THE DAILY DEE.
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The New Orleans Dee.

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THE DAILY DEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15.

Subscriptions by the Week.—The carriers of the Dee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NOTHINGS MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

A COMPLETE OVERTHROW.—

We gather from the statements made by various journals, as well as from the careful and cautious hints of the Democratic press, that at the State Convention of the faithful held at Baton Rouge last Monday, that wing of the party which for so many years has despotically ruled the Democratic themes in Louisiana, experienced for the first time an unequivocal and thorough defeat. It is no secret to the community, however political exigencies may induce the organs of Democracy to suppress the fact, that an inveterate and irreconcilable feud has long existed between the friends of Mr. SOULE and those of Mr. SLIDELL. The former represent the progressive Democrats—Young America—the advocates of "manifest destiny," and universal expansion—the spirit of filibustering, and the extreme doctrine of Southern State Rights; the latter are typical of old fogy and office-holding bourbonism—the "leaves" and the hales—place and its emoluments—the slandiests and the slow coaches of Democracy—men who look to the main chance; who experienced for power, patronage and pelf, and very little for principle. Mr. SOULE and Mr. SLIDELL are the leaders and champions of these respective sections of the great and invincible Democracy.

As a general, we might almost say, an invariable rule, the Slidellites have had the ascendency heretofore. It is said that the country Democrats were against Mr. SLIDELL and his followers, but if so, their genius was rebuked by SLIDELL's, as ANDREW's was by CRAWFORD. The country outnumbered the city, but the city outgeneraled the country. In every political movement for the last ten or a dozen years, the old fogy wing of the party has triumphed, and every Presidential election in which Democracy prevailed, brought abundance of fat offices and honors to them, and little else than dust and ashes to their competitors. The Slidellites, with not one half the devotion, or the chivalry, or the disinterestedness, or the ardor of the Soulites, always contrived to reap the substantial benefits of victory. The *spoils* queue were theirs, while the latter got nothing but hard kocks. The fact is, Mr. SLIDELL's talent for management; his invincible strength of will; his extraordinary self-command; his genius for intrigue, and his ample means endowed him with advantages against which the rival faction long vainly struggled.

But every general is doomed to occasional defeat. NAPOLEON himself lost Waterloo, and the NAPOLEON of Louisiana, the conqueror on a hundred battle-fields, was worsted at Baton Rouge. The how and the why we know not. Perhaps the absence of Mr. SLIDELL was inopportune and important; perhaps he was too emphatically on his well-disciplined and disciplined legions; perhaps previous success inspired him with overweening confidence, and made him neglect those salutary precautions which in former campaigns had secured his triumph. Whatever may be the cause, the result is indubitable. The Louisiana Democracy have pronounced against JOHN SLIDELL in no matter doubtful or with the utmost importance to the ambitious and aspiring "boys." Mr. SLIDELL was bent upon the appointment of a delegation to the National Convention which will play into his hands, by supporting the nomination of PIERCE in the first instance, and BUCHANAN if Pierce should prove unavailable. It was well understood that such a delegation would, under all circumstances, eagerly and steadfastly press the claims of the Mississippi Sphinx for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket.

The State Convention assembled, and to the intense astonishment of some, and undisguised mortification of others, at the inexplicency of the struggle, the "slow coaches" were badly beaten. HON. TRAMMOND LANDRY, their candidate for President of the Convention, was defeated by a large majority, and GEORGE MUNDAY, of East Feliciana, a Democrat of the SOULE stripe, was elected in that office. This, however, was but a foretaste of the bitterness in store for the minority. At a later stage of the proceedings, Mr. SLIDELL's name was offered as one of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention for the State at large. The announcement was received with frowning silence. TRASK SOULE was then proposed and welcomed with demonstrations of satisfaction so palpable, as to leave no alternative to the friends of Mr. SLIDELL save to withdraw his name. The delegation, we understand, is composed almost equally of the advocates of Mr. PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS, and very decidedly anti-SLIDELL.

What course Mr. SLIDELL will pursue, after so unexpected and unprecedented a discomfiture, is somewhat dubious. Heretofore he has been the Cyrus of the party in every Presidential contest. His sagacity, tact and command of money ever freely given for the cause, have carried more than one doubtful day. Whether, in view of the scathing slight to which he has been subjected, he will yet feel disposed to contribute his counsels and his money to the Democratic Committee, or will remain in his tent sullenly brooding over his wrongs, is what the future alone will establish. Certain is it that to Mr. SLIDELL's labors the Democracy of Louisiana have been indebted for many a hard-won victory; and if he should resign the cool and summary manner in which he mightily serves and powerful claims have been overlooked, the Democracy will lose one potent element of their strength in the coming campaign.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The grand lottery was drawn on the 6th inst. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 20,837, $100,000: No. 3,142, $50,000: No. 23,317, $20,000: No. 4,812, $10,000: No. 15,365, $5,000: Nos 3,026, 5,108, 5,251, 6419, 9624, 19,374, 22,391, each $2,000: Nos. 1,716, 3,074, 4,330, 6,763, 11,187, 13,527, 15,034, 15,586, 17,562, 19,957, each $1,000.

