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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 25, 1860.

## 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 D. E. Wagner, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Magazine and Gaslight streets, cheering molasses, slightly damaged; also, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, the Marlboro' schooner Kalamazoo.

By C. E. Foverbill, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a splendid lot of ground on Esplanade street; also, at the same time and place, a cooks maps women, good cook, washer, ironer and seamstress; also, two valuable creole slaves, for a partition.

By J. E. Walker, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, valuable improved and unimproved lots in the First District, belonging to the Mechanics' union.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, three lots of ground and dwelling, corner of St. Ann and Robertson streets; also, at same time and place, a desirable family residence on Rampart street; also, a desirable dwelling on Spain, near Chestnut street; also, the negro field hand Lucy; also, a large lot and dwelling at the corner of Canal and Treme streets, and a two-story dwelling fronting on Canal street; also, a house and lot on Robertson, near St. Louis street; also, a rice plantation in the parish of Plaquemines.

By F. Rawes & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 42 and 47 Old Levee, hoods, shoes and brogans.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 32 Customs house street, foreign and American dry goods; also, celebrated meshes and prints, linen sheeting handkerchiefs, &c.

## The Legislature and the City.

There are a number of projects before our State Legislature in which the city of New Orleans is directly or exclusively interested. We may briefly refer to some of the most prominent. First, there is that huge description—the gambling act—which, though palliated or defended with much specious sophistry, cannot stand before the tribunal of truth. The effort to enshrine this hideous vice will prove a failure. At all events, to use a Macaulayism, we have gibbeted the carrion, and from the bad eminence on which we have placed it, we flatter ourselves it will not be easily taken down.

Next there is the act to increase the salary of our District Judges. This seems to be combined with a project to redistrict the State. The precise merits of the latter bill we do not profess to understand, as we have not had an opportunity of perusing it. From explanations, however, which have been made in the Senate, we are inclined to believe that the object of its proposed measure is to augment the compensation now allowed to the judiciary throughout the State, and at the same time to provide for such increased facilities for securing the trial of offenders in the city of Orleans as may obviate for the future the evils and errors of past imperfect legislation. Should our conjecture prove correct, the community will have reason to rejoice. It is not enough simply to provide for additional remuneration to our District Judges. Such an enactment would certainly tend to improve the character and standing of the judiciary, and thus far to operate a much needed reform, but unless coupled with laws providing for the speedy and righteous administration of justice, we shall remain liable to the same unpardonable and most unfortunate delays which have hitherto contributed so materially to the escape of criminals. Let us trust, therefore, that the General Assembly will not neglect either of these important measures, as both are equally necessary and equally urgent.

We notice that the usual proposition has been advanced for the transfer of the seat of Government to New Orleans. The Legislature has, on several previous occasions, set its face so strongly against any change of this kind, as almost to satisfy us of the inutility of further effort. Not, be it understood, that we for one moment surrender our previous conviction of the manifold advantages which would follow such transfer. We know that legislation would be conducted with far more stability and thoughtfulness, and that the representation of New Orleans would be materially more capable. We know, too, that facilities are presented here for the investigation of intricate points which are vainly sought for at Baton Rouge, and that an enlightened public opinion could be brought to bear upon our legislators, stimulating them in the performance of needful duties, and restraining their zeal when misdirected. But argument is useless. The country has taken up the idea that the seat of government is best where it is; and we really think that the city might as well let the matter alone. Peradventure, the time may come when the representatives of the rival districts will see more clearly into the merits of the measure. Till then, let it rest.

Rumor says we have the General Assembly nightmaring our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their best exertions to induce Congress to establish a navy yard in the port of New Orleans. There can, of course, be no possible objection to the passage of these resolutions. New Orleans offers every requisite advantage for ship building, and has been systematically neglected by the Federal Government in this respect as in many others. Every administration—Democratic or Whig—seems to have overlooked the claims of our extensive and portentous emporium. Whether we ask for a dry dock or a navy yard, with a sufficient number of subordinates to perform the duties, or the adoption of an efficient plan for clearing the mouths of the Mississippi, or the transportation of the Great Eastern mail with regularity and by the shortest route, or the construction of a navy yard, we are equally doomed to disappointment. Our population are as meek as lambs, and submit to be shorn without complaint. Hence, as there are no murmurs, New Orleans is almost as completely forgotten as if she were an insignificant hamlet. Will it ever be otherwise?

