THE DAILY BEE.
C. A. WEBB & CO.
S. F. WEBB, R. HARE,
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Country Paper, one year $10
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1860

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,609.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—
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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. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 62 Tchoupitoulas street, Whisky; also, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, Boots, Shoes and Brooms.

By Hache & Lemonnier, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 46 Chartres street, sale continued of Dry Goods, Cigars and Rhenish Wines.

By R. B. Sykes, at 11½ o'clock, at U. S. Warehouse No. 4 corner Magazine and Julia streets, package of assorted Goods, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Canal street, Hay.

THINGS IN MEXICO.

By our last advices from the city of Mexico we learn that MIRAMON was positively to leave for his projected campaign against Vera Cruz on the 24 inst. The Reactionist President was to command the expedition in person, and had succeeded in raising an army of five thousand men. Great preparations had been made for the assault on Vera Cruz. Scaling ladders, hand grenades, bomb-shells and mortars, in large numbers, had been constructed. Considerable difficulty had been experienced by MIRAMON in raising money, for even the Church was tired of supplying the insatiable necessities of its champion. Finally, however, after protracted negotiations, a spin of $200,000 was literally squeezed from a number of wealthy capitalists. Expostulations and complaint were useless. The moneyed men were told they must pay or go to prison, and after some had tried the sanitary and agreeable discipline of a Mexican dungeon, they were fain to untie their purse strings. MIRAMON had moreover procured $300,000 of a foreign banker, investing him with the privilege of collecting the revenue and repaying himself, principal and interest. One of our correspondents says that already a considerable proportion of this sum has been expended in festivities and banquets, and that MIRAMON bids fair to arrive at Vera Cruz without a dollar in his military chest. Some ideas may be formed of the friendlily and improvidence of the Government, when we see it expending so prodigally the amount wrung by persecution and importunity from its reluctant citizens.

It is reported in Mexico that there are secret friends of the Reactionists within the walls of Vera Cruz, and that the arrival of MIRAMON will be the signal for a formidable demonstration in his favor. Hitherto Vera Cruz has been staunch and faithful in her adherence to the Constitutionalists, and though the Mexican character is proverbially unreliable, we hardly imagine the people of Vera Cruz disposed to turn traitors at the very time when fortune seems to incline to the partisans of JUAREZ. But *quien sabe*, as a Mexican would say. Nothing is more uncertain than the political preferences of our neighbors. Given certain gain in most cases, and the result can safely be predicted. With Mexico it is quite different, and the science of miscoination is vainly applied to the opinions and conduct of that unstable nation.

Just at this time there is a strong desire amongst the respectable classes for intervention by the United States. The merchants who are threatened with general bankruptcy, the capitalists who are perpetually subjected to inquitous extortion; the property holders who suffer from the ravages of banditti—in short, all who have any thing to lose are particularly anxious for peace, and care but little whether the agency to bring it about is American or European. The Indians are indifferent—they would as lief have one master as another, but they remember with terror when the Americans entered Mexico, they were neither robbed, nor forced to enlist in the army. As for the *leperos*, or Mexican vagabonds, who swarm in the large cities, give them plenty of sunshine, a warm corner to lie down, and a blanket not too ragged, with an occasional bull fight and fireworks, and they would view the annihilation of the rest of the universe with philosophic equanimity.

We presume that in the course of a week or two—probably by the next arrival—we shall hear something of the siege of Vera Cruz. No doubt the withdrawal from the capital of one of the available troops will furnish the Constitutionalists with an excellent opportunity of penetrating to the heart of the country. From recent information we have reason to believe that a plan of action of this sort is meditated. General CRAS is marching upon Jalapa, large bands of soldiers are quartered on the confines of the federal district. One ALDRETE, a military chieftain of some repute, has ventured with his men even to the very gates of the city of Mexico, and has had several skirmishes with the partisans. Let MIRAMON once get fairly beyond the valley of the federal district and these attacks will be renewed with more confidence and greater chances of success. In short, as far as it is possible to judge from the conflictaneous, a crisis is impending over both parties, and we should not be in the least astonished if in a month or two the Constitutional party entirely regain the ascendency—although we would trust them almost as unwillingly as MIRAMON and his unprincipled myrmidons.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAWBA

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, reached here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She was detained at the mouth of the river on Wednesday night by a heavy fog.

