THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WEIDNER & CO.
C. P. WEIDNER, C. F. KEMP,
E. DUVERGER.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, ... 5
In all cases, subscriptions will give over a week's notice in writing before they are to be discontinued. Any person receiving the paper through the mail, regularly or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless the notice is given of the discontinuance.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 29, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. B. Walton, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, 300 lots in the town of McDonoghville (suburban), also, at same time and place, a valuable tract of land on Bayou Rigolet, forming part of the island of Barataria (same succession).

By F. W. Lusadder, at 10½ o'clock, on Dumaine street, Furniture, Robertson and Claiborne, fine household furniture.

By D. F. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, on Felicity street, between Lafayette and Girod, a quantity of assorted rope chains.

By Vincent & Co. at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Customhouse street, horses, shows, lemonade, &c.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, the lots and buildings on New Levee street, between Orleans and Notre Dame, Also valuable improved property in square bounded by Commerce, New Levee, Orleans and Notre Dame streets (economic sale).

By F. E. Fortelli, at 12 o'clock, at St. Louis Exchange, Property in New Suburb Marigny, at the same time and place, urgent shares and real estate advantageously situated in the Third District. Also, at same place and time, lots of ground situated in the Second and Third Districts (economic sale).

By Hache & Lecompte, at 10 o'clock, at 80 Chartres street, large assortment of dry goods. Also, at same time and place, one case accordeons, damaged; also one case [illegible] said to be damaged.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, contents of a music store, No. 91 Canal street.

ESTATE OF THE LATE H. PARGOUD.—N. Vignie will offer at public auction this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, to effect a partition among the heirs of the late H. Pargoud, a list of very valuable improved property, comprising three very valuable warehouses known as the "Franklin" (leased at $6,500 per annum, the "India," the "Brewster" and the "Rainbow"); also, several two and three story brick and frame buildings situated on Magazine, Tchoupitoulas, Girod and Notre Dame streets; also four eligible lots on the Louisiana avenue, in Lafayette; also, two of which are planted with fine orange trees, and are situated close to Mr. O. Bunson's residence. Immediately after, will be sold, on a very long credit, on account of the Bank of Louisiana, those very valuable trimmerty brick buildings, being the whole front on New Levee street, of the square comprised within the Old and Notre Dame streets, comprising the corner generally known as the "Rainbow House" and the "Commercial Hotel."

SPECULATIONS.

Having noticed the organization of the Constitutional Union party and the views which it represents, it is but fair to keep the reader informed of the movements and probable course of other political organizations. We have in some measure endeavored to perform this task from time to time, but, as the period approaches when nominations will be made, opinions become concentrated upon certain individuals, enabling observant minds to see "as through a glass darkly" the possible results. First, let us glance our respects to Black Republicanism.

We think it is pretty well decided that neither SEWARD nor CHASE will be the candidate chosen at Chicago, and this even at the risk of mortally offending our stalwart and dogmatic cotemporary of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. The fact is, these two gentlemen are too ultra for the times. Black Republicanism, like Democracy, looks to success, and is shrewd enough to perceive that with originators and propagators of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, this consummation is unlikely to be attained. The most influential and sagacious members of the party are now engaged in earnestly recommending some of more moderate tendencies than SEWARD, in the hope of deluding a part of the South into the belief that Black Republicanism is becoming nationalized. Time, for example, the New York *Tribune*, the most all doubt the ablest organ of Abolitionism, expresses its entire willingness to take MR. BATES, of Missouri. It considers him as essentially a Republican, though not identified with the party. It holds that his residence in a slave State will considerably blunt the edge of Southern opposition. It believes that the old line Whigs and Fillmore men of 1856 will be compelled to support him; that the Tariffmen, the River and Harbor men, and the Pacific Railroad men would be glad to have him, and hopes that with him Missouri may be carried for Black Republicanism.

These arguments are not absolutely destitute of force. The nomination of MR. BATES would probably strengthen the Black Republicans in the North, by securing the votes of many citizens who are opposed to the Democrats, with them being very zealous in their anti-slavery. At the South, however, it would fall still-born. We can scarcely be mistaken in saying that no nominee of a Black Republican convention could obtain a corporal's guard of Southern votes. The simple fact of his affiliation with a purely sectional organization, of which hostility to the domestic institutions of fifteen States is the animating principle, would be quite sufficient to exclude him from the slaveholding portion of Delaware, and possibly Maryland. We are convinced such a nomination would be unable to command an electoral ticket. As for carrying a slave State, the idea is absolutely preposterous. It matters not who may be selected as the standard bearer of Black Republicanism, the effect will be the same as respects the South. BATES would possess no more popularity than SEWARD, because his position as the Presidential candidate of the anti-slavery man would at once stamp him as the archenemy of the South, whether he lived in Maine or Mississippi. Whatever might be gained by choosing a comparatively moderate man would be confined exclusively to the North, and we presume that this consideration will operate materially in inducing the Chicago Convention to discard ultraists, and to put forward Hayes or somebody else of similar views.

