published in yesterday morning's paper, the name of the Hon. Charles Bienvenu, of St. Bernard, does not appear among those of the members who voted on the Secession Ordinance. Mr. Bienvenu voted against the Ordinance.

REMARKABLE SHOT.—A friend, says the Berwick *Gazette*, informs us of three very remarkable shots which were made a few days since in this neighborhood by Mr. Silvest Marionneaux. He used a shot gun, with No. 8 shot. The first fire he killed 94 blackbirds, the second 76, and the third 75. His gun weighs sixteen pounds and a half.

THE LIST OF THE JACKASSES.—The best known Mood relation living in this country of the statesman and soldier, General Andrew Jackson, is dead. His name was Jonathan Thomas Jackson McCullough. He died at Lake Providence, La., on the 1st of January. The deceased was the son of James McCullough and Mary Caffery, and was born near the Hermitage, in Tennessee. His father was cousin to General Andrew Jackson, and his mother was the niece of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of the General. He is represented to have been a man of eminent excellence and worth.

A PURIFYING PRESCRIPTION OPEN TO OBJECTION.—Dr Abernethy's prescription to a wealthy patient was, "Let your appetite be your physic, and your physic your food." Perhaps it would be a sufficient take of your drinking and late hours, and from head to foot restore you well with it, and your health forever? "Pshaw! the advice of a person cures very much. But taking no food or physic, and the patient replied, "Well, and Abernethy, "It is open to that objection."

The Daily Bee.
Office, 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1861.
Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,893.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Louisiana Legislature.

Probable Adjournment of Two Weeks.

Baton Rouge, January 28.—The Legislature will convene at 10 o'clock this morning, if a quorum be present. It will probably adjourn ten days or two weeks, though there is some opposition.

The Kentucky Legislature—Commissioners to Washington.

Frankfort, January 28.—Both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature adopted the Virginia resolutions on Saturday last, and elected Messrs. Wm. O. Butler, James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, C. S. Morehead, James Guthrie and Charles A. Wickliffe Commissioners to meet the Commissioners from other States at Washington, on February 4th.

North Carolina Legislature—Election of Delegates to a Southern Congress.

Raleigh, January 28.—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution to send Commissioners to meet the Convention at Montgomery.

Later from Nassau—Arrival of the Steamer Karnak.

New York, January 28.—The Royal mail steamship Karnak, from Nassau, with advices thence to the 19th inst., has arrived at this port.

The advices by this arrival contain nothing of importance.

News from Washington—Invasion on the Capital.

Washington, January 27.—A rumor is rife that Gen. Scott has received intelligence of further designs on the capital by secession invaders, which caused him much anxiety.

Messenger of Peace to the South.

Judge Robinson has been sent by Virginia to the Southern States to induce them to keep the peace. He telegraphs that if the sloop of war Brooklyn is destined for Pensacola, his mission will fail.

Abstraction of Bonds.

The Grand Jury made three presentments to ex-Secretary Floyd for mal-administration, complicity in the abstraction of bonds and conspiracy against the Government.

Rise in the Mississippi.

Baton Rouge, January 28.—The Mississippi river at this point is rising rapidly.

Steamboat Disaster.

Louisville, January 28.—The steamer Sunny Side, from Cincinnati, bound for New Orleans, sunk near New Albany, but was afterwards raised, and proceeded to Madison to undergo the necessary repairs.

Barrels of pork was somewhat injured by water, but the flour on board sustained no damage.

Volunteers for Florida.

Charleston, January 28.—In the Senate, Saturday, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor of the State to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida, if required.

Union Meeting in Portland, Maine.

Portland, Me., January 28.—An immense meeting held in this city Saturday passed resolutions of a Union character.

Steamer Canadian Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., January 28.—The steamer Canadian sailed from this port for Liverpool, via Londonderry. She was detained by the non-arrival of the California mails.

An Arrival from Europe.

New York, January 28.—The steamer John Bell has arrived here from Glasgow. Her news has been anticipated.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, January 28.—Pursuant to adjournment, the House met at half-past 10 o'clock. The roll being called, 57 members answered to their names.

Mr. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, near Alexandria, to report why certain beneficiary cadets were not received.

Mr. Hamilton, of Claiborne, brought up an article of the *Picayune*, and moved its adoption as to the sentiments of the House.

