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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1861

$1 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 N. Vignie, at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Robertson street, corner of Josephine.
By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, dry goods.
By D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, a stock in trade.
By J. Finkell, at 10 o'clock, on Bayou road, household furniture, wagon, mare, &c.
By D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, head of Lafayette street, flat.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The secession of the seven States comprising the Southern Confederacy is an accomplished fact as it is impossible to conceive. Not only have they withdrawn tranquil political possession with the Government of the United States, but they have established a Constitution for themselves, and our instrument has been solemnly ratified by the Convention of six out of seven of these States. We believe that no power short of Omnipotence can undo what has been accomplished, because it was a "thing not done in a corner, but deliberated, matured and executed with calmness, decision and invincible determination by a people who had resolved to enjoy rights no longer attainable under the former compact.

The great difficulty experienced is in convincing the citizens of the North of a truth to us so self-evident. We speak not of the Black Republican faction. Its members consider the South its rebels, and for the most part demand that she should be coerced and chastised back into the Union. They do not pause to inquire into Southern grievances, or to ask whether they are susceptible of redress, but with a fell and ferocious animosity they deny us all other prerogative than that of remaining in the Union and bowing in unexplaining obedience to the behests of Black Republicanism. But there is a large, influential and generally well disposed class of persons in the North who are little tinctured with the prevailing dogma of anti-slavery, and who, nevertheless, appear to regard the integrity of the Union as something which, in the very nature of the case, cannot possibly be impaired. These honest and fair-meaning, but in many people are perpetually engaged in schemes for bringing back the seceded States. They consider reconstruction, as they style it, perfectly feasible, and are only perplexed as to the particular project of reconstruction which is to satisfy the people of the South, and gather them once more into the fold of the Union.

Our contemporary of the *Bulletin*, in its edition of yesterday, demonstrates clearly and forcibly the folly of these expectations. Its views bar motion so exactly with our own that we take pleasure in transferring them to our columns:

The other experiment for effecting a restoration of the Union by holding out pacific overtures, rather than adopting the more decisive measures of the Peace Congress scheme, or furnishing guarantees for the rights of the slave States by amendments of the Constitution, would prove equally futile and impracticable. The same causes which produced secession will operate to prevent a reconstruction of the Union. With the loss of the Union there would be lost nationality of being which originally created, and has hitherto preserved a common government, it naturally follows that the States which had formed such a government can no longer be a union united under it. The fraternal feeling which was the basis of nationality and union has perished, an alienation engendered by the conflict of opinion and sentiment in regard to the institution of African slavery; and its future existence or extinction has so severed the two geographical sections that the preservation of the common government has become impossible, and its reconstruction impracticable.

Upon this cardinal question we split; it has divided us in twain, and it will keep us there. It comes as an established and fundamental principle, make us two distinct, separate and irreconcilable communities. We differ, not upon a measure of policy and expediency, but upon a principle which, while it is denounced and abhorred as a sin and a relic of barbarism in one section of the country, it has been adopted and recognized as a basis of government in another section of the same country. In there any more reason to believe that compromises can avail a single thing in effecting the reconciliation between such opposite and conflicting elements? Can those who believe in the inferiority of the African race, and consider the institution of slavery as an essential element of their political existence, live peaceably under a common government with those whose bond of Union is the anti-slavery sentiment, and whose feeling with it is the equality of the negro and white races? There necessarily a Northern State that has not reduced the theory to practice, and recognized this principle of equality by conferring political rights upon negroes in common with white men? When there is such discrepancy of sentiment, such a wide and diverse variance in the theory and practice of government, there can be no homogeneous feeling and sympathy, at least not enough to keep and hold together anti-slavery and pro-slavery communities in the same Union.

