THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Rocke & Lemonnier, at 10 o'clock, at No. 86 Chartres street, gents shirts, printed linens and dry goods.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 22 Carondelet street, boots, shoes and brogans.

By D. F. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, on the levee, foot of Perdido street, beach seines and shoulders.

By L. A. Levy, Jr., & Co., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 Tchoupitoulas street, continued sale of Havana cigars.

Who will Beat Black Republicanism?

As the time grows near for the assembling of the Charleston Convention, it is perfectly natural that all who feel an interest in the success of national over sectional principles, and the consequent preservation of the Union, should feel some anxiety as to the result of its deliberations. It is a curious fact that of the large number of prominent Democrats who have been on various occasions recommended as the favorites of the occasion, not a single name with them little more than the endorsement of a single State. Thus we have MCSHERRY in Louisiana, BUELER in Pennsylvania, BRECKINRIDGE in Kentucky, DAVIS in Mississippi, &c., whereas there is one candidate who commands the first choice of the Northern and Western States, and who will undoubtedly go into the Convention with a plurality, if not an absolute majority of the entire vote. We allude, of course, to Judge DOUGLAS. It is idle to deny, that we are not a party to this gentleman, that our journal is not a party paper in any sense, and that we have few sympathies with the Democracy. We are independent in every thing, and neutral, we hope, in nothing. We have like reason, however, and acknowledge that in the coming Presidential struggle, the South will be perforce act as a unit, that the strongest of Black Republicanism can only be overcome by such unanimity; that in the present aspect of political affairs there are but two parties disputing the control of the Government, and that the Democratic party is that which can alone claim Southern support. As, therefore, nineteen nine in every hundred Southern voters expect to sustain the nominee of the Charleston Convention, if not from positive preference, at least as the lesser of two evils, we have quite as unfeasible a right to expect the Democrats themselves to express our opinion as to the most suitable man for the emergency. There are individuals and men in the Democratic party whose elevation to the Presidency would probably give more satisfaction to the South than would Senator DOUGLAS, but we apprehend there are none who would be as likely to secure a majority of the popular vote. People affect to meet at availability, but it is an element of success which the Democracy have never discarded, save at a fearful cost. They contested it in 1844, and triumphed; they set it aside in 1848 and 1856, and were on both occasions defeated. Other things being equal, avail ability ought to weigh heavily in the political balance.

It has been said that the Illinois Senator's availability was a mistake, and in proof of this we are told he is strongest where the Democracy are weakest and per contra that he has no popularity in States where Democracy is invincible. This sort of logic is extremely unsatisfactory. The test of availability is the capability of carrying States which no other candidate could carry. Now, if we apply this test to DOUGLAS, we will find that he is *par excellence* the most available of the Democratic aspirants. Let the Charleston Convention nominate whom it may, no one is certain to receive the electoral votes of nearly every Northern State. Whether his name be DOUGLAS, WISE, GUTHRIE, HUNTER, BECKENRIDGE, SCHEIL, BRECKENRIDGE or LANE, the result so far will be the same. But the Southern electoral colleges constitute only a minority of the entire vote. The question, then, for a reason—who is the man most likely to carry a reason—who is the man most likely to carry New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Oregon, thus giving the debatable non slave holding States? Now, if DOUGLAS has most strength where the Democracy are feebleat, it is undubitably in these States. His friends claim that he can carry at least a sufficient number of them to constitute with the South-ern votes, a majority of the electoral college. We are not very confident of the ability of any Democrat to revolutionize most of these States, which is tantamount to the acknowledgment that the coming Presidential contest will be a doubtful one, let the nominee be who they may. Such being the case, it behooves the Democracy to leave no vantage point unguarded, to present their most powerful champion, to avail themselves of popularity, influence and every other advantageous aid. Now, if there be a candidate who can possibly stand as a common ground of interest to the doubtful States as Judge DOUGLAS, let us hear his name. As at present advised we see in common with most Southern men, hope to witness the triumph of the Democratic party because it still possesses an odor of patriotism. This important object, we think, can best be promoted by the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Unlike the Democrats, we neither quarrel with him nor espouse his cause on account of his controversy with the Administration. We go for him chiefly because we believe his candidature will probably insure a victory for nationalism, in short, because we want to see Black Republicanism beaten. Have other Democrats a claim to be preferred to him? Let them offer it during this great object, we should be entirely willing to see him nominated in preference to all others.

