THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEIGEL & CO.
G. F. WEIGEL, R. DAUBERT,
R. DUFOUR.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$6;
Country Paper, one year.....$5;
To all names, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper regularly from the office or carrier, shall be considered as a subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the time he ceases.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,938.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each single insertion, and half that price for each additional one.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each, in a square for one insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in rates by the square, four lines.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription discontinued, at the option of the publishers, until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. Lee Lamont, Bleecker & Co., at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, spring and summer clothing and white goods.

By N. Vigule, at 10 o'clock, in the old Post-Office, Royal street, 5 bales calicoes.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, head of Lafayette street, ribbed sides and shoulders; at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Lafayette street, damaged stock of Messrs. Cooper, Smith & Stebbins.

The Sheriff sells at auction on this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, a lot of household furniture and movable effects.

We are requested to notify buyers that the second sale of damaged goods from the store of Messrs. Cooper, Smith & Stebbins takes place this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

When the announcement of the intended evacuation of Fort Sumter was first made, the belief was general that it argued a pacific policy on the part of LINCOLN'S administration. This impression, however, did not survive the profound intelligence that this measure was to be confined exclusively to that particular fortress. It was clear enough that if the President of the United States had really taken counsel of common sense, the orders for the surrender of Fort Sumter would have been speedily followed by similar instructions with regard to Fort Pickens and the other fortifications on the Florida coast. So far, however, from this being the case, we are daily in receipt of rumors touching the reinforcement of Federal troops to reinforce the latter. The truth has gradually transpired in relation to the matter. Fort Sumter will be evacuated simply and solely because it is no longer tenable. The supplies of provision and fuel are scanty; the number of troops wholly insufficient to defend the fort in case of attack, while the absolute command of the harbor by powerful batteries erected on both sides of the shore offers insuperable obstacles to all attempt to reinforce Major ANDERSON. In fine nation then becomes, in the language of Gen SCOTT, "a military necessity."

Now although this is acknowledged by the Black Republican organs, they do not the less bewail an act which might be construed into a recognition of what they style "the rebel States." Our amiable cotemporaries in the North and Northwest appear nearly heart broken at the idea of the withdrawal of the Federal forces from Charleston harbor. In their grief and anger they wax incoherent, and in one breath throw the entire responsibility of the Buchanan administration to the neglect of the President elect to reinforce Fort Sumter before the belligerent Charlestonians constructed works to command it, and in another hint their suspicions of Major ANDERSON'S loyalty. We must confess that we have been disgusted at the ingratitude of these presses, for if there is one officer of the United States sincerely worthy of their unstinted approbation it is this same Major ANDERSON. It is not surely his fault that the garrison at Fort Sumter is not stronger, or better provided with food and fuel. But this is no affair of ours. If our Black Republican friends think proper to detain their idol, let them do so and welcome.

Means to this end, however, are necessary. If Fort Sumter certainly indicates what abolitionism—if not by the Northern anti-slavery men. They are better than ever in detestation of the Confederate States. They insist that the Federal Government is bound to hold on to the outer forts, and to adopt vigorous and immediate measures for the collection of the revenues in the ports of the revolted States. They contemplate with unconcealed alarm and anger the prospect of a forfeit of a large proportion of their foreign trade on account of the superior advantages presented to importers by the moderate tariff of the Southern Confederacy. These circumstances are not of a nature to soothe the ruffled tempers of the Black Republicans. Hence they are perpetually imploring Mr. LINCOLN to convoke an extra session of Congress to provide for the unforeseen exigency. We believe they would prefer war itself, with all its ruinous losses and expenditures, rather than witness the triumph of secession.

As for President LINCOLN, he is certainly placed in an unpleasant dilemma. He has the adequate conception of the magnitude of the question which presses upon him, and not the faintest idea of the policy by which they are to be settled. We believe that in his inmost soul he regrets having declared emphatically his purpose to possess and hold the property of the Federal Government in the disaffected States, as he must now know that the fulfilment of the rash pledge bristles with difficulties. Besides, he has a Cabinet around him composed of antagonisms. CHASE and BLAIR pull one way, SEWARD and CAMERON another. The former are for coercion, the latter for conciliation. Between such opposite advisers, the unfortunate public functionary must have a wretched time of it. Old BUCK, from his retirement at Wheatland, must think of the throes and tortures of ABE LINCOLN with that feeling of intense satisfaction with which a selfish man who has just escaped from the dungeon and the last sees his enemy in the very act of undergoing the same terrible ordeal. He could hardly desire to inflict more severe punishment on LINCOLN than that ex rail splitter must now daily endure.

