THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1861. Office, 73 Chartres street. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,957.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
THE DAILY BEE has every THIRTEEN publications in the week, and a large circulation, and half that price for each of fifteen cents.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charge ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to ad business strictly within the line of their business and to extent of this agency every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, for and straw hats, shirts, drawers and clothing.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, a mulatto woman, cook, washer and ironer, also, two choice negro men; also, the negro woman Julia, a good cook, washer, ironer, and child (new a.); the negro woman Harriet, with her son William; also three valuable lots of ground on Morales street; also the negro woman Louisa, with her son Joseph; also, a three-story brick store and dwelling in the Third District; also a square of ground near St. Bernard street, and triangular lot.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, properties on Morales and on Orleans street; also, the mulatto girl Martha; also, property on Freedman street; also, property in the Third District—succession sale.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall St Charles street, valuable property in the Second District.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, shoes and dry goods.

By J. Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, on Camp street, No. 28, foreign and American dry goods.

Sales at the Auctioneers' Exchange.

Mr. N. Vignie will sell, this day, at public auction:

A very good three-story brick building fronting on Levee street, between St. Ferdinand street and the levee.

Steam cotton press used as a store and house.

Three desirable lots of ground near the Mexican Gulf Railroad Depot, two years credit of eight years.

A square of high land at a short distance from St. Bernard street.

A few talented slaves, well recommended, and a few beauty servants.

For account of the estate of the late Chabot—A large lot, with a country dwelling-house, on Peace street; another large lot, together with two houses, situated on Camaraine street; together with twenty-five shares Cliff-Bank stock.

For further particulars see auction advertisements.

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At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Merchants' Warehouse, Fulton and New Levee streets, First District, 49 French pots, 10 stoves.

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For further particulars, and terms, see advertisements.

DO THEY SEEK WAR?

Most of the Black Republican prints take precisely the same erroneous view of the character of our political institutions as do the British journals. Indeed the latter may be said to be kept in ignorance by the less parcionable ignorance of their contemporaries on this side of the Atlantic. Pick up at hazard any Lincoln sheet published in the North, and you will be tolerably certain of encountering an article on the policy of the Government which abounds throughout with errors of theory and description. In the first place the assertion is unhesitatingly made that the Southern States have rebelled against the Federal Government—an assertion which carries absurdity on its face. Can a State revolt? Can a State commit treason? Mr Buchanan himself admits that it cannot and his successor virtually makes the same acknowledgment in his inaugural address. If a State cannot rebel, how can the Government wage war upon it? And yet these Black Republican sheets are all applauding the belligerent preparations against the South, precisely as if there were a mob of insurgents in this quarter to be put down by the strong arm of Abraham Lincoln.

One would imagine that nothing short of madness would induce the President of the United States to attempt the subjugation of the Confederate States of the South; yet if the most authentic intelligence is to be credited, he aims at nothing less. True, the enterprise is veiled under a milder term. We are told that the forts now held by the United States troops are to be victualled and reinforced, and that the revenue laws of the United States are to be executed in every State. But every one must see that this is a mere shallow pretence. An effort to accomplish any of these objects inaugurates war. Mr Lincoln cannot possibly undertake to despoil the Government of the Confederate States of its lawful income accruing from its revenue laws without placing himself in a position of hostility towards the Government. Such a pretext might have had some foundation two or three months ago, before a Constitution was framed and a government organized for the seven confederated commonwealths. The United States might have taken about collecting the revenue in New Orleans previous to the adoption by the Louisiana Convention of the Ordinance of Secession. To endeavor to do so now is deliberately to initiate war.

