THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSE & CO.
C. F. WEISSE, B. HARDY,
E. DUVERGER, H. DUFOUR.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance)....$15
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....10
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1861.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,941.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines in each square, on the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and is rated to one square every other day.
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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By C. E. Fostall, at 4 P. M., at No. 185 Bourbon street, household furniture; also, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 46 Poydras street, tobacco, gold watch and chain.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, silk bonnet ribbons, embro deries, dry goods, &c., also—organdies and other foreign and American dry goods.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 47, knives, at 12 o'clock, same place, hydraulic pressed candles.

The Shield sale at auction this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of store situate at No. 242 Royal street, Second District, consisting of dry goods, hosiery, &c.

SOMETHING OF A CHANGE.

Public opinion in these critical times varies with the changes of the seasons. It is impossible to keep that fixed and immutable which depends upon shifting circumstances. When projects of secession were first mooted they were received by the North with mingled incredulity and derision, simply because the people of that section were completely ignorant of popular sentiment in the South. They did not believe that in any State whatever—not even in South Carolina—could a majority of votes be found arrayed in favor of secession, and hence they thought that the outcry was merely the blatant objurgations of disappointed demagogues, and office holders whose eviction was rendered certain by the triumph of LINCOLN. They looked for the speedy subsidence of all excitement on the subject, but they looked in vain. As for Europe, where the vagrant and dimmed ideas prevail of the political institutions of this country, the only wonder appeared to be that Mr. BUCHANAN did not send at once twenty or thirty thousand men into the South to disperse the rebels, and hang, draw and quarter their leaders. The discipline usually applied by England to Ireland when the latter waxes restive, was regarded as the only effectual mode of suppressing insubordination.

We need hardly say that the history of a very few months has essentially modified these crude conceptions. Europe is opening her eyes daily to the light of a knowledge of the American policy and character, and beginning to understand that in her former treatment of the subject she was groping blindly in the dark while the Northern section of the country, though, perhaps, more besotted with inveterate prejudices and fanaticism than is either England or France by ignorance, is slowly arriving at an imperfect comprehension of the truth. With respect to the former, we have already furnished some interesting evidences of a material change of views. The London *Times*, which was at first rampant upon secession, and furious in its imprecations against slavery, begins to examine both topics with refreshing calmness and deliberation, and to ponder with becoming gravity the possible eventuality of the substantial existence and prosperity of a grand slave holding empire in the Southern States of America. In France the transformation of opinion has been still more marked. One of the most influential and popular of the journals of Paris—the *Pays*—that published two elaborate articles imbued with surprisingly correct ideas of the prospective power and wealth of the Southern Confederacy, and of its claims to the recognition of France upon the ground of the splendid commercial advantages which that country is likely to derive from the cultivation of friendly relations with us. Still more recently the Paris *Messager*, almost every word of whose utterances carries with it the weight of official authority, notices the revenue system of the North and contrasts it with that of the South, in language which is not the less significant from being guarded and reticent. Here is what the *Messager* says:

Amid the news which reaches us from the United States of America is one item which does not directly relate to the interior crisis, but is not less worthy of attention, for it has an international bearing which will escape notice. The Representatives of the Northern States, taking advantage of the absence of the members in the South, have hastened to pass a new tariff of custom duties. The fact is, that the North, desirous of protecting its manufactures, is not very faithful to ideas of liberty, as regards tariffs, when not controlled by the interests of the South, an essentially agricultural section of country, strongly devoted to free trade.

The tariff in vigor was highly protective, in reason as it imposed upon foreign goods ad valorem duties, varying from 19 to 30 per cent. The new tariff increases all the duties, either directly or by substituting specific or substitute duties for ad valorem duties. This reform has not been well received in England, and will meet no better success in France, as our silks, which paid 15 per cent, will pay duties ranging from 20 to 30 per cent, and our wines, hitherto taxed 30 per cent, will pay 35 per cent.

It is to be still hoped, a reconciliation should be effected in the United States, it may be expected that the repeal of the tariff will be one of the clauses of the compromise obtained by the States of the South. If this object be not established, the programme of free trade proclaimed by the South will open to our agriculture and to our industry a channel of productive relations and of extended operations.

