THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
O. P. WEISER & CO.
S. P. WEISER. | O. P. WEISER, Jr.
S. DUVERGE. | H. HUNT.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Tri-Weekly Paper, each week.....
Semi-Weekly.....
In all cases, advertisers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person sending the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and liable to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,960.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements on the first page (per line) ONE DOLLAR for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted in Editorial style will be charge TWO DOLLARS for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements pertaining to their business. Other matter will be charged extra.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements pertaining to their own business. Other matter will be charged extra.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance will be allowed until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 15 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Lonsdale, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Chartres street, seasonable dry goods, white shirts, cloth, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, Gravier-house street, No. 28, boots, shoes and clothing.

DAMCOADE.

We can in some measure account for the overwhelming excitement pervading the North upon the reception of the news of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. The people of that section were not by any means prepared for the speedy and complete triumph of the forces of the Confederate States. They had imagined that the scheme for reinforcing and provisioning Fort Sumter could not possibly fail. But supposed as it would be by a formidable naval force, opposition would be useless. They were wholly unprepared to learn that in consequence of a storm the United States vessels were compelled to remain outside the bar, and that Fort Sumter had to bear alone the brunt of Gen. BEAUREGARD's assault. When, therefore, they learned that the stripes and stars had given place to the banner of the Confederate States, their rage and mortification were naturally very great. We looked for some such demonstration as the telegraph has reported, though it must be confessed that we had scarcely anticipated such a display of gasconade and vaporing as has been made in some quarters. Think, for instance, of his valorous Excellency Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, proclaiming first, one hundred thousand, and next, three hundred thousand men as volunteers—and this, too, in the teeth of the acknowledgment made by him in his message to the Legislature a day or two ago, that there were but 13,000 men in the State belonging to the militia, and not more than 5000 stand of arms. It is easy to call spirits from the vasty deep—DAVID GLENDOWER could do it—but would they come?

However, we think the South can afford to overlook this CURTIS's ridiculous bravado, in view of the fact that we are threatened with swift and effectual subjugation by that grim and grizzled warrior—Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB. He proposes a magnificent plan of operation by which the President will in sixty days put an end to the rebellion in the seceded States. Gen. WEBB, as will be seen, does not contemplate doing things by half. He is in favor of immediately raising, equipping and marching an army of one hundred thousand soldiers, and of directing their operations as follows:

First—Throw into the Southern part of Texas, by sea, the disposable army force and some five thousand volunteers in addition.

Second—Call upon the Northwestern States forthwith to furnish fifty thousand volunteers to assemble without delay at the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, first concentrating at Cairo, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Third—Call upon Pennsylvania, New York and the Eastern States for fifty thousand volunteers, to assemble without unnecessary delay at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Fourth—Commence the march with this latter army to the Southwest, leaving, of course, a sufficient force at the seat of government; and at the same time direct the army of the West assembled at Baton Rouge to form a junction with it at Montgomery, or any other point that may be deemed advisable, leaving a sufficient force to protect the United States arsenals in the country through which the armies may pass, and of course taking the necessary measures to project the friends of the Union against such treasons as may be found in rebellion against the Government in that quarter.

This is certainly a stupendous project. It beats BONAPARTE all hollow. That famous hero undertook to destroy the enemy by killing off bits at a time daily, till they should all be taken or killed. But the Chevalier WEBB will do the work in a more summary, expeditious and effectual style. Nothing of course can be easier than for Mr LINCOLN to organize an army of one hundred thousand men. The United States Treasury at this period is so overflowing, the people everywhere are so rich and willing to aid the Government, and the Morrill Tariff has so vastly increased the revenues, that the millions required to set such an army in the field and keep it in motion will be at once forthcoming. And then, how perfectly feasible it would be for a column of fifty thousand volunteers to assemble at the arsenal at Baton Rouge! The Southern States through which they would have to pass, would doubtless facilitate their journey, and help them along. Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., would not interpose the slightest obstacle either to the column of 50,000 to rendezvous at Baton Rouge, or to the other column of 50,000 to march to the Southwest. The project would be accomplished without the smallest difficulty, and the truculent rebels of the South would be annihilated in the twinkling of an eye. How can we laugh at the bravado of the Governor of the Keystone State, when a crazy project just like Gen WEBB makes (more than one thousand times more ridiculous!

