THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE. S. HARST.
E. DUVERGER. H. DUPOUY.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS,
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 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 E. Lewis, at Beard & Co.'s, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans, hats and caps.

What Will They Do?

The people of the North have already begun to experience the political and pecuniary troubles to which their madness and unjust policy towards the South have exposed them. They are even now suffering severely from depressed trade, with its inevitable accompaniments of operatives thrown out of employment, an increase of pauperism, and a steady drain upon the public treasury for its support. Politically they are divided and distracted, the dominant faction itself splitting into two distinct segments, one of which preaches moderation, while the other demands a crusade against the South. This condition of affairs to the North is sufficiently unpleasant, and the gloom of the present is but the darker reflection of the future. The Black Republicans are aggravated almost beyond the point of endurance by the reflection that the Southern States have not only cut loose from their association with them, but that their independent position, and the legislation which it has given rise, will, in all human probability, tend to enrich them and impoverish their foes. The prospective working of the tariff adopted by the Confederate States has not escaped the shrewd observers of the North. They perceive clearly enough that a system of duties upon imports considerably lower than that levied by the Northern States must by the inevitable operation of the laws of trade divert a large proportion of the importing commerce of the country from the North to the South, and consequently concentrate in New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah and other cities of the Confederate States a goodly share of the capital now invested in the North.

In connection with the diminution of foreign importations into the North, will be the loss of an important part of the domestic trade—especially that with the Northwest. It is of course to the interest of that section to avail itself of the cheapest market for the purchase of the commodities or luxuries of life, and this will be found in the South, as our tariff will admit for a time, articles at a very moderate duty into the entire Northwest by the Mississippi river and the Western railroads. It has been estimated by the New York *Herald* that the very articles most necessary to the people of the West are precisely those upon which the new Northern tariff imposes a heavy and almost prohibitory duty, such as manufactures of cotton and wool, and manufactured iron and steel—the former being absolutely essential for clothing, and the latter indispensable to agricultural purposes, building, the opening of saw mills, and other objects by which the West is erecting itself into great empire. The South, were well, therefore, speedily become one of the largest and most profitable customers of the Confederate States.

The worst of all this with our sable Republican friends is that there is no available remedy—none at least which they are likely to adopt. They have deliberately been guilty of the most foolhardy act. They have gone to work in the most desperate manner conceivable to cut their own throats. For examples—one and all the Black Republicans agree with Lincoln and his cabinet in neither wanting war nor revolution—the secession of the United States Government from the Union, as contemplated and unbroken as even a marriage. New Orleans and Charleston and Mobile and Augusta, and Galveston are in the hands of the United States. Although the Federal Government does not receive into its treasury a single dollar of the custom house duties levied in these seaports on foreign importations, and therefore practically derives no revenue whatever from the theory of an unbroken Union, the power of that Government remains undisputed. No one has brought hither a regiment and yet by virtue of the laws provided by Congress, it can have to any part of the United States without being subjected to further duties. There is no more no tariff on merchandise transported or transhipped from one State to another. Heavily vexed the Northern union that there has been no dismemberment of the Union, no loss of the power of the North to lay a tax on foreign articles taken into the United States by way of the South, for the keys of a tax on such articles would involve the recognition of the Confederate States as a foreign power. The Black Republicans ought to have foreseen these difficulties when they undertook to force the South to secession.

The Northern now clamorous for an extra session of Congress. It is hoped, peradventure, that a reduction of duties may measurably avert the threatened catastrophe. So it might, but at the cost of a bankrupt exchequer. The leading object in the passage of the Morrill tariff was an increase in the revenue, which was altogether inadequate to the necessities of the Government. Even with this tariff, and with a retrenchment rigidly confined to the North, political economists have calculated that the expenses of the public service would still largely exceed the revenue. If for the purpose of preventing the loss of the foreign importing trade the duties should be cut down, how is the Government to be supported, and the public debt paid off? The sole possible chance for the North is to withdraw all opposition to the Southern Confederacy, to recognize its existence as a fixed fact, and to enter as speedily as possible into friendly arrangements with us for the way it may avoid threatened calamity, and perhaps revive to some extent the friendly sentiments of the South which injurious, aggressive and persecution had well nigh extinguished.

MEXICO.

The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday.

We learn from the rumor that M. G. Zamora, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, died on the 21st March, at 1 A. M.

