THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hanna & Lowenstein, at 10 o'clock, at No. 62 Camp street, dwelling, house and dry goods; also, at the same time and place, damaged white shirtings.

By M. Bennett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at Mills, Sophie's and Bienville streets, between Conti and Bienville streets, a variety of millinery, dresses, bonnets, mantillas, &c.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 35 St. Charles street, four packages of first-class wines, brandies, cordials, &c.

By Hanna & Lowenstein, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 62 Chartres street, credit sale of French Fancy Goods, also said Mores Antique Mantillas.

By Hall & Brother, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 24 Commercial place, Books, Stocks, Bregans and Jewelry, &c.

By the Sheriff, at half past 10 o'clock, at the corner of Levee and Columbus streets, Third District, Household Furniture.

STATE OF EUROPE.

Europe is in a ferment. The effervescence and excitement occasioned by the Italian war of 1859 have never subsided. No well informed and thoughtful mind expected otherwise. It was soon seen that the so-called peace of Villafranca was an event wholly extraneous to the original programme of the Italian campaign, as conceived by the master mind of NAPOLEON III. When the Emperor of the French declared war against Austria, he evidently as well as avowed intended no less than to liberate the Italian peninsula from and forever from the hated domination of the House of Hapsburg, but events are more powerful than monarchs themselves—the humblest as well as occasioned by the discomfiture of their legions on the fields of Magenta and Solferino accomplished more for her than might have been obtained by a protracted and doubtful struggle. The great powers of Europe became alarmed. They were most anxious to avert the victorious progress of the French armies by a treaty of peace. NAPOLEON himself, after humbling his proud and foe, was compelled to ask himself whether he was tending! Neither his wishes nor his interests prompted him to leave Italy to Garibaldi and MAZZINI. Had he done so, the world have been outstripped, after overthrowing the despotism of Austria, to contest the fierce republicanism of Italian patriots. The position, to use a Gallicism, was no longer tenable, and the sagacious Emperor of the French fully appreciating the nervousness of a suspicious of hostilities, hastened to patch up a peace with FRANCIS JOSEPH—a peace which NAPOLEON probably foresaw could not possibly become permanent. All Europe, and we may add all America, were astonished at the impudent conclusion of the brief but sanguinary Italian campaign; but several observers did not long hesitate in arriving at a just inference touching the political necessities which had brought it about.

It was clear, nevertheless, that Italy was not to be fed with a half fulfilled pledge, or Austria reconciled with the loss of the fairest portion of her Italian dominions. It was certain, too, that the Italian aspirations for freedom having been once thoroughly aroused, would not again sink into apathy and silence. Every one expected that Italy would be disturbed, and that Austria would either seek to regain her power, or by the ruthless exercise of her blind tyranny, would exasperate the populations subject to her sway. It was foreseen, too, that the excitement would extend, and would involve many parts of the Peninsula not directly engaged in the previous struggle before the ultimate settlements have been realized. The Italian question is not only no nearer a final settlement than it was immediately after the peace of Villafranca, but it is in reality far more ill than ever. New complications have arisen, and fresh difficulties have interposed to prevent an adjustment. The European crisis which was to unveil and secure the unity and nationality of Italy, after a thousand delays and impediments, seems to be abandoned as impracticable. Despite respecting precedence, power and influence, international jealousies, and diplomatic punctilio have pretty effectually destroyed all chance of giving peace to Europe in a conference of sovereigns.

Meanwhile the actual condition of affairs is precarious and perturbation, outbreak and event full war. In Venetia Austrian cruelty is unabated, and the wretched inhabitants are driven almost to frenzy by cold blooded hostility and crushing oppression. In Sicily the spirit of the abhorred BOMBA has proved himself not to adept in the same dark school of relentless cruelty and crime, and the subjects of the late King lack only arms to rise in open revolt against him. In the States of the Church dissatisfaction and insubordination are rife. The temporal power of the Pope is in danger, and the Catholic nations, especially France, upon which PIUS IX relies for support, appear willing to grant him Romagny, which the stupid and corrupt Papal rule might attach to them by the ties of affection, or bring gradually alienated and prepared for another revolution in consequence of the bigoted intolerance of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and his persistent refusal to make the slightest concession to the Protestant faith which is the persuasion in that kingdom of his kinsmen. In short, look where we will, the seeds of turmoil, sedition and war seem to be flourishing to rank luxuriance. Prudence may possibly delay an explosion. While LOUIS NAPOLEON finds it his policy to keep a bridle around the struggling and restive populations of Italy, he will do so, but the moment he appears not to be needed when even he will be forced to give way and let the crisis come. The next European war is not likely to be of short duration, or to yield imperfect results.

