THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28.

SUBSCRIPTIONS by THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By C. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, at No. 30 Exchange Alley, new household furniture.

By Bullen & Leonard, at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Chartres street, two hundred packages seasonable dry goods, also, at seven-tens and place, eleven trunks damaged clothing, fourteen boots and shoes; also, thirty-seven cases French and white damaged, also, sixty cases linen hosiery.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Custom-house street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

By D. F. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 34 Gravier street, 27,000 Havana cigars, choice brands.

By J. Landry, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, real estate in the Third District and slaves. See notices for sale.

WHY DO THEY OPPOSE HIM?

We will do the Administration Democrats of the South the justice to acknowledge that they have been most faithful and persevering in their attempts to defeat the nomination of Senator Douglas. They have labored early and late, in season and out of season, openly and secretly, boldly and cautiously, by every means and with every appliance to effect this darling object. Whether they will prevail remains to be seen; but it is incontestable that they have put forth no exertion to command success.

It is rather all a curious thing that our Democratic brethren of the North should take such a world of pains to convince every body else and Douglas in particular, an Abolitionist, an ally of SEWARD, a traitor and a recreant. Were a newcomer from Illinois all that his Democratic friends represent him to be—did he really deserve a tithe part of the unsavory epithets not unfrequently connected with his name, it strikes us that the people would long ago have discovered his demerits. Surely they would not have stood in need of such a host of journalistic and Congressional Mentors to convince them of a fact which, according to these same teachers is so perfectly plain and undeniable. Thus, for instance, an our contemporary of the Mobile *Register* shrewdly remarks, "There is no occasion to admonish the press, convention and legislative bodies, to convince the people of the South that WM. H. SEWARD is not a man for their President." That is a patent fact, susceptible neither of doubt nor concealment. Now, if, as his foes say, DOUGLAS were just as bad as SEWARD, and wouldn't the people of the South see it just as plainly, and would it be necessary for seven and hundreds of Millerite Immaculates to thrust so numerous pamphlets upon the people's eyes, and so steadily direct them to blindness on the score of the "coming man?" The truth is that it is precisely because the sober-minded portion of the South behold in the career of DOUGLAS the most satisfactory evidence of his patriotism, nationality and disinterestedness, as well as of his transcendent ability, that he of the southern opponents conscience is indispensable to keep up a perpetual underlying chorus of misrepresentation, condemning him in one breath as the most dangerous enemy to the South, and declaring him in the next, as absolutely destitute of the slightest chance of the Charleston nomination. Unfortunately for these consistent gentlemen, a very considerable proportion of South Carolinians are disposed to place implicit confidence in DOUGLAS and will not only support him heartily if a candidate, but ardently desire his nomination.

A point worthy of consideration in reflecting on the evident Southern opposition to DOUGLAS, is the entire proscription of the Northern Democracy. In every non-slaveholding State in the Union there is a powerful phalanx of staunch and faithful adherents of sound national and constitutional principles, who are very generally favorable to the pretensions of the little giant of the West. They contend with much apparent reason, that with DOUGLAS as the Democratic standard-bearer, they will have an equal chance of carrying a majority of free States, whose electoral votes is why place contingency will be logically lost in the Democracy. They tell us that DOUGLAS is the representative of a moderate and conservative Democratic sentiment, such as should exist at the South, and in point such a constitute host of supporters at the North. Are the opinions and wishes of these gentlemen also of the South to be wholly disregarded? Does the South really expect, and can she rationally hope to dragoon every Northern State, especially in the Charleston Convention, into her peculiar sectional views, to suppress her choice on the rest of the States? We fancy not. It may possibly be argued that inasmuch as the unanimous Southern vote, which is to be certainly fail to carry many Northern States, therefore the South should be allowed to dictate the nomination. But this is a fallacious view, inasmuch as all the Southern States combined would lack thirty or forty votes of the constitutional majority of the electoral colleges, and it is indeamable that a party, Southern candidate, or a candidate nominated on purely Southern or sectional grounds, would be defeated in every Northern Common wealth. The success, then, of the Democratic party, which is equivalent to securing the triumph of national as distinguished from sectional principles, and the preservation and consolidation of the American Union, render necessary the choice of a statesman who may be, not with Black Republicanism its supremacy in the Northern States. In plain English, the Democrats cannot carry the Presidential election without the aid of several Northern States. They can only obtain that aid by presenting a candidate tolerated by an extreme Southern contingent, which would render him distasteful to the North, and a heavy burthen to sustain. DOUGLAS would be acceptable to the North, and second to the South. DOUGLAS could be elected probably any other candidate would be brain a large majority, and would be the choice of the Convention, and will be unless the Southern extremists are beat upon discomfiture, and ultimate dismissal.

