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NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1861.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,935.

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 F. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, silk bonnet ribbons, domestic dry goods, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock at No. 67 Magazine street, dried apples, at 11½ o'clock, Havana and other cigars.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner St Philip and Chartres streets, a fine assortment of household furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 67, brandy, whisky and wine; at 11½ o'clock, at the same place, cigars.

By F. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their salerooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans and clothing, without reserve.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise 1st, At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 23 Jackson street, Second District, merchandise, furniture, &c. 2d, At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Commercial street, the slave boy John, 27 years old, a cook. See advertisements.

WHAT THEY WILL SEE.

It is not an easy matter to bring the North to the acknowledgment of the practical fact of secession. The people of that section had so long and so persistently discredited the possible dissolution of the Union, and had been so much in the habit of treating the most solemn assurances of the determination of the South to secede in the event of the election of LINCOLN, as mere empty grandeur, that even the act itself failed for some time to shake their skepticism. For weeks after South Carolina, Florida and Georgia had absolutely gone out of the Union, the Northern journals maintained inexhaustible and incredible treating secession as an impossibility and a farce. The Black Republican Executive in his inaugural address, not only ignored the dismemberment of the Union, but did not appear even to be aware of the existence of any political organization save that of the United States. Yet when that document was delivered, the States which had seceded were living under a Provisional Government framed by a Congress invested with all the requisite powers. A Provisional President had been elected and inaugurated, his Cabinet had been chosen, and a large portion of the machinery of the Government was already in operation. We wonder whether OLD ABE has yet enjoyed a dim perception of the existence of the Confederate States of the South.

Facts are, however, beginning to prove too much for the stolid impenetrability of the people of the North. They would be very glad to continue to deny the separation of the South; to speak of the States which have seceded as if they still constituted part and parcel of the Union, but circumstances are gradually compelling them, though with the greatest reluctance, to open their eyes and look about them. When they do this they perceive not only that seven States have abandoned the American Republic, and established an independent government for themselves, but that there is much more reason to believe they will be increased by the annexation of others, than that they will ever return to the embraces of their Northern step mother. Having considered secession so long as a joke, our Northern friends are now constrained to admit it is a true joke.

There are certain characteristics of the Southern Confederacy which cannot fail to force themselves upon the attention of the North. It was thought by the Black Republicans, and even by the professed conservatives of that quarter, that the South could not possibly live without the North; that but for her protecting arm we should long since have sunk into poverty and impotence; that our commerce would henceforth dwindle to insignificance; that our slaves would revolt and become a perpetual source of uneasiness; that they would depreciate fearfully in value; that every species of property would fall; that everybody would be ruined, and that the experiment of independence would indisputably result in a most disastrous failure. It is almost needless to add that these opinions—in which the wish was father to the thought—have proved nuerly fallacious. We are likely to get along much better than we ever did under the philanthropic guardianship of the North. Our institutions possess more of the elements of stability; we have a better government and a fairer, purer, abler and honester Administration—in fairness, a better Constitution admirably adapted to a nation of homogeneous character and principles. We have a contented people, united in the firm resolve to sustain their liberty and independence. With all the financial disorder consequent upon the sudden rupture of our political connection with the North, we have been enabled to avoid serious or wide-spread commercial embarrassments, and have in a great mass escaped that revulsion which has engulphed in bankruptcy so many of the strongest houses in the establishments of the North. The slight temporary clouds which obscured our horizon are already passing away. The revenue laws adopted by the wise forecast of the Congress of the Confederate States, while amply sufficient for the economical administration of the government, must, from the disparity with the high rates of duties imposed by the United States tariff, attract to our cities an immense proportion of the foreign commerce, and concentrate in the South a large share of the importing trade which the North has hitherto monopolized. We fancy that the period is near at hand when our ex-brethren of the United States will not see these things "as in a glass darkly," but see plainly and visibly that he who runs may read.

Our Collector of Customs, F. H. Hatch, Esq., has obligingly furnished us with a copy of the circular instructions transmitted by C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, relative to importations from places above the Confederate States by vessels navigating the Mississippi and other rivers. The object of these regulations is to obviate delay and promote convenience and expedition. The instructions apply to steamers and flatboats navigating the rivers within the limits of the Confederate States, to vessels with cargoes for intermediate ports and for ports of final destination; and the provisions, though numerous and somewhat minute, appear to us well adapted to secure the end aimed at, and at the same time to guard against successful attempts at a fraudulent evasion of the tariff laws. A copy of these instructions ought to be in the hands of every merchant in our city.