There are sundry bills before the Legislature proposing to remodel the city charter and tinker the election law. While we do not deny the possibility of improvements in these measures, we certainly entertain doubts of the excellence of any amendments which the present General Assembly may adopt. If the blundering statute relative to elections, which has not prevented the turbulence at the polls, while saddling city and State with a heavy expense, could be repealed, and a less costly, more sensible and more equitable system substituted, all would approve the change. As for the city charter, we are decidedly of opinion that it is better to let well enough alone. Nothing whatever has been gained by the constant revamping to which it has been subjected. With respect to the general banking law and its effects on the commerce of our city, we have expressed our views so recently and so elaborately, as to dispense with the necessity of their repetition. If the Legislature has at heart the prosperity of New Orleans and of Louisiana, it will consider the subject favorably and grant the required relief.

A patriarch in Israel has put on the robes of immortality. The venerable ALEXANDER PHILIPS, for more than half a century known and loved amongst us, died on Thursday night, at the ripe age of 84. Mr. Philips was a faithful citizen and an upright man, blameless in all the relations of life. He had acquired a fortune by honest industry, and was enjoying it under his own vine and fig tree, amidst numerous descendants, at the time of his demise. He is gone to that home of land where his simple virtues, his guilelessness, kindness and charity will doubtless meet their just reward.

AMERICAN PAINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND. Mr J W Richardson, of the parish of St. Mary, who has been appointed agent for the American Institution for the Blind, is now in our city busily engaged in soliciting aid from all persons disposed to co-operate in so practical a charity as that of furnishing books in raised letters for the instruction and recreation of the eyeless. We have on former occasions stated the nature and objects of the institution. It will be put into active operation, and the printing of books commenced as soon as $20,000 shall be collected. We commend Mr. Richardson, who is himself blind, to the courtesies solicitous of the citizens of New Orleans.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND VACANT LOTS. 32 Vignie will sell, THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange:

A large plantation, with the improvements, and a steam engine, in the Parish of Plaquemines.

A fine and large family residence on Rampart street.

A two-story dwelling on Spain, near Chestnut street.

Two desirable two-story dwellings at the corner of Conti and Treme streets.

Lots and houses at the corner of St. Ann and Robertson streets.

Lot and house on Robertson, near St. Louis street.

Lot on Constance, between Edward and Spain streets.

Four lots on Canal street, belonging to the estate of the late J. M. Perrot.

A few shares belonging to the estate of the late S. M. Isaac, in College.

J. B. WALTON, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Charles Exchange, for account of the succession of John McDonogh, the following property:

Six acres of ground, with the improvements thereon, in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Calliope, Religious and St. James streets.

Four lots of ground in the square bounded by St. Thomas, Harmony, Religious and St. James streets.

One lot of ground in the square bounded by Magazine, Camp, Monsigny and Terpsichore streets.

For particulars see advertisement.

SEAVER AT AUCTION.—Mr J L. Carman, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at the St. Louis Exchange, several very valuable slaves. See advertisement.

We are indebted to Mr. McKeever, agent of Adams's Express, for New York papers of the 20th, in advance of the mail.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORS.—No. 64 of this cheap and useful publication has been received by Easkiel, No. 7 Exchange Place.

SPRING GOODS.—Giquel & Jamison have just received a varied and extensive stock of spring goods.

# The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,610.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### Arrival of the Europa, at Boston.

*Another Spanish Victory in Morocco—Shipwreck and Steamship Disasters—European Mails for the South.*

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Cunard steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 11th instant, via Halifax, arrived at Boston early this morning, in season to forward her mails by the morning train.

The Europa's mails reached this city at 5 o'clock this evening, and those for the South were forwarded by the 6 o'clock evening train.

### LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The London papers publish a dispatch from Madrid, dated on the 11th instant, giving an account of a decisive engagement between the Spanish and Moorish troops in Morocco before the town of Tetuan, which was captured on the 4th instant, after much hard fighting.

A large body of the Moorish troops were encamped before the town, but the attack of the Spanish army was so well directed that the Moors were thrown into disorder, and completely routed, leaving in the hands of the Spaniards all their camp equipage, artillery, camels, ammunition and equipments of every description.

The brother of the Emperor of Morocco commanded the Moorish army in person, but at the first indication of defeat, he ingloriously fled, and the Moors broke in disorder.

### MARINE DISASTERS.

The Europa reports that the screw steamship John Bell, from Glasgow, bound for New York, was obliged to put back to Glasgow, having met with a severe gale and broken her main mast.