Nothing is more certain than that the final settlement of the questions at issue between the North and South is seriously retarded about as much by those who call themselves friends of the South as by those who openly proclaim themselves her enemies. From the latter the South expects nothing, but from the former she has a right to anticipate the support of such a policy as will succeed to terminate the provoking and dangerous uncertainty now existing. While Mr. Lincoln darkly prepares naval expeditions, and fills vessels of war with armaments, yet is at all at death respecting their object and destination, the Union men of the North, aided by their conductors in the border States, are all the time mousing over some panacea for reconstruction, and bedazzling themselves with the delusion that the South of the Southern Confederacy can be induced to re-enter the Union upon any consideration whatever. Here lies the error, and hence the procrastination which broods so heavily over the whole country, and affects so injuriously its commercial prosperity. We tell the Unionists, wherever they may be found, that if they really cherish a desire for peace and a feeling of regard for the South, there is but one way to manifest those sentiments—and that is by exerting all the moral and political power they possess in behalf of the immediate recognition of the Confederate States by the Government of the United States. There is no other mode of proceeding—no possibility of reconstruction—no Constitutional amendments at all likely to be adopted which would reconcile the seceded States to a renewal of the broken covenant. We are two distinct people, with altogether different institutions, and experience has too incontrovertibly proved their incompatibility to justify a hope of patching up the divorce. Let our friends outside the Southern Confederacy work for recognition, and they will do us a substantial benefit. By dawdling over an impracticable dream of reconstruction they are only doing us decided harm.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the ever charming opera of *The Puritan of Pilermal* will be repeated.

On Thursday evening, Madame Comte Borchard, prima donna of the opera, takes her benefit, on which occasion Donizetti's brilliant composition, *Lucrezia Borgia*, will be presented for the first time this season. The benefit is one of the most conscientious and pains taking artistes in the troupe, and we trust will meet with an ovation worthy of her merits.

MR. HARRAWAY.—The admirers of this King of Conjurers will be glad to learn that he has made arrangements to give two representations at the Opera House, this on Wednesday and Friday evenings next.

GRAND MILITARY BALL.—A grand military ball will be given by the 4th Company of Artillery, Gov. Moreau, for the benefit of the Poor-keepers of the Orleans Asylum, on Saturday evening, 13th inst., at the Gallery hall—corner of Dreadnaut and Elysian Fields streets. We are indebted to the managers for tickets of invitation.

RECRUITS WANTED.—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that 200 able-bodied men are wanted to complete the organization of the Battalion Louisiana Zouaves.

Messrs Hodie & Co., No. 91 Exchange Place, have our thanks for late papers.

FIRE.—The residence of Elias J. Hoover, at Union Point, Concordia parish, was totally destroyed on Sunday night last, with its contents.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Madison (La. *Journal* says:

The weather for the past week has been warm and pleasant, and our planters in the vicinity are busily planting their crops. We have heard of several fields of corn already stands of cotton up. We notice that with many in this neighborhood the corn is already up and considerably advanced. We have also heard of instances of serious damage being done to the corn and fruit by the late frosts. A much larger quantity of corn has been planted than usual. And indeed, our exchanges from Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and our own State, all report a large increase in the number of acres devoted to both wheat and corn. Such a project in the season must be a beautiful harvest, to reward the labors of the husbandman.

MARIE LOUISE VICTOIRE, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, and mother of the present Queen of Great Britain, died at her residence, near Windsor, on the 16th ult. She was the daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Saalfeld-Coburg, and was born August 17, 1786; was married to the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III, at Coburg, on the 29th of May, 1818, and at London on the 11th of July ensuing. She died of cancer, a disease which had long afflicted her, but which assumed an alarming character only a few days before her decease. She was a most excellent mother, and her example and care fostered the development of the many virtues which adorn the character of the reigning Queen.

INSTANT RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, coughs, colds and other diseases, to which attention is directed.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

Arrival of the Gen. Miramon.

The steamship Gen. Miramon, Capt. Caughlin, from Havana the 4th inst., arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning. From her purser we learn that the Spanish war steamers Blanco and Blasco de Garay sailed some two or three weeks ago for St. Domingo with troops.