SEVENTH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We refer to our from auction sales it will be seen that on Saturday, the 24th instant N. Vignié will offer at public auction many valuable residences and lots and property on Esplanade street, among which we desire to call special attention to the magnificent mansion of Mr B. Rodriguez, situated at the corner of Esplanade and Tonti streets. This delightful dwelling, with the grounds attached, is perhaps the finest residence in New Orleans. It is more than a hundred feet front by two hundred in depth. It is most conveniently and finished throughout, contains a large number of spacious and elegant apartments, parlors, dining rooms, saloons, bedrooms, bath rooms, &c., all furnished in the latest style and with equal beauty and comfort. The outbuildings are numerous, comprising every possible convenience for a large family, and containing the premises of both urban and rural residence. The grounds are laid out with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees.

The terms of the sale are liberal, as will be seen by the advertisement. Mr Rodriguez is only induced to dispose of his property in consequence of his approaching departure for Europe. Persons inclined to purchase would do well to visit the house and appurtenances.

CITY RAILROAD QUESTION IN NEW YORK.—The New York Legislature has the City Passenger Railway subject before it, bills having been introduced chartering five new railway companies each with power running through a large number of the streets of New York city. The city papers take various views on the subject. Some make the charters of the new companies a matter of congratulation, because it will create competition and mitigate the over crowding of the cars, which seems to be the great cause of complaint connected with the matter there. Others complain that the Legislature has no right to dispose of the streets in this manner, and that it is for the interest of the people, should the road be farmed out, in order that it may obtain some revenue for the use of the streets, and with this in opposing bills have been introduced giving to the Controller of the city power to dispose of the grants for the future to the best bidder. So far there has been no proposition emanate either to the press, or in other quarters, to reduce the fare of passengers below the New York standard rate of five cents.

In July 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester the first railway of the world was opened for public use. The revenues of that event were still in the prime of life. Thirty years, or the parallel of one generation, have rolled away, and now, in Europe, the United States and Canada, India and New South Wales, there are actually in use 22,136 miles of railway, in which the capital invested in dollars is three thousand, three hundred and thirty six millions, two hundred and eighty seven thousand and [illegible] five!

A SHARP TRANSACTION.—An exchange paper states that a fellow in Venango county, Pa., conducted in the following manner by the "oil excitement" now prevailing extensively in the Western and Northwestern part of Pennsylvania. He bored a hole on his land, poured a barrel of oil in it, and then called his neighbors to see the large yield. The result was that he sold his land for $3000 in cash, pocketed the money, oiled his boots and "skiddaddled."

ST CHARLES INSTITUTE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation to attend a musical soirée which will take place at Mme. Mace's Institute, at Greenville, this evening.

GIFTS, GIFTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Evans & Co., No. 9 Camp street. Remember that every book purchased is accompanied with a gift varying in value from 25 cts to $100. Evans is the originator and highly successful promoter of the gift book system in America.

CREDIT SALE.—*Printed Linens, Green Baize and Remarkable Dry Goods.*—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Rocke & Lemonnier's auction rooms, No. 86 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HAVANA CIGARS.—Messrs. L. A. Levy, Jr., & Co. decline us to state that their sale of Havana Cigars at the store of the importers, Messrs. Owen & Medick, 26 Tchoupitoulas street, will be continued and closed This Day. Many of the finest brands are yet to be sold.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,625.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent 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 insertion, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. Monthly subscriptions to advertising will be stopped until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Loss of the Steamer Judge Porter—28 Lives Supposed to be Lost.

