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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1861

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1861

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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.

B. G. Lesspont Hitchcock & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 66 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brigans assortable dry goods, wines and liquors.

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

Has President LINCOLN at length found a policy, and is that policy one of war? Both these queries are seemingly answered in the affirmative by the uniform tenor of late telegraphic advices. One and all they announce naval expeditions, increased activity in the navy yards, the shipping of men and munitions on board of vessels of war, and the anticipated reinforcement of the fortresses in the Confederate States still held by the Federal Government. Mr. LINCOLN has suddenly awaked from his drowsy inaction, and is disposed at all events to show that he is something more than an automaton, or a lifeless block. And yet with all this busy note of preparation we can only speculate as to ulterior objects. Either the functionary at the head of the United States Government has not determined upon any precise and definite course, or he has discretion enough to conceal his plans or purposes. We may surmise, however, from our knowledge of the resources at his disposal, that nothing of a very elaborate or extensive character is contemplated. As for an attack upon any of the towns or cities of the South, it is quite out of the question. Mr. LINCOLN has no army that deserves the name, and if he had, he has no power of himself to declare or make war. To our mind what has been done points evidently to the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, the protection as far as possible of that and other fortresses, and the possible attempt to obstruct commerce at the mouth of the Mississippi. This is as far as Mr. LINCOLN would dare to act authorized to proceed, and even an effort to collect the revenue would be made only in defiance of the adverse opinion as to the power to do so, expressed by the leading law officer of his Cabinet.

But the inability of the Federal President to commence hostilities will, we fear, prove no insurmountable obstacle to their existence. If the blockade of the Mississippi should be tried, this will be regarded as an act of war, and will undoubtedly provoke retaliation. If attempts are made to reinforce any of the Confederate States, we believe that a conflict will be precipitated. Gen. BEAUREGARD at Charleston, and Gen. BRAGG at Pensacola, will be equally prompt in resisting all such movements. The first gun fired on either side will be a signal for strife, and may inaugurate a fratricidal war from whose hideous features the imagination recoils with loathing. But the Confederate States stand upon the impregnable ground of self defense. They desire simply to be unmolested—to be suffered peacefully to organize their own institutions, and carry on their own Government. They asked no one, but are ready to protect themselves against all assailants. Should, therefore, the Black Republican Administration, with blind and brutal lust of power, seek forcibly to coerce the Confederate States, upon it will devolve all the fearful responsibility for the consequences.

This sudden and startling display of military activity by the Lincoln Administration, is in our opinion, due to the violent spurring it has lately received from its professed friends. The leading Republican journals of the North have been loading LINCOLN with reproaches and sarcasm for his vacillating course. He has been accused of cufeebling his party, of causing it to lose ground, and of strengthening its adversaries by his indecision and inertness. The *Times*, the *Tribune*, and the *Evening Post*, all opened their batteries upon him. For instance, here is the way one of them spoke:

> The President must adopt some clear and distinct policy in regard to secession, or the Union will not only be severed, but the country will be disgraced. No great community can *long* exist intact without losing character as well as prosperity. It must, at least, make an effort at self preservation if it would avoid the contempt inseparable from unbecoming inaction. It can not overcome by outward force, or destroyed by internal treachery,—but if it struggles nobly and gallantly against its enemies, whatever else it may lose, it preserves the respect of the world, as well as its own. We are in danger of losing every thing—even honor. The public sentiment is already demoralized,—the heart of the people is darkened,—and the patriotism of the country is already paralyzed to a degree which a year ago we should not have thought possible in any contingency. Rebellion in the public judgment has ceased to be a crime. Treason has become respectable.

That is from the *Times*. On the same day the *Tribune* published an article in opposition to compromise of any sort whatever, and invoking the Administration to proclaim its policy at once. Said the *Tribune*:

> If the Union is to be maintained at all hazards, let the word be passed along the line that the laws are to be enforced, and the people stand ready to respond and back up the action of the secretaries of the Gulf States—and of any more that choose to follow—is to be regarded as a fixed fact, let that be proclaimed, and let the line of revenue collection be established and maintained this side of them. At all events, let us have a clearly defined programme, and let it when once proclaimed be followed out. We only ask that it embody no waiting on contingencies, no prolongation of the present suspense, but that it shall be such as will bring matters to a focus at the earliest moment possible.