Coming nearer home, we find that even savage Black Republican sheets are painfully acknowledging the undeniable fact of a successful revolution, and the establishment of a slave holding Republic. Here is the N. Y. *Tribune*, for instance, which, in an article headed "The Future," makes admissions completely at variance with its former declarations. Great agitance, it confesses, prevailed at the North, before last November, as to the real intention of the United States, and now it acknowledges frankly that the early South, which he most remote from the fire, have earnestly, boldly, successfully seceded and established a Confederacy founded upon slavery. Just read the annexed humiliating avowals:

They lately framed a Constitution, established a de facto government, assumed an attitude of armed hostility toward the United States, and dared this union of making demands upon inflicting conquerors than rebels. Two tiers of slave States lie between them and the free States, and those intermediate States are disaffected towards the Union, and act as allies to the seceded States. The actual condition of things is pretty much as if one of the three partners should be robbing the firm of its property, while a second should hold the large proprietor and threaten him with death in case he resisted. The slave States which still remain in the Union wish two or three exceptions, will be ready to leave it as soon as their end of shielding the seceders shall be accomplished, unless they can compel the people of the free States to adopt such clearly degrading amendments to the Constitution as shall be acceptable to all the slave States. It is true that the Union party, so called, is uppermost in the slave States which have not seceded. But it is about the same sort of a Union party as that lately existing in Georgia, or that Vice President Stephens of its head lately, say these United States, to coerce the seceded States, we will take our arms against you and quit the Union. If you do not adopt amendments to the Constitution making slavery in this national institution, we shall withdraw from the Union. If you let the seceders do exactly as they please, and never draw trigger on them, and if you accept our amendments to the Constitution, they will consent to let you number as still a States of the Union. But if you venture to assert any right, even to our own money, in the new Confederacy, or if you plead that you settled Texas and its slavery last November, and can take no steps to make the Constitution abhorrent to your conscience and abominable to your interests, we shall instantly leave your Union, and, if need be, meet you in the field of battle.

The entire article is in the same strain. The *Tribune* concedes the mistake made by the North, does not deny the present strength and probable permanency of the Southern Confederacy, and is decidedly embarrassed to know how to treat the unexpected and alarming state of fact. It is not worth while quoting its "conclusion" very further, or even its final conclusion that the Northern Confederacy will be longer retaining the border States, if it attempts to coerce the South, of most acknowledge a Southern Confederacy, and try to make terms with it. We have cited its language merely to substantiate our position, and to show that in all directions the public mind is awakening to the recognition of the absolute and possibly irreparable dismemberment of the Union, and to the consideration of the course which other Governments should pursue towards the Southern States of the South. GALILEO was right, and politically as well as physically he might exclaim, were he now alive, "*Se pur si muove.*"

DEATH OF GEORGE GOTTSCHALK.—With profound regret we point to the brief obituary notice in another column announcing the death of that respected citizen and proverbially honest man—George Gottschalk. He died last evening after a short illness, although his general health had been impaired for some time. As an old friend, highly esteemed by his partner in these lines, we need hardly say that his entirely his kindness of heart and many manly virtues will receive as eternal memory as a better world.

THE VOTE OF ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock *True Democrat* gives the following as the total vote, officially announced:

For Convention	27,412
Against	15,826
Majority for Convention	11,586

This does not include the vote of Perry county, which would swell the majority to about twelve thousand.

THE LAST OF THE SOUTHERN CADETS.—Cadets Moreno and Semmes, the former from Florida and the latter from Alabama, have both resigned their appointments and will leave West Point immediately for Montgomery. The latter young gentleman is a son of Commander Raphael Semmes, who resigned from the navy about a month ago, and the former is a brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States. There are now no Cadets at West Point from the seceded States.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona.

The steamship Arizona, Capt. Smith, from Brazos Santiago March 21st, arrived at this port yesterday.

The purser of the Arizona reports that, on the 20th instant, the steamship Gen Rusk left Brazos for Key West with two companies of U. S. troops. The Daniel Webster also left with troops.

The Arizona landed at Indianola on the 22d, companies E and F of the Second Cavalry, numbering 114 men, under the command of Capt. Stoneman and Lieut Kimmell.

Left in port at Brazos Santiago, schooner Columbia, from Pensacola, schooner J. A. Woodhouse and brig John Jewett, from New York.

The Arizona brings $276,293 in specie, consigned as follows:

Avendano Brothers	$99,972
Calatrava & Sanchez	82,570
Cramer & Co.	42,472
Thos Hale & Co.	18,500
C. J. Postlail	18,800
A. & M. Heine	10,200
J. H. Phelps & Co.	9,300
Renard & Co.	7,717
J. Marks & Co.	3,100
S. W. Pargoire Co.	3,000
A. J. Oswald	2,200
Tasmon & Bro.	2,000
Pecoy & Cassard	1,800
S. Pasco	1,400
Rancich & Girard	600
Landon & Duval	500
R. Newman	500
W. Pielop	500
Spencer & Mansfield	300
R. Dyer & Co.	200
H. W. Peake & Co.	101
S. Gromisky	100

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, March 25.