Capt. Dibble, of U. S. B. M steamer frigate Valley, when on his way to Vera Cruz, from Havana, was attacked by a band of robbers Capt. O'Hanan and a lady passenger were severely wounded. Capt. Dibble remained at Cardona for medical aid.

The stage from Mexico to Vera Cruz, via Jalapa, containing two Americans and five other passengers was attacked by a band of twenty robbers. The two Americans, Lieut. Dyer, of the U. S. A. being one of them, defended themselves and fought for near two hours, killing five and wounding seven of the robbers, the latter fled. The Americans were both wounded, and are now in Vera Cruz.

The French Minister, recognized the Juarez Government on the 19th inst.

A contract for Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 19th inst. with $2,000,000 in specie.

Gen. Haas, *Bearer of Mr. Lamothe.*—We have occasion to remind the public that the bearer of the fruitful olive branches and untiring employ of the Opera House takes place to-night. Independently of the claims as a benefactor, which are many, Mr. Charles Lafourcade has been careful to provide such musical novelty for the entertainment of his patrons. Rossini's delightful opera "Cinderella" is justly esteemed by the critics and connoisseurs as one of the most admirable works of musical *genius*, and it will be represented to-evening, for the first time during the year, with a remarkably powerful cast. The tenor Moor will be personated by Mathieu; Dandini will take the part of Brasseur; Malcheides by Gil Blas, and Clorinda by Mademoiselle Wilhelmi. Madame Lucombe is excellently well adapted to the character of the gentle Heroine. With such a distribution, there ought to be no standing room in the Opera House.

REVENUE PAYMENTS.—By a notice in another column we shall be perceived that the very expensive outfit of the house of Messrs Hughes, Hitchcock & Co., in Union street, have resumed payment in full. We make this announcement with peculiar satisfaction. Carried down by the grinding pressure which prevailed in December last, and prostrated as many other eminent firms, the house in question has since rapidly gathered in its abundant resources, and liquidating its engagements on the brief space of ninety days, is now fully prepared to transact business on the same upright and honorable footing that has always characterized their operations.

THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the buildings formerly occupied as the Post Office are now being handsomely fitted up and rearranged as a Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, and will be thrown open for this purpose on the 1st April. The central position of this edifice, its size, its space and accommodations for the public give it superior advantages over every other location of the kind. Sundry auction sales are announced to take place in the early part of April in this new Exchange. Mr. Lusk, the agent, is prepared to lease several offices and rooms. He may be found on the premises.

Forty clerks are now engaged in reading and filing applications in the various departments at Washington. Nineteen of these are in the Post-office Department. The shower of missives pours in in a continuous and exhaustless stream, and threatens to engulf the devoted secretaries in one general ruin.

INSTANT RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, coughs, worms and other diseases, to which attention is directed.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1861. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,940.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—*Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.*—Halifax, March 23.—The Cunard Royal mail steamer Canada, Capt. Anderson, arrived at this port to-day on her way to Boston.

She left the port of Liverpool at noon, Saturday March 9, touched at Queenstown the following evening, and brings four days later news than was received by the Arago.

The Canada has on board £177,000 in specie.

Liverpool, March 9.—The Brokers' Circular reports the amount of Cotton sold in Liverpool the past week at 82,000 bales, including 16,000 taken on speculation and 19,000 for export, leaving 47,000 to the trade.

All qualities advanced ¼d. during the week, except the Fair, which remains without alteration. The market towards the close of the week exhibited less firmness.

The sales yesterday (Friday) comprised 8000 bales, of which 2000 were taken by speculation, the market closing quiet but steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d. Fair Mobile, 7¾d. Fair Uplands, 7¼d. Middling Orleans, 7d. Middling Mobile, 6¾d. Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d. The total stock of Cotton in Liverpool figures up 1,082,000 bales, of which 578,000 are of American description. James Hewett & Co. in their circular report an advance of 1-16d. to ⅛d. chiefly on Uplands, but since the arrival of the City of Baltimore they say buyers generally have been barely maintained. They quote Middling Orleans at 6 ½-16d.

The accounts from Manchester and other manufacturing districts were unfavorable. The demand for goods and yarns was less active.

London, March 9.—The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £119,000 during the week. The Money market was generally without change. Consols for money closed at 91½ to 91¾, and for account at 92 to 92¼.

Liverpool, March 9.—The week's business in the Breadstuffs market closed steady.

Liverpool, March 9.—The market for Provisions closed dull at unchanged rates.

