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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1861.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1861.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,949.

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. Rawlins & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, bonnet ribbons, French fancy goods, hats; also, at 11 o'clock, men, boys and children's hats.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 89 Tchoupitoulas st: furniture.

By R. S. Sykes, at 11½ o'clock, at the corner of Notre Dame and Commercial streets, damaged rice.

By J. H. Winder, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 85 Burgundy street, household furniture.

By N. Vigile, at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a good washer and family cook.

SECURITY SALES OF A DWELLING-HOUSE AND TAVERN STANDS.—We are requested to call special attention to the sales at auction, which will take place today, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vigile, Esq., of the security dwelling-house, situated on Craps street, between Hickory and Bagatelle streets.

Eighteen head of slaves, comprising some talented and very valuable city servants.

Also, a very good family cook and a few young boys. Terms very liberal. See our auction advertisements

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

It may be frankly asserted of the Black Republicans of the North, that they are "perplexed in the extreme" as to the most efficacious means of escaping from the manifold embarrassments which surround them. While the *Economist*, which we cited yesterday, boldly takes the position that the sole remedy lies in the speedy recognition of the Confederate States of the South, and is beginning gingerly to be sustained by a few of the more moderate anti-slavery organs, the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Tribune* and its Chicago name sake, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and a large number of unbridled Abolition sheets refuse persistently to consider any other alternative than the reduction of the seceded States. Half-ways between the champions of recognition and the advocates of war stands that astute though inconsistent paper—the New York *Times*. We read the *Times* with interest, for its articles are usually well conceived, written with a decent respect for the proprieties of the English language and fortified by an array of ingenuous argument. That it executes marvelous feats of metamorphosis, affirming one set of opinions to day, and contradicting them to-morrow, is in some sort attributable to the rapid progress of the political revolution in the South. This has marched forward in an ever increasing ratio of velocity, leaving the Northern observers agape, astonished and slightly stultified.

No better evidence of the truth of our words need be demanded than a carefully prepared paper in this same New York *Times* of a recent date, entitled "*Breakers Ahead.*" It opens with an unreserved confession that the enactment of a highly protective tariff on the heel of the last session of Congress, without the slight est provision made for its enforcement, and at the very time that secession was so fast ripening as to indicate its character and purpose, was an act of reckless folly unparalleled in legislative annals. We think so too, especially as at the period of its adoption, every State constituting the Southern Confederacy except Texas, was out of the Union. But this acknowledgment of our New York cotemporary is but a prelude to the compliant which follows. Listen to his wail of woe:

The measure is digually bad in every point in which it can be viewed. It is not a revenue tariff. Its object was to discourage importations. It cannot be enforced on more than three thousand miles of seacoast, and fifteen hundred miles of inland frontier. We treat the seceding States as a portion of our Confederacy. A ship may lawfully enter their ports, and put its goods in warehouse. In seizures for condemnation, that case would have to be tried in the United States Courts, and before a *local* jury. No such Courts exist. If they did it would not be difficult to tell beforehand how it would decide. The President has no power whatever in the premises. His guides are well established laws which contemplated nothing like the present state of affairs. The spectacle of a great nation unable to enforce a law enacted with all due solemnity, and upon the observance of which the exercise of all its functions depends, is humiliating to the last degree.

Whatever may be the ultimate aims of the seceding States, a present advantage is of the utmost importance as a lever for future operations. A tariff is highly unpopular in the border States. The one just enacted is the strongest argument yet addressed to them to go with the seceding ones, and is telling with great effect. No matter how absurd may be the statements and arguments used, they none the less effect what we should avoid if we could. We do not at the present moment wish to give an opportunity to draw an illustrated picture of the Northern capitalist seeking to legislate and add to his gains, by increasing the cost of every thing the poor man uses. No step could have been taken so well calculated to alienate the border States, at the very moment it has been our policy to conciliate them.

We congratulate the *Times* on its perspicacity. Considering that but a few days ago its attitude towards the Confederate States was as defiant and swelling as a cameleock in presence of its adversary, that print has wonderfully cooled down. It really reasons cogently and disposes acutely, and consequently arrives at judicious and tenable conclusions. Don't imagine, however, that the premises of the *Times* are absolutely embraced in the foregoing extract. The editor, while he is about it, makes a clean breast. Note with what absolute sincerity the distress and trouble of the North, and the admirable sagacity of the South are depicted.