This is the language which has convinced Mr. LINCOLN of the necessity of substituting action for torpor, and has caused him to screw his courage to the sticking point. He has more than probably become alarmed at the discontent rapidly pervading the ranks of the Black Republicans, and at the defeat of that faction in Connecticut, and at the number of Western strongholds he has doubtless persuaded himself that a vigorous demonstration will revive his waning popularity, and give character to his administration. As for coercing the South back into the Union, we accept him at the absurdity of barbarous such an idea. He may drive us into war, but never into another political connection with Abolitionists.

In consequence of the presumed hostile intentions of the Lincoln Administration, President Davis has issued, through the War Department, a call upon each of the Confederate States for a supply of 5000 volunteers, except Florida, which is only called upon to supply 1500. We have no doubt the appeal of the Government will be responded to with promptness and enthusiasm.

Messrs Holle & Co., No. 61 Exchange Place, are entitled to our thanks for their renewed attentions.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Friday, April 5—Lane and Pomeroy were elected United States Senators yesterday afternoon by a small majority.

MONTGOMERY, April 4—Treasury notes of the Confederate States were issued to day. The first bonds of $1000 sold at twenty per cent premium.

Vice-President Stephens.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Missouri (St Louis) *Republican* gives the "personnel of Vice-President Stephens" as follows:

> Imagine the reanimated form of remarkable, eccentric John Randolph, habited in a swallow-tail coat of black, badly cut pants, black vest, flowing silk neckcloth, with the same sorrowful hue, flashy pendant watch chain, heavy seals, golden rimmed eye glasses, and a beaver cocked on the side of the head, and you have the best idea of Stephens, of Georgia. Until you look at the face a long time, however, you have no conception of the man. To picture the counterpart you must imagine a man who in his ordinary aspect of repose it is very common, yet even in its commonness it is unusual. At a first glance the impression it makes is but of pity for the "sufferer" to whom it belongs. The impression when it was first my chance to see this remarkable man, I would have declared he was a Florida Mountain, so pinched, so sallow, and malarious exhalations of the lowlands of the South recurred to me instantaneously. But, oh! that is the name of wonder do they send such a man here? Are we to pray for rain from? and "Who is he, pray?" were questions that I promptly asked "That's Stephens, of Georgia, was the answer." Incredulous, I mused. I need not say that my curiosity was fully aroused, and that I examined the face fully. Minutely, then, I should say, is an excessively pale and almost consumptive. The pallid, thin, determined, of nearly an ashen hue. Heavy lines indent every part of it. Around the eyes are wrinkles such as I have seen with the sick, spoke branch out from the hub of a wheel. The forehead is high, wide and full—yet the larger part of it is hidden by harsh, grayish hair, allowed to straggle about it.

> The whole countenance is small, and emphatically effeminate. In youth it might have been prepossessing; though decidedly never good looking. Now it should readily be taken for an old lady's wrinkled face. The eye is the only redeeming feature, even in repose it sparkles, fascinates and commands—in excitement it fastens. When conversing, in an ordinary manner the voice, low, is boyish—womanish—but is, nevertheless, melodious and well modulated. As conversation progresses and debate, and debate grows into an effort at oratory, excitement seems to change the entire man. His gesture becomes energetic, and the voice gains strength but not harshness. It has the clear ring of silver, and is so distinct that it can be heard by every man in the largest assembly.

A SEAR OF PENCIL—It is chronicled that on October 25th, 1861, a bowl of punch was made at the Knight-Hook Leading Knights house, when he was Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean. It was made in the fountain in the garden, in the middle of four walks, that covered overhead with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, the whole length of it covered with cold collations, &c. In the fountain were the following ingredients, viz: four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, twenty five thousand lemons, twenty gallons of lemon juice, thirteen hundred weight of fine Lisbon sugar, five pounds of grated nutmegs, three hundred toasted biscuit, and half a pipe of dry mountain Malaga. Over the fountain was built a large pavilion to keep off the rain; and there was built on purpose a little boat, whereon was a boy who belonged to the boat, who rowed round the fountain and filled the cups of the company, and in all probability more than six thousand men drank from it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia—British Parliamentary Proceedings.

New York, April 9—The Cunard Royal mail steamer Persia, from Liverpool the 30th, via Queenstown the 31st, has arrived at this port.

The Persia brings £57,000 in specie. No business was transacted in Liverpool on Saturday, it being considered a holiday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

News from Washington—The Southern Commissioners.

Washington, April 8—Mr. Seward, the Secretary of War, has declined to receive the Southern Commissioners officially, and said the policy of the Government was peaceful, but defensive if attacked.

Appointments by the President.