She left New York at noon on the 13th, and sighted off Havana on the night of the 19th, and left there again at noon on the 20th.

She has been the case for some time past, there is nothing of interest to report from the capital of Cuba. The population of the city were almost entirely taken up with the amusements incidental to the *Carnival Season*. On Sunday, the 19th, notwithstanding the dampness of the weather, the turnout on the Paseo was numerous and brilliant, affording much amusement to a large number of visitors from the United States.

Sugar Market.—There had been no change, No. 12 quotes at 9½ reals per arobe. Stock reported at 20,000 boxes at Havana and Matanzas. The shipments during the past week from the south ports were 14,001 boxes and 1393 hhds.—Lard, $16 75 to $17.

Freights.—The business of the past week shows a more active demand for small vessels for the Northern ports of the United States.

Exchange, Sterling.—On London 60 days 12¼ to 13¼ prem.; on New York do. 2 to 3 do.; on New Orleans do. 5 to 5½ do.; Mexican dollars 8 per cent. do.

The Cahawba has on board a large and valuable freight of specie goods.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived here yesterday afternoon per steamship Cahawba:

FROM NEW YORK.—J. B. Valee, C. Wadsworth, J. Halpin, R. Lewis, T. D. Edson, E. E. Taylor, F. Bergeto, Jah Connally, lady, children and nurse, Miss E. North, Mrs Lewis, J. Mc Wheaton, Miss Taylor, Mr. Pennock, G. T. Terhune, S. H. Smith, Mrs Batchelder and child.

FROM HAVANA—D. Rose and lady, Mrs C. Vinson, three children and two servants, G. S. Bunker and lady, Miss Quinlan, Mrs E. Lopez and two children, Judge S. Little, J. Soliman and lady, A. Duchesty, E. Selige, J. Forstyl, Judge Campbell, A. Wilson, C. C. Hunter and lady, J. Leland, Miss M. Leland, H. Rhodes and lady, T. L. Alcorn, Miss A. Nichols, Miss J. Yerger, Miss E. Bruce, Miss M. Green, W. Yerger, Miss L. Yerger, Miss M. Hooks, Miss M. Hutchinson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss J. Wilson, Duchesne, W. A. Duff, R. Bidwell, D. Hopkin, J. H. Lake, Capt. M. M. Gillis, A. Blair and lady, Miss Clarke, Miss Mary Clarke, Miss Jane Clarke, R. Ferguson, W. J. Smith, J. A. Jaite, Y. N. Morris, Gov. Thatcher, lady and child, Miss M. Holland, F. O. Howell.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.—By a notice in our columns it will be seen that Mr. H. B. Fulkerson, agent for the Atlantic and Pacific (formerly Southern Pacific) Railroad Company, has been directed by Mr. Edgar Thompson, President, to offer for sale the 10th market of company's unissued shares of the stock. Mr. Fulkerson's office is at No. 81 Gravier street. We consider the investment, under existing circumstances, one which cannot but prove highly profitable.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—It will be perceived by the announcement in our columns that the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company are now prepared to receive and forward freight on the Mississippi Central Railroad as far as Jackson, Tennessee.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due G. G. Evans, publisher, No. 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for the following work:

Twenty Years Ago, and Now. By T. S. Arthur. The author of this volume is a writer of fiction of equal fertility and merit, and is not as generally appreciated as he should be. Mr. Arthur's stories are admirably told, are extremely interesting, and marked by strong and felicitous characterization, while every one of them is designed to point a moral, and to lead the youthful mind to the consideration of duty and virtue. The tale before us will be found no exception to this rule.

THALIA CLUB BALL.—We are indebted to the committee of arrangements for ticket of invitation to the ball to be given to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall by the Thalia Club.

We are indebted to the Hon. Miles Taylor for interesting public documents.

BRANTLEY'S NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—A fire broke out this morning in Morgan's dry goods store, on Tchoupitoulas street, extending thence east and west, and up Market street, destroying stores and goods. The amount of the loss is not ascertained yet, but is estimated at $100,000. The amount of insurance is not known. Owing to the intense heat the firemen were unable to do so much as they desired.