The seceding States have an equal disadvantage in foreign Courts. The nations of Europe with whom we have the most intimate commercial relations are earnest advocates of free trade. Yet at the very moment that we most desire their sympathy and co-operation, we must, in their estimation, seem the aiders and abettors of the power at their interests. The seceding States will take instant advantage of our blunder, and will make every effort to secure their good will, if not actual recognition, by adopting a commercial policy in harmony with their own. It was for this purpose, undoubtedly, that the enactment of the new tariff was postponed, to await the report of the Commissioners just sent abroad.

At home and abroad we are already feeling the effects of our gratuitous folly. Both English and French journals are teeming with ill-natured and unfavorable remarks; with contrasts either openly stated or implied in favor of the seceding States. What compensation have we for all these sacrifices? None what ever, or at least, no adequate one. How is the manufacturer to get protection, when foreign merchandise, similar to his own, can be entered at any Southern port, and distributed free throughout the interior? A dispatch from St. Louis told us yesterday morning that the merchants were receiving their goods *duty free* by way of New Orleans. Here is curious *protection* to the manufacturer! How is this to be remedied? Only by the passage of new laws. By whom is this to be done? By a fraction of the nation, which will be only adding fuel to the flames? In the present House of Representatives would show only 114 of its 234 members. States having 31 members have seceded. Over 60 members are yet to be absent from the deliberations of the which will not elect till the latter part of the year, chiefly border States. Suppose an extra session to be called. Shall it proceed to business with barely a quorum and extract laws bearing upon all the States, with only about one half of them represented?

Never was a nation in greater embarrassment. We confess our inability to enforce the most important laws we enact, and sit passively down and see them violated without raising a finger. How can we maintain our national spirit under such humiliation? We take the step of all others most calculated to alienate the border States and foreign nations. We can neither collect our revenues nor afford protection. Who, under such circumstances, would dare to embark in any enterprise? How much revenue can be collected in Northern ports? No one can answer; there consumers, it is not much to certainly the greatest of all evils! A state of war would be almost preferable. It would be the beginning of an end. This far it seems to be without direction or purpose; the means of enforcing our purpose, if we had any.

What! No remedy? Not even the boasted panacea of an extra session? Truly the North is in a pitiable plight. The *Times* suggests in a tone of profound sadness that the Government may possibly be sustained by borrowing, but immediately adds that it is against the genius of the Government to borrow without some proper or prospective means of payment. Most very table, and it may be well to remember that a frequent borrower who never pays, but simply swells the amount of his indebtedness, soon exhausts his credit. The *Times*, however, declares that the tariff must be repealed, but again forgets that our permanent tariff, which will go into effect next month, imposes a revenue duties than is to be found in the U. S. tariff of 1857.

With every disposition to come to the relief of the people of the North, who are suffering from their unrighteous and unchristian conduct towards the South, we are able to propose but a solitary remedy for the evil, which, however, we guarantee infallible. Let our ex-country men recognize the Confederate States at as early a day as practicable. When friendly relations are fully restored, there will be a boundless of liberality and good feeling to serve as a basis for commercial arrangements of reciprocal advantage. To this complexion must it come at last.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—We are sorry to announce that the indisposition of Signora Frezzolini prevented the performance of "Rigoletto" last evening at the Opera House. She will appear to-morrow (Friday) evening in that opera, in her favorite part of Gilda.

MR. HERRMANN.—The amusing prestidigitator continues nightly to astonish and delight crowded audiences. This evening he will produce an entirely new programme, and we will venture the assertion that nothing like it has ever been beheldin America.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due W. C. Morrell, agent, No. 121 Canal street, for the March number of this capital periodical.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Four Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship America—Liverpool Cotton Market Firm—Manchester Trade Firm.

HALIFAX, April 3.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship America, Captain Moodie, arrived here early this morning, bound for Boston.

She left Liverpool at noon Saturday, March 23d, and touched at Queenstown the evening of the 24th. Her intelligence is four days later than that by the New York.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The steamship Adriatic, from New York, arrived out on the 23d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, March 23—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton market at 133,000 bales, of which 26,000 were on speculation, and 26,000 for export.

The advices from America caused an advance of ¼d to ⅜d, which is mostly on the lower qualities.

The sales on Friday comprised 10,000 bales, including 1800 taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¾d; Middling Orleans, 7¼d; Fair Mobile, 7¾d; Middling Mobile, 7¼d; Fair Uplands, 7¾d; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool foots up 895,000 bales, of which 738,000 are of American descriptions.