The President has appointed Mr. Alex. Duvall Collector of the port of Richmond, and Mr. Harrison B. Brand, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis.

Safety of the Capitol.

Washington, April 8—High officers are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the capitol. The anxiety is great for news from Fort Sumter.

Fort Pickens Not Reinforced.

New York, April 9—It is ascertained that the sloop of war Brooklyn did not land men at Fort Pickens.

Col. Sumner and Capt. Briton have been ordered to the Pacific.

Virginia State Convention.

Richmond, April 8—Messrs. Scott and Treadway, (conservatives) have declared if the President's response was unfavorable, they would go for secession. Mr. Preston's resolution was adopted, Governor Wise voting negatively.

Sailing of the Steamer Pawnee.

Norfolk, April 9—The steamer Pawnee sails for the South to day with sealed orders. She landed 250 troops at Fortress Monroe last night.

Departure of the Steamship Baltic.

New York, April 9—The steamship Baltic, recently chartered as a transport by the U. S. Government, sailed this morning for the South. She was heavily loaded with arms, munitions of war, stores, provisions, liquors, and large quantities of gunny bags. She is supposed to be destined to strengthen the fortifications on the Gulf.

Election in Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, April 8.—The Democrats have carried the city ticket by 500 majority.

Important from Charleston.

Conference between Gov. Pickens and Lieut. Talbot—Permission to Victual Fort Sumter Garrison Refused—Probable Entry of a Naval Fleet.

Charleston, April 9—The *Courier* of this morning reports the arrival in the city yesterday of Lieut. Talbot. He had a conference with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, but was not allowed to communicate with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter.

Lieut. Talbot started back to Washington last night.

It is understood the nature of the conference was to obtain permission for an unarmed storeship to victual the garrison of Fort Sumter. The permission was peremptorily refused.

It is generally believed that an unarmed storeship will be accompanied into the harbor by a naval force. Every preparation is being made to prevent relief of Fort Sumter.

War Vessels Off Charleston—Strong Indications of a Collision.

Augusta, Ga., April 9—There are reports on the streets, which are generally believed, that a war fleet composed of several vessels is lying in the offing off Charleston harbor.

Governor Brown, of this State, has issued his call for three thousand additional volunteers. The indications of a hostile conflict between the two sections are emphatic.

Later from Montgomery—Further Requisition for Troops—Soldiers Pouring into Pensacola.

Montgomery, April 9—President Davis made to day a further requisition on the Governor of Alabama for three thousand troops.

The Mississippi brigade of eighteen hundred men arrived at Pensacola on the 7th. Three hundred and seventy Georgia troops for Pensacola passed through here within the last forty-eight hours.

Latest from Charleston.

REFUTATION OF THE SENSATION DISPATCHES.

NO WAR VESSELS OFF CHARLESTON.

Preparations for Defense—Rifled Cannon Arriving—The City Quiet—Senator Wigfall a Private Soldier—Adjustment of South Carolina Conversation.

Charleston, April 9—The city presents a quiet surface, but there is a deep feeling underneath.

Prodigious preparations are progressing for the defense of the place and the surrounding fortifications.

The enthusiasm is great. Our first citizens are enlisting in the ranks.

Ex-U S Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is serving as a common soldier.

New patent rifled cannon are arriving.

General Jenkins, President of the Convention, delivered before that body to-day a fervent speech, which was called out by certain complimentary resolutions adopted by the Convention, relative to Senator Rhett. It was received with much emotion on the part of the members.

It is expected that the Convention, having ended its business, will adjourn to morrow.

There are no war vessels outside of the harbor, so far as is known.

Later from Havana—Arrival of Steamer Bienville.

Pass A Loutre, April 9—The steamer Bienville, forty eight hours from Havana, crossed the bar at half past one o'clock this afternoon, and is now on her way up the river.

At Havana sugars ruled dull. The quotations for numbers eleven and twelve were 5¾ and 6 reals. The stock on hand amounted to 300,000 boxes.

In molasses there was no improvement either in demand or price.

Other island produce were languid, and no business of importance was doing.

Lard was quoted at 16¼ to 16½c. Pork was selling at $16 the bbl.

In freights there was renewed activity.

Exchange—London heavy 60 days' sight 9 to 10 prem. New York par to 1¼ dc. New Orleans 2 to 4 dc.

An Attack Designed on Washington.

Letter from President Lincoln.

Harrisburg, April 9.—Governor Curtin said to day that he had received a letter from President Lincoln, informing him of a designed attack upon the city of Washington.

The Revenue Laws—Protest of New York Merchants.