The ship Jane E. Walsh, from Yarmouth, bound for Liverpool via Havana, with a cargo of coal, foundered at sea. Her officers and crew were saved in boats.

### Arrival of the Steamship Vigo.

*Barbarities of Austria in Venetia—The People Sent off in Chains.*

NEW YORK, February 24.—The steamship Vigo, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th instant, and touched at Queenstown on the 9th. Her advices, however, have been anticipated by the arrival of the Europa at Boston.

The Vigo's mails were too late for the evening train, and will be forwarded south by the early morning train.

### FEARFUL STATE OF VENETIA.

A letter published in the London *Times* from Milan states that the news from all parts of Venetia is truly afflicting, and awakens the liveliest sympathies of the people in all parts of Italy.

At Venice hundreds of innocent persons are being arrested and imprisoned on the slightest pretext or on the merest suspicion of opposition to the Government. The prisons of Venice are overflowing with victims of Austrian tyranny, and the iron rule of despotism is more cruel, exercised than ever before.

The Austrian authorities sent off from Venice in one day by one train eighty, and by another train one hundred persons in chains, without securing the least show of a trial, and on the suspicion of love for their country and hatred of Austria.

These prisoners were sent to the dismal fortresses of Moravia and the Danube.

Arrests are being made to a fearful extent in all the towns of the Venetian kingdom for the purpose of striking terror to the hearts of the inhabitants.

In some places a feeble resistance is offered, and the American officials wreak their vengeance by destroying the towns, thus presuming to defend their houses and firesides.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—In the House yesterday, four more ballots were taken for the election of a printer. The attemps, however, proved unsuccessful, and there seems to be no prospect of an election for the present.

In the Senate the Postoffice Committee are maturing a bill for changing the whole postal service between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The bill contemplates abolishing all the intermediate routes and providing a daily overland mail starting from different points west of the Mississippi river.

In the House to day three more unsuccessful ballots were taken for printer without materially altering the result of previous ballots.

The proceedings of the House otherwise were not of special importance.

### LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

BATON ROUGE, February 24.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr Voorhies introduced a bill providing for the public printing in the manner in which the same should be collected. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BATON ROUGE, February 24.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Bush offered a resolution to instruct the Board of Public Works to report to the next General Assembly what would be the effect of closing Bayous Lafourche and Plaquemine. Adopted.

Mr. Miller presented a report in behalf of lands and levees, showing a deficiency in the swamp land fund of one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, after deducting the debts. The report was ordered to be published.

Mr Hewson, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to abolish the Board of Public Works.

The bill introduced by Mr Lane for the relief of the Centenary College was referred to a special Committee on Seminary Appropriations.

Mr Bartlett introduced a bill to repeal sections two and three of the act to regulate interest. Also, a bill to repeal the act exempting the banks from taxation as being contrary to the 122d article of the Constitution.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill providing for the protection of boats and ships in certain cases. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Lindsay introduced a bill for the preservation of a copy of every newspaper published in the State of Louisiana as matters of record.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the Red River Navigation Company. The bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate to day Mr Patterson introduced a petition from Francis Turner, of New Orleans. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Taylor, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on the bill to exempt the Bank of Orleans Plaque House association. Also on the bill allowing the Assessor of St. Landry parish additional compensation.

Mr. Goode, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on the following bills:

The bill to extend the area of gas lighting in the city of New Orleans.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Judges in the Eighteenth Judicial District.

The bill to amend section 5 of the act relative to Justices of the Peace in Orleans parish, approved March 14th, 1859.

He reported unfavorably on the bill relative to prescription judgment.

Mr Lott introduced a bill instructing and requiring the Board of Public Works to open a State boat and force into Bayou Bacon. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The House bill relative to Canal Carondelet and Navigation Company passed second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill to repeal article 960 of the Code of Practice, and articles eleven hundred and nine of Civil Code, passed a second reading and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill introduced in the House to change the name of the town of Crescita, situated in Union parish, was passed by the Senate.

Mr Hunt gave notice of his intention to make a motion for a reconsideration of the vote passed yesterday in relation to the law departments of the University of the State of Louisiana. The bill was taken up and altered so as to make the appropriation payable in two installments, Fifteen thousand dollars of the appropriation to be paid on the 1st of May, 1860, and fifteen thousand dollars on the 1st of May, 1861.

A Message was received from the Governor informing the Senate that he had approved the following Bills:

The bill providing for an appropriation of $300 for making a survey and report in the manner by which navigation on Red river, at Scorpions Point, can be preserved.

The bill to authorize the adoption of Ellen Miller.