Why the Democracy will do at Charleston is still uncertain, though we honestly think the chances favorable to DOUGLAS. What is possible is that he will go before that tribunal with more votes than most of his competitors obtained. The advantage of his position consists in this, that his friends present a solid compact array, representing nearly, if not quite one-half the States, while the delegates who are opposed to him fritter away their prefer ences on a dozen candidates. The two-thirds rule may be enforced at Charleston, and if it is, it will probably prove the most serious obstacle Douglas will have to encounter, because, if his friends are ardent, his foes are implacable, and the latter have committed themselves so injudiciously and so intemperately against him, that they have no alternative save to persist in their animosity. The consideration, however, which will ultimately overrule all others, and decide the question, will be "availability," and if the Charleston Convention clearly discerns in SENATOR DOUGLAS the candidate who of all others is most likely to defeat the Black Republican nominee, we may be tolerably sure he will be chosen. At all events this is the great aim and object of his friends. If successful in effecting the nomination, every Southern State will stand firm, except perhaps South Carolina, and we are by no means certain that she will refuse to go the mark.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALES OF THE McDONOGH PROPERTY.—J. B. Walton, City Auctioneer, begs to be seen by reference to our advertising columns with a large number of valuable lots of ground, in the vicinity of New Orleans from the estate of John McDonogh.

On Wednesday, 29th instant, at the St Louis Exchange—57 lots, embracing entire squares and parts of squares in the town of McDonoghville.

Also, at the same time and place, five tracts of land in the parishes of Jefferson, fronting on Bayou Rigolet, and fronting part of the island of Barataria.

Of these tracts is particularly known as the "Little Temple." A portion of it is more valuable shell beach than any best high, and admirably adapted for a summer retreat, and in connection with the other portions, for pasturage for cattle and stock. The fishing and hunting are excellent.

For particulars see advertisements in our columns, which we have [illegible] B. Walton's Sales.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Dry Goods, by Lizana, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hache & Lecompte's auction rooms, 80 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The attention of buyers is called to the large and well assorted assortment of boots, shoes and brogans, to be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 28 Customhouse street. Terms at sale.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT JUDGE.—The official returns of the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. James, St. Charles, Ascension, West Baton Rouge, and Assumption and Orleans present the following result: Michel, 511; Beauty, 235; Duffel, 983; Rawles, 243. The parishes from which official returns have not been received are Jefferson, Ascension, Lafourche and Terrebonne. Of these, Lafourche has given Beauty 741 votes, while in Ascension and Assumption Duffel has a very large majority. There appears to be no doubt of the election of Judge Duffel.

Garibaldi's wife, Miss Raymond that was, is a Di Vernon, or Gay Spanker, and knows a good horse when she sees the animal as well as she knows a good man. She is patriotic, plump and pretty, and pecuniarily well situated. The happy couple passed the *lune de miel* at Como, the most beautiful place in Italy, as Italy is the most beautiful country in the world. There is a difference of nearly thirty years between them, and we hope that it is all the difference they will ever know.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.—The mineral productions of the United States, inclusive of the immense gold production of California, amounts to a yearly average of $120,000,000, giving employment to less than 20,000 persons. Rather more than one-half of this total alone was exported to the account of the vast empire lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic. In 1858, according to statistics published in the London *Times*, the mineral produce of the United Kingdom amounted in round numbers to $155,000,000, or considerably more than twice the value of the same products of the Union, exclusive of California. France in 1855 employed more than 270,000 persons in the production of nearly $100,000,000 of mineral results.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,613.

Later from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship Arizona from Brazos Santiago we have received a copy of the Brownsville *Flag* of the 16th inst., from which we take the following, it being the only news of consequence which it contains:

The bandits have control of the west bank, and are continuing their predatory excursions into Texas, where they act as scavengers, gathering up, here and there, the frightened stock, which they drive across or drown in the river. The damage which they now do is insignificant compared to that done formerly. Our citizens do not go into the country, consequently we are saved the painful task of recording further cases of murder. The ranches are broken up, and their dwellings burned down, so we have no more tales of incendiary work to tell deaf, dumb and blind listeners in the Fatherland.

