THE DAILY BEE.
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G. W. WEISSER & CO.
J. A. HALSEY,
J. DUVERGER, R. DUPUCH.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

[illegible] Fortier, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a good cook, washer and ironer, with her three children; also, at the same time and place, a lot of [illegible] in the Third District and 17 feet in Suburban Marigny; also the creole negro boy Francois, a cook and [illegible] various properties in the Second and Third Districts; also, at No. 42 and 44 Old Levee street, beds, sheets and bedquilts.

[illegible] Bernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Chartres street, [illegible] sheets, silver-plated [illegible] and American dry goods.

M. M. Harrell Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas street, [illegible] furniture, silver-plated [illegible] and American dry goods.

[illegible] Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 St. Charles street, [illegible] furniture, cutlery, silver-plated [illegible] ware.

[illegible] Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Hotel, a valuable lot of [illegible] slaves; also, at the same time and place, the Fortunate Plantation, in the parish of Plaquemines, also, the neighboring Gustave, also a dwelling on Robertson, near St. Louis street; also, three [illegible] and dwelling on Spain street; also, three [illegible] highly recommended; also, a large [illegible] and property on Barracks street; also, a [illegible] Bernard; also,

[illegible] Stewart, at the City Hotel, at 12 o'clock, shares [illegible] and Louisiana State Banks, valuable slaves and a family residence in the Third [illegible].

[illegible] Forstall, at the City Exchange, 76 Levee, [illegible] ground with buildings in the Third [illegible] negro man.

[illegible] Bernard, at his place, at his auction store, No. [illegible] street, glassware, at 4 o'clock, on the [illegible] negro man, clerk, valet.

[illegible] Lee, at his clerk, at their auction rooms, [illegible] street, English rugs.

N. Vignie, auctioneer, sells This Day, at the Exchange:

A very valuable brick building, corner of Marais and Esplanade streets, for the account of the heirs of [illegible].

A valuable lot of ground, property No. 35 and 37 Barracks street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets.

A very valuable lot of land and dwelling on Hagan road, [illegible].

Valuable plantation, situated in the parish of [illegible].

A very valuable brick building, corner of Marais and Esplanade streets.

A valuable lot of ground, Nos. 35 and 37 Barracks street.

A very valuable lot of land and dwelling on Hagan road.

[illegible] plantation, situated in the parish of Jefferson.

[illegible] brick dwelling on Spain street between Chartres and Royal streets.

[illegible] Chartres street.

[illegible] advertisements in our auction [illegible].

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

[illegible] is unanimously said to be progressive Southern Democracy is emphatically not. It has made up its mind to stand upon the accepted platform of the slavery question in 1856. At the time the programme of Democratic principles embodied in the Cincinnati platform, and accepted by JAMES BUCHANAN, was deemed a satisfactory summary of doctrine, and Senator DOUGLAS also declared it manifestly, and last year, over since, was not only considered a correct platform in name in the eyes of the Northern Democracy, but was a decided favorite with the Democracy of the Southern States for the Presidential nomination. Senator DOUGLAS has not seen cause to alter the slightest change or dispensate with the cardinal tenets proclaimed by him in the year referred to in 1860. Yet the Southern Democracy allied and abused by a majority of Northern Democrats. It is evident, there fore, that he has not changed, they have.

Perhaps many of our readers have forgotten or never the approved canons of the Democracy four years ago. The accepted passage [illegible] that weighty document—the Cincinnati Platform—which is the case serve to refresh the memory of those overlooking the platform of the Cincinnati Convention upon the sectional question of domestic slavery, and concerning the rights of the States, and with a view to enabling, by meeting the same mixed by some Southern Republicans, the Cincinnati proclamation. These are the following resolutions:

"That inasmuch as all who regard the existence of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional and platform distinctions, and all efforts, which seek to embroil the States in sectional strife and sound resistance to laws of the Union, and whose avowed purpose, if carried, must end in civil war and the dissolution of the American Democracy recognize and acknowledge the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question which, upon a fair construction, leaves the people of the Territories free to act in this determined question in the Union, *consistently with the Constitution of the United States and Territorial Laws* [illegible] that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, full in the people in the election of 1852, and faithfully adhered to by the organization of Territories, and by the administration of the Government, in principle to the organization of Kansas and the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect, the rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the perpetuation of the Union instituted to promote domestic tranquillity and harmony among the States, and further to secure to every Foreign Country State that may be received into the Union and with a republican form of government.