UNEXPECTED.

The friends of the Administration, or, what is the same thing, the Democratic enemies of Senator DOUGLAS, must have been considerably surprised and somewhat "disgruntled" at learning by the telegraph that the Democratic State Convention of Maryland had appointed Douglas delegates to Charleston, by a large majority! What sort of Democrats are those of Maryland? According to Buchanan Democracy DOUGLAS is worse than a Black Republican, and those who sustain him advocate heresies totally incompatible with sound Democracy. This logic would, to be sure, exclude the entire North and West from the Democratic pale, but that is a consideration which does not weigh a feather with the anti-Douglas men of the South. We had thought, however, that in the slave States the Democracy were untainted; but here come the men of Maryland, of a Southern State, and unappalled by the thunder from Washington, pronounce for the Illinois squatter sovereign. What sort of Democrats are they, we should like to know? We had no idea the Maryland delegation to the Charleston Convention would be in favor of DOUGLAS, and this disclosure event develops a strength for him in the South which was totally unanticipated. With almost the entire North booked for him, and Maryland certain, together with scattering support from other Southern States, the "Little Giant" of the West will assuredly be foremost among the competitors for the Presidential nomination. A year ago we predicted that DOUGLAS would be the Democratic candidate. It now looks as if our prophecy would be certainly fulfilled.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—The average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain through last year was the largest ever known, being 44,120 bales per week, against 41,810 in 1858; 37,631 in 1857, and 43,220 in 1856. The crop of American cotton in 1856 (year ending September 1st) was 3,528,000 bales; in 1857, 2,940,000 bales; in 1858, 3,114,000 bales; in 1859, 3,851,000 bales, and the deliveries at the ports already show a sufficient increase to indicate a larger crop for the current year of not less than 4,400,000 bales—the largest crop yet known. England will take about fifty-six per cent of the crop; our Northern manufacturers about seventeen per cent; and nearly all of the remaining twenty-seven per cent will be taken in the other countries of Europe.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The vote today on the motion to table the Senate bill to prohibit the franking privilege does not afford a fair indication of the sense of the House on the subject, as some of the members who recorded their votes in the negative would have voted directly against the bill had the question on its passage been presented. Although Mr. Colfax, the chairman, and the majority of the Post-office Committee are in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, they are said to be against interfering with the present law in regard to the circulation of newspapers. The House, by 31 majority, refused to give the bill that direction, and referred it to a special committee, which was moved by a gentleman who has publicly expressed his opposition to the proposed measure.

In order to show that Kansas had the requisite population under the law of Congress to entitle her to admission into the Union as a State, Judge Arny has sent for certified copies of the registry and census taken last year, and for copies of the various election returns of last year. They have not been forwarded by the Secretary of the Territory to the State Department here. From certified copies of the returns which Judge Arny has obtained from the clerks of some of the counties in Kansas, he contends with Judge Petit and others in the opinion that there are over 100,000 inhabitants within the boundaries prescribed for Kansas in the Wyandotte constitution. In Allen county, which is in the New York Indian reserve, there are over 2000 persons, and in Lyman county, which includes the Miami reserve, there are over 1300 registered voters. These are two of the extreme southern counties, and owing to the trouble growing out of the claims of the Indians to the land, Judge Arny says that their settlement has been retarded.

The Medical Board which recently convened here have reported favorably on the respective ambulances of surgeons Finley, Coolidge, and Tripler. Several of each kind are to be placed in the service, so that their practical advantages may be ascertained. The Board also made important changes in the standard supply table for general and post hospitals, &c.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate are Wm. H. Trapnall, Assistant Attorney for Southern Illinois, and John H. Lewis, United States Marshal for Wisconsin.

The Treasury receipts last week were $2,000,000. The payments made amount to $400,000. The balance subject to draft is $9,000,000.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The Committee on the Printing Investigation sat several hours this morning, and examined Mr. John C. Rives on various matters connected with the *Congressional Globe*. He proved that the Senate printing was executed in his office under an arrangement with Mr. Bowman, by which he received two-thirds of the price paid by law for doing the work, and Mr. Bowman one-third of his profit of the job without incurring any risk or responsibility.