We have no prophet to tell us how these troublous times will end, but there is a smell of gunpowder in the air which should admonish the South of the expediency of unrelaxed vigilance and careful preparation. With such an Administration as that which now unhappily presides over the late United States, there can be no certainty of the continuance of peace, because there is no fixed and defining policy marked out for its guidance.

BENEFIT OF MLLE PATTI.—Our delicious *prima donna* takes her farewell benefit and makes her last appearance this evening at the Opera House. The programme contains some of her finest characters—parts of Rigoletto, Lucia, the Huguenots and the Traviata. Let all her admirers testify their appreciation of her genius by giving her an ovation, for she richly deserves it. It is not every year that even this musical city enjoys an opportunity of listening night after night to so peerless a songstress.

MR. LAMOTHE'S BENEFIT.—It will be seen by reference to the proper head that Mr. LAMOTHE'S beautiful opera, "Zampa," will be performed, for the first time for several years, at the Opera House, on Monday evening next, the occasion being the benefit of Mr. J. H. Lamothe. More anon!

GAINING SOMETHING BY THE TURN OVER AT NAPLES.—Ruggiero Settimo, who suffered so severely for the Italian cause under the father of the ex-King of Naples, has been called by King Victor to the Presidency of the Upper House of the Italian Parliament. A Sardinian steamer has been sent to Malta, where Settimo is staying, to convey him to Genoa.

The adjourned Southern Rights meeting at Louisville on the evening of the 6th inst. proved a great success. The Court House was jammed with people, and there was much enthusiasm whatever. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. They fix the blame of disunion on the Black Republicans; they recognize separation as a fact; they declare for a recognition of the independence of the seceded States; in the event of a failure to restore the Union on the basis proposed by Mr. Crittenden, construed so as to appear future acquisitions of territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.; they assert that Kentucky should go not into a Northern or Middle Confederacy, but with the South; they ask the Legislature to provide for arming the militia, and they are in favor of a Sovereignty Convention.

The Louisville *Courier* says

The good name and fair fame of the city were vindicated in the peace and quiet that prevailed, and the other name of the city, here, there is nothing in the enthusiasm that prevailed, nor in the character of men participating in it, nor in the resolutions adopted to encourage our Northern brethren, and to rally in all the to cheer the hearts of our Southern brethren, and to confirm their enemies and save them from their folly, did not survive the day that they came, by the same colors, restore the Union on a firm and enduring basis, or part forever with all the slave States.

The Richmond *Examiner* is disturbed by the removal of slave property from the Old Dominion. "There is," says that journal, "a panic among the slave owners of Virginia that threatens injury to the whole Southern cause, and the direct disaster to this State in particular. The proceedings of the Virginia Convention are producing a general stampede among the slaveholders of the borders. They are moving their slaves in very large numbers to the soil of the Southern Confederacy, where they consider it now that capital has been created and the separation is a finality, and that the new Government is a fixed fact, prices scarcely as high as they did there, and here, very much lower. In this state of confidence long as it has set in, in twelve months no low slaves will remain in Virginia that the Southern interest here will remain in it hopeless and impotent whereby."

LORD PALMERSTON'S EXCELLENCE, ACTIVITY AND INDUSTRY.—Lord Palmerston, in his seventy fifth year, is manifested by the following: During the examination of witnesses before the House of Commons after its rising, and walk home to his house in Piccadilly, at one, two, three, and even four o'clock in the morning—with all the cares of the state on his back—and all the salient points of the night and the morning a discussion in his head. During the winter he is here, there, every where, and, in addition to the duties which belong to his station—now to declaring the farmer, on improved modes of culture, now giving advice to the farmer's laborers how they may rise in the world to nine shillings per week, and now discoursing, trowel in hand, on the blessings of education, when laying the foundation stone of a new Ragged Industrial School in Westminster. Gentlemen, out of his liberality, has bequeathed to a rising senport in the South.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

The Convention met at ten o'clock, A. M., President Mouton in the chair, and 75 members present. The journal was read and adopted.

Mr. Lewis, of Claiborne, moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking into consideration the permanent Constitution. Mr. Hodge, of Caddo, moved to instruct the Committee on the Formation of a Southern Confederacy to frame and present at once an ordinance declaring the acceptance of the Constitution by the State of Louisiana, and giving her adhesion thereto. Mr. Lewis withdrew his former motion in favor of this one, remarking that although he had been elected as an anti precipitant, he knew that a very large majority of the Convention were in favor of adopting the Constitution as it stood, and he was therefore unwilling to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of its ratification, and hoped to see no fractious opposition.

