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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26.

The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
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No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, packages and lots of reasonable dry goods.

By A. Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in the Second District—succession sale.

The sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of store No. 63 Carondelet street, Second District of the city, consisting of German, French and English goods; and at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, two young creole girls. See advertisements.

PERVERSIONS.

The enormous fabrications of the telegraph in every thing relating to the movements in the Confederate States of the South afforded a legitimate opportunity for a pungent article in yesterday's *Crescent*. The evil of malignant misrepresentation and deliberate perversion is not, however, confined to the horde of Northern telegraphic operators Correspondents of Northern Black Republican sheets, temporarily sojourning in Southern cities, constitute a still larger amount of bare faced inventions. It is, indeed, wonderful that beneath the falsehoods of the telegraph and the fictions of hireling letter-writers, any portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States can arrive at even an imperfect conception of the real condition of things in the South. The fecundity displayed by both sources of deception is one of the principal causes of the ignorance respecting the South which prevails throughout the North. In the very teeth of Secession itself, the unscrupulous hacks who do up the gossip of the leading Black Republican journals, declare that the strongest possible feeling in favor of Union exists, and that a majority of the inhabitants of the States which have withdrawn are entirely opposed to the independent policy of the South. These bold and bare faced figments swarm in the columns of such papers as the New York *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and of course the credulous masses who look to such veracious prints for their habitual medicum of political intelligence are fooled to the top of their bent, and kept in egregious error.

In a late number of the *Tribune* we find a letter from one of the tribe of caterers for that journal. The particular genius indites his prurious epistles at Baltimore, and select that almost Northern city as the most suitable focus of information radiating from South Carolina. He affirms with the utmost confidence that "the tide of rebellion" is turning in the demented city of Charleston, and obtains from an imaginary gentleman just arrived from that place the amazed astounding advice:

"Do this if not all. He says that an unconditional Union feeling is rapidly rising, and people are talking openly and loudly of the necessity of the State's retracing her foolish steps, and resuming the Ordinance of Secession at once. My informant is of opinion that, by the time Mr. Lincoln is inaugurated, the Federalists will be in the ascendant even in Charleston, and he would not be surprised to see the South Carolina Senators in their place on the 4th of March, for it is commonly believed they have not virtually resigned."

The disappointment and chagrin of the Rhett party at their defeat in the rebel Congress at Montgomery, and their failure to carry out their free-trade policy, I can hold, are opening up over their thermometers like a polar blast from the ice fields, and they threaten to go back to their old home, under the stars and stripes, in revenge for the starvation of Georgia and Mississippi. They say, and say truly, that it will be far better for them to be in the United States of America than to be playing second fiddle to Jeff. Davis and Alexk. Stephens in a despotic confederacy. In this they show some pluck and a great deal more sense.

It is curious to observe how a little leaven leavenith the whole lump. The grain of wheat in all this monstrous mass of chaff is the discontent expressed by the Charleston *Mercury* at the tariff regulations, and the prohibition forever of the slave trade adopted by the Southern Congress at Montgomery. From this the intelligent newspaper in question has certainly deduced highly momentous inferences. It is conceded that the Charleston *Mercury* is the satisfied with the doings of the Southern Congress, but every one familiar with South Carolina politics is aware that that paper, with all its ability and consistency, is but the representative of an extreme faction in the State, which for years has advocated disunion, the abolition of all tariffs, and the revival of the slave trade. And even the *Mercury*, while, with character istic frankness, avowing its displeasure at the policy of the Southern Congress, has not attempted a style of reasoning even by implication to the belief that it desires South Carolina to return to the Federal Union. We admit that there are in that commonwealth certain would be rulers who are always murmuring if matters fail to be adjusted precisely as they wish. Such intolerant and one-sided propagandists, for example, as Mr. SCRATT, who writes an amazingly long letter to the Hon. JOHN PARKINS, of Louisiana, advocating a new, and perhaps even a bloodless revolution in the South, unless the slave trade be sanctioned. There are fanatics South as well as North of the Potomac. But this is no more a reliable index of public sentiment with regard to them than are the absurdities of the Shakers of Lebanon the evidence of the dominant religious faith of New York.

