THE DAILY BEE.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,004.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14.

MORAL PROGRESS.

In our comments on the recent tragedy at Washington we concluded by expressing the belief that a time must come, and though perhaps far distant, every day witnesses its approach, when men will be guided by the eternal principles of right and justice, and when homicide will be regarded with horror, whether perpetrated on the miscalled field of honor, or committed by a desperate husband on the person of his wife's paramour. We should be sorry to think this idea "Utopian," as a contemporary seems to imagine. Indeed the evidences of the gradual and progressive improvement of humanity in its physical, mental, moral and religious aspects are too conspicuous to permit us to doubt that in God's providence the period will ultimately arrive when homicide will inspire nothing but unmingled detestation, and when men will learn to practice the divine precept which teaches us to forgive others as we hope to be forgiven.

That we are still very distant from so advanced a condition will be readily admitted; yet we think that even now discerning minds may perceive dimly looming in the future certain cheering signs of the advent of a better day. We are justified in our hopes of amelioration by the certainty of what has been already gained. The most cursory retrospect of the last century or two—and a century in the world's history is but an insignificant cycle of existence—will prove that the human race is slowly but surely attaining a fuller and more comprehensive acquaintance with the laws which govern its moral development. The bloody and barbarous statutes of old have one by one fallen beneath a more enlightened and more humane public sentiment. The time was when the suspected criminal was subjected to cruel torture until physical exhaustion forced a confession which was as likely to be false as true. This infamous custom obtains now nowhere save in Oriental despotisms. It is not very long since the man who stole a horse, or uttered a counterfeit note, or robbed on the highway, was punished by death. This most terrible of penalties is now inflicted only for such heinous offences as murder, arson, treason and the like. Imprisonment for debt, or in other words, immuring the person of the unfortunate man who was unable to pay, and thus completely incapacitating him from the possibility of liquidating his indebtedness, as well as of providing for the support of those dependent on him, was but a few years ago the almost universal legal remedy. Now it is abolished throughout our country, and in many European States. A milder spirit has infused itself into legislation, and the temper of Draco is replaced by the teachings of Christianity.

In other respects the change is equally obvious. Look at the abominable practice of dueling, once common in England, and an every-day occurrence in Ireland—now so rare in either country that an occasional example excites astonishment and dismay. Look at home. We all remember the days when a resort to the rapier or the pistol was so frequent and so normal a consequence of the slightest altercation that almost every citizen had been compelled to exhibit his contempt for death by becoming a living target for some one who really entertained no feeling of hostility towards him. Now duels are becoming comparatively rare, and though, alas! honorable and high-minded gentlemen have not yet learned to settle their difficulties by a less bloody arbitrament, we are bound to acknowledge that where one affair of honor now takes place, twenty were formerly wont to occur.

But the evidences of progress may be seen all around us. The erection of penitentiaries, where the convict is saved by labor from the horrors of enforced idleness and solitude; the generally humane regulations which control prison disciplines, and the tendency of which is to make criminals understand that punishment with a view to reformation, and not vengeance, is the object of the law; the hospitals, where indigent infirmity is cared for; the almshouses, where paupers are sheltered and sustained; the asylums, where the helpless orphan finds succor and protection; the Sunday schools, where the tenets of faith and charity are sedulously inculcated into the youthful mind; the constant, zealous, indefatigable and ever-working public spirit that seeks new objects for its ministering kindness, and fresh channels for its benevolence—all eloquently attest the progressive emancipation of humanity from the fetters of selfishness, and the steady predominance of that grand principle of love by which alone our fallen nature can be thoroughly regenerated. With such cheering and consoling proofs of what has been accomplished, are we over-sanguine in hoping that a moral millenium is among the possibilities of the future; that we shall, ages hence perhaps, revert to a state of primitive innocence, when our swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning-hooks, and, when every man shall look upon his neighbor as his brother, and strive only to do him good.

The New York *Herald*, in reviewing the political state of the country, has some interesting speculations respecting the canvass now going on in the Old Dominion. To the country at large, says that journal, the importance of this Virginia election, as well as the contest in Kentucky, and several other States where the opposition is being organized, can hardly be overrated. If the opposition in Virginia should win—and they have some chances for victory—or if they should make a good fight so as to show that the democratization and disintegration of the Democracy is understood and condemned by the masses of the people, there will be a grand opening for the formation of a constitutional party on broad national grounds, and with a fair chance of success in 1860. At the same time, the Black Republicans and Abolition fanatics of the North will receive a blow from which they may never recover. The Virginia election is really the opening of the Presidential campaign, and its result will be looked for with a degree of interest second only to that of the great event itself.

