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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1861.
Office, 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1861.
Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,950.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
...cash invariably in advance, except in the case of transient...
...Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion after the first week.
The yearly rates of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to no more squares than...
No deviation to advertising will be charged until all extra squares are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By O. Lanaux, Bunker & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, spring clothing, white shirts, &c.

By D. B. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Lafayette street, corn; at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, head of Lafayette street, flour.

By Bullard & Wells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, corner of Bartholomew and Montalet streets, Third District of this city, the contents of a wood factory, together with all the carts, horses, mules, &c. At 12 o'clock, P. M., at the City Hotel, Common street, three valuable houses and lots situated in the Second District of this city, at the corner of Ursulines and Tonti streets.

GIVE US LIGHT.

The private dispatches of one of our cotemporaries announced an unexpectedly warlike character. If they are to be credited, an attempt has been made to reinforce Fort Sumter and repelled, while the Administration is preparing for hostilities by sending vessels of war to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi. Of course we have no means of ascertaining the authenticity of these reports. They may possibly be true, or they may simply help to swell the innumerable rumors and conjectures which have been borne on the wings of the telegraph ever since the Presidential election. We are forced to admit that the conduct of the Lincoln Administration towards the Confederate States has been to the last degree perplexing and incomprehensible. The President of the United States does not really appear to have settled upon any definite line of policy. It is now some three weeks since the people of the South were informed with an air of the utmost confidence, that the supply of provisions and coal at Fort Sumter was reduced to fifteen days' allowance, and consequently that orders would be at once transmitted for its evacuation. The lapse of time has demonstrated the untruthfulness of these statements. Weeks have passed since their announcement, and Major ANDERSON and his command would now be reduced to the shortest commons, or would be absolutely starving, under the presumption that the news was true. There is no reason whatever to believe that the Major is destitute of the necessaries of life. Nevertheless, although not the first statement has been made towards the surrender of the fort, the public continue to be tantalized with reports to the same effect.

There is, to be sure, a possibility of explaining these contradictions, without necessarily impeaching the veracity of the telegraphic reporters—for, after all, their facilities for obtaining reliable intelligence are limited, and they can do little more than forward the current gossip of the day. We have small doubt that Major ANDERSON is wholly unable to defend Fort Sumter, with the insignificant force under his command, and that he has the confidential communication this to Government made known the truth. Now, Mr. LINCOLN must be profoundly humiliated at the thought of abandoning Fort Sumter. That he is so is shown by the universal expression of sentiment on the part of the Black Republican press. He will delay to the very last moment, possibly in the hope that the fiery South Carolinians, impatient at procrastination, will attack the fortress, in which event he would allege that the initiative had been taken by the Confederate States. It is clear enough that Mr. LINCOLN is cruelly embarrassed. The declarations of his inaugural address stare him in the face, and will rise up in flagrant contradiction against him, if he should order the abandonment of the fortress. Yet sooner or later he must act, or the Confederate States will undoubtedly act for him.

With all our heart and soul do we wish to see this anomalous state of things terminated. Let the United States Government only shape a policy—that is all the South asks. If actuated by prudence, and perhaps some lingering sentiment of regard for those who were erstwhile brethren, it should arrive to reach a peaceful adjustment of the question, the Confederate States will gladly meet it half way, and will not stickle at any sacrifice short of honor and independence for the maintenance of peace. If, on the contrary, Black Republican fanaticism is so eagerly bent on the hopeless and absurd attempt to bring back the seceding States, as to leave no alternative but war, why let it come, and we shall soon see whether the South cannot defend herself against the frenzied hosts of Northern Abolitionists. It is the uncertainty and the delay which chafe the public mind. Let us know what to expect, and we shall quickly be prepared for either fortune.

After the preceding lines were written, dispatches were received by the Associated Press confirming the intelligence published by the *Delta* so far as relates to an expedition of a United States frigate and two brigs of war to the mouth of the Mississippi. This looks as if Mr. LINCOLN had at length determined to do something in vindication of his boast that he would continue to collect the revenues in the seceded States. But *wons cernons*.