Mr. Rozier, of Orleans, asked the withdrawal of Mr. Hodge's motion, that he might call up his ordinance providing for the calling of a new Convention expressly to consider the new Constitution. Obtaining what he desired, Mr. Rozier arose and declaimed sonorously against the passage of the secession ordinance. But although he refused to sign it, he was ready to stand by it, and that was what no other man here dared to do. So the ordinance declared the sovereignty and independence of Louisiana. He had given his allegiance to Louisiana, but now it was sought to make him transfer that allegiance to the Government at Montgomery, it was sought to make him, instead of a citizen of Louisiana, a subject of South Carolina. The speaker considered that Jackson's "bones would turn in his grave if he could hear what you and I have been doing. But it was not too late to make things right. It could be done by passing this ordinance. By her impetuous course the seceding States have given up Cuba and the great West Washington, and only got in exchange a low old fort in disrepute.

Mr. McNeely called the speaker's attention to the 15th rule of order, confining members in debate to half an hour at a time, but was overruled. Motions were made to suspend the rules and Mr. Rozier continued. He considered the Constitution a good one for South Carolina, but not adapted to the interests of Louisiana. In case of a war the first point to be attacked would be the city of New Orleans, the key of the Mississippi. In such a case no succor need be expected from South Carolina. For the defense of New Orleans the blood shed would be the blood of her young men, and the cost would be the money of her banks, her insurance companies and her patriotic men.

Mr. Fusse, of East Feliciana, arose to explain his position as he repudiated the stand taken by many gentlemen who had been elected with him on the same ticket. The act of secession was an imperative necessity for the honor and interests of Louisiana. He had been found in favor of a consultation with the other Southern States, but when he found a large majority for separate State action he thought it a patriotic duty to vote for and sign the seceding ordinance. He considered the Constitution presented to our assistants. But the Constitution ought to have been submitted to the people for their approval, which would have endorsed, and the people were not consulted, and now they desire to ratify the Constitution without the voice of the people being heard. He believed that a direct vote of the people ought to be taken upon the ordinance, and if there was no overwhelming majority. But he was opposed to the calling of another Convention, for the history of the one just closed the danger of it. This Convention was called for a specific object, and yet what did it not propose to do? It proposed to amend the Constitution in regard to railroads. It proposed to alter the whole banking system, it proposed to remodel the judiciary. And not only this, it will cost the State unnecessary from $25,000 to $50,000. The speaker then went on to reply to the objections of Mr. Miles to the Constitution.

Mr. Roselius, of Jefferson, arose to denounce the imputations and insinuations of certain members of a factious opposition throwing unnecessary obstacles in the way of the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He then went on to support Mr. Miles's arguments against the Permanent Constitution, saying that if the new Government be formed on this basis, it will be nothing more nor less than an unanticated oligarchy.

Mr. Semmes, of Orleans, arose to explain what he considered to be the principles of the Constitution. This was necessary as he had the reduplication of that which existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and a difference that always will exist between those who support the fundamental principles of government. While in the late United States, and all other republics that we read of, the State and Federal Government are co ordinate, in the Confederacy the Federal power is but the agent of the State Governments. In this Constitution the principles of State rights have been scrupulously respected. All the changes made in the new Constitution have been inserted to correct those evils which time and experience have pointed out to us, for we can not only review the history of the past in our memories, but, as it were, we are standing upon their shoulders with an improved scope of vision.

Mr. Marks, of Caddo, moved to lay Mr Roselius's ordinance upon the table. The motion was carried by a vote of 94 to 10, as follows

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Barrow, Bermudez, Bienvenu, Bonner, Bowers, Burton, Bush, Butler, Caldwell, Cook, Conner, of Concordia, Conner, of St Tammany, Coffman, Davidson, of Sabine, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Duffel, Dupré, Elgee, Ellis, Elgee, Eslin, Fuselier, Fusse, Gladden, Gandy, Gayle, Gray, Gill, Girard, Griffen, Hernandez, Herron, Hodge, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Johnston, Kennedy, Kidd, Labatut, Lawrence, Lagrone, LeBlanc, Lewis, of Jefferson, Lewis, of Claiborne, Manning, Marshall, Marrero, Marks, of Caddo, Marks, of Orleans, Mar tin, of Assumption, Martin, of Carroll, Magee, Mayo, Mellon, Miller, Millar, McCline, McCluskey, McNeely, Norton, O'Bryan, Patterson, Perkins, of Lafourche, Perkins, of Madison, Perkins, of Orleans, Peck, Pemberton, Pearson, of Natchitoches, Peirson, of White, Pike, Pugh, Pitt, Reid, Richardson, Rozier, Stocker and Talbo ferro—7.