MISS ROSINA CONCERT.—The first of these popular concerts takes place to-night at Odd Fellows' New Hall. The programme is remarkably rich. Miss Rosina will sing the beautiful finale of Linda di Chamounix, the ballad of "Home," Robt. Redbreast, and, with Mr. Rudolfsen, the duet "*Quando Amore*," and another of great beauty. Mr. Rudolfsen will sing several operatic airs and Mr. Sanderson will execute a number of difficult instrumental solos on the piano. The first of these concerts was a crowded audience. Every one of the artists enjoys a high reputation.

PROFESSOR JACOBS.—This most skillful of necromancers is now fulfilling an engagement at Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre. Every body should witness the Professor's extraordinary sleight of hand and legerdemain. Beyond question he is the most wonderful magician who has ever visited America. His tricks are not only novel and exceedingly beautiful, but they are performed with a dispatch, delicacy, ease and dexterity which are indeed as rare as they are surprising.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to the editor for the March number of this valuable periodical.

We are indebted to Mr. McKeever, of the Express, for New York and other papers in advance of the mail.

The steamship St. Louis, Captain W. H. Hudson, sailed this morning for Aspinwall, with the following passengers:

For Aspinwall—C Bartlett and lady, Dr. Reed and lady, E M Maupin, Mrs Vernon, Miss Vernon, R G Monroe and lady, Mr Mosher, M Gallagher, W St John, W M Smith, Masters Louis Antoine Tessier, Dupeaux and Antoine, Misses Clara, Josephine, Amanda Jamison, Sally, Agnes and Ellen Ford, Jennie Ford, Mrs Jamison, Mrs Stevens, Charlotte, Marguerite, Helen, Monsieur Mary Louise Dubois, Madame Jeanne Dubois, Miss Virginia Pegram and child, A Arnold, F Howard, O Sherry, and 7 steerage.

For Key West—A D Aldenberg, J McFaugles, Mrs Dawson.

WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?—The Memphis *Telegraph* of Saturday week ago, says: "A fourteen-mule team and seventy negroes, bought in Southeastern Georgia, passed through here on Tuesday on their way to New Orleans. The person who purchased them on speculation gave us his name, but it has escaped our memory. A majority of them spoke imagrel French, much to the astonishment of several, who supposed them genuine natives of lower Guinea, and recently landed by slave ships on the sea coast."

The population of the Russian empire was estimated at 66,200,000 in 1850. In 1858 it contained, as officially stated, only 5432 schools, with only 135,618 pupils, of which 4982 fell to the native race, 300 to the Jewess, 26,270 to the high colleges, 28,258 to the provincial schools, 53,941 to the parochial schools, 34,036 to the private establishments, 3538 to the Hebrew schools. Besides these, there were in the district of Warsaw 76,026 students and pupils, in 1451 schools. So that the entire amount of pupils in Russia and Poland is 219,600, in 2883 schools.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES.—"The year 1860" says the New York *Times*) "certainly comes in like a lion. Not yet two months old, it has written its name in blood and fire all over the world, and professing to be a year of peace, it threatens to rival its warlike predecessor in the destruction of human life by violence. Mills crash in upon their busy tenants; hideous dens, unwalled homes, shrivel up in the flames with a holocaust of peaceful citizens. January shocked our civilization with the loss of the Royal Charter, the catastrophe at Lawrence, and the Elm street massacre. February brings on the total wreck of the splendid ocean steamer, the Hungarian, with the probable loss of all on board—a disaster which it is hardly premature to stigmatize as a fresh crime against humanity. As in the case of the Royal Charter, dashed to pieces after a successful passage from Australia, upon the familiar coast of Wales, and within a few hours' sail of her home harbor, so in this of the Hungarian we have a right to insist that nothing but the most positive recklessness or carelessness on somebody's part can honestly account for such a calamity."