When the Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M., by President Manton, there were sixty seven members present. The journal was read and adopted.

The order of the day was the resolution of Mr. Butler, of Iberville, to transfer the forts, barracks, naval establishment, and lighthouses to the Federal Government at Montgomery. Mr. Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, moved to amend by adding the lands attached to the forts. Mr. Flower, of Rapides, was opposed to this for several reasons. For instance, we needed part of the lands of the Baton Rouge arsenal for a Governor's mansion, and for a central military depot. Mr Wilkinson argued against the position of Mr Elgee. The amendment was lost and the ordinance adopted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted approving the conduct of Captain Bradwood and his officers, and recommending their reappointment to the revenue cutter McClelland by the government of the Confederate States.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, offered a resolution instructing our delegates at Montgomery that Louisiana desired free trade between the Southern and Western States. Laid over under the rules.

A resolution prohibiting the importation of slaves from any of the Southern States remaining in the old Union from and after September 1st, 1861, was laid over.

The ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional Districts came up, but the Convention refused to consider it, that they might attend to the consolidation of the Bank ordinance, and the following amendment offered by Mr Sparrow, of Carroll:

That article 118 of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Corporations with banking or discounting privileges may be either created by authority of a law of the general assembly, but the Legislature shall in both cases provide that before a bank can go into operation two-fifths of the capital stock shall be paid in specie. That no bank shall ever issue according to its capital or its liabilities a greater amount of the capital stock paid in, or of a greater denomination than ten dollars. That the circulation of each bank shall always be represented by an equal credit in specie with the treasurer of the State, and that no party within the State shall issue from its counter any other than its own notes.

Messrs. Dupré, Sparrow and Griffin debated the motion of Mr. Martin, of Assumption, to postpone, but generally in parliamentary propriety. A motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 29 ayes to 37 noes. The motion to reconsider was then carried by a vote of 37 ayes to 35 noes. Mr. O Bryan then moved to amend Gen Sparrow's amendment by substituting it to the people for ratification at the next general election. This was lost by a vote of 36 ayes to 37 noes. A motion by Mr McCollum to reconsider was also lost by a vote of 34 ayes to 37 noes. It was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs Avegno, Barrow, Bermudez, Brice, Clark, Cook, Davidson, of Lafayette, Egee, Estius, Gaudin, Hernandez, Hodge, Hodges, Holmsworth, Johnston, Kennedy, Labatut, Lawrence, Lagtone, Lewis of Orleans, Marks, of Orleans, Martin, of Carroll, Miles, Mader, Moore, McCloskey, McNeely, Norton, Perkins, of Orleans, Peck, Pemberton, Pope, Prousty, Rowlins, Sparrow, Stewart, Spurlock, Scott, of Catahoula, Sapuyo, Taylor, St. Charles, Todd, Towles, Vacintine, York—40.

Noes—Messrs Barlan, Bienvenu, Bonner, Burton, Butler, Connelly, DeHaise, Duffel, Dupre, Fagan, Gardeye, Gaudet, Gray, Gill, Girard, Grillo, Lewis, of Orleans, Marshall, Maurerd, Marks, of Caddo, Martin, of Assumption, McCollum, McFarland, Olivier, O'Bryan, Patterson, Perkins, of Madison, Rozier, Smart, Sawyer, Semmes, Scott, of East Feliciana, Stephens, Taylor, of St Landry, Tassin, Warren, Williams, of St Helena, Williamson, Wilkinson, Wolfe—40.

Mr. Moore, of St Martin, offered the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

To divide the State of Louisiana into Congressional Districts for the election of Representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

We the people of Louisiana, do ordain and declare, that the following shall be the Congressional Districts for the election of Representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States of America, which shall consist of about contiguous and compact territory, and be bounded as follows:

The first District to be composed of the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, Lafourche, Terrebonne, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and St Helena.

The second District to be composed of the parishes of West Feliciana, Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. James, Assumption, St. Martin, and St. Mary.

The third District shall be composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Bienville, Bossier, Bapt. St James, Caddo, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, Jackson, Lincoln, Morehouse and Ouachita.