The steamer Judge Porter, Captain Shields, from Montgomery, bound to this port, took fire yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, when about one mile from the lake end of the Carrollton and Jefferson railroad. The Judge Porter had on board about 15 passengers and about 800 bales cotton and sundries. The fire started in the engine room, supposed to have been caused by the friction of a hog chain. In about five minutes after the fire was first discovered the entire boat was enveloped in flames, and all those aboard had to take to the water. The second engineer, steward, second cook, and Mr. Farrar, the second clerk, are missing. It is supposed that they either perished in the flames or were drowned. Of the passengers but one is known to have been saved. He, together with the captain and crew, was picked up by boats from some vessels which were near by. The pilot, Mr. Henderson, was the last to leave the boat, which he did after heading her to shore. He was slightly burned in getting off. The boat and cargo, together with the books and baggage, is a total loss. The Judge Porter was, we believe, owned by her commander, Capt. Shields, and insured in this city for $8000. The wreck now lies in shallow water about one hundred yards from the shore.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Virginia Senate voted down all propositions submitted in favor of a Conference of the Southern States, including a motion to refer the subject to a vote of the people. The vote was afterwards taken on the question of the adoption of the majority report of the Joint Committee, adverse to the proposition of a Conference, and it was carried—31 Senators voting in favor of, to 11 against it. The Senate the same day concurred in a House joint resolution granting permission to the Committees of Courts of Justice of the respective bodies named, to sit during the session of the General Assembly, to hear the arguments of George Sennott, Esq., for commutation of punishment in the case of Aaron D. Stevens and Wm. Hazlett, parties now under sentence of death at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., for participation in the raid of John Brown. Mr Sennott will address the committees in behalf of Stevens and Hazlett, to-night, in the Senate Chamber. The bill appropriating $75,000 additional to pay expenses incurred in defense of the Commonwealth at Harper's Ferry was passed.

Professor Faraday has stated that an oxyhydrogen light, displayed on the Scotch highlands, was distinguished at a distance of upwards of 90 miles.

NORTHERN WHITE SLAVES AND SOUTHERN BLACK ONES.—The relative position in point of comfort and good treatment of the slaves at the South and the poor oppressed white operatives of the manufacturing districts of New England, seems to be realized by the shoemakers now on the strike at Lynn. If we can judge from the following colloquy, said by a Boston paper to have occurred there at a recent meeting:

First Shoemaker—What is the use of our making such a fuss about the slaves of the South? I tell you we are almost as much oppressed as they are. In fact, in one sense, we are worse oppressed, for they don't work so many hours in the week as we do; and they get a living, whilst most of us couldn't live, with our families, if we couldn't get trusted for the necessaries of life, which we never expect to be able to pay for at this rate.

Second Shoemaker—We are worse treated than the slaves of the South, in every sense, so far as I can see.

First Shoemaker—Yes, I don't know but we are.

Third Shoemaker—You know, gentlemen, we are not a quarter so bad off as the slaves of the South, though we are, by no our foolishness, we fancy so bad off as we ought to be. They can't vote, nor complain, and we can. And, then, just think of it, the slaves can't hold mass meetings and vote strike, and we haven't lost that privilege yet, thank the Lord.

First Shoemaker—That's so; but what if those privileges amount to, if they come to nothing? You see, gentlemen, the only superiority of our condition over that of Southern slaves is, we have got to manufacture ourselves out of this strike. Shall we fail, or shall we assert our superiority over Southern niggers?

THE SHOEMAKERS STRIKE.—A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Boston respecting the shoemakers' strike, communicates the following interesting facts:

The boot and shoe manufacturing interest in Massachusetts is supposed to be that yielding the largest income. The annual sales in a good year amount to some $60,000,000. There are from forty thousand to fifty thousand persons employed in manufacturing these goods; or say a twenty fourth part of all the inhabitants of the State. You will thus not wonder at the "row small size" among this large class, when its real importance is considered. These people are also found in considerable numbers in south-ern New Hampshire and Maine, and elsewhere in the Eastern States. Many manufactures of shoes on a large scale have become wealthy, but not more in proportion than the manufacturers of cotton, woolen and other goods. Perhaps the laborers in all the factories have not been paid any too much. If those who work on daily and weekly newspapers are paid better as compositors, it must be remembered that it is much more difficult art to set types than it is to make shoes. Those who live here know very well that the wages of our shoe makers are the most extreme of any we have in their vicinity towards the Southern States and the Indians. This is manifested by their votes and by the Abolition Conventions that are entertained by them. Now that they are suffering for the fruit of their crime which their ignorance has driven away, they may be led to ask, "What have we gained by waging war upon the institutions of our sister States?" "What has humanity gained?" Aye, how much has she lost by it? For we do not soften men's hearts by raising a whirlwind of violence and denunciation against them, but by even, by good will and by love.

