THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WEISSE & CO.
C. P. WEISSE. S. SAXER.
S. DUVERGER. S. DUPONTE.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
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 11, 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.

BASELESS APPREHENSIONS.

Many European prints take advantage of the political troubles in this country to indulge in a bitter sneer at what they conceive to be the calamities brought about by Secession, and affect in a mixture of sarcasm and pity to deplore the approaching and inevitable downfall of the model republic. How much of this language is due to ignorance and how much to envy and malice it would be difficult to decide. As a general rule American institutions are not in good odor in monarchical countries. Also Intism dislikes the fascinating example of free institutions in full success, and not unnaturally rejoices at the prospect of their overthrow. Despotism would furnish it with an apt and forcible illustration of the impossibility of self-government, and the safety and durability of regal sway.

We have been, however, somewhat surprised at listening to the echo of these crowing vaticinations in certain journals published at home. It would seem indeed that the simple fact of the separation of one section of the Union from the other is accepted by a class of political JEREMIADS as the undoubted evidence of the failure of the grand test hitherto applied in America of man's capacity for the enjoyment of the highest amount of law-regulated freedom. Does it really follow, as an inevitable consequence, that the division of the Union into two governments instead of one, determines that mooted question in favor of oligarchical and royal dynasties, and against the hopes and aspirations of every friend of liberty? We think not. We believe all these predictions to be founded in error, and to be predicated by a misconception of existing facts, and of the American character. There is not the slightest chance of an eventual revolution in the form of our Government. Seven States have withdrawn from the Union. Have they not organized a republican policy? Have they sought to strip the people of their prerogatives, to concentrate an undue or irresponsible authority in the person of the Executive? Have they abolished the elective principle? Have they endeavored to curtail popular privileges? Have they in any manner whatever introduced innovations tending to engraft an element of absolutism on the Constitution? Every candid observer will answer in the negative. A free representative government is as dear to the American heart, and its enormous advantages in teaming men for the duties of moral, civil and political life have been too clearly established by experience to admit of a doubt of its perpetual continuance, whether the mighty one Atlantic Empire is consolidated into a single government, or is sundered into half a dozen.

There are organs of public sentiment which, though not favoring Secession, are far from sharing the sombre anticipations we have alluded to above. "Disruption," says that able and conservative journal, the Baltimore *American*, "seems to it become permanent, will prove only a transient check to American progress. It will not even interrupt permanently the friendly relations of the two peoples. They will, in all probability, be united for an offensive and defensive alliance, and therefore, in all the important aspects of their foreign relations, will remain One as at present. There will be no change whatever in Republican institutions. Whether States secede, and stay seceded, or whether they return, the race and society to which they all belong cannot secede from itself. The New Yorker will continue to become easily accustomed in Louisiana, and the Virginian in New York. Still enjoying the free institutions and customs which permit him the full development of his American strength, each will feel that he is part of substantially the same organic and harmonious body."

These are words of wisdom and rebuke the timorous apprehension of these self-tormentors, who fancy that if there are fewer than thirty four States under the same political compact, the essential nature of the government must be vitiated and destroyed. Such a change cannot occur while we preserve the national characteristics of vigor, self reliance, self restraint and obedience to law. So long as we are not corrupted by efficiency, debased by ignoble vices and enslaved by luxury—vices which not surround the root of liberty—which is the passion of proud minds which cannot stoop to beg. We have no fears for the future in this respect.

FROM HAVANA.

The U S mail steamship Bienville, J D Bullock, commander, from New York on the 1st and Havana on the 7th, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning.

Great preparations were being made for the reception of the royal and, Alfredo, who was daily expected at Havana.

The U S screw steamer Pocahontas sailed from Havana on the 5th, for Hampton Roads.

The U S frigate Powhatan was coaling to leave shortly for a cruise. No news of importance.

Sugar market more active. No 12 at 6 rials per arroba, and speculators buying, stock, 195,000 boxes against 178,000 boxes same time last year. Freights improving, and demand for 100 vessels of good character. Molasses a drug at 1½ to 2 rials per keg cleared, and 2½ to 3 rials per keg Muscovado. Exchange on London at 10 to 11 from sixty days sight. North at par to 2½ do. Paris at 1¼ to 1½ discount.

The following is the list of the passengers by the steamship Bienville:

E Baker G Mead, Miss P Haubt, Mrs C Hyland and child, Miss M B Palmer, Miss Caroline Hutchinson, Miss Sarah J M Mercer, J Gealy, D Barnes, Master F Story, Mrs DeVerne, two children and servant, Captain W Hunt, Miss Julia A Perrot, Bridget McDermott, F C Rogers, Miss M A Fallon, F Savage and lady, Pedro Arana, S Jaume, Rev Father Thomas, Bentley Perdom, Chas F Nye, A H Mosle, C B Mosle, E Wigham, M Keyser, L F P Mosle, A Mosle, Master Pendleton Mosle, Miss A Mosle, Miss C H Potter, John Spence, Henry Wilkes, A Young, G Simmons and lady.