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1860. Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,619.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO.

The U. S. mail steamship De Soto, Capt. Bulloch, from New York via Havana, arrived last evening, at 10 o'clock.

The De Soto left New York on the 27th February, arrived at Havana on the 3d March, and sailed again at 1 P. M. on the 4th. She had a fine time over, making the passage to the bar in 44¼ hours.

The news of the victory at Tetuan seems to give great satisfaction, general rejoicing appearing to be the order of the day.

The bark J. S. Cobb, of slaver notoriety, has been delivered to the U. S. Consul by the Spanish judicial authorities, with taxed cost only.

The new war steamer Crusader was momentarily expected at Havana.

The De Soto exchanged signals with ship M. Rideout 18 miles northwest of Havana; she reported to be reported. Also, passed steamship Moses Taylor, for Havana and New York, 120 miles southeast of Pass a Loutre.

Business of the last week dull—all being engaged in the general rejoicing.

Stock of sugar 113,000 hogsheads, against 160,000 of last year.

Land 15¾ to 17. Stock large.

Freights have improved in demand and a fraction in rates.

Exchange—London 12¾ to 13¼ prem. New York and the North 2 to 3 do. New Orleans short sight 3 to 4 dis.

The health of Havana was good.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 28th inst. The following numbers drew the capital prizes: No. 2868, $100,000; No. 10,255, $50,000; No. 19,501, $30,000; No. 23,151, $20,000; No. 19,284, $10,000.

The following is a list of the passengers by the De Soto from New York and Havana:

FROM NEW YORK—F V Conga and lady, Wm Russell, H P Leisner and family, Mr Kerr, Capt Smith, U S N, Mrs Dellis, Mr Amberger, Mr Tessier, S H Adams, J Jacquard, E B Edwards, Mrs Bowers, Mrs S Ryan, wife and 2 children.

FROM HAVANA—J Bostick & lady, Miss Mary E Violett, Miss Caroline E Kelsey, Miss Revan, Mr Isley, grandchild and nurse, D Mair & lady and child, H Earle and lady, Mr Cunningham, Mr Hooper and lady, Mr James Brown, William Dunphey, Henry Du Cos, Mr Lee, Mr C H Smith and daughter, C M Ramsey and lady, C H Pendleton, R W Gibbs and lady, Michael Sherlock, C H Mayo, Mr Rowe, Mrs Dr Pegram and child, A Arnold, F Howard, O Sherry, and 7 steerage.

FOR KEY WEST—A D Aldenberg, J McFaugles, Mrs Dawson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Democratic State Convention.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

EVENING SESSION.

BATON ROUGE, March 6.—The Democratic State Convention met again at 8 o'clock last night.

Mr. W. R. Miles, on behalf of Lafourche, Assumption, Ascension and St. John the Baptist parishes, protested against the action of the Convention in rejecting delegates, and moved that the protest be received and spread upon the minutes. Objection was made regarding this movement.

Mr. Wickliffe said that, according to parliamentary rules, it goes on the minutes.

Mr. Gantt said if move that the Convention don't receive the protest.

Mr. Knoblock called for the yeas and nays on the rejection, in order to remove the objections made in regard to the protest.

Mr. Phillips moved that the four Congressional districts be called in their regular order, for the purpose of ascertaining who were the delegates to the Charleston Convention.

E. Lathers, of the First Congressional District, Richard Taylor, of the Second; A. Talbot, of the Third; and R. A. Hunter, of the Fourth, were elected delegates for the State at large.

The delegates of the First Congressional District were Effingham Lawrence and F. H. Hatch; of the Second District, John Tarleton and D. D. Withers; of the Third District, Isaac A. McHatton and Charles Jouve; of the Fourth District, B. W. Pearce, and Alexander Mouton.

The following are the electors chosen: For the First Electoral District, Octave Rousseau. For the Second Electoral District, Bernard Avegno. For the Third Electoral District, Trasimond Landry; for the Fourth Electoral District, B. Simms; for the Fifth Electoral District, Charles Olivier; and for the Sixth Electoral District, William M. Levy.