But if it be ordained, that from and after the ensuing census, and apportionment of representatives, shall make the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that Congress shall be entitled to one member for every Congressional District, the Congressional Districts of this confederacy shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Sabine Lake, thence with the Sabine River, and with the boundary line between the Confederate States and the Republic of Mexico, to the Rio Grande, thence with the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico, thence with the Gulf of Mexico to the Sabine Lake, the place of beginning.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The attention of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is called to an advertisement in another column. Matters of importance will be presented for consideration.

HON. A. J. DONELSON.—Hon A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, who was on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore for the Vice Presidency of the United States, has written a letter to Hon. H. S. Foote, advocating a last effort by a Border State Conference to obtain guarantees for their rights from the North to bring back the seceded States and reconstruct the Union. Failing in this, he is for the Southern Confederacy composed of all the slaveholding States.

An ice machine, Harrison's invention, is at work in London, producing, with a ten horse steam engine, eight thousand pounds of ice in twenty four hours, at a total expense of $2 50 per ton, which is said to be fifty per cent cheaper than imported ice.

The officials who are now to vacate the U S offices at New York—have made a good thing of it, according to the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* in that city. Collector Schell is believed to have pocketed his $150,000, and Surveyor Hart nearly as much more. Rynders, the U. S. Marshalship, has had by enough to keep him snug and comfortable the rest of his days, besides the valiant Captain marched a lady who, to her other charms, united that of a substantial dowry.

COMPLIMENTARY VIEW OF THE SOUTH.—The New York *Times* draws a parallel between the people ruled by Lincoln and those under the government of Davis. The latter it character sees as follows:

The remorseless census, to begin with, tells us that more than two of the four millions only whom Jeff Davis rules are negroes, who are denied even the first rights of men, to say nothing of the immunities of citizenship. Of the remaining white fraction, the traveled world all too familiar with the smoking pipe and shuffling shanks of the Carolina clay eater, the dwindled and bow legged of the Georgia cracker, the brutish look of the Florida mirror can, and the piratical visage of the Gulf ruffian. We see now the ruling class there, ever to write them down as we have seen it who dwell in America. Neither will the towering gentility of the few thousands who constitute the ruling and dominant class be cowed by mankind generally, while the shopkeeper looks down there has much the characteristics of that style the world over. And still less will it be intimated that the mere overseer, negro trader, negro auctioneers, or the other white odds and ends of a negro community, are entitled to rank foremost of the gentlemen of the world. *De gustibus, &c.*

BLESSINGS OF BANKRUPTCY.—As a general rule which may make all creditors who are interested to be severe, pretty comfortable in their minds, but many cases which are already before us, very likely. They conceal something, they exaggerate chances of good luck, hide away the real state of affairs, so that things are flourishing when they are hopeless; keep a smiling face in a dreary smile it is on the verge of bankruptcy, are ready to lay hold of any pretext for delay, or of any money, so as to stave off the inevitable ruin a few days longer. "Down with such dishonesty," says the creditor in triumph, and revive his sinking enemy. "You lazy, lying dog, take up a straw!" calm and serene says to the man who is drowning. "You villain, why do you shrink from plunging into the irretrievable Gazette?" says prosperity to the poor devil battling in that black gulf. Who has not marked the readiness with which the closest of friends and honestest of men suspect and accuse each other of cheating, when they fall out on money matters! Everybody does it. Everybody is right, I suppose, and the world is a rogue.—*Thackeray.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Washington Gossip—Orders for the Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

New York, March 25.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch of yesterday says the President, on the 23d, issued orders for Major Anderson to get ready to evacuate Fort Sumter.

The Cabinet on Fort Pickens.

The Cabinet is considering the matter of Fort Pickens. Gen. Braxton Bragg having notified Lieut. Slemmer that supplies cannot be landed without President Davis's permit.

Governor of Dacotah.

Washington, March 25.—The President has nominated Wm Jayne, of Illinois, Governor of the Territory of Dacotah.

Death of Hon. G. W. Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., March 25.—The Hon G. W. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in this city on Saturday.

The Question of Evacuating Sumter.

New York, March 25.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is believed the programme of the Administration is changed in regard to Fort Sumter since Lamon's departure, and made it conditional of Lamon to direct the evacuation if the provisions are insufficient to maintain the garrison.

Commissioners to the Western Territories.

Washington, March 25.—The Government is advised that Texas has sent Commissioners to induce New Mexico, Sonora, Arizona and Chihuahua to join the Southern Confederacy, with favorable prospects.