James Hewitt & Co. say the fair qualities improved ¼d, closing buoyant but quieter, awaiting the Adriatic's advices.

Manchester Trade.

The advices from Manchester were of a favorable nature. The market for goods and yarns generally closed firm.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The week's business in Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady.

Provisions closed quiet at unchanged rates.

London Money Market.

London, March 23—The quotations for Consols closed yesterday at 91¼ to 92 for money, and 92⅛ to 92⅜ for account.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, March 23—New Orleans Tres Ordinaire, 103f. Has, 98f. Prices advanced 2 to 3f. Sales of the week 13,000 bales.

Later from Liverpool.

Liverpool, March 21, P. M.—The sales of Cotton yesterday Saturday amounted to 15,000 bales—6000 of which were taken by speculators and exporters.

James Hewitt & Co say the market closed firm, and with an advancing tendency, under the Adriatic's advices

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The market for Breadstuffs closed quiet, at firm prices.

Provisions quiet.

London Money Market.

London, March 21—The closing quotations for Consols yesterday were 91¾ to 91⅞ for money, and 92⅜ for account.

The amount of specie in the Bank of England increased £249,000 during the week.

The Bank has reduced its rates to seven per cent.

The Galway Line of Steamers.

No steamer of the Galway line would leave till the 9th of April.

The Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

Washington, April 3—The Southern Commissioners disbelieve the reported reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

Commander Pendergrast is at Norfolk

Bidding for the New Loan.

It is believed that the heavy bidding for the new loan arose from the pacific assurances of the Administration.

Military Movements.

A company of Federal sappers and miners, and Captains Magruder and Barnes's artillery companies leave this week, probably for Fort Hamilton.

Captain Winder, of Maryland, has resigned his commission in the United States army.

Instructions of the Belgian Minister.

It is reported that the new Belgian Minister took explicit instructions to our foreign Ministers and a protest to the European Government against the recognition of the Confederate States.

The Troops from the Brooklyn.

The troops aboard the Brooklyn, doubtless, landed some days ago, were for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

The steamer Minnesota has been ordered to be fitted for sea immediately.

Brooklyn Municipal Election.

Brooklyn, April 3—The Democratic Municipal ticket is elected by 1500 majority.

The Constitution Ratified by South Carolina.

Charleston, April 3—The South Carolina State Convention now in session here has adopted and ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States

Interesting from Texas—Houston Still Claims to be Governor.

Galveston, April 3—Ex Governor Houston has sent a message to the Legislature protesting against the Convention, appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, and claiming still to be Governor.

The Legislature took not the slightest notice of it.

Later from Panama—Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light.

New York, April 3 The Pacific and Atlantic Mail Company's steamship Northern Light arrived here today from Aspinwall

The Californian specie for this arrival has been anticipated by the Overland Pony Express.

A doubtful rumor was about that a party of filibusters from New Orleans were on the Rio Grande.

It is said that Gen Moreno, President of Ecuador, has been intriguing for the annexation of the Republic to France.

Sailing of the Steamer Canada.

Boston, April 3—The steamer Canada, of the Cunard line, sailed at noon today for Halifax and Liverpool, taking out no specie

Further European Advices Per Steamer America—The Anderson Fugitive Slave Case—The Occupation of Syria.

Halifax, April 3—The America, which arrived here this morning from Liverpool the 23d and Queenstown the 24th, has sailed for Boston, where she will soon be due.

She has on board £87,000 in specie

The French Legislative Body now sitting at Paris have adopted the address without amendment.

In the British House of Commons Lord John Russell promised to produce the correspondence relative to the fugitive slave Anderson.

It was reported at Paris that 10,000 men will be sent immediately to reinforce the Roman garrison, really to counteract Austria on the Po.

A telegram says the Porte has consented to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria by the French.

The commander at Beyrout asks the prompt execution of the condemned Druses.

The Bank of France has reduced its rates to 5 per cent.

Financial Business of the Government

Washington, April 3—Mr Ela, of the Treasury Department, has been ordered to proceed to Mobile on financial business of the Government

New York Markets.