Meanwhile it may be judicious to place the really honest and truth seeking men of the North on their guard against the flagitious falsehoods of correspondents like the one quoted above. There cannot be a more pernicious error than the notion that the States which have formed a Southern Confederacy are disposed to retrace their steps. We do not say that under no possible contingency could the Union be re established, but we avow unhesitatingly our belief that there is not the most insignificant fraction of a party in the Confederate South which would accept any terms of settlement short of the most ample guarantees of safety and justice in all future time.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.—We are indebted to Messrs. Pessoz & Simon, lithographers, for a copy of the Ordinance of Secession, as adopted by the Louisiana Convention, with the signatures attached. It is got up very hand somely, indeed, and is for sale at No. 16 Exchange alley, and at the principal booksellers and stationers of the city.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The *Republican* a Constitutional Union paper of the 19th states that the unconditional Union candidates in St. Louis county were elected by about 5000 majority, and thus speculates about the result in the State:

While the result of the election in St. Louis county has not been such as to please us, we have no doubt that the State has gone all right in every Senatorial district, and that the Conditional Union and Constitutional Union men—and coercion men—have been elected. The number of "unconditional Union men outside of St. Louis county will be very few, and those who may have been elected on the ticket, previous to the 4th, will avow that they are in favor of keeping South Carolina and Louisiana, or any of the seceding States, back into the Union. The number of secessionists *per se* will be small, if there is even one who can be found to acknowledge himself an out and outer.

18——spatch to the Memphis Press.

ARKANSAS Elections.—Little Rock, February 23.—The State will go for Convention by a small vote. There will be a respectable majority of Secessionists on the condition that the Force Congress does nothing to adjust matters. The Union Democrats will be in the minority, as will the unconditional Unionists. In Hunstead county the anti-Secession candidates are elected. In Sebine county the anti-Secession candidate is elected. In Clark and Dallas counties Secession candidates are elected.

[Sentinel.] BLAIR.

Editor of Tri-Weekly Democrat.

This does not agree with previous dispatches which stated that Arkansas had gone against a Convention. But *news extract*. It takes some time to ascertain results in Arkansas.

SUPPRESSION OF SEWARDISM.—The grand jury in Richmond, on Tuesday, took initiatory steps for preventing the circulation of the New York *Herald*, New York *Tribune* and New York *Times* in that city.

LOUIS NAPOLEON TEMPORARILY ABSENT.—Louis Napoleon is now Being taken in Switzerland. The chateau in which the Chateau of Arenemberg is situated, Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (father of the French) is returned as a Swiss citizen "temporarily" absent.

The Points Couple *Democrat* of Saturday says:

The present week has been one of the most propitious to the cultivation of the soil we have had this season. The cotton planters particularly, encouraged by the fine crop they made last year, will increase their energies in planting a full crop this year. They should not, however, forget to plant a full crop of corn; the necessity of raising a sufficient quantity for their own consumption is but less obvious at the present date. Now is the time to throw the seed in the ground. We predict a finer crop of corn than ever made in this parish before.

STEAMER FORT WAYNE SUNK—*Boat Probably a Total Loss.*—Our correspondent at Cairo yesterday, telegraphed us that the steamer Fort Wayne, Captain Sam Barr, Jr., had sunk in the chute of Island No. 16, in ten feet water. The boat and cargo are probably a total loss. No lives were lost by the accident. The dispatch does not state the cause of the disaster, but it was probably caused by a snag.

The Fort Wayne was owned principally in Pittsburg, and was worth about $15,000. She was insured in Pittsburg.—*St. Louis Republican*, 21st.

SAVAGE INVASION.—*A few weeks ago Mr. J. J. Hensshaw killed a panther of enormous size in the woods of Bayou Petite Prairie. On Wednesday last Paul Chenier, f. m. c. killed a predaceously big black wolf within a few miles of Gueydan. Are bears not only to be invaded by the Black Republicans, but by other wild beasts? They say the invaders all perish.—Opelousas Courier.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Washington, February 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner, in presenting a petition from citizens in Massachusetts asking the enactment of a law that no person be held to service by the law of any State, and that such persons be declared free, said most emphatically that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in the States.