SALE OF BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of $220,000 of City Bonds, as advertised in the *Bee* and other city papers, will still be received to day by the Secretary of the Board of Consolidated Debt. This is the last day for submitting them, and those who have not up to the present time sent their proposals to the Board, have yet an opportunity to do so.

We are under frequent obligations to Messrs. Hoole & Co., news agents, No. 61 Exchange Passage, for newspapers and periodicals

ORLEANS ACADEMY.—Dr. A. J. Semmes will deliver a lecture at the Orleans Female Academy, No. 280 Camp street, this evening. The subject selected is "Physiology of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms."

We are requested to state that Rafael Agudo, who was arrested on Monday last on a charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, has been set at liberty, there being no grounds whatever for his arrest.

The steamship De Soto, Capt. Johnston, sails at 9 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York—Wm Bisb-p, A J Hollick, F Frost, Miss F Frost, Mrs Lindsey, M Lindsey, H Lindsey, S Jarboe, M Masters Paul C White, Mrs J E Sanford, Mrs A M Smith, Mrs M A Barnhill, Mr Tilatson and lady, Mrs Robertson, and daughter, Miss Bradford and servant, Miss Hardwick and servant, Mrs Gautier

For Havana—J Stewart and servant, G W Wright, L B Seton and servant, M Marendi, J Baulded, G W Bates, Capt S L Robinson

The official vote on secession in Texas has been published. It sums up as follows: For secession, 44,317; against, 13,020—majority for secession, 31,297.

The Galveston *Civilian* attaches no credit to the rumors of a Mexican raid on the Texas frontier. Speaking of the Mexicans it says: "We suspect they are a great deal more troubled by apprehensions of invasion from Texas than interested in invading this State."

A WIDOW'S TRIBUTE TO SECESSIONIST.—Colonel Cunningham, proprietor of the Charleston *Evening News*, has fallen heir to an immense fortune in the old country.

At the municipal election in Cincinnati on Monday last, the Black Republican ticket was headed thus:

THE UNION AS IT IS.

The Stars and Stripes Must Be Respected.

THERE IS A SOUTH.

No Submission to Traitors

It is only necessary to add that this ticket was beaten two thousand votes.

The London *Telegraph* thinks that the English people have heretofore given too little attention to the politics and policy of the great American nation, and in view of the universal ignorance of its readers, it commences an extraordinary essay, with the remark that the trouble now pending in America is occasioned by the desire of Virginia to extend slavery into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—On the 26th ult. Mr. Ball, in the Virginia Convention, offered as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Federal Affairs, the *Constitution of the Confederate States of America*. Despite the objections of some members that this was a mere device to consume time, the Constitution was read and debated for two days.

Subsequently, we perceive by announcement in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th ult., that the resolutions adopted by the Peace Congress were rejected by the Virginia Convention by an almost unanimous vote. The vote stood 116 to 4—certainly an immeasurable demonstration against the efforts of the Peace Congress.

Still later advices state that the report finally adopted provides in brief, that slavery shall be perpetual in all the territories not 6 to day 36 min. now in possession of the United States, or hereafter to be acquired; that slave holders shall have the right of transit with their slaves through all the States; that fugitive slaves not given up shall be paid for; and that persons of African descent shall not be allowed to vote or to hold office.

Though not wholly satisfactory, this expression of sentiment may be looked upon as the first step towards ultimate separation. We are confirmed in this belief by the following sentence in the adopted report, which, coming from a body supposed to have strong Union tendencies is significant:

"That this Union, when the Federal Constitution was formed, was intended to be perpetual, and still are so to-night."—*Mobile Register*.

SLIPPERY LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* is after the sport. Some men of that city walk a heavy chalk. It says the honest truth, which may as well be straightforwardly told, is, that Broadway, from Canal to Fourteenth street, absolutely swarms with gamblers' dens; that almost every private house is made accessible through the entrapping of brothers, fathers or sons, to their decoying engine; that nearly every one of the gilded saloons, gin-mansions, oyster-cellars and fishermen's-lifts goes to swell the gains of the well-dressed ruffian who has by right to sit at fine tables with fully qualified gentlemen; that monstrous and corrupting evil is, also cause out of ten, keeps one of newspapers covered up from the public gaze, and that the shame attached to its prosecutor, or the disinclination to endure the exposure prevents action.