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This philanthropic association gives a grand mask and fancy dress ball this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The Young Men's March, composed and dedicated to the Young Men's Benevolent Association by Auguste Davis, Esq., will be performed on the occasion. We are indebted to the managers for tickets of invitation.

GRAND CIVIC BALL.—Our thanks are due the committee of Hermann Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., for tickets of invitation to a grand civic ball to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on the 26th instant.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The February number of this excellent periodical has been received by Geo Ellis, Old Levee street, opposite the Post-Office. It contains several articles of marked interest.

INCENDIARISM IN FLORIDA.—We learn from the purser of the steamer Magnolia, from Key West, that the town of Newport, Florida, was partly destroyed by fire on the 15th instant. Ladd's warehouse, store, wharf and barge; Bailey's warehouse and wharf; Spencer's warehouse, wharf and store; McNaught & Ormond's warehouse and wharf, and one block of stores. Loss $100,000. Insurance $25,000. This is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. As the town was fired in three places at once. Ladd's mills and cotton press were also fired, but put out. The tow-boat Spray narrowly escaped.

There were three hundred thousand pounds of opium imported into this country last year, and of this it is estimated that not one-tenth was used for medicinal purposes. What because of the large balance? Can it be that we are growing an opium consuming people, and are establishing a rival to tobacco?

A MERCHANT FLOGGED AND TARRED.—It is reported that Mr Cheesewith, formerly a liquor merchant in this city, now a resident of Cincinnati, lately received severe treatment in Arkansas. It is said that he was flogged, and the stripes were then liberally tarred. The expression of Abolition sentiments instigated the retributive treatment.

A gentleman recently at New Haven, Connecticut, says that there are fifteen hundred carriage makers out of employment in that city. The shore is covered with them at low tide, busily digging clams for their families or to exchange for other necessaries. Probably these compulsory clam diggers agree with their President that "nobody is suffering."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—[By the Pony Express.]—Fort Kearney, March 12.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to February 27, passed here at 4:30 this morning. The Legislature had adjourned over from the 21st to the 26th. The business contained to be occupied with discussions of Union resolutions.

The reconstructed Democratic party stands composed of Breckinridge and a portion of Douglas Democrats, met at Sacramento on the 20th, only forty four strong.

It was reported that a majority of the Douglas Democrats, all the Republicans, were endeavoring to induce McDougal to withdraw from the contest, when an effort to elect some compromise candidate will be made.

LUNAT RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special medicine for cough, sore throat, coughs, colds and all diseases of the lungs, or cough remedies, by Russell & Dutcher.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HABANA

The steamship Habana arrived yesterday at noon. The purser kindly supplied us with the annexed report:

"The steamship Habana, Capt. J. B. McConnell, left New Orleans for Havana at 8 o'clock on the 9th inst., and encountered heavy weather, with strong north and northeast winds, on her outward passage. She arrived at Havana on the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., and sailed on the 15th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; crossed the bar at half-past 9 o'clock, P. M., and was detained coming up the river by a dark and stormy night, and arrived at her wharf at noon yesterday. The brigs Chapman and M. A. Stevens, hence, had arrived at Havana. The Chapman was to leave on the 20th March for this port. The British steamer Karnak arrived on the 15th from New York, and would sail on the 16th for Bermudas. The Spanish mail steamer Union sailed for Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. No American steamer had arrived when the Habana left. The weather in Havana was stormy from the 9th to the 13th inst. Several coasters were wrecked and one boat capsized in the harbor, and two men were drowned. The harbor was full of vessels and the weather cool."

The following is the list of passengers by the Habana:

Capt F Ward, G W Shea, O B Graham, J Wert, Mr Calerial, Mr Deghaus, J Griffin, S Sells, J Log, W Jenkins, Mr Chestnut, A Levy, J H Harper, J Pearson, F F Sessler, J Walden, J Canales, A Patterson, C Prescott, N Conway, Mrs Mackin, J Keller, J Kasper, R Murray, Mr Flemming, J Brown, M Stein, Mr Forster, Mr Williams, Mr Haufbaqu, Mr Pinla, Mr Ryan, Mr Medlo-Bet, Mr Blanchard.

We have files of Havana papers to a late date. The crop has been very prevalent on the Island, and has proved fatal in many cases.

The *Cuban Messenger* has the following:

GENERAL MIRAMON'S FAMILY.—The wife and two young children of General Miramon, ex President of Mexico, arrived in this port on Monday last, on board the Spanish steamer Isabel la Catolica, from Vera Cruz, and the General has taken a fine residence on the calle del Prado.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Havana Railroad Company is now laying, at its own expense, a telegraphic line from Guines to Matanzas, along the new railroad line that has been finished between the two places. We understand that more than one half the work is now completed, and that the line will be ready for public service by the end of this month.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

TWENTY EIGHTH DAY.