HOUSE BURGLARY.—A grand forgery and fraud was effected in this city, of which the most important fact is, that a person representing himself as S. N. Brown, is well known and respectable merchant of this city forged bills discounted at the Bank of the State of Georgia, to the amount of more than $42,000.

The bills were all very neatly printed forms filled up, and signed by drawers, endorsers, acceptors, &c., were such names as William Knox, E. Harrison, Eyles, Battle & Co., and a dozen others of equal rank, and to the amount of many great wealth. Why the Bank did not require proof of the supposed Brown's identity when it telegraphed Mr J. Morris as to his reliability we cannot imagine.

There are two suppositions offered here—one that the forger is Bagby, the Maryland sponge and the swindler; the other that it is the accomplished *chevalier d'industrie* exposed in the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th ultimo, as the swindler of a rich planter out of $600, or $7000 with forged drafts. The latter fellow uses the names of persons trading in negroes generally.—*Mail.*

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.—The New York *Express* thus pictures the social condition of the negro in that city:

The *Post* is glorifying Mr Seward's speech. The argument is, that a man is a man North, but not South, if a negro may. Church street, Mercer street, the Hook, the Five Points, all under the editor's own eyes, belie this. A negro is not half of a man in New York city. He don't vote. He don't serve on juries. He don't "train." He don't work in the workshops. He don't drive the licensed cart. He don't study in a white school. He don't "run the engines." He don't tend behind the counter. He don't print among the printers in the *Post's* printing. He don't live. He don't worship God in the *Post's* church, and, dead, he is dumped into Potter's Field, or sold to the doctors on Fourth avenue, Fifteenth and Fourteenth streets, for a skeleton, or, if not thus sold, kicked off into the "Black Grave Yard," on top of a dozen black bodies there before him. We, "dough-faces," are worse than slaves, and "sold in the south," &c.—from the very bottom of our hearts, pity the poor, miserable, New York serial slave "nigger."

FEUD OF A RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.—A recent achievement of a brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad exhibits a degree of skill and presence of mind that resides in well worthy of record. Last Thursday night, when the passenger train running eastward was between Chicago and Detroit, a broken rail was encountered, throwing, we believe, one car from the track. A freight train was known to be coming on behind, and the brakeman, Nelson Imus, a young man who makes his home at Ann Harbor—returned the train half a mile, supplied with the signal of danger. When the train loomed in sight, the red light was waved in the usual manner, but there was no movement on the part of the engineer to indicate that he discerned the signal. It became clear to the brakeman that in order to save the train having become compelled on the window to such an extent as to obscure the engineer's view, and having no hope to replace the broken track—an appliance sometimes resorted to—he was left entirely to his own resources. Taking his position as near the track as it is much more difficult art to set types than it is to make shoes. Those who live here know very well that the wages of our shoe makers are the most extreme of any we have in their vicinity towards the Southern States and the Indians. This is manifested by their votes and by the Abolition Conventions that are entertained by them. Now that they are suffering for the fruit of their crime which their ignorance has driven away, they may be led to ask, "What have we gained by waging war upon the institutions of our sister States?" "What has humanity gained?" Aye, how much has she lost by it? For we do not soften men's hearts by raising a whirlwind of violence and denunciation against them, but by even, by good will and by love.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Steamer Niagara.

Provisions of the Austro-Russian Treaty—Napoleon's New Programme for Italy—Tuscany to be an Independent Sovereignty—The Spanish and Morocco War—Latest by Telegraph from London.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, February 26, (via Queenstown).—The London *Chronicle* of this morning gives a full synopsis of the Russo-Austrian treaty of alliance.