Mr. Gantt, of St. Landry, said it was very proper to pass a resolution in advance of the Convention; the fair way was to appoint a committee to draft resolutions, and not to depend on newspaper sketches. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hamilton, of Claiborne, introduced an act instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vacate their seats have rise to much discussion, but was finally adopted.

Mr. Hayes, of Jackson, offered a resolution that the Committee on Banks and Banking repair to New Orleans as heretofore, as it was deemed necessary that they should discharge their duties during recess.

Mr. McFee, of Morehouse, offered an amendment that the committee be entitled to no extra mileage. Both tabled.

Mr. Berry, of Claiborne, introduced a resolution that the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit, at his earliest convenience, the census of the parish of Claiborne, and that a copy be taken from Union, Claiborne and Jackson.

Mr. Hayes, of East Feliciana, asked leave to withdraw several bills offered during the last session of the Legislature, which was granted.

Mr. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of six thousand dollars for the temporary relief of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, now living hand in mouth, and buying bread on credit. A lengthy debate ensued, which resulted in the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Martin, of Claiborne, introduced an act to incorporate the town of Haynesville, in the parish of Claiborne; also, an act to incorporate Franklinton, in the parish of Washington. Both referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, introduced an act to prohibit negro mechanics from being employed for public work; also, the sale of slaves on steamboats, &c., belonging to internal improvement. Both referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lane asked leave to place on the calendar the bills relative to the Juries in the parish of Orleans, the Seminary College, and an act to repeal an act compelling the Sheriff or his deputy in the parish of Union to reside in the jail. Referred.

Mr. Hayes, of East Feliciana, offered a resolution that the annual appropriations for the Charity Hospital and the deaf, dumb and blind asylums be paid quarterly.

Mr. Gray, of Bienville, asked leave to bring in the Senate resolutions in favor of the right of secession, and that any attempt to coerce a sister Southern State, from any quarter, would be regarded by Louisiana as a hostile act. Passed.

A resolution came up that when the Legislature adjourn, it be to February 11th.

The Senate concurred in the House bill granting leave of absence to C. Bradford, also in the appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and several relief bills.

A joint resolution from the Senate that a committee be appointed to examine the affairs of railroads in which the State is interested, excited much discussion.

Mr. McFee, of Morehouse, offered an amendment that no extra mileage be paid. Both tabled.

Mr. Morgan, of St. Landry, introduced an act to confer certain powers on the Police Jury of St. Landry Parish relative to roads and levees. Referred.

The House and Senate adjourned over till the 11th proximo, without transacting further business of importance.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna—Another Advance in Cotton—Commercial and Political Intelligence.

Sandy Hook, January 28.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Etna, from Liverpool the 16th, via Queenstown the 17th, passed this point today, *en route* for New York.

She brings four days' later news than was previously received.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The steamer Jura, from New York, had arrived out at Liverpool.

The steamer Borussia, from Liverpool, had arrived off Cowes, on her way to Hamburg.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 16—The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 40,000 bales, including 20,000 taken on speculation and for export. The advices received from the United States by the steamer Persia caused the advance of fully ¼d. Sales of James Hewitt & Co. say the lower grades advanced ⅛ to ¼d. They quote Middling Orleans 7 9-16d. and Middling Mobile at 7 7-16d.

Manchester Trade.

The advices from Manchester are of a favorable character.

The market for manufactured goods and yarns was quiet but firm. An advance in prices demanded by holders checks business.

Provisions and Breadstuffs.

Liverpool, January 16.—Breadstuffs are quiet and steady.

Provisions rule dull.

London Money Market.

London, January 16.—Consols yesterday closed at 91¼ to 91⅝.

Latest via Queenstown.

Liverpool, January 17, P. M.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on the 16th and 17th reached 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for speculation and by exporters.

Messrs James Hewitt & Co. say Cotton advanced ¼d. all round since Friday.

The quantity of American Cotton known to be at sea is 330,000 bales against 150,000 at the corresponding period last year.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, January 17.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed quiet and steady.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour at 25s. to 31s. 6d.

Yellow and Mixed Corn, they say, was selling at 38s. to 38s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, January 17.—Provisions are dull without scarcely any change to notice.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. say Lard closed dull at 58s. to 60s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, January 17.—Sugar raise steady at unchanged quotations.

The Coffee market is quiet.

London Markets.

London, January 17.—Baring Bros. & Co. say Breadstuffs are dull. Sugar is firm. Coffee quiet but firm.

Consols.