We agree entirely with the *Herald*. If the Democratic party succeed by their usual majorities in Virginia and Kentucky, the result will be to defeat all prospect of a national opposition, and Democracy will be left, with the entire South, and with whatever it may retain in the North, to combat Black Republicanism at the next Presidential election. Should, however, the opposition in the States mentioned display unexpected strength, the result will be highly encouraging to that very numerous class of Southern men who have been giving the Administration a reluctant and negative support, solely because their dislike of Democracy is exceeded far by their hatred of Abolition fanaticism. Four or five months hence, and we shall be tolerably competent to decide whether there will be a national opposition to the dominant party, or not.

PICCOLOMINI TO-NIGHT.—This charming vocalist and delightful actress repeats her favorite part of Violetta this evening at the Orleans Theatre. It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that an arrangement has been made by which six, instead of four, operatic representations will be given, at prices of two dollars and one dollar. Thus every body will be enabled to hear and see the Little Princess. Those who wish to see her to great advantage should go this evening, and listen to La Traviata.

THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—It will be seen by the announcement under the head of Auction Sales, that on Monday the 28th, inst., H. Visger, City Auctioneer, will proceed to offer at public sale, at the rotunda of the City Hotel, a large amount of property belonging to the estate of the late John McDonogh, and situated in the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Jefferson. This portion of the estate reverts to the city of Baltimore, and comprises many and eligible and valuable parcels of land. The conditions are the same as were specified for the city property; and the long credit offered will indicate persons of moderate means to invest in so profitable an enterprise.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise:

1. At half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a grocery store situate at the corner of Goodchildren and Spain streets, Third District.

2. At 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, three slaves, and sundry promissory notes, open accounts and other claims. See advertisements.

The wife of a Hungarian named Rosenzi Gerrard, who keeps a cigar store in Chestnut, blew out her brains with a pistol on Friday in the presence of his husband. The latter had charged her with an improper intimacy with a physician. Gerrard has since become raving mad and attempted to destroy himself.

Our thanks are due the Hon. Miles Taylor for interesting public documents.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The steamship Tennessee arrived from Vera Cruz on Saturday afternoon, having left that port on the 9th instant. The Tennessee was detained twenty-four hours later than usual in Vera Cruz by the prevalence of a norther. She brings about a thousand dollars in specie, and the following passengers:

J. R. Costa, lady, child and servant, Hon. W. H. Churchill, W. Mann, P. del Troncoso, J. M. Rapino, H. Remy, Montare, and ten in the steerage.

The following vessels were in port when the Tennessee sailed:

American bark Wildfire, waiting for freight.

French bark France et Mexique, waiting for freight.

American schooner Virginia Antoinette, arrived on the 7th, also from New Orleans.

The number of men-of-war in port was increased by the arrival of the U. S. razee Savannah.

The British mail steamer had sailed on the 6th for Havana.

The Express from the capital had not arrived at Vera Cruz when the Tennessee left.

By this arrival we have received advices of a favorable character for the Liberal party. There seems to be no doubt whatever that a portion of MIRAMON's troops, numbering about 1500, were badly beaten by the Constitutionalists, under ARTUDIA and LIZALDE, at a place called the Barranca de Jamapa. The Reactionists were forced to retreat with a loss of about one hundred killed, a hundred and fifty wounded, two cannons and a large quantity of ammunition. After the action MIRAMON fell back upon Orizaba.

The *Libertad* had obtained other successes. It was reported that they had retaken Aguascalientes, and were about marching on San Luis Potosi: that Guanajuato was again occupied by them, and that DEGOLLADO, at the head of several thousand men, was on his way to the city of Mexico, which was garrisoned by only 500 soldiers.

With respect to MIRAMON, he does not appear to have made much progress. His army, which is some 5000 strong, with a siege train and scaling ladders, is about two days march from Vera Cruz. In the city every preparation has been made for a vigorous defense.

The *Progreso* of the 9th instant declares that the engagement at Jamapa had cost MIRAMON one-third of his army.

Several families which had abandoned Vera Cruz in consequence of the siege are preparing to return, confident that the city is able to defend herself.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE JURA.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool February 16th, arrived at New York on the 6th instant.

There is little change in the aspect of European affairs, except that the war excitement does not run so high. It is said that Austria agrees to send a representative to the Paris Conference, and that England and Russia will guarantee that the Italian question shall not be discussed.