The Postal bill coming up, Mr. Hemphill, of Texas, offered an amendment empowering the Postmaster General to arrange with the seceding States in regard to postal affairs. Lost.

The bill passed by 34 against 12.

Washington, February 25.—The Tariff bill is being discussed in the House. All the Senate amendments were concurred in with the exception of those relating to tea and coffee.

A committee of conference was appointed on these two amendments.

The Indian Bond Fraud.

New York, February 25.—The United States District Court dissolved an injunction in the Indian Trust Bond case, stating that the Government was bound to pay bonds where the holders received them without notice of fraud.

Surrender of United States Property in Texas.

Washington, February 25.—The Government is in receipt of dispatches from Gen. Twiggs announcing his surrender of all the property in Texas of all the forts, arms and munitions in that State belonging to the Federal Government.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, February 25.—The House met this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

A bill to allow the Register of the Land Office extra clerks caused much discussion. Mr. Davidson and others spoking against it. The bill was, however, finally adopted.

A bill providing for the incorporation of the Delta and Arkansas Railroad was reported favorably upon.

An act changing the parish of West Baton Rouge from the Seventh to the Fifth Judicial District was adopted.

Mr McFee's act to facilitate the collection of taxes was referred to its proper committee.

Mr. Hamilton reported a bill for the relief of the veterans of 1812. Referred.

A bill creating additional notaries passed.

An act appropriating five thousand dollars to the Franklinton Academy was referred.

An act to force the attendance of district judges on the first day of their term was also referred.

A bill in regard to abolishing the Board of Public Works then came up.

Later from Panama.

New York, February 25.—The steamship Ariel is below, coming up.

New York Markets.

New York, February 25.—Cotton quiet, sales 1200 bales at 11½c. Flour declined 5 to 10c, sales 11,000 bbls at $5.10 to $5.20. Corn dull, sales 31,000 bushels at 67c to 70c. Pork firm, sales 550 bbls at $17.25. Sales of Rio Coffee reached 1100 sacks at 15½c. Sugar steady, sales 800 hhds at 4½ to 5c per lb. New Orleans Molasses at 31 to 35½c.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 25.—The sales of Flour amounted to day to 1200 barrels at $4.50 to $4.60. Corn firm at 57c. Whisky sales of 1200 barrels at 16c per gallon. Pork quoted at $16.75 per barrel for Mess. Rio Coffee is selling at 13½ to 15c.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 25.—The river is falling, with 9 feet 6 inches water in the canal.

The Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1861.—The Peace Conference to day laid the motion to apply the half hour to debate upon the table.

D. D. Field, of New York, made a speech in favor of a Constitutional Convention. He said, in reply to a question, that his State desired no amendment to the Constitution, but as the South did, he was in favor of yielding them that much, because that was the only Constitutional way to divide, if we could not live peacefully together.

Mr Smith, of New York, made the speech of the day, carefully tracing the great question between the North and South, he was alone in all its details. He did not close this afternoon, but will finish his speech to-morrow. He is strongly opposed to the majority report, and claimed see that the people of the North have consented any Constitutional offense that should cause a demand to be made for their redress in the shape of compromise or compromise.

Mr. Dodge, of New York, assumed the same position as that taken by Mr Granger yester day. He thought the North ought to concede something to the South.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New York, also addressed the Convention, the latter supporting the majority report.

It is believed that the Congress will begin to vote on the various propositions on Saturday morn and from present appearances the major ity propositions will be voted down, and the plan adopted of submitting to the several Legislatures of the States the proposets of calling a Convention of the people to revise the Constitution of the United States.

It will be remembered that the action of the Peace Convention was not to be submitted to Congress unless the majority proposed to recommend an amendment to the Constitution. If, the Convention cannot do this, then any recommendation that it makes will not require the sanction of Congress, but will directly and promptly to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Every day makes it more apparent that the Republicans in the Peace Congress do not intend to permit a move to be taken for several days yet on any of the questions of adjustment. The debates of to-day clearly prove such determination. The radical Republicans seem occupied mostly in speeches of a party in financial speeches. Field and Smith, of New York, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, made intro speeches.