MONDAY, March 18, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter past twelve o'clock, President Mouton in the chair, and eighty two members present.

A communication from the Chief of the Choctaw Nation, received by the President of the Convention through Governor Moore, was read. It was a remarkably able and well constructed political document, taking strong Southern grounds, and declaring that if the dissolution of the States is inevitable, it will be established the same relations with the Southern Confederacy that were formerly observed with the late United States. A motion was made by Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Southern Confederacy, which was carried, Mr. Fuqua, of East Feliciana, delivering an eloquent eulogy of the Choctaws, their virtue, intelligence and patriotism.

Mr. Marks, of Caddo, offered a resolution inviting the Texas delegates to the Confederate Congress to seats on the floor. This was carried, with an amendment, by Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, making it apply to all members of the Confederate Congress.

The time having now arrived for taking up the order of the day, Mr. Estlin's ordinance relative to banking corporations, published in full in our Saturday's paper, was read. Mr. Kilgore, of Rapides, moved to amend the first section by reducing the period of extending the bank charters from 1900 to 1885. Mr Girard, of Lafayette, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the ordinance, which was equivalent to destroying it. Mr. Dupré, of St. Landry, supported the motion with a powerful argument against the ordinance, adding that he was opposed to banks altogether.

Mr. Hodge followed in a speech favoring the ordinance, in which, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, he was uninterrupted by Mr Bigger, the question that if the ordinance was to be disposed of in this session there was little time left for a lengthy discussion upon its merits. Mr. Elgee rose in the lobby in opposition to the ordinance, and Mr. Bush, of Lafourche, spoke against it. Mr Rozier, of Orleans, was in favor of submitting this, as well as the Judiciary ordinance, to a vote of the people on the first Monday of June. Mr. Bonford, of Orleans, supported the ordinance in a lengthy speech, taking the part of the free banks against the chartered corporations. Mr. Bush then replied, after which Mr. Estlin moved to adjourn until next day at 10 o'clock, A. M., which was carried.

THE NEWS BY THE ETNA.

We append a few additional items by the Etna, which brings dates from Queenstown to the 28th ultimo:

Captain Pyke, of the ship General Pakenhill, was killed by the crew while entering the port Liverpool for Charleston. The mate was also severely injured. The ship returned, and the crew was arrested. No details.

The weavers of Blackburn had partially resumed work.

M. Thouvenel officially assured the American Minister at Paris that no change in the forms of accepting State had been received by the Emperor or himself.

A committee of the Senate had adopted a project for an address in reply to the Emperor's speech, fully indorsing the Emperor's policy, and lauding his protection to the Pope.

The Italian Senate, by a vote of 110 to 2, adopted a project of an address confirming the title of King of Italy on Victor Emanuel and his successors.

The assertion is repeated that a Piedmontese brigade would soon enter Rome, and that the Romans were secretly preparing to receive Victor Emanuel.

The Emperor of Austria had signed the new Constitution.

The new Diet, which is composed of an upper and lower House, has the right of legislation.

The Hungarian Constitution remains intact.

A serious insurrection had broken out in Soforia, in Turkey.

The India and China mails are received. A private letter reports that the rebels have taken Woosung, and had commenced a general massacre, when the French interposed on the score of humanity.

LAY. ST.—The Palestine sailed on the 28th ult from Liverpool for Portland. Prussia has not yet assented to the French project in reference to Syria. Gen Klapka, in conferring with the Democrats of Turin, spoke against any revolutionary attempts in Hungary, representing the country unprepared. An insurgent body, numbering 5000, supported by Montenegrins, plundered and fire to the city of Bukar, after killing over fifty Mahometans, including several women.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Moniteur* says that the Bishop of Poitiers has published a mandement in *Le Monde*, containing allusions offensive to the Government of the Emperor, and likely to artificially disturb the commercial relations. The matter had been submitted to the Council of State, which is charged to decide in all cases of abuse.

It is expected that the Arabia, for New York, Saturday, would take from £200,000 to £300,000 specie.

The financial crisis at Constantinople was increasing, and numerous failures were imminent.

Paris, Wednesday.—The project of an address was read to the Corps Legislatif to-day. It approves of the course of the Emperor, and relies on his wisdom in the future, being convinced that he will always be guided by the same principles and noble feelings, without allowing himself to be distorted by the injustice which he experienced.