"That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever they shall form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.

In this we have embodied constitutional principle and matter of Democratic policy [illegible] subjected slavery. Not interference with the [illegible] Democrat contemplated in the platform of 1856, and repeated by [illegible] parties in the country, until the [illegible] Wings in 1856. After [illegible] Black Republicanism in the North was reared upon the ruins of Whiggery, and established a distinct sectional organization, [illegible] Democracy, to their honor be it said, did not break from their party. In 1856 they stood after and with the traditional emphasis the great principle of non-intervention. It is only since the advent into power of Mr BUCHANAN, and Kansas troubles, that a new construction of the slavery question has been sought to be fastened on the Democracy, and consequently Mr. Douglas is regarded as an enemy to the South. In supporting the Cincinnati platform, he is regarded as an enemy to the South, and yet, until quite recently, regarded as a faithful adviser of orthodox political principles.

We admit that he is hardly fair either to himself or Illinois extremists himself, or a large body of Democrats who agree with the Administration. Unfortunately, too, it is a question touching slavery, in which Congressional intervention are [illegible] and no modification will have to be made of the platform of the Democracy. It is a matter to-known, the line and repudiate [illegible] Black Republicans and adherents—all who [illegible] in seven-eighths of the Union—North and slightly respects [illegible] the Constitution of the States, and denied the privilege of [illegible] to some that hated of transcendant importance [illegible] undergone an august tosses [illegible] from all remaining saint of secession. In the eyes of Southern Ultraists [illegible] such an although only four [illegible] of slavery adopted, and some [illegible] expansion better [illegible] to the onward march of Southern Democracy. We have our doubts nevertheless whether the Charleston Convention will prove so [illegible] and accommodating as these gentle [illegible] anticipate.

[illegible] yesterday evening, as the boy [illegible] Mary Kingsland was coming up the river, [illegible] Saint Johns Point, having in tow [illegible] the ship of the sea, the steamer United States, [illegible] the ship, in doing so, [illegible] the Mary Kingsland struck her just aft of the [illegible] of wheelhouse tearing away the after part of her cabin and guard, but not injuring her hull and knocking overboard two or three horses which were drowned. It was also reported that three or four men were knocked overboard, but we are not positive that such is the case. The Mary Kingsland sustained no damage.

LLOYD'S STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD GUIDE [illegible] indispensable work for travelers, and for [illegible] persons desiring specific and accurate information respecting our railroads and steamboats, [illegible] be found at Bloomfield & Steele's, No. 42 [illegible] Street. The information it supplies is [illegible] full and satisfactory, and the volume [illegible] illustrated with a number of engravings [illegible].

We are indebted to Professor Vegas for [illegible] invitation to the third children's fancy [illegible], to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst.

We are indebted to Mr. McKeever for Express papers.

[illegible] Sheriff of this parish will sell at auction [illegible] DAY, at the City Hall, Common street, [illegible] Bank stock, 20 shares stock of Louisiana State Lottery, [illegible] slaves, and a [illegible] Third District.

We particularly call attention of buyers to sales [illegible] Boots, Shoes and Brogans, to take place [illegible] DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneers of E. [illegible] Nos. 65 and 67 Old Levee street. Terms [illegible].

Attention is called to the extensive and [illegible] of Dry Goods, THIS DAY, [illegible] Tucker & Co., at their auction rooms, [illegible] Old Levee street. Terms liberal.

H. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention [illegible] of sale, previous and desirous to the auction [illegible] to be made by him THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 46 St. Charles street.

The North American's News.

The North American brings advices to the 29th ult. from Liverpool.

The total loss of the American ship Lunas, near Cherbourg, is fully confirmed. Only two out of the 107 persons on board reached the shore alive, and one of these died almost immediately afterwards. The survivor is an Italian named Champoli.

Another ferocious gale had visited England. The force of the wind at Liverpool was greater than had been before known for years. Several vessels lying in the Mersey had dragged anchor, but no serious damage was sustained by them.

The ship Robert Mills, from Liverpool for Galveston, had been totally wrecked near Holly Head. No lives lost. Her cargo would be saved.

The ship New Empire, from Mobile for the Clyde, ran into Troon Bay, on the 27th ultimo, for shelter. She had to eject many of her masts.

The ship Hesperus, from Liverpool to New Orleans, had to put back.

The statement of the London *Morning Chronicle* of an alleged alliance between Russia and Austria, received by the America, via Queenstown, attracted considerable attention, and its authenticity was actively canvassed. The *Chronicle*, in a subsequent leader, repeated the news, remarking: "This new alliance contributes the statement we have from time to time reiterated, that there existed a dark and wide-spread conspiracy against the cause of freedom and progress, and immediately menacing the peace of Europe.

The London *Herald* regarded the statement as at least premature, but in a subsequent leader says it believes the statement of Russia having decided to renew the alliance with Austria to be correct. "No treaty," it adds, "has yet been signed, but there is no doubt as to the renewal of friendly relations.

The *Independance Belge* utterly disbelieves the announcement. The news is also discredited by the Paris journals.

The London *Globe* of the 28th announces on authority that the Austrian Government has stated that the report of the Austro Russian alliance is entirely without foundation.

The Paris *Pays* and *Patrie* of the 28th also deny the statement.

According to a Berlin dispatch of the 27th, the new proposals for a conference of the five great powers had failed, mainly because England declined to enter into any discussion of the terms of Italy.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes a dispatch from M. Thouvenel, dated January 31st, addressed to the French Ambassador at Vienna, to be communicated to Count Reichberg. M. Thouvenel gives a historical outline of the Italian endeavors of France to bring about a solution of the question of Central Italy; the inhabitants of those provinces having refused to recognize their former sovereignty. He appeals to the extraordinary spirit of the English proposals as regards the Romagna, and expresses his regret that the Pope should have allowed the state of things in that province to have become so signal. Venice, France, he adds, will still, however, consent to a less radical combination than the one proposing the disinvestiture of the Sacred of the Church, on the condition of the principle of non intervention being maintained.

A Berne dispatch says that the Russian Ambassador had, in the name of his Government, represented to Count Cavour the heavy responsibility that would fall upon Sardinia if, at the time assumed to form the European powers were endeavoring to make the state of affairs less threatening, they were to take steps for the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia. It was said that in consequence of these representations and the willing advice of France, all the projects in reference to Central Italy were to be abandoned for the present.

A circular had been issued by the Sardinian Minister of War to facilitate the consolidation and organization of the Lombardo-Sardinian army.

In the latest news by Queenstown by the America, there was a considerable sensation created by the Paris correspondent of the London *News*, to the effect that the French Government had resolved against Italian unity. This presumption is in a measure confirmed by a Paris correspondent of the *Times*, but the writer for the *Globe* believes that the statements are far from correct.

Great Britain—In the House of Lords, on the 27th ult., Earl Hardwick called attention to the naval reserves of the country, and complained of their inefficiency in point of numbers and drill.

The Duke of Somerset explained the state of affairs, and said that, including the several coast volunteers, there was a reserve of between 11,000 and 12,000 men, who were active would never be required except in a case of emergency.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord John Russell stated that recent dispatches from China did not contain any material intelligence, but that he hoped to make his full statement in the House in a few days. He also stated that the French Government had offered to modify the article in the commercial treaty relative to the sale of such as the wishes of the English Government, but a reply had been sent declaring that the English Government had not accepted the modification.