The U. S. Cavalry, under Stoneman, and the Rangers, under Ford and Littleton, are in the field, guarding, as best they can, our borders against the encroachments of the enemy, who are now on the Mexican side in force. The troops who were sent out from Matamoros to attack the bandits returned without accomplishing that hazardous undertaking, thus leaving our natural enemy in full possession of an extensive territory where no power can reach him to check his insane career. Gen. Guadalupe Garcia, who came here with instructions from his Government to act in concert with the United States forces in pursuing and driving the rebels out of the country, or in catching and bringing them to summary punishment, resigned his commission, for reasons best known to himself, leaving no one to execute the order. Developments can come to be made, but there are many more to come. Some of them are calculated to cause quite a few leading Mexicans in Matamoros of complicity with the Cortina outrage, while they will implicate others more deeply in the diabolical scheme to wipe every trace of American from the face of the country. On Monday night, about 2 o'clock, four or five Americans were fired upon on the northwest side of the plaza by some unknown party. Immediately afterwards several Mexicans were seen to run towards the chaparral back of the city, from which it is inferred that they were of the band dilt, seeking to assassinate some one or more persons. No damage was done, though one ball passed through the door into the room where Col. Lockridge stood, and lodged in the casing of another door on the opposite of the room. All had been quiet, nor had there been evidence of disturbance at any time during the evening.

Arrival of the Maxee Taylor.

The U. S. mail steamship Maxee Taylor, S. P. Griffin, commander, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Havana, February 25th, with the California mails and the following passengers:

Mrs Lanzine and 3 children, G Sewall, C Gardner, Mr Von Hipple, A Z Helmer, J Rosen and daughter, Mr Ward and lady, E A Kassel, M D Ferrer, Mr P J Kearney, Mrs M M Mizon, W Simmons, O Sneden, J Cunningham, Mr Ebbinghausen and lady, E Lindsay, Mr Bricker, M Dixon, R Cutler, W Marcus, lady and servant, Mrs Shelby, Dr Fandan and lady, Miss Fandan, Mr Hudson, Mr H J Mesery, C C Hanage, R P Barrett, Jos Sanders, J C Nason, Mrs Tompkins and 2 children, A H Hays, J Gaze and wife, Mr Dodge, Mr Feikins, Mr McLean and 2 children, W E Dorbelly, Mr Morris, J Pelgi, Capt Kinney, N P Stanton and lady—26 in all.

By this arrival we have received files of Havana papers to the latest dates. They contain nothing of interest.

Our California papers are of no later dates than those received by the overland mail.

We have Panama papers to the 17th instant, with later news from South America.

From Chili there is nothing new. The country is quiet. A treaty of peace between Peru and Ecuador has been negotiated. It is pronounced by the Panama *Star* a disgraceful compact on the part of Ecuador.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.—The purser of the steamship Arizona reports having left New Orleans on the 15th instant, and arrived at Indianola on the 17th, where she was detained by the weather until the 18th. Arrived at Brazos Santiago on Sunday, 19th, and was ready for sea on the 22d; but a severe norther coming up, she could not cross the bar until the 25th, when she left and arrived at Indianola on the 26th, and left same day for New Orleans.

Sailed from Brazos on the 19th inst. schooner Alliance, for Saluria. Left at Brazos schooner Julius Webb, for New Orleans, to sail on the 22d instant. Passed a schooner on the bar, supposed to be the Sarah Mills. The United States revenue cutter H. Dodge was still at Brazos.

The Arizona brings the following passengers: Mrs Lanzine, Miss Gilsbich, Mrs Bylington, Hy Webb, L Pace, Mr Rutledge, Stevens, A Wingard, DeCoule, Southon, J Dordang, F A Thomson, F W Lakkan, Lieut. Sullivan, U S A.

TEXAS.

We have dates from Texas to the 25th inst. The Dallas *Herald* publishes fuller particulars of the late Indian massacres, of which we have given some account:

WEATHERFORD, Feb. 19th, 1860.

Dr. C. R. Pryor, Editor Dallas Herald:

DEAR SIR:—Herewith enclosed you will find a copy of a letter received at this place, this evening, from Col Samuel R Barber, a reliable gentleman of Palo Pinto county.

PALO PINTO, Feb. 9, 1860.