It is understood here that the Pennsylvania delegates to the Charleston Convention will support the nomination of Mr. Buckinridge, though they are not yet appointed. Mr. Bigler will go as one of the Senatorial delegates.

NEGROES EXPELLED FROM A CANADIAN TOWNSHIP.—The Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press* states that all the negroes have been summarily expelled from the township of Anderdon, Essex county, in Canada. This township was so thickly populated with negroes as any in Canada, but they have lately become so bold in their depredations and crimes that their presence was no longer endurable. Accordingly, the authorities of the township petitioned the grand jury last fall to take action relative to them, and the jury, in consequence, presented them as a nuisance. Their outrages culminated a few weeks since in an attack upon a number of peaceable and defenseless citizens, and now the day of retribution has overtaken them. The whole lot have been summarily driven out of the township. They had been given houses, but they so abused the kindness extended them that the authorities were compelled, in order to protect their lives and property, to drive them out as they would so many wild beasts.

EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED CANNON.—The Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, in his recent official report, thus alludes to some experiments made to test the superiority of rifled cannon:

"By recent experiments made with a rifled cannon, there cannot be a doubt that it is as important to have cannon rifled as it is to rifle small arms. By permission of the Governor and Council I have caused a six pounder bronze cannon to be rifled, and, in company with an officer of the United States Ordnance Corps, and another of the navy, have recently spent one day in experimental gunnery. It was proved by actual experiment that with the smallest service charge of powder for a six-pounder gun (1½ lb.) an elongated or conical shot, weighing fourteen pounds, can be projected at least one third further, and with more effect and at less elevation than is possible with a smooth bore cannon and round shot weighing six pounds."

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.—The French Minister of Finances makes a better exhibit of the finances of the empire. The deficits of former years, amounting to 896,000,000 francs, have been reduced in two years to 600,000,000f., or about the amount of arrears existing previous to the establishment of the present Government. The receipts, composed solely of the taxes and public revenues, have amounted to 1,867,000,000 francs. The expenses, including nearly 40,000,000 francs for the war in China and for great public works, have amounted to 1,855,000,000 francs. There is, consequently, an excess of receipts, which will not less than 12,000,000 francs. The funding debt, which threatened to exceed a thousand million francs, has been reduced to 700,000,000 francs. The Treasury bills, which in 1858 amounted to 345,000,000 francs, have only 125,000,000 francs, and the interest is lowered from four to three and a half per cent. The Treasury, notwithstanding the large reimbursement it has already effected in the funding debt, is able to provide for all current ordinary and extraordinary wants.

WAYSIDE LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.—I suddenly found myself, after about a fortnight's residence in Victoria, the commander of a gold mine, having in my charge upward of forty-four thousand ounces and a number of bags of sovereigns, in all about two tons weight of gold. Many incidents occurred on the way back; but I will confine myself to one or two, which were characteristic of the period. A miner, who had been too late for the escort, stopped me to enquire the road. I could take down some gold for him in my pocket." I assured him it would hand through, because at the pace we went nearly all pockets with any thing in them, soon became empty. Would I take some notes, he intended my hand, saying "how much, and what is your name?" "Mickey O'Halloran, yer honor; £300." I clapped spurs to my horse to be taken in so loose a way. Not long after, another man rushed across my way—so suddenly that I nearly gallloped over him—with a similar request. "If it's only a few pounds," said I. "It's only a bundle of about £200," exclaimed he. "I cannot take the responsibility," said I, hurriedly. "There's none," shouted he; "no receipt wanted." Away I shot after my troop, leaving him shouting after me, "Cram it into your pistol holsters! ram the bundle down your boots!" I mention this to show the great confidence that was placed by the miners in the private escort; no receipt being required, and even his name not given. If I had complied with his request, the notes would all have been rubbed in powder in an hour or two. At any rate he proffered all risks to the chance of being robbed. I found the second officer had been so improvidently good natured as to take a small bag for one of those too late men, and it had already burst in his breast pocket, and the gold had become mixed with the white dust of a bivouac and the black dust of gunpowder which had escaped from its flask. The last lot the bit of dirty paper with the owner's name, but said it was "John something," who would call for it in Melbourne. As a rule, I never took any thing in this way, except letters of lovers, husbands, sons, or other tokens of private affection.—*R. H. Horne's Australian Facts and Prospects.*

