THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT 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 C. E. Forstall, at 4½ o'clock, in Gondolfi-Alley street, the stock and fixtures of a barber's saloon.

By Bacon & Lancaster, at 10 o'clock, at No. 78 Chartres street, spring and summer clothing, and white shirts.

By B. Turpin, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Old Levee street, carriage in oil.

By Thomas & Thomas, at 11 o'clock, at No. 74 Royal street, fine household furniture.

By E. B. Sykes, at 12 o'clock, at his auction store No. 57 Magazine street, continuation sale of dry goods.

By the Sheriff, at noon, at the City Hotel, property in the Second District, on Bienville street.

Douglas and the Convention.

A statement is made by the telegraph to the effect that the chances of DOUGLAS are declining, in consequence of the determination of a large number of the Northern delegates to concentrate upon Isaac TOUCEY, of Connecticut. Connecticut is the native State of the Charleston Slash rumors upon this subject are to be regarded as weak inventions of the enemy. They are expected, as a matter of course, and are intended to discourage the friends and supporters of the Illinois Senator. We attach little importance to the report in question, though, doubtless, an effort will be made to detach from Judge DOUGLAS that powerful phalanx of Northern delegates upon which he mainly relies. We believe, however, that such experiments will prove unavailing. DOUGLAS, like CLAY, like JACKSON, like all public men of indomitable will and force of character possesses hosts of ardent friends and bitter and implacable enemies. The latter will endeavor with the utmost tenacity to ruin his reputation and destroy his prospects, but the former will cling to him inflexibly, and will not be seduced or coerced into deserting him by any arguments which his foes are likely to employ.

While, however, we dismiss these rumors as idle and frivolous, it may be well to understand authoritatively how far Senator DOUGLAS is willing to recognize the jurisdiction of the Convention, and to submit his Presidential aspirations to that body. We are not left in the dark on three important points, as the confidential organ of Judge DOUGLAS—the Philadelphia *Press*—has, in view of the near approach of the Convention, undertaken to define the exact position which its favorite will occupy. The *Press* opens with the presumption that no change will be made in the platform of the Democratic party touching slavery; that the programme of the party in 1856 will be left unaltered; in short, that slavery in the Territories will be left to the bona fide residents to settle in their own way. This doctrine has been asserted by the Democratic party in every non-slaveholding State, through its Conventions, and hence, argues the *Press*, can be adopted by a National Convention, without entailing upon the party utter and well deserved defeat. In fine, the *Press* holds that the Charleston Convention must reaffirm the doctrine of non-intervention; and having arranged the platform to its satisfaction, that journal proceeds to demonstrate the fact that DOUGLAS is the only available candidate who can be nominated with a probable prospect of success. The reasons alleged are such as are familiar to our readers, and need not be recapitulated. We do not go so far as the *Press* in asserting the impossibility of electing any other candidate, but we firmly believe that with any other than DOUGLAS the contest will be exceedingly doubtful, while with him victory is next to certain.

It must, nevertheless, not be supposed that Judge DOUGLAS will go before the Convention prepared blindly to endorse its programme, and willing to take the nomination upon any terms if the organ is to be trusted, the Convention must reflect his views, or he will refuse to become the standard-bearer of the Democratic party. At least such is the conclusion to be drawn from the following plain and explicit declaration:

> We have predicated the foregoing remarks upon the belief that the Charleston Convention will re-affirm the platform of 1856 in relation to the right of the people of the Territories to decide the question of slavery for themselves, at all times after they are legally organized as a Territory, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and its established interpretations, and that without any intervention of Congress for or against slavery. *Should, however, we be mistaken in this belief, and the Convention shall, in any manner, change it on this subject, or assume to force by resolution or otherwise, or by any decision of the Supreme Court adverse to it the policy which it in any locality now sustains, we hold that Douglas is not bound to accept it as the candidate. This is also a foregone conclusion. And if he were to accept a nomination upon such a platform or resolutions of any platform, he could not be elected. All his great popularity with the masses would not save him.*