The famine in India is desolating the northwestern provinces for a thousand miles in extent. Bombay papers of the 12th of February contain the following:

Horrible accounts reach us from the northwest provinces of human beings dying at the rate of 500 per day. The famine in Oude especially is not even limited to the vast expanse of country from Lucknow to Lahore; for tales of the same kind equally appalling of the extremities to which the population of the native State of Travancore, in the south of India, are reduced by the drought, which has caused all the rivers in that part to dry up entirely. According to a Cochin newspaper, mothers in Travancore are selling their children as slaves for 6d. each, that they may have wherewith to purchase bread, if only for a single day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Washington, April 4.—The French Consuls in the Confederate States have received orders relative to the facilitation of Southern trade with France. They are of a similar nature to those recently issued to the authorities of the various ports of France.

Prominent persons here are satisfied that the French and English fleets go South to observe Southern events.

Washington, April 4.—Hon. Thomas Corwin, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, leaves on the 16th, in the sloop Cumberland, from Norfolk.

Washington, April 4.—Mr. Charles Wycke, British Minister, arrives in Mexico about the 1st of May. He was to sail from England by one of the next steamers.

Washington, April 4.—The Administration are considering the affairs of Mexico, looking to an immediate treaty.

The Spanish fleet does not go till further orders from Madrid.

Washington, April 4.—Mr. Chas Gibson, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President Solicitor of the Court of Claims.

Washington, April 4.—The following naval storekeepers have been appointed by the President:

Alex. S Patterson at Key West, and Logan Hurst at Norfolk.

Rhode Island State Election.

Providence, R. I., April 4.—The Democrats in Rhode Island have carried both the State officers and Legislature by a large majority.

Mr. Sprague, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a large majority over the Black Republican.

Both branches of the Legislature are thoroughly anti Republican.

Messrs. Schefield and Brown are elected to Congress over the Republican members.

Election in Richmond.

Richmond, April 4.—The election held in this city yesterday for Mayor resulted in favor of Mr. May, by a majority of 1000 votes over Mr. Mills, the Union candidate.

Ben McCulloch in Richmond.

Richmond, April 4.—The presence of Gen. Ben McCulloch, of Texas, in Richmond, in connection with the secession Convention, called on the 16th, excites much interest in army circles.

Death of the Commander of the Wyandotte.

Pensacola, April 3.—Commander Berryman, of the United States steamer Wyandotte, died of brain fever to-day.

The Election in Connecticut.

New Haven, April 4.—Wm. Woodruff, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Fourth District of Connecticut, by a majority of 80 votes over the Black Republican candidate.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

New York, April 4.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamer Kangaroo arrived here to-day, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown the 21st ult. Her news has been anticipated.

Ships of War Ordered to the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Washington, April 4.—The United States steam frigate Minnesota, under the command of Commodores Stringham and Case, has been ordered to proceed to the mouths of the Mississippi.

The brigs of war Perry and Dolphin have also been ordered to that point. There are other indications of collecting the revenue on shipboard.

Arrest of Fugitives in Ohio.

Chicago, April 4.—Four fugitive slaves, it is asserted, were sent to Springfield yesterday. Great excitement prevails among the black population.

The Case of the Steamer Rieuville.

New York, April 4.—The penalty on the steamer Rieuville is remitted by order of the Collector of this port some weeks ago, has been remitted.

Five thousand dollars' worth of silks seized on the steamer Columbia were released on payment of the fine imposed upon her.

Great Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Sailing of War Vessels.

New York, April 4.—There is at the present time great activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Various reports are afloat that several vessels of war are expected to leave to-night. Their destination is unknown.

U. S. Military Movements.

Washington, April 4.—Capt. Barry's company of artillery has gone to New York with twenty days' provisions. The object of this mission is as yet unknown.

Death of Judge McLean.

Cincinnati, April 4.—Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence yesterday.

Collision at Sea.