Mr LINCOLN himself seems to share in the general delusion. He treats the Confederate States precisely as a sheriff would an unruly posse, by reading to them an order to disperse within twenty days under penalty of punishment, and yet at the same time exhibits the proportion of the formidable character of the combination he seeks to suppress, by limiting it to a gigantic army of seventy-five thousand men. Nevertheless he disclaims war, and only proposes to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized by the Confederate States. When Mr LINCOLN issued that proclamation we fancy he must have been laboring under much mental agitation, or he would have made it less contradictory. We have no doubt he means war for he is evidently bent on the idea of forcing the South back into the Union as are any of his Black Republican myrmidons. The experiment, however, will cost him dear, and will prove wholly unsuccessful.

Later from the Rio Grande.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIZONA.

The steamship Arizona, Captain R W Smith, crossed the bar at 7 and reached her berth at half past five o'clock, P M, yesterday. We are indebted to her gentlemanly purser for late Brownsville papers and the following news extracts.

On the 13th steamship Arizona landed at Indianola passengers, 1 and 2, third infantry United States army, under the command of Colonel Backus, and numbering two hundred and twenty-nine men and nine officers, waiting transportation to New York on steamship Star of the West, lying off Pass Cavallo bar.

A rumor was in circulation in Matamoras that Juarez had issued an order to reduce the tariff of April 1st, 1861, to the old standard prior to that time, and also that Government paper would be received in part payment of the duties. As the report came from an official source, it is probably true.

NOTE.—The following is the amount of specie received by the steamship Arizona, from Brazos Santiago, via Indianola:

Cornet & Co	$72,545
A M Pelaez	27,000
Jno. Sartor, Brito	25,000
S. P. Ferris	22,000
Cabos y Barcenas	21,000
Kennedy & Co	9,000
Jesus M Pelaez & Co	8,000
Tweedy, Dessauer & Co	6,000
Jno. F. Mathews	5,000
A J Lanier & Co	3,150
Wm Leitner & Co	3,000
Price, McCormick & Co	2,000
Wertheimer & Kayser	1,900
Bancario & Co	1,500
Dosen & Co	1,500
Harris & Mills	1,500
Jno. Ford	1,000
Lindenbach & Co	1,000
J. Wolfe	1,000
Jack Coffey	100
M Dubuis	100
E J Hicks & Co	100
Newman & Rosenthal	20
B. Vesser	75
J. Kowalsky	75
Total	$223,914

OPERA HOUSE.—To-morrow evening Signora Frezzolini will appear in the character of *Norma*, a part peculiarly adapted to her rarely pure and dramatic powers. The performance is for the benefit of Madame Pretti, who will sustain the part of *Adalgisa*.

Holtz & Co., No. 61 Exchange Place, have, as usual, laid us under obligations for late Northern papers.

BOSTON, April 11.—The working force at the Charlestown navy yard has been increased to 1,300 men. Rapid progress is made in fitting out the Minnesota, Mississippi, Colorado, and the sloop of war Vincennes. The Brooklyn is destined for the coast of Africa to relieve the Portsmouth. The Niagara is expected shortly to arrive at this station.

During the session of the Legislature the Governor has been authorized to increase the number of the volunteer military and put two thousand troops on a war footing. An emergency fund was placed at the disposition of the Governor, but afterwards withdrawn at his request. The Legislature refused to pass a bill for the abolition of corporal punishment, and further to protect the freedom of speech.

No action was taken in the resolves of the various States having reference to the political condition of the country, copies of which were transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO EX-MAYOR TIEMANN, OF NEW YORK.—On Monday afternoon ex-Mayor Daniel F Tiemann was thrown from his carriage in Elm street, near Grand street, New York, and very seriously injured. The spirited horse which he was driving took fright and ran against a lamp-post, and threw Mr Tiemann over the dash-board to a distance of nearly twenty feet. He struck on his head and hands in a pile of sand, from which he was taken in a state of insensibility and conveyed to a drug store, where he was eventually restored to consciousness. He sustained a severe contusion of the right eye, and his nervous system was much shattered. When sufficiently recovered he was conveyed to his residence in Madison avenue. The lamp-post with which the vehicle found its contact was completely demolished, and the carriage was also badly broken.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship North Briton—Liverpool Cotton Market Firm—Bank Rates Reduced to Six Per Cent.