Absent—Messrs. Anderson, Barbin, Cannon, Carr, Clark, Davidson, of Lavingston, Declouet, Elam, Gardere, Hough, LeBlanc, Michel, Mouton, Mc Farlane, Rivers, Pierson, of Natchitoches, Pierson, of Winn, Robertson, Thomas, Sasano, Williams, of East Baton Rouge, Williamson—21

Friday.—Mr. Mouton voted by unanimous consent and dispensation of the rules, on motion of Mr Briscoe On motion the Convention then adjourned

FALLING OFF IN THE SPRING TRADE.—The first rush of spring trade in the metropolis is now fairly upon us. It has the wildest kind of a rush. Very few Southern buyers have appeared, and the principal houses have but only limited orders to fill. Western trade has been very light so far, but it is expected that in April, when the canal and river navigation is surveyed, so that produce can be moved forward. Our merchandise trade will begin to feel the effects of the secession movement, but the worst remains behind. That we shall have a very dull summer and slack autumn trade appears to be quite certain, unless the new Administration takes immediate steps to settle the pending political troubles one way or the other, the city of New York will be the scene of a financial revulsion altogether unprecedented.—*New York Herald.*

The Salem (Ill.) *Advocate* contains a horrid account of the death of a young lady from Vandalia. She left the little village of Hutoka in company with a woman, as a guide, to visit a neighbor's house. They started about ten o'clock at night, and getting lost, wandered around till morning, when they came upon a fire and stopped to warm. Here the young lady died of nothing else, until the woman instead of trying to put the fire out, left the young girl and started for a farm house about half a mile distant. When she returned the young lady was in a dying condition, having every particle of clothing burned from her body, and her flesh a blackened crisp. From the suspicious manner of the woman leaving just as the young girl's clothes caught fire, and the fact that she had the girl's money in her possession, it is suspected there was foul play. The young lady was a teacher from the East.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The U. S. Fleet Off Pensacola—Seizure of Provisions Bound Thither.

Mobile, March 21.—The sloop Isabella, Capt. Jones, laden with provisions for the United States fleet off Pensacola, was seized last night.

Latest from Washington—Policy of the Administration.

Washington, March 21.—The movements of the Administration are considered pacific, but it is supposed they will hold all the Southern forts at present occupied by Federal troops, except Fort Sumter.

The Floyd Case.

The indictments against Mr. Floyd, ex Secretary of the United States Treasury, were yesterday dismissed as being untenable.

The Frontier U. S. Forts—Occupation by Texas Rangers.

Fort Smith, March 21.—The overland mail coach, with several resigned officers of the U. S army, and others, is reported to be coming East. Col. Crosby has concluded the expedition against the Navajo Indians. Another is proposed.

The Federal troops at Forts Bliss, Quitman, Davis and Chadbourne have ceased their duty, and are now awaiting means of transportation.

Fort Chadbourne and Camp Cooper are each occupied by two companies of Texas Rangers.

The Quartermaster's Department in New Mexico is without funds or credit.

Tariff of the Confederate States.

Charleston, March 21.—Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, has taken measures to enforce the Southern tariff on inland routes.

Appointments by President Lincoln.

New York, March 21.—The *Herald* says Wm Irving is nominated Governor of the new Territory of Dacotah.

T. Bigelow Lawrence goes as Secretary of Legation to England.

Col. Nelson, of Indiana, will be nominated Minister to Brazil.

Washington Gossip.

New York, March 21.—One of the morning papers says that Lieut. Stenmer is soon to be promoted.

No order has yet been sent for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Treasury Department is preparing instructions to Collectors for the execution of the new tariff.

Dispatches from Major Anderson say that formidable batteries have been erected in the rear of Fort Sumter, its weakest point.

No Reinforcements for the Southern Forts.

Washington, March 21.—The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy have positive assurances that no reinforcements to the forts will be permitted for the present.

Latest from Baton Rouge—Confirmation of State Appointments.

Baton Rouge, March 21.—The Senate to-day has confirmed the following appointments in the army of Louisiana:

Lieutenant Colonel—D W. Adams.

Major—C. M Bradford.

Captain—Thomas Overton.

Also, the following civil appointments:

Commissioner of Public Lands—W. J McCulloch.

Directors of Consolidated Bank—H. Peychaud, B Avegno and O Gaillard.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of the Senate Yesterday.