The iron cased frigate Black Prince has been successfully launched.

An injunction has been granted against persons engaged in London lithographing notes of the kingdom of Hungary purporting to be issued by Kossuth and bearing the arms of the kingdom.

It is said the issue contemplated was 150,000,000 florins; 3000 persons have been engaged in the manufacture, and the notes were on the eve of delivery. The Austrian Government called on the foreign office to interfere, but Lord Russell declined. Application was then made to the city courts.

The Church Rates Abolition bill had passed to a second reading in the Commons by 18 majority.

Disturbances occurred at Warsaw on the 20th. The police interfered.

The Papal Government was preparing a statement to the effect that all responsibility for the late events lies with Napoleon.

The French are about to occupy a portion of the province of Syria.

An accident on the Casenta railroad killed nine and wounded forty-one persons.

Cardinal Bonnelli is dead.

The inhabitants of Viterbo had petitioned the Italian Parliament for annexation to the Kingdom of Italy.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has signed the Canada on the 8th and the Canadian on the 11th. The Etna brings $1,005,000 in specie.

THE LOSS OF THE BARK WARWICK.—A few days ago we were apprized by telegraph of the total loss of the bark Warwick, of New Orleans, Capt. Henry Davenger, in the harbor of Montevideo. The following letter from the captain furnishes the particulars of this unfortunate accident:

MONTEVIDEO, January, 16, 1861.

To the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans:

Gentlemen—It is with profound sorrow that I have to inform you of the total loss of the bark Warwick.

The vessel arrived safely here on the 24 inst., after an ordinary passage, and on the 3d she was put in charge of the pilots, who had orders to bring her into port in the most convenient place for her security, instead of which he anchored her over some rocks, of which it appears he did not know any thing, and where she was totally lost.

All the rigging, sails, apparel and furniture were brought on shore, and sold at public auction with the hull of the wreck, but the cargo, I am sorry to say, was entirely lost, as it dissolved as soon as the ship was full of water. You may believe, gentlemen, that I have done my duty in this case, as well as at all times, and if aught of the cargo has been saved, it is because no human power could have effected it with the means I had at the place.

I have tried to get some indemnity from the man whom ignorance was the cause of this disaster, but as he has nothing at all that can be called his own, I was advised not to bear an expense of several years' duration.

The proceeds of the sale amounted to about $2,600, from which are to be deducted the wages of the crew and expenses.

I have the honor, &c.

Your most obedient servant,

E. DUTENHOFER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Steamers Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, March 18.—The steamers Lexington and Magnolia passed down at 4 P. M. Sunday, and the John Simonds at 1 o'clock this morning.

Washington Intelligence—The Confederate Commissioners.

Washington, March 17.—Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the Southern Confederacy Commissioners, entertain the strongest hopes of peaceful relations between the two Governments.

The Fort Sumter Evacuation Question.

It is still unascertained whether the Administration has issued the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, but the evacuation is expected soon to occur.

Fort Pickens.

The reported attack on Fort Pickens is disbelieved.

Destination of the Texas Troops.

It is rumored that the United States troops from Texas will be taken to Fort Pickens as reinforcements.

Prisoners of War.

A discredited rumor says Brigadier-General Beauregard will not permit Major Anderson's command to depart except as prisoners of war.

The Southern Question.

The Southern question was discussed two hours in the Cabinet, but no definite result was arrived at.

Foreign Missions.

It is reported that Mr. Corwin has accepted the Mexican Ministry.

It is said that Charles Francis Adams has accepted the French Ministry.

Wm. H. Fry, the musical composer, is to be Secretary of Legation at Paris.

No foreign born citizens are to be appointed heads of diplomatic posts in Europe.

Mr Fay will probably be continued Minister to Switzerland.

Indian Treaty.

The conclusion of a treaty with the Winnebago Indians is now confirmed.

Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, March 18.—In the Convention, Saturday, the amendment saying that Missouri will never countenance aid to the seceding States to make war on the Federal Government, nor provide men and money for the latter, to coerce the seceding States, was voted down by 61 against 56.

Accident to a Pacific Steamer.

New York, March 18.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, reports that the steamship Uncle Sam lost a wheel at Acapulco, and would not reach San Francisco till the 5th of March.

Affairs at Charleston.

New York, March 18.—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says the Montgomery tariff and Constitution are unanimous; also, that the South Carolinians would fill the channel up, if reinforcements to Major Anderson were attempted.

Secret Agents to Europe.

It is understood that the Administration has sent secret agents to European courts, to inform them of the future policy of the Federal Government.