It says that by the provisions of the treaty the most ample concessions in regard to the Holy Places at Jerusalem are to be made by Austria to Russia.

Austria also agrees to conform her policy to that of the Russian Government in relation to the Danubian provinces and Servia.

As a compensation for these concessions, Russia agrees to guarantee to Austria the whole of her territory, including Hungary and Venetia, against insurgents and foreign foes.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* states that a ministerial or cabinet meeting was held on Friday, the 24th, at which the Emperor Napoleon presided, and at which resolutions were taken against Italian unity, for the reason that some of the great powers besides Austria objected to the annexation of so much territory to Piedmont.

It is alleged that the French cabinet came to the determination that the project for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont must be abandoned.

Modena and Parma may be annexed to Piedmont if such a step is approved by the people of those duchies.

The French Government still insists upon the revision of the Romagna, but the question will probably be submitted to a conference of the five powers.

Piedmont will be required to adhere to these proposals, which are made under the threat of the withdrawal of the French army from Italy, and leaving her to the mercy of Austria and Naples.

The idea of creating a separate State of sovereignty of the Holy See, and the annexation of the subjects of that sovereignty either to Tuscany or Piedmont, has not been abandoned by the French Government.

Tuscany, however, will be called upon to choose a sovereign, and be erected into an independent sovereignty.

The Duke of Genoa, a nephew of King Victor Emmanuel, is spoken of as likely to be chosen, as France would not object to him.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

Further advices from Morocco state that after an interview between Marshal O'Donnell, Mr Alvez and the Moroccan Minister of War, O'Donnell declared the truce terminated, and immediately sent for the commander of the Spanish naval forces to co-operate in active operations against the seaport towns.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[EVENING SESSION.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

BATON ROUGE, March 13.—During the evening sitting of the House yesterday the following bills were passed:

The bill authorizing a cut-off at Scorpinas Point on Red River. The bill was substituted by Messrs Robson, Levy, Gray and White, and finally passed by a vote taken upon it with the following result: Forty one ayes to twenty-five noes.

The Governor has pardoned the slaves Rhodes, Isidore and Harris, and the white men Wood Judge and Daniel Sullivan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

[MIDNIGHT SESSION.]

BATON ROUGE, March 13.—In the House of Representatives to day the following bills were passed:

The bill relative to the pardon of slaves.

The bill to provide for establishing a State Arsenal in connection with the State Seminary of Learning, near Alexandria.

The bill to appropriate money to improve navigation on Bayou Teche.

The bill to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Louisiana.

The provisions of this bill are as follows: That no person shall be permitted to practice medicine in the State of Louisiana without having a diploma from some regularly organized medical school; that such person wishing to practice medicine shall be before the recorder of a parish, or a District Recorder of the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of having their diploma examined and give a certificate of record. Any person refusing to comply with the above rules shall be fined twenty dollars on every attempt to practice medicine.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION

MOBILE, March 13—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, by which two hall squares, in which were situated the Herald, Daily Cotton press, with 2000 bales of cotton, a livery stable, and several business offices were entirely destroyed.

The fire originated in the kitchen attached to Gaillen's restaurant, directly opposite the theatre.

The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN

Russo Austrian Treaty Denied—Further Complications in Italy—The Pope Refuses Concessions—Change in the British Cabinet—Night Decision in Cotton.

PORTLAND, March 13.—The steamship North American, of the Cunadian line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 28th ult, and touched at Queenstown on the day following advices by telegraph from Liverpool and London four days later than was received by the Niagara at Halifax.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

LIVERPOOL, February 24—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Niagara have been limited to 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3000 bales.

The market generally closed dull, and all except the finest qualities have slightly declined since Saturday.

A general decline of 1 16 is reported.

CONSOLS

LONDON, February 29.—The funds have evinced less steadiness so far this week, with a decline of ¼ is reported.

Consols for money closed at 94¾ to 94¾.

MANCHESTER TRADE

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The advices from Manchester continue to be of a favorable character.