The friends of the Peace Conference, who have all along hoped that matters would yet come right, begin to despair. Another day or so will determine matters. The Convention cannot hold together much longer unless there is a decided change.

Texas Military Movements.

The telegraph has already mentioned the surrender of the arsenal and other Federal property at San Antonio, Texas. The Galveston News of the 21st instant has some particulars of the affair which was brought to a fortunate issue by General McCulloch, at the head of the Texas volunteers. We copy the following from the *News*

On Friday evening, the San Antonio Ke-ke-ri, was hoisted in numerous well armed and equipped body—marched out to meet the coming troops under McCulloch from the Salado, four miles off. At 2 o'clock on Saturday, two hundred and seven troops were entered San Antonio on horseback as an advance guard. Later, five hundred more marched in. Guards were at once stationed around the arsenal, over the military park, and all the Government buildings.

On letter to us says, that after a council of the State Commissioners with General Twiggs, the former obtained permission to leave "Quick A. M., and the United States soldiers would march in a day or two for Indianola.

Another letter to a gentleman, who has kindly placed it at our disposal, says:

"After the city companies took possession of the Alamo, General Twiggs, accompanied by Major Nichols, met General McCulloch in the main plaza. The horsemen paraded around them, and there was a burst of cheers as the three officers met. A demand was made for the surrender of the Alamo, and for the immediate evacuation of the place by the United States soldiers, without their arms. The reply was, that every soldier would be sent down under a military escort, with their weapons. It was feared that a bloody strife would ensue.

"At half-past 12 o'clock, however, terms were agreed upon. The soldiers have been marched out, taking their side arms, and a sufficient supply of stores to enable them to leave the State. They are getting ready to leave. They will camp at the Post Spring, awaiting the arrival of Colonel Waite.

"All bids fair for the restoration of quiet, unless Colonel Waite should object to the terms agreed upon by General Twiggs, and attempt to retake this position—which is not considered probable.

"The stores, houses and shops are closed—the streets are almost deserted, except by the Rangers and the K-s G C. The Alamo and military plaza present a very martial appearance. The Government property is now in charge of the Texan troops at this place.

"The volunteers are all well armed. They are plainly dressed, some in kerseys—a fine looking body of men, with a determined air.

Another letter says:

"Colonel Lee, United States Army, has just arrived, too late to effect any thing, even if disposed to offer resistance.

"The Rangers will return to their camp on the Salado, and will at once march to take possession of the other United States forts and garrisons on the frontier. I thought they will be unprovided without resistance, so large will be the force brought against them. The Lone Star flag once more floats from the Alamo."

THE CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY THE UNION.—The Northern papers in the Republican interest have published lately a great many articles to prove that during the last few years an extensive conspiracy to break up the Union has been hatched by certain politicians in the South. This may be true, but it so, it is not half the truth. The conspiracy to destroy this Republic commenced nearly thirty years ago. It was set on foot by the Garrisons, the Tappans the Phillipses, the Motts, and their Abolition confederates in the North and the United States. This foul and black hearted plot culminated in the election of Lincoln, upon the Chicago platform, which is based upon the Garrisonian idea, and is covered up so as to deceive the masses of Northern voters. The plot has succeeded, the Union has been broken up, and now it is for the conservatives of the Republican party, the men who have been unweighed into the support of the Black Republican candidates, under false impressions as to the real political objects of their designs, to come out at once from fellowship with Garrison, Phillips, Sumner & Co., and help in the work of saving the slave States which have not yet seceded. If they do this, will all be saved in a very short time, and the work of reconstruction will be postponed, if not rendered altogether impossible.—*New York Herald.*

Mr. S. C Hall, the writer, has been recently delivering a lecture in London relating to the various literary celebrities with whom he had come in contact for the last forty years. He told anecdotes of Hook and others, but the following about Miss Mitford was especially relished by the audience. She also visited Mr. Hall's house, a number of literary and other persons were assembled to meet her. An arm chair—the seat of honor—was appropriated to her use. In the adjoining apartment sat some the visitors began to titter at something which they saw about the lady. All eyes were fixed on the "something"—all laughed and looked pleased, and the lady herself was interrupted in her conversation by the general hilarity. The cause was discovered, it was found that some wag had brought with her to Mr. Hall's house a sheep had shown rather, which she placed near her own chair. On this was written—for poor Miss Mitford was innocent of all knowledge of the fact—"*Very chaste*—only 3s. 2d."