Havre, March 9.—The sales in the Havre Cotton market the week ended have amounted to 16,000 bales, the market closing steady. New Orleans *fair ordinaire*, 101f. New Orleans Ros, 94f. The stock in port sums up 310,000 bales.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, March 10, P. M. The quantity of Cotton sold yesterday (Saturday) was 5000 bales, 1000 of which were taken on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

LATEST FROM LONDON.—London, March 10, P. M.—The closing quotations for Consols yesterday were 91¾ to 91⅞ for money, and 92⅛ to 92¼ for account.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The banks of Poland are refusing to make specie payments on the Russian bonds. The military took possession of the Government of Lublin.

Prince Napoleon is about to proceed to Turin, to negotiate the withdrawal of the French from Gaeta.

At Warsaw affairs were in a more quiet state. Fifty three persons were killed by the troops during the recent disturbance.

The blockade of Messina is officially proclaimed. Hostilities have commenced.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—Washington, March 23. The following appointments made by the President were this day confirmed by the Senate:

General Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory.
Mr. Wood, Minister to Denmark.
Mr King, Minister to Rome.
Mr Burlingame, Minister to Austria.
Mr Corwin, Minister to Mexico.
Mr Creed, Minister to Guatemala.
Mr Putnam, Consul to Havre.
Mr Morse, Consul to London.
Mr Anderson, Consul to Hamburg.
Francis H. Moody, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock.

The President has appointed William Gilpin Governor of the Territory of Colorado.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.—St Louis, March 23.—The State Convention adjourned yesterday till the third Monday in December, to bring back, meanwhile, if possible, the seceded States.

It passed resolutions declaring in favor of peaceful separation if the seceded States would not return to the Union, advising the withdrawal of Federal troops from quarters where a collision is threatened, and favoring a National Convention.

The President is not yet determined upon calling an extra session of Congress.

The Southern Commissioners have received advices that affairs were more peaceable, and that a collision was impossible.

In the Armstrong case the evidence indicates that there was an attempt to force the Federal navy yard at the time of the surrender.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary of State, the Treasury advertises for proposals for a loan of eight millions at six per cent. Bids will be received till the 23d of April.

Washington, March 23.—Col Harbour, superintendent of the Harpers Ferry Armory, has resigned.

Washington, March 23.—The Secretary of State, Mr Seward, wrote a letter to the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, reviewing the entire question, mainly satisfying them, and recommending a National Convention.

Washington, March 23.—The Government has received information of a plot to revolutionize California and Oregon, implicating Gen Johnston and other officers with being connected with the movement.

Washington, March 23.—The President has submitted to the Senate Great Britain's proposition for the adjustment of the San Juan difficulty. The Committee on Foreign Relations recommend Switzerland.

Washington March 23.—Rumors of the non evacuation of Fort Sumter are circulating for political effect. It is positively certain that Fort Sumter will be soon evacuated, and that Fort Pickens is not to be reinforced.

The recently sailed chartered vessels took sealed orders.

Washington, March 23.—In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr Howe, of Wisconsin, made a speech, in which he declared himself avowedly opposed to Mr Douglas's resolution.

New York, March 24.—The *Post*'s Washington correspondent says the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to advertise for an eight million loan.

Washington March 24.—Senators Hunter and Mason went to Virginia to urge the immediate secession of that State from the Union.

New York, March 24.—The *Herald* says the Administration will reply to the Southern Commissioners saying that they have not the power to treat with them, and will refer them to the next Congress.

New York, March 24.—Mr Dudley Mann, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to Europe has arrived in this city.

New York, March 23.—The steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre the 6th, which arrived here a day or two since, brought $110,000 in specie.

New York, March 23.—The President has appointed A. H. Schultz, Marshal of New York, vice Saunder.

Washington, March 23.—The Senate has elected Mr Fessenden President pro tem. of the Senate. Mr Breckenridge having communicated to that body his design to be absent during the remainder of the session.

New York, March 23.—The *Tribune's* special Washington correspondent says Raymond will be Consul at Paris. Farmer is appointed Minister to Ecuador.

Buffalo, March 23.—This city and vicinity were last night visited by very heavy snow storms. The railroad tracks are so clogged up as to render it impossible for the trains to travel. The mails are thereby delayed.

Portland, March 23.—There are as yet no signs of the steamer Bohemian, which left Liverpool on the 7th inst.