New York, April 9—Several prominent merchants to day protested paying duties under the Morrill tariff, unless the revenue laws are enforced throughout the whole country.

U. S. Senators from Kansas.

Atchison, Kansas, April 9.—Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy have received their certificates from the Governor as having been duly elected U. S. Senators to represent the new State of Kansas.

Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, April 9—The California Pony Express, from San Francisco the 27th ult., passed here to-day.

The bark Delaware was lost at Ballenas bay December 27.

At San Francisco trade has slightly revived. Clear Polk $21. The prices of Costa Rica Coffee are weaker: large receipts bring 18c. Business limited at quotations.

The investigating committee of the McDougal election has not reported.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature offering $10,000 to the third person growing in California a hundred bales of cotton, weighing each 500 pounds.

Coal of a superior quality has been discovered in Humboldt county, British Columbia.

The British Government intends to build a naval depot at Esquimo.

The Indian war in Washington Territory the present year is estimated at two hundred thousand pounds. Business is reviving, and farmers were preparing to raise grain for export.

From Oregon there was nothing of import ance.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Political and Commercial Intelligence

New York, April 9—The mails of the steamer Persia, from Liverpool the 30th, and Queenstown the 31st, were fully distributed to-day, and those for the South sent off in the afternoon trains.

Bullion in the Bank of England.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £156,000 during the week.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, March 30—The sales of Cotton the previous week ending March 29th, consisted of 12,000 bales, the market closing dull at an advance since the last weekly reports.

New Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 105 francs; do. Bas at 97 francs.

Great Britain.

Lord Palmerston, in addressing his constituents, hoped the American difficulties would be peacefully adjusted.

Austria.

The concentration of Austrian troops in Venetia attracted considerable attention, although it is said to be purely defensive.

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the political reorganization of Transylvania and the reunion to its former Diet.

It is reported that 50,000 Austrian troops are in motion in Venetia.

France.

The Bishop of Poitiers has been reprimanded for issuing a mandate to the Roman question.

Italy.

The Pontifical gendarmes of Carmo killed three citizens in an affray. The people had sent a petition to Napoleon asking for protection.

Turkey.

The Sublime Porte refuses to submit his reform to the five powers.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 9.—The Ida, J. M. Kennett and New Falls City passed down at 10 A. M., and the Gen. John A. Quitman at 5 P. M., yesterday; the T. L. McGill and A. O. Tyler at 7; the Jno. Eagle at 9 and the Mary E. Keene at 10 o'clock this morning.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 9—The Ohio river at this point was stationary, rising, with 9 feet water in the canal by the mark.

REMOVAL AND DEBILITY.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the medicine for the removal and diarrhoea to be obtained at No. 127 St. Ann street.

Arrival of the Steamer Bienville.

The steamer Bienville, J. D. Bulloch, commander, arrived here last evening. She left New York on the 1st and Havana 7th, with mails and passengers, to James Connolly & Co. Left Havana on the 5th steamer Costacoalco, Capt. Griffin, with troops for the North, having left one company at Key West.

The Southern Commissioners arrived in the Habana in good health, having been treated with the utmost courtesy and politeness by the Captain General and others in authority. They left on the morning of the 7th in the steamer Clyde for St. Thomas and Southampton. Great preparations were being made for the reception of Prince Alfred, who was daily expected. The health of Havana remains good.

The London Press on American Affairs.

The London papers comment copiously on Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, and on the aspect of American affairs. The *Times* of the 18th March considers the inaugural as rather tame and non-committal, and hints that its professions of peace amount to nothing. On the 19th the *Times* has another more elaborate article on the subject, in which it blames Lincoln for indulging in constitutional disquisitions, instead of looking at things as they are, and grappling boldly with them. We subjoin a portion of this article:

> It is childish as well as dangerous thus studiously to ignore the real state of the case, and to seek by constitutional reasonings to influence men who have placed themselves out of the pale of the Constitution altogether.
>
> There is no safer maxim in human affairs than carefully to examine one's own position and that of one's antagonists, before announcing any resolution, and to base that resolution on actual and real, not on imaginary or conventional considerations. With the real state of America, the Federal Constitution has most unfortunately very little to do. The President might almost as well go back to the social contracts of Rousseau. The question is not political, but political—not one of laws and powers, but of reason and expediency. *We believe that, instead of ignoring the secession of the South, and determining to treat it as non-extant, the President ought to recognize it as a reality.* We do not say that he ought to recognize the right to secede, which clearly does not exist, any more than the right to rebel against the English crown claimed by the American colonies existed as a part of the English Constitution.
>
> We do not say that the President is bound to treat as legal the Confederacy which has risen up in opposition to his own; but what we maintain is, that as a wise man, a patriotic magistrate, and a good citizen, he is rendering an evil service to his country if he does not deal with things as they are, and not as he wishes they were. The civil war is as imminent as it appears to be at this moment in America, it is well to admit the only possible alternative, that of treating what terrible as it is, a fait accompli, and propose in order to avert so dreadful a calamity. The last alternative always remains, and the fratricidal sword will not have lost its edge if it remaining in the sheath is a perpetual terror. But the course adopted, fair as it may sound, leaves no hope or possibility of reconciliation. The South cannot be heard, because it must not be recognized, and acts which must lead to civil war are to be done rather than admit that things which under civil war possible, have actually occurred.
>
> It is understood to be the wish of the leaders of South Carolina, and probably of several other seceding States, not to bring matters as speedily as possible to a warlike issue. The leaders have gone too far to retreat, and naturally wish to continue in power by the strong hand. The border States are understood to be waverings, and it is thought, and probably with much justice, that a bold and decisive policy will decide them.
>
> Every thing will be set on a single cast, and the dice are loaded against the Federal Government by considerations growing out of the unwillingness of the border States to sacrifice the internal slave trade. Under such circumstances, it would seem to be the wisest policy to delay, by any legitimate means, the immediate outbreak of civil war, and the only means that present themselves are negotiation. How futile all attempts at reconciliation have been is now apparent.
>
> The South has shown no sign of any wish to return on any terms into the Confederacy it has left, and the North has employed the short interval of acceptance of peace to arm for war against reunion, in the shape of an liberal tariff, all the benefits of which will be on one side, and all the burdens on the other. The South offers to the Republican market for their slaves, and a law against the re-establishment of the slave trade, which may be considered as a protectionist law for the benefit of the North, they deal. The North requires them to contribute to its manufactures, and tax themselves for the benefit of New England and Pennsylvania. The struggle may be a painful one, but we fear that it will be decided rather by interest than by sympathy, and that Mr. Lincoln's constitutional lecture will avail little against the considerations suggested to the border States by the high price of manufactures and a good market for slaves.

The same theme treated at considerable length by the London *Telegraph*. That journal regards the inaugural as a highly conciliatory and patriotic document, but is saddened at the omission of two points of the highest importance to Europe, viz: the anticipated blockade of the Southern ports and the new tariff. Says the *Telegraph*:

> The latter must be deplored as a retrograde measure, based on partial interests, and calculated to embitter rather than to mitigate the existing feud. Its consequences to England will probably be disastrous, but we cannot believe that, in the long run, it will benefit the American manufacturer. The revenue would be an act fraught with results immeasurably important to this country—*so calamitous, indeed, that Great Britain and France, in all likelihood, will protest against it, lest the disastrous catastrophe consisted with the maintenance of friendly relations.* The former power, indeed, has already notified *that any blockade of its ports will not be regarded as legal*, so that no paper decree can affect our commerce. There must be ships of war cruising off every outlet of the South, along thousands of miles of coast—yet, in the interim, ports North Carolina to the Rio Grande; and whence are they to come? The navy of the United States would not supply a tenth part of the necessary force. *If the English will, no doubt, combine to thwart the Cabinet of Washington in efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States, by shutting them up from the trade of nations.* The outstanding will the sympathy which the English nation entertains with the opinion of the free States, would not suffer such a thing to be done by the rowdy, in order that the slaveholding faction may be protected. There is a public law in existence, sanctioned by the last Congress of Paris, which lays down a distinct principle, and from which the great Powers will suffer no departure. *If the United St tes are to emerge from the present crisis of their affairs, they must accomplish the task without running the greatest manufacture of this country.*

There is some danger of misapprehension on the part of the North in respect to this most vital question. The Duke of Newcastle, representing Lord Palmerston's government, has no doubts expressed a fervent hope that the relations of the New World commonwealth may not be disturbed; but it must be distinctly borne in mind that the policy of non-intervention applies to transatlantic no less than to European territories. We can no more interfere to prevent disunion in America than to prohibit union in Italy. If a Southern confederation, in spite of the Republican policy, be established, we shall in due season acknowledge it. Five millions of our population depend on the cotton supply. Secession or non-secession, we must keep our merchants from ruin, our manufacturers from bankruptcy, our operatives from starvation. *We could not, if we wished, to see the Southern ports blockaded for a month, a week, or a day.* Our vessels would fly to secure the Southern ports, the moment calculating upon the contingency, the possibility of a sufficiently safe one. Should civil war break out, what security will the planters have for the safe gathering of their crops. Should the struggle end in a victory on their side, they will be cut off from the trade and provoke hostilities with Great Britain. Lancashire and South Carolina are too intimately united if the slightest symptoms of forebodings of paralysis in the cotton trade spread consternation through the other. If, then, President Lincoln should attempt to suspend the commerce of the Southern States, the European law of blockade must be put in force, the effect of which would be that the navy of the republic would at once be powerless upon the seas.