Baton Rouge, March 21.—The Senate yesterday concurred in the following House bills:

The bill to dispose of the drains and levees in the parish of St Landry.

The bill for the relief of the Mechanics Society of New Orleans

Also in the joint resolution that a committee be appointed to examine the jails and lockups in New Orleans.

The Governor has signed the act directing several bodies corporate in the parish of Jefferson to confer with the justices of the peace, with a substitute that they receive salaries in stead of fees. Also the act incorporating the Opelousas and Middle Railroad.

The Senate has concurred in the following House bills: To amend the election act so as to separate the Butchers and Drovers Railroad Company.

Further House Proceedings.

The House passed the Senate bills relative to the Insane Asylum and Charity Hospital

The act to allow the clerks twenty days to bring up their dockets was passed.

The Senate act to repeal the third section of the act incorporating the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, with a proviso not to become a law until approved by the stockholders, passed

Mr. LeBlanc, of Assumption, introduced a bill for the appointment of under curators. Passed.

Mr Martin's resolution to submit the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to a new Convention of delegates elected by the people, coming up for consideration, he spoke in speech in favor of his resolution. He insisted on the principle that the people had a right to govern themselves

Mr Stanton offered a substitute, compelling the Convention to submit the Montgomery Constitution directly to the people for ratification or rejection. Much discussion ensued, during which Mr. Gandy moved to lay the whole subject on the table till the 4th of July. On the roll being called, no quorum was present.

The House adjourned till morning during which confusion

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, March 21.—In the House to day an act paying the clergymen officiating since the opening of the House $40 each passed An act to pay the Sergeant at Arms of the House $1000 caused much debate. Mr Shepherd having drawn a portion of the amount before receiving another appointment. Mr. Bell, Mr. Captain Allen, of the Committee on Public Buildings, presented the members and reporters each with a splendid bouquet from the beautiful gardens attached to the State House

A resolution to allow the enrolling clerks $100 extra was discussed.

Mr Adams's act relative to Harbor masters and Wardens is signed by the Governor, as is also the act introduced by the same member providing for two sheriffs in the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. White offered a resolution approving of the course of the delegates to Montgomery, the State Convention and the Constitution

Mr Rogers opposed the resolution relative to the State Convention strongly. He could not approve of the State acts of the Convention There being no quorum, the motion was lost

Mr. Briggs introduced an amendment, which called out terrible indignation from Mr. Gandy, but laughter from the rest, Messrs Allen, Waggaman, Randall and Gray The latter declared the present style of legislation and wanted young politicians against the folly of advocating the rights of the people if they intended to acquire success. The speech is full of bitter sarcasm.

Mr. Morrison, the Speaker, bade farewell to the members

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

National Convention.

Columbus, Ohio, March 21.—The resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention has passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

Resignation in the Army.

New York, March 21.—The *World's* Washington correspondent says that Captain Frazer, of the Ninth, and Lieut. Bannon, of the Third Regiment of Infantry, have both resigned

Surrender of Fort Sumter.

It is positively known that orders have been issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumter by Saturday.

The Administration have not ordered the relinquishment of Fort Pickens.

Mr. Bayard's Speech in the Senate.

Mr Bayard, of Delaware, will conclude his speech by a resolution authorizing a treaty with the Confederate States.

The President's Proclamation.

The rumor that the President is about to issue a proclamation on the state of the Union is untrue.

Appointments by Governor Moore.

Baton Rouge, March 21.—The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed by the Senate:

Wm J. McCulloh, Surveyor General.

Lewis Patton, Register in the New Orleans Land Office

H. W. Palfrey, Receiver at New Orleans.

John LeBlanc, Receiver

Saml Hyams, Register at Natchitoches.

John Posey, Receiver.

Robt Bringhurst, Register at Opelousas.

Geo. Purvis, Receiver.

R. W. Jamison, Register at Monroe.

Thos Bennett, Receiver.

J. H. McClellan, Register at Greenborough.

Daniel W. Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel.

C. M. Bradford, Lieutenant of Infantry.

Secession Feeling in California.

New York, March 21.—The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says that the secession movement in California is spreading under the influence of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Cabinet is considering the subject.

Railway Accident in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, March 21.—The Pennsylvania Central train which broke off the rails near Altoona. The baggage car caught fire, and all the mail matter and baggage of eighty passengers were destroyed. The passengers, however, escaped no injury.

Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, March 21.—The Convention, by a vote of 87 yeas to 7 nays, passed a resolution recommending the withdrawal of troops from Forts in the seceded States, when there is danger of hostilities.