New York, April 4.—The American ships Jonathan, for Liverpool, and Joseph Park, for New Orleans, from Liverpool, came in collision off Tuear. The former foundered, drowning Capt. Wilson, the chief mate, and ten men. The remainder were saved.

Insurance on Cotton Advanced.

New York, April 4.—The Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., reports that Lloyds have advanced the insurance on cotton from America from thirty to sixty six shillings, including the risk of war.

New York Markets.

New York, April 4.—The Cotton market closed firm, with an active demand, the sales footed up 5,000 bales, at 12¾c for Middling Uplands. Flour closed dull at a decline of 5c. The sales amounted to 13,500 bbls, including $5 30 for Superfine State. Wheat declined 1c. Corn—Sales of 55,000 bushels at 62¾c to 63c. Pork closed buoyant, with sales of 7,200 bbls, at $17 10 to $17 12½. For Mess, and $14 50@$15 for Prime. 700 bbls. changed hands at 9½c for The prices of Sugar declined 3c; sales 21000 boxes Cuba at 6¾ to 7¾c per lb. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 34c the gallon, 300 bbls. new crop sold at 30 to 33c.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 4.—The Flour market closed dull, with sales at $4 10 to $4 50 for Superfine. Whisky—Sales at 19½c. Lard—Sales at 9½c. Pork closed firm, with sales of 600 bbls at $16 87½ for Mess.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 4.—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with 7 feet 11 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 4.—The Magenta passed down at 6, and the Prima City of Louisiana at 7 P. M. yesterday. The D. J. Jarvis at midnight; the City of Madison at 1, and the Great Western at 6 o'clock this morning.

TROOPS FOR PENSACOLA.—Under this head ing the Montgomery *Advertiser* says:

We understand that 500 troops for Florida will arrive at Columbus, Georgia, about the 5th, en route from Georgia, consisting of about 1000, will rendezvous at Macon, and as soon as tents and equipments can be furnished them, will march direct to Pensacola. Two regiments from Mississippi, in all about 1700 men, are now on their way to that point. They go by the way of Mobile and thence across the country from Blakely. The Louisiana force, consisting of over 1000 men, are now prepared to move and will leave in a short time. There are now 1700 men at the spot while the "sophic" Greeley calls another Sebastopol, and where he says the "rebellion" is to be crushed out, and when the reinforcements now on the way shall be passing the Rubicon, the force on the whole number will amount to about 5000 of as brave and gallant spirits as ever determined to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the honor and independence of the country.

MURDER IN BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of Wednesday says:

On Monday night Warren H. Williams, called by his friends "Barney," a young man well known in this city, a native of the parish, was shot through the house by a gun loaded "buck" near the coffee-house of Charles Betz, at the corner of Boulevard and Third streets. He was in company with several friends at the time, and, after the shot, after they had passed the coffee-house a small distance, Williams asked his friends to wait until he stepped in and got a drink. As he neared one of the large pillars in front of the house he was shot at, and by the person behind it. Williams immediately turned, and fired two paces, exclaiming "I am killed," then fell into the arms of one of his friends, and expired instantly. Such are the particulars as we hear them on the streets. Williams was not a quarrelsome man, and totally unaware of any cause for bloodshed on one by living. Nobody can account for the actives of the assassination. Coroner Jones held an inquest Thursday morning, and the verdict of the jury in accordance with the facts—"come to his death from a pistol shot in the hands of some person *as yet* unknown."

—Since writing the above an affidavit has been made against Mr. Betz, yesterday, of the coffee-house, who was yesterday arrested and committed to await an examination.

IMPERIAL PLOT.—A plot of a most diabolical character, having for its object the destruction of the mail and express on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, has been discovered by Pinkerton, the great detective. The gang of conspirators was quite large, and ramifications extending along the entire length of the line. The leading plotters would have soon been arrested, but the plans of the others have been temporarily frustrated by the accidental disclosures made by one of the gang. The letter for warded from the Pittsburg Post Office to a fellow-member at Rochelle, Illinois, was taken to the Postmaster at the former place by the detective officer. At the same time he wrote a letter to a confederate, in which the designs of the conspiracy were fully set forth, and directing the two letters as exchange was made, the Pittsburg Postmaster got the one intended for the conspirator, and the latter the one intended for the Postmaster.