Fort Pickens Short of Provisions.

Fort Pickens is reported as being short of provisions. The Government will probably be compelled shortly to abandon it.

Consul to Florence.

T. Bigelow Lawrence is named as Consul General to Florence.

Additional Foreign Intelligence per Steamer Canada.

Boston, March 25.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool the 9th and Queenstown the 10th inst., before telegraphed from Halifax, has arrived at this port. She brings the following additional items of European intelligence:

Great Britain.

The Canadian mail steamship Bohemian did not sail from Liverpool till Friday, the 8th inst., for Portland.

The London *Times* says that President Davis's inaugural is the most difficult document it ever read to analyze and interpret.

It is reported that Cullen, the Irish Archbishop, is to be created Cardinal.

The Papal States.

The Austrian *Gazette* says Francis II, late King of Naples, will stay at Rome as long as the Pope does.

The Spanish Ministry has pronounced in favor of the Pope's temporal power, opposing the transference of the Papacy to Jerusalem.

Occupation of Syria.

Russia approves of the continued French occupation of Syria, and would support an increased force were it necessary.

A Turkish vessel, with six months' provisions, is about to cruise off the Dalmatian coast.

Affairs at Warsaw.

The Emperor of Russia's brother, Prince Constantine, has arrived at Warsaw. The garrison at Warsaw is nightly increased, but the oppression of the preservation of peace prevails.

Treaty of Commerce.

Advices from Berne, Switzerland, say the Federal Council is about to conclude a treaty of commerce between France and England.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

Washington, March 25.—The President has appointed Rear Admiral Stewart, of New York, Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy, vice Archibald, resigned.

The U. S. Senate.

Washington, March 25.—In the United States Senate to-day a motion was made by Mr. Powell that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the dispatches sent by Major Anderson to the War Department.

Mr Howe resumed his speech.

Attempted Robbery.

New York, March 25.—An attempt to rob the Exchange Bank of this city by burglars was frustrated. They, however, succeeded in getting $1000.

Seizure of the Steamer Bienville.

New York, March 25.—The steamship Bienville, of New York, Havana and Navana Orleans line, is under *surveillance* by the Custom house authorities, alleged with violation of the revenue laws, for and having a proper clearance. Her cargo is valued at $100,000.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

Portland, March 25.—The Canadian mail steamship Bohemian, Capt Grange, has arrived at this port, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 9th instant. News anticipated.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, March 25.—The Ohio river at this point continues to fall, with six feet six inches water in the canal, by the mark.

New York Markets.

New York, March 25.—The Cotton market was quiet to-day, while the sales comprised 1,000 bales at 12½c for Middling Upands. Flour market closed firm, with sales of 12,000 bbls at $5 15 to $5 20 for Superfine State. Wheat advanced 1c. Corn advanced 1c. Pork was firmer, with sales comprising from 600 to 800 bbls at $16 50 for Mess. Coffee quiet, sales 900 sacks at 19½c for the Rio. Sugar firm, sales 400 hhds Cuba at 4½ to 4¾c for the Muscovado.—Sales 150 bbls at 8c. the gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, March 25.—Flour closed with a declining tendency, new State at $4 to $4 20 per bbl. Oats nominal at 26c. the bushel. Corn steady at 45c. Whisky. Sales at 19½c. the gallon. Western Mess Pork is worth $16 75 per bbl. Lard—Sales 30000 pieces at 9c.

[From the New York Herald of the 24th.]

The Northern and Southern Tariffs Compared.

We published yesterday the two tariffs side by side, so as to enable all readers interested to compare them. Subjoined is a table of the principal imports, with the duties on each, from which it will be seen that in most cases the duty is double, or 100 per cent, greater, at the North than at the South:

Articles	Northern Tariff Per Cent	Southern Tariff Per Cent
Cotton, manufactures	30	15
Cotton manufactures	30	15
Linens	24 to 30	15
Cotton, manufactures	30 to 30	15
Cotton, manufactures	30	15
Leather	30 to 35	15
Leather, manufactures	30	15
Wooden manufactures	30	15
Iron and other metals	30 per cent	15
Cutlery	30	15
Hosiery	30 to 35	15
Carpets	30 to 35 per yard	15
Blankets	30 to 35	15
Hats	30	15
Woolen yarns	30	15
Velvet	30	15
Velvet	30	15
Velvet	30	15
Brandy	$1 per gal.	20
Brandy	$1 per gal.	20
Brandy	$1 per gal.	20