The House then went into committee on the budget resolutions.

Mr Gladstone explained the resolution in regard to the duties on wines, and after a general debate the resolution was agreed to.

On the 28th ult. in the House of Lords, the Minister explained the provisions of the scheme by which France is to be allowed to appoint emigration agents in India, for the purpose of procuring laborers for French colonies, on stipulation that the objectionable code system be given up.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kinglake moved for the production of the correspondence with France and Sardinia relative to the projected annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Mr Roebuck seconded the motion in a speech, in which he denounced the ambitious designs of the Emperor Napoleon.

Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell said the Government would immediately produce the papers, and in the meantime they deprecated discussion of the subject.

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Considerable debate took place on an amendment offered by Mr Dunscomb, relative to the duty on coke, but the Government was sustained by a majority of 53.

The remainder of the Indian submarine cable had been successfully laid, and Alexandria was in telegraphic communication with Calcutta and other Indian cities.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to be held in London on the day the North American left Liverpool.

The report of the Board of Directors under the endeavors which have been made for some months back, to raise funds for the necessary additional capital, was predicted in a subscription of £250,000. The Board, however, are disposed to defray, from their own means, the expense of keeping the company in existence for a further period.

A committee was constructed by the Board of Trade some time back to report on deep river navigation, and the conclusion arrived at will be shortly laid before the public. The chairman and officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were sanguine in regards, and the belief is that the information acquired is such as to demonstrate that works of this character are much more practicable, and most sanguine have hitherto supposed them to be.

The Board have likewise been encouraged by these investigations to attempt the recovery of the cable and its restoration to working order. Two thousand pounds will be required for this purpose, but, in the worst event, a considerable portion of this amount will be repaid by the sale of the quantity of cable thus picked up. It is accordingly proposed to offer the £20 shares remaining unissued, giving to the subscribers a rich on the proceeds of all the cable that may be saved, and the privilege, in case of receiving gratuitously, of another £20 share fully paid up.

The balance sheet of the company shows the funds on hand to be under £2,000. The total expenditure has been £ 106,656.

Rev H. D. Northup, of New York, has been preaching at the Pavilion Theatre, London.

Her Black Rose is promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy for his eminent services in India, and Rear Admiral Hope is made Admiral of the Blue.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Partial returns of the State election held on the 13th look as if the Black Republicans have again carried the State.

RODMAN'S MONSTER CANNON.—The monster cannon designed by Maj Rodman, U S Army, and recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg, is now being bored. The gun weighs more than forty-eight thousand pounds. It has a bore of fifteen inches diameter, and thirteen feet nine inches in length. It has twenty five inches of solid metal at the breech, making its extreme length fourteen and a half feet. At the breech, the outside diameter is four feet, at the muzzle twenty eight and nine tenths inches. It will project a ball of four hundred and twenty-one pounds a distance of five or six miles, with a tolerably accurate range of four miles. No gun approaching it in size or weight has ever before been cast. The largest English guns are made of iron staves, banded together. Some times powder of great strength has been cast, but no gun of more than twelve inches bore.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons according to their own accounts, are increasing in Utah. In 1856 they numbered 38,000, in 1857 only 31,022, and in 1858 only about 30,000. They claim, however, that they are increasing in the country faster than they lost by the exodus, and ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and accidents. It is computed that there are 30,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 7000 on the Continent of Europe, besides some 5000 in Canada, and several thousand in the Eastern States and South America. Altogether they number 125,000. Utah is the only place where they practice polygamy and carry out their theories of civil government, as well as of religion, and it is the only place where they do not increase.