The same will be pursued relative to Mexico as soon as the Southern forts question is settled.

Collection of Revenue.

The Administration is considering the manner to collect the revenue in the seceded States. They all agreed that it ought to be collected, but the manner thereof is the trouble.

Meetings in Louisville.

Louisville, March 18.—A large adjourned Southern Rights meeting Saturday afternoon, passed unanimously the resolutions presented at the Friday night meeting. There was no disturbance whatever.

Hon. James Guthrie addressed the Union meeting Saturday evening, advocating remaining in the Union, and opposing a Convention.

Louisiana Legislature

Baton Rouge, March 18.—In the House of Representatives today several relief bills passed.

An act to authorize the Common Council to fix the compensation to the Sheriff for the maintenance of the prisoners in the Parish Prison, passed.

The Senate bill granting the east wing of the University of Louisiana to the Medical Department was amended by Mr. Begge, that the Academy be still allowed the use of the room. Pending a discussion on the above the House adjourned.

The bill relative to steamboat captains and engineers was lost.

Evening Session—In the House this evening the bill in regard to the University building was again taken up. A communication from the Academy of Science was read. After considerable discussion the bill passed with Mr. Begge's amendment.

The bill providing for the military defense of the State was laid on the table.

The bill prohibiting the administrators of the Insane Asylum from contracting new debts beyond the annual receipts, passed.

The act that no slave convicted of penitentiary offense should never be sent for a less term than five years for life sentence. Mr. Bemiss spoke against it, denouncing it as an act of inhumanity. Mr. Breithaupt favored the act strongly.

Mr. Allen offered a substitute that no slave be sent to the penitentiary, but that he be punished as the jury may decide

Mr. Gray offered a substitute that any crime, petty larceny excepted, subjecting a white man to imprisonment, be subject to death. It was withdrawn on account of its being incomplete. The House voted on a resolution to lay the whole on the table subject to the call of yeas and nays. Carried.

Mr. Delony's bill regarding the sale of certain State property, including the University buildings, to the Methodist Church, came up. Much discussion ensued, during which it was stated that the obligation was that the institution should never be sectarian.

Mr Kilbourne explained the former act. An amendment was offered that the State appropriate $1,000 to establish a chair of theology. The whole affair was postponed, to be considered at some future time.

The Senate bill repealing the act creating a Military Board was reported. No provision made for the Board on the appropriation bill.

A bill to adjourn Thursday passed.

In the Senate nothing out local business of an uninteresting nature was transacted.

An Arrival from Europe.

Portland, March 18.—The Canadian mail steamer Palestine arrived at this port to-day, from Liverpool the 26th ult, via Queenstown the 1st inst. Her connection and telegraphic news has been anticipated by the Arabia at New York.

She brings £75,000 in specie on freight.

Counterfeits in Circulation.

New York, March 18.—Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Continental Bank of Boston are circulating.

The Philadelphia Banks.

Philadelphia, March 18.—All the banks of this city having fully recovered from their temporary embarrassment, resumed specie payment to-day.

Naval Resignation.

Washington, March 18.—Mr. Samuel Archbold, of Maryland, Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. navy, has resigned.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, March 18.—The Ohio river continues to recede, with 8 feet 5 inches water in the canal.

St. Louis, March 18.—The Mississippi river at this point is falling. All the upper streams are declining.

New York Markets.

New York, March 18.—Cotton firm; sales today 3100 bales, including 2000 in transits at 12c. for Middling Uplands. The flour market closed quiet, with sales of 12,000 bbls at $5 10 to $5 15 for Superfine. Pork dull; sales 500 bbls at $16 37½ to $16 75 for Mess. Lard—Sales 670 bbls at 9 to 10c. per pound. Sugar steady; 92 hhds. Cuba changed hands at 4⅝ to 6c. per pound. The sales of New Orleans Molasses included 100 bbls at 50 to 52c. gallon. Coffee quiet—sales of Rio at 11¾ to 13c.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, March 18.—The Flour market today was active, while the sales comprised 1500 at $4 50 to $5 60 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 13¾c. per gallon. Sugar—Sales 230 hhds. at 6¼ to 7¾ per lb. Coffee is quoted at 13¼ to 14c per lb. Molasses is selling at 32 to 33c. per gallon.