MEXICO.

By the Tennessee we have received our files of the *Mexican Extraordinary* to the 16th inst. There is little news of importance. We copy a few items.

In our last we briefly noticed that on Wednesday night the authorities had transferred the occupants of several nunneries to others of their class, thus reducing the number of these establishments in this capital.

The result of these changes is that of the twenty-two nunneries of this capital, thirteen have been suppressed, and their lands and buildings will hereafter be turned to some useful purposes. The number of nunneries still remaining—nine—is certainly enough for a population like Mexico.

On Thursday the city was deeply agitated in consequence of these proceedings, and every effort was made by the clergy to bring on a general massacre of foreigners and those of liberal opinions among the natives. At an early hour of the evening *leperos* from the *barrios* were seen crowding into the central streets of the city, and at a little after seven o'clock cries of "Death to foreigners," "Death to heretics," "Death to Liberals," "Long live religion," &c., were heard in the different streets and on the plaza. Confusion was everywhere apparent, and as their own lives were threatened, the members of the Government were more than usually active. Squads of soldiers were sent out in all directions, and several discharges of musketry were fired over the heads of the mobs collected in different streets. It was soon demonstrated that the *leperos* of the city are a most cowardly set, and deserve better to be coerced by the lash than by any display of military force.

The focus of the conspiracy appears to have been in the Church of the Santa Cruz, but it had ramifications throughout the city. Sixty persons were made prisoners, amongst them three persons in the dress of friars. The prisoners have been placed at the disposal of the courts. Order has been restored, and we shall very likely escape a similar scene for some time to come.

From the returns already received of the votes in the States for the next President, it appears that Senor Juarez has a majority over either of his competitors, Senores Lerdo and Ortega, but not an absolute majority, as required by the Constitution for a direct election by the people. This circumstance will throw the choice of the President on the next Congress.

The Minister of Foreign Relations has given an order that hereafter all demands made by the commanders of foreign vessels of war shall be referred to the General Government of the nation, and can, in no case, be considered by the State authorities in the ports.

It is announced that the Supreme Government has reimbursed the $11,000 levied in the shape of a forced loan upon the French Vice Consul at Tepic, and has given to his widow $20,000 as an indemnity for the outrage. If the Government settle all foreign claim for forced loans at this rate, it will be behaving very handsomely.

Arrival of the Steamer Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamer Kangaroo arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates, via Queenstown, of the 7th inst.

The news is important.

Both Houses of Parliament voted address responsive to the Queen's speech.

An amendment to the Commons calling on the Government for a reform bill was rejected.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the statement that the occasion to France of Mentour and Roquebrune.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Sefton moved an address in response to the speech.

Derby and the address needed no amendments, notwithstanding sundry omissions in the speech. He regarded the reference to the United States the most important topic, and said every one viewed with the deepest interest events in that country on which the manufacturing interests of England greatly depend. He condemned the course of Sardinia in Italy, and expressed dissatisfaction with Napoleon's speech.

Granville responded, deeply lamenting the disruption in America, but felt confident that results to England would not be serious, as the resources of India for cotton would at once be brought into play. He said foreign relations, particularly with France, were most satisfactory.

The address was agreed to in the Commons.

Mr White moved an amendment to the address, declaring it the duty of the Government to introduce reform measures.

Mr. Disraeli thought there was not much encouragement for the Government to do this

Lord John Russell said there was sufficient popular feeling to carry a satisfactory measure. He was sick of introducing abortive bills. He defended the foreign policy of the Government and the course of Sardinia.

Mr. Bright condemned the apathy of the Government relative to reform. The amendment was rejected and the address voted.

American affairs were deplored.