The N Y *Herald* of the 8th concludes a long article on Mr Lincoln's inaugural in the following pithy remarks:

In a word, the inaugural is not a crude performance—it abounds in traits of craft and cunning. It bears marks of indecision, and yet of strong coercion principles. With all these doubts whether the Government will be able to gratify them. It is so clearly intended to admit of a double, or even of any possible construction, that many will content themselves with waiting for the progress of events, in the mean while seeking in it for no meaning at all. It is neither candid nor straightforward, and is destitute of the essential dignity of patriotism. It would have caused a Washington to mourn, and would have inspired Jefferson, Madison or Jackson with contempt. With the exception of the amiable projects of Mr Lincoln, the public is no wiser than before. It is sincerely to be trusted that he is yet ignorant of them himself.

Mrs Davidson, wife of the Hon T G Davidson, died suddenly at Baton Rouge, on Wednesday evening last.

Opelousas Railroad.

We have before us the ninth annual report of the President and Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company. We gather from this document that the road is doing a prosperous business. The expenses of running and maintenance of railway for the last year were $1,067,273, or 53 6 10 per cent of the gross earnings. The latter amount to $481,921. Of the ten millions of dollars issued in bonds, a little over one fourth has been disposed of. There is still on hand $1,444,000.

There are now 80 miles of the road open as far as Berwick's Bay. It is believed that by the 1st April next 31 miles additional road will be ready for track laying, and by the 1st of July 75 miles. The work during the past year has been steadily progressing. Nearly the entire Bridge between Berwick's and New Iberia is graded, while 20 miles between Iberia and Opelousas are completed. There is much more interesting information in the report to which we may refer on another occasion.

We are under obligations to Mr G. Curto for copies of several beautiful melodies composed by him under the title of "*Curto's Tunes*." The poetry of several of them was contributed by P Casanova, Esq. They all possess merit, and will be extremely popular with the ladies.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due P P Werlein, No 5 Camp street, for the following music:

Sparkling Gems—A series of popular and brilliant waltzes, by eminent composers. The Trovatore Waltz, by Strauss—a fine theme, admirably arranged.

The Forget me not Forget Waltz—A pretty little thing composed by Miss Estelle Beebe.

The Houmas *Courier* says: We are pained to announce the death of the Hon. H Michel Thibodaux, which occurred on Tuesday last. His illness was short, and his death unexpected. Mr T was a native of this parish, and one of its most honored citizens. We attempt no obituary, in the hope some friend with an abler pen will write a just tribute to his memory in a future publication.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise: At 11 o'clock, A M, at the store and Expansade streets household furniture and sewing machine effects at Twelfth, M at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable real estate fronting on New Levee and Gasquet street, and also a lot and improvements on Passaur street, First District; at 3 o'clock, P M, at the corner of Old Levee and Conti streets, Second District, one power press of R. Hoe & Co. of New York. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

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.

RESTORATION AND DARKNESS.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for restoration and darkness to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,928.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara—Decline in the Havre Cotton Market.

HALIFAX, March 10.—The Cunard royal mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Eryle, has arrived at this port on her way to Boston.

She left the port of Liverpool Saturday, February 23, and called at Cork harbor the evening of the following day.

The Niagara brings the regular Liverpool and London commercial circular for the week ending Friday, the 22d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, February 23.—A decline of 2f. to 4f. is said to have taken place in the Havre Cotton market the past week.

New Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 101f.; New Orleans Bas at 93.

Million in the Bank of England.

LONDON, February 22.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £322,500 during the week.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Canadian.

PORTLAND, March 9.—The mail steamship Canadian, Captain Graham, has arrived at this port, from Liverpool the 21st instant, via Londonderry the 23d.

Her intelligence is two days later than that by the Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—The Brokers' Circular reports a decline on the week of ⅛ to ¼d. on the Middling and Lower grades, and ⅛d. on the Fair qualities of Cotton.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH BRITON.—A violent gale has been experienced in England, during which the Crystal Palace sustained serious damage.

The American bark Hiawatha is among the many vessels driven ashore.

The affairs in Hungary are becoming still more serious.

The Emperor has enjoined the Prince Napoleon to remain in Paris, as his visit to Italy might be regarded as the intention to influence the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—*Arrival of the Steamer Prince Albert*—St. John's, N. F., March 9.—The steamer Prince Albert, of the New York and Galway line, from Galway, with dates by telegraph from London and Liverpool to the 28th February last, by the Government at Washington, on the Post Office fund, for postal services rendered, as I would ask that it be included in the list of claims reported on.