We are indebted to Messrs. LAVELLE and St. Paul of the Louisiana Legislature, for interesting public documents.

We call again public attention to the sale which will take place to-day at Bank's Arcade, by McTURE, Esq., auctioneer, of that valuable Bakery belonging to the estate of the late T. B. Duquin, together with 30 hands attached to it, and accustomed to all its labors. Purchasers are requested to examine the same, as the slaves will not be exhibited at sale on account of the daily labor they have to perform. Also, a likely plantation blacksmith in Bristerne field hand two first-rate seamstresses, cooks, washers, house servants, &c.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* thinks that, in the pretensions of America, and in the incidents that are now characterizing the relations of Great Britain and the United States, there is the germ of great and serious difficulties; but as soon as peace is restored to Europe, this difficulty, as far as America is concerned, will be reduced to very simple proportions. The Anglo-French alliance will scarcely the Eastern war that gave it birth: the United States knows this, and they will become more modest, or at least more moderate, in their attitude towards England and the rest of Europe.

The will of the late Mr. Cubitt, the eminent London builder, is one of no less interest, record, and extends to ten Chancery folios, covering 30 skins of parchment. The personal estate exceeds £1,000,000, and is charged with the highest amount in the scale of probate duty, the stamp being £10,000. The widow has an impudent bequest of £20,000, and the primary of £8,000. Mr. Cubitt began as a day laborer.

The gigantic ship, building in England for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, on Scott Russell's plan, is to be completed, owing to the difficulties of the ship builder, by the Company itself; but though this long occasion some delay, yet it is expected the vessel will be launched about August next. Her first trip will be made from England to the United States, the port of arrival selected being Portland, Maine, as by the terms of the Canadian treaty, she is not obtained. The news by the *Africa* that the *Persia* had not arrived at New York on her eleventh day out has created much disappointment. Sanguine people were talking of eight days. The gales on the Atlantic coast are said to have been very heavy.

Col. Benton has published in the *National Intelligencer* a note denying the statement made by Horace Greely, in the late Fremont Convention, that Col. Benton was in favor of abolishing slavery in Missouri. He says: As I never spoke a word with Mr. Greely on the subject of slavery, he must have got his information from some third person, and from some one who is ignorant of my whole language and conduct upon the subject.

Considerable excitement has been created at Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., in consequence of the indictment of Mr. Taylor, sheriff of the county, for the amount of $10,000.

By Telegraph.

Received at the Dee Telegraph Slip.

[By the National Line.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 14.—Senate.—The bill for leasing the Penitentiary, passed yesterday ayes 19 to 6. The bill providing for chartering the Mechanic Builder, but the amount not to be under $100,000.

HOUSE.—The House got through with the appropriations bill to-day. Appropriations were made to thousand admissible institutions of the city of New Orleans, including $6,000 to the Home for Jaysh Widows and Orphans, and $6,000 to St. Anna's House of Industry.

An act providing for the survey of the parish and city of New Orleans passed last night; but two or three sections are to be remembered.

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures reported a bill to-day to abolish the quarantine laws—adopted to a second reading almost unanimously.

The House also passed an act creating an additional District Court in New Orleans for the trial of criminal cases. Also acts creating an additional District Attorney and Clerk for said Court.

Both Houses have been holding evening sessions, and disposing of business rapidly.

MARKETS.—

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton has declined ½. Orleans middling is quoted at 10c.; Uplands 9 11-16c. Straight State Flour, $7 a $7 12½. Mess Pork, $15 75; prime, $13 a $13. Sugars, 6½ a 7½. Sugar-Lard, 10½ a 10¾. Coffee, 12. Sugar, 6¾. Molasses, 48.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Flour unsettled, $5 30 offered for State. Lard, 9c. Whisky, 26½. Sugar, 6½ a 6¾. Coffee, 11½ a 12. Molasses, 46c. Rice, 6¾.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Arrived on the 12th, *Ellen Lyon* and Grace Darling. Departed *Fanny Bullitt* and Crescent. Arrived 14th: Mexus Mutellland. Departed, Ohio Belle, Avendale, Baltimore and Belle Memphis.