Portland, Me., April 16—The Canadian mail steamship North Briton, Captain Borland, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th, and Londonderry the evening of the 5th, has arrived at this port.

Her accounts are two days later than those by the steamer Fulton.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, April 5—The Brokers' circular reports the sales in the Liverpool Cotton market the week just ending at 40,000 bales, 6000 of which were taken on speculation and 5000 for export—thus leaving to the trade 33,500.

The week's business opened with little inquiry and barely maintained quotations, which rallied under the advices from America by the Etna, the market closing firm at last week's prices.

To day (Friday) business amounted to 10,000 bales, including 2000 taken on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans 8d, Fair Mobile 7¾d, Fair Uplands 7d, Middling Orleans 5 15d, Middling Mobile 7¾d, Middling Uplands 7 1 16d.

The stock in port sums up 992,000 bales, of which 730,000 are of American description.

James Hewitt & Co's circular quotes an advance on the week of ⅛d. on Fair Orleans.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, April 5—Richardson, Spence & Co say the Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed dull and with a declining tendency. Provisions quiet.

London Money Market.

London, April 5—The Bank of England has reduced its rates to 6 per cent.

Consols for money and account closed at 91⅞ to 91¾.

European Political Intelligence.

Rumors of a warlike character were generally on the increase throughout the European continent.

The Duke of Newcastle has been appointed Governor General of India.

The Duke of Genoa has been appointed Viceroy of Sicily.

The Austrian *Gazette* says that upwards of 250 Hungarian volunteers have gone to Naples.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Great Excitement in Memphis—The City Declared Out of the Union.

Memphis, April 16—Since the receipt of the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter and the warlike designs of Lincoln, the city has been plunged into a feverish state of excitement.

A tremendous meeting was held last night at which resolutions were passed to stand by the South and declaring Memphis out of the Federal Union.

There are no Union men now here.

The News in Nebraska.

Fort Kearney, April 16—The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter created profound sensation.

The people will sustain the Administration.

The Palmetto Flag in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 16—A secession flag was erected yesterday by the display of a Palmetto flag in the office of the Mayor and Chief of Police. The interior of the office would have been entirely torn out but for the interference of the Mayor.

Northern Localities with the Administration.

Louisville, April 16—Accounts from several Northern localities report that large numbers of volunteers are enrolling under the national flag, and the general sentiment is to sustain the Administration

ACTION OF VIRGINIA.

The State Certain to Secede.

Richmond, April 16—The Ordinance of Secession will most certainly pass the Convention within two days.

The Governor has received a requisition for 3000 men.

Lincoln's war proclamation was received with execrations.

The public is fearfully excited and say the military would sooner die than to respond.

The News in Alexandria.

Alexandria, April 16—The number of Secessionists has vastly increased since the receipt of Lincoln's war proclamation.

The Feeling in Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, April 16—Lincoln's proclamation was received with perfect contempt. The Unionists denounce the Administration, and with the Secessionists, rejoice greatly over the surrender of Fort Sumter

Extra Session of the Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, April 16—Governor Yates has issued a proclamation convening the Illinois Legislature in extraordinary session on the 23d of April.

Lincoln Cannot Obtain Troops from Kentucky.

Louisville April 16—Governor Beriah Magoffin, of this State, positively refuses to supply the Kentucky quota of troops as required in Lincoln's proclamation

Military Progress in Boston.

Boston, April 16—The Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth regiments assemble on the 19th for draft. Two thousand of the men are designed for Washington

The Rhode Island Regiment Accepted.

Washington, April 16—The War Department accepts Governor Sprague's offer of the Rhode Island regiment for Washington forthwith. Three district regiments have tendered their services to the Government.

The Excitement in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 16—The office of the *Sunday Mercury* and twen Patterson's residence have been threatened by the infuriated populace.

Several prominent Southerners, of secession proclivities, have been warned by the so-called Vigilance Committee

Fillmore for Enforcing the Laws.

Buffalo, April 16—Ex U S President Fillmore proposes to night over a meeting called to aid the Federal Government in the enforcement of the laws.

The Warlike Preparations in New York—The Steamer Philadelphia About to Leave.

New York, April 16—The chartered steamship Philadelphia is rapidly filling up with guns, munitions of war, and will probably take troops for the South.