BUFFALO IN OHIO.—*The Right of Mulattoes to Vote Confirmed.*—Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, February 16.—The Supreme Court of Ohio decided the case of Alfred J. Anderson vs. Thomas Milligan on Tuesday last. The Court held that persons having a mixture of African blood in their veins, the preponderance being white, were, by the Constitution of 1851, entitled to exercise the elective franchise; and that no change having been made in this respect by the Constitution of 1851, the plaintiff having business sight of African blood, and his vote having been refused at the Presidential election of 1856, for that reason alone, therefore, the Court held that he is entitled to recover for the violation of the rights conferred on him by the Constitution. The decision was unanimous.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Eight Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax—Cotton Market Unchanged.

HALIFAX, February 23.—The Cunard steamship Europa has arrived at this port, on her way from Liverpool to Boston.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 11th inst., and touched at Queenstown on Sunday, the 12th inst., bringing telegraphic advices from Liverpool and London eight days later than those received by the Prince Albert and Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 78,000 bales. Of this amount speculators took 16,500 and exporters 8500 bales.

The market in the early part of the week opened active, with an advancing tendency, but closed quiet, prices generally remaining unchanged.

The sales of Cotton on Friday amounted to 7000, of which speculators and exporters took 1600 bales. The market closed quiet but steady.

Further by the Steamer Europa.

French Soldiers Recalled to Service—Coolness between France and Russia—Chinese Forts Flying Pekin and the Peiho—French Troops in Italy Received Marching Orders—Piedmont Opposes the Annexation of Savoy—Austria Rejects England's Proposals—Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, February 23.—The steamer Europa arrived here yesterday evening, but owing to the interruption of telegraph communication, caused by a severe storm, her news could not be forwarded.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—The market closed on Friday at the following quotations of the Broker's Circular: Fair Orleans, 7¾; Fair Mobile, 7¾; Fair Uplands, 7 1-16; Middling Orleans, 6⅞; Middling Mobile, 6 11-16; Middling Uplands, 6⅝.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 617,000 bales, of which 477,000 bales are of American production.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, February 11.—The funds have slightly fluctuated during the week, but at the close evinced greater steadiness.

Consols for money closed at 94¾; Consols for account at 94⅝ to 94¾.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally continue to be favorable.

There was an increased demand for cloths and yarns, and the market closed firm at last week's prices.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, February 10.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 11,000 bales. Prices have advanced 1f.

Orleans Ordinaire closed at 106f; Orleans Bas. 100f.

The market closed with an advancing tendency.

The stock of Cotton at Havre amounts to 126,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market generally closed firm.

Indian Corn closed buoyant, and all qualities have slightly advanced.

The Provision market generally closed steady, the prices of last week being generally unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, February 11.—The London Money market has experienced little change during the week.

There was a good demand for money at the recently increased rates.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £35,000 during the week.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The general and political news by the Europa comprises little of special interest or importance.

The furlough granted to a portion of the French soldiers who served in the Italian campaign had been suspended, and they are required to return to their various posts of duty.

DIPLOMATIC INTRIGUE.

A telegram from Constantinople states that a great change has taken place in the relations between the French and Russian Embassies since the retirement of M. Thouvenel, the present French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The present French Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has scarcely any intercourse with the Russian Ambassador, while the latter has had frequent conferences with the Austrian Internuncio.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, the British Ambassador, had had several conferences with the French Chargé.

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

Great preparations were being made at Rome for the coming Carnival, and some fears were entertained that the occasion would be taken advantage of to produce a political demonstration against the Papal Government, but Gen. Goyon, the commander of the French garrison at Rome, expresses a confident hope that the occasion will pass off without any serious disturbance, as every precaution, will be adopted to preserve order.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Later advices from China state that the Chinese were actively preparing for the expected attack of the combined French and English forces now on the way to China, and that the Government was strongly fortifying the city of Pekin and the entrances to the Peiho river.