The closing quotations for Consols are 91⅝ to 91⅞.

Bank of France.

It is reported that the Bank of France has commenced the purchase of bonds payable in specie.

The Paris Bourse rules dull. Rente 67f. 5c.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

England.

The Queen's Bench in England has issued a *habeas corpus* in the case of Anderson, the fugitive slave.

The weather throughout continues quite severe.

It is stated that several Russian ships have been chartered from Liverpool to Charleston.

The ships Queen Gordon and Marmion, bound for Liverpool, were abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* thinks that Francis II will soon surrender Gaeta to the Sardinians.

France.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the withdrawal of the French squadron from Gaeta.

The French Legislature has been summoned for the fourth of February.

Count de Persigny has ordered the free circulation of all foreign journals throughout France.

The financial pressure in France continues to prevail.

Rumors were afloat that the Bank of France had made arrangements to meet all requirements.

Italy.

The hostilities at Gaeta have for the present been suspended.

Prince Carignan, on his arrival at Naples, met with a warm reception.

It is asserted that King Francis II wrote the Emperor of Austria declaring his intention to defend Gaeta to the last extremity.

Russia.

The Russian Government has protested against the warlike projects attributed to Germany, relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid say Count de Montemollin and wife are dead.

CONGRESS.

The Tennessee Resolutions.

Washington, January 28.—In the House of Representatives to-day, the Tennessee resolutions were presented, tabled, and afterwards ordered to be printed.

Duties on Sugar.

The Committee on Ways and Means have been instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the duties on sugar.

Admission of Kansas.

The bill providing for the admission of Kansas as a State in the Union passed by a vote of 117 yeas against 42 nays.

The Militia of the District of Columbia.

The bill for more effectually organizing the militia of the District of Columbia passed by the following vote: Ayes, 118; nays, 42.

Message of the President.

The Speaker of the House submitted a message from the President commending the Virginia peace resolutions. He recommends Congress not to pass any law calculated to provoke hostilities. He says defense is not aggression; that it has been the policy of the Government from its beginning. The President does not yet despair of the Republic.

Senate.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, took leave of the Senate to-day, saying that if the Government blockaded Southern ports, other nations would interfere, and if the North made a war of extermination, it would be necessary for the South never to be subjugated.

Views of the President.

President Buchanan in his message to Congress says he does not possess the power to abstain, on the part of the Federal Government, from acts calculated to prevent a collision. He says it is his duty to employ Constitutional means to protect the property of the United States in the seceding States, and to preserve public peace at the seat of Government.

Specie from Europe.

New York, January 28.—The steamer Etna, from Liverpool the 16th and Queenstown the 17th, brought $1,500,000 in specie.

New York Markets.

New York, January 28.—Cotton closed firm at a more decided advance, due to day, 5500 bales at 12¼c. for Middling. Flour declined 5c.; sales, 15,750 bbls. at $5 15 to $5 25 for Superfine State. Corn has advanced 1c. on the spot; sales, 48,000 bushels at prices ranging from 68 to 73c. Pork closed dull, with sales of 450 bbls. at $17 75 to $18 for Mess. Sugar quiet, sales of 200 hogsheads at 5¾ to 5⅞c. for Ib. Molasses is quoted at 3c to 38c. the gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, January 28.—Flour is quoted at $4 40 to $4 50 for Superfine. Oats are worth 26 to 27c the bushel. Corn is quoted at 37 to 38c. Lard is dull at 8½c. Pork closed firm, with sales of 2000 bbls at $17 to $17 25 for Mess. Lard is dull at 9½ to 10¾c. the lb.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, January 28.—The river continues to fall, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal.

The Mobile *Advertiser* alludes to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession in our Convention as follows:

Louisiana Seceded.—The telegraph last evening announced the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, by a very large majority, by the State Convention of Louisiana. The news was very properly greeted here with a salute of artillery, and but for the frequent demands of the kind of late by the secession of States, we doubt not the city would have been thundering all day in unalloyed last night in honor of the interesting and important event. The rejoicing on the part of our people is, however, just as deep, sincere and pervading as if the demonstrations were of the most extensive and noisy character.