The design of the desperadoes was to lay a train of powder under the track, blow up one of the heavy mail and express trains, and taking advantage of the confusion incident to the catastrophe, seize the mails and express money packages and plunder the passengers.

The parties to the conspiracy are all known now, and as any move toward carrying out their hellish plot would lead to their immediate arrest, they will probably lay low.

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Free Negroes in the North.

Why have these Northern States got so intolerant toward the South on account of the policy of the latter respecting the negro? Does the North acknowledge the rights of the negro as a citizen? They, indeed, hold in practice that the negro has no rights that the white man is bound to respect. They grant him only what is convenient to themselves. They don't allow him to hold office, to vote, to serve on juries, or give testimony in Court against a white man.—*Louisville Democrat*.

In the State of New York negroes owning $250 can vote. They are competent witnesses in all cases. One of the very latest cases in that State, that of Governor Pickens vs. Ocean Steamship Company, was decided in favor of the defendants upon the testimony of the negro porter.

In Ohio negroes vote and give testimony. The case of Vallandingham vs. Campbell, in Congress, is sufficient evidence of the fact.

In most of the New England States the doors are thrown wide open, and the negro is placed upon a perfect equality with the white man, and is eligible to fill any of the State offices, from Governor down to Constable. They can vote and hold office, and sue, and so on. They are competent witnesses in all cases, and negro children sit side by side with white children in the public schools.

We learn that already two hundred and ten applications have been made to the Post Office Department at Washington by negroes living in Massachusetts alone for appointments under the present Administration, and the applications have been received and filed.

And looking at the free negroes of the North in this light, as actually settled in our midst, and with the white man, regarding them as citizens of the States in which they live, Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, recommends to Congress to make such provisions as may be necessary to secure to these black citizens of Vermont and Massachusetts all the privileges and immunities of citizens in Kentucky!

This is Black Republicanism. It cannot raise the negro to equality with the white man, but where its sway is sufficiently powerful, it degrades the white man to the level of the negro! *Louisville Courier*.

An Incorrigible Bacchanal.

Eel tea and all other cures for drunkenness that human science has devised have been tried in vain on Mr. Simeon Tate, an old gentleman residing in the northwestern precincts of our city. He has passed the meridian of human days, such as stooping large quantities of jalap, aloes, ipecacuanha, &c., in Simeon's grog, but he continued to drink with undiminished relish, and in consequence of the doing system were more troublesome to Mrs. Tate herself than to Simeon, her husband. Being dead drunk every evening, would-be burglars after the larger of his day's jollification, too rapidly did he pour down the liquor) he never felt the slightest inconvenience or unpleasant sensation on account of his potations, and was a sound sleeper. At last Mrs. Tate bethought herself of another plan of making a reformed drunkard of her lord. With the assistance of her two brothers, she caused Simeon to be carried, dead drunk, immediately, to be conveyed to an apartment provided for the purpose, in another house, and a man with whom Mr. Tate was unacquainted was employed to stay with him until he came to, and did use of his senses. This attendant had received his instructions, and was prepared to act a part which was designed to frighten Mr. Tate out of his bad habits.

It was nearly midnight when Simeon awoke and found himself lying on a pine table in a dim and strange apartment. Reason himself on one elbow, he looked around until his eyes rested on a man seated by a stove and smoking a cigar.

"Hallo! where am I?" said Simeon.

"In the Medical College," answered the cigar smoker.

"What a doing there?"

"Going to be cut up."

"How comes that?"

"Why you died yesterday while you were drunk, and we bought your body to make a anatomy."

"It a lie. I'm not dead."

"No matter. We bought your carcass from your wife, and pay for it we will. We'll make all the good she could ever make of you. If you're not dead, that a not the fault of the doctors, and they'll cut you up, dead or alive.

You will not be asked if you like it or not."

"Aye, to be sure we will—now directly," was the resolute answer.

Well, *I can't say but as I have a little notion to drink before I die*," said Simeon.