U. S. Senator from Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, March 21.—The Black Republicans, in caucus, nominated the Hon. John Sherman U. S Senator from Ohio.

The United States Senate.

Washington, March 21.—In the Senate today, Mr Bigler replied to Mr Bayard's speech on the Douglas resolution, but came to no conclusion.

New York Markets.

New York, March 21.—The Cotton market was firm to-day, while the sales comprised 3,500 bales at 11¾ to 12¾c. for Middling Uplands. Flour—Sales 8000 bbls at $5 10 to $5 15 for Superfine. Wheat declined 1c. The market for Corn closed firm, with sales of 60 000 bushels at 62¾c to 63c. Oats rules firm at 33 to 35c. the bushel. Pork dull; 600 bbls changed hands at 16¼ 62½ for Mess. Lard steady; sales 325 bbls at 9½ to the lb. Sugar quiet; sales 200 hhds. Cuba at 4¾ to 5c. per lb. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 32½ to 34c. Coffee firm; sales 1500 sacks Rio at 13¼ to 14c.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, March 21.—Flour dull, at $4 50 to $4 55 for Superfine. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $16 75 to $17 per bbl. Lard rules quiet at 9 to 10c. Bulk Sides—Sales 60 hhds. at 5¼ to 7½c. Coffee—Sales 600 sacks at 13¾ to 13¾c. the lb. Molasses is selling at 32 to 33c. the gallon.

Mobile Market.

Louisville, March 21.—The Ohio river at this point is still declining, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

RESIGNATION AND DISMISSAL.—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.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, Captain Smith, from New York the 11th, via Havana the 18th, arrived here yesterday morning.

Purser Gideon furnishes us the following report:

At noual, nothing of interest or importance from Havana. Prince Alfred was expected from England about the 1st April. Extensive preparations were being made for his reception.

Sugar Market dull—No. 12 quoted at 6¾ to 7 reals per arroba.

Molasses also dull—transactions limited at last quotations.

Freights have not altered; the transactions in chartering have been very moderate lately, owing to the want of vessels. The arrivals are, however, getting more numerous, and prices must rates can scarcely be maintained.

Money Market continues depressed, and no indications of a speedy improvement. Exchange on London, 60 days sight, 10 to 10¼ prem; on New York, 60 days sight, 1 to 3 prem.; on New Orleans, 30 to 60 days sight, 1½ to 3½ prem., on New Orleans, 3 to 10 days sight, 4½ to 6 prem.

The United States mail steamship Bienville, Captain Bulloch, hence for New York on the 13th, arrived at Havana at noon on the 17th, and will leave for her destination the same evening.

Wm. Caulfield, passenger from New York for New Orleans, died of consumption on board the Cahawba on the evening of the 19th, and was buried at sea on the following morning. The funeral service was read by the Rev J. M. Worrall, of Kentucky.

The Cahawba brings the following passengers:

Mr Dull and two boys, Mrs T McGuire, Mrs Elwell and child, Miss Lansing, Miss C Moran, W S McMaster, J Brigham, N Waldron and son, S G Porter, L A Vandandt, Mrs R Ledwith and child, Miss M Stillings, the Scott Juvenile Troupe, seven persons, Mrs M Jones, N Cuyler, C Phillips and lady, Mrs M C Coan and servant, Capt A D Amy, A Wyly, W Dewey, Frazer and M Sayre, Mrs Thomas, Miss Dibble, Mrs Fishcack, D Sayne and lady, C Carty and 6 ch, E P Butler, lady and servant, Capt Freeman and lady, Dr L Sass, E Reiner, J Creighton and lady, Mrs T Cole, r Deane, H Bell, Mrs Bell, Mrs P Bell, R M Walker, J Dolan, Rev J M Worrall, O M Ory, P H Hyatt, Wyly, A Arvent and lady, Harper Robinson and servant, H Arvent and lady, Mrs C Orland and two boys, Miss C Odlan, Madame Villepalun, F Goerg.

RESCUE OF THE SCOTT JUVENILE THEATRICAL TROUPE.—We have received from the Purser of the Cahawba the annexed interesting statement:

On the morning of the 16th instant, the steamship Cahawba, Captain Smith, on the passage from New York to Havana, south of Florida in sight, about fifteen miles south of Jupiter light house, discovered a vessel on shore with a signal of distress flying. Captain Smith and his first officer, J. B. Baker, and 9 crew took one of the ship's life boats and pulled for the wreck. Several persons, male and female, could be plainly seen on the deck of the stranded vessel. The life boat, after a fearful struggle through the surf, reached the ship, bringing off the females and a young boy. The vessels proved to be the Mary Kingsland, Capt. Scott, of New York, having on board the Scott Juveniles. Mr Baker, after rescuing this party on board the ship, returned to bring off the men.