New York, April 3—The Flour market closed firm, with sales of 12,000 barrels at $5 30 to $5 35 for Superfine State. Corn closed dull at 62 to 72c per bushel. Pork firm, sales 13,000 bbls at $19 50 to $17 10. Coffee—3000 sacks at 1½ to 1½c per lb. Sugar—Sales 102 hhds. Cuba at 4½ to 5½c. The sales of New Orleans Molasses comprised 110 bbls at 33 to 37c. per gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 3—The Flour market closed dull, with sales at $4 50 for Superfine. Corn—Sales At 32 to 35c per bushel. Whisky—Sales 150 bbls at 18½c per gallon. Pork firm, sales 400 bbls at $16 50 to $16 75 for Mess. Lard—Sales 200 tierces at 9c the lb.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 3—The Ohio river is swelling rapidly, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal by the mark

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 3—The John Simonds passed down at 8 P. M yesterday, the City of Baton Rouge at the Navy Yard at 7, and the Choctaw at 8 o'clock this morning.

Connecticut looks very much indeed as if a reaction had occurred Doesn't it! The Black Republican State officers elected by increased majorities, and Black Republican majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Who would have thought yesterday that Democrats have gained a member of Congress. We have not the slightest confidence in New England. She is abolition to the backbone, and nothing can change her.

Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky—cities of the West, every one of which gave Black Republican majorities last year—have been revolutionized. The North is wedded to her idols, but the West is gradually growing sensible.

A NOVEL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN A MAD HOUSE.—Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, member of the House of Commons, has been taken to a private mad house and confined in a padded room. He is hopelessly insane, and the first intimation of the disease was his stopping vehicles in the streets of London, and throwing cigars and money among a crowd of idlers who were leering at him. He was taken before a magistrate and puzzled everybody by his behavior until the cause was discovered.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Sumter, S C, on the 28th ult, by which property to the value of $25,000 was consumed. There was little or no insurance.

MONTGOMERY, April 1—Active efforts are being made to connect the cap in the railway from this place to Pensacola, to facilitate the transportation of troops to the Gulf. It will be completed in a few days.

MOBILE, April 1—Provisions are believed to be scarce at Fort Pickens.

Confederate troops, provisions and ammunition are flowing into the Confederate Army in large numbers on railroads and steamers. Two thousand troops are expected to arrive from Montgomery this week.

The removed reinforcement of Fort Pickens is pronounced by reliable authority unfounded.

SHE ARE SAFE.—"A beautiful day, Mr Jones, isn't it? Very pleasant, indeed. "Good day for the race." "Race, what race?" "The name race. "Oh, go along with your stupid jokes; get up a good one, like the one with which I sold Day." "Day who?" "Day the day we celebrate," said Jenkins, who went on his way 18 cl

A Good Joke.

The Lincoln Administration has appointed a Mr. Lane United States Judge in Alabama. Says the Mobile *Register*:

Incapable of exercising the functions of his nominal office, and therefore exempt from all its duties, he is by the Constitution of the United States irremovable except by impeachment, and, therefore, his "appointment" is virtually a gratuitous annuity of some $2700 per annum for life, or at least until the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the Washington Government. Nothing now is left to complete the joke—for it can be treated as nothing more—than that "Judge" Lane should receive his salary in drafts on the Collector of Mobile, and as Mr. Lincoln has an evident appreciation of the humorous, we doubt not but that this mode of compensation for "Judge" Lane's valuable services will be adopted.

We were at first inclined to regard this so-called appointment—which it appears has been gravely confirmed by the Senate—in a serious light, perhaps as an attempt to test the loyalty of North Alabama. Soon, however, our anger gave way to a hearty laugh at what, without a doubt, is the most ludicrous incident of the revolution. We expect another laugh when the new "Judge" makes a show of holding court. The clerk of the Huntsville Court has, we understand, already applied to Judge Jones for reappointment, under the act establishing the Confederate judiciary, and will, of course, hold the papers of the Court under that authority. Gen. Ben Patterson, who has been U. S. Marshal for the Northern District ever since the administration of President Jackson, and who enjoys to a great a popularity in that section, that the attempt of a Whig Administration to remove him promptly ended in a signal failure, has been appointed C. S. Marshal for the District of Alabama, and his bonds have already been approved by Judge Jones according to law. Wonder if Lincoln will attempt to give him a successor also!

Terrible Effects of Rifled Cannon.