The inhabitants of that place having called upon Spain for aid. Since then two Commissioners have arrived at Havana from St. Domingo authorized, it is said, to treat for the ceding of that place to Spain. On the 29th ult. three more war steamers sailed for St. Domingo with troops. The papers of the 30th ult. contained what is called Santanna's Proclamation, of the authenticity of which great doubts are entertained by many persons. It would seem that Spain is determined to get back as much as possible of her old territory on this hemisphere. Next we shall hear of her going to Mexico, and after that possibly to Florida.

By the arrival of the Gen. Miramon we have received our files of Havana papers to the 4th instant.

We take the following items from the *Cuban Messenger*:

PRINCE ALFRED.—We learn from sources that are considered as reliable, that the Royal Midshipman, Prince Alfred, of England, will be here on the 15th of April, and remain only three days in this city. Should such be the case, he will not have sufficient time to accept all the invitations that will be tendered him on the part of our nobility, nor be present at the different entertainments, balls, &c., that have been tendered him on arrival. In course of preparation for some time past, and are still on the list of amusements and pleasures to celebrate his visit. In case the visit of the young Prince should be only for so short a duration as above stated, it is likely that the programme for the different entertainments will be arranged and decided upon next week and we may be able to give it in full to our readers before his arrival here.

DEATH OF A FELON.—A man named Miguel Alma Villalba, who had been convicted of arson and robbery, and escaped from imprisonment, was killed near Guines last week by the soldiers of the civil guard who were in his pursuit. The police being informed that Villalba was concealed in a hut near Guines, sent the civil guard to arrest him; he made his escape from the house through a side window, and one of the soldiers fired at him but missed him, and as Villalba continued to run from them, another of the soldiers fired and killed him. As he was known as a very dangerous character, the parties who had been harboring him for some time were arrested.

FORTY PIANOS AT ONCE.—Gottschalk, the renowned Louisiana pianist, has arranged Mr. Hall's grand overture, *La Chasse du Jeune Henri*, to be executed on forty pianos, by distinguished players in this city, and this piece will be one of the features that will be played at the mammoth concert that Gottschalk is preparing to celebrate the arrival of Prince Alfred among us. The parties who are to execute the overture have been already practicing and studying their parts, and it is to be hoped that no accident will occur to prevent its being performed in a magnificent style.

IVES AT MICE.—The dwelling house—or rather a hut—of a farm near Regis was burnt down last Sunday while the party who lived in it was absent. It is said that it must have been caused by the mischievous tricks of some matches and carrying them somewhere between the ceilings, and been ignited by gnawing, as the house was made of wood with a matched roof, and had been built since the previous occasion some matches in the mice holes.

ADELINA PATTI.—This talented prima donna, who has been delighting the New Orleans public for the last three months, arrived here on board the Cahawba, on her way to Europe, accompanied by her father and Mr. Strakosch, the *impresario*. It is to be regretted that the engagement did not open a little sooner, as it might have been easier then to combine a performance, and our public would have had a chance to hear her in some of the operas she so well plays.

Further by the Hermann and New York.

Our New York exchanges supply us with some further accounts by these vessels. The dates are to the 29th March.

A company has been proposed at Constantinople, under the name of the Cotton Bank of Anatolia, *for developing the cotton cultivation in Asia Minor*. It is said to be supported by the leading merchants of Smyrna, and to have received the patronage of the British Ambassador, Sir R. I. Bulwer, and the co-operation of the Grand Vizier.

The city of Rome has resolved upon refusing the request of the Ban of Croatia to send members to the Croatian Diet, and has declared that it must will only be represented at Vienna.

The *Abeille du Nord* lately made a violent attack against the temporal power of the Pope. We find in the *Journal de Commerce* of Antwerp, No. 5, Quai de Jeudeon III and Vol. de Emanuel. The *Nord* of Brussels, another Russian organ, remarks that these indications are significant, under present circumstances, of the good understanding which exists between the two Governments of France and Russia.