Mrs Tate and her brothers were hard by, but out of sight, listening to the dialogue. Simeon's last speech convinced them that the case was not hopeless, and they left him to say other attempt will be made to reform him

A LADY DENTIST.—A curious fact is related as having taken place at Berlin. At a first class hotel in that city, a political discussion arose at the *table d'hote*, which grew rather warm during the dessert, when several snacks were passed between two young men hitherto strangers. They left the table, and cards were exchanged. The result was that the young man, a Prussian officer, left behind him the name of the sister of the young man, who conceived the extraordinary notion of impersonating the lady to whom he was devotedly attached—the idea of danger to him being more insupportable than death to her who is so much dearer to her brother, since the truth would not be discovered, and she actually appeared on the field at the appointed hour. The place of meeting was that where Herr von Tilsit kept his pistols, and where he was fond of fun. The opponent, however, was not deceived by this false appropriation of the pantaloons, though willing, out of gallantry, to humor the whim, and, as the weapons were drawn, he took his place, and, as he obtained the right of first fire, leveled his pistol at his fair antagonist for a time. She did not, however, flinch, and the shot was fired in the air. The affair was the turn of the lady came, and she was in no wise nervous about using her rights, and shot the gentleman through the heart. The wound was slight. The matter is in the hands of the police, and the newspapers have got scent of it, so appears from a paragraph in the Kolnischer *Zeitung*.

CONFESSIONS OF AN OLD SINNER.—The New York *Tribune*, in a long article on "The Future," thus acknowledges its ignorance of the past:

Confession No. 1.—Before last November's threats of disunion were common enough, but no one supposed they were any thing more than electioneering tricks."

Confession No. 2.—Indeed, so frequently had those threats been made before, that no one had any reason to regard them as of any practical importance.

Confession No. 3.—"They were accordingly received either with indifference or with mirthful remarks, and the general opinion seemed to be that the South could not be forced out of the Union."

Confession No. 4.—"It was argued by those who cared to argue at all about it, that the very existence of slavery depended upon the Union; that the Government of the United States alone could maintain a respectful attitude abroad, and secure the institution against foreign intervention; that the Union was strengthening every year, and increasing the growing strength of an intensely loyal feeling in their section towards the South, open their eyes to the true state of the great question of agitation, and put a stop to the blind fanaticism which they saw eating into and dangering the Northern mind? Now that Black Republicanism has triumphed and got possession of the Government, and its contemptible seven great States have been reduced by considerations of self protection to withdraw from the Union and establish a government of their own—there are many in the North who are pausing to investigate, coolly and deliberately, the subject of slavery and find the institution not such a bad one after all

The English Press on the American Revolution.

The London *Times* of the 12th March has an article on the disruption of the Union, and the legislation of the U. S. Congress, which we append nearly entire. After speaking of the widely different auspices under which the two rival republics start into existence, the *Times* continues as follows:

But mankind will not ultimately judge these things by sympathies and antipathies; they will be greatly influenced by their own interest, and if the republics must be weighed, not by their professions or their previous history, but by the conduct they pursue and the position they occupy among the powers of the earth. Their internal institutions are their own affairs, their financial and political arrangements are emphatically theirs. Revolt is a shocking thing, and to see its ragged faith and good conduct it has contrived to establish for itself a place in the hierarchy of nations far superior to that of many powers which are free from the domestic contamination. It the Northern Confederacy of America evinces a determination to act in a narrow, exclusive and unsocial spirit, while its Southern competitor extends the hand of welcome and love to all mankind, with the exception of its own bondsmen, we must not be surprised to see the latter rise in the estimation of the good sense and the great negative merit of the absence of slavery, sink into a secondary position, and lose the sympathy and regard of mankind.