The new Administration of the United States appears to be suffering greatly from the chronic affliction of an epidemic of office-seekers. Witness the following from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Thank Heaven! the Constitution of the Confederate States relieves us from all liability to such terrific encroachments:

WASHINGTON, March 13.—*Terrific Struggle for Office.*—The Departments, the President's House and the lobbies of the Senate are well crowded to-day by office-seekers, whose numbers seem rather to be increased than diminished. In most instances the contest for the many places is very vigorous. Indeed, to so great an extent is this warfare carried, that one or two heads of bureaus have expressed their fears that it will appoint whoever the Congressional delegation from the section from which the applicant comes may endorse. This obviates the necessity of reading and examining so many recommendations.

No Cabinet officer is bored more than Secretary Chase. At the Treasury Department, to-day, he had five clerks who did nothing else but receive and file applications for office. They merely had time to glance at them. Such a rush on this office was never equalled before.

A large proportion of the applications come from the West. From present appearances, just about one in fifty will succeed. It is, of course, a physical impossibility for the Secretary to give more than a little attention to these numerous applications.

THE GULF STREAM.—A naval officer who has been engaged several years in the course of his professional duty, in studying the subject of the origin and progress of the Gulf stream, presents the following propositions as the result of his observations and deductions:

1. The Gulf stream is of subtermarean origin.

2. Its progress, in a certain direction and rate, is regulated by the shape and revolutions of this planet.

3. It is heated by interior volcanic fires, supplied from the igneous portions of the globe.

4. The Gulf stream is fed from Mexico, by a constant flow of waters. Some of these are the Mediterranean and other adjacent seas.

5. The color, heat, opacity, motion, animal life, odor, taste, odor, and all the other peculiarities of the Gulf stream prove it to be subterranean in its origin and progress.

6. The trade winds and the formation of the shores of the Gulf of Mexico have nothing to do with the origin, characteristics and progress of the Gulf stream.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.—We invite attention to the certificate to our advertising columns showing the efficacy of the preparation for consumption and diseases of the chest, advertised in No. 197 St. Ann street.

The Difference.

We published yesterday portions of a most absurd and extravagant letter to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, apparently addressed from Charleston. To-day we give another letter written to the N. Y. *Herald* from New Orleans. This is a sensible and dispassionate production, and is singular contrast with the other. The difference between the two is that the Charleston correspondent writes to a Black Republican sheet, while the New Orleans correspondent addresses himself to a sound, conservative print:

NEW ORLEANS, February 25th, 1861.

Since I last wrote to you I have been into the country among the planters, and have seen a good deal of the state of feeling among the wealthy, and what is generally the conservative classes in this State. The results of my intercourse with them confirm me more and more in my conviction that the Union between the Northern and Southern States will never be re-established. There are few, if any, exceptions among them, even the sugar planters affirming the necessity of a severance of the political connections between the two sections, and readily consenting to sacrifice the advantage they possessed in a protective duty on sugar, for what they deem the social security of themselves and their children and children's children.

The proceedings of the Peace Conference at Washington are contemplated by all with a feeling of the most perfect indifference. Propositions like those of Crittenden and Guthrie, which propose to run the Missouri line to the Pacific, and to divide the existing territory between Northern and Southern society, are looked upon as fundamentally erroneous. They recognize an antagonism between the two systems of society, and amount merely to an effort to reduce that antagonism to a passive state, as did the Missouri Compromise forty years ago. Although they might succeed for a time, and restore peace temporarily to the country, the hostile feeling would break out in some new form of activity at a future day. If they are adopted as parts of the Federal Constitution, they merely perpetuate the seeds of conflict by grafting upon that instrument a recognition of this social antagonism, the existence of which was never contemplated by the fathers of the republic.

Such a course would be merely returning to the state of doubt as to its future, which has hung over the social system of the slave States for half a century past. Reflecting men everywhere, in Europe as well as in America, have, for two generations, contemplated with a feeling of doubt akin to alarm the complications and conflict which the slavery question was destined to produce in the American Union. No man could foresee its effects, and all looked forward to its coming with dread. It has come. The first step taken in the secession movement has been made, and, in the contemplation of the new state of political independence and social permanence and security, a new feeling has arisen in the public mind. No one is disposed to put away this feeling, and its accompanying hope of safe development and return to the happy relations of political union with the fast-growing North, and the state of doubt in which Southern society was involved. All will fight first for the new independence, and young and old are now practicing with the enthusiasm of the coming conflict. There is not a village, town or city that has not its squad, company or regiment drilling to the use of arms and military evolutions.