THE GEM RELEASED.—We are pleased to be able to announce authoritatively, says the Savannah *News*, that the gunboat some time ago by John A. Kennedy, of the New York police, *have been released*, and are at this time actually in the hands of the agent of the State of Georgia. As soon as they are shipped, and good and sufficient evidence of the fact is afforded, we presume that the two vessels now held here will be released. It is quite an interesting question now to ask by what authority the guns were released, as it was by that authority they were seized.

The New York Custom-house must be an awful wicked place if we are to credit the opinion of Mr. Congressman Breckenridge, of New York. That gentleman recently received a letter from a clergyman, asking Mr. S. influence to obtain a subordinate clerkship in the New York Custom-house for his son, a youth he had never had occasion to punish, and never knew of his being guilty of a falsehood, to which application Mr. Sedgwick sent the following reply.

SUNDAY, March, 1861.

My Dear Sir. If you have another son who won't lie nor steal, don't, for God's sake, put him in the New York Custom-house. He would soon lose those qualities there, and get other qualities which would not do him any harm, inclined to put temptation in his way, instead of being so faithful and prayerful that it be removed from him. I will give him a letter, provided any friend of mine is appointed to be head.

Very truly your friend and the friend of your boy. C. B. SEDGWICK.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Fort Smith, March 20.—The Overland Mail arrived this evening, with Doctor John M. Bigelow, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and Lieut. R. C. Hill, of the Fifth Infantry, as passengers. Both these officers have resigned. Lieut Kelly, Fourth Infantry, Lieut. R. H. McNeil and Wheaton, Jr. Mounted Rifles, have resigned, and are *en route*. Several other officers of high rank have tendered their resignations and will be in soon.

The Navajo war has been concluded by Col Crosby and another expedition against the Navajoes proposed.

The troops at Forts Bliss, Quitman, Davis and Chadbourn have ceased to do duty, and are awaiting transportation in order to leave.

At Fort Chadbourn the two companies of Texas Rangers were mustered, and Camp Cooper was occupied by a like force.

The Quartermaster's Department in New Mexico was without funds for the payment and pay department without money. The troops will soon be short of supplies of every description, and will have to provide for themselves.

The delay of the border States has impressed the Black Republicans with the idea of their power in these States. Here is an evidence of it. The New York *Tribune*, of March 19th, speaking of Virginia, says: "We dare, we defy her Democratic oligarchy to attempt to get her out of the Union, no matter on what pretext. We dare them to make an issue between slavery and the Union before her two hundred thousand voters. We have expected to wait till the 4th of July, 1876, TO SEE HER UTTERLY AND FOREVER DISENTHRALLED FROM SLAVERY, BUT IF THE SLAVE-BREEDERS VENTURE TO MAKE HAVOC OF THE UNION, THEY WILL SEEM BENEFICENT COMMEMORATION BY AT LEAST TEN YEARS."

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THIRTY THIRD DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 23.

The Convention met at half past 10 o'clock. Seventy-eight members present.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read, when Mr Walker moved that the Constitution of the Confederate States be spread upon the journal, which was agreed to.

Mr Tappan presented an ordinance regulating the Congressional districts, so as to make six electoral districts for electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, under the new Constitution, providing for eight electors, one for each district, and two for the State at large. Referred to the special committee for redistricting the State.

Mr Kidd moved to dispense with the morning business and take up the resolution adjourning the Convention to-day *sine die*, at 12 o'clock.

Mr Moore said it would be impossible for the Convention to complete the business now before it to-day, and moved that Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., be inserted, which was adopted.

Mr. York presented a resolution authorizing A. J. Guirot, Assistant Treasurer of the Mint, to pay H. L. Haley certain warrants heretofore omitted by mistake. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Manning, in behalf of the Committee on Formation Southern Confederacy, reported back the ordinance to transfer the forts, arsenals, lighthouses, &c., to the Confederate Government, which was then put upon its passage and carried.

Mr Lewis, of Claiborne, asked that the rules be suspended to take up the following ordinance, which was agreed to:

An ordinance to authorize the Legislature to issue the bonds of the State as provided for in article 120 of the Constitution, in such sums as not to exceed six thousand dollars for every mile of graded road within the State of Louisiana, in which the iron is not laid at the time of the issuance of the bonds, provided the amount subscribed by the State in any railroad company is not heretofore increased.

Be it ordained, by the people of the State of Louisiana in Convention assembled, That whenever any railroad in which the State is a subscriber shall have a section of five or more miles graded within the State, upon which iron shall not have been laid, the Legislature may cause to be issued to the said railroad company bonds of the State, in payment of its subscription, to the extent of six thousand dollars per mile of road so graded, provided, however, the amount issued shall not exceed the amount remaining unpaid upon its subscription at the time of issuing the bonds.