The following are the substitutes: For the First District, P. Jacome; for the other Districts, Charles D. Yancey; for the Third, F. Goode; for the Fourth, J. Leblanc; for the Fifth, J. Elgee, and for the Sixth, William R. Peck.

Mr. A. Herron moved that the delegates be instructed to cast their votes for Alexander C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as the first choice of the State of Louisiana for the Presidency. Mr. John C. Macauley moved to lay that motion on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Alexander Mouton, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported:

First, That the Democracy of Louisiana appreciates and admires those patriotic men of the non slaveholding States whose adhesion to the Democratic principles and strong devotion to the Democratic party have proved themselves to be lovers of their country, the supporters and friends of the rights of the several States.

Second, That the Democratic party of Louisiana feels an undiminished confidence in the administration of Mr. James Buchanan.

Third, The Territories of the United States belong to the several States as their common property, and to individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognizes the property in slaves, and as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slave into the Territories of the United States, and hold them there as their property; and in case the people of these Territories, by any inaction or unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger or withhold sufficient protection, as long as the territory is in the condition of a territory in the real estate of affairs. The *Louisville Journal* has received its second warning for an article which, in discussing the history of France, enumerates a great act by which Napoleon the First re-established Catholic worship in France.

Letters from Sicily announce that political arrests and executions of the public were increasing, and that some had been punished and beaten by them; political prisoners had died under torture. The Neapolitan troops had entered private houses in those kingdoms acts. A proclamation was in circulation calling on the Sicilians to rise and renovate Sicily, but with her former nationality. Private accounts from Naples state that a conspiracy had been discovered among a portion of the Neapolitan army, which is said to be in the Piedmontese service. Naples, it was said, will address a note to the powers complaining of these attempts. It was believed that the King of Naples had ordered the liberation of political prisoners arrested upon suspicion.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna *Gazette* publishes a circular to the Protestant Consistories in Hungary conveying the Imperial permission for them to assemble in conference to decide on the best mode of submitting to the Government for the redress of their grievances.

A Vienna dispatch of the 13th says the request for permission to hold a general Protestant Council was granted. Every province will receive a separate constitution and administration according to the wants of the different inhabitants.

It was said at Vienna that a new loan was projected.

CHINA.—Pekin dates were to the 4th December. The Russian mission was going on well.

The rebels were not agreed among them selves, and the Imperial troops had been victorious over them.

Speculations Concerning the Presidency.

The following, extracted from the discreet correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, may interest our readers:

WASHINGTON, February 24.—An intense degree of interest is felt in the subject of the approaching nominations of the two principal political parties of candidates for the Presidency. Many have thought that the Democratic nomination at Charleston have so far improved as to give great uneasiness to his rivals and antagonists in the Democratic ranks. Some of these have even gone so far as to express the opinion that they are beginning to canvass the question of a Vice President, and talk strongly of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.

The Illinois Douglas leader left this city today for Charleston, in company with a Douglas senator of Illinois, and that party have been quieters for seven hundred Douglas men from Illinois, and are hundred from Ohio. The North West is now swarming with numbers of outsiders, both Douglas and anti-Douglas. The railroad companies have offered to take passengers over the whole line going and coming, at so low a rate that the matter will be very grand. The crowd in the old and generally quiet city of Charleston will be very great.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The great and chief subject of discussion here, in public and in private, is the platform of the Charleston Convention and the nominations likely to result. It seems to be the friends of Mr. Douglas to impress upon the country the belief that he will go before the Convention with an overwhelming force, and that they must either take him upon the Cincinnati platform, or submit to the election of a Black Republican. There is an intense opposition to this from the Administration, from the Democratic Senators, and from many of the Southern politicians. The South Carolina delegation is also decidedly alienated, and is prepared for another revolution in consequence of the bigoted intolerance of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and his persistent refusal to make the slightest concession to the Protestant faith which is the persuasion in that kingdom of his kinsmen. In short, look where we will, the seeds of turmoil, sedition and war seem to be flourishing to rank luxuriance. Prudence may possibly delay an explosion. While LOUIS NAPOLEON finds it his policy to keep a bridle around the struggling and restive populations of Italy, he will do so, but the moment he appears not to be needed when even he will be forced to give way and let the crisis come. The next European war is not likely to be of short duration, or to yield imperfect results.