The establishment of the Southern Confederacy has thus become an accomplished thing, and statesmen should now begin to contemplate the necessity of creating a friendly and reciprocal feeling between the old and the new, rather than one of hostility. Coercion is impossible, unless carried to the extent of conquest; and conquest, if it were possible, would defeat its own object. An immediate peaceable separation, division of the public property and establishment of proper reciprocity in trade, such as existed before, should be sought. In the discussion and settlement of these questions the North has much to lose or to gain. The inauguration of President Lincoln, the announcement of the inauguration of a tariff system and its attendant barriers to trade between the North and the South. This will be the first impression on the mind of Northern people in February or last January and its effect will be felt throughout the South. But there is a greater stimulus to the Southward movement of manufactures than even a duty of 40 per cent. There have been by some of the arch of Northern industry, and are the foundation of nearly all the existing manufacturing establishments. These fall with the inauguration of the new confederacy, and here all new improvements in machinery and patented processes of manufacture can be adopted without paying tribute to the inventors. Plating machines, patent papers, India rubber goods and Colt's pistols, with all their brother patented processes, are free to the Southern artisan and manufacturer. We need not enlarge upon the effect of this upon the manufactures and trade of the South.

A reciprocity treaty between the two confederacies, repealing the old patents that have been issued, is the only remedy for these evils to Northern industry. The South will resist the effort to establish the old British principle of taxation without representation, and war will forever preclude reciprocity.

Resignations in the United States Army and Navy since March 1:

ARMY—Adjutant-General (Colonel) Samuel Cooper, of New York

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Lay, Aid to General Scott.

Major Sackfield Maclin, of Arkansas, Paymaster.

Captain Alexander W Reynolds, of Virginia, Quartermaster.

Captain John Withers, of Mississippi, Assistant Adjutant General.

First Lieutenant R. V. Bonneau, of South Carolina, Third Infantry.

Cadet Williams, of Tennessee, Military Academy.

Cadet John Lane, of Oregon, Military Academy.

Cadet W. Robinson, of Texas, Military Academy.

Cadet J. P. O'Brien, of Maryland, Military Academy.

NAVY—Lieutenant C. L. Sayre, of Alabama.

The *National Intelligencer* denies the report of the Charleston *Courier* that Mr. Lincoln has selected it for his organ.

For ourselves, not being in the habit of declining invitations until they are received, we have only to inform the world that the *Intelligencer* has never been asked to assume any official relations toward the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and congratulate the public on the fact that we have some reason to believe that it will bear no relations toward the new Executive different from those it has borne toward his predecessors. Whether we shall find in the administration of Mr. Lincoln more or less to praise than we have found in the latter will depend entirely upon our candid construction of his acts—acts which we shall be free to urge as his originate.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—It will be seen on reference to our tabular exhibit that we have obtained the following recent returns from all except three counties—Cherokee, Macon and Tyrrell—and that the report foots up:

For Convention	36,310
No Convention	35,659
Majority for Convention	651

It is proper to remark that Tyrrell has elected a State Rights candidate, and we infer, has given a majority for the Convention, but Cherokee and Macon have no doubt been carried against a Convention by small majorities. We think we are safe in saying to our readers that Convention will be found to have been ordered.—*Charlotte Bulletin, March 11.*

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF LOLA MONTEZ.—About three years ago, and soon after the late Lola Montez had been giving a series of lectures at the Melodeon, a man called at the City Registrar's office, and asked that officer if he could receive a marriage without having a certificate of the officiating clergyman. Upon being questioned for further particulars, the man said Lola had recently married to a young man of city fame, who had been infatuated with her, but that she had the marriage certificate, and had gone to New York. The marriage had been performed by her agent, Burr, who formerly was a clergyman, and his friends were extremely anxious that it should be recorded. After consultation it was decided that the man should send to New York for the certificate, and a few days after he returned with what purported to be a copy, stating that Lola had refused to part with the original.

This document was signed by Mr. Burr, and certifies to the marriage of a gentleman of this city with Lola Montez under the name of Heald, the name by which she was known in this city called. After consultation with the City Solicitor, who advised the City Registrar not to record a marriage upon the authority of a copy of a certificate, the parties went off to parts unknown, and the Registrar has never heard any thing more of the matter. The bridegroom was represented to him to be about twenty-one years of age, who belonged to a respectable family living in the vicinity of Essex street.—*Boston Traveller, March 5.*

CONVENTION OF COURT.—The distinguished jurist, Judge G——, of North Carolina, so justly esteemed for his affables and estimable characteristics, displayed an amiable trait in his decisions and anecdotes which it was usual with him to retail to his admiring associates. The point of their wit was not unfrequently directed against himself. Upon an occasion of this kind he remarked:

"When I was first admitted to the bar, I was one day riding the wearisome road through the piney woods, and, being benumbed, to lighten the monotony, I came upon an old field log schoolhouse. It was the hour of recreation, no doubt, for the children were scattered through the woods, frolicking and merry; and the schoolroom was deserted, except in one instance, where a lazy, lolling, tallow-faced, cotton-headed, lack-luster-eyed boy hung half way out of the window—the personification of stupidity itself. Upon the spur of the moment, I determined to amuse myself at his expense, so, as I walked my horse past him, I, with the true school-boy whine, commenced spelling aloud:

"B-a-k-e-r, baker.