The Emperor had concentrated 10,000 Tartar troops near the mouth of the Peiho, and large reinforcements of Chinese troops were being gathered from all directions.

The British naval and land force in China was also making every preparation for the approaching campaign.

TRADE IN JAPAN.

The demand of the European merchants for Japanese gold in exchange for their goods has had the effect to considerably check the growing trade with that country.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

A report, which was at first discredited, is now confirmed that the French army of occupation under Marshal McMahon, in Italy, have received orders from the War office at Paris to be prepared to march at a day's notice.

Nothing definite has transpired as to their destination, but it is supposed that they will be marched into Tuscany to aid in the protection of Central Italy from invasion, and to form an army of occupation until it shall be finally and firmly annexed to Piedmont.

Notwithstanding the favor with which some portion of the Piedmontese press seem to have regarded the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, it is said that the people of Piedmont generally continue to oppose the project.

AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

The British Government has made direct proposals to that of Austria for a basis of the settlement of the Italian question.

The Austrian Cabinet, however, has rejected those proposals, and it is believed the people of Italy will now be allowed to settle the question in their own way.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

It is reported that the British Government is about to resume its mediation between Spain and Morocco, and to accept an adjustment of the difficulty without further shedding of blood.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

BATON ROUGE, February 23.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. J. Lane, of Orleans, introduced a bill for the relief of the Centenary College. The bill provides for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, and permits the Governor to appoint three indigent students, under the age of fourteen, from each Congressional District, to four years tuition.

Mr. Allen introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee, consisting of one member from each parish below the mouth of Red river. The committee is to be requested to prepare and bring in a general levee bill intended to levy an ad valorem tax on all lawful lands in the State of Louisiana below the mouth of Red river, for the purpose of building and repairing all levees on the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers and along Bayou Lafourche.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS

NEW YORK, February 23.—The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, has arrived at this port. The Prince Albert was fully anticipated by telegraph from St Johns and by the Arabia at this port.

The steamship Canada, which sailed from Boston yesterday, took out no specie for Europe on freight.

SEVERE GALE AT LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—A severe south westerly gale passed over this city yesterday afternoon, which unroofed several buildings, prostrated the telegraph lines, impeded railroad trains, and caused considerable damage in the vicinity.

ST LOUIS MARKETS

ST LOUIS, February 22.—The Flour market closed dull at $5 75 for Superfine. Wheat closed firm; white is quoted at $1 30 to $1 35; red, yellow is selling at 50 to 53c; white Corn, 62 to 56 Pork closed firm at $17 50. Lard closed steady at 11¾ to 11¾c. Hemp is selling at $12 to $13 25.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—The Ohio river at this point is rising, with eight feet three inches in the canal and six feet four inches in the pass on the Falls.

LOUISVILLE, February 23.—The Ohio river at this point is at a stand, with 8 feet 6 inches water in the canal.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

CINCINNATI, February 23.—The provision market is excessively dull. The market for Flour closed dull; superfine is quoted at $5 50 to $5 60 per bbl. Sugar is quoted at 7¾ to 8¾c per pound, the market closed firm. The sales of Whisky amounted to 1200 bbls. at 20¾c per gallon. Corn is quoted at 48 to 49c per bushel; the market closed steady. Oats are quoted at 48 to 49c per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, February 23.—The Cotton market closed dull; the sales amounted to 1200 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¾c. The Flour market closed active; the sales consisted of 9000 barrels at $5 70 to $5 90 for Superfine State. Corn is quoted at 79 to 82c; the sales amounted to 23,000 bushels; the market closed firm. Yard Oil is quoted at 82c per gallon. Old Mess Pork is quoted at $18 50; New Mess is quoted at $18 50. Lard is barrels is quoted at 10¾ to 11¾c per lb; Lard in kegs is quoted at 12¾c. New Orleans Molasses is quoted at 43 to 45c per gallon. Sugar closed firm; New Orleans Sugar sold for 5¾ to 8¾c per lb; at auction.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—A fire broke out yesterday in the town of Deanville, situated in the Shawnee Indian Reservation, in Allen county, adjoining the town of Elsberry, in this State, in which the principal portion of the place was almost entirely burned down. Several squares, comprised of forty buildings, where the principal stores and other business houses were located, were completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, February 23.—In the Senate to-day the chair presented a communication from a Mr. A. B. Headly, relative to the enumeration of inhabitants for a proposed parish on Red river. The communication was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Patterson presented a memorial from the Trustees of the New Orleans School of Medicine.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Breaux Bridge, situated in the parish of St. Martin. The bill was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill providing for the encouragement of education by teachers. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill providing for the amendment of an act to incorporate the town of Vienna, situated in the parish of Jackson. The bill was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Salomon gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the incorporation of the New Orleans Cotton and Paper Mill.