We shall not be long already in possession of the first fruits of the American disruption The secession of so many members of the two houses of Congress has conferred upon the Northern and undisputed majority of the Union. They have not been slow to avail themselves to the utmost of this advantage. They have, indeed, at the moming appreciable towards healing the wounds of their distracted country. They have taken no decided measure, either of conciliation or coercion. The South has been allowed to manage its own affairs, and to frame its Federal arsenals and forts, and to organize a new government, without even an intelligible protest from the Legislature at Washington. There was much excuse for this. The interval between the election of the new President and the surrender of office by the old is a sort of interregnum, in which it may be said all legislation and executive authority is paralyzed. Even though unable to do any thing for the cause of the Union, the Senate and the Congress have employed the interregnum to strike a second blow at the commerce, the industry and general prosperity of the country infinitely more fatal than any abstraction of territory or diminution of population. They employed the last weeks of which is probably the last session to the last Congress of the United States of America in so doing all the progress that has been made in the direction of free trade, and in enhancing the our country once more in the fetters of a protection amounting to prohibition. We fear that the bill has already received the assent of the President, and at the present moment of the twenty millions of exports which England sent last year to the United States have, so far as laws and regulations can effect it, been virtually excluded. If Americans wish to know from what feelings this measure has been regarded in England, they have only to turn to the trade reports of the *Times*, and their curiosity will be gratified. Thus, we find from Birmingham that a hardware and cutlery trade of £3,800,000 is looked upon as worthless. South Staffordshire is in despair. The conviction that the Morrill Tariff bill has much changed the tone of public feeling with reference to the Secessionists, and those here, even those who were sympathizers with the Northern States, attempt to justify the course which the Protectionists in Congress have pursued." In Manchester the proposed increase of duties on cotton goods in the United States is causing great attention. In Newcastle it is considered that it will be impossible to do business with the United States on the terms which the new tariff will offer. Nowhere with the Southern States is described as satisfactory. In Sheffield considerable apprehension is felt as to the effect of the new tariff on the steel trade. In Wolverhampton the anticipation that the new tariff has become law darkens the already gloomy prospects of the iron trade. When it is remembered that all this ill will and disruption of international ties and sympathies, which were becoming closer every day, and which America never needed more than now, is to be effected for the benefit, at most, of a few, that of protecting the sickly existence of an artificial manufacturing system, raised and nurtured at the expense of the shipping and trade of the country, and by the taxation of the manufactures all classes not concerned in manufactures, we cannot but wonder at the madness of democracy and its utter inability to apprehend and retain principles of the most obvious and commercial science. Protection was quite as much a cause of the disruption of the Union as slavery. In this respect it has done its worst; but it is destined, if we mistake not, to be the fruitful mother of other disruptions. What interest have the great agricultural Western States, for instance, in the present tariff, according to the statesmen of Pennsylvania or the cotton governors of Lowell? They will desire, as the South have desired, a direct trade with England, and will not submit to the present circuitous and costly modes of communication by lake, river and railway, will show them the readiest means of obtaining a direct trade by a fresh separation—possibly by an amalgamation with our own colonies.

These topics are so obvious that we forbear to insist upon them, but we beg to point out, for the comfort of our own contemporary, that the warning of the Government of the United States, that in attempting to exclude at one blow twenty millions of exports from their territory, they are only paralyzing their own and found their power. They may, indeed, destroy their own customs revenue; they may give additional strength to those vested interests which claim a prescriptive right to live on the vitals of the community; they may ruin the shipping and cripple the commerce of the town on the river mouth; but they cannot prevent English manufactures from pervading the United States from one end to the other. A glance at the map is sufficient to show this. The southern frontier of Canada is within a day's journey of Chicago, no better than to make Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans depots of English manufactures, to be smuggled across the long and indefensible frontier which separates them from the United States. Nay, it is quite possible that the great city of New York may prefer to declare itself a free port, and so become the depot of an enormous illicit traffic, rather than see its wharves rotting, its streets deserted and its harbor empty, because a suicidal folly has driven away commerce to the other harbors of the South. The indented coasts of the Northern States give ample opportunity for smuggling, and, what is still more important, the frontier between Canada and the Union is virtually traced by the stream of the St. Lawrence and the outer of the great Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, in a region which might have been created for the express purpose of punishing the presumptuous folly of seeking to erect the barrier of prohibition between nations which have long enjoyed the mutual benefits of commercial intercourse. The smuggler will redress the errors of the statesman, and there is no other way. The delay, it is clear, may occasion delay, loss and inconvenience; but the stream is too mighty to be choked, and no sooner will the old channel have been stopped than a new one will be forced.