Six States lying together, and holding a most important position commercially as well as politically, have now, by the overwhelming votes of their people, declared their disconnection with the Federal Union, and but a few weeks will elapse before they will be united in a strong and influential Confederacy, which will be formed during basis of the old Constitution. We hail the secession of Louisiana to this new confederacy with the sincerest satisfaction—for without her it could not command the Gulf, the Mediterranean of this continent—and would otherwise have been incomplete. We, of Mobile, are particularly interested in the act of Louisiana; for it is material to our interests that our neighbor city, New Orleans, should be in the same Confederacy with us. We rejoice furthermore in the secession of Louisiana, because that act, following close on the heels of the withdrawal of Georgia, renders the prospect of a peaceful separation between the sections more hopeful—indeed renders it almost certain that the South will not be cursed with the horrors of civil war. It were madness and folly of the utmost sort to attempt *coercion* under circumstances such as now surround the seceded States.

Says the Vicksburg *Whig*, but recently a strong Union journal:

All the papers in Memphis except one—the *Bulletin*—advocate the secession of Tennessee. The *Enquirer* (Bell), *Appeal* (Hughes), *Avalanche* (Ewe[illegible]), and *Argus* (independent) have taken that position. Our venerated cosferre of the *Bulletin*, Col. McMahon, alone opposes. We have stood by his side in the "thick of the fray" battling for the Union, but we respectfully submit to him that there is no question now of Union or disunion—the Union is dissolved. No matter how or by whom, whether rightfully or wrongfully done—that issue has been decided. There is no question of saving the Union before the people of Tennessee—there cannot be. The issue is—will Tennessee go North or come South? Will she stand by her Southern sisters, or remain as the tail end of a dismembered and dishonored confederacy? We have no doubt when our esteemed colesponary of the *Bulletin* comes to look at things as they are and not as he would have them, his patriotic heart will decide in favor of standing by the seceding States, and his trenchant pen will be wielded for the cause of a united South.

New Jersey, the only Northern State that was not overwhelmed by Lincolnism, has a glorious record in the following extract from a late report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate:

New Jersey has fulfilled every obligation to the Constitution; she has not only passed laws in pursuance of the same book, and her laws for the rendition of fugitives from service were enacted to carry out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law of 1793. Being a border State, she has granted her facilities for taking refuge on her soil, but they have invariably been delivered upon claim of the party entitled thereto under her laws. The act concerning slaves and servants authorizes their reclamation either by the acts of the Legislature or of Congress, and the keeper of the State Prison, and sheriffs, and constables are required to receive, protect, safely keep in their prisons all persons committed under the authority of the United States till discharged by due course of law.

The act concerning persons that citizens of Southern States having a temporary residence in New Jersey are permitted to bring with them personal slaves and take with them their servants on removal out of the State.

LIFE INSURANCE SUIT RESISTED ON THE GROUND OF INTEMPERANCE.—Last week the Circuit Court at Rochester, N. Y., was engaged in the trial of a case entitled Henry Rawles vs. American Life Insurance Company. The plaintiff had a policy of insurance for $5000 upon the life of John L. Fish, which in 1853 to secure a debt. The company declined to pay the amount of the policy, on the ground that Fish was intemperate when it was issued. The case was tried and decided in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. An appeal was taken and the General Term set aside the verdict on account of an error in ruling. The case was again tried, and resulted in a verdict for $1,061 57, the full amounts claimed and interest. In the progress of the suit the question arose as to how much a man might drink and not be a drunkard. Witnesses varied their answers according to their peculiar notions. Some thought two or three glasses a day were sufficient, while others contended for more.

A NEW HYBRID FRUIT.—S. McDowell, of Franklin, Ohio, thus describes a new fruit lately brought into use in that part of the State. An entirely new species of fruit has sprung up among us, which seems to unite the characteristics of both the wild plum of our woods and the red nectarine peach, and all that is known of its origin is the following: A gentleman living in Franklin, in his garden, planted some stones of the red nectarine peach, which, on germinating and throwing out their leaves, one among them was discovered to be very much larger and more vigorous than all the others, and the gentleman had seen fit to let it grow, and when transplanting his nectarines, left it standing in his garden, where it has fruited for the last three years. The fruit is of a fiery red color, the size of the nectarine, and nearly round in form, and of a most delicious taste, the pulp being soft, juicy and rich, and in every respect superior to any of the plum family. Its proprietor referred it to myself for a name, and I at once saw from the peculiarities of the tree and fruit that it was a hybrid, which had its origin in a wild plum and the nectarine peach, but could not venture to publish my opinion until I saw that the nectarine had been hybridized by Dr. Wyllie, of Charleston, S. C., he having exhibited the fruit at the South Carolina fair, and taken a premium as a natural of his success. This is a new fruit of surpassing beauty and fine taste, ripening through September, and thus far has been free from the curculio puncture—a thing that cannot be said of our gages, except where hogs run about the trees. The tree is hardy, free from fungus, smooth branches, free from moss. *Farmer.*

MEMORY BRAINS WITH COLORS.—The *Oregon* gives circulation to the following very clever thing:

"Tony, Mr. Opie, may I ask what you mix your colors with?" said a brisk gentleman, pointing to the great painter. "With *brains*, sir," was the great reply, and the night one.