Also a bill providing for the encouragement of manufactures and arts in the State of Louisiana by a donation of public lands.

Also a bill providing for the regulation of municipal elections in the parish of Orleans. The bill was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill relative to District Courts. The bill provides for redistricting the State by omitting New Orleans, and increasing the salary of judges to four thousand dollars per annum.

The bill relative to proscription of judgment was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Goode introduced a bill relative to the town of Homer, in Terrebonne parish. Referred.

Mr. Smart gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the improvement of navigation on Calcasieu river.

The bill relative to the law department in the University of Louisiana being the special order of the day, several amendments were adopted by different members. The bill was laid over for a third reading, after having omitted the proviso relative to indigent students by inserting and enacting a clause.

In the House to-day Mr. Herron presented a memorial from the students in the medical department of the University of the State of Louisiana, demanding an appropriation. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Herron, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the memorial from the citizens of Jackson and other parishes, respecting a division of their lands for the purpose of forming a new parish.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, passed a second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following Senate bills were concurred in: The bill to authorize the appointment of an interpreter for the First District Court of New Orleans.

The joint relative to the recusation of Judges.

The joint resolution relative to a naval depot in the parish of Orleans.

The bill to prohibit building elections in certain places in the parish of Orleans.

THE WRECKED STEAMER HUNGARIAN.

HALIFAX, February 23.—Nothing later has been heard regarding the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Hungarian.

The storm has not yet abated, and the sea around the wreck is still running high, rendering at times the view of the scene invisible.

No communication can as yet be had with her.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, February 23.—The steamer A. O. Tyler passed here at 9 and the Minnehaha at 11 o'clock last night.

The Woodford passed down at 2, the John Raine and the Lewis Whiteman at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Imperial passed down at noon to day.

The Beauts of Utah.

The Omaha *Nebraskian* publishes a letter written to a distinguished gentleman of the Territory. It adds that the writer is an "intelligent gentleman of high standing, and an officer in the United States army."

It contains details of social life in Utah of the most sickening character.

The letter is dated Great Salt Lake City, January 5, 1860, was a private one, and not intended for publication.

We give the following extracts:

"All offices from Brigham Young, who claims to be the vicegerent of God on earth, down to the angels of execution, are filled by Americans. So far as they are capable. Some offices they have not the requirements to fill; for example, the number of clerks connected with the financial departments of "The Church," the banking department of "The Church," the printing department of "The Church," &c. In these latter, Englishmen, who have either escaped from or served their time in prison in Europe for political offences, are employed. The latter session, and performs its functions under the English coat of arms, with an Englishman as a Speaker, an Englishman as Clerk, an Englishman as Sergeant-at-Arms, and an Englishman as Chaplain. There is no civil government here, outside of "The Church." It is the Alpha and Omega in all cases of law and equity. It ordains and executes. Its functions are supreme, and combines the powers of "fifty lacre" within. Its fund now reaches the enormous amount of $3,000,000, all of which is in the control of the "vicegerent" Brigham. The money is mostly on deposit, about as follows: In New York city, $300,000; in other parts of the United States, about $200,000; in London, $100,000; in Liverpool, $500,000, and the balance in Glasgow, Copenhagen, Manchester, Australia, and other portions of Europe. Now, the professed objects of these Mormons in assembling out here are to enjoy their religion in peace. Money is mostly on cred