At a public meeting held to sustain the Government, it was resolved to ask the Legislature for funds to put the State on a war footing immediately.

Orders from Washington say to fill up the Federal regiments as fast as possible.

Large Appropriations by the Legislature

Albany, N. Y., April 16—The Legislature has passed a bill making an appropriation of $3,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State

Tender of Troops by New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., April 16—Governor Olden, of this State, in a few days will tender the Government several thousand troops.

Volunteers from Indiana.

Indianapolis, April 16—Governor Morton has issued his proclamation calling for six regiments of volunteers for immediate service.

Wisconsin on a War Footing.

Milwaukie, April 16—A bill to put the State on a war footing passed both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday.

Special Session of Michigan.

Detroit, April 16—Governor Blair, of Michigan, it is expected, will issue his call for an extra session of the Michigan Legislature forthwith.

Detachment of Troops from Chicago.

Chicago, April 16—A detachment of 160 men are on their way to Washington.

Major Morris, with 220 men, and Sherman's battery follow immediately.

Buchanan with the Government.

Lancaster, Pa., April 16—Ex President Buchanan participates in the general determination to sustain the Government at Washington.

Recruiting for volunteers is progressing briskly.

The Philadelphia Excitement Subsiding.

Philadelphia, April 16—The excitement has considerably subsided.

Volunteers, especially Germans, are enlisting rapidly.

News from Montgomery—Offers of Troops by Tennessee.

Montgomery, April 16—Gen. Pillow has arrived here for the purpose of offering President Davis a division of Tennessee troops.

Everybody is encouraged by the news from Virginia.

President Davis intends to make his headquarters at Richmond in ten days, with Gen. Beauregard as second in command.

Fort Delaware.

Wilmington, Del, April 16—There is no party here in favor of taking Fort Delaware, as has been reported.

Vermont Legislature:

St. Johnsbury, April 16—Governor Fairbanks convenes the Legislature of Vermont Tuesday week to respond to the call for troops.

Important from Kentucky—Immense Meeting in Paducah—Resolutions Thoroughly Southern.

Paducah, April 16—The following resolutions were passed to-day at an immense meeting of the citizens of Paducah, Ky., irrespective of party, by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Such is the threatening aspect of public affairs, and civil war so imminent, on the part of prudence and patriotism that the people of Kentucky should take prompt measures to place the State in a condition to defend her rights, her honor and her soil, and for that purpose, and such others as circumstances may render necessary, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Governor to immediately convene the General Assembly

Resolved, That in the contest now existing between the North and South we are unhesitatingly with the South in sympathy, in interest and in action.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to issue his proclamation for the election of delegates to a Convention, to meet in Frankfort as early a day as practicable, to take into consideration the position of Kentucky and her future destiny.

Resolved, further, That we do call upon the whole people of our beloved commonwealth to ignore all parting feelings and bury every party prejudice in the hour of public danger and calamity, and as one people, united by all the ties of consanguinity and mutual interest, stand firm and opposed to the last extremity the aggressive and fratricidal policy of the Executive at Washington.

J. B. HUKBANDS, Chairman.
LITT COOK, Secretary.

Large Meeting in Louisville—The City Goes with the South.

Louisville, April 16—A meeting of 3000 citizens held to night enthusiastically adopted resolutions unanimously that Kentucky would not permit the marching of troops against the seceded States through her territory, denouncing Lincoln's war policy, uniting her destinies with the South, if war must come, endorsing Governor Magoffin's response to Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, sympathizing with the patriotic men in the free States, and recommending to arm Kentucky immediately.

Southern Ports Not Blockaded.

Washington, April 16—No orders have yet been issued to blockade the Southern ports or stop the mails.

The President has issued orders to garrison the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, Forts Washington, Monroe and others.

A Massachusetts and New York regiment goes to Fort Monroe.

The route between Philadelphia and Washington is to be guarded by the Western troops.

Connecticut Volunteers.

Norwich, Conn., April 16—The Governor of Connecticut orders the volunteers to rendezvous at Hartford.

Immense Meeting in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 16—An immense meeting held last night voted to sustain the Government at all hazards. There is great activity among the military. The Home Guard are preparing for the defense of the city. Ten thousand men are in the act of organizing. The merchants have stopped shipping goods to the South.

A Central Confederacy.