We know very well that the Lincoln administration will deny this. It will assume that the Confederacy has not been dismembered that the thirty-four States of the Union still hang together theoretically, that the Government of the United States cannot recognize secession, and hence, therefore, conduct itself exactly as it would do if no such thing existed to the practical exercise of its authority. The blinded politicians in the world are those who obstinately shut their eyes to facts. Here we have seven States, containing more than four millions of people, which have not merely severed their connection with the Federal Union, but have established a complete political system for themselves, have elected a President and delegates to a Southern Congress, and adopted every other measure requisite to stamp the Government with the seal of solidity and stability, and yet we find the Administration at Washington practically ignoring this mighty fact, and devising mane schemes to bring back the Confederate States to obedience and submission.

Surely the rulers at Washington are stricken with judicial blindness, else would they not fail to perceive the folly and fatuity of their calculations. What can they possibly anticipate? They may stir up the passions of the people beyond the power of restraint. They may assail the South, meet with resistance, shed blood, and provoke the unimaginable horrors of civil strife. They may involve the North and South in a fratricidal war, of indefinite duration, which will inflict incalculable misery and ruin on both, and which, let it terminate when and how it may, will bequeath an endless heritage of hate to the combatants on either side. But they cannot hope to reduce the South to submission. Such an idea is absolutely chimerical. The South would suffer annihilation, sooner than be forced back into a Union cemented with fraternal blood. And even if such a thing were possible—if the South, bleeding at every pore, defeated and subjugated, could be driven at the point of the bayonet into a Union would that be, which force could alone create and force alone preserve? Have the rabid supporters of the Lincoln administration thought of these things?

We understand that another company of rifle volunteers is forming in the Third District, and already numbers 40 men. The chief obstacle to the rapid increase arises from the inability of the members, who are mostly laboring men, to provide themselves with the necessary uniform. Under these circumstances the officers of the company have determined to apply to those who are able and patriotically disposed, for the means of completing the equipments of the corps. We trust their appeal will be favorably received.

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Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 9.—The State Rights party in this place recently erected a large pole 91 feet high, were to day presented by the ladies with a large flag, containing fifteen stars and the State arms, with red and white stripes, with the motto, "Secession to the North" within the circle of stars, and "Southern Rights" around the State arms, which at 12 o'clock was flung to the breeze. At each succession to be expressed by Union men to its being raised, the Unionists then erected a staff on the cupola of the Court house, from which they threw to the breeze a large national flag, with thirty four stars, the whole surrounded with the American Eagle. After the raising of the flags, the immense crowd was addressed by W. H. Keagan in favor of secession, and L. M. Gunter for the Union.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

Fire Opened on Fort Sumter.

Montgomery, April 12—The Secretary of War says General Beauregard opened fire on Fort Sumter this morning, at half-past four o'clock.

Charleston Affairs.

Charleston, April 11—Hon Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, has been appointed on Gen. Beauregard's staff.

Major Anderson has declined to accede to Gen. Beauregard's summons for the surrender without a reservation.

It is, however, currently reported that negotiations will be opened on the 12th between Major Anderson and Gen. Beauregard.

The Southern Commissioners.

Washington, April 11.—The Southern Commissioners charge the Administration with gross perfidy in attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter under pretext of evacuation.

They say the Montgomery Government earnestly desires peace. They return convinced that war is inevitable, saying the responsibility rests upon the Administration.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Events Preceding Hostilities—Correspondence Between the War Department, Gen. Beauregard and Major Anderson.

Montgomery, April 12—The following is the correspondence between the War Department of the Confederate States, by order of President Davis, and Gen. Beauregard, in command of Charleston harbor, immediately preceding the commencement of hostilities.

This correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the Government at Washington, as disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch to the Secretary of War, that it had resolved upon the provisioning and reinforcement of Fort Sumter.

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Highly Important from Charleston

The Batteries on Sullivan and Morris Islands at Work—Fort Sumter Opened Fire—A Breach Made in the Fort—War Vessels Reported Outside.

Charleston, April 12—The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other points opened on Fort Sumter at four o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter returned the fire. A brisk cannonading is being kept up.

There is no information from the seaboard.

The military are under arms.

The whole population is on the streets, and the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The floating battery is doing good service.