VICKSBURG, March 14.—The Chocktaw, Fulton and Flying Cloud passed down at 4 this morning, the Princess at 3, the Simonds at 4, the Nashville at 8, and the New World at 7 this evening. The New World had the Belle Gates in tow.

[By the Southern Line.]

NEW YORK, March, 13.—Mr. Collins thinks the portions of wreck seen by the *Arabia* did not belong to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Arabia has arrived at Boston and her mails were sent South this morning.

MESSRS. GAUDY & Co.—It will be perceived by our advertising columns that Messrs. A. D. GAUDY & Co., Nos. 36 and 40 Old Levee, offer for sale a choice assortment of Groceries, in lots to suit purchasers, and on liberal terms.

By the last treaty between the government and the Seminole Indians, as we learn from the *Florida Journal*, the latter were confined to that portion of the country lying South of the Caloosahatchee. That vast region is to this day as much a *terra incognita* even to Floridians as it was when the European first landed on its sandy shores. Traditions, however, represents it as a perfect El Dorado, containing large bodies of land capable of the highest cultivation, and abounding in natural orange groves, lemon, banana and other tropical fruits. Near the South-ern extremity of the State, and bordering on the everglades, is the Big Cypress Swamp, which levade to be the present home of the Indians. Their number is said to be about 450.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Whitehead, Kansas, under date of February 14, describes the winter as having been very severe throughout the section. The mercury for days and nights was ranged with snow to the depth of eighteen inches, and the thermometer for several weeks had ranged from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. In one instance the mercury congealed within and burst the bulb. Several persons in the low lands have been frozen to death. Three deaths occurred in Burr Oak Bottom from the same cause. The mountains presented the appearance of a frozen sea. A few persons had arrived from the mountains, with reports of great suffering among the Indians, many of whom had been frozen. The buffaloes had gathered by millions in the valley of the Platte, and beavers and muskrats were building their houses high up in the banks. A great flood was expected.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

By way of Panama we have received the subjoined intelligence. We extract from the *Star and Herald*:

GUATEMALA.—Dates are to the 6th inst.—The President, General Carrera, had returned to the capital after being made a tour through some of the interior of the country, where he was well received. The Legislative Assembly had dissolved, and the people were enjoying the festivities of the Carnival. On the 8th of January the "vulcan de lugo" discharged a vast quantity of fine ashes, that fell thickly over a vast extent of country, being carried as far as 40 leagues from the crater, and causing some damage to the coffee and crops. A special uneasiness in regard to Walker and his party was manifested, and all "Norte Americanos" were looked upon with suspicion.

SAN SALVADOR.—Dates to the 14th inst.—Don Rafael Campos, the newly elected President, arrived in the capital on the 17th February. His first official signature was affixed to the contract with the agents of the Railroad Company. In this State the cultivation of coffee is on the increase, and the new plantations are being made in many parts of the State.

COSTA RICA.—Col. Schlesinger, Capt. Suter, Col. Argandin, and Sr. Martinez had arrived, by way of Guanacaste, as Commissioners from the Nicaragua government, to treat with Costa Rica, but the government refused to receive or acknowledge them in any way, and ordered them to leave the country by way of Punta Arenas. In the mode of treatment the Commissioners "waxed wrath," and were about taking their departure in the Honduras schooner Morazan, but the Captain of the vessel gave against Costa Rica for the insults put upon them, and talking very big about rifles and rifled guns, legal searches, counter searches, hanging, shooting, and so forth. The general feeling in Punta Arenas was that they were just served as they ought to be. Punta Arenas presented a busy scene during the season of the coffee shipping. Three English brigs were loading in port, and the streets were literally filled up with carts laden with coffee from the interior, the many as three hundred wagons, each seven bags of 125 pounds each, arrived on the day, the Gonzales mustered (224:) and sometimes the arrivals reached as many as five hundred in twenty-four hours.

There is no political news of importance. The only change that has taken place since our last—and that you will see explained in our annual agricultural report—is the certainty of stability of transactions in the sugar market; buyers will not buy, and holders will not sell at present prices, and time must show whether the former will agree to the pressure of the latter, or whether the latter will submit to the lower rates of the former.

The Captain-General has not yet returned from his trip, and as none of our periodicals give the least notice of his reception in the different cities he has passed through, we are equally unable to communicate any further particulars. The press here is so closely watched that the first news of the attempted murder of the Archbishop of St. Jago de Cuba we got through the Charleston papers; and no newspaper here has even mentioned the fact. It is whispered that a love affair was connected with that fatal event.