The *Press* announces that General Trochu will be promptly dismissed in the Crimea, where he was wounded, is about to take the command of the French troops in Rome. General Trochu at present commands a division of the Imperial Guard.

On the 18th ultimo the Pope held a Consistory, at which he replied to the objection that the Papacy is incompatible with civilization. He declared that he was favorable to true civilization, but was opposed to modern civilization, which persecutes the Church, and tramples justice under foot. He would not, however, have granted concessions and accepted the advice of the Catholic sovereigns, but could not receive the counsels which admit the demands of a usurping Government.

The Great Eastern is appointed to sail for New York on May 1st next, under the command of Captain the Honorable S. T. Carnegie, R. N.

The American ship Hesperus was totally consumed by fire on January 15th, at Whoosung. The master and crew have arrived at Shanghae.

The news from Bosnia is of an alarming character. The whole Herzegovina is in a state of revolution, being supported by the Montenegrins. The fighting has become general.

Several Turkish villages on the frontier have been reduced to ashes.

A letter in the *Correspondance Bulliar* states in a positive manner that Austria is making vast preparations for a march to Milan, or even further, and that orders have been given to the troops to prepare for the reception of fifty thousand men, who are on the way thither. The railways, it is added, are every day conveying munitions of war and troops, and the movements is generally talked of in the army.

It is stated that, at the request of the French Government, the departure from Turin of the Austrian Ambassador is to be announced to the powers the assumption by Victor Emanuel of the title of King of Italy has been postponed till the end of the month. It is also known that England would not recognize the King of Italy at once, and not being yet quite ready, for diplomatic reasons, to do so herself, wishes for a delay.

The Princess Royal of Prussia arrived at Dover on the 18th ult., where the Prince of Wales awaited her arrival.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was called for the 19th inst., but as sufficient business took place, a quorum not being present.

A proclamation of the Governor of Poland, Prince Gortschakoff, warns the inhabitants of Warsaw in a most serious manner against making any demonstration.

A deputations of citizens had protested against the expression "some individuals" contained in the imperial rescript, pointing to the large number of signatures attached to the petition. Prince Gortschakoff replied that he declined to receive any more signatures, and should regard their collection as an act of sedition, which he would treat in a military manner. The declaration has created a feeling that the first symptoms of agitation rendered necessary the immediate proclamation and execution of the reforms confidentially promised by Prince Gortschakoff.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Five Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Canadian—Liverpool Cotton Market Quiet—Commercial Intelligence.

Portland, April 8.—The Royal mail steamship Canadian, of the Liverpool and Portland line, arrived at this port early this morning from Liverpool on Thursday, March 28th, and Londonderry the morning of the 29th.

The following is a summary of her intelligence:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, March 28.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool the past five days amounted to 62,000 bales, of which 12,000 are reported to have been taken on speculation and 10,000 for export.

The week's business opened active at an advance of fully ¼d., caused by the advices from America, but, subsequently, owing to the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, closed quiet at barely maintained quotations.

The business to-day Thursday, is put down at 8000 bales—2000 of which were taken on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Middling Mobile, 7¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 7 5-16d.

The stock of Cotton in port, sums up 320,000 bales, of which 709,000 are of American descriptions.

Friday and Saturday being holidays, no business was transacted.

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Liverpool, March 28.—Richardson, Spence & Co. say the week's business in Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency. Prices of Wheat were, however, steady.

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Liverpool, March 28.—Various Liverpool circulars say the Provision market closed dull.

London Money Market.

London, March 28.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 93¾ to 93⅞ for money, and 93⅝ to 93¾ for account.

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The steamship North Briton, from Portland, and the Bremen and City of Manchester, from New York, had all arrived out at their respective ports.

The Edinburgh sailed from Liverpool on the 27th for New York, taking out £100,000 in specie.

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Attack on Forts Jackson and Philip.