Mr. Texada moved that it now be referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Mr. Lewis explained the character of the ordinance, stating that no legislation was required by the Convention, and that it was simply to authorize the Legislature to issue bonds to a gross of every mile of road graded, thus aiding in supporting and encouraging our railroad interests, without excepting in any manner the big bondsmen of the State.

Mr. Texada with leave his motion, when

Mr Elgee advocated the measure in an able speech, showing the great interest and benefits that would arise to the State by thus aiding in increasing our railroads, and advancing the wealth and commerce of our State.

Mr Wilkinson opposed the bill as inexpedient and calculated at this time to involve the State.

Mr Moore rose to state what he considered to be the true interests of the State in the passage of this ordinance. There were upwards of one hundred miles of road granted to the Opelousas and Texas railroad, which now was not available to the State, but which, as soon as the New Orleans and Texas railroad, which has through it, was completed, it would immediately be available. It would then take ten cents per acre, to ten dollars per acre.

In a military point of view it was highly important, also, that the road should be at once completed. It would throw from the interior and frontier a noble body of men to fight our battles, that whom there were none superior in the world for soldiers. He urged the immediate passage of the ordinance.

Mr McCollam advocated the bill.

Mr Lawrence regarded the measure as a very dangerous proposition.

Mr Fogin called for the previous question, which being concurred in, the ayes and nays were demanded, as follows: Yeas 58, nays 10, so the bill passed.

Mr Moore, of the special committee for redistricting the State, moved that the report be made the special order for Monday at eleven o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr O Bryan moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr Moore moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which prevailed, and clinched the bill.

The substitute of Mr Elgee for the ordinance on banking was then taken up.

The President stated that the vote taken yesterday on the substitute was in the nominal call of the roll, which some pretty tricks the bill out of the regular course of parliamentary proceedings and that, pending a motion to reconsider, the Convention adjourned the motion to reconsider was therefore still pending.

After discussion, Mr Perkins, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost—yeas 11, nays 82.

Mr Fogin then offered a proviso that the Legislature shall have no power to exempt the capital of any bank from taxation.

Mr Fogin said he had long since given up the idea of placing the banks on an equality, and proceeded to advocate his amendment, which finally was adopted.

Mr Hodge then moved the previous question, which prevailed, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment to the substitute, as follows: Yeas 65, nays 24.

The amendment to the substitute being adopted the question recurred on the adoption of the substitute as amended, which was carried Yeas 84, nays 5.

Mr Rozer stated that he was in favor of the bill, but thought that the question should be submitted to the people, so he voted no.

The main question on the passage of the substitute as an ordinance now came up.

Mr Bush offered a rider as a second section to the bill, submitting the ordinance to the people for ratification at the election in November next.

Mr Hodge contended that the rider was out of order, and could not be offered after the ordering of the previous question.

Mr Bush said that it was held otherwise by Jefferson's Manual and Cushing.

The President read from the rules of the U. S. House of Representatives that no rider could be offered on the third reading of a bill, which was the position of the bill now before the House, and decided accordingly.

Mr Bush appealed from the decision of the chair, and the chair was sustained—yeas 73, nays 24.

Mr. Bush moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, resulting yeas 27, nays 62, so the House refused to adjourn.

The question now then came on the passage of the ordinance, yeas 84, nays 30, so the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr Hodge, the Convention then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Texas papers to the 21st inst. The ordinance vesting the authority of Governor on the person of Lieut Gov Clark, in consequence of the refusal of Gen Houston to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States of the South, passed the Convention by a vote of 127 to 4. The Austin correspondent of the Galveston *News* says

I learn that a few stray copies of a printed *pronunciamento*, by Gen Houston, have been seen in this city, the purport of which is, as was expected, that great injustice has been done him by the Convention. It is an appeal to the people with no other object that can be perceived, than that they should sustain him in efforts to bring this State in subjection to Lincoln and the Black Republicans. He complains that he was prepared to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the Confederate States, which he says the Convention had no power to do, that Texas, by secession, became independent, and he is in favor of maintaining her independence—that is, he is opposed to joining a Southern Confederacy—that is, what he calls a King Cotton Confederacy, with a slave basis, and says he is willing to retire and save bloodshed, but protests against the course of the Convention that has compelled him to retire. I hope he will be able to give a more full account of his *pronunciamento* in my next. This document embraces three columns of an "extra" from the *Intelligencer* office, and will probably be the basis for the removal of the "Lone Star" organization to defeat the connection of Texas with the other Southern States.