Mr. Godard arrived here last week, and having duly exhibited his balloon at the Tacon theatre, he intends making an ascension on next Sunday, March 23d. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the balloon from falling in the water, and even if it should, the boat is so constructed that it will not sink. It has been surrounded on the 4th cop by a large crown of cork, of sufficient size to hold one thousand pounds above water; the boat being constructed of straw, will immediately be filled with water, and the passengers, standing in it, will be saved from sinking.

The renowned Bandrina, too, or, as the *Diario de la Marina* pages calls him, "*el joven aeronauta*," who lived here some time ago, as a broker of ship chandlers, has announced an ascension for suit we don't believe it at all, because he has already too often cheated our people here as well as the people of *New Orleans*.

Mr. Godard, from the proprietary measures adopted, will not meet with any detriment, but if he only succeeds, his triumph must be immense, and his ascension has ever been made on this island.

The flagship ship of the line the *Pelayo*, with 84 guns, arrived here on the first of the month in order to wait for the combined English and French squadron, which will assemble in the Harbor of Havana. As soon as this will have taken place, it is stated that the squadron will set sail for the Mosquito coast and Nicaragua. The rumor is founded upon another, that every strong body of filibusters (comprising many gentlemen of New Orleans) had left New Orleans, or some neighboring place, to start for Nicaragua—a fact that nobody here at Havana doubts. What the English Admiral's instructions may be, whether only to look at matters in Nicaragua or really to interfere, we are not able to guess; but we think we may adhere to the opinions that the combined squadron is really about to start for Nicaragua.

On Sunday last an Episcopal ceremony took place on board of the *Powerful*, to which the whole public was invited. We met a company of perhaps sixty hundred people, amongst whom were the American Consul and his family and a very large number of American citizens.

SUGAR.—More unfavorable accounts from Europe have kept the market throughout the week in a most depressed condition, the improvement of the article reported from the Talbot Basin are sufficient to counterbalance the effect. Notwithstanding an operation of about 2,500 boxes has been closed by a Spanish house, at prices which have fluctuated greatly, namely, 17, 15¾ and 15 reals for whites, 12½ and 12¼ reals for yellows, (equal to second whites) and 10½ reals for second yellows, (D. S. No. 2, 14 to 15.) It must be remarked that the qualities are to be considered to be some of the best reaching our market, and part of them Dutch process. Except such transactions now and then for Spain, by which, however, the market cannot be governed, a complete stagnation prevails, and the symptoms are by no means favorable, at the same time some difficulty is felt in bringing down the pretensions of holders, who as yet maintain their former rates. Thus our quotations are still nominal, (p. as follows, viz: Whites, inferior to fine, 12 to 15 rs. yellows, 9 to 12 rs. browns, D. No. 11, 12, 9, 9¼, and cuenuches No. 8, 10, 9¼ to 9¾ reals per cwt., with ¼ to ½ real per arroba (25 lbs.) Additional for special kinds, as to distance, and quality. The stock 40,000 against 100,000 last year. Muscovadoes are in fair demand at outports and selling for the United states at from 7½ to 8¼ reals for ordinary to fine.

MOLASSES has rapidly declined, and sales are now making at 3 reals per 1 leg of 3¼ gallons for clayed, 122 hhds. of superior quality brought 5¼ reals. The article now is more abundant. Of Muscovado, there is none here, but it would not fetch much beyond the above rates. Rum, from $35 to 37 per pipe with cask.

Freights for Europe, exactly the same as in our last report. For the United States, $1 per bag; Sugar $4 to $4 per hhd. ditto, and $2 to 2½ per hhd. Molasses.

EXCHANGE continues still to give way, and quotations to-day must be given as follows: London 6¾ to 7 per cent. prem.; Paris 3¼ to 3¾; Madrid par to ¼; New York 4¼ to 5, and New Orleans short sights 1 to 2 per cent. discount.