Additional by the Edinburg.

Le Nord says that the reply of Austria to the English proposition for the settlement of the Italian question has reached Paris. Count Rechberg states that Austria cannot retreat from the engagements of Villafranca and Zurich. He observed that if the treaty of Zurich was respected in all its parts, it would result in the Italian Duchies? And if the proposition of England are carried out—that is a great experiment must be made in Central Italy—Austria will oppose the experiment by force of arms, convinced that events will not fail to prove support to the cause of the right and justify Austria.

A Berlin telegram on the same subject says that Austria had declared her resolution not to abandon the basis of the agreement of Villafranca; that she would not promise an absolute non intervention in Central Italy, and that, should such a course take place, she will only negotiate with France.

The Sardinian Minister, Chevalier des Ambrosi, has presented his letters of recall.

Wm. H Cochrane called attention to the state of religious of China, stipulating the present difficulty in the appointment of a new minister at Pekin, which was offensive to the Chinese. He severely denounced the proceedings of Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope. The subject was to offer a high opinion, dropped at the request of Lord Palmerston.

General Sir Wm Napier, the historian of the Peninsular war, is dead. He was 74 years.

Lord Cowley and Mr. Cobden had been warmly complimented for bringing the negotiations for the commercial treaty to a successful issue. The correspondence on the subject is published.

The Sheffield trade had held a meeting to protest against the proposed changes in the pleading and watchmaking of law.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the opening session of the Senate and Legislative Body had been postponed to the 3d of March, in order to allow time for the first warning for having published false news with the exact malevolent remarks which wounded the feelings of the Emperor. Nothing is known of the real state of affairs. The *Gazette de France* has received its second warning for an article which, in discussing the history of France, enumerates a great act by which Napoleon the First re-established Catholic worship in France.

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The cargo and baggage of the steamer are scattered along the shore from Tasket around Cape Sable as far east as Ragged Island. Considerable property is now floating in the vicinity of Shelburne Harbor. The country people generally are acting honestly. Three stores are hired at Barrington to collect the property which is of considerable value. The ship's articles have been found, and 8 shares that the crew numbered 54. No passenger list has yet been found. The probable finding of the clearance of the steamer is untrue.

The only passengers yet known to have been on board the ill-fated vessel are Wm. Boulton, of Sackville, and Dr. Campbell, of New York.

A box belonging to the latter has been found containing a number of letters from his wife and daughter. Particular care will be taken of any bodies that may be found, and a record of the marks found on them will be kept.

The bodies will be buried in separate graves for recovery by their friends.

The mails are washed into port, but they will be sent to Halifax by the subsequent outer Daring.

Hon Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, is exhibiting much interest and promptitude concerning the wreck.

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Congressional Proceedings.

ELECTION OF HOUSE CHAPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the House today, Mr. Jay Stockton, of Philadelphia, was elected Chaplain by 15 majority.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, reducing the mileage of members to twenty cents per mile, to be reckoned geographically in a straight line from the Capitol, passed the House by a vote of 116 yeas against 61 nays.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Heard, of New York, providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the statements recently made by Messrs. Adrian, Haskins and Hickman, charging the President with having endeavored to bribe them from what they deemed their proper course of duty.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.

BATON ROUGE, March 6.—In the House of Representatives to-day the Committee on Judiciary divided equally on the following bills:

On the bill fixing the salary of the Judges of the District Courts of Orleans; ordering the redress of their grievances.

Mr. Phillips moved that the four Congressional districts be called in their regular order, for the purpose of ascertaining who were the delegates to the Charleston Convention.

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The mails are washed into port, but they will be sent to Halifax by the subsequent outer Daring.

Hon Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, is exhibiting much interest and promptitude concerning the wreck.

THE DOME ON THE NEW CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The official report in relation to the new dome of the capitol states that the structure of the old capitol building is sufficiently strong to bear the new iron dome, which weighs 370 tons, and cost $904,000.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Central Committee of the National Conservative Union party have determined to call a National Convention of that party, to meet at Baltimore on the 9th of May.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A fire occurred last night, which destroyed the building, 143 Maiden lane, occupied by Wm. Bell & Co., dealers in naval stores, and Lewis, French & Flange, dealers in alcohol. The loss is estimated from $80,000 to $100,000.