A Remarkable Prediction.

It is quite fashionable now-a-days to recur to the memory of Henry Clay, and recall the patriotic sentiments he expressed. We present a few extracts from a remarkable speech he made twenty-one years ago upon the consequences of Abolitionism. It has been well remarked that was prophecy then is history now, and that "the great fact stands out now that it is Abolitionism at the North which is desolating and destroying our Union, and that it is a sentiment which tends directly to disunion and civil war."

We ask for this language of Henry Clay a careful and calm consideration:

A WARNING AGAINST ABOLITIONISTS.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget Union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever dispirited or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of unity, national kindred, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.

HIS PICTURE OF THE CONSEQUENCES.

I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, consecrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Nor should the Abolitionists flatter themselves that if they succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must insure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

THE CONQUEROR AND THE CONQUERED.

But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir, no. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a conquest without honor. The conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor, and fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

HIS DEFENSE OF SOUTHERN ACTION.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much readiness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of Abolitionists. But before they can be rightly judged there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the slave States, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, should form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout their own borders, and under plausible pretexts, with a kind of false tools, destroy the productive manufactories and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would those incendiary proceedings have been regarded by your fathers? Would consistent with fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by the sons of the Union toward another? Would they excite no indignation or manifestation of disinclination, nor lead to any act of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in most important particulars. The aggressors are contingently could these capitols, manufactories and ships rise in rebellion and massacre the inhabitants of the Northern States.

And now, having heard what Mr. Clay said in 1839, let us see what that other brilliant of the great triumvirate who adorned the American Senate, John C. Calhoun, said in 1857, upon the same topic. How masterly he traces Abolitionism in its present connection! How prophetic that "Abolition and the Union cannot exist together."

"As widely as this incendiary spirit has spread it has not yet infected this body, or the great mass of the intelligent and business portion of the North; but unless it is speedily stopped *it will spread and we will upset all at once the two great sections of the Union into a deadly conflict.*"

"A large portion of the Northern States believe slavery to be a sin, and would believe it an obligation of conscience to abolish it, if they should feel themselves in any degree responsible for its continuance, and that his Webster's doctrine would necessarily lead to the belief of such responsibility. I then predicted that it would commence as it has, with this fanatical portion of society. The fanatics would begin their operations on the ignorant, the weak, the young, the thoughtless, and would gradually extend upward till they become strong enough to influence the politics of the country, and consequently holding the highest stations in society, would, however reluctant, be compelled to yield their doctrines, or be driven from office."

"Those who imagine that the spirit now abroad in the North will die away of itself, without a shock or convulsion, have formed a very inadequate conception of the extent, character, and it will continue to rise and spread, unless prompt and efficient measures be adopted. Already it has taken possession of the pulpit, of the schools, and, to a considerable extent, the press—those great instruments by which the mind of the rising generation will be formed."

"Hower second the great body of non-slaveholding sections are at present, in the course of a few years they will be succeeded by those who have been taught to hate the people and institutions of nearly one-half of this Union, with a hatred more deadly than one hostile nation ever entertained towards another. It is no idle dream. By the necessary course of events, if left to themselves, *we must become finally two people.* It is impossible, under the deadly hatred which must spring up between the two great sections, if the present causes are permitted to operate unchecked, that we should continue under the same political system. The conflicting elements would burst the Union asunder, as powerful as are the links which hold it together. *Abolition and the Union cannot coexist.* As a friend of the Union, I openly proclaim it, and the sooner it is known the better."

Dr. Hunter on Diptheria and Bronchitis.