The bill to prohibit the holding of election in certain places in the parish of Orleans.

The bill to change the name of Joshua Hearsy to that of Nathaniel.

The bill relative to the recreation of Judges.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a tutor and co-tutor to the minor children of the late James Pugh, of Assumption parish, and to dispense therefrom.

The bill to amend an act relative to District Courts, approved March 14th, 1855.

The joint resolution approving the course adopted by the Louisiana delegation in Congress during the contest for Speaker.

The joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in regard to the propriety of having a branch mint and dock yards in the parish of Orleans.

The bill relative to ship building was taken, and an animated discussion ensued. The first section of the bill was lost by a tie vote, the President pro tem. having voted against it. The bill was postponed.

Mr Hunt gave notice that he would make a motion to have the bill reconsidered.

The following House bills were passed by the Senate:

The bill to incorporate Iberville Ferry Fire Engine Company No. 12 in New Orleans.

The bill to incorporate Columbia Fire Engine Company No. 5 in New Orleans.

The bill to incorporate Jefferson Fire Engine Company No 22 in New Orleans.

The bill to incorporate Milneburg Fire Engine Company in New Orleans.

The bill to incorporate Orleans Fire Engine Company No. 21 in New Orleans.

The following bills were passed by the Senate:

The bill to change the name of H Graves to that of Forrest.

The bill for changing the terms of the Fifteenth District Court in Lafayette parish.

The bill for the adoption of Stephen Weatly.

Mr. Weatly introduced a bill providing for the extension of the charter of the Gas Company in the city of New Orleans. Also a bill to amend an act for the organization of the government of the State Seminary of Learning near Alexandria, approved March 18th, 1858.

Mr Laidlaw gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Baton Rouge, to intercept the Great Northern Railroad at Ponchitoula.

### THE KANSAS ABOLITION BILL VETOED

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., February 24.—Governor Medary has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature of this Territory providing for the abolition of slavery in Kansas. It is the general belief, however, that the Abolition members of the Legislature can command sufficient strength to pass the bill over the Governor's veto.

ATCHISON & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

ATCHISON, Mo, February 24.—The Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad has been completed to this place, and will be opened for business on the first of March.

### THE SLAVE NELSON HUNG.

VICKSBURG, February 24.—The runaway slave Nelson, who was arrested and tried some time since for an assault with intent to kill an overseer, was executed in this city this afternoon.

### INCREASE OF REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The revenue received into the Treasury for the month ending December 31st exceeds the amount received for the corresponding month last year by $4,238,000.

This, together with a considerable increase at New York during the month of January and thus far in February of this year, authorizes the belief that Secretary Cobb's estimate of $67,000,000 revenue for the present fiscal year will be fully sustained and perhaps considerably exceeded.

### TROOPS FOR NEW MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The report that the Government had ordered troops to New Mexico and Chihuahua for the protection of the property and lives of American citizens and to redress alleged outrages, is incorrect.

No troops have been ordered to those points, as the Government has not as yet received official information of such a character as to warrant the adoption of such measures.

### FREE TRADE IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, February 24.—The Legislature of this State has passed a bill exempting all the products of Southern ports from the usual taxation when sold in this State.

A joint resolution was also adopted to call a State Convention, for the purpose of altering the State Constitution.

### STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, February 24.—The steamer Gen. Quitman and the Tours passed down at 4, and the Charmer at 5 o'clock this evening.

## BY EXPRESS.

### ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi passed through Turin on January 31, going, as it was said, to Genoa. He was accompanied by Alexandre Dumas. Opinions differ as to whether the General was making a pleasure trip with his bride, or whether his journey is connected with arrangements for his resumption of active service.

The London *Athenæum* says: We hear that Mrs. Browning has sent over from Florence a volume of political poems for immediate publication. The world will be curious to see how the writer of the verses on Napoleon, lately printed in the *Athenæum*, will describe the recent outgrowths of the Italian war.

An overland route for telegraphic communication with America has been proposed in France, making use of the existing lines from London to Dresden, and from thence entering the Russian empire, and passing through Moscow and Kazan. Then crossing the Ural Mountains to Yakoutsk and on to the Behring Strait, crossing this, and passing through Russian America to Canada and the United States.

*Important Opinion of Lord Palmerston—Private Property in Time of War.*

A deputation from Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Belfast and Gloucester, on the proposed exemption of private property from capture at sea in time of war, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on the evening of 3d of February.