During the debate in the Commons, a fire occurred at Blenheim Place, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. Damage, £100,000. Many valuable pictures were burned, but the palace was not much injured.

It is said the conference on Syria will assemble at Paris forthwith. The principle is agreed upon by all the Powers, including Turkey.

The Bourse was depressed by the Emperor's speech. Rentes 67 5ac.

The siege of Gaeta continued, but there are rumors of negotiations for a surrender of the remainder of the garrison.

Archduke Samer was appointed President of the Ministry, and Count Nadasky President of the Council.

Lisbon, 7th.—Negotiations on the Danish question are temporarily suspended. The impression is strongly in favor of a pacific solution.

Paris advices state that the Catholic party in the French Chambers will propose an amendment to the address, protesting against the revolutionary policy of France in Italy.

The Levantine article concerning Mr Cobden is more circumstantially contradicted, so far from being by movements in the Hôtel de Ville, the Emperor, if anything, is receiving a handsome income from them.

England has been invited by France to stop Garibaldi a career, but the latter declines, on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be left to settle the matter themselves.

A letter from Genoa states that while the elections were proceeding in one of the communes of the province of Messina, a party of Bourbonists entered the hall and butchered in cold blood the President of the electoral college and his two sons.

England and the Cotton Supply.

We copy the following sensible and timely passage from an editorial in the recent issue of the London *Star and Dial*, on the folly of expecting to meet the demands for cotton from any other fields than those which have been so many years supplying them:

Nearly four millions of people in Great Britain derive their means of subsistence from the cotton manufacture. Cotton goods made up above one third of the whole exports of this country in 1859. For the material of this exportation we have been relying these some years back upon the Southern States of the American Union to so great an extent that the supply of cotton from them is 77 per cent of our entire consumption. The *Economist* undertakes to show that even in the event of a sudden cessation of this supply there is no need for very great alarm. It quotes from this object by a series of figures and arguments which remind one strongly of certain old arithmetical puzzles, by which ingenious persons endeavored to impress on bewildered listeners the possibility of deducting very large sums from very small amounts, and yet leaving goodly quantities behind.

The utmost consolation we can extract from the article in question is, that if circumstances should be favorable to a peculiarly high degree, we may have from sources not American a supply equal to one half our requirements. India, with all its immense difficulties of distance, defective irrigation, defective land carriage, and a hundred other obstacles, is looked upon as the main resource. The capabilities of Africa and Australia for bringing up the supplies hereafter are mentioned—supplies which will grow with their development, to any valuable extent, an infinite variety of difficulties intervene. Looking at what may be done hereafter with the most hopeful eye, it appears certain that for the present, and for some time to come, we have nothing to rely upon worth taking into consideration but such a supply as India can send. Taking the estimates of the *Economist* at its most favorable point, more than half our supply would vanish in such an American difficulty as may possibly arise.

Far worse than useless it seems to us to underate the extent of the national calamity which must ensue from such an event. It may still be hopeful that no such event will arise; but it is idle to endeavor to flatter ourselves into an easy frame of mind as to the consequences which its occurrence must bring about. The people of Manchester are already aware, by the mutilated and the letter of Lord John Russell, promising the aid of British Consular agencies in obtaining an estimate of the supply which might be at once procured from other countries, is most timely and most important. But no one can hope that the supply to be obtained from other regions than those of America could, within any reasonable time, meet the requirements of our manufacturers. While the grass grows the horse dies. While India is being irrigated—while Africa is being made a field for the investment of capital—while the Australian capacity for cotton growing is being induced to a development—what becomes of the enormous mass of the population which depends upon the present supply?

The *Times* points with great force and truth to the results which followed from a slight slackening of trade in the manufacturing districts. Imagine a cessation all but universal in the supply of that article which has been well called the bread of Lancashire! Imagine Manchester, with its vast population, unemployed! Imagine the stagnation of trade which would ensue, and the smoke of whose busy chimneys now darkens the atmosphere for miles; imagine Liverpool, with its huge exportations of cotton manufactures; imagine the one industry which makes the very life of all these places, suddenly paralized and moldering. And imagine the consolation to be derived from the knowledge that in a few years cotton will be a flourishing crop at Abbeokuta, and vessels laden at Melbourne will fill the place of the cotton cargoes from America!