What those clear and forcible avowals, it may be readily conceived that the Charleston Convention will experience much difficulty in constructing a platform on and in selecting a candidate Northern and Southern principles will clash to either in that body in violent antagonism. The North, which is numerically the stronger, is unlikely to give way—it is in a position to control all and to be exacting to the machinations, in an unfriendly shape, of the Democratic organization. The South, although a minority in the Convention, will justly urge the unanimity of her Democratic vote as a reason for requiring the acceptance of her stringent doctrine. Much may be said pro and con, and we really cannot divine how a harmonious conclusion is to be attained, without a compromise. In our opinion the South will finally yield something, or the party will be broken up and disintegrated. If the North triumphs in the platform, it will pretty certainly dictate the candidate. Southern hostility to DOUGLAS is so intense and unwavering that he may be possibly defeated, but we feel probable sure that whoever may be the nominee, he will not be the ultra Southern man. As we remarked a few days ago, the party is in a transition state, and the country awaits with a determination to save, and unless this all controlling object should be sacrificed by the persistent attempts of a few fool headed zealots to commit the Democracy to conditions involving inevitable defeat, the selection of candidates and the promulgation of due views will be rendered auxiliary to that grand desideratum. It is with confidence in the discretion of the Democratic party, in its shrewd, wide awake policy, in its tenacious observance of expediency on all critical occasions which induces us to believe that despite the vehement autocracy displayed by the South towards DOUGLAS, he will be ultimately the choice of the Convention. It will be remembered that in the event of the only available candidate not being nominated with a probable prospect of success. The reasons alleged are such as are familiar to our readers, and need not be recapitulated. We do not go so far as the *Press* in asserting the impossibility of electing any other than DOUGLAS as the contest will be exceedingly doubtful, while with him victory is next to certain.

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Origin of the Black Republican Art.

—The New York *Daily News*, the organ of the Democracy in that city, and possessing every opportunity for correct information, thus states the origin of that pestiferous party as the South which has done, and is still doing, so much for it to the whole country. The intelligence, however, will not be understood by its readers in this quarter of the Union:

> But in an evil hour we took the Free Soilers over bodily and elected Mr. Pierce in 1852—Hale made a candidate. The sectional frag ment of our party, thus warmed into new life, overmastered the entire government of Mr. Pierce, and the whole of our National Democratic Administration, indeed, did the same. Sectional and slavery principle became by having been taken to the bosom of the Democratic party in 1852, that in 1856 it was big enough for itself, and those who had warmed it into life after its complete registration in 1852, gathered to itself all the Abolitionists and free soilers, opponents of Democracy, and formed the present Black Republican party.

Austrian Vengeance.

—The Venetians have strange ways of expressing their dislike of the Austrians, and the latter are sometimes driven to very ridiculous acts in self-defence. The other day, against the pigeons which generally congregate in the place of St. Mark, one came with a large invelor cockade tied round its neck. Its peculiarly the grave occurrence was reported to the police, and submitted to the judgment of Governor Kinnegan, who pronounced capital sentence on the pigeon, and as an extraordinary measure a reward first of $2, and afterward, for expedition's sake, of $1, was offered for the arrest of the delinquent. It was now 3 o'clock, the hour when the pigeons are fed from a window in the piazza, and the culprit was not yet caught. Then several soldiers were ordered to go the man who feeds the birds in this moderating, accordingly all descriptions of soldiers could be seen loaned in displaying on the window of the most tempting morsels. But he, with wicked obstinacy, let the *sbirri* take all the trouble, remaining perched on a neighboring building. They were obliged to make a regular search, and take him by force, when he was ultimately executed.

When you see a Democratic paper constantly in abusing Senator DOUGLAS in its editorial columns, and beaming up the pulse of President BUCHANAN in another, you may rest over you will find a long Government advertisement. *Enquirer*, NOTE.

[Continued's Eng.

THE KANSAS BILL.—The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 11th inst., by a vote of 134 ayes to 73 nays, declares the State of Kansas admitted into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The boundaries begin at that point on the western boundary of the Missouri river where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on the said parallel to the 25th meridian of longitude, west of Washington; thence north on that meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude; thence east on the said parallel to the western boundary of that State to the place of beginning. *Provided*, That nothing contained in the Constitution of Kansas shall be so construed as to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in the territory according to the existing treaty; nor shall their territory be included within the State until the said tribe shall signify their assent thereto. Until the next general apportionment, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one member of the House of Representatives. The remainder of the bill contains the usual land provisions and conditions.

The vote by which the bill passed the House was nearly a sectional one, only three members from the slave States, Messrs. Barclay, of Missouri, Etheridge, of Tennessee, and Webster, of Maryland, voting for the bill, and only three from the free States, Messrs English, of Indiana, Sickles, of New York, and Scott, of California, voting against it. There were absent or not voting, 13 Southern and 3 Northern Democrats, and 9 of the Opposition, including 3 Southern Americans. Of the Maryland delegation Mr Webster voted for the bill, Messrs. Davis and Hughes against, and Messrs Harris, Kunkel and Stewart were absent.