A STRANGE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*. In discussing the present war *feuore* of the administration against John Hall, the Pennsylvania:

* * * But the true motive for the war cry is to be found in a deeper policy. It is part and parcel of the Democratic programme for every Presidential campaign. The talk of war naturally stirs up the fires Democratic hatred, and in addition, it furnishes a decent pretext for the party to call upon Congress for large appropriations. None but a traitor to his country can object to the expenditure of millions of money for putting the country into a posture of defense, when war is imminent! This is the logic. Congress is therefore called upon to open the Treasury and let the party help themselves. This game was commenced in Gen. Jackson's time, and it was proposed to put ten millions in the hands of the President, ostensibly to meet the apprehended war with France; but really to feed the office-holders and elect Van Buren. The same policy was attempted in Tyler's day, to resist the machinations of England against Texas—again by Polk on the Oregon question, and now by Pierce for the fourth or fifth time, in respect to enlistments and the Central American question. Within the last five or six days the President has sent a message to Congress asking for three millions of dollars to manufacture firearms. A proposition has also been introduced in the House to build fifteen steamers, and another to strengthen all the fortifications on the coast. These several schemes would require an appropriation of some twenty-five millions of dollars, over and beyond the ordinary expenses of the government. As soon as the representatives of the people have shelled out of these millions, the war cry would collapse.

Serious Riot at Yale College.

NEW HAVEN, March 4.—Last night there happened one of those occurrences which have but seldom happened heretofore. Mr. Blake P. Brewer, tutor in Yale College, having in some manner caused the almost unanimous displeasure of the students, was assaulted by them in a body last night. At about a quarter after eleven the students began to congregate before his room in South College building. There deliberately they began to break up bricks and smash in the windows. There was no hurry evinced, but they did it all calmly, as if they were determined to let the tutor know that they had gone much too far. Afterwards, about a quarter of twelve, a few students went up to break into his room, supposing that Mr. Brewer was in, from his not having shown himself. Mr. Brewer was, however, in the passage way, and seized the first adventurer, who, it seems, struck him on the head with a club, as also with his fists. The students then made into his room, and broke all the sashes of his windows, as also some furniture; after which they went away. Such occurrences have but seldom happened heretofore. Mr. Brewer's injuries are not very great. Some twenty were engaged in the act, while about forty or fifty were gathered around them. Watches were placed in the hall, but they took no part in quelling the tumult. It is an occurrence much to be regretted, and certainly unusually and undignified on the part of the students, and nothing can justify them in the commission; but if extenuating circumstances have any weight, there was a sufficiency of them.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Gallatin (Miss.) *Argus*, of the 29th ult., gives the following account of a terrible accident:

The most horrible occurrence that we have heard of for a long time, occurred eight miles from this place, on the Jackson road, at the store of Mr. Allman, this morning. Allman was smoking a little after breakfast, and being called to breakfast started out, and it is supposed passed over a keg of powder, and dropped the lighted pipe. The house was leveled to the ground by the explosion that ensued, and was soon wrapped in flames. Some persons near by ran to the spot, and succeeded in getting Mrs. Allman from the house, badly but not dangerously burnt and bruised. No property was saved, and a gentleman just from the spot tells us that the skull and ribs of the unfortunate Allman were all that remained visible of him among the smoking ruins.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the east wall of the building on Columbia street, next door from Gyrasmore, lately used as a bonded warehouse, fell outwards, crushing in its descent, the roof of George S. Lights drug store on the corner and a two-story frame dwelling adjoining, only remove street. Applied by John McGrath, shoemaker, and Jos. Spock, jeweler. Mr. McGrath was in the second story of the dwelling house, with one of her children, others of the family having fortunately left but a short time previously for school. Mrs. McGrath was in and in the ruins, and was taken out mortally. Mr. McGrath, and the child was badly hurt, not seriously injured.

Several persons were in Mr. Light's store at the time of the accident, but none were injured.—*Cin. Com.*

A. D. GAUDY & CO.,
36 and 40 Old Levee,
OFFER for sale:
LARD OIL—100 barrels various brands;
CANNDLE HAYES—100 boxes, do do;
SPERM OIL—300 bbl. by barrel;
WICK—100 and bags, A & B;
STAR CANDLES—300 boxes, various brands;
YELLOW BAR SOAP—300 boxes, "Gallagher;"
CHEESE—270 tons, "Prime;"
HAMS—500 packages, various brands;
SHOULDERS—300 packages, do do;
SPLIT PEAS—75 bl. bbls;
BARLEY—10 bbls. Scotch;
YELLOW CANDLES—300 boxes, 4 & 6;
STRAW PAPER—1000 reams, landing;
CHEESE—100 boxes, Prime;
Cotton Bags, Rope, Twine, Oil Cloth, Tobacco, Cigars, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Blacking, Matches, Soap, Starch, Candles, Mustard, Pickles, Sardines, Preserves, Jellies, Cordials, Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gin, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Cordial Gin, Cordial Brandy, Cordial Whiskey, Cordial Rum, Cordial Cinnamon, Cordial Peppermint, Cordial Anise, Cordial Ginger, Cordial Cloves