"Glancing back and gazed at me full in the face an instant, without change of expression or feature, and then his mouth slowly opened, and with an undignified snarl, he shouted and retorted:

"F-o-o-l, fool.

"I left instantly," said Judge G., "or rather as soon as I could recover my senses."

FLAG LANGUAGE.—The New York *Herald* says of the Confederate flag:

The design is striking, and the flag has the merit of originality as well as durability. The upper and lower sections, composing the "fly" part, are red, the middle section white, while, a blue union, bearing seven stars in a circle, projects from the top to the lower rod. This flag possesses a heraldic significance probably not comprehended by the uninitiated. The blue union represents the seceding States, and is emblematic of war. With the seven stars in the blue, this flag can be read as follows: Blue—Seceding States; red—Ready for Secession; white—Cotton Growers. Red—To provide a common defense in times of war. To assist the reader, I interpret the flag more fully, as a cold chart that is emerging heraldic devices is reliable to make the portrait delineating blue to beatitude hues, and red in perpendicular lines.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera-House—"La Donna de Chiem d'Altitude"—"Ah! Il a des Bottes Bottes."

Varieties Theatre—"The Wife's Secret"—Dance—"The Happiest Day of my Life."

St. Charles Theatre—"Mr. Rame Waller"—"Guy Mannering"—"A Race for a Widow."

Academy of Music—The Zouave—Choice collection of vaudevilles, comedies and spectacles.

Vauxhall's Museum—The Scotch Giantess and other curiosities.

Ball of the Young Men's Benevolent Association.—To-day, the 19th of March, being the preceding one to St. Joseph's day, the eve of that anniversary will be celebrated at Odd Fellows' Hall by a grand mask and fancy dress ball, to be given by the Young Men's Benevolent Association. Their ballrooms are always well attended and well managed, and we expect to find it a spirited and delightful affair.

The Garibaldi Legion.—The first company of this battalion of our patriotic citizens of Italian origin, which we have referred to more than once in terms of high praise, paid a complimentary visit last evening to the residence of their commander, Captain Santini, where they spent a pleasant time in friendly converse and conviviality. This was their first appearance on the streets in their handsome uniform, patterned after that of General Garibaldi, consisting of a dark blue felt hat, turned up on the left side with red, blue and green feathers and a green cord and tassels, red jacket, black belt, knapsack and cartridge box, gray Zouave breeches and leather boots. The Legion is in the Militia rolls and sword bayonet, and their drilling is remarkably creditable considering the short period since they have organized.

Four Months Volunteers Disbanded.—The rank and file of Company B, First Regiment of Infantry, Louisiana army, have been disbanded, after having been in service a couple of months, as the three years volunteers are, of course, preferred to be taken into the Confederate States army. There was a large proportion of these citizens of standing in our community, have had an extraordinary hard time of it, garrisoning and repairing an unfinished and exposed fortification, Fort St. Philip, with very indifferent food and quarters. They have returned to their homes, glad to be rid of their unusually arduous duties.

Destructive Conflagration in Jefferson City. At half-past two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Mr. Wm. Smith's undertaker's shop, on Thy-peen street, near Toledano, which, aided by the brisk gale that came with the cold change of weather, spread with force and resistless impetuosity, filling the streets with suffocating smoke and a blinding rain of sparks and cinders. The moderate force of Jefferson firemen were totally unable to cope with such a conflagration, and in a few minutes the whole of the south side of the first district, first station, brought up the entire New Orleans Fire Department. After a hard struggle of over two hours' duration, the fire was stopped and then soon subdued, but not before it had spread over a square of two under. It had then swept the well built up squares between Louisiana avenue and Toledano street from half-way between Laurel and Jersey streets to midway between Laurel and Chippewa streets, laying in ashes one whole square and a half.

Square No. 1—Bounded by Louisiana avenue, Toledano, Laurel and Chippewa streets: F. W. Rast, $2,000; Jacob Dreyfous, $2,000; Jacob Bauer, $1,000; Baillie Dabadie, $2,000; Jerome Toledano, $600; L. P. Delaroche, $2,000; Jacob Bauer, $1,000; Jac