J. H. PRINCE, ESQ.—DEAR SIR—I take the earliest opportunity of addressing you a few lines, from which you will discover that we are again under the greatest excitement that we have been in, and that we are *scared*, as you might reasonably suppose, but from the fact that there have been the most heart-rending depredations committed on the S W. corner of our county that have probably ever been perpetrated by our Indian enemy. On Tuesday, the 7th inst., there came 15 Indians into the neighborhood of Robert Martin, attacking several families, which were defended by brave spirits of the frontier. They succeeded, however, in approaching a deserted house, in which were four innocent females, whom they forced from their home. A few men (perhaps three or four) pursued on their trail, and traced that to a place, where they found two of their captives dead, one of whom was scalped, and signs of savage brutality disfigured the persons of both. The company in pursuit became so much excited and incensed that they determined to pursue, though having first to take care of the murdered; their force being small, they sent an express to our town for additional aid, which we could not afford, except footmen, who in my opinion would have been no aid at all, the Indians having then two days the start. What they have done with the other two captives I did not learn. They have perhaps shared the fate of their two sisters, ere this time. They were the daughters of a Mr. Semly, who former ly resided on the Keechi.

The Indians had with them 30 or 40 stolen horses, and were supposed to be Caddos, by their cursing the citizens whom they assaulted in English.

I could give other particulars, but these are authentic, and at present sufficient. Yours, in haste,

SAMUEL R BARBER.

Upon the reception of the above letter, a public meeting of the citizens of Weatherford and vicinity was called, at which resolutions were passed censuring the Government for its apathy.

The same slip states that accounts had been received to the effect that the two other sisters had been released by the savages, and restored to their friends. Extracts are also given from the paper called the *White Man*, published in Jacksboro', showing that much excitement prevails on the frontier against the frontier policy proposed by Gov. Houston in his message.

The Galveston *News* says:

Sea Island Cotton.—A few days ago, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Gilbert, of this city, sold a bale of Sea Island cotton at 36 cents per pound, to Mr. Joseph Ball of Mrs. Minerva Morris, whose plantation is on Cedar Creek, near the coast of our own bay.

ENGLISH INSURANCE OF AMERICA.—The London *Daily News*, a paper of considerable ability, in speaking of the United States, says the nation has a Postmaster-General, Secretary of Foreign Relations, a Secretary of Coinage, of Customs and of Public Lands. These are the five departments of the United States Government, and *these are all!* The Americans have no Secretary of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, and therefore there can be no just comparison between the legislative business at Washington and London.

PARIS GOSSIP ON THE SUPPRESSION OF "L'UNIVERS."—The correspondent of the *Liverpool Journal*, under the head of "Paris Gossip," gives on the 4th inst. his latest views on the controversy between the Vatican and Louis Napoleon. He maintains that the Emperor committed a great blunder in suppressing *L'Univers*. Within two days from the suppression of the journal, Count Montalembert, M Veuillot, the Pope's champion, and its acknowledged director, had 200,000 francs raised for him. It is stated that the martyr-editor had gone into hiding, where he would prove a dangerous firebrand between the Pope and the Emperor. It is asserted that the Emperor out-tricked and bowed out the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, who came to resign his post as Senator and Grand Almoner. The Emperor supposed that his Eminence had solicited the interview for the purpose of communicating some concession on the part of the Church. The salary which the high dignitary received for his two offices was 100,000 francs per annum, so that mercenary motives cannot be imputed to him. The correspondent will still have it that there is a volcano slumbering under the *entente cordiale* supposed to exist between France and England. The Emperor of Austria, in private circles, continued to make the question of Venetia a point of family honor, and to contrast his descent from the Cæsars with that of Louis Napoleon. Bets were being made that war would break out within two months.

It appears from a recent publication that the trade of the East Indies greatly surpasses in extent that of any other dependency of the British Empire. In the last year, of which we have an official account, the value of the imports was £36,946,994, of which enormous amount £16,729,957 was from the United Kingdom. In the same year the exports amounted to £36,291,577, of which £10,825,607 was to the United Kingdom. The whole trade, therefore, of India, was then of the value of upwards of £66,000,000. Next in importance was the trade with the six colonies of Australia. Its total value was £32,219,241, of which £9,314,748 was with the United Kingdom. The next in value was that with the fifteen colonies of North America, amounting to £6,414,280, of which £3,540,280 was with the United Kingdom.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Suspicious Orders from the War Department—Col. Lee Ordered into Mexico—Col. Walker Ordered to Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The official information received by the War Department from Governor Houston has satisfied the Government of the importance of taking immediate measures for the protection of our frontier, and of chastising Cortina and his band of marauders.