With regard to the blockade question, we have stated that it cannot be solved by any government in America, but must be left to the maritime powers of Europe—which, acting upon the law of nations, ignoring, of course, forbid all attempts to exclude their commerce from the ports of the South; the ruin of which, though it might greatly the interest of the North, would serve the interests of the South. Such a policy of coercion, therefore, would be at once short-sighted and ineffectual. The new tariff, for which Mr. Lincoln is responsible, though he will probably not be unwilling to accept its consequences, is an unwise measure even on the part of those who framed it. It is non-commercial, but it is larger than mere prohibitory. By imposing excessive duties it closes the market for Northern produce; and, by relieving the manufacturer from competition, deprives the bulk of the community of the works of his industry—the consumer, of course, being thus sacrificed to the producer. But, apart from these mighty interests, the policy of England is distinctly represented by the fact that, whatever revolutions may convulse the New World, we stand totally apart from them. Peace between Great Britain and the United States is necessary to the national life of both For what would a war signify? The cessation of a trade amounting to thirty millions sterling annually, the stoppage of one third of our factory system, and an enormous diminution of our general prosperity. Therefore, whoever may be President of America, and whether there be one confederation or two, our relations with the United States must remain unaltered. If the North triumphs, we shall rejoice to witness the progress of liberty. If victory crowns Booth, with its boasted army of thirty thousand volunteers, carries the day, we have our cotton market to look after. Under no circumstances can we entangle ourselves in the complications of New World politics. Lancashire forbids it; London, Birmingham, Bristol and Glasgow echo the protest. Manchester and Liverpool unite their voices in favor of peace and neutrality. And why? Because American commerce is English commerce, and we cannot stir a finger upon the Atlantic without equally compromising the two empires. President Lincoln has the interests of the Union to protect, and Lord Palmerston is bound to defend those of Great Britain; *but the former cannot be inflicted to blockade our flag out of the Southern ports, or the latter be stimulated to any partisan advocacy of Northern ambition.*

STEAM AS A FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.—A fire broke out last November in the cellar of a cotton manufacturer in Paris, in which were two hundred tons of oil and great quantities of cotton. The doors and windows were closed tight, and steam was introduced from a boiler by a pipe, when the flames were extinguished in five minutes.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Opelousas.....Nina Simmes, Lequallier.....5 P. M.
Red river.....W. Burton, Blodat.....5 P. M.
St. Louis.....Choctaw, Shiver.....5 P. M.
Lower coast.....Empire Parish, Grant.....10 A. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile.....Mail boat.....3½ P. M. cars.
Covington.....Arrow, Hoffman.....10½ A. M. cars.

NEW BASIN.

Alabama river.....J. D. Swain, Saunders.....5 P. M.

Since our last report we have been blessed with delicious weather. Business on the quay for the past few days shows a great falling off, and "dry time" begins to stare us in the face.

The Comet and Homer got off last evening, both with fine trips. The other departures were almost entirely confined to regular packets, among which were the Gossamer for Attakapas, Vicksburg for Vicksburg, and Paul Jones for Cheikis Point. The steamer T. W. Roberts has laid up for the notice.

Arrivals since our last do not sum up largely, and are elsewhere reported.

We are again indebted to Mr. J. J. McKeever, the obliging and indefatigable agent of Adams's Express Company, for a file of Western papers in advance of the mail, from which we glip the following items:

The Arkansas river rose about 2 feet at Little Rock on Thursday, but is again falling, with 4½ feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, 4th instant—The *Enquirer* says:

The river yesterday was cloudy and warm, with indications of falling weather. At Pittsburg, last night the river was 7 feet and full up. At Wheeling, 10 feet and falling, with 11 feet and falling at Parkersburg. The Kanawha is stationary, with 6 feet from Charleston to the mouth. Here the river is just as it has been during the last 48 hours. There are 8 feet in the cans, and 6 feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. The lower Ohio is fine and navigable. There are 15 feet in the W bee; from Vincennes to the mouth. The Tennessee is falling, with 3 feet on Clifton Shoals. The Cumberland is rising, with 4½ feet at Nashville. The Mississippi is rising from St. Louis to Cairo, with 16 feet in the channel. The lower Mississippi is 10½ ex ellent navigable condition. At last accounts there were 3½ feet in the Arkansas from Little Rock to Napoleon.