Fort Jackson, April 8.—Several private despatches similar to the following were received this morning:

A war steamer in disguise passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, came within three miles of the fort, just out of reach of our guns, was reconnoitering around with small boat until towards morning, then left and went to sea. We are expecting a fight and are ready.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Intention of the Administration.

Washington, April 7.—Army and navy officers and others are unacquainted with the main movement, say that Texas is believed to be intended principally for Texas. General Sam Houston gave full advices to the Administration, which it is thought will result in the re-establishment of the Chief Executive of Texas.

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Washington, April 7.—St. Domingo affairs excite no peculiar interest on the part of the Administration.

It is supposed that there is a sufficient number of troops on the Government vessels in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens to reinforce it, if it has not already been done.

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Private offers of ¾ premium have been made for the $5,000,000 treasury notes.

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Captain St John, of the third regiment of infantry, has resigned his commission.

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The steamer Illinois is loading with troops and stores for the gulf, and will sail as soon as ready.

The Baltic has also been chartered by the Administration.

The War Department is negotiating for several large steamers for transports.

From New Richmond.

Richmond, April 7.—The recent war news from Washington did not produce much sensation outside of the Convention.

In Petersburg the excitement is great. The people say "Let war come—Virginia must secede from the Union."

Election in Portsmouth, Va.

Norfolk, April 7. Mr. John A Lawrence (Unionist) has been elected Mayor of Porte mouth, by 206 majority.

The vote was principally on unfavorable feeling towards the Administration.

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Virginia State Convention.

Richmond, April 6.—The State Convention adjourned only till Monday, hoping a calmer session.

In Committee of the Whole several petitions asking for the immediate withdrawal of the State from the Federal Union were presented.

The ninth resolution was adopted The eighth resolution, slightly altered, was also adopted.

The committee rose to a resolution, which passed, for the appointment of three delegates to wait upon and ask the President what policy he intends to pursue towards the seceded States. The same was reconsidered.

Interesting from New York—The Illinois Completely Fitted Out.

New York, April 8.—The chartered steamer Illinois took 2000 barrels of provisions, 500 cases of muskets, 2 packs of artillery, a large number of gun carriages, a large quantity of ammunition, and $70,000 in specie.

She sails to-morrow morning.

Fugitives off for Canada.

Chicago, April 8.—One hundred and six fugitives left last night for Canada. It is estimated that over 1000 fugitives have arrived here since last fall.

Detroit, April 8.—About three hundred fugitives, principally from Illinois, passed here into Canada since Saturday. Large numbers are reported on their way.

Aid for the General Government.

Harrisburg, April 8.—Governor Curtin will to-morrow recommend to the Legislature an appropriation of $500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war. He thinks it is the duty of the State to assist the General Government.

Later from New Mexico.

Independence, Mo., April 8.—The New Mexican mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 25th ult., arrived here to day.

Fort Marcy has not been taken, as was previously reported. A treaty of peace had been concluded between the Navajos.

At Santa Fe business was decidedly brisker.

Arrival of the Edinburg.

New York, April 8.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamer Edinburg, from Liverpool the 27th, and Queenstown the 28th ult., arrived at her dock this afternoon. Her commercial intelligence has been anticipated by the Canadian at Portland.

France.

Napoleon's speech receiving the address is regarded as ambiguous.

The Pope's last allocution has been suppressed.

France is far less conciliatory than was anticipated after the Austrian explanations.

The order for the reinforcement of Rome was countermanded.

The Paris Bourse rules dull. Rentes, 6sf. 10c.

Italy.

Count Cavour, in speaking on the Roman question, said that Italy had a right to Rome for her capital, and that the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope was a source of evil.

General Guyon is authorized to contract for the French army of Rome six months longer.

The rumor that Austria intended suggestions against Piedmont is pronounced as being false.

The reactionary demonstrations are progressing in Sicily.

Great Britain.

In London the builders' strike has become quite serious. The Lancashire weavers are turning out

It is officially announced that Prince Albert will visit Canada about the middle of the month of June.