The War Department has therefore sent orders to Col. Lee, the commander of the military department of Texas, expressly directing him to pursue Cortina into Mexico, if necessary, and to capture him and his band wherever they may be found, whether in or out of Mexico.

There are at present 542 men scattered along from Fort Brown to Fort Clark.

Cortina is believed to be an American, and it is believed that there are more Americans than Mexicans among his followers.

The authorities of Chihuahua have appealed to President Buchanan for the services of our troops which are stationed near the frontier of that State, for the protection of American citizens and property in that State, against the marauding bands which are alleged to be in the interest and under cover of the Miramon Government, and were drilled and organized by Miramon's officers for the purpose of defending the Liberals and driving out the Americans.

In consequence of these representations, orders have been sent to Col. Walker, in command of the force at Fort Bliss, directing him to march his force into Chihuahua, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The amount of money received in the Treasury Department during the past week reached to nearly $1,300,000.

The amount of drafts paid add up $671,000. The number of drafts issued during the week makes a total of $1,790,000.

The amount of money now in the Treasury subject to draft is $5,628,000.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SPAIN.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The Washington correspondent, of the New York *Times* says that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will entirely ignore the proposition for the purchase of Cuba, and recommend instead the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Spain.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The steam sloop of war Brooklyn, of the home squadron, arrived safely at this port yesterday from Pensacola.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The Hudson river is fast opening all the way above this point.

The recent gorge in the river is rapidly breaking up, thereby enabling vessels to dip up and down the stream without running the risk of being injured.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

Death of Gen Jackson, Ex Speaker of the House

MONTGOMERY, February 28.—Both Houses of the Alabama Legislature adjourned yesterday morning.

The Governor has failed to approve the Convention bill.

The death of M. Jackson, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Alabama, died at his residence in Autauga, in this State, last Sunday, the 26th inst.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS

NEW YORK, February 28.—Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Chatauqua Bank are in extensive circulation.

OUR TREATY WITH CHINA

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The State Department has sent out instructions to Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, directing him to remain at his post, and say that the treaty recently concluded between China and the United States by Mr Reed is carried out in its letter and spirit.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, February 28.—In the House of Representatives to-day Mr Boggs introduced a bill requiring travelling agents to pay a license.

Senate bill was reported adversely, and a bill providing for the incorporation of the town of Brusleur, situated in the parish of St. Mary.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA AND MOSES TAYLOR.

SOUTHPORT, PORT, February 28.—The steam ship Arizona, from Illinois, passed up this morning with $10,300 in specie on freight.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from New York via Havana, also passed up this morning, with the mails and passengers from California of the 8th inst.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE WRECKED STEAMER HUNGARIAN.

MONTREAL, February 28.—The agent in this city for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company to which the steamer Hungarian belonged, received a dispatch last evening from Cape Sable stating that one of the Hungarian's boats had been found, bottom side up, at Point Lazare, with oars lashed to the thwarts, and in a perfectly sound condition, with every appearance of having been filled with passengers at the time it was capsized.

Several pieces of small boats, and a considerable quantity of goods of various descriptions have been washed ashore and are strewn along the beach around Cape Sable.

Several bodies have been washed ashore.

KANSAS ABOLITIONISM.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., February 28.—The Legislature of this Territory to day passed the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in that Territory over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 36 yeas to 7 nays.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The extensive smoke house, together with a vast quantity of bacon, owned by Meyers, Roe & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire to day. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

TOBACCO FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The large tobacco factory of Mr. Geo. W. Walker, situated near Glasgow, in this State, has been destroyed by fire.

The loss of tobacco is estimated at $5000.

A mail bill for $5000 left in the safe of the factory before the fire took place has not been recovered.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE

GERARD, Pa., February 28.—A fire took place in this city to-day, by which four of the principal stores, together with several buildings, were destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at $10,000.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, February 28.—The steamer Cora Anderson passed down at 9 o'clock last night.

The Great Republic passed down at noon to-day.

The Natchez passed down at two o'clock this evening.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The sales of Flour today reached to 6000 bbls. Superfine State is quoted at $5 10 @ $5 25. The market for Corn closed dull; prime to choice is quoted at 78@c to 81c. per bushel. Eastern Mess Pork closed dull. Old Mess is quoted at $17 50, new Mess is quoted at $17 75. The sales of Lard amounted to 600 bbls., at 11c to 11½c. per pound. Whisky is quoted at 24c. per gallon.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—Flour is quoted at $5 40 to $5 50. The quotations for Whisky are nominal. The market for Provisions closed generally dull. Lard is quoted at 10½c. to 10 3 4c. per pound.