With light offerings for above, freights re dull for St. Louis, with a tar rad for the Cumberland river, and only moderate offerings for New Orleans at the following figures:

Nashville—Pound Freights 25 to 30c; Dry Goods 35c; Whisky 75c; Cotton to sell: Ale 6c; Bacon 7c; Lard 7c.

New Orleans—Wheat 75 to 80c; Corn 45c; Flour 50c; Pork 7c; Bacon in hds. 5 c.; and other Pound Freights 25 to 40c per hw; Lin 4c; Ale 6c; Cheese 30c per lbs; Horses $12 per head; Machinery 35c to 40c.

ST. LOUIS, 5th instant.—The *Republican* says:

The river now is falling slowly. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the decline in 24 hours had been 7½ inches. City Engineer's measurement. The river was then 15 feet 10½ inches above low water mark in December last.

The Illinois river is rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. The upper Mississippi is falling from Lake Pepin down, with 4½ feet on the upper and 3½ feet on the lower rapids.

The Missouri river is stationary, with 4½ feet in the Kansas to Leavenworth down.

The weather was fine and mild yesterday, and boat was busy on the river.

The Tennessee river is reported rising, with 3½ feet on Colbert Shoals.

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The renowned passenger steamer Choctaw will leave for the above port on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M. Her elegant accommodations are well known. Capt. D. H. Shiver, commander, will leave promptly at 5 P. M. Freight or passage, apply on board, or to T. W. Leathers, Agent, 66 Carondelet street.

FOR OPELOUSAS—The fine steamer Nina Simmes, Captain Gus Lequallier, leaves at 5 P. M. to-day, for the Opelousas country. She is now receiving freight on the levee. The Simmes is a powerful passenger packet, and no one will ever regret patronizing her.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS, and RED RIVER.—The swift and popular packet W. Burton will leave for the above port at 5 P. M. to-day, for the above region, under command of the well known Captain F. A. Blodat, with Mr. James Bell as clerk.

STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM.—Vigor is one of the cardinal elements of health. Sickness is the consequence of its decline, death its utter paralyzation. Restore the wasted energies of the human frame and shattered constitution which has yet been twisted or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Many who refer upon the temerity with which they have trifled with health in youth and maturity, fancy that they have gone too far to be restored. This is a delusion. Debility, from whatever cause it may have arisen, may be strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted, may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its pitiable effects, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific. It can be had of any druggist. apl0 wk 2tc

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Movement of Troops—Orders have arrived here from Col Gladden for three companies of the First Infantry to go to Pensacola. The following officers are with the company—Captain Hayes, Lieutenant Farrar, First Lieutenant J. H. Freeman, Second Lieutenant Thomas Butler, and Junior Second Lieutenant C. H. Terr.

Company "A"—Captain Thomas Overton, First Lieutenant J. S. Hynes, Senior Second Lieutenant G. W. Mader, Junior Second Lieutenant J. C. Stafford.

Company "C"—Captain F. M. Kent, First Lieutenant Jno. Bonner, Senior Second Lieutenant Lewis Dalton, Junior Second Lieutenant Adolph Kent.

First Lieutenant L. B. Haynes, of the First Artillery, leaves with twenty men for Fort Livingston on Thursday.

Departure of Troops for Pensacola—The war intelligence received in town yesterday stirred the military and up to fever heat. A number of our volunteer companies are really eager to the fray, and many to start at a day's notice or less. We could name several of them, but we do not wish invidiously to draw any line of whom, we doubt not, are ready for the word to command. The troops that left last evening were twofull companies of Zouaves, one of them, the Southern Guards, composed of French, pillard and Italian citizens, Captain F. E. DeGournay. We wish them a prosperous career. Three companies of the regular State army, transferred to the Confederate States service, leave today for the seat of war, and are followed by others.

Metairie Course Races—There was very good sport at the Metairie Course yesterday, and a tolerable attendance. The favorite won in both races. The following summary tells the story:

Metairie Jockey Club Races—Spring Meeting of 1861. First Race—Mile and a half—First Race—Hurdle of one mile; club purse, $400.