Russia.

Advices from St Petersburg state that there have still been slight disturbances at Warsaw.

Turkey.

The scheme for forced loan in Turkey has been published.

China and Japan.

China telegrams report Tests and commerce buoyant but dull at Canton.

It was certain that the American Secretary of Legation had been murdered at Jeddo, and that the French and English Ministers had retired. The American Minister remained at Jeddo.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 8.—The Flour market closed dull, with sales at $4 35 for Superfine. Corn rules steady at 33c. the bushel. Whisky declined ¼c. sales to-day 1100 bbls. at 13¾c. the gallon. Pork firm; sales at $17 to $17 25 per bbl. for Mess.

New York Markets.

New York, April 8.—The advices by the steamer Canadian caused less firmness in the Cotton market. The sales to-day consist of 700 bbls. at 12⅜ to 12¾, and Middling Uplands. Flour closed with a downward tendency. Sales 14,000 bbls., at $5 20 to $5 25 for Superfine State. Wheat declined 2c. Corn 1c to 2c lower. 78,000 bushels changed hands at 66 to 68½c. Pork quiet at $17 25 to $17 37½ for Mess. Sugar closed steady, with sales of 730 hhds at 4¾ to 5¾c. for Cuba, and 5¾ to 6¾ for Porto Rico. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 35c. the gallon.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 8.—The Ohio river at this point was still rising this morning, with 8 feet water in the canal.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 8.—The steamer E. H. Fairchild, passed down at 2 and the Chancellor, at 8 A. M. Sunday, the A. O. Tyler and R. J. Lackland at 7, the James Montgomery at 9 and the New Falls City at 10 o'clock the morning.

RESUSCITATION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

TEXAS ITEMS.

From Galveston papers of the 4th inst. we cull the annexed paragraphs:

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Within the last day or two a great many counterfeit ten-dollar bills upon the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana have been circulated in the city, and many smart fortunes men have been imposed upon by them.

A few days ago upwards of twenty thousand dollars worth of counterfeit bills on the Bank of New Orleans circulated in New Orleans in the course of a few hours. An individual is now in custody for having passed one of the Citizens' Bank bills on Mr. J. P. Bennett, of our city. He was taken at the house of Vic Morton.

THE EMIGRANTS TO MEXICO.—The Goliad *Messenger* of the 26th ult. has a letter of the 20th from F. M. Hoz, in the Camp, near San Patricio, Banquete," giving an account of the "emigrants" who left Western Texas a short time since for Mexico. They numbered over 100 fighting men, armed and equipped *cap-a-pie*, with Minie rifles, six-shooters, etc.—some of them with their wives and children. No disorderly persons, no gambling or drinking, but the strictest state of the manufacturing districts, closed quiet at barely maintained quotations.

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Detroit, April 8.—About three hundred fugitives, principally from Illinois, passed here into Canada since Saturday. Large numbers are reported on their way.

Aid for the General Government.

Harrisburg, April 8.—Governor Curtin will to-morrow recommend to the Legislature an appropriation of $500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war. He thinks it is the duty of the State to assist the General Government.

Later from New Mexico.

Independence, Mo., April 8.—The New Mexican mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 25th ult., arrived here to day.

Fort Marcy has not been taken, as was previously reported. A treaty of peace had been concluded between the Navajos.

At Santa Fe business was decidedly brisker.

Arrival of the Edinburg.

New York, April 8.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamer Edinburg, from Liverpool the 27th, and Queenstown the 28th ult., arrived at her dock this afternoon. Her commercial intelligence has been anticipated by the Canadian at Portland.

France.

Napoleon's speech receiving the address is regarded as ambiguous.

The Pope's last allocution has been suppressed.

France is far less conciliatory than was anticipated after the Austrian explanations.

The order for the reinforcement of Rome was countermanded.

The Paris Bourse rules dull. Rentes, 6sf. 10c.

Italy.