RESUSCITATION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the contribution in our advertising columns relating the efficacy of this remedies for resuscitation, and diarrhœa by Dr. Sheffield at No. 137 St. Ann street.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday morning, April 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Father Hachert, Mr. C. L. BRUER, of Bremen, to Miss LAURE CHOFARD, of this city.

DIED,

On the 3d instant, MARIE FAGOT, daughter of Rosemond Fagot and Elize Alpeneste, aged 14 years and 6 months. The friends and acquaintances of both families are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral. An express train will leave the Mexican Railroad Depot THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, precisely for the Parish of St. Bernard. The body is at the residence of Mr. Eug. Rosemeyer, on Cascadivo street, between Clouet and Montegut streets.

TO LADY INVALIDS.—In suggesting to ladies of feeble habit the importance of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a means of safely supplying or renewing that vigor upon which health and the duration of life depend, we solicit their attention to a few important facts. The preparation is specially adapted to the cure of all functional derangement, arising either from constitutional weakness or other causes. It is recommended by medical men as a sure remedy for the obstruction and irregularities from which few of the sex are uniformly exempt, and married ladies especially. Mothers who are engaged in the cares of maternity will find the Bitters a glorious preparation for invigorating the bodily energies, and giving tone and tension to the relaxed nerves. They cheer and animate the spirits without inducing excitement, promote sleep, act solidly upon the digestive organs, and are at the same time remarkably mild in all bilious affections, and may be taken with the fullest confidence that the infinite good they do can never be followed by any unfavorable reaction apr5 6t&w

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Landsleute.

THE regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on SUNDAY, April 7th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Hall corner of Ursulines and Elysian Fields streets, Third District.

Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President.

S. P. DELABARRE,
Acc. Library, Secretary. apr5 2

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company,

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1861.

A meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Dollars per bale was declared to be on and after Monday next, 8th inst.

apr5 2 CHARLEY, Secretary

Wanted,

IN a dry goods store, a good SALESMAN, speaking English and German. Apply to

apr5 TURGETS & BLANCAND,
Corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets.

IN store and for sale 56 cases assorted Patna Mexico & Deberry Rice. Peltier, 5 & 7 Triffed Succ'ssor to A. Delaup. apr5

Wanted,

A COLONIST, 203 and 207 Royal street, corner Dumaine.

apr5

Wet Nurse.

WANTED immediately, a VET NURSE white or colored. A white nurse preferred. Apply on Orleans street, No. 127, corner of Bourbon. apr5 2t

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
107 ROYAL STREET,
Opposite the St. Louis Hotel,

How many persons lose their teeth, the finest ornament and greatest comfort in the world, by neglect and delaying to have necessary operations performed by a competent dentist. As a consequence of the loss of the teeth the jaw fails in the visage becomes contracted, and wrinkles and marks of old age invade the very prime of life, when they are prevented from misfortunes by applying in time to a skillful operator.

Communications in French, Spanish and English.

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Landing

LANDING ex ship Gula White, arrived from Bremen, 1000 bags prime white Rice, in store and for sale by the undersigned at the lowest market rate.

Peltier, Successor to A. Delaup.
apr5 5 Triffed Succ'ssor to A. Delaup.

GERMAN CIGARS.—Cabinet Regalias Medias Regalias, Operas, Operas Cortos, Panetelas, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD Jr.,
apr5 tf 161 Levee street.

CLARET.—20 casks good ordinary, landing ex bark Astrea, from Bordeaux, and for sale by PREAU & COUTURIE,
apr5 31 and 33 Gravier st.

BRANDIES—Landing ex ship Ariel, from Bordeaux, under Custom-House keys—10 quarter pipes Cognac, Gog Pere & Fils, 1845; 10 octaves do; 10 barricos do; 5 do Guerlin, 1845; 5 quarter do do; 5 half do, Otard, 1795; 5 quarter do do; 5 half do, Otard, 1795; 5 quarter do do; 5 half do, Otard, 1795