Up to eleven o'clock there has been no loss on our side.

Fort Sumter replied at 7 o'clock this morning, and has kept up an astonishing fire ever since.

Stevens's battery is slightly injured.

Three shells are fired per minute. Four hundred in all have fallen.

A breach is expected to be made in Fort Sumter in consequence.

Major Anderson's fire is principally directed against the floating battery.

War vessels are reported outside the harbor. Only two soldiers are wounded on Sullivan's Island.

The range is more perfect from the land batteries. Every shot tells. It is thought from Major Anderson's fire that he has more men than was supposed.

Fort Sumter will succumb by to morrow. It is raining at Charleston, but there is no cessation of the batteries. A continuous steady fire on both sides is being kept up.

The entire Harriet Lane and the steam gun boat Crusader are reported off the bar, but have not entered the harbor.

The War Department has as yet official notpatches.

General Beauregard was at the batteries all day.

The Government expects Fort Sumter to succumb to morrow.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

The firing continued all day. Two of Fort Sumter's guns are silenced, and it is reported a breach has been made through the southeast wall.

No casualty has yet happened to any of the forces.

Only seven of the nineteen batteries have opened fire on Fort Sumter. The remainder are held ready for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning, and immediately embarked for Morris Island.

[FOURTH DISPATCH]

Charleston, April 12—11 P. M—The bombardment of Fort Sumter is still going on every twenty minutes from the mortars.

It is supposed Major Anderson is resting his men for the night.

Three vessels of war are reported outside the bar. They cannot get in on account of the roughness of the sea.

No one has as yet received any injury.

The floating battery works admirably well.

Every night the harbor is well guarded.

Our forces are having a lively time of it.

Volunteers from Kentucky.

Louisville, April 12—Dispatches were received here to day to hold the Kentucky volunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice, from the Montgomery War Department.

The Pennsylvania Militia.

Harrisburg, April 12—The Legislative bill was reported in the House to day, appropriating $5,000,000 to arm and equip the Pennsylvania militia.

New York Markets.

New York, April 12—The Cotton market closed dull, with sales of 800 bales at 12½ to 12¾c. for Middling Uplands. Flour steady; holders are pressing their stock on the market; sales 9750 bbls at $5 30 to $5 30 for Superfine State. Corn was steady, while the sales comprised 60,000 bushels at 61 to 72c. Pork buoyant; sales 225 bbls. at $17 50 for Mess. Lard firm; sales 415 bbls. at 9¾ to 10¾c the pound.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 12—The Flour market closed dull at unchanged prices. Corn closed steady at 55c the bushel. Oats steady at 26c. the bushel. Whisky—Sales at 19½c. the gallon. Lard is quoted at 9¾ to 9¾c. the lb. Sugar is selling at 6 to 7½c. the lb. Molasses—Sales at 31 to 33c. the gallon. Coffee is worth 15.to 14¾c. the lb.

River Intelligence.

St. Louis, April 12—The Mississippi river at this point is swelling, with twenty feet water to Cairo. The Upper Mississippi and the Missouri are rising rapidly.

In spite of the evidence to the contrary, there are Union papers at the North, and some at the South which still mock the possibilities of a reconstruction of the Confederacy. That such an event was not wholly out of the question three months ago may be conceded. If at that time the Congress of the United States had initiated a policy of conciliation, and had passed amendments to the Constitution embodying all that the South could rightfully demand, there would have been a chance for the reunion of the divided States. The golden opportunity was, however, rejected, and now that the Southern Confederacy is organized into a stable and self-sustaining government, reconstruction is a baseless vision. We are gratified to perceive similar views expressed by that staunch and able journal, the Savannah Republican, which fought against secession, until, in its judgment, further resistance was useless. The Republican examines the subject in the annexed article, and concludes against the possibility of reconstruction.