A NAVY FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The New York *Leader* says:

Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Alderman F. I. A. Boole, has been awarded the contract, being the lowest bidder, for the construction of the forty gun screw required by the Southern Confederacy. These boats are to be seventy feet long by twenty six wide and five feet deep, double planked, and with sides of the regular naval thickness. Mr. Boole has hired a new ship building yard at Greenpoint, Long Island, close to the Tenth street ferry. Each screw is to mount one central ten inch pivot gun and two thirty four pound carronades. They are to be anchored in the mouths of the Mississippi and at various exposed points up the river—thus guarding alike against attack from the sea or a descent from the Northwestern States. With their full armament on board they will draw twenty six inches of water, thus presenting a very narrow target to the enemy.

The plan of these boats is on a cheap substitute for a Southern navy, is due to Commander Hartstein, and they are to be completed for $3200 each—the armaments to be furnished by the Richmond foundry. Twenty of these screws are to be delivered on or before the 31st of next July, and the balance by the end of October. Three of them are now in process, to be called respectively for South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, and Mr. Boole is confident that he can easily complete his contract within the time specified. There were three shipbuilders in this city amongst the bidders, the bid of one being $2,500 for each screw, and that of the other $3200. Commander Hartstein believes that these vessels, almost wholly submerged in the water, will prove of more use and receive far less damage than Lieut. Hamilton's costly and dangerous iron plated battery.

Thanksgiving at a New York Hotel—Indescribable Meanness.

The New York *Sunday Times* gives the following account of the meanness of the proprietors of one of the principal hotels of that city, of which it unfortunately omits to mention the name:

The police record for the past week exhibits an unparalleled case of meanness on the part of the proprietors of one of the principal hotels in a faithful servant, who had served them blind during nine years spent in their service. The charge against him was that, on last Thanksgiving day several articles he could not have found were missed upon his people, folded up in napkins, the whole amounting to something over four dollars, according to the owners estimate. Among these was a pair of spectacles, a pocket knife, a pocket book, a dress vest and the like. The first cost of a pound of smelts is, at the outside, eight cents, and they average about fifteen to a pound, which would reduce the cost to half a cent each. Subtracting from the remainder of the estimate in the same proportion, it would leave the owners minus in a dollar and a half, cents—all in all, vexatious.

A cross examination of the proprietors revealed the fact that the articles could not have been taken for charitable purposes, because nothing was given to the poor from that house. The leavings were always mixed up into a stew, and the servants fed upon it. For five of the nine years in which the prisoner had been in the service of the hotel, he had been allowed to, he had held the position of head waiter, had the hiring of other servants, and was responsible for the property of the establishment. So valuable was his reputation in this capacity, that he received $50 a year for his salary, they said, in addition to his wages, whenever discharged. To escape the payment of this obligation, it is alleged that the master trumped up a lost old wager, testified to the prisoner's good character, and that he was grand master of all the secret masonic lodges in the State. He was discharged, "good" Poor, old and blind as he is. We should rather be in the shoes than in those of his persecutors.

Gigantic Frauds.

Three gigantic frauds have been made public this year. The first and greatest of the same the case of Mons. Mirès, the banker of Paris, who failed for $12,000,000.

The second is that connected with the management of the Canada Great Western Railway. The principal culprit is a member of the managing directors, Mr Laing, now Finance Minister to India, and a member of the British Parliament. The principal charge against him and his colleagues is that they contract with a Mr Withes to furnish railroad from Hamilton to Petrolia, for cost of £6,000 per mile. After the road was built a further sum of £[illegible] was paid to the contractor through the influence of Mr Laing, when it now appears, was a silent partner with Mr Withes, and a fact he neglected to disclose. Heathcotes wrote was largely instrumental in effecting a consolidation with the Great Western Railway, and succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, in which enormous frauds were perpetrated on the stockholders. It is charged that Mr Laing has pocketed over one million pounds sterling, by his fraudulent operations in connection with the road. He is now in India, and his retirement and explanations are anxiously looked for.