The deputation was introduced by Messrs Horsfall and Ewart, M. P., for Liverpool, and consisted of Mr. C. Robertson, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. T. Dawson, Vice President; Mr. Thomas Booth (Chamber of Commerce); Mr. Thomas Bates, Secretary, Liverpool office, from Manchester, Mr. T. Bazley, M. P. from Leeds, Mr. J. Lambert (council of the Chamber of Commerce); from Hull, Mr. Clay (president of the Chamber); Mr. Leone Levi (agent for the Chamber of Commerce); from Bristol, Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, M. P., and Mr. W. Whitwell (council of the Chamber of Commerce); from Gloucester, Mr. J. H. Pepler (Chamber of Commerce), from Sheffield, Mr. J. Jobson Smith and Mr. Robert Jackson.

Lord Palmerston said that he would not listen to the deputation by professing to agree with them. He considered that the very existence of this country depended on its possessing the command of the seas, and that it was necessary for that object to retain the power of seizing the ships, and especially the unarmed navigating the ships, of foreign powers. War was an enormous evil, but still it was sometimes necessary to go to war in self defense; and it was not like England that she would not surrender any means of weakening her enemies on the sea. If we did not seize their property on board their merchant vessels, we should have to fight their men-of-war, and sink their ships of war. He denied that private property was spared in war on land any more than in war at sea. On the contrary, armies in an enemy's country took whatever they wanted, and destroyed the slightest show of resistance to the rights of property, as we should find to our cost if a hostile army should ever succeed in landing in this country.

[From the London Post (Government organ) Feb. 3.]

We announced at the beginning of the year that a virtual alliance had been effected between England and France for the settlement of Italian affairs. We expressly stated that the two Governments had bound themselves by no treaty, but that their agreement was the result of the force of circumstances and the dictation of public opinion.

The silence, every day drawn closer, already begins to produce evident and tangible consequences. It is now formally determined that no intervention shall take place in Italy, and that the people shall be left to their own devices. It is therefore agreed that the States of Central Italy shall dispose of themselves. Fresh elections are to be held, and the assemblies resulting from popular choice are free to decree the annexation of Tuscany and Romagna to Sardinia if they so desire. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Northern Italy and from Rome at an early opportunity. It is not yet certain what will be done in regard to the Western Alliance and her own serious difficulties, gives up all hope of retrieving her position and influence in Italy, and not only abandons the idea of a Congress, but puts it aside for a time. No attempt will be made to induce her to grant reforms in Venetia, of which she is still left mistress."

The *Post* adds that the stubbornness of the Pope bids fair to deprive him of the whole of his temporalities.

Naples groans under a heavier tyranny than ever, and the cries of Venice are loud enough to strike our ears, however we may shut them. The Italian question, then, being likely to take still larger proportions, our best, safest and most beneficial policy is that of a strict line of duty, by which, at the time last year, we might have prevented war, and by which we may now guarantee the peace of Europe. That line is, as Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, has fully laid down, the line of non-intervention, but Italy for the Italians.

*Mazzinian Italian Freedom.*—In a letter to Mr. John M'Adam, of Glasgow, M. Mazzini urges the importance of "nationalizing the Italian movement," and says:

Explain to your countrymen that our aim is unity—that there is the root of the question—that Italy will never be tranquil, Europe never at peace, while that supreme aim of her life is not reached. Take up your Government's scheme of non-interference from foreign force in our internal affairs. But take it up in a sense, consequences and warning which we, for our part, have meant to identify between ministerial speeches and acts. I speak advisedly. You will see, I trust, from the Parliamentary report of the debate of February, that I protested loudly for the non-interference principle, he is interfering, through Sir James Hudson, against our unsoubding into a military effective organization, under the guidance of National Wards. Urge for support being given to the claimed annexation of the dukedoms of Tuscany, of the Legations to Piedmont. Bonapartism is concerting the conquest of the Duchies, but I am full about the Legations, negative about Tuscany. And, above all, urge, insist for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italy, but especially from Rome. What is the logic of silent non-interference whilst 20,000 French soldiers are forbidding Rome manifesting her verdict about Papal rule? The withdrawal, as soon as the Papal army would be disorganized, was promised since 1849. It was promised again in 1856, on condition that the Austrian troops would withdraw from the Roman provinces. It was promised by the Pope; it is by Louis Napoleon; and since the war for independence it is a logical deduction, as, since the peace of Villafranca with Austria, it is an elementary political duty. Ask for it, petition, remonstrate, hold public meetings. Rome free is Italy one; and the movement now going on amongst your Catholic population ought to stir up your Protestant believers to something like a counter demonstration.