The market generally closed quiet, but spinners were well employed, and the prices of last week were firmly maintained.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS

The Liverpool Breadstuff market closed quiet but steady at the Kingsday drawers, endorsers, acceptors, &c., were such names as William Knox, E. Harrison, Eyles, Battle & Co., and a dozen oth-ers of equal rank and to the amount of many great wealth. Why the Bank did not require proof of the supposed Brown's identity when it telegraphed Mr J. Morris as to his reliability we cannot imagine.

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LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ISABEL

CHARLESTON, March 13.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port with dates from Havana to the 9th inst.

Among the passengers were the Marestack opera troupe, from Havana, also Guillott F. Eloy, from Key West, in charge of the United States Marshal of that place, en route for the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, having been convicted as an accessory to a murder in that District some time since, but escaped confinement.

The Isabel brings nothing important from Key West.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, March 9.—The Sugar market continued dull; prices were easier but quotations are generally unchanged.

Molasses was arriving at the seaports more freely; Clayed is quoted at 4 to 4¾ reals. Muscovado 5 to 6¼.

Freights are more active and prices have slightly advanced.

Exchange on London, 13¾ to 13¾. Exchange on New York, Boston and Philadelphia, 1¾ to 1¾ premium; on New Orleans, 3¼ to 4¾ premium.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The overland California mail, with advices from the Pacific coast to the 29th ultimo, has arrived at Mallory's Station, the present terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line.

BLACK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The California Black Republican State Convention was to meet at San Francisco on the 22d ultimo, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Convention.

It was generally believed that the delegates elected would favor Wm. H. Seward as their first choice for the Presidency.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

The day appointed for the meeting of the California Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention was the 29th ultimo.

A large majority of the delegates time for elected to the Convention render it probable that the friends of Latham will control the Charleston delegation.

DUEL COMPROMISED.

The duel which was to have taken place at Yreka, relating to a question of veracity of testimony, has been satisfactorily adjusted.

STAGE LINE TO CARSON VALLEY.

A line of stages has been established between Placerville and Carson Valley.

The stages are now running regularly between these two points.

MOBILE RACES.

MOBILE, March 13.—The annual spring races commenced to day.

The three-mile heat for the Jockey Club purse was won by Planet, beating John Brekin ridge, Bill Alexander and Wagner colt. Time 5:45¼, 5:42¾.

DIPLOMATIC

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Secretary of State to day received a cipher dispatch from Madrid. The interview was a long one, and it is believed that the negotiations which were broken off two years ago are to be renewed.

RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The State Department has received favorable information from Mr Collins, our Consul at the Amoor, who is now at St Petersburg, endeavoring to induce the Russian Government to favor his project for a telegraph line from Moscow, in Russia, via the Amoor and California to St Louis, Mo.

THE NIAGARA'S MAILS

BOSTON, March 13.—The steamer Niagara arrived in port this evening two hours late for the evening train. Her mails will go South by the early morning train.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[EVENING SESSION.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

BATON ROUGE, March 13.—In the Senate this evening Mr Leefe called up the bill for the relief of the veterans of the war of 1814-15.

Mr Smart obtained the floor and said that the veterans were fast passing away, and that now when the first attempt to appropriate money for such a purpose was made, their number was so small that any bill for their relief ought to be reviewed. He added that if the bill should pass, their number next year would by far exceed that of the present year.

Mr Salomon said: If our worthy Senator had lived here since the year 1814 he would not vote against the poor pittance now desired to be given to the remaining veterans. He said that there was no entering wedge in this bill; that the number of veterans was continually growing less and less; how long they would all be gone to their long homes.

Mr Smart said: If I could have been informed by persons in my neighborhood, I would vote on the bill; but I look upon it as being wrong in principle.

Mr Pearce moved to postpone the bill to some future day.

Mr Salomon moved to take the ayes and nays on the adoption of the bill. The result was as follows: Four yeas to twenty nays.

Mr Bullington moved to strike out that part of the bill relative to the mode of payment.

Mr Leefe moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr Pearce offered an amendment providing that said appropriation shall be paid out per diem.