The third fraud of sensation was caused by the discovery that a bank clerk, named Joseph Durden, working at a salary of £140 per year in the Commercial Bank of London, had defrauded the bank of £[illegible] Durden had for many years been a trusted under clerk in the bank, and, it is supposed, had been robbed his employers from his first connection with the institution. He made of salary, and in certain deposits to the credit of the actual depositor, and then duplicated to the credit of the same parties. In making up the after details he was always entrusted. When the money was to be drawn by Durden, he would prepare a check from the accompanying paper, so that every detail appeared in proper shape. Durden was very regular in his attendance at the bank never even taking a holiday. A paralytic stroke at last kept him home one day, and his books came into the charge of another clerk. The discovery was at once made. Durden was arrested, and given up about £[illegible] in real estate. The bank has closed its doors, and is winding up its affairs.

The London *Gazette* of February 8th contains two Royal Warrants, ordering the distribution of the Prize Money of Delhi and Lucknow.

The insurrection broke out in the city of Delhi, on March 14th, 1857, and the city was reclaimed on September 14th, on the same year, by a small band of English and Sikhs. During those four months four British generals successfully commanded before Delhi, namely, the late Sir Henry Barnard, Major General Reed, Sir Archdale Wilson, and the late Major General Penny. The booty, consisting of money, jewels, shawls, arms, elephants, horses, cattle and other property, was then captured in the said city and its dependencies, and in the said fort of Delhi, and was then duly divided, as aforesaid, and allowing for all claims and deductions, 31 lacs, 61,213 rupees were realized. Taking the rupee at two English shillings, the value of this Delhi prize money is £[illegible]. Of this sum, one twentieth, or £[illegible], will be divided among the four generals here named, or their representatives, in proportion to the number of days during which each of them respectively held the chief command. The remainder is to be distributed according to the ordinary rule, which is nearly identical—the rank and file, who actually did the fighting, in various proportions, from seventy six shares to each major-general, fifty one to each brigadier, and seventeen to each colonel, one to each lieutenant colonel, two shares for each sergeant, one and a half for each corporal, and one to each private.

Lucknow was relieved by Sir Henry Havelock, and Lord Clyde went in on March 19th, 1858, and captured the city, and the booty, which was collected in the Kaiserbagh palace. This sum is to be divided between all the troops which took part in the operations, including all the troops at first entrenched in the Residency under the command of Sir Henry Lawrence, which held Cawnpore, during the final operations against Lucknow, and the Sikhs under the personal command of Sir John Lawrence, and Lord Clyde. One twentieth part of the whole goes to the commander in chief, and the rest is distributed in shares, from the lieutenant-generals, who received one hundred and fifty two shares each, to the privates, who receive one share. Lord Clyde's share will amount to £7,500. Strange to say, though the troops who took part in the Delhi and Lucknow affairs, of this booty, not a shilling has been reserved for the family of that gallant and lamented soldier.

The whole amount to be divided is close upon £500,000. We have no idea how much a private soldier is entitled to.

A VERDANT OFFICE-SEEKER.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes:

I must tell you a good story of this wild scramble for office. A farmer like fellow came here from the West a few weeks ago, and went to work for a Congressman, and thence to one of the Departments. At home he had never earned $300 a year, but having seen the Blue Book, he had from the first set his heart on this lucrative office. By dint of industry and hard work he got a heavy list of recommendations for the place, and came on to recommitate. He at last went to the office—the Congressman having given him a card of the first men in the Democratic party, backed by scores of Democratic Senators. The Western gentleman presented himself in his shirt sleeves, and said, "I am the applicant for your office." "I expect to get it." "Are the duties difficult?" Mr. S.—saw in a moment who he had to deal with, and with a merry twinkle of the eye replied, "Very difficult indeed, gentlemen—indeed, *a boy* could transact the business of the office on a pinch." "But," said Greenhorn, "I am not much used to the writing business of the times, and I want to *learn more the duties of the office*. I would be willing to pay you fairly for learning me the ropes." "*When you are appointed to the place*, about the duties of the office." "I will agree to give you a fortnight's tuition without charge." He has not yet been called on to redeem his promise, nor do I believe he ever will be.

THE CAPOUL SUPERSAGE.—The improved style introduced by Wright & Co.'s truss, supporter and bandage institute, 21 Chartres street, is the wonder and admiration of every one in the community, and the demand is great. They are so easy, cleanly and self-adjusting that they are a boon to the unfortunate and not for their celebrated non corrosive truss—unless you need one.