DARING ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A RAILROAD DEPOT IN ILLINOIS.—*Incendiaries Caught in the Act.*—The Peoria *Transcript*, of the 18th, furnishes us with the particulars of one of the most daring attempts at incendiarism on record. It states that for some time past a few of the citizens living on the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Road have shown a degree of insubordination that led the management of the road to take measures to guard against violence. A few days since a rail was removed from the road, just across the river, by some villains, and a passenger train thrown off, the passengers narrowly escaping with their lives.

Soon after this accident, the road employed the services of Whitney Frank, one of Captain Bradley's Chicago detectives, who has been on the track of the parties ever since. Last night he secured a primed and put forth, signed by three men, stating that the section man on the road would not be responsible for any accident that might occur. Such information was communicated to the officers, through the detective, that led to their sending out on the line and taking away all the hand cars and tools, bringing them to this city, and depositing them in the freight house on the right of the passenger depot.

Information was also given that the house would be fired on Thursday night. Preparations were accordingly made for frustrating the designs of the conspirators. Some half dozen men were stationed in adjoining buildings with buckets of water to extinguish the fire. Superintendent Cruger and Detective Frank placed themselves in a car alongside the building. Mr. Follett, general ticket agent, occupied another car. About fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, two Irishmen, named Michael Murphy and Michael Kirby, came on the grounds, and while Murphy crawled under the building to fire it, Kirby, with a pistol, kept guard outside. Murphy had a bottle of camphene, which he threw up through the floor, and then, lighting a match, set it on fire. As soon as the light flashed up Frank sprang from the car, and promptly knocking Kirby down, wrenched the pistol from him and handcuffed him. Murphy was seized on emerging from under the building, by Mr. Cruger, who held a pistol to his head, and caused him to surrender. The fire, owing to the inefficiency of the camphene, went out of its own accord.

Yesterday Murphy and Kirby were arraigned before Justice Cunningham, pleaded guilty, and were committed to jail for trial in default of $3000 bail.

The Du Soto *Eagle* says:

It is currently reported that Mr. Hunt, Receiver of the Land Office at Natchitoches, is defaulter to the General Government in the amount of between sixty and one hundred thousand dollars. The office therefore will be closed until a settlement of the matter, or until other arrangements can be made. It is generally believed by those with whom we have conversed relative to the affair that Mr. Hunt will be fully able in time or as soon as he did gather his means, to liquidate the sum for which he is supposed to be defaulter.

JUST THE DIFFERENCE.—We had a number of sympathy meetings here for John Brown not long since, and we do not know how much money was raised for his family. Now, why cannot we have a sympathy meeting for the "poor white shoemaker," striking against the slavery of starvation wages—not in Virginia, nor South Carolina, but down in Massachusetts!

(*Mem.* for the shoemakers.—Paint your faces black, or be able to show that you have murdered somebody for freedom, and we shall have a meeting for you, right off, with plenty of material aid from Plymouth Church and Union Square. White man needn't apply.)—*New York Express.*

BY EXPRESS.

Further European Intelligence

BY THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The screw steamer John Bell, from Glasgow for New York, has put back to Queenstown, having been thirty-two days out, with her main shaft and a fan of her propeller broken. She had five cabin and ten steerage passengers, and a general cargo. She left Glasgow on the 4th of January.

The ship Jane E. Walsh, of Yarmouth, from Liverpool for Havana, with a cargo of coal, foundered at sea January 31st, lat. 47 N., long. 9 W. Crew all saved.

The ship Guy Mannering, Capt. Dollard, from Liverpool for New York, put back Feb. 7, having shipped a heavy sea, and received some damage.

[From the Gibraltar Chronicle of Feb. 1st.]

It is reported by a person who left Tetuan yesterday evening that skirmishing was going on the whole of yesterday, and that the Spanish artillery was shelling the Moorish camp. Numerous steam and sailing transports were off the Port of Mardis, discharging shot, shell, powder, provisions, etc., for the use of the army.

[From the same paper of the 24.]

We have not yet received any account from the Spanish camp of the action of January 31st. The *Eloge Nacia*, of Algeciras, speaks of it as the most serious affair in which the Spanish troops have yet been engaged. Some six has been noticed in the Moorish camp, and it was rumored that another brother of the Sultan had arrived with a reinforcement of 20,000 cavalry.