We noticed in three Northern papers, which came in yesterday's mail, articles going to show that there was growing up a party at the South in opposition to the Government of the Southern Confederacy, and favorable to a return to the union of the United States. There was no proof adduced to confirm the opinions enunciated, only vague assertions that such were the facts, but fear of the consequences kept back telling from proving. As the Republican, up to the last moment, opposed secession, against the advice of its best friends, we feel that what we say now upon this subject should be credited to a certain degree of consideration. In common with thousands of our fellow-citizens, we looked upon a dissolution of the States with sorrow as the institution we had been taught to revere as the guardian of each sovereign State and individual, and our reputation abroad and happiness at home went to make us feel that we could live with that devotion which marks the patriot; and it was long before we could believe it was our duty to abandon all these, and trust our destiny in unknown and untried combination. But dreaded as was the alternative, the means which were driving us to its consummation were so far beyond our control, and so similar to those which actuated those who sympathized in our opinions, and who now with us feel that the step was a wise one, and in consequence should be endured under all circumstances. In fact, the most violent opponents we now know to reconstruction are those who opposed secession the longest and strongest. They are the men who are always hard to move, but when once their convictions are changed, they are the most determined and successful supporters of a cause.

We have heard instances have to acknowledge their disappointment, while we at home, with a constantly increasing confidence in ourselves, and a determination that having "put our hand to the plough we will not look back," are quietly waiting for the Lincoln administration to declare its policy. We prefer peace at every hazard, except that of going back into the Union. This step would sacrifice every principle that we hold dear and gain us the scorn of those to whom we would go ignominiously submit, and not obtain peace at last. How will look at the matter for an instant from a Southern point of view? How could we consistently with honor go back now? We would be pointed at everywhere as people who, having achieved independence, had basely surrendered it to escape from its burdens, and enjoy ease at the price of national dignity and manhood honor. See what a position Carolina has occupied since her successful attempt at nullification, and imagine the crowings and chuckings of North would make over our return to the Government. Every thing urges us to go forward, and nothing to go back. Our people are united, but a single sentiment prevails, and that is to live and die with the Southern Confederacy.

Georgia has won an eminence over her sister States by the conservatism of her people. No transient outbreak ever disturbed her equanimity, but with "solemn step and slow," her decisions have always been taken; and when the large majority of her voters declared for secession, the remainder fell into the ranks, and all now march shoulder to shoulder to a common, and, we believe, a glorious destiny.

We write this in the hope that the North may dismiss the belief in our dissatisfaction and look at the matter with unprejudiced eyes. If it will not believe our assertions now, it may be impressed with the fact that the Lincoln administration war has left it conquerror over wasted cities and barren fields, or a conflict at arms secures to us the privileges it now refuses us.

We are not fearful to speak the truth when we say that should a vote be taken on secession in Georgia to-day, it would be more popular than ever.

A distinguished gentleman from New York has been traveling through Georgia for two months for the purpose of informing himself upon the subject. He is a Union man, and being engaged in a commercial pursuit, was naturally thrown with those who would be apt to entertain opinions similar to his own. The result of his observations, as stated to us, was that he had found but four men in the State who were Union men, and only two of them for the Union as it was at the time of dissolution. He had found "hundreds who are for peace, ready hoping for a change of sentiment to lay these facts to heart. We ask for nothing but peace at home.

We ask to be let along, and when we knock for admission back into the Union, then it will be time enough to write about a change of feeling here. There was a sentiment abroad that a reconstruction could be effected by measures so ill-advised as to be characterized by excesses of legislation in the formation of our Government.

But mark the result. When were statesmen more calm in their deliberations, or more wise in their conclusions? What has become of all the iniquities it was prophesied we would commit if secession were successful?

Horse, the venerable author of that admirable book, "The Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures," not 6 hours read which would be a fault in any theologian, has received from his poor of libraries to the British Museum, with a well deserved retiring pension.

Lord Leigh will not finish his history of "Frederick the Great" before 1862, according to latest accounts.