THE NEXT CROP.—Instructions for marshals and assistants in taking the next census are hourly preparing. The inhabitants from the 1st of June 1860 will be slight. A compliance with the recommendations of the New York Chamber of Commerce, regarding commercial statistics, is not deemed practicable. The importance of information about internal commerce is fully appreciated by the Census Bureau, but no method of collecting it satisfactorily has as yet been brought to the census has been discovered. The multiplicity of exchanges which products and manufactures undergo in the course of sale, release and transportation from one end of the Union to the other, renders an exact computation of the value of domestic commerce impossible. It is estimated that the net cost of making the census for the year will reach fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and the enumeration will exceed thirty-one millions of people. Superintendent Kennedy intends to have returns complete in less than three months from the 1st of July. They will be laid before Congress next session, so that an appropriation may be passed at once. The census will not be taken in part upon the ratio for the Thirty-seventh Congress, as a majority of its members will have been elected previous to the commencement of the next session, but it will enable those States whose Legislatures meet biennially to apportion their districts in ample time for the election of members of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT ARKANSAW TRAVELER.—We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Arkansaw Traveler for the following account of her loss: "The steamer Arkansaw Traveler, Captain Thomas, bound for Arkansas river, struck a snag and sank on Wednesday last, when within fifteen miles of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. A cabin passenger named Perry, from Batesville, is supposed to be lost. The boat and cargo will be a total loss."

Recent experiments in Germany show that when a thickness of iron an inch and a half, it will just bear the weight of a single man; when about three inches thick it will sustain detachments of infantry with their ranks rather wide apart; with a thickness of four and four tenth inches, eight pounders can be conveyed over it on sledges five and two-tenth inches will bear 12 pounders; eight inches will bear 24 pounds, and a thickness of twelve inches will bear almost any weight.

ENCAMPMENT OF POLITICIANS.—The Republicans of Hartford, Conn., are erecting a "camp tent," one hundred by seventy, two feet, after the Fremont campaign of 1856, capable of seating 2500 persons, with standing room for about a thousand more. There will be two galleries exclusively for the ladies, sufficiently commodious to seat about four hundred.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Factory Hotel, Common street, 1st. Two lots of ground, adjoining each other, fronting on Camp street, between Erato and Edward, First District. 22 feet square on ground to the City of Jefferson, 2d. The schooner Elizabeth Ann. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

The attendance of buyers and dealers in Havana Cigars is respectfully solicited at the large sale which takes place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Messrs. Bowen & Brothers', by B. E. Murphy, auctioneer.

Attention is called to the unreserved sale of six hundred cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at six months' credit, by Vincent & Co., at their salerooms, No. 56 Customhouse street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Damaged Goods, 15th Lower, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bleeker & Lonsmann's auction rooms No. 69 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,636.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP BOHEMIAN.

Decline in the Cotton Market—Unanimous Vote for Annexation to Sardinia—Sardinian Army on a War Footing—France Threatens to Abandon Piedmont—The British Parliament—Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, March 27.—The steamship Bohemian, of the Canadian line, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and touched at Queenstown on Thursday, the 15th, bringing advices, by telegraph from London and Liverpool, four days later than were received by the Canada at Halifax.

The Central Assembly, Arabia, from New York, and the steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, had arrived at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The sales of Cotton during the three business days since the departure of the Canada amount to 19,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

The market on Friday generally closed with a declining tendency, although the actual decline is chiefly on inferior qualities.

A general decline of 1-16th to 1-8th has taken place since the sailing of the Canada.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, March 15th, (via Queenstown).—The Cotton market closed with a more active demand.

The sales for two days, Wednesday and Thursday, amount to 22,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken on speculation and for exportation.

The sales on Thursday amounted to 12,000 bales. The total sales for the five days amount to 41,000 bales.

The market generally had improved in tone and closed steady at the quotations of Tuesday.

The receipts of Cotton had been high. The market is reported to have closed firm at the following quotations: Middling Orleans 6¾d, Middling Mobile 6¾, Middling Uplands 6 5-16.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, March 15.—The funds continue to improve, and an advance of ¼ is reported.

Consols for money closed at 94 7-8.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The advices from Manchester continue to be of a more unfavorable character.

The demand for goods and yarns was diminishing, and prices were easier.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 14.—The London Money market is slightly more stringent, although money was abundant.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet, with little variation in prices.

The Provision market closed steady and unchanged.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS

The Bohemian also reports the arrival of the steamship Prince Albert at Galway, from New York.

The steamship Borussia also arrived out on the 13th.

The Central States of Italy, including Tuscany, had voted unanimously for annexation to Piedmont.

Advices from Turin state that the entire army of Sardinia had been ordered to be placed upon a war footing, to be ready by the 1st of April.

M. Thouvenel, in another note to Count Cavour, threatens that if King Victor Emmanuel accepts the annexation of Tuscany, Sardinia must not reckon on the support of the French Government.