THE JUDGE OF FEW WORDS.—The hero of the following story has been styled the Scottish Jeffries. Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield was a man of few words and strong business habits. In courting his second wife, his proceeding was entirely illustrative of the peculiarities of his character. Calling for the lady, he said to her, without preliminary remark, "Lizzy, I am looking out for a wife, and I thought you just the person that would suit me. Let me have your answer, off or on, the morn, and one mair about it." The lady next day replied in the affirmative. Braxfield was, if we may credit Cockburn's "Memorials of his Time," about the greatest ruffian that ever disgraced a judicial bench. He appears, however, according to the same authority, to have met his match in "Lizzie." An anecdote is told of this lady, that when a bother gave up his place because his Braxfield was always scolding him, the judge exclaimed, "Lord, mon, ye've little to complain o', ye may be thankful ye're nae married to her."

HEMORRHOIDS AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

A Sporting Parson.

That amusing and gossiping volume, "The Wits and Beaux of Society," gives numerous instances of Sheridan's natural talent for swindling. In fact, he had such a born genius that way, that but for the high station in which he moved he would probably have been exalted—on the gallows, or transported—to Botany Bay. While yet in his teens, just after leaving Harrow school, Sheridan, we are told, "was spending a few days at Bristol, and wanted a pair of new boots, but could not afford to pay for them. Shortly before he left he called on two bootmakers and ordered of each a pair, profusing payment on delivery. He fixed the morning of his departure for the tradesmen to send in their goods. When the first arrived he tried on the boots, complained that that for the *right* foot pinched a little, and ordered Crispin to take it back, stretch it, and bring it again at eleven precisely. Crispin's successor underwent the same ordeal, and this time it was the boot for the *left foot* which pinched. Same complaint, same order given, each had taken away only the pinching boot, and left the other behind. The same afternoon Sheridan left in his new boots for town, and when the two shoemakers called at nine the next day, each with a boot in his hand, we can imagine their disgust at finding how neatly they had been duped."

There is a companion anecdote, extremely characteristic, which is generally accepted as having Sheridan for its veritable hero. "Chaffer, the wine merchant, was his creditor to a large amount, and had stopped supplying him with wine to give a grand dinner to the leaders of the opposition, and had no port or sherry to offer them. On the morning of the day fixed he went for Chaffer, and told him he wanted to settle his account. The importer, much pleased, said he would go home and bring it at once. "Stay, cured the debtor, "will you dine with me to-day? Lord—, Sir—, and Sir—, and so are coming." Chaffer was flattered, and readily accepted. Returning to his office, he told his clerk that he should dine with Mr Sheridan, and therefore must be early. At the proper hour he arrived in full dress, and was no sooner in the house than his host dispatched a message to the clerk at the office, saying that Mr Chaffer wished him to send up at once three dozen of Burgundy, two of claret, two of port, &c. Nothing seemed more natural, and the wine was forwarded, just in time for the dinner. It was highly praised by the guests, who asked Sheridan why was his wine merchant. The host bowed toward Chaffer, gave him a high recommendation, and impressed him with the belief that he was telling a polite falsehood in order to secure him other customers. Little did he think that he was drinking his own wine, and that it was not, and probably never would be, paid for!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—Bellini's "Montecchi and Capuletti."

Varieties Theatre—"Twelfth Night." Dance "Cinderella."

St Charles Theatre—The Pathfinder; Daughter of the Regiment.

Academy of Music—The Internationals; Lucia "Taking the Measure"; and their specialties.

Vauxhall's Museum—The Swiss Bandits and other attractions.

Heavy Counterfeiting—Five Thousand Dollars Passed in one Afternoon.—Mr. Amasa Tweedy, Twenty Five Counterfeits in the hands of New Orleans.—On Saturday morning an unknown gentleman presented twenty $100 bills on the Bank of New Orleans, to admiralty counsel, that the amount represented to be from Europe, in payment for the passenger with the bundle of which it was and the best of the paper were received from some of the Western States by us, who are interested in receiving it. Before a week was gone, Mr. Amasa Tweedy, who is well known to the police to be a most notorious passing and circulating counterfeiter, affirmed that they could never get rid of the bills, from the extent of some $[illegible] relative value, for which his uncle's was from different districts of the city and passed them at every store where they could get the opportunity. In this way he succeeded in getting rid of twenty-five hundred dollars worth of the spurious paper, and yesterday afternoon, at the hour that their ever temp. rare was worn, he was in equally the unfortunate victim of the fraud.

The city of New Orleans, through Mr. Morton, has lost the amount of $[illegible] in the shape of the bills, which are "Very bad." Mr. Morton, and has a wide circulation. Mr. Morton, and has a wide circulation. Mr. Morton, and has a wide circulation.