MADRID, February 7.—Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards, after a battle which was fought on the 4th. Eight hundred large tents, forming the fine encampment of the enemy, the artillery, camels, and all the other equipage of the Moorish army have been taken. The brothers of the Emperor took to flight. A summons having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender Tetuan within twenty-four hours, a deputation from the city came into the Spanish camp to beg for mercy, as the Mussulmans had begun to pillage and slaughter in the town. The division of General Rical entered the place without any opposition, and was received with manifestations of joy.

Immense popular rejoicings are taking place at Madrid, which is splendidly illuminated. The acclamations of delight are general, and great preparations are being made for public fêtes.

THE ACTION OF THE 31ST.—The Moors, it appears, began the action at 11 in the morning by a fierce attack on the Spanish advance force. They are said to have returned with increased fury to the attack. They closed with the Spanish battalions, and in the hand to hand combat which ensued were at last defeated, though they obstinately disputed every foot of ground. In a cavalry charge ordered by Gen. Galiano, four musulmans found their return intercepted by 2000 Moorish horse and had to cut their way through. In this they were aided by two other squadrons sent to their support. Gen. Prim with six battalions stormed a bright commanding the field, but had to charge four times with the bayonet before he could gain the position.

It was decided to hold the grounds that night and artillery was sent up to Gen. Prim in the course of the night. The loss on the Spanish side is reported as considerable, but the number is not given. We hear that a transport arrived this morning at Algeciras, with twenty seven officers and two hundred and fifty rank and file wounded.

ITALY.—EXTRACT FROM A MILAN LETTER.—We continue to receive more and more affecting news from Venetia. They have sent off to the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera two thousand men, one of 80, and the other of 100 persons, all in chains, who had been arrested on the suspicion of feeling love for their country. These individuals have not undergone any form of trial. Fresh arrests are being made in all the towns of Venetia. These towns are still deserted. Every day acts of violence are committed. They persist in their system of provocation, in order to force the people to resist by which they would have a pretext for venting their rage on every one.

FIRE AT JEDDO.—*The Japan Commissioners.*—A correspondent of the New York *Journal*, whose letter is dated on board United States steamer Powhattan, 12th December, says:

On the evening of the 10th, as we lay in the port of Yokohama, preparing to sail in the morning, and about fifteen miles distant from Jeddo, a fire broke out in that direction, which seemed to cover a large space and to be nearer than Jeddo, and, as we concluded, was consuming some town or village—which are number literally on this road. The sun was tremendous, so we lay quietly and reasoned, as I imagined, the flames sent up from the top of the great mountain, Fuji Ami, clearly in sight, and 12,000 feet high, in the blaze of its activity, as a beacon. Leaving in the morning, we had not time to receive any information, but have since learnt it was the Imperial Palace itself, in Jeddo, which was destroyed. Such an event is said to occur once in a century, and spreads consternation throughout the Empire.

All business and trade, as we are informed were suspended by imperial edict, throughout the Empire. How long this prohibition will continue, is not now ascertained, nor what effect the disaster will have in relation to the mission of the two Commissioners of the United States. Probably, through some superstitious augury, the whole arrangement may be defeated. In the meantime preparations are going on and are nearly completed for the return introductions of the Commissioners and their numerous suite on board our ship. Cabins have been constructed on the deck in front of the Commodore's and adjacent to the quarter gallery, it is true, but neat and comfortable, while others are to be made under the hurricane deck. These are designed for officers of interior rank, and the next in rank will have accommodations in the Commodore's cabin. With so large an addition to our numbers much good nature and indulgence will be required, as much inconvenience must be experienced, if not absolute annoyance. It is and we shall leave here on the 28th for Jeddo, and remain there about two weeks, when we will return. We need to have the Commissioners and all things also in readiness to take our final leave of Japan the first day of February, and perhaps earlier.

AS OLD NEGRO.—In the list of interments reported by the sexton last week was that of a rectocurian, a negress, Milly Lamar, who had reached the advanced age of 132 years. This negress had been the mother of thirteen children, three of which were born before the revolutionary war. She was owned at the time of her death by Mr. G. B. Lamar, of Augusta, and remembered distinctly when the forest trees grew luxuriantly where that city now stands. Remaining a widow ten years after the death of her husband, which happened at the close of the war, she married again, and had other children by her husband. The youngest of these is living in this city, and belongs to Mr. James Hay, and is nearly 63 years old. Old Milly was blind for about 4 years before her death, and was subjected never to doubt but that she was really as old as represented.—*Macon Telegraph, Feb 21st.*