Washington, April 16—Governor Letcher favors the formation of a Central Confederacy, but it is further disruption of the Union is to take place, he conforms to the will of Virginia.

A report prevails that General Scott had resigned, but was engaged with Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas.

Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 16—An immense meeting held in this city to day approved of the President's call for troops and recommended the Legislature to appropriate men and money to aid him in enforcing the laws.

The greatest unanimity prevailed, and the speakers were wildly cheered.

Similar proceedings occurred at Norwalk.

Virginia State Convention.

Richmond, April 16—The Convention was in session with closed doors all day. A telegram from Gov Letcher to H A Wise says that eleven vessels are off the bar and stopping vessels engaged in the regular trade.

The Richmond Whig substituted Virginia this morning for the stars and stripes

The papers express confidence that Gen. Scott will resign.

Union Demonstration in Troy, N. Y.

Troy, N Y April 16—A great Union demonstration adjourned in a body to Gen. Wool's residence, who responded in a strong Union speech.

Connecticut Banks Offering Freely.

New Haven, April 16—Several Connecticut Banks are offering money freely to the Federal Government.

One Hundred Guns from Norfolk.

Norfolk, April 16—There was rejoicing here over the fall of Fort Sumter. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the event.

Patriotic Offer by Memphis.

Memphis, April 16—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company offers to transport men and munitions of war free of charge.

The City Council has appointed a Military Board and appropriated $50,000 for the defense of the city.

The Union flags from the steamers were hauled down.

The citizens are arming and volunteering their services.

Lincoln's Inaugural Laughed At.

Montgomery, April 16—Lincoln's war proclamation was read amid bursts of laughter

Secretary Walker says 32,000 troops were called out to day to meet Lincoln's men.

Resignation in the U. S. Army.

Fort Kearney, April 16—Captain Bee, formerly of the 1st cavalry, has arrived here en route for South Carolina to join the Confederate army.

The War Feeling North.

Chicago, April 16—The Governors of Illinois and Wisconsin have issued their proclamations calling out volunteers. The war feeling is intense throughout the West. The people are determined to sustain the Government.

Detroit, April 16—$100,000 is rapidly raising by subscription to expedite the equipment of troops.

Gen. Cass has responded liberally

Continued Excitement in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 16—A mob of 200 boys visited the residences of the Secessionists, and pulling them to boist the American flag. The Chief of Police arrested the ringleader. The Mayor ordered the crowd to disperse, and asked the citizens to make known every person siding the enemy by enlisting, giving provisions and munitions. He said treason against the Union would not be permitted.

New York Markets.

New York, April 15—Cotton more active and prices firmer—sales at 12¾c for Middling Uplands. Flour dull and inclined to lower prices, sold at $5.65 to $5.70 for Superfine State. Corn steady 43,000 bushels changed hands at 63 to 66c. Pork was dull, while the sales comprised not bbls. at $17 50 to $17 75 for Mess, and firm; sales 300 bbls at 9¾c to 10¼c per pound.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 16—There were sales of 600 bbls of Flour at $4 bu to $4 25 for Superfine. Whisky—Sales 500 bbls at 13 to 13½c. The sales of Sugar consisted of 80 hhds.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 16—The Ohio river at this point was at a stand, with 11 feet water in the canal by the marks.

Louisville, April 16—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with 14 feet water over the rocks.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 16—The steamer John A Quitman passed down at 8 P M yesterday. The John Rance at midnight. The McDowell at 1, the Queen of the West at 6, the Empress and Baltic at 9, and the Mary E Keene at 10 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, April 10—Of the National Rifles, of over six hundred members, only half consented to be mustered. The reason for this, as in other similar cases, was that some of the men were apprehensive they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath, which might compel them to fight against Maryland and Virginia, or other Southern States

It is said they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the notion of which exposed them to punishment under the rules and articles of war.

Captain Carrington's company of eighty men was mustered into service to-day.

The accepted companies have already been placed on duty.

A new military department, formed of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is to be established, with Colonel C F Smith, as commandant, and Captain Talbot, as Adjutant. Sherman's artillery, from Fort Hedgely, Minn., and two companies of cavalry are expected here to morrow.

The President has appointed Geo. N. Beal, of Maryland, Naval Store-keeper at Washington, and Edsla Whittlesey to his former position as First Controller of the Treasury. F. M. Coffey has entered upon his duties as Assistant Attorney-General. Archibald Rouse, till recently Clerk of that Department, has gone to Montgomery, and the place thus vacated is filled by Richard Bates, son of the Attorney-General.