### From New York.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Three thousand persons attended the Italian sympathy meeting last night. The proceedings were quite enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Dr. Cheever, J. Bellows, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Joseph Hoxie, Prof. King, Prof. Mitchell and others. Letters were read from John A. Dix, Charles Sumner, G. S. Hillard, George Briggs, E. Joy Morris, Benj Hillisard and others.

The *Tribune* says the agreement between Commodore Vanderbilt and the Mail Company had not been actually signed at a late hour this afternoon, but there were only a few unimportant details to arrange, and little doubt was felt that the signatures of both parties would be attached to night. The only question, we believe, unsettled, was that of the division of the treasure freights between the Atlantic and Pacific Companies.

Mr. Vanderbilt demands 36 per cent, and the Pacific Mail offer 30 per cent. This, however, only involves the question of some $15,000 per annum, and is likely to break up the negotiation. The scheme of the arrangement as far as made public is substantially as stated. The Pacific Mail Company buy the Vanderbilt boats on the Pacific for $1,000,000 in Pacific Mail Company stock at par, and $250,000 in cash. The Champion is either to be taken by the Pacific Mail Company in exchange for the Star of the West, or $150,000 in cash. Mr. Vanderbilt is to be paid $50,000 to bring her back to the Atlantic. The Vanderbilt and Robert's steamers are to do the whole Atlantic service, and the Mail Company the service on the Pacific. The revenue of the line is to be divided, 30 per cent to the Atlantic and 70 per cent to the Pacific, with the exception of the freight on treasure. It is not proposed to put passenger fares below the old rates, but they will be materially advanced.

It is believed that by this combination of the interests of Commodore Vanderbilt and the Mail Company, a very profitable business can be done without danger of any opposition line being established.

Lathe, the defaulting teller of the Fulton Bank, has been convicted.

George Wilkes, editor of Wilkes's Spirit of the Times, sailed for Europe to-day, in the City of Washington, to report the Derby and the Epsom for the championship.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A young man, named A. McLoud, was instantly killed on Monday night last by falling off the train on the Columbus Branch. The accident occurred just as the Columbus train was leaving Artesia. He attempted to pass from the baggage onto the passenger car and fell between, and was run over by the wheels. His body was much mutilated and his death was instantaneous. It is supposed that, accustomed to a platform in passing from one car to another, he was not mindful that the baggage car from which he was stepping had gone at the end without the door, and so stepped off without perceiving the error in the dark. A brakesman who was standing by saw the fall and immediately gave signal to stop. The body was taken up and carried forward that night to Columbus. The young man was in the employment of Mr. D. K. Powers as a news agent on the train, which position he had very recently taken. He was a nephew of Mr. Shaw, the conductor on the Columbus Branch, and had recently immigrated from North Carolina with a widowed mother and two sisters, of whom his loss is a new affliction. He is said to have been a very steady and industrious young man.—*Mobile Mercury.*

### Correspondence.

[COPY OF MR. WOOD'S NOTE TO MR. DOUGLAS.]

*Willard's Hotel*
Washington City, Feb. 16, 1860.

Dear Sir—The Washington *Constitution* of this day contains the following *surprises*:

NEW YORK, February 14, 1860.

*To the Editors of the Constitution:*

Gentlemen—As Mr. Fernando Wood is about to visit your city to negotiate for the admission of his bogus delegation into the Charleston Convention, I think it would be well for Presidential aspirants to ask Mr. Wood if he did not, *when Judge Douglas was last here, pledge his entire delegation to the Senator from Illinois*; if he did not make this pledge in the presence of a gentleman of high character; and if he did not state distinctly to Douglas that every man on his delegation would vote for him in the Charleston Convention, and that the only man of any prominence connected with his organization with whom he had had any difficulty in bringing to the support of the Judge was Mr. Walworth?

Will you oblige me by replying whether there is any foundation for the statements therein made?

Very truly,
FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

[COPY OF LETTER OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.]

Washington, February 16, 1860.

Dear Sir—In reply to your note just received, I take pleasure in stating that there is not a particle of truth in the statement published in the *Constitution* newspaper of this morning, that you had pledged the support of the delegation to Charleston, to which you belong, to me. That subject was not alluded to by either of us when I met you recently in New York, nor have you ever given me any reason to believe that your delegation would support me in the event they were admitted into the Convention.

Hon. Fernando Wood. S. A. DOUGLAS.