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.—The voyage of the Earl of Elgin, two years since, up the great river Yang-tse-kiang, of China, the particulars of which are only now first made known to the world through the publication of the narrative of the mission, has furnished some interesting facts relative to the interior of this empire. The ruin which the rebels have caused can hardly be believed—populous cities had been destroyed, and the country everywhere had wastes. Chinkiang, which once had a population of 500,000, did contain 500 souls. The great city of Ching kiang foo, which had been taken by the rebels, was in a most deplorable state. "A single dilapidated street, composed only of a few mean shops, was all that remained of this once thriving and populous city; the remainder of the vast area, completely walls six miles in circumference, contained nothing but ruins, weeds and kitchen gardens." At Woo-chang, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, the party landed. They found its walls thrown down, large tracts were covered with the ruins of houses destroyed by the rebels, and no solitary were portions of the ruined city, that in its very centre the officers scared up two trace of pheasants.

CALIFORNIA.

The Central Pony Express arrived at St Joseph on the 14th, with dates from San Francisco to the evening of the 3d. We copy a few items not previously given:

The state capital seems permanently located at Sacramento. $100,000 having been appropriated for the erection of a capitol building, which is to cost, when completed, $400,000.

The Japanese steam corvette Condinmarah has been in the dry dock at Mare Island Navy Yard, and put in complete order, free of charge, Commodore Cunningham explaining that while he had no actual authority to render this accommodation, he felt sure he was but carrying out the intentions of his Government in doing for the Japanese admiral all that he could do for an American man-of-war.

The United States steamer Powhattan, Captain Pearson, bearing the flag of officer Tatnall, arrived on the 27th from Japan, via Honolulu. She brings the Japanese Embassy, consisting of two principal ambassadors, Princes of the Imperial blood among the nobility of the Empire, and two associates, who are nobles of nearly equal rank. These four are of the Emperor's Council. They are accompanied by a suite of sixteen officers among them three interpreters and fifty two subordinates, making seventy-two in all—The Japanese Embassy is entirely private, although the Embassy is invited at the sole expense of the United States. They were given the best apartments the hotel could afford during the voyage, and arrived in good health and highly pleased. The chief dignitaries are magnificently dressed in the costliest silk robes, each wearing a sword of beautiful workmanship. They have conducted themselves with great dignity and propriety.

The Powhatan on the day of her arrival, went to Mare Island Navy Yard, all the Ambassadors remaining on board. It will require several days to re-stock the vessel and take in coal, when she will sail for Panama. The Ambassadors will thence proceed to Aspinwall, whence the United States steamer Roanoke is expected to be in waiting to convey them to Washington. They are so well pleased with the Powhatan that they express the wish to have her detained at Panama to convey them back to Japan on their return from the United States. They purpose spending about a month on the Atlantic side, although their time is quite limited.

By the Powhatan, advices from Japan are received to the 15th February. The Government of Japan had commenced stamping Mexican dollars, making them legal currency in that country, thus obviating one of the principal difficulties in prosecuting trade with foreigners.

The Powhatan arrived at Honolulu March 5th, and remained till the 19th. The Ambassadors and their suite would well be honored. Private hospitalities were extended on every hand, and the King and Queen held court at the palace for the reception of the distinguished strangers, and welcomed them in appropriate terms. They were also entertained at a grand ball given by the officers of the Powhatan, or passing great delight at the gay and novel scene.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimportant. The schooner Emma Rooke, of New London, arrived at Honolulu on the 14th.