NEW YORK, April 12—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the men of the West Point flying artillery, now here, received orders to keep their service constantly loaded, to be ready for immediate action. Part of the volunteers will be stationed at the bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend it from an invading foe. Nearly 1000 men are enrolled for regular service from the ranks of the District militia, those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were marched back to the armory, disarmed, and their names stricken from the rolls. Hisses from the spectators accompanied their disappearance from the parade ground.

Gen. Cadwalader, of the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania militia, has been ordered home immediately by the Governor. The movement is supposed to be in connection with the occupation of the Capital by Pennsylvania volunteers.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has been in consultation with the President for several hours to-day. He came here with the express object of the course of the Administration in its seeming coercive policy, but when the Governor heard the reasons for the present course of the President and his advisers, and understood the record by which they had been guided, he modified his opinion to a very great extent.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MIDDLESEX AND FIFTY-FIVE LIVES.—The ship Middlesex, of New York, one of the Tapscott New York and Liverpool Line, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 18th of November, having on board a crew of twenty six hands, seven officers and thirty-five passengers—in all sixty-eight souls, and a cargo of coal and crate. Ten days after, she had been in a gale of wind she sprang a leak, the cargo shifted, and she was thrown on her beam ends.

Signals of distress were hoisted, but unfortunately no vessel was to be seen during the three days that she had the signals exhibited. She then began to make water fast, and all hands were employed at the pumps during three days and nights successively. The main and mizen masts were cut away, but all to no use, as she began to sink fast. When the master or captain saw that there was no chance of saving her, as the water was almost up to the main deck, he ordered the two life-boats to be launched overboard, but unfortunately they were both smashed alongside.

One of the life boats was launched but capsized. The long boat was then got out, and the captain and fourteen men got into her. She drifted about in this open boat for five days, and were driven into Dingle, near Cork, on the 5th of December. Several had perished before they reached the shore.

MORE OF ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.—Another scandalous case is before the English courts. Sir C. H. Rumbold, nephew of Lord Raneliffe, deceased, has brought an action against Mr. and Mrs. Forteath, of Bunny Hall, Notts, to recover a property of £7000 a year, bequeathed to her by his lordship. The wife of Lord Raneliffe ran off with one of his servants. He then formed an intimacy with a Mrs Brett, and left her the property at his death. Mrs. Brett becoming wealthy, married Mr. Forteath, and they are living in style on her ill gotten fortune. The suit, it is alleged, was fraudulently obtained.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Regiment of Gen. Tracy's Brigade.—The organization of this regiment has been completed, and is composed of the following companies:

Louisiana Greys, Lieut. S. Meyers.
Barefield Rifle, Capt. O'Hara.
Jefferson Rifles, Capt. Jules Dreux.
Chalmette Rifle Guards, Capt. E. A. Shaw.
Orleans Southrons, Lieut. F. Richardson.
Southern Cadets, Capt F. Cornish.
Delta Rifles, Capt. H. Green.
Crescent City Guards, Capt. Hall.
Jackson Railroad Rifles, Capt. Williams.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the regiment:

Colonel—Albert G Blanchard.
Lieutenant-Colonel—E. A. Palfrey.
Major—W. T. Dean.
J. B. Norris was appointed Adjutant of the corps.

"*Beauregard Rifles*"—We learn with great pleasure that a new company organized yesterday evening, called "The Beauregard Rifles" At a meeting of the members of the company, Mr. John Forest was elected President and Mr. W. Simmes Secretary pro tem. Our best wishes are with the founders of this gallant corps.

Another New Military Organization—We are glad to report that another new military organization has been formed under the title of the "Bienville Rifles," with Capt. A. Lacroe at their head, and a full section of officers—three short, the names of whom will be found in another column.

Offer of Aid—We learn that the New Louisiana Benevolent Society, composed principally of our Portuguese fellow-citizens, have offered their services to the Mayor for the defense of this city.

Call for More Troops from Louisiana—We are requested to state by authority that a requisition was received last night by our military authorities, from the Government at Montgomery, for three thousand more troops, to be ready for immediate action on call. Our gallant State will do all that is required.