### Increased Activity of the Slave Trade.

The African slave trade continues to defy the utmost endeavors put forth by the United States and other Governments for its suppression. There is evidence that this trade is at present prosecuted to an extent and with a success and audacity almost beyond precedent, attracting the attention of both the American and British Governments. The last foreign arrival brings intelligence that Lord Brougham intends to bring the whole subject before the House of Lords, and a motion to the same effect has been made in the United States House of Representatives. The traffic has reached a point where it cannot much longer be neglected, either by the friends of humanity or legitimate African commerce; for, if moral interests suffer, there are others of a material nature which the sons of the United States were designed to foster, and which rightfully demand the protection guaranteed by international treaties.

In the nefarious slave trade Americans are participating largely; if not in direct venture, at least by co-operation in selling and equipping the vessels employed. An African merchant of this city, who is conversant with the subject, expresses his conviction that vessels have been fitting out constantly in New York, and more of late than during the last two years. He says: Both sons of our business firms in high repute and above suspicion are intimately concerned; that some of the facts in regard to the matter are notorious, and that he, himself, has met with incidentally while the case of the Wanderer was under investigation. Even in that flagrant violation of United States laws, Southern men, who were not concerned, but who sympathized, in truth, by far the majority of all the slavers leaving this country are fitted out in New York and the Eastern States, though New Orleans, Mobile and Charleston, do their share. Particularly, does he implicate Boston. What is the taking of a prize by a British cruiser, and the subsequent non-interference whilst 20,000 French soldiers are forbidding Rome manifesting her verdict about Papal rule? The withdrawal, as soon as the Papal army would be disorganized, was promised since 1849. It was promised again in 1856, on condition that the Austrian troops would withdraw from the Roman provinces. It was promised by the Pope; it is by Louis Napoleon; and since the war for independence it is a logical deduction, as, since the peace of Villafranca with Austria, it is an elementary political duty. Ask for it, petition, remonstrate, hold public meetings. Rome free is Italy one; and the movement now going on amongst your Catholic population ought to stir up your Protestant believers to something like a counter demonstration.

### From New York.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Three thousand persons attended the Italian sympathy meeting last night. The proceedings were quite enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Dr. Cheever, J. Bellows, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Joseph Hoxie, Prof. King, Prof. Mitchell and others. Letters were read from John A. Dix, Charles Sumner, G. S. Hillard, George Briggs, E. Joy Morris, Benj Hillisard and others.

The *Tribune* says the agreement between Commodore Vanderbilt and the Mail Company had not been actually signed at a late hour this afternoon, but there were only a few unimportant details to arrange, and little doubt was felt that the signatures of both parties would be attached to night. The only question, we believe, unsettled, was that of the division of the treasure freights between the Atlantic and Pacific Companies.

Mr. Vanderbilt demands 36 per cent, and the Pacific Mail offer 30 per cent. This, however, only involves the question of some $15,000 per annum, and is likely to break up the negotiation. The scheme of the arrangement as far as made public is substantially as stated. The Pacific Mail Company buy the Vanderbilt boats on the Pacific for $1,000,000 in Pacific Mail Company stock at par, and $250,000 in cash. The Champion is either to be taken by the Pacific Mail Company in exchange for the Star of the West, or $150,000 in cash. Mr. Vanderbilt is to be paid $50,000 to bring her back to the Atlantic. The Vanderbilt and Robert's steamers are to do the whole Atlantic service, and the Mail Company the service on the Pacific. The revenue of the line is to be divided, 30 per cent to the Atlantic and 70 per cent to the Pacific, with the exception of the freight on treasure. It is not proposed to put passenger fares below the old rates, but they will be materially advanced.

It is believed that by this combination of the interests of Commodore Vanderbilt and the Mail Company, a very profitable business can be done without danger of any opposition line being established.

Lathe, the defaulting teller of the Fulton Bank, has been convicted.

George Wilkes, editor of Wilkes's Spirit of the Times, sailed for Europe to-day, in the City of Washington, to report the Derby and the Epsom for the championship.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A young man, named A. McLoud, was instantly killed on Monday night last by falling off the train on the Columbus Branch. The accident occurred just as the Columbus train was leaving Artesia. He attempted to pass from the baggage onto the passenger car and fell between, and was run over by the wheels. His body was much mutilated and his death was instantaneous. It is supposed that, accustomed to a platform in passing from one car to another, he was not mindful that the baggage car from which he was stepping had gone at the end without the door, and so stepped off without perceiving the error in the dark. A brakesman who was standing by saw the fall and immediately gave signal to stop. The body was taken up and carried forward that night to Columbus. The young man was in the employment of Mr. D. K. Powers as a news agent on the train, which position he had very recently taken. He was a nephew of Mr. Shaw, the conductor on the Columbus Branch, and had recently immigrated from North Carolina with a widowed mother and two sisters, of whom his loss is a new affliction. He is said to have been a very steady and industrious young man.—*Mobile Mercury.*

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Texas papers to the 21st instant.