GAETA, February 23—No part of the whole mass of town, fortress and hill has entirely escaped the ravages of artillery which thundered at it from the land side. Where the cannon ball did not hit point blank, there the bombshell fell with dire effect. The besiegers reckon that they fired, during the whole siege, about 60,000 shot, 19,000 in one day alone, the 22d of January. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that you may almost tell the effect of each projectile, you almost come to the conclusion that not one of them has been hurled in vain. The siege of Gaeta is, I believe, the first instance in which rifled cannon has been applied on a large scale to the batteries of walls and bastions. The Bombardier, as I told you, had reared 80 of these new war engines on their batteries, and no man who has not seen it can believe the havoc they have caused. I already described to you the condition of that part of the town. I had already visited that narrow slip stretching from the town gate to the Point. The houses in the point may be said to be either shaved off, blown away or struck up all of a heap, the batteries lining the sea, before these houses, and even, in some instance, the casemates under them, are a mass of crumbling ruins. The Royal Palace, and the higher and lower town before it, are still standing, but there is hardly a building, but, or nearly, whether jutting out or shrinking back, that may be said to be unscathed. I saw several villainous holes through walls.—During the recent debates in the British Parliament, on the commercial treaty with France, a question was raised about the coal supplies of England. Some persons took a very gloomy view of the subject, and succeeded in frightening the weak-nerved portion of the British public into the belief that at no distant period they would have to seek some substitute for coal. This discussion was not without its results. Mr M'Coll, a Scottish gentleman, has investigated the facts and published for the general enlightenment a work on "The Coal Fields of Great Britain. Mr. Hull's conclusions are of a most encouraging nature. He does not aver that the coal mines are quite inexhaustible, but he allays immediate apprehensions by showing "that for many generations to come the national supplies of fuel will be capable of bearing any drain to which they can possibly be subjected, either for home or foreign consumption. The quantity raised now works low of the earth as the coal lies, on account of the temperature, which increases progressively from the surface downwards. The limit to deep mining is practically fixed at four thousand feet, yet some of the coal strata are ten thousand feet in thickness, and thus a measureless store of fuel lies beyond present reach. But the depth at which coal can be accomplished what, at this date, looks impracticable, and it must not be forgotten that the commercial appliances of to day were the impossibilities of the past.

POISONED DRESS.—The poisoned shirt of Nessus must have been green in color, and it seems that the dress of the Queen of Corinth was of the "Lost Arts." The foreign correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that three young Women employed in a dressmaking establishment were poisoned recently by particles of an arsenical dye inhaled by them in making up a dress of green tarlatan. A workman in a manufactory of artificial flowers in Paris was lately poisoned in like manner by a powder he was directed to strew over some green flowers by his employer, has contracted damages from the latter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening—Opera House—Benefit of Miss Lucombe—"La Reine des Coeurs."

Varieties Theatre—"The Serious Family" Pocahontas.

St Charles Theatre—Mr Herrmann the wonderful Prestidigitator.

Academy of Music—Robert Heller the renowned Wizard.

Vannuchi's Museum—The Scotch Giantess and other wonders.

The Sicilian Counterfeiters—A Startling Account—How They Were Detected.—Yesterday afternoon the Chief of Police and his officers arrested another party of Sicilians, who had in their possession a complete half dollar and a half dollar, and a quantity of coin are kept on some of the tenements in Magazine and adjoining Sicilian apartments and Saloons. Regarding the detection of this gang, our readers of the *Daily* given the following particulars:

For some eight or ten days past the Chief of Police John McIntosh, Esq., has had under consideration certain plans, which it was also supposed to detain signs in a branch of the counterfeiting business, which from development of the many evidences he was bringing a certain class of offenders to justice, and necessarily secret. Suffice, however, to say that all such measures were taken, and with a degree of success, which is taken up by the special police for having possessed a certain sum of money from his latter. After examination a day in the lockup prior to examination, the latter stated he had the charge made against him, and the Chief to send the prisoner to some institution for his correction, but not to prison. This the Chief could not do, and at the earnest solicitation of the youth himself, released him, the youth promising to do so. Yesterday afternoon, the Chief received information of the coining of the young Italian was seen by the Chief. Some twinkle ago, however, as the Chief was passing by the Academy of Music, he noticed a young man, who was standing at the time for him (the youth) to redeem his promise. He then told the Chief whom a certain number of men, Sicilians, were who had a large stock of counterfeit silver coin, and gave the truth of his information. Acting on this information, the Chief and officers proceeded to the place, and, on being admitted, found a large number of men, and, on being asked for the money, one of them produced a counterfeit half dollar, and, on being asked for more, produced a counterfeit half dollar, and, on being asked for more, produced a counterfeit half dollar, and, on being asked for more,