A telegram from Turin, via Queenstown, states that Sardinia has agreed, by a special treaty, to cede Nice and Savoy to France.

In the English House of Commons, Burnell and other members denounced the policy of the Government, and said the policy pursued by it had promoted the views of France in relation to the annexation of Savoy and Nice.

Palmerston replied that if the great powers objected to it, France would not persist in its desire.

The Australian ship Commodore Perry, for quarter, which carried a number of free States, whose electoral votes is why place contingency will be logically lost in the Democracy. They tell us that DOUGLAS is the representative of a moderate and conservative Democratic sentiment, such as should exist at the South, and in point such a constitute host of supporters at the North. Are the opinions and wishes of these gentlemen also of the South to be wholly disregarded? Does the South really expect, and can she rationally hope to dragoon every Northern State, especially in the Charleston Convention, into her peculiar sectional views, to suppress her choice on the rest of the States? We fancy not. It may possibly be argued that inasmuch as the unanimous Southern vote, which is to be certainly fail to carry many Northern States, therefore the South should be allowed to dictate the nomination. But this is a fallacious view, inasmuch as all the Southern States combined would lack thirty or forty votes of the constitutional majority of the electoral colleges, and it is indeamable that a party, Southern candidate, or a candidate nominated on purely Southern or sectional grounds, would be defeated in every Northern Common wealth. The success, then, of the Democratic party, which is equivalent to securing the triumph of national as distinguished from sectional principles, and the preservation and consolidation of the American Union, render necessary the choice of a statesman who may be, not with Black Republicanism its supremacy in the Northern States. In plain English, the Democrats cannot carry the Presidential election without the aid of several Northern States. They can only obtain that aid by presenting a candidate tolerated by an extreme Southern contingent, which would render him distasteful to the North, and a heavy burthen to sustain. DOUGLAS would be acceptable to the North, and second to the South. DOUGLAS could be elected probably any other candidate would be brain a large majority, and would be the choice of the Convention, and will be unless the Southern extremists are beat upon discomfiture, and ultimate dismissal.

STEAMBOAT ANGLO-SAXON BURNED.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—A dispatch from Evansville states that the steamboat Anglo-Saxon, from Cincinnati, bound for Arkansas river, took fire last night at Grace, was scuttled and sunk. No lives were lost.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M. on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th inst., has arrived.

The question of the annexation of Savoy to France was the prominent topic.

Sardinia had consented to the inhabitants of Savoy voting on the subject.

Lord John Russell had stated in the House of Commons that Austria and Prussia concurred in the views of England. Russia had not yet replied.

The House of Commons had voted an address to the Crown, approving the French treaty—the amendments offered thereto by the opposition having been rejected by a large majority.

It has been reported that since Sardinia rejected Napoleon's programme for Italy, the French troops have received orders to be ready to march at the first moment, and that the evacuation of Lombardy and return of the army to France is threatened.

The Bank of France had joined 4,500,000 francs in specie during the month. The Paris Bourse was flat. The Rentes closed at 67.75c. There was a general desire to realize in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices were fully 1-8d lower on most descriptions. The sales of the week were 47,000 bales.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, on the 8th inst., the Duke of Newcastle said the dispatches laid before Parliament relative to the Savoy question contained the details of every thing that had taken place. He admitted, however, that certain private letters from Lord Cowley, containing nothing of moment, had not been published.

Several Peers deprecated the practice of diplomatic correspondence being carried on by private letters.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell requested Mr. Kinglake to postpone his motion respecting affairs in Italy until after Savoy is in France, on the ground that discussion now would be prejudicial to the public service.

Mr. Kinglake consented, but would introduce it at a subsequent period.

The subject of allowing France to carry out the system of emigration from India to her colonies was brought up, and denounced by Mr. Cane.

Lord John Russell reiterated his previous explanation, that the arrangement was made with a view of abolishing the free emigrant system of France, which practically revived all the evils of the slave trade, and under these circumstances he thought the new arrangement perfectly justifiable.

Mr Bryag moved an address to the Crown approving of the treaty between England and France, and promising Parliament to take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

Mr Lindsey moved an amendment, praying that her Majesty will adopt measures, by supplementary treaty or otherwise, to carry into effect the abolition of all differential duties on vessels of the two countries trading between their various ports and colonies. He pointed out the disadvantages under which British shipping labored, and urged that an alteration of the French navigation laws was absolutely necessary.

The debate was resumed the following day.

Mr. Bonsanian moved that the article in the treaty relative to goods be omitted, but it was rejected by 280 majority.

The debate involved the Savoy question, and the general relations of England and France.

The address was finally agreed to, without amendment, and without a division.

Mr. Baldwinon presented a petition from British America against the alteration of the timber duties.

In the House of Lords a debate on Indian affairs took place, strict neutrality being urged by all parties.