Mr Hoode made a motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr Salomon said: I hope not. If the Senator was a resident of New Orleans, and had to pay out of his pocket much charity, he would not offer such an amendment.

Mr Leefe offered an amendment to the amendment urging the passage of the bill.

Mr Pearce said that that was quartering upon the enemy.

The chair ruled out the two former amendments, and the bill was finally passed by 22 ayes to 5 nays.

The bill relative to the venue in civil cases was passed.

The bill relative to the Charity Hospital was called up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The Flour market closed quiet but firm; the sales to day amounted to 1200 barrels. There were 1000 barrels of Wheat sold to day at 130 per gallon. Sugar closed dull and irregular at 7½ to 8½c per pound. Molasses is quoted at 40c, the market closed firm.

STEAMBOATS PASSING

VICKSBURG, March 13.—The steamer Vicksburg passed down at 2 o'clock yesterday evening. The Quaker passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, March 13. The Ohio river at this point is still rising, with 9 feet 4 inches of water in the canal and 6 feet 2 inches in the pass on the falls.

Later from the Rio Grande.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Brazos, which she left on the 10th instant, bringing $161,752 in silver, and the following passengers:

Messrs Curtis and Benton, Mme Valuzac, Ortiga and Gaul, for Havana; C. A. Gal Brown, U. S. A. Miss Belle Mis Crosson, Mrs Rennon, Col R. A. Lockridge, W. J. Porter, Whitney, J. W. Kendall, J. C. Foley, and two children.

The Brownsville papers contain some important items of Mexican intelligence. Says the *Flag*:

Gen. Marquez has pronounced in the city of Mexico against Miramon and in favor of Santa Anna, and was put in prison by Miramon, who also intended to shoot him, but he (Marquez) made his escape to Puebla and fortified himself, and again pronounced for Santa Anna, so that Miramon's visit to Vera Cruz is broken up for the present.

Gen Woll, in Guadalajara has, pronounced also for Santa Anna. So the Miramon party are fighting among themselves.

Gov Ortega (Liberal) would march from Zacatecas on the 2d instant with 3000 men, and on the same day a contribution of one million of dollars would leave for Matamoras. All the troops of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon were on the march for San Luis.

From the Victoria *Rifle* of the 17th ult. the *Flag* learns the following:

Gen Carrigal left that city on the 5th instant with two hundred riflemen in aid of the reserve, which had retreated toward Tula, with the design of intercepting the Revolutionists in Lamar Lulon on that route. The last of Carvajal's brigade marched from Victoria on the 10th ult. in the same direction, with the enthusiasm of a crusade.

The army of reserve, having advanced toward San Luis, were met by Valez and other chiefs of the Revolution, with two Off Land of artillery, which caused them to retreat toward Tula. They had some fighting, but generally the Liberals had the best of it. Valez was well in the yard. It is said that Borna and six friend have left the Revolutionists, and are now advocating the Dickelmore, and vaunting that they would leave their pinnbes without paying the rent. Dickelmore was probably somewhat under the influence of liquor when he made the bargain, and he will stop that mine in the yard. His partner tried to prevent his going out, fearing that a succession would take place, and urged him not to interfere with Borna in the mine. Dickelmore, however, in a manner, the Indians were to Lilayette, where they were to purchase calves. Dickelmore answered that he had known Borna for ten years, and that he was a man of honor and stuck to his notes, and he had always complied with the requests in spite of the persuasions of his partner and of his wife. Dickelmore went into the yard and told Borna not to make such a noise, that there were other people in the house besides him. Borna answered in an insolent and abusive manner, at which Dickelmore retorted, and from words they soon came to blows.