CARSON CITY, U. T., April 4, 7 P. M.—The excitement in regard to the silver and gold mines in this region is unabated, and hundreds are pouring in daily. The mine of California, seacrest's company who are prospecting have failed on striking rich ore where they anticipated to find it. The mines are scattered over a hundred miles in every direction, and rich discoveries have been made over one hundred miles up the Humboldt. The Spanish claims situated where the Mormons were first ejected, are yielding $20,000 per day. Ground is changing hands at from $400 to $100 per foot. The Mono Lake and Walker River mines are also immensely rich, and hundreds are prospecting that region, generally with good success. One is now being shipped from Placerville for assay. The two five different companies, and other companies are making arrangements to ship their ore as soon as steamboat navigation is practicable. The ore yields from two to five thousand dollars per ton. Discoveries of gold bearing quartz are being made every day, and the country is filling up in the same way here for the purpose of crushing, smelting, etc. Town property in different localities ranges high. Many fine ground sites for future construction. The population is increasing very fast, it is thought that in two months the population will be doubled. Nearly every load, as laws for the collection of debts or the punishment of criminals, and murders and fights are of daily occurrence. Freights from California are very high—from 30 cents per pound. Flour is now selling at $40 per hundred pounds; lumber is worth $240 per thousand feet at some places in the mines, and other articles are in proportion. The weather is stormy to-day, with a heavy fall of snow in the mountains.

The Pony Express is greeted with great excitement by the people of this valley, and as we have had but a semi-monthly mail during the past winter, the prospects of a quick communication with friends in the east is very encouraging.

Political Gossip.

A Douglas Cow.—A Washington letter-writer says:

> The friends of Mr. Douglas are in Washington in large numbers, and they even loudly proclaim that the Senator from Illinois, they are a convert from the stronghold of Buchanan. They are certain of the nomination of their favorite at Charleston, which is the most of the Southern delegates are equally certain the other way. It is reported that Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, expresses the opinion that Mr. Douglas will be the nominee of the Democracy.

Who Is It?—The New York *Herald*, after disposing of Houston, Douglas, Hunter, and a batch of other candidates, says:

> The South must select a candidate from the Middle States—a Northern man with Southern sympathies—who will run well in those States on which the result of the contest depends. If the South wish to nominate a candidate who will be successful, it will take that course: if not, not.

Another writer has the following:

> The leading spirits of the Charleston Convention are congregating at the Astor House, and the political cauldron is bubbling to an unprecedented extent. The friends of Douglas profess to be in high spirits, and whilst in opposition repudiate the idea of his nomination, there is an evident fear among them that he has the inside of the track on the score of availability. His main advantage undoubtedly exists in the fact that his opponents are divided among a score of candidates, who are as bitterly opposed to each other as they are to him, and can scarcely be brought to vote for any one of them. Virginia is the only State that has hitherto voted as a unit, and there is nothing to bind them to this course at Charleston, because she will be the only one. Should Mr. Wise persist in his opposition to Mr. Hunter, and he is supposed rather to favor Mr. Douglas, even the Old Dominion may find itself divided and scattered in the contest.

The appearance of two prize-fighters in England the other day is not encouraging for the great conflict between Sayers and Heenan. It seems that a fight was to take place on March 30th, the combatants being Bell, who had only fought twice in the prize ring, and Smith, a noted pugilist of Portsmouth. The pugilists and their backers started from London, in company with a large party of friends, and went to a sequestered spot on the Kent coast, where, ten minutes before 10 o'clock, the cap was thrown into the ring, and the pugilists commenced operations. At this moment there was seen in the distance a policeman, making with all his might to the scene of action, followed by a large body of the force. The pugilists, frightened by this apparition, took on the boats, which were in readiness for them, and were making off across the water to the Kentish shore, when they found they were followed by a fast-sailing skiff belonging to the Thames police, containing a body of the Kent and Essex forces, so that on whichever side the pugilists and their friends landed, rout would be sure to follow. After pulling about the river for more than an hour, the pugilistic parties came to the conclusion that no chance was open to them, and they returned to London, in the hope that "they who fight and run away may live to fight another day."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Revolutionary Movements in Spain—Passage of the Income Tax Bill—French Military Movements—The Crisis in Italy—Cotton Dull—Advance in Consols—Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The United States mail steamship Arago, Captain D. Lines, from Southampton and Havre, has arrived at this port.

The Arago left Southampton on the 4th inst., and brings three days later advices than were received by the Persia at this port.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

The Cunard steamship Asmerica, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 21 inst.

The steamship City of Baltimore, of the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, arrived at Queenstown on the 5d inst.

Her advices reached Liverpool by telegraph on the same day.

The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, for Southampton and Havre, arrived at Southampton the 4th inst., the day the Arago took her departure.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The sales of Cotton during the past three business days have amounted to 15,000 bales, including 3500 bales taken on speculation and for export.

The market closed generally dull. The demand has been irregular, and prices closed weak.

Some authorities say that in some cases all qualities of Cotton evinced a slight decline since the sailing of the last steamer.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The accounts received from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue to be very favorable.