THE HUNGARIAN'S MAILS

HALIFAX, March 6.—The British cutter Daring has arrived at this port from the wreck of the Hungarian, with the mails picked up in the vicinity of the disaster. The whole of the mails and all that can be deciphered will be forwarded to their destination. Most of the mail matter, however, has been soaked to a pulp, and will be useless.

THE YACHT WANDERER

BOSTON, March 6.—The famous yacht Wanderer, which was piratically run away with by her crew, has been brought to this port, sailed yesterday for Havana.

FURTHER BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The overland California mail, with San Francisco dates to the 13th, and Los Angeles dates to the 14th inst., has left Fort Leavenworth.

The following are the substitutes: For the First District, P. Jacome; for the other Districts, Charles D. Yancey; for the Third, F. Goode; for the Fourth, J. Leblanc; for the Fifth, J. Elgee, and for the Sixth, William R. Peck.

Mr. A. Herron moved that the delegates be instructed to cast their votes for Alexander C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as the first choice of the State of Louisiana for the Presidency. Mr. John C. Macauley moved to lay that motion on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Alexander Mouton, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported:

First, That the Democracy of Louisiana appreciates and admires those patriotic men of the non slaveholding States whose adhesion to the Democratic principles and strong devotion to the Democratic party have proved themselves to be lovers of their country, the supporters and friends of the rights of the several States.

Second, That the Democratic party of Louisiana feels an undiminished confidence in the administration of Mr. James Buchanan.

Third, The Territories of the United States belong to the several States as their common property, and to individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognizes the property in slaves, and as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slave into the Territories of the United States, and hold them there as their property; and in case the people of these Territories, by any inaction or unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger or withhold sufficient protection, as long as the territory is in the condition of a territory in the real estate of affairs. The *Louisville Journal* has received its second warning for an article which, in discussing the history of France, enumerates a great act by which Napoleon the First re-established Catholic worship in France.

Letters from Sicily announce that political arrests and executions of the public were increasing, and that some had been punished and beaten by them; political prisoners had died under torture. The Neapolitan troops had entered private houses in those kingdoms acts. A proclamation was in circulation calling on the Sicilians to rise and renovate Sicily, but with her former nationality. Private accounts from Naples state that a conspiracy had been discovered among a portion of the Neapolitan army, which is said to be in the Piedmontese service. Naples, it was said, will address a note to the powers complaining of these attempts. It was believed that the King of Naples had ordered the liberation of political prisoners arrested upon suspicion.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna *Gazette* publishes a circular to the Protestant Consistories in Hungary conveying the Imperial permission for them to assemble in conference to decide on the best mode of submitting to the Government for the redress of their grievances.

A Vienna dispatch of the 13th says the request for permission to hold a general Protestant Council was granted. Every province will receive a separate constitution and administration according to the wants of the different inhabitants.

It was said at Vienna that a new loan was projected.

CHINA.—Pekin dates were to the 4th December. The Russian mission was going on well.

The rebels were not agreed among them selves, and the Imperial troops had been victorious over them.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—Candles are quoted at 20c per lb. No arrivals of Pork are reported. The market closed firm. Bacon is quoted at 21c per lb. Lard is quoted at 14c per lb. The market for flour is dull. Rice, Sugar, Molasses and Coffee remain steady. Whisky is quoted at 45c per gallon.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

The overland mail brings advices from Honolulu to the 28th January.

There is no news of importance to report.

The Russian fleet, which had been in the vicinity for some time, passed for Cronstadt, via Valparaiso, on the 26th of January.

PARDON OF AN INCENDIARY.

BATON ROUGE, March 6.—Governor Moore, in an executive communication to the Senate, to-day, pardoned Mr. Phillips, a planter of Tensas parish, who was convicted of arson 30 years ago, setting fire to the store owned by Mr. Bennett, on Poydras street, New Orleans, in 1855.