Mr. Moore preferred the draft should be referred to the Committee on Finance, which was agreed to.

Considerable discussion then followed as to the payment of certain claims reported on in the ordinance.

Mr. Soulses offered a resolution that the balance of the fund in the Mint, after the payment of these claims, should be reserved for the payment of the census-takers—which was adopted.

The ordinance was then put on its passage and approved.

Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution that the treasurer of the Mint be authorized to pay a draft in favor of Mr. Hatch, the Collector, to be disbursed in the payment of persons employed in repairing Fort St Philip. Adopted.

The President then announced that the unfinished business of yesterday, the substitute of Mr. Elmer for the resolution on the African slave trade, was in order.

Mr. Marks, of Orleans, moved that the Convention do now adjourn until Wednesday next, which carried. Yeas 54, nays 24. So the Convention adjourned.

We publish the annexed communication in deference to the wishes of an esteemed correspondent. We desire, however, to be understood as taking no side in our journal in refer ence to the approaching election of District Judges.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

In your issue of Saturday last there appeared a list of names purporting to be the nominees of the citizens of this city for District Judges, for the nomination was locked up in a ballot box at the foot of the nomination the nominees are vouched for as able, impartial and independent. Now, gentlemen, being a daily reader of the papers of this city, and somewhat acquainted with events passing around me, I must confess my ignorance and in knowledge that I do not know that the citizens of New Orleans have ever assembled to make such a nomination, nor ized any one to do it for them. If they have not, the promulgation of a ticket with such a prefix is a deception upon the public. It is not just nor common or fair to any person named in that kind way to put it before the public as the adopted ticket of the citizens demand to know the members of the committee of citizens authorized it, and where and when they met for its promulgation? There seems to me to be in the announcement of this pretended citizens ticket a secret calculation that the 20 peremptory judges, whose names do not figure in the list of the elected. Two nominees, it is declared, will be sustained without distinction of party, and are alike, *impartial* and *independent*, as they seems, in the estimation of the "citizens" who met—God knows where and when—that Judges Hunt, Morgan, Howell and Eggleston are not *impartial* and *independent*. The world will judge of the fairness and candor of the immediate There are gentlemen on the published ticket for whom I cherish a warm personal friendship and strong political sympathies, and I feel confident they are above the reproach of having such an insidious and unpalatable accusation against colleagues whom they know and respect.

QUERIST.

How Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural is Received.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The papers generally view the inaugural as a mild though firm expression of lofty manliness and statesmanship. The *North American*, on the contrary, calls it a discredita le, unworthy of the President, and a weak declaration of war against the seceding States—a tiger's claw concealed under the fear of Secession.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Mr Lincoln's inaugural was published here in extras, last evening. The *Post*—neutral) regards it, with the exception of a few unclear expressions, as a highly respectful to the people, and indicates a spirit of firmness and dress that his Administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable adjustment of the present national difficulties.

The *Times* (Democrat) says the whole message seems to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair, and the general purport forces the conclusion that Lincoln has resolved to follow his doctrines on the country at the point of the bayonet.

The *Times* concludes by saying: "Our own conviction is that the Union is dead beyond hope. If the message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days or the Southern people are a set of arrant braggarts and cowards. The only hope left is that Lincoln will not do as he says."

The *Tribune* (Republican) is quite sure that no comment can be found among American public papers published in any southern section, higher patriotism, breathing a nobler feeling in all sections of the country, or stamped with firmer purpose to maintain the Union and Constitution inviolate than the inaugural address of President Lincoln.

The *Democrat* Westworth's paper has a decisive ring in its views, but as it neither endorses nor condemns the policy to be pursued by Mr Lincoln, it gives the document its unqualified approbation, as far as it goes.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The President's inaugural was published in extras yesterday after noon, and sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties. The *Republican* (Douglas Democrat) says: "We fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms or party politics aside, but the guarded words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by a new idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. A more conservative, more conciliatory tone of sentiment. Much will depend upon putting in practice the ideas advanced. That will test the question, be it sincere or prejudiced or right, whether the forts can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed."