Borna drew a spring dirk knife and made a blow at Dickelmore, which he warded off with his right arm, receiving the point of the blade in the fleshy part of his arm, near the elbow. The next cut made by Borna was a slashing one, which Dickelmore received across his left arm, making a very slight wound. Dickelmore was now retreating backwards toward the gate of the yard, leading into the street, when he presented a piece of a rusty old iron bar, about three feet long, lying on the ground. Placing this up his dexterous turn to the blows, on the shoulder and side of the head. Borna, though staggered, managed to strike as far as he saw heading against the fence, and aimed several blows at Dickelmore, but he was too weak and stunned to hit him. Dickelmore, with the iron bar still in his hand, was now chased by Borna along Prince street, nearly to St. Ann street, when he turned and struck Borna twice over the head, fracturing his skull. Officers Sutton and Berthelot took charge of both parties, carrying them first to the Treme stables, and then to the main post, at Jackson Square, where Dickelmore was locked up and Borna sent to the Charity Hospital. The axe and iron bar have been retained in the lockup, the latter stained with blood.

Prompt Justice.—A stranger, giving the name of Homer Alexander, had thirty-five dollars stolen from him at an early hour yesterday morning in a Dryades street den by one Mary Mosbrith. He made his affidavit, she was arrested, the witnesses brought up, the examination gone through with and the accused fully committed for trial before the Criminal Court, all within a few hours from the commission of the crime. If strangers could always obtain such prompt justice in New Orleans there might be many more rogues punished, and fewer cases of "charge dismissed, prosecutor not appearing."

Highway Robbery.—Charles Dunbar, who was imprisoned some time since in knocking down and robbing a sailor on Gallatin street, but was discharged in consequence of the seaman being shipped off to sea while drunk, was arrested at ten o'clock last night on Gallatin street, by officer Venus, at the request of E. Gonzales, who charged him with an attempt at highway robbery. Dunbar walked coolly up to Gonzales and remarked "That is a very pretty knock-pin you have; let me look at it." At the same time he attempted to lay it out of the shirt bosom, but Gonzales had suspected the design, and frustrated it. Gonzales was also locked up to ensure his appearing before the Recorder to prosecute.

John Waters was arrested yesterday afternoon by special officers Farrell and Boylan, on St. Charles street, on the charge of having committed a highway robbery on Mr. L. H. Hudson, who is the owner of the steamship Atlanta, which put arrived from Brownsville, Texas.

Recorder Wilt's Court—Assistant Recorder Beik yesterday remanded to prison Charles Sanlows and James Dillon. They are charged by officer Ed. Faust, in connection with Peter Matthews and Silas Roman, who are in the Charity Hospital, with shooting with intent to commit murder, on Monday afternoon, in Joe Davis's coffee house, on the Levee.

Baron Cotton, the mate of the steamer, on the 15th, to the charge of kicking in the side one Adolphus, son of Moses Hoddingfelder, at the corner of Orleans and Rampart streets, on Monday evening.

Serious Difficulty.—Last Monday evening an unfortunate difficulty occurred between Messrs. Charles Fassy and Absaire Charbonnet, in which the latter received two wounds in the abdomen, inflicted by the sword cane of the former. Mr. Charbonnet was conveyed to his residence and Mr. Fassy surrendered himself to the police of the Third District.

Morning—Edward Divine was yesterday remanded to await examination on the 21st inst., in the First District Police Court, on the charge of killing a German citizen for loaves stationed at Canton street and Lee's Row, on Erato street.

Merritter's Stomach Bitters.

They are the only Medicines now used in any State Hospital by the United States—Surgeon General's Bulletin, and many other kinds, having been tried and repudiated.

II.

They are the only kind approved and adopted into the Female Seminaries and Public Schools as the best and most useful Sewing Machines—a thorough knowledge of working it having become an important Branch of Female Education.

III.

The number of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines sold the last year, (1859) as per official returns made to Elias Howe for tax license, was 21,936, being 36 more Machines sold in GREAT AT WHEELER & WILSON'S than have been sold of Grover & Baker's in the four YEARS COMBINED. The increase of sales over Singer & Co., in the number sold, is about the same as over Grover & Baker's—or, as many sold in one year (1859) as Singer has sold in FOUR YEARS.

IV.

Economy of this Sewing Machine.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company has prepared tables showing, by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine—the superiority of the work of the Machine, and the benefits of the employment are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

| | By Machine Hours | Minutes | By Hand Hours | Minutes |
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