Thackeray has become rich, keeps his carriage, and gives large entertainments.

Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt is at Jaffa, Grove is in the same capacity at Leipsic; and Tom Taylor has a fat secretaryship at home. Literature is getting to be a ladder of some height.

Instant Relief.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering instant relief, and a cure for worse, sore throat, coughs, worms and other diseases, to which attention is directed.

Position of Virginia.

The following resolution, the eighth of the majority report, was adopted a few days ago in the Virginia Convention, without a division:

8. The people of Virginia recognize the American principle that government is founded in the consent of the governed, and the right of the people of the several States of this Union, for just causes, to withdraw from their association under the Federal Government with the people of the other States, and to erect new governments for their better security, and they will never consent that the Federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such States to the Federal authority.

The Richmond *Wig* adds the following explanations:

When taken up, Mr. Carlile moved to strike out, with a view to insert an amendment of very different character. This motion was lost by a vote of 114 to 23. After several other motions to amend were made and lost, the resolution as reported above was adopted without a division. We may therefore safely infer that it embodies the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the Convention. It is so worded as to avoid unnecessarily the rights of other States—i.e., whether it be revolutionary or constitutional—leaving to each gentleman the pleasure of clothing his own crotchet and traveling his own road. But as to the result—the grand result—that each State has the right of withdrawal—that commands the assent of the assembled sovereignty of the State. And the resolution not only affirms this great principle of freedom, which is so odious to the Black Republican majority at the North, but it wisely affirms the legitimate sequence that "*the people of Virginia will never consent that the Federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such revolted States to the federal authority.*"

The Convention has been much assailed, and suspicions have been indulged that it shrunk from asserting the high position which Virginia's honor demanded. But this resolution dissipates all such aspersions, and vindicates the character of the Assembly.

Further by the Canadian.

The Canadian brings intelligence to the 28th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN—Parliament stood adjourned for the Easter season till April 9th.

The strike in London of the building trade again assumes serious proportions. Turbulent among the Lancashire weavers were increasing, and some rioting had occurred.

FRANCE—Napoleon received the address from the Corps Legislatif on the 25th in returning thanks he said that notwithstanding the debate, he had by no means regretted to see such a discussion, but he hoped that the Government and Legislature would mutually and each other The speech is regarded as sincerely pacific.

The adjourned general meeting of the Italian Navigation Company was held in London on the 27th ult. the directors were authorized to raise an additional £600,000 at 7 per cent. They propose landing the mails at Newfound land every year.

Negotiations are being made with the Great Eastern to convey to New York 1200 German emigrants, bound to Mormon territory.

The Lancashire weavers are threatened to assume formidable dimensions. The great contractors had determined to close their yards if the men continued to be guilty of such outrages. Upwards of 5,000 men out of employment. Preparations were making to import laborers from Belgium where wages were lower than in England.

Rev. Dr Cheever had been lecturing in Liverpool on the question of slavery and the American crisis.

The Paris Paris correspondent says that Gen. Goyon had been authorized to make contracts for the French army at Rome for six months longer.

The Paris journals had received permission to publish the Pope's Allocution.

The rumor that Austria intended aggressions against Piedmont, and that the Vienna Cabinet had sent a confidential agent to Turin, is pronounced false.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, several speakers on the left proposed the simple proclamation of Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops. It is reported that some disturbances took place at Warsaw, but nothing serious occurred. The Russian Government had promised reforms in Finland and abolished. A special commission for public worship and instruction is appointed. A council of the Empire is appointed, composed of the princes of the clergy, high dignitaries and the most distinguished persons of Poland. The right of petition to the National Government is granted.

TURKEY—A scheme of a forced loan is published. It was stated that there was to be another Turkish loan, guaranteed by France, for compliances with the affairs of Syria.

TURIN—In the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Cheves spoke against the transfer of the capital of the kingdom of Italy to Rome. Count Cavour said Rome should unite definitely be declared the capital of Italy. The transfer will take place, in consequence of the law passed by the Chamber, without any disturbance. The time will be fixed by law.

Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations.

The *National Intelligencer* is authorized to publish the following correspondence for general information

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a charter to the Earl of Granville, Knight of the Garter, Lord President of the Council, Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., Member of Parliament, C. Wentworth, Esq., and Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., Chairman of the Exhibition of 1851, and Treasurer of the United Kingdom at Manchester, 1857, incorporating them as her Commissioners for the management of an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1862.

The Exhibition will open on Thursday, the 1st of May, 1862, and it will be held on a convenient site in the immediate vicinity of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

The general regulations of the Exhibition will shortly be published, but in the mean time her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, at the request of the Commissioners, instructed me to communicate to you the charter, and the object for which it has been issued, to the Government of the United States.

The Commissioners are anxious to ascertain what Government is disposed to take part or not part in the Exhibition, and to be put into communication with such persons or bodies in the United States as will command the confidence of the Government, and be a representative of the interests of those who may intend to become exhibitors.

The Commissioners think that it would be superfluous to enter into any details at present; but, so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, they will have many matters to set before you, which they feel sure will attract the favorable consideration of the foreign countries which are disposed to take an interest in the undertaking.

I shall be particularly obliged if you will enable me to inform the Commissioners, at an early intimation of the views of the Government of the United States on this subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant, LYONS.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1861.

My Lord:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 2d instant, relating to an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, which it is proposed to be opened in London on the 1st of May, 1862.

The President, as in the case of the London Exposition of 1851, is of the opinion that this publication of the intended exhibition by the Department and your Legation on the subject will be the best means of making the American public acquainted with the purposes of the proposed exhibition, and with the wishes of the Commissioners to place themselves in communication with such persons in the United States as will command the confidence of the Government and best represent the interests of those who may intend to become exhibitors. He has accordingly directed that the correspondence which has taken place between you and me, on the subject be published, which was the course pursued in regard to that which related to the Exhibition of 1851.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H SEWARD.

The Right Hon. Lord Lyons, &c.

MILITARY POWER OF SPAIN.—The startling movements of Spain in the West Indies attracts attention to the power of the Spanish Government of Madrid, and there are few who will not be surprised to learn how large a force Spain is able to muster. In her navy she had in 1860 the following number of vessels, viz:

Ships of war	48
Steamers—for war purposes	29
Other war vessels	60
Total	137

Besides these Spain has numerous smaller vessels for coast service, and had on the stocks last year 3 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 11 1000 horse auxiliary steam-propeller, and 2 steam frigates of from 300 to 600 horse-power each.

The extent of the Spanish regular army organization is indicated by the fact that it contains 10 Captain-Generals, 66 Lieutenant-Generals, 148 Major-Generals, and 304 Brigadier-Generals.

In Cuba, Spain has eight regiments of "veterans," one regiment of artillery, a brigade of five battalions, one company of workmen, two regiments of cavalry and one hundred and fifty pioneers, besides a large force of militia distributed at the principal ports.

In Porto Rico there are one regiment of infantry, one brigade of artillery, and one section of cavalry, besides a large force of militia.—*Cor. New York Times.*

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are, as it were, a spectre of evil rest in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of life and health. Its deadly influence spreads universally to five hundred miles in the human frame, and it is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that on every out this formidable consumption. We know that it shall prove a most efficacious remedy, and that it will cure a great deal of the worst forms of disease from such a quarter as St. Louis.

Cincinnati, 8th instant.—The weather, says the press gazette, was cloudy and cool, with a little rain yesterday down all day, yesterday, thermometer at Pittsburg, last night, the river was 7 feet and rising, at Pittsburg, the Monongahela is 13 feet, with 4 feet from Charleston to the mouth. Here the river has fallen 8 inches during the last twenty-four hours. There are 7½ feet in the canal, and 5½ feet on the steamboat pass over the falls. The lower O is to in fine available side. There are 9 feet in the Wabash from Vincennes to the mouth. The Tennessee is rising, with 7 feet on Colbert Shoals. The Cumberland is rising, with 6 feet at Nashville. The Mississippi is rising from St. Louis to Cairo, with 20 feet in the channel. At last accounts there were 15 feet in the Arkansas from Little Rock to Napoleon.