Spinners continue to be very busily engaged. The demand for manufactured goods and yarns has been some of the active. The market closed quiet and steady at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally steady. Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour closed dull but steady at the quotations by the Persia. Indian Corn closed quiet; yellow is quoted at 32s. 6d. to 33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The Liverpool market for Provisions closed generally steady. Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co report Beef quiet at previous quotations.

Pork closed firm; the prices were generally well maintained during the last three business days. Bacon closed quiet, but steady at previous quotations. Lard closed dull. Tallows have commanded a reduction of two shillings.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

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CONSOLS.

LONDON, April 4.—The English funds have somewhat recovered from their late depression, and have advanced ¼ to ⅜ since the departure of the Persia.

Consols for money closed at 91¾ to 91⅞. Consols for account closed at 91¾ to 91⅝.

CIRCULAR BY STEAMSHIP ARAGO—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Broker's Circular estimates the sale of Cotton for five days at 30,000 bales, including 1,000 taken by speculators and 1,000 by exporters.

The sales to-day generally irregular and Cotton was difficult to sell.

Some authorities say that all qualities of Cotton have evinced a slight decline, but that the decline is chiefly on the lower grades.

No business will be transacted to-morrow (Good Friday).

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, April 5.—The sales of Cotton to day amounted to 7000 bales, of which 2000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

There was a fair demand to day, and the market closed steady at the following quotations of Brokers' Circular: Fair Orleans, 7¾. Fair Mobiles, 7¾. Fair Uplands, 7. Middling Orleans, 6⅝. Middling Mobiles, 6¾. Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, April 5.—The funds continue to be gaining strength every day. A slight advance is again reported. Consols for money closed at 91¾ to 91⅞.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL NEWS—FLIGHT OF A SPANISH GENERAL.

Advices received from Madrid state that Gen. Ortega had escaped to Gibraltar, closely followed by his troops, who had been raised.

The troops have, however, submitted to the orders of the Queen.

EMEUTE AT PALERMO.

Accounts received from Sicily state that at Palerno an emeute was attempted, but proved to be a complete failure.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The steamship Quaker City, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, from Havana, has arrived at this port.

Her news has been fully anticipated by the steamship Habana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The United States mail steamship Ariel, of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co's line, from Aspinwall arrived at her wharf last night.

The California news has been fully anticipated by the Central Overland Pony Express at St. Joseph, Mo.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Cunard steamship Niagara, for Liverpool, via Halifax, left the port of Boston at noon yesterday. The Niagara took out no specie on freight.

LARGE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The house and machine shops, together with four locomotives belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad, were completely destroyed by fire.

The loss is large, but a great part of the property is covered by insurance.

LARGE FIRE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—A large fire took place in this city yesterday, by which the wharf owned by Mr. Williams and a woolen mill were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000, all of which is covered by insurance.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the Senate yesterday several petitions adverse to slavery were tabled by a vote of 34 to 19. A resolution was adopted providing for an adjournment every three days from the 19th of April to the 1st of May.

In the House nothing important was done.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP DE SOTO.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The United States mail steamship De Soto, J. D. Bulloch, commander, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived at her wharf this afternoon.

The De Soto left Havana on the 15th inst., and brings no later advices than were received at New Orleans by the steamship Habana.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In both Houses of Congress to-day there were several bills introduced, none of which command any importance. The two houses then adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—There were no transactions in Cotton to-day; the market remains the same. Flour closed firm, the sales foot up 7500 bbls., Superfine State is quoted at $5 30@5 35. Eastern Mess Pork is selling at $17 25 to $17 50 per bbl.; the demand was fair. The sales of Lard amounted to 250 bbls. at 10¾ to 11c. per lb. Sugar closed firm—there were 300 hhds. sold at 5¾ to 7c. per lb.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Cotton market closed quiet; the demand was limited; the sales amounted to 900 bales, Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¾c. The Flour market closed dull; the sales foot up 7500 bbls at $5 25. Corn is selling at 74 to 77c.; the sales are estimated at 21,000 bushels. Polar Whalebone are selling at 61 to 62c. Pork closed firm; the sales amounted to 1500 bbls. at $17 85 to $18. The sales of Lard foot up 350 bbls. at 10¾ to 11c. per lb.; the market closed steady. Coffee closed firm; the sales are 2500 bags. Rice is quiet at 3½ to 4c. per lb. Sugar is steady. Cotton