REVENUE AND TAXATION OF ENGLAND.—The whole net revenue of England for the year ending December 31, 1860, amounted to £71,867,435—about equal, in round numbers, to $360,000,000. This is but the net amount. The cost of collection, estimated at an average of ten cent., would make the gross amount of English taxation £77,700,000, or $388,500,000, to be paid by a population smaller than our own, and the majority of them much more poor. This vast amount is raised thus: Customs, £23,000,000; excise, £19,000,000; stamps, £2,250,000; taxes, £3,300,000; post-office, £3,500,000; crown lands, £250,000; miscellaneous items, nearly £2,000,000, and property tax nearly £3,000,000. Yet, immense as this amount is, it falls short nearly three million pounds of meeting the year's expenditure. It is estimated that the late war with China will cost England $75,000,000. In return for which she gets indemnity to the amount of $7,500,000, in installments running on for several years. This is a profitable speculation for John Bull, but the poor tax-payers have to foot the bill.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhoea to be obtained at Mr. HOSTETTER'S celebrated Stomach Bitters.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera-House—"Les Diamants de la Couronne"—"Le Pere le Contre."

St. Charles Theatre—"The Great American Sea Serpent"—"The Cricket."

Varieties Theatre—"Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid Lothian"—"Rendezvous"—Dance.

Academy of Music—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

Spalding & Rogers' Museum—The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, Miniature Steamship, Mechanical Orchestra, Boa Constrictor, and 100,000 other curiosities.

Vannuchi's Museum—Temple of Art—Mountain of flesh weighing 675 pounds.

Coroner's Inquests.—Last week we spoke of the disappearance of Mr. Henry Price, a native of France, 50 years of age, and his son Hippolyte, aged 15, who were supposed to be drowned. Their bodies have been recovered on the Lake shore, near Bayou St. John, and the jury of inquest returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Charles Lindsey, a native of Manchester, England, 17 years of age, a sailor on the ship Clara L. Preble, was sent into the main top about nine o'clock yesterday morning by the mate to furl the main sail, but instead of obeying the order he lost his hold and fell to the deck, dashing out his brains. On Sunday evening the corpse of an unknown man was found in a vacant lot on Bertrand street, between Gravier and Perdido. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of death from intemperance and exposure.

Detection and Arrest of Burglars.—At half past seven o'clock Sunday evening two expert burglars named Charles Adams and Joseph A. Mason, fine-looking well-dressed men, the latter about 50 years of age, effected their entrance into a dwelling on Philippe street, near Bourgat street, between Ursulines and Bayou road, by the use of "outsiders." On the first floor, from a sideboard, they stole half a dozen silver forks and spoons, but probably becoming frightened at hearing the steps of some of the servants, they ran out of the place. In going out they were observed and followed by a free colored man named Valsein, well known as the body servant of ex-Recorder Wilze, who had been waiting some of the house servants within. Calling to a watchman he pointed them out as burglars, at which the robbers merely laughed, pretending to consider it a joke on the policeman, but as valsain persisted they decided at the first chance of a safe asylum, which opportunity could not avail against them. The watchman, however, concluded that the whole party had better go to the lockup, at which Mason started off like a race horse, but Adams was delayed, and upon being ordered to "stand and stand" he keys, Mason probably having the silver. Yesterday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, on St. Philip street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, Mason was caught by Chief of Police McClelland and detective Dick Hooper.

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—The cases of Philip Sary and Edward Israel, charged with murder, were both continued over, as there are no witnesses left. Israel was admitted to bail in $5,000. John Ferrier, charged with murder, he being "specially recommended to the mercy of the Court" Frank Roby, Theodore Davis and Ann Gillen accused of arceny, were dismissed by u.l. prac. The following cases were all dismissed: George Allen, charged with the murder of Bernard Kennedy, on Sunday night, at ten o'clock. Mrs. Kennedy gave her testimony in the case, and it appeared from it that the killing was in self defense