With light offerings for above, freights are dull for all points, with a fair tone 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 70c; Oil 40c to 60; Ale 40c; Flour 40c.

New Orleans—Whisky, 40; Oil, 40; Ale, 50c; Flour, 45c; Pork, 75c; Bacon in bulk, 3c; and other Pound Freights 35 to 40c per 100; Lard, 50 bbls., kegs, &c., 30c per 100; Horses, $12 per head; Machinery, 75c to $1.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) 9th instant.—The *Patriot* says the river is rising slowly, with six feet water on the shoals, and twenty feet on Gallatin.

COTTON—The sales of the week amount to 12,500 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by spinners, 2,000 on Tuesday, 2,500 on Wednesday, 1500 on Thursday and 1500 yesterday.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	9 ¾ c.
Ordinary	10 ¾ c.
Good Ordinary	11 ¾ c.
Low Middling	12 ¾ c.
Middling	13 ¾ c.
Good Middling	14 ¾ c.
Middling Fair	15 ¾ c.
Fair	16 ¾ c.
Good Fair	17 ¾ c.
Fine	18 ¾ c.

TOBACCO—There has been some enquiry during the past week and the sales amount to 400 hds., of which Saturday 21 and 30 hhds sold at 4c. on Monday 210 hhds sold at 2¼ at 3c. Friday 2 at 3c. Wednesday 241 at 3c. Thursday 2 at 3c. Yesterday 2 at 3c. Total 400 hhds. For Virginia, 30 hhds. 21, and the rest all on private terms.

Factory Lugs	3 ¾ c.
Factory Leaf	3 ¾ c.
Inferior to Common	4 ¾ c.
Common to Good Common	5 ¾ c.
Fair to Fine Fair	6 ¾ c.
Fine to Fine Fine	7 ¾ c.
Choice to fancy and fancy	8 ¾ c.

SUGAR—There has been a little enquiry and the sales of the week have been confined to about 2,000 hhds, at the range of our quotations, which have been as follows:

Inferior	2 ¾ c.
Inferior to Common	2 ¾ c.
Common to Good Common	3 ¾ c.
Fair to Prime	4 ¾ c.
Fine to Fine Fine	5 ¾ c.
Choice to extra	6 ¾ c.

MOLASSES—With an ample supply the sales have continued some time, with a fair inquiry for Fermenting, and 25c for Prime. Fine Fermenting at 27c. Sales of 100 hhds. Prime, 25c. Fine at the request with sales of some 40c. Yesterday 100 hhds. Prime at 25c. Fine at 27c. Total 200 hhds.

FLOUR—The receipts have been more liberal, and prices have shown an improvement. The sales of the week amount to about 15,000 bbls, at from $4 75 to $5 50 for Fancy and Extra brands, $5 25 to $5 50 for Family and Double Extra.

CORN—There has been a fair demand at an improving price, with sales of about 100,000 bushels at a range of 58 to 60c for Mixed, 60 to 62c for Yellow and White Mixed, and 65 to 66c for Prime White.

WHEAT—We quote 1,000 bushels sold at $1 30 for Prime Red, and $1 40 for Prime White.

OATS—Prices have shown but little change, and the sales have embraced about 3000 sacks St. Louis during the week at 30 to 32c, and 1000 sacks Western.

BRAN—About 5000 sacks were disposed of during the week at 72 to 75c per 100 lbs.

HAY—Sales of 300 bales Western were disposed of during the week at 90 to 95c per 100 lbs.

LARD—With a limited supply the sales have embra