Count Cavour, in speaking on the Roman question, said that Italy had a right to Rome for her capital, and that the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope was a source of evil.

General Guyon is authorized to contract for the French army of Rome six months longer.

The rumor that Austria intended suggestions against Piedmont is pronounced as being false.

The reactionary demonstrations are progressing in Sicily.

Great Britain.

In London the builders' strike has become quite serious. The Lancashire weavers are turning out

It is officially announced that Prince Albert will visit Canada about the middle of the month of June.

Russia.

Advices from St Petersburg state that there have still been slight disturbances at Warsaw.

Turkey.

The scheme for forced loan in Turkey has been published.

China and Japan.

China telegrams report Tests and commerce buoyant but dull at Canton.

It was certain that the American Secretary of Legation had been murdered at Jeddo, and that the French and English Ministers had retired. The American Minister remained at Jeddo.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 8.—The Flour market closed dull, with sales at $4 35 for Superfine. Corn rules steady at 33c. the bushel. Whisky declined ¼c. sales to-day 1100 bbls. at 13¾c. the gallon. Pork firm; sales at $17 to $17 25 per bbl. for Mess.

New York Markets.

New York, April 8.—The advices by the steamer Canadian caused less firmness in the Cotton market. The sales to-day consist of 700 bbls. at 12⅜ to 12¾, and Middling Uplands. Flour closed with a downward tendency. Sales 14,000 bbls., at $5 20 to $5 25 for Superfine State. Wheat declined 2c. Corn 1c to 2c lower. 78,000 bushels changed hands at 66 to 68½c. Pork quiet at $17 25 to $17 37½ for Mess. Sugar closed steady, with sales of 730 hhds at 4¾ to 5¾c. for Cuba, and 5¾ to 6¾ for Porto Rico. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 35c. the gallon.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, April 8.—The Ohio river at this point was still rising this morning, with 8 feet water in the canal.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, April 8.—The steamer E. H. Fairchild, passed down at 2 and the Chancellor, at 8 A. M. Sunday, the A. O. Tyler and R. J. Lackland at 7, the James Montgomery at 9 and the New Falls City at 10 o'clock the morning.

RESUSCITATION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

Important from St. Domingo.

Under this head the *Cuban Messenger* of the 31st ult. furnished the annexed intelligence. Part of it, however, has been antici pated:

For some days past the rumor had been circulating here that St. Domingo had proclaimed herself in favor of again forming a part of the Spanish nation. The first information we have received of the fact was through rumors that had been currently circulating during the week, and the news is fully confirmed by the *Diario de la Marina, Gaceta* and *Prensa* of yesterday. A special committee from the Government of St. Domingo, composed of Sr. Don Apolinar de Castro and Sr. Don Manuel de J Heredes, arrived here on the 27th instant, in order to inform the Government of the fact that the people of Spanish origin in the island have enthusiastically declared their wish and willingness again to become subjects of Spain.

On the 18th ultimo the Spanish flag was hoisted at St. Domingo, and the President, Gen. Santana, issued a proclamation which sets forth the desires of the people on the subject. We regret that we have no space in the present number to publish it in full.

His Excellency the Captain General has already left us, to confer with the wishes of the people and Government of St. Domingo, troops and men-of-war should go there; but the Captain General submits the whole matter to Her Majesty the Queen for decision, giving him asked-for assistance temporarily and conditionally.

This is the first instance in the history of the civilized world of an independent nation applying again to the very Government from whom it had once been emancipated, for admission as a subject in the rank of her provinces. The flourishing and prosperous condition of Cuba and Porto Rico have undoubtedly contributed to a great extent to decide the people of St. Domingo to act as they have done, when they look upon these two islands and compare their condition with their own, the choice could not be difficult among a sensible and peace-loving people.