The rumor of a French loan of £20,000 has created some alarm, and if it be confirmed, war would generally be regarded as all but inevitable.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, Mr. Lever took his seat for Galway, and Mr. Solomon Lees for Greenock, the latter taking the oaths according to the Jewish custom.

Mr. Denconbe gave notice that he would move that the resolution permitting Jews to take their seats, omitting the offensive oath "on the true faith of a Christian," be made a standing order.

Mr. Gilpin Gorst gave notice of his intention to move a resolution declaring it expedient that the manufacture of opium by the Government of India should be checked.

Leave was given Mr. Ayrton to bring in a bill to sweep away all leading distinctions between newspapers and other periodicals.

The war steamer Orion, for the safety of which some anxiety was felt, had arrived at Beresharen—all well.

FRANCE.—An article for which *La Presse* received a warning is precisely of the same warlike tenor as those which it had been publishing for weeks past. It is the general supposition now that the measure was taken on the representations of the Austrian Ambassador. The warning had a good effect on the Bourse. Rentes, on the 15th, declined nearly ½ per cent., but the rise was not fully sustained. The closing quotations were 68 for money, and 67 50 for account.

The late disastrous failures at Orleans are said to extend to twelve millions of francs.

M. de Cavour left Paris on the 15th for Alexandria, for the express purpose of commencing the Suez Canal.

SARDINIA.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* asserts on fresh and good grounds that the King of Sardinia is determined on making an attempt to drive out the Austrians, with the object of establishing for himself a kingdom strong enough to resist Austria on the one hand, and France on the other, if need be; and that it will proceed to Venice, and at least twelve million subjects. An absolute certainty is felt at the Court of Turin that France will help Piedmont against Austria, and that Russia will be with her passively if Austria be left to fight alone, but actively and openly if any other power assists Austria. Prussia, it is said, is not expected to remain neutral. The above is asserted to be the deliberate plan of the King of Sardinia and his Cabinet, and nothing but the withdrawal of France will divert them from it.

TURKEY.—The news from the Danubian Principalities is considered of a serious character, and it is feared that complications may arise in this quarter, which may be more difficult to deal with than the affairs of Italy.

The new Hospodar Couza has made his entry into Bucharest. He had issued an edict decreeing the union of the Principalities, with one National Assembly for the two Principalities.

A fresh dispatch of troops to Constantinople was expected at Constantinople.

Miscellaneous.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna denies that there is any truth in the report which has been current that the garrisons of Ancona, Pesaro and Bologna had been drawn off.

RECORDER WELTZ'S COURT.—Mr. Alfred Woolfenghan made a charge against Mr. Frederick Cantal, for having, on the evening of the 11th instant, insulted and abused him, and threatened his life. Bail given for appearance.

Mr. Bruno Astoine charged Mr. Pierre Roisignol with making use of the most insulting and aggravated assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill. The Roisignols gave bonds.

Mrs. Elizabeth Laban says Mrs. Foley beat her little child last Friday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. Ann Foley says Mrs. Laban beat her own child, between 4 and 5 P. M. They both gave bonds to appear and stand an examination.

RECORDER LOVE'S COURT.—The hardest case on record was a charge made by Mr. Dubuis against Balthazar Stock, for insult and abuse and threats against his life. An invitation to the next levee of the court has been sent to Mr. Stock.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—The only case worth mentioning that was examined Saturday was one of amalgamation. Clement Purcell, a mulatto, charged Smith, a white woman, were arrested on the charge of living together maritally. Those cases have become quite common of late.

FIRE ALARM.—There was quite a hubbub Saturday morning in and near the Sixth District Court. The boy who attends to the service of the Court-room took his lighted candle to examine the gas tube, which leaked. On approaching the light, the gas suddenly took fire, causing a great blaze and frightening the boy badly. No damage was done.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held Saturday morning on the body of a workman who got killed by accidentally falling from the scaffolding around the new Customhouse. This man was James Cannon, an Englishman, aged 45 years.

WASHING THROUGH.—The water is washing through the levee at Carrollton, it is said, in consequence of the bad state of the protection planking.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the age of eighty-two years, FRANÇOIS DUCOING, Senior, a native of Bordeaux, but for many years a resident of this city. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at four o'clock, precisely, from his late residence, Elysian Fields, between Love and Goodchildren streets.

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814 and '15.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12, 1859.

FUNERAL HONORS.

YOU are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our comrade-in-arms, F. DUCOING, deceased yesterday, which will take place THIS DAY, from his late residence, Elysian Fields street, between Love and Goodchildren streets, at 4 o'clock.