Defense of the City—The Assistant Board of Aldermen received the following communication, which was read last night, and referred to a proper committee:

New Orleans, April 16, 1861.

To the Assistant Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I take the liberty of laying before you a plan for the protection of this city from hostile invasion, then a spotter will be placed in the Southern Telegraph Station.

Dr. T. S. CLAPP, President Physician, Rigolettes Station.

Dr. C. E. WAITE, President Physician, Atchafalaya Station.

Mr. C. E. CROZAT, Treasurer, Mississippi Station.

Mr. J. A. McLARTY, Steward, Mississippi Station.

GEO. W. DIRMEYER, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

April 16, 1861.

To the Board of Health:

Gentlemen—I take the liberty of laying before you a plan for the protection of this city from hostile invasion, then a spotter will be placed in the Southern Telegraph Station. Respectfully,

J. LOMBARD,
Superintendent.

P. S. Picayune and Crescent please copy.

Notice.

I SHALL keep books open for one week longer at No. 84 Common street, to give all stockholders in the Lafayette Square Railroad Company, a chance to join the Pacific Railroad Company, at $5 the share, and all desiring to have me subscribe for them in the Pacific stock, at $10 the share. All friends of the great Southern enterprise are invited to call without fail.

R. RICHARDSON, Agent.

apl 16

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1861.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES H. E. COLTON,
GEORGE BALDWIN

The undersigned will carry on the manufactory of Copper Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and House Furnishing Goods, at the old stand, No. 10 Camp street, under the firm of

W. B. SIMONDS & CO.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WADE & CO. is dissolved since the first of March last by mutual consent. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned.

A. TAMBOURY,
E. DEFFEZ.

The undersigned will carry on the same line of business under the firm of WADE & TAMBOURY, Royal street No. 87, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

A. TAMBOURY,
E. DEFFEZ.

LOAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

HAVE MILLIONS of this most advantageous investment been offered to the public on the 17th April last, when it was known that the Confederate States would have the opportunity of making a loan of the benefit at the same time of sustaining the cause of the South.

Bonds with coupons will be issued in sums from $50 to $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable every six months at the Treasury.

The coupons are very advantageous and important securities, for they are receivable in payment of all dues to the Confederate States, at their full value, and are secured by the revenues and property of the Confederate States, which are pledged for the payment of the principal. The coupons will be cut and paid by the undersigned, who are in a position to make available as coupons the Bonds of the Confederate States, and are prepared to take part in this valuable investment. Such a commodious interest-bearing security, with the right of using it as a coupon, should be improved at the earliest period by the holders of Bonds, and by those who have the means to make investments, and take a receipt of the Subscriber for the Bonds, which will be issued as soon as the subscriptions are received, and transmitted to the Treasury, at the place will be issued at the earliest date.

Persons wishing to join in the loan will be required to pay down 10 per cent, which will be credited on the first payment, and the balance will be paid at the time of the delivery of the Bonds.

Section 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized by the President of the Confederate States, to receive proposals for the loan authorized by the act of the Congress of the Confederate States, and to accept such of the same as are hereinafter mentioned, and to report the same to the President of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury, and the said certificates of stock issued in the name of the respective subscribers, on the first day of September next, and the balance to be paid in semi-annual payments of twenty per centum, at the Treasury and such other place as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem fit. And the funds which shall be received on the said, after the stipulated coupons for the semi-annual interest shall be cut off, which shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the said stock and bonds.

Sec. 3. That the proceeds of the loan, from the first day of September next, the Confederate States may pay any sum or sums of money or any debt or demand, or any other public notice at the seat of Government, or at such place in the Confederate States as may be deemed most convenient for the payment, and from and after the time so appointed, no further interest shall be paid on said stock or bonds.

Sec. 4. The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued in such form and such denominations as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be issued to the holders of the Treasury Registers as now established. But none of them shall be for a less sum than ten dollars, and no coupon of Congress, at its next session, a statement in detail of the proceedings of the rate at which the loans may have been made, and all advances made to the Treasury.

Sec. 5. From and after the first day of August, 1861, there shall be a specific tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States; which duty is hereby specially pledged to the payment of the interest and principal of the loan provided for in this act, and it shall be the duty of the Treasury to keep the interest and required to establish a sinking fund to carry into effect the provisions of this section. Provided, however, that the interest coupons issued under the second section of this act, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the specific duty on cotton, provided, that when the debt and interest thereon, and the sinking fund provided for shall be extinguished, or the sinking fund provided for shall be found inadequate to that end, the said export duty shall cease and determine.

