THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

BY G. Learmont, Bisbee & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans, spring and summer clothing, and American shirts.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P M., on the premises, all the furniture and movable effects contained in the house situate at the corner of Bosin and Carondelouse streets, Second District.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Six District Judges are to be elected this day by the citizens of New Orleans. Every voter has a right to place six names on his ticket. We have already dwelt upon the importance of the subject, the necessity of a full vote, and of the exercise of impartiality and discrimination in the selection of candidates. There is quite enough of good sense and discernment among our people to enable them to choose able, honest and zealous functionaries, if they will only take the trouble to regard the business as one worthy of a few moments' absence from their business pursuits. In popular elections if incompetent officers are chosen, remember that the responsibility always devolves on the people themselves, and the evil consequences are usually most severely felt by the class whose interest is wise and efficient government is largest and most direct. Let the men of character, substance and property think of this to-day and act accordingly.

HOW TO REDUCE THE SOUTH.

A few weeks ago the terrible anti slavery sheet—the New York *Tribune*—was rather favorably disposed towards Secession. It argued the manifest impossibility of compelling States to remain in the Union against their will, and declared unhesitatingly that if four or five Southern Commonwealths desired to leave the Union, for one it would be willing to let them go. Since then seven have withdrawn and organized an independent republican government, but the *Tribune* has completely changed its tune. It is now furious against the South, and is constantly engaged in spurring the Administration to activity. It were bootless to enquire into the causes of this sudden and thorough metamorphosis. The journal in question is consistent only in its inconsistency. On most points of public policy it shifts its opinions as unexpectedly and rapidly as a harlequin does his costume. It is constant to but two ideas—anti slavery and a protective tariff.

The *Tribune* has been long in a pitiable state of anger and apprehension at the rumored evacuation of Fort Sumter. It has finally concluded, however, that the thing must be done, though it is "sick at heart over the necessity." What is far more disgraceful and humiliating in the eyes of that sheet is the possibility of the application of a similar policy to Fort Pickens. No words can express the alarm of the Abolition organ at the bare idea. The *Tribune* announces that if not relieved, in six weeks from this time Fort Pickens will have to be abandoned; that the approaches are gradually being commanded by batteries that if not immediately garrisoned and provisioned for a siege, it cannot be done at all, and that if the Government cannot main tain its position, the fort must be quietly surrendered, "for the United States must suffer no defeats." This, exclaims the *Tribune* with horror, would make the Confederate States one of the nations of the world, and the United States of America will cease to be a first rate power. With a view of preventing so dire a catastrophe, our amiable cotemporary declares that the United States must instantly organize a force of seven thousand men to raise the siege of Fort Pickens, that if the Confederate States send that number to Pensacola, the United States must raise ten thousand men, and so on in regular proportion, the Federal Government always forwarding a larger number of troops to defend Fort Pickens than our Government can dispatch for its reduction. Now observe by what a signal stroke of strategy this great military genius proposes to annihilate the strength and resources of the Southern Confederacy

But no matter how many men the revolutionists can assemble, it is certain the United States can assemble, arm, equip and bring two to every one the revolutionists can concentrate and maintain on the spot. The revolutionists will therefore either be driven by the superior military force or to see it destroyed. If they withdraw, their prestige is forever gone, and the people will rise up then and expel them from power, and the Union is maintained. If they fight, their whole military strength will be crushed on the sands of Pensacola, without one act of violence or injury, or war against any but those actually in arms against the United States troops and the people of the Gulf States will at once put down the revolutionary usurpation, and the Union is maintained.

We suggest that in recompense of the skill and generalship embraced in the foregoing suggestions, Warrior Gratiot be appointed commander in chief of that colossal expedition which is to crush our whole military strength on the sands of Pensacola. There is but one very slight objection to this admirable plan—a bare possibility that the spirits invoked by President Lincoln might not answer to his call. The *Tribune* says in the same article that one half of our population are for the United States, and could be trusted to bear arms against the forts of this power. Such concessions of ignorance of Southern people as is displayed in this remark justifies the suspicion that the *Tribune* knows not much more of Northern feeling. We wonder whether it imagines that the Northern Democrats—the people who voted against Lincoln, and persistently deny the right of coercion—would respond to the President's polite invitation to go to Pensacola and help to cut the throats of the Southern men. We are a little afraid the white coated publisher of Gotham is rather sanguine in his estimate of himself, and fails to take a peep at what may possibly exist on the reverse of the medal.

Now the *Times*, edited by a gentleman who is currently, but we hope undeservedly branded with the unsavory title of "the little Villain," is not at all disquieted at the condition of Fort Pickens. But he thinks the country generally is in a very bad way, and that the sovereign remedy for past, present and future troubles is an extra session of Congress. He wants Congress called together, first, to repeal the Morrill Tariff, next, to shut up every Southern port, to destroy its commerce, and bring utter ruin upon the Confederate States. We quote textually. The *Times* doubtless believes not only that Congress will adopt the requisite measures in the premises, but that they are excessively easy of execution. It is amusing to note how bravely these Abolition journals carry it, how sweepingly they propose to subjugate the South! One, like Bonaparte, is confident of cutting us up by fifties at a time, while the other conceives the closing of our ports, and the destruction of our commerce an affair to be managed any bright summer morning before breakfast. Of course a serious reply to such balderdash would be only to invest it with a dignity which it could not legitimately claim.

MANANA.

The steamship De Soto, Capt. Johnson, from Havana the 25th, arrived on Saturday evening, bringing the following passengers:

James Morris, P. Lanuse, J. Donnicutt, M Golas, S Kahl, W J Goode, Wm Hartsfield and son, T J Carlton, W H ward, James Bolton and wife, A F De Somerville, Jno Bourg, C Hallett, F Teaze, J Bonnecaze, Mrs Conway, F Gary, Mrs Ann Watsons, M Bradford, M D Conway, F Gary, Mrs Ann Watsons, M Bradford, M D Conway, F Gary, Mrs Ann Watsons, M Bradford, M D