By order of the President,

PHILIPPE LANAUX, mh14 Secretary.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN, speaking French and English. None need apply without city references.

mh11 TURCOTTE & MAUPLAND, Red Store.

TO ARRIVE per ship Hannah Crocker, from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned—46 boxes fruits in jars, 50 do do, assorted; 100 boxes, medium; Bordel; 50 do, 100 half do do, ages; 16 do, 100 qr do do, Duffieu; 4 do, 200 qr do do, Guillaume; 50 do, 100 half do, Sallerin; 6 qr pipes do do; 100 cases Pamphlet claret; 150 do do, Talence; 100 do do, Gaudin; 50 cases barrille; 600 and bed on which the body lay. Fortunately the fire was discovered and extinguished before any damage was done to the house. It is believed that a negro man belonging to Mr. Alexander committed the deed, and that his only motive was to obtain money which he knew the deceased had, as the money was missing from the trunk in which Smith kept it, and the trunk looked again and the key missing. The case, we understand, was to have undergone a preliminary investigation on Monday. We presume by this time the party may be found out and the ends of justice be awarded to him.

Yesterday a negro boy was written the negro suspected has confessed his guilt, delivered up the stolen money, and also produced the axe with which he committed the murder. The negro is said to be about 20 or 22 years old, and must have killed Mr. Smith. The deceased was formerly an industrious and worthy man, and highly esteemed in the neighborhood in which he lived.—*Mobile, (Ala.) Advertiser.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE YACHT WANDERER SOLD.

SAVANNAH, March 12.—The yacht Wanderer, which was seized and condemned by the Government some weeks since as having been engaged in the slave trade, was sold today by the Sheriff for four thousand dollars. Charles Lamar was the purchaser.

SAVANNAH COTTON MARKET.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 2700 bales. Middling qualities have advanced ⅛c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—*Two Mail Parties Cut Off.*—St. Louis, March 13.—The New Mexican mail of the 22d ult. reached Independence this morning.

Lieut. Beal reports that the Canadian valley is exceedingly fertile.

It is reported that two Stockton mail parties have been cut off by the Indians. They had not arrived at last accounts.

Sandoval, the Chief of the Mohave Indians, is dead.

The Albuquerque and Necoho mail line was in successful operation.

FURTHER FROM NEW MEXICO.—*Later from Sonora.*—St. Louis, March 13.—Later advices had reached Santa Fé from Sonora.

It is reported that Gen. Pesquiera, the reactionist Governor of Sonora, had been deposed and imprisoned.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* discusses the project of cutting New Mexico into two Territories, the dividing boundary line being the northern line of Barnhillo county.

It has been proposed to build a bridge over the Rio Grande at Albuquerque.

STEAMSHIP PRINCE ALBERT SPOKEN.—St. Johns, N. F., March 12.—A vessel arrived at this port reports having spoken the steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, on Tuesday forenoon, the 8th instant, fifty miles south of Cape Race. She had been kept out by the ice.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON AND CUBA.—New York, March 13.—By a letter from Commodore Stewart to President Buchanan, it appears that President Jefferson's gunboat navy, which was ostensibly built for the protection of our sea coast, was really intended by Jefferson for the purpose of taking possession of Cuba, but the difficulties which then arose between the United States and England rendered it necessary for President Jefferson to postpone the project.

It is believed that this precedent, if satisfactorily established, will influence President Buchanan, should Mr. Preston fail to arrange for the purchase of Cuba.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.—OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.—New York, March 14.—The excitement in Spain in relation to the Cuba question has subsided, and it is believed that our Minister, Mr. Preston, will be received without trouble.

The disturbances in Europe have partially supplanted the Cuban question in Spain.

SENTIMENTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Mr. Dallas, our Minister to England, and Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, both assure our Government that the sentiments of France and England toward the United States are of a satisfactory character.

BANK CIRCULATION.—Washington, March 13. The report of the Treasury Department shows that the circulation in all the banks of the United States during the year 1856 was $215,000,000.

The circulation in 1857 was about $155,000,000, and in 1858 about $185,500,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION.—The new Portuguese Benevolent Society (*Novos Sociedade Luritana*) proceeded last evening, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, to lay the cornerstone of their tomb in the Girod street Cemetery. The ceremony could not be delayed on account of the progress of the work. Almost two hundred members therefore convened and went in procession to the graveyard, when the usual celebration took place. Mr. Coffey's corps deputized one of the several newspapers of New Orleans, coins of every description, a list of the officers of the society, a copy of the constitution of said society, &c., &c. A speech was delivered in a very happy style by Mr. Mr. Gilpin Gorst, on the duty of the constituted authorities,