These men-of-war, with the land and naval forces granted for St. Domingo by General Serrano, left port yesterday for the island under command of the Admiral of the navy, General Rubalcaba, and we expect shortly to hear that Her Majesty Queen Isabel has accepted the offer of the people of St. Domingo, and that the once beautiful Island of Hispaniola will soon form a new, rich and prosperous portion of Spain, adding a third brilliant jewel to the Spanish crown in the Antilles.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Martial Spirit.—There is no mistaking it, the martial spirit is paramount in our city now and the military excitement is "all the go." Every evening the sound of the fife and drum, or the stirring strains from brass instruments tell of volunteer companies parading in every direction, while in addition the array of tents for encampment in the streets and everywhere on the premises can be seen the bloomy arms of the State or Confederate State troops, and the picturesque red and blue suit on the Zouave. Even right Creolians begin to see the superior adornments of military science, and Sylvain Cobb is neglected for Hardee and Gilmer. Such are the alternations of life.

Off for Mobile.—The members of Perse verance Engine Company, No. 13 about fifty strong, assembled on the levee at the upper end of Canal street, preceded by a brass band, marched down to the Pontchartrain railroad depot last evening, via the Lake and they took the steamer Florida for Mobile where they will become the guests of Washington Company, No. 5, reinforced as having won the honor of Fire Department parade last 4th of March. To-day is the anniversary of the Mobile Fire Department, and a number of our firemen will accept the hospitality of their Mobile brethren, and join them in the festivities.

Confidence Thief.—A well dressed and good looking young man named Wm. Van Howard was up before Recorder Emerson yesterday on the charge of larceny. The case against him was made out to be a pretty bold confidence thief. Last Saturday night he insinuated himself into the confidence of a cabin passenger on the steamer Cahawba, and passing himself as a medical student from Mississippi, obtained a loan of money at the expense of his new-made friend amounting in all to $30 or $40. He was subsequently able to walk ten miles without fatigue—could run up a ladder, or up stairs to the top of a five story house, without any breath being affected in a manner different than other people, and would converse readily for any length of time without inconvenience and fatigue, and have continued to enjoy the same exemption from suffering as ever since.

"My case is very well known to my father, Mr. Silas B. Furbush, 120 Wooster street, and to Mr. Wm. Bell, 120 Grand street, Jersey way, to whom you may refer any one who desires information, or to

"Your obedient servant,
"SILAS B. FURBUSH,
"215 Thompson street, New York."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Under this head the Mobile *Advertiser* makes the following sensible suggestions and remarks, which we are sure the editorial confraternity will cordially endorse:

We have, within the last few days, received a number of communications on various subjects, several of them well written and on topics of public interest, but unaccompanied by the name of the writer. To such we have only announced our determination not to publish communications not vouched for by a responsible name, that we supposed it was generally understood. We are satisfied it is the wish of many of our friends, but to secure attention our correspondents must conform to the following well established rules:

1 Only write on one side of the sheet

2 Let your name accompany the communication.

3 If you address us through the Post office, be sure to *prepay* your postage.

4 If you desire your MS preserved, if not published, be careful to say so when you send it.

5 Study point and brevity in composition, and be careful to avoid personalities.

Indeed, the above rules and observations written with our eyes regarding printer's rules are nevertheless not published at all, or are considerably delayed This may arise from various causes. For instance, we frequently receive articles in pencil, and sending to be delivered to the printer, the writing is illegible by reason of a warrant, being executed by John Reid. Peter Brown arrested for an assault and battery on one M. Montworth, on Petty's property, the case of Wm. Brown, charged by the officer White on Saronne street, upon a accusation of E. A. Brown of stealing a ham and biting the complainant's hand. Timothy Lyons arrested on a warrant for having committed a battery upon the person of Patrick Lyons, a mistaken view of facts, leading to create enemies among acquaintances, &c., &c.

No one is in better circumstance to decide all these matters, and correspondents have no right to take exception to his action the premises. They may be sure that his reasons are sufficient, although they may not be communicated to them. Besides, it must be remembered that a newspaper is *private* property, and all communications, if inserted at all, are published as a matter of favor and not of public interest or of personal favor