The Mary Kingsland left New York last October, and has visited the various ports along the Southern coast, their last performance having been at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 1st instant. On the morning of the 5th, at 4 o'clock, A. M., while standing along the coast, they were overtaken by a heavy gale of wind, which drove the vessel on a lee shore, and struck on the beach, at the imminent risk of the lives of all on board. As there was no prospect of getting the vessel afloat, and the wind still blowing, the situation was very precarious. The stock of provisions giving out, Captain Scott and his brother started for Jupiter lighthouse. The keeper refused to furnish provisions or relief. They had therefore to retrace their weary steps—a distance of sixteen miles to the wreck as they came. A wrecker in the neighborhood of the lighthouse could not be obtained. In this condition, exposed to the attacks of wild beasts and Indians, some of whom remain to the vicinity, without provisions, the men subsisted on palmetto tops and cabbages, until they were rescued by the Cahawba. The two passengers across—which were very difficult, owing to the roughness of the surf—and safely performed by Mr J B Baker, first officer of the Cahawba, and his boat's crew ably seconding the efforts of Capt Smith to save the unfortunate people. As soon as the steamer got under way, the rescued party were amply supplied with what they most needed—fresh clothing and dry clothing, which were cheerfully given by the officers and passengers. Nearly the whole of their property, including the boat, has been lost—all of which they valued at $1000. A subscription was taken up for the benefit of the captain and passengers, and a considerable sum contributed.

The following are the names of the Scott family: Capt. Scott, Captain's wife, Mrs Scott, Miss H L. Scott, Charles H Scott, Miss Sarah M Scott, Miss Hannah E Scott, Miss Hattie L. Scott.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Seward, Lincoln's Collector of Detroit. Wm C Butler, Collector of Camden District, N Y. John McNeih, Collector at Michilimackinac. J M Edmonds, Commissioner of the Land Office. J N Spain, Treasurer of the United States. C G Rigby, of Minnesota, Secretary of Legation at Brussels, and Jas. S. Holderman, Minister Resident to Stockholm.

A number of army appointments were also confirmed.

The treaty with the Winnebago Indians was confirmed.

The President, members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officers of the Army and Navy, and others the Mayor and citizens of Washington, and a large number of visitors, have arranged to visit Mount Vernon on Friday, the 22d inst., National Hotel to night. The visit will be a parting entertainment given to the distinguished Senator of Kentucky, after forty years of honest and public service. He will leave Washington shortly, with his family.

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

It is said, on good authority, that Messrs Crawford and Forsyth, Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, entertain the strong est hopes of preserving the peaceful relations between their Government and this. There is no doubt but that their diplomacy is patience.

It is estimated that there are between five and ten thousand applicants already for appointments connected with the Post Office Department. The number of letters daily received is unprecedentedly large, sometimes amounting to six or seven hundred. Nineteen clerks are employed in the Appointment Office, and twenty engaged in affixing to them the seals. All employment in the other departments of the public service are correspondingly large.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Lieut. Col Thomas as Attorney General.

Arrival of the Americus.

SANDY HOOK, March 21.—The Royal mail steamship America, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d, passed the point for New York, where she will be due at six o'clock, P. M.

The steamer Canada, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d. Captain Stone, of the Arabia, telegraphs from Sandy Hook that the steamship arrived at Queenstown on March 3d, having broken her screw in lat. 50 deg. Her mails and passengers are on board the Arabia, all well.

Political news unimportant.

The siege of Messina, by Admiral Persano, was soon expected to be commenced.

The Parliament at Turin was spiritedly debating an address to the Throne.

The House of Commons has debated the Syrian question. The conduct of the French troops was generally commended. Lord John Russell admitted that the occupation had been useful, but thought it desirable to terminate it as soon as possible.

The Great Eastern ship company had adopted a report already published. The ship will probably be ready next month for a voyage to America.

The Duke of Sutherland is dead.

The French Senate was warmly debating an address in response to the Emperor's speech.

Prince Napoleon justified the policy of Piedmont, and uttered some sympathetic words relative to Venice, but he would deplore an unbridled attack. He opposed the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, but said the independence of the Pope must be insured.

A pastoral letter by the Bishop of Poictiers, comparing the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, created a great sensation. The Government was debating what measures to take.