The Austin *Intelligencer* contains the following:

Letters from Colonel Wiseman, of Lampasas, Messrs. J. P. Magill, P. Murphy and D. P. Hunter, giving detailed accounts of Indian depredations on the frontier.

A party of twelve Indians were seen near Burnet, driving off a large cabalado of horses. A small party pursued them, and recaptured the horses, putting the Indians to flight. A messenger was dispatched to Lieutenant R. W. McKee, who, with twenty men, started on their trail.

Roving bands have infested Lampasas county and driven off and killed many horses.

The Indians made a descent into Erath county in the neighborhood of Pelasia, and murdered two families of Parson Robertson's family and two children, and carried two other women off, stripped them and turned them loose. Two men were killed in Bosque county, on Spring Creek, about eight miles from Meridian—one had seven and the other thirteen wounds. A company of men were dispatched immediately on the trail.

Captain Dalrymple's command had a fight with a band of Indians on his way to Clay county. He defeated them, killing three or four. His second lieutenant, Mays, was wounded in the hand.

Governor Houston, having received news by express, immediately issued the following order: "Three detachments of minute men wanted from the counties of Bosque and Erath, the men from Bell to range in Coryelle and Hamilton; those from Bosque, in Comanche and Erath, and those from Erath, in Palo Pinto and Buchanan."

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The House Committee on Territories have under consideration the subject of Territorial Governments for Nevada, Pikes Peak and Decotah. Bills, it is said, will be reported in these cases, certainly in the last named. The Committee contemplate nothing further for Arizona at present than a Surveyor-General and a Judicial District. The Committee on Agriculture have decided to report a Homestead bill which will pass the House, but its success in the Senate is uncertain.

The friends of protection are confident that the Committee of Ways and Means will soon report a bill enlarging specific instead of *ad valorem* duties, whenever the same is practicable. Those who have closely scrutinized the subject say the House is almost equally divided on the question of the franking privilege, and the prominence of feeling is against its abolition.

The Paraguayan Commissioner has met with a cordial reception from the officers of our Government.

After the formal exchange of ratification of the Bowlin treaty this week, he will enter upon his duties at once under the special convention for the settlement of the indemnity due the Hopkins Company.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Things Theatrical*—The weak just closing has been quite Gibbonian in the decline and fall of our theatrical stars. This may be accounted for in the effective interference of *Mardi-Gras*, the temporary departure of one theatrical company and the injudicious selection of pieces for benefits.

At the Camp, Mrs. Waller closed a brief and somewhat successful engagement, interrupted, however, by her sudden illness during the early part of the week. We had hoped to see her in Lady Macbeth—her old *Sosiana*—and express our opinion on her improvement in a character she has long played, and now has fitted to look to out good brethren of the quill in Mobile for some expression as to the lady's merits in this character.

*At the Varieties*, Mr. Briggs, in his accustomed pentlemen, took a benefit on Wednesday, on which occasion he produced the night following "The Maid Of Honor" new and tender most woefully. It was put upon the stage in a manner illy harmonizing with good managerial taste, judgment, or comparable with the example of a previous season. The tragedy of Mr. Briggs, although well received, was and uncomfortably long till the withdrawal. Of "The Marble Heart" it is scarcely necessary to speak at length, few persons being ignorant of the character and plot. Briffy, however, we will state that in 1854 it was produced at the Varieties, and the author, a gentleman, who took the work of Dumas the younger, "*La Filles de Marble*," as their son, and title, for this Sweet melodrama which was to offset "*Camille*," then having a great "run." It was popular in Paris, and had only two defects—the author's name and the plot. This lighting had continued a minute or two, James Kakemot, whom they had not before seen, rushed to take any part in the affray, deliberately drew out a revolver from his waistband, behind and after hesitating a second and changing the direction of his pistol, as if afraid of wounding his brother, he fired at the side of Mr. Jamison. The ball missed the object of its intended lodgment in an office door near by. Alexander Kakemot then jumped out of the way and Moses partly turned, facing the other brother, when James fired again and then replaced