A BAD ACCIDENT.—We regret exceedingly to learn that Mr. Luke J. Whitfield, one of the contractors on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and son of Gov. Whitfield, of Columbus was so severely injured on the up train on Friday that he died on Saturday morning following. It appears that while the train was nearing a bridge a short distance above Enterprise, Mr. Whitfield leaned over to look at some of his hands that were at work on the bridge, on a side track, and a beam of the bridge struck him on the back of the head, precipitating him from the car and fracturing his skull. As soon as he was hurt the accident had occurred, the train was backed and Mr. W. taken on, in an insensible condition, to the next station, where every care was taken of the wound. At last accounts, his condition was reported quite critical. Mr. Whitfield was a young man of fine social qualities, and has a large number of friends in the city who hold him in the highest esteem. He was for a period of two or three years a partner in the grocery firm of Windham, Strong & Whitfield, of this city.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Joaquin Gomez, a noted character of Havana died on the night of the 23 inst., aged 84 years. He is understood to have died worth six millions of dollars. It is said he did not make any will, and that his lawful nephews and nieces, and children, who, however, were educated and acknowledged by him—have wisely agreed to enter into an arrangement for the division of the large amount above stated, instead of going to law about it. Twelve or thirteen years since a Dr Berdauge, who some say had been grossly wronged by a decision of the deceased, who at the time was the Perfect of Havana, and Governor of the Island, published a pamphlet, "while others declare that the doctor had been cheated in some slave-trading transaction, entered the church of San Felipe in Havana, where Gomez was at prayer, and poured a bottle of vitriol upon his (the deceased's) head, some of which running into his eyes, instantly deprived him of sight, while the wound inflicted on the head never healed. The doctor, after surrendering this deed, rushed into the gallery of the church, and there swallowed a dose of prussic acid, which instantly deprived him of life. The deceased lingered on all of these years deprived of sight, a pitiable object.

Hon. Myron H. Clark, the Black Republican Governor of the State of New York, has disowned the Republican organization, and come out as a member of the Union party, or that portion of it which favors the nomination of Mr Botts for the Presidency. Thereupon the *N. Y. Times* complains that he has not a democratic committeeman to the three tailors in Tooley street, who announced themselves, "we, the people of England."

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION.—Some of the Republicans, who are inclined to think before they act, want to know what their party leaders intend to do in the event of Old Brown's have been made attention to the slaves that they have forgotten the pressure of those who have colored skins, but who are not slaves. The legislatures of one or two Northern States have actually passed laws excluding such persons from their limits. Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Oregon refuse to receive them. Ohio will not admit them to her schools. In the public sentiment of the whole country is adverse to their occupying honorable positions of trust and profit. Mr. Doolittle, a Senator of the United States from Wisconsin, said, in a public address in this city a few weeks since, "that the free negro question is a question which should be done with American slavery." This, we submit, is a much more legitimate subject of debate than John Brownism in Virginia, or impertinent interference with the rights and institutions of one portion of the South. If the Republicans at the North and West took good care of the morals, habits and education of the colored race in their own States, they would find much less time for damaging the cause of the servants at the South, by calumniating their masters for sometimes, in self-defense, abridging privileges which, but for such interference from abroad, would never be disturbed. Example begins at home as well as charity.

Thanks to Mr. McKeever, of the express, for papers in advance of the mail.

$50 Reward.

RAN away on the 13th of January, the slave boy FREDERICK, aged about twenty-three years, black color, about five feet eight inches high; speaks French and English, has an upper front tooth missing, and on extreme pantaloons, a black frock coat and a blue cloth cap. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery of said slave at the Parish Jail, and twenty-five dollars more will be paid upon the conviction of the person or persons harboring him.

N. TREGANIER,
First District Court of New Orleans.
feb29

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—At the St. Charles—The Revels—"The Magic Pills," "Bloodsucker and evolutions on the Tight Rope.

At the Varieties—"Life of an Actress," "Argument of Tears," and dancing.

At the Amphitheatre—Marsh Juvenile Comedians—"The Forty Thieves," "M. Deshalmond," singing, dancing, &c.

At Vauxhall's Museum—The American Giantess, John Bower and his accordeon, and a figure moved by machinery, and a host of curiosities.

The Common Council.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen did not obtain a quorum yesterday evening. The Board of Aldermen met. President Hines in the chair.

A message from the Mayor announced the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Gaines suit. A communication from the Surveyor in regard to the round stone paving of Louisa street and the repairs to the Fourth District lockup.

The resolution relative to the opening of Rochelaine street, about which the two Boards could not agree, was referred to a Conference Committee.

The Board accepted an invitation to join in the Fire Department parade next Sunday, tendered through I. H. Marks, Esq., President of the Firemen's Charitable Association.

The