Approved 28th February, 1861.

Subscribers will find an advertisement for a loan of FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the Confederate States, together with the act of Congress creating it, the undersigned, in offering the bonds of the loan to the public that books of subscription for said loan will be opened at the Commercial Exchange, on the 17th of April, 1861.

Among other considerations, this loan offers to subscribers a high rate of interest—*right per cent. per annum*—payable semi-annually, and the highest order of security—the revenues and property of the Confederate States, and a specific tax of one-fourth of a cent per pound—thus presenting indubitable security for the payment of the loan to public favor as a sound and profitable investment.

MICHAEL SHEPHERD,
JAMES D. DERMOTT,
EDM. J. FORSTALL,
JOHN T. HORLE,
Commissioners.

New Orleans, March 28, 1861. mh28ap17

Office of the Finance Committee of the City of New Orleans.

ROOM No. 14 CITY HALL, March 25, 1861.

Resolution No. 2529, approved March 22, 1861, "authorizing the Finance Committee to advertise and sell to the Common Council to advertise during twenty days that sealed proposals will be received by the City Clerk for the redemption of the Bonds issued by the city in favor of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, for such amount as may be offered at a rate not exceeding the par value, paying all coupons of interest now due on Railroad Bonds."

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th April, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., by the Finance Committee, No. 14 City Hall, for the sale to the city of Railroad Bonds issued in favor of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

Proposals to be addressed to A. DUPRE and L. E. FIRSTAL, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, and endorsed "Proposals for Sale of Pontchartrain Railroad Bonds."

L. E. FORSTALL,
Chairman Finance Com. Board Ast. Aldermen.

L. E. FORSTALL,
Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.

mh28 to ap15

Dolbear Commercial College,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

Founded in 1852. Open Day and Evening to all who wish a Business Education. New students received daily to all the departments—the Commercial Course, Language, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Penmanship &c. &c. Graduates of this College are in great demand if qualified for business. This qualification is the best fortune for sons.

ap8 lmwkd RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

For Sale,

A VERY DESIRABLE SEASHORE RESIDENCE, at Zecon Corelle, measuring 56 feet front by 40 feet in depth, in the most commodious, finished, and ready to accommodate a large family. There are outhouses, well, &c., &c.

Terms—Half cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with mortgage.

For sale by BAILLY & LEE, No. 32 Exchange street, or to S. FALLON, Jr., No. 122 Gravier street, near corner Carondelet.

50 CASES Strawberries in their juice; 100 do Fruits for Pastry; 100 do Fruits for Desert; 100 do Brandy Cherries; 10 do Fruit Jellies; 10 do Fruit Jams; 100 do Brandy Peaches; 25 do Mushrooms; 70 do Alimentary Preserves; for sale by

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
No 52 Magazine street.

50 CASES Strawberries in their juice; 100 do Fruits for Pastry; 100 do Fruits for Desert; 100 do Brandy Cherries; 10 do Fruit Jellies; 10 do Fruit Jams; 100 do Brandy Peaches; 25 do Mushrooms; 70 do Alimentary Preserves; for sale by

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
No 52 Magazine street.

LANDING ex ship Lola Willis, arrived from Bordeaux: 25 cases claret wine, Cantenac Medoc; 20 do do do Grand St Emilion; 20 do do do Pontac Fenouil; 6 cases, of 25 baskets each, sauterne, extra Grand Tête; for sale by

T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.,
No 52 Magazine street.

LANDING ex ship Lola Willis, from Bordeaux, 63 cases Claret: 40 do do. Ch. Lafite; 20 do do. Ch. Margaux; 30 do do. Ch. Latour; 100 cases Medoc; 20 do do. Grand St Emilion; 20 do do. Pontac Fenouil; 6 do do. Ch. Margaux; 10 do do. Ch. Lafite; 10 do do. Ch. Latour; 10 do do. Grand St Emilion; 10 do do. Pontac Fenouil; 10 do do. Champagne Brandy. For sale by

J. N. CURIEN,
23 Toulouse street.

WINE—Landing ex ship Lola Willis, from Bordeaux—100 cases St