1 B. Jackson (1 d) Moore's ch f Molly Jackson, by Vandal; dam by imp. Margrave, 3 years old, 5 st 7 lbs.....1 1
2 W. J. Minor's f Fairy, by Vandyke, out of Lady Jane, 4 years old.....2 2
3 A. L. Rodriguez's b g Tom Reddy, by imp. Sylphide, out of Nancy Hanks, 4 years old, 1 2 3
Time—1:54, 1:56, 1:58.

Second Race—Mile and a half heats; Jockey club purse, $400.

1 H. Foley's (T. G. Moore's) b. f. Idiewild, by Lexington; dam by Sarpedon, 3 years old.....1 1
2 A. L. Rodriguez's b. f. Edward, by Leamington, out of La Beckoning, 3 years old.....2 2
Time—1:54, 1:56.

1st heat—1 mile, 1:49; 2d heat—1st mile, 1:49; 2d mile, 1:54.

Sweepstakes.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The following cases were decided in this Court on Monday:

6793. William Peters vs. the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, appellants. Appeal from Eighth Judicial District Court of Carroll. Judgment affirmed. The suit was to recover damages for the loss of forty-four head of horned cattle, killed by being driven off a bridge during their transportation from Amite to New Orleans.

75. Coleman, Brittain & Withers vs. John Fenimore—Board of Levee Commissioners, garnishees, appellants. Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court of Madison. Judgment reversed as regards the garnishees; affirmed as regards the defendant.

11. Mrs. B. Robertson vs. Wm. Spring, appellant. Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court of St. Tammany. Judgment reversed.

67. R. G Harper, appellant, vs. President, Directors and Company of the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg; Warren S. Andrews, Intervenor. Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court of Carroll. Judgment affirmed.

149 Augustus Talbot vs. Julie E. Marionneaux, widow, Thos. Cropper, appellant. Appeal from the Ninth Judicial District Court of Iberville. Judgment affirmed.

116. John Carmena, appellant, vs. Mrs. Mary Blancy and others, appellees. Appeal from Seventh Judicial District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed, that John Carmena be recognized as legal heir of deceased Jos. Carmena; that the legacy of slaves to Mary Blancy be annulled, and legacy of movables be annulled, in so far as they exceed one-tenth value of the whole property.

9 85. Succession of R. L. Schmitt, Wm Creevy, administrator, appellant, J. Marks et als., opponents, appellees. Appeal from Fifth Judicial District Court of Iberville. Judgment affirmed.

36. Ramon Martinez et al. vs. Antoine Rodriguez, f m c, et al, appellants. Appeal from Judicial District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

88. Gerard Stites, appellant, vs. Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, appellees—Warren P. Andrews, Intervenor. Appeal from Tenth Judicial District Court of Carroll. Judgment affirmed.

179. Alexander O. Pratt vs. Thos. Crawford, appellant. Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court of St. Tammany. Judgment affirmed.

172. Austin and McWilliams vs. Henry E. Moore, appellant. Appeal from Fifth Judicial District Court of Iberville. Judgment affirmed.

6424. P. P. J. Martin et al., appellees, vs. P. C. Blanchin and Antoine Olivier, appellants. Stanislaus Flanagan, receiver, appellee. Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Relisting reduced.

112. Grayson, for the use of Lawson, vs. Andrew Paris, appellant. B. B. Starns, sheriff, defendant in rule, appellee. Appeal from Eighth Judicial District Court of Livingston. Judgment affirmed.

6720. Payne & Harrison, appellants, vs. George W. Waterston. Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court of Livingston. This action was brought upon two out of three notes, which were given as the balance struck upon an account current received by the defendants as factors to the defendants. Judgment amended so as to reduce the amount allowed plaintiffs from $5716 41 to $5174 80.

Criminal Court.—Judge Hunt yesterday appointed Mr. J. M. Dithmann to defend John Kay, accused of murder, and J. Y. Blocker to defend John Queen, accused of the same crime.

Michael Gibbons, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to six hours' imprisonment.

T. G. Boothby charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was dismissed by nol. pros.

Jos. O'Brien and Wm. Mathews were tried for assault and battery, found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

Thief Arraigned—Wm. Howard, who got into the good graces of a young gentleman, one stormy night, went to his room to sleep with him, and next morning robbed him of the contents of his pocket book, yesterday before Recorder Emerson, and sent to prison to await trial, unless he can bail.

Headquarters Orleans Light Guard.

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble at your Armory THIS DAY