The siege of Messina was expected to commence in a few days. The Sardinians occupied the hights commanding the citadel. It is said that troops from the interior of the city of Messina had arrived in order to defend the place.

The representatives from foreign powers at Messina were protected against any damage that might ensue.

Fearful inundations had occurred at Galitz, Hundreds of persons are reported drowned, and immense quantities of grain lost.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* announces that no Government measure relative to peasants will be published on the 24 inst.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

A Paris letter to the *Daily News* mentions a rumor in connection with the Duke of Malakoff's recall, but communicated to Mr Thurlowe an important note from the Court of Vienna, asserting therein that the Austrian Government declares that Victor Emanuel will not be made King of Italy; but if France withdraws her troops from Rome, she will immediately replace them by an Austrian army, and if the revolutionists attempt to make a movement in Venetia or Hungary, she will cross the Mincio.

Captain Hockey, of the Australasian, reports that he broke through the ice on the coast on the 26th, in latitude 30 deg. and longitude 24 min., but continued on his voyage westward till the 26th, under canvas, when a heavy gale was experienced from the westward. He lay to before it, reaching Queenstown on the 3d During one day he made only 28 miles. The Arabia did not bring the Australasian's specie.

The Hibernia, a steamer of the Galway line, was advertised to sail on the 26th of March for St. Johns and Boston.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Lords Normanby and Malmesbury attacked the Sardinian Government, and denounced the policy of England.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the French army was not to quit Rome.

DEBTS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.—By assuming the various debts of the late Italian governments, the Government will open with a pretty heavy load of indebtedness. A pamphlet by M. Vialardi, just published at Turin, gives the following as the state of the public debts of Italy: Of Piedmont, 1,000,000,000; of Lombardy, 145,412,988f; of the Æmilian Provinces, 42,000,000f; of Tuscany, 209,000,000f; of Naples and Sicily, 550,000,000f.; total 2,146,383,988f. To this must be added the debt of the Pontifical Government, which is believed to be 430,000,000f. The total, then, excluding Venetia, is 2,576,383,988f.

Havana Cigars.

A COMPLETE assortment of Havana Cigars, consisting of Londres, Regalia de Londres, Regalia Bonaudes, Half Henlum and Full sized Regalias, Brevas, Operas, Conchas, Presses, Imp. riales, Conservantes, Millie and fancy sizes, Principes, Cabanas, Cabanas Selected, Cabanas, Rillas, Guiterros, Washington, Nicotians, Globo, Merdianas, Rose del Bosquet, Cervantes, Tres Cabanas, Tres Cabanas Selected, Regalia Britannica, Regalia Londres, Regalia de Londres, Half Henlum and Full sized Regalias, Brevas, Operas, Conchas, Presses, Imp. riales, Conservantes, Millie and fancy sizes, Principes, Cabanas, Cabanas Selected, Cabanas, Rillas, Guiterros, Washington, Nicotians, Globo, Meridianas, Rose del Bosquet, Cervantes, Tres Cabanas, Tres Cabanas Selected, Regalia Britannica, Flor fina, &c., &c., always on hand, and for sale by

CABALLERO & BASUALDO,
mh19 46 Old Levee, bet Customhouse and Slaterille sts.

Bulwer as an Orator.

Bulwer, as a parliamentary speaker, reserves himself for great occasions. When the Senate is deeply stirred upon some question, a rumor runs round the benches that "Bulwer Lytton will address the House." Every seat is filled, and the listeners resign themselves to what is, after all, however, only a checkered enjoyment. The orator's seat, in opposition or in office, is on the front bench, usually next to Mr. Disraeli. The stranger in the gallery sees a tall, thin, attenuated figure come to the table. The face is pale, the eye speaking and intelligent, the hair abundant on the head, lip and chin, but neither artistically arranged nor carefully tended; the attire careless, and to say slushby. The features are eminently aristocratic and intellectual. The hearty cheer that greets him is succeeded by respectful silence and strained attention, the reason for which is soon seen. Nature, so bountiful to him in oratorical gifts, has denied him the faculty of clear and distinct utterance. Now you miss a word, then a sentence. Sometimes those around him catch a happy allusion, which is scarcely understood by those at whom the shaft is aimed, but who are separated from him by the length of the benches. Whether in effect be one of palate, or tongue, or lips, it would not be easy to say; but those who have sat opposite to him at public dinners, when he has returned large audiences, have found it impossible to follow him throughout, although sitting in front of him at a distance of only five or six feet. To listen to Bulwer Lytton is therefore one of the most tantalizing of