LETTER NO. THREE.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

SIR: In my last letter I gave a brief description of the Organs of Respiration, and explained the nature and treatment of *Sore Throat*. It may be well for me to add for the guidance of those who suffer from this disease that they are liable, so long as it is allowed to continue, not only to its extension to the lungs, but also to that dreaded modern scourge, *Diptheria*, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole civilized world. It is from what are called cases of "*simple sore throat*" that the most fatal diseases of the lungs. None who have not carefully observed the effects of disease of the throat on the general health can have any idea of the lives that have been cut short by a slight affection of the fauces pro tunc.

In Diptheria the blood is impregnated with a specific poison which is carried into the system through the medium of the throat. In the treatment of this disease, the antidote which is to neutralize that poison should be administered through the same channel. Now it is found that the *Protoxide of Nitrogen* is that antidote, and the Protoxide is a gas which can only be administered by inhalation. The patient should inhale this gas for ten or fifteen minutes from a suitable apparatus, and then a dose of calomel, three grains should be administered for a like period. Two or three applications will be found sufficient to avert the disease. The protoxide purifies the blood, which is the antiseptic properties of the chlorine arrests the sloughing, and disorganization of the mucous membrane. In addition, I always shower the throat every few hours with a strong solution of chlorinated soda. Treated in this manner, Diptheria is a simple disease, and will not prove fatal in one case out of a hundred.

Let me now pass from diseases of the throat to the consideration of CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The term *Bronchitis* has hitherto been commonly applied to diseases of the lungs, but medical writers have too often confirmed this popular error. The reader will bear in mind that the *Bronchial tubes* are not in the throat, but in the lungs. When we speak of *Bronchitis*, therefore, we speak of a disease of the lungs, and not of the throat. The vital importance of this distinction will be seen when we come to discuss the proper treatment.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lining or mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes running the substance of the lungs. This lining membrane is peculiarly sensitive to every external or foreign influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops—or float upon the wind in dusty streets—by the hundred irritating causes which meet us in almost every place. The irritation, if not removed, gradually extends to inflammation of the membrane, deranges its healthy action, changes the character of its secretions, and sets up a train of symptoms to which we apply the name *Bronchitis*.

In *Chronic Bronchitis* there is sometimes slight fever towards evening. The patient experiences difficulty of breath on exertion, and has a slight but continued sense of *oppression* in the chest. The cough and expectoration may diminish, or entirely disappear during the warm weather, but manifest themselves again on the return of winter, when the expectoration becomes increased and often *yellow*. "*Hectic fever*" may then supervene, with "*night sweats*" and rapid "*wasting*" of the flesh and strength, and the patient may die with all the symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption.

It is to prevent this disease, in a milder form, in persons who speak of it as a "*trouble cough*," it seems on each winter, and so regularly subsides during the summer, but it is a very bad cough, and should be treated itself as a greater severity, and the recovery of the following summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life as the last three years of misery, is as intractable as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a watery fluid loaded with mucus and pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a *fatal termination*.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to the *aged and old age*. It is distinguished by the *quantity* and character of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the morning, the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last, but it passes off so soon as the lungs are freed from the effete matter. The patient feels feeble; he may, however, feel tolerably well in light duties for several years. But the consistence gradually assumes a pale brown tint, the fit of coughing lengthens, the difficulty of breath increases, apparently from the constant brain kept up by the discharges from the lungs. Some patients have been exhausted in five or six months, but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of the disease called "*Dry Bronchitis*." The essential character of *Dry Bronchitis* consists of chronic inflammation, attended by a thickening of the mucous membrane, by which the *air tubes* are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a *dense, glutinous* kind of matter, of a *green* or *bluish-white* color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes *sealed* up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate, that in some degree it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of *Dry Bronchitis* are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being *short-breathed*, when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of *oppression* is experienced after meals, and on every slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is seated, or it is referred part of the same side, or even to the region of the stomach. After a time, *difficulty of breathing* comes on, and continues for several days, the patient complaining of a dull pain in the chest, which is relieved by cough and expectoration of a tough, *jelly like* substance. The cough by which this matter is expectorated is hoarse, and the throat, at times, tickled, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer "No!" yet, during your conversation, they will perhaps hack and raise a little jelly-like mucous matter. At times, the cough becomes more severe, and comes on in *paroxysms*, which it is too commonly regarded as simply "*nervous*." If the stomach be at all disordered, the cough may be deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is about to take place. The hoarse cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the unchecked changes which mark the progress of Consumption. Thus Consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating Bronchitis, by placing reliance on remedies to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum, in the treatment of *all* diseases, to get the remed