The *Democrat* (Republican) says: "We can only say that we find it more than we expected in substance and spirit, and we are somewhat acquainted with events passing around us, I must confess my ignorance and in knowledge that I do not know that the citizens of New Orleans have ever assembled to make such a nomination, nor ized any one to do it for them. If they have not, the promulgation of a ticket with such a prefix is a deception upon the public. It is not just nor common or fair to any person named in that kind way to put it before the public as the adopted ticket of the citizens demand to know the members of the committee of citizens authorized it, and where and when they met for its promulgation? There seems to me to be in the announcement of this pretended citizens ticket a secret calculation that the 20 peremptory judges, whose names do not figure in the list of the elected. Two nominees, it is declared, will be sustained without distinction of party, and are alike, *impartial* and *independent*, as they seems, in the estimation of the "citizens" who met—God knows where and when—that Judges Hunt, Morgan, Howell and Eggleston are not *impartial* and *independent*. The world will judge of the fairness and candor of the immediate There are gentlemen on the published ticket for whom I cherish a warm personal friendship and strong political sympathies, and I feel confident they are above the reproach of having such an insidious and unpalatable accusation against colleagues whom they know and respect.

QUERIST.

How Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural is Received.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The papers generally view the inaugural as a mild though firm expression of lofty manliness and statesmanship. The *North American*, on the contrary, calls it a discredita le, unworthy of the President, and a weak declaration of war against the seceding States—a tiger's claw concealed under the fear of Secession.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Mr Lincoln's inaugural was published here in extras, last evening. The *Post*—neutral) regards it, with the exception of a few unclear expressions, as a highly respectful to the people, and indicates a spirit of firmness and dress that his Administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable adjustment of the present national difficulties.

The *Times* (Democrat) says the whole message seems to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair, and the general purport forces the conclusion that Lincoln has resolved to follow his doctrines on the country at the point of the bayonet.

The *Times* concludes by saying: "Our own conviction is that the Union is dead beyond hope. If the message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days or the Southern people are a set of arrant braggarts and cowards. The only hope left is that Lincoln will not do as he says."

The *Tribune* (Republican) is quite sure that no comment can be found among American public papers published in any southern section, higher patriotism, breathing a nobler feeling in all sections of the country, or stamped with firmer purpose to maintain the Union and Constitution inviolate than the inaugural address of President Lincoln.

The *Democrat* Westworth's paper has a decisive ring in its views, but as it neither endorses nor condemns the policy to be pursued by Mr Lincoln, it gives the document its unqualified approbation, as far as it goes.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The President's inaugural was published in extras yesterday after noon, and sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties. The *Republican* (Douglas Democrat) says: "We fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms or party politics aside, but the guarded words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by a new idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. A more conservative, more conciliatory tone of sentiment. Much will depend upon putting in practice the ideas advanced. That will test the question, be it sincere or prejudiced or right, whether the forts can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed."

The *Democrat* (Republican) says: "We can only say that we find it more than we expected in substance and spirit, and we are somewhat agreeably disappointed in the tone and temper of the address, as a conciliatory effort to allay excitement. Its general tone is conservative, and only moderate offerings for New Orleans.

New Orleans—Whisky $21; Oil $4 to 5; Pork $9 to 10; Bacon 7½ to 8c per lbs; Lard in kegs, 8c; Pork in bbls, 9½c per lbs; Lard in bbls, 8½c per lbs; Sugar, 5½ to 6c per lbs; Molasses, 25 to 30c per gal.

A Circumstance is more impressive than a thousand professional professions for the army of the Confederate States. It is also appeared in the St. Louis market in the same strand.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—The river, says the *Courier*, is falling rapidly, and will be low enough for navigation by the evening. By the mass of coal on the banks of the river we infer that the boats have been busily collecting it in the hope of the rise and the prospect of its continuance. At Portland the last of the coal was being loaded on the steamer Ben Lewis, and it was thought that by the time she was ready to start she would be aground. The Ben Lewis is a new boat, and is a fine one.

Freights for the South at that port are increasing now that the fact that factors are sadly in their wants is beginning to dawn upon the New Orleans market as possible only for the fifth. Up to that time it is to be exempt from duty.

THE MONARCH RAISED.—We learn that the Monarch, that was sunk on the reef at the head of the pass, Saturday morning was successfully raised on Tuesday, and safely towed and loaded at Louisville. She was in large and undamaged, who had her deck load of freight raised well and she was then raised by means of the marine pumps.

THE STEAMER AND THE RED RIVER LANDING.—The steamer Mollie parker, Mr Robertson master, of the packet steamer Grand Prairie takes her place for the Red river region at 9 P M to-day. Captain Ben B Kinnon is her commander, and Mr D A Martin continues the office as before.

FOR ST LOUIS.—The fine and fleet steamer Emma leaves positively at 5 this afternoon for Memphis, Cairo and St Louis, taking freight and passengers for many points. Capt Jas A Yore, an experienced boatman is her commander. We commend the Emma to our readers as a safe and reliable packet.

Hall of Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7.

At a meeting of the Company held on Thursday the 28th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the Company tender to the members of the Department on the free ticket of admission, from friends and neighbors, and whereas we have had the pleasure of their company at our entertainment and ball on the 22d inst.,