The pardon is now continued by the Senate.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The Flour market closed firm at $5 75 for superfine. Wheat closed firm at $1 32 to $1 37½. Corn closed firm. White is quoted at 56c to 58c. Oats closed firm at 51c to 53c. The Provision market generally closed quiet and prices have experienced little change. Whisky closed steady at 19½c. Hemp is selling at $1 25 to $1 30.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Cotton market closed dull; the sales to-day amounted to 1200 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 11 to 11⅛c. Freights circular to go by the steamer for Europe to-morrow reports that the sales during the past three days amount to 20,000 bales, and quotes Middling Uplands at 11⅛. Wright reports that the Flour market closed firm, with sales to-day of 9000 bbls. at $5 20 to $5 25 for superfine State. Corn is reported steady, with sales to-day of 16,000 bushels at 72 to 73c. Lard closed steady; sales to-day of 650 bbls. at 10⅞ to 11⅛c. Sugar closed dull; sales to-day of 300 bbls. at 6¾ to 7¼c for Muscovado.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Flour market to-day closed less active; the sales amounted to 9700 bbls. at $5 50 to $5 55. The sales of Whisky to-day amounted to 1500 bbls. at 19½ to 19¾c per gallon. There were 40 bbls. of sugar sold to-day at 8 to 8½c per lb. Molasses is quoted at 41 to 42c per gallon. Coffee is quoted at 12½ to 13½c. per gallon.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, March 6.—The steamer Champion passed at 8 and the Argyle at 11 o'clock last night.

The steamer Crescent passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

The Fashion passed down at 1 and the Mandarin at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Galaxy Affair.—This case was taken up again yesterday in the Coroner's office. The first witness sworn was Dr. Stone, who testified as follows: A young woman visited me some two weeks before the death of Mrs. M. O'Reilly, stating that she was a married lady, and from what she told me I am satisfied it was Mrs. O'Reilly. She wanted to consult me with regard to her condition, and make arrangements at the hospital in his confinement, so that it would not be known. She said she had come out in view to take charge of her school while she would be confined, and she wanted to know the exact time required for her confinement, as she did not want to come to the hospital more than necessary. I told her I thought two weeks was as far as it would be prudent for her to remain out. She was then pronouncing the last month of pregnancy. She appeared to be reasonably healthy, with a tendency to nervous debility. There was no determination of blood to the head, and no symptoms of apoplexy. It is a rare thing for women to be subject to apoplexy during pregnancy. In fullness of blood or plethora during pregnancy, it is always a safe and good practice to bleed. She came alone to see me. I never give a certificate of death where I have not seen the patient shortly before dissolution, or intimately know the circumstances. She appeared to desire to be delivered in a legitimate way, like a moral person, and one of proper Christian feelings. She told me she would return to the hospital in about two weeks, and I left her in charge of Dr. Richardson. I became in my absence to give her a room. In about two weeks from that time a man whom I did not know came to get a certificate for the death of a young girl. I asked him if she was pregnant and he assented. I told him there was no reason for her death, and refused giving the certificate, when he immediately left. I then remembered the case of Galaxy, in which I was summoned, but was told by Dr. Richardson that there was something suspicious in the case, and that if I knew where the man lived I would inform the authorities. I do not think there was any probability of dangerous symptoms of apoplexy manifesting themselves a week after I saw the young lady. Headache is not a precursor or symptom of apoplexy.

James Maguire, fourteen-in-law of the deceased, was sworn and questioned on several points. He said that when she spoke to Galaxon about the probability of his sister having been poisoned, Galaxon hesitated a few minutes, and then said, "I have confidence that she did not poison herself, that I didn't poison her, and that she probably didn't poison her." He again paused, and then said, "Well, I'll tell you what's the matter with her; she is said to be in the family way by me." In regard to the intimacy between Galaxon and the deceased, he said Galaxon, the witness testified that he did not hear Galaxon say any thing about shooting her had he known she was pregnant. Galaxon asked the Chief to keep the fact secret. The witness could not say whether or not at the time that he (Galaxon) knew she was pregnant.

Dr. Crawcour testified as follows: A large quantity of poison may be taken, and only a small quantity be found in the vessels. Sixteen grains of strychnine has been known to produce purging, and absorption in the kidneys. The discovery of any minute quantity of poison in the body of a person who had died sudd