Sir Robert C. Hill, a commander in Water loo and in the Peninsula war, is dead.

No more floating batteries with iron sides are to be constructed, owing to Mr. Armstrong guns having completely riddled the numerously thick iron plates of the experimental vessels.

The abolition of duties on tallow, coffee, cheese, butter, &c., went into effect on the 5th of March.

The projected annexation of Savoy and Nice to France continued to be the principal topic of conversation in political circles.

The London *Times*, while editorially condemning the project, and applauding the firm protest of the Government against it, publishes the ideas of English people demanding any explanations which might any day result in war.

The Paris *Pays*, in an editorial complaining of the hostility of the English to the annexation, says it would be unreasonable to suppose that the Emperor would denounce that which he regards the security of one of the most important frontiers of France.

It is stated that since Cowley's last dispatch relative to Italian affairs, no dispatches on the subject have been received by the Government.

The French army in Italy to hold itself ready to march at the first notice, and that the reply to the officers demanding a short furlough was that the officers should be ordered immediately evacuate Lombardy and return to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says it was thought likely that as soon as the universal suffrage in Tuscany declares for annexation to Piedmont the Savoyards will have a plebiscite in favor of France.

The Paris *Patrie* believes itself in a position to state that in the question of Savoy, Sardinia shows such conciliation that no difficulty is expected from a quarter which owes its aggrandizement to France.

FRANCE.—The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in specie of 2,350,000 and a decrease in bills discounted of 2,600,000 francs.

The French Council of State was expected to complete in a day or two its examination of the proposed new tariff for wool, when the matter will be brought before the Legislature.

The Duchess of Malakoff had given birth to a daughter.

Marshal Neil, Marshal of France, is dead.

Reports had been current of discussions between France and England relative to the Chinese mission, but the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* pronounces them wholly unfounded.

The Bourse was flat and heavy. The Rentes closed on the 9th inst. at 67f. 75c.

ITALY.—A long and forcible dispatch by Count Cavour, replying to the French programme, pledges Sardinia to abide by the result of an appeal to the universal suffrage.

The *Opinione* of Turin affirms that in a note of the 3d inst., relative to Savoy, Cavour expresses the attachment of the Government and of the King of Sardinia to the province, but at the same time declares that it is not the intention of Central Italy. He declares his intention to interrogate the population in a manner to be unequivocal, free and sincere, without intervening in the questions of frontiers and guarantees to be given to Savoy.

Another authority says that Cavour in the same note declares that the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice have any desire to be annexed to France, but as suggests that the question be treated by a vote of the people, as well as in Tuscany in the Romagna.

LATEST.—Turin, March 8.—Count Cavour's dispatch of the 3d, relative to Savoy and Nice, declared that the aggrandizement of Sardinia never can prove dangerous to France; but considering the obligations she has to the Emperor, the annexation must be given to the Emperor's demands. At the moment when Sardinia demands for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right to dispose of their destiny, she exposes herself to the charge of inconsistency.

If she denies the right of freely expressing their wishes she will justly incur refusal. On either side of the Alps, however great the regret, would be at the fact of the Piedmontese monarchy being diminished, the Sardinian would not refuse to recognize the weight of a annexation, however slight, if made in conformity with the prescriptions of the universal suffrage, the opposition of the great powers. Cavour thinks that the desire for proper frontiers for France and Sardinia will insure just and equitable negotiations of this kind. A royal decree at Naples establishes modifications on 240 articles of customs tariff, and orders a revision of the remaining articles.

The Tuscan correspondence of the London *Times* asserts that under certain conditions, and with the formal consent of the Pope, the Italians would consider themselves well rid of the Savoyards.

MOROCCO.—No additional engagements reported.

TURKEY.—Another misunderstanding among the Ministers, and a change in the Ministry was hourly expected.

The Western powers had made proposals to the Porte to assist in the maintenance of its rights in Servia and the Danubian Principalities, should any complications arise in the latter, and action occur there.

It is stated the Porte had requested a treaty of alliance with them for certain contingencies.

The two mates of the American bark Anna arrived at New York on the 21st in the steamship Felton, having been sent home by the American Consul at Southampton for trial on the charge of killing six of the crew of the bark by a course of cruelty to recall as to appear almost incredible. They were committed to prison for examination.

THE CALIFORNIA PRESENT TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 9th inst., says: The Italians established in California have sent as a present to King Victor Emmanuel a sword of great value, and of exquisite workmanship. The hilt is in massive gold, and represents Italy.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND ALL ON BOARD.—The steamer Nimrod, sailing between Liverpool and Cork, was lost with all on board on the 26 inst. The unfortunate vessel struck about eight o'clock, between the South Bishop and Ramsay Island, driven before the gale, and in all appearances under no command. She struck on the rocks and parted in three compartments. About thirty persons were seen on deck, clinging to the rigging, and as the vessel