PROPHETIC WIFE MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—A social party was assembled at one of the apartments in No. 74 East Broadway, visiting the family who reside there. Among the number was Patrick M'Hugh, his wife Bridget, and their two children. The evening appeared to be passing pleasantly with them. They were talking and amusing themselves together, when suddenly Patrick said to his wife, "Won't you give me some beer?" to which she replied, "Why, no, Patrick, I never give you anything now." As she spoke she placed her arm around her neck, as if to embrace her, but in his hand was an open razor, with which he suddenly cut her throat. The stroke was given with so much power as to cut away even a part of the bone, the third vertebra. She fell and died without the utterance of a word. The sight prevented, as we entered the house, was piteous in the extreme. There lay the mother, so frightfully mangled. At her hand sat one of the guests at the party, with an infant in her arms, stained with blood, which had spirted from the wound, while around her were gathered the son and his two sisters, rending the air with their piteous wail. The son, a manly fellow of 17, detailed to us how his father had been discharged from the Ohio Penitentiary, where he had been incarcerated for seven years for attempting his mother's life.

After the murder the father deliberately walked to his home in Lorenzo's wine barracks, on Sixth street, east of Broadway, and began to talk with his son, who knew nothing of the murder, until officers Wolger and Anderson entered and arrested his father. The three children are James, who is 17 years old, Mary and Hannah, who are aged respectively 13 and 8 years.—*Cincinnati Commercial, March 7th.*

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1860. Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,628.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Circassian.

Latest from Liverpool and London.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, March 3, (via Galway).—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 6000 bales. The market closed dull, owing in a great measure to the heavy receipts from American ports, and the large stock on hand. The quotations of yesterday are generally unchanged.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Saturday evening, March 3.—The funds continue their downward tendency, a further decline of ¼ being reported.

Consols for money closed at 94⅛ to 94¾.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed quiet, and prices are generally unchanged.

The Provision market closed steady at yesterday's quotations.

Additional News from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA

Spaniards Defeated in Morocco—The Reform Bill in England—Another Steamer and Fifty Lives Lost—Great Reduction of the French Army—Spain Offers Peace to Morocco.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d inst.

Her commercial advices have been mostly anticipated by the Circassian at St. Johns, which sailed from Galway several hours later on the same day.

PRIVATE LETTERS AND CIRCULARS—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The correct quotations, according to the Liverpool Brokers' Circular by the Asia, are as follows.

Fair Orleans, 7¾; Middling Orleans, 6⅞; Fair Mobile, 7⅞; Middling Mobile, 7¾; Fair Uplands, 7; Middling Uplands, 6⅞.

James Hewitt & Co's Circular by the Asia says Cotton has declined during the week by the lower grades and 1 16 on the better qualities. They quote Middling Orleans at 6 13 16, Middling Mobile, 6 9 16.

George Holt & Co.'s circular states that Cotton has declined ¼ to ⅛ on grades below middling.

The decline, they say, is in consequence of the largely increased estimates of the American crop. The trade therefore purchase only for their immediate wants.

They quote the same as Jas Hewitt & Co.

Charles Saunders's Price Current says all qualities of Cotton have declined 1 16 to ⅛.

Private letters report the market dull, and some put the sales of Saturday, the 3d instant, at 7000 bales.

The commercial advices from India and China are less favorable.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Lord John Russell had brought forward the Ministerial Reform bill in the House of Commons, which contained the following features.

It extends the elective franchise to £10 for country occupiers, and to £20 for borough occupiers.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER NIMROD

The steamer Nimrod, a coular packet plying between Liverpool and Cork, was totally wrecked on her way from Liverpool to Cork, and all on board, some fifty in number, were drowned. The cause of the disaster is not stated.

THE MOROCCO WAR

Advices from Madrid state that a battalion of the Spanish troops had been surprised by a largely superior force of Moorish troops, and were defeated with heavy loss.

The engagement took place near the Fortress of Melilla. The Spanish loss was reported at two hundred soldiers and fifty officers killed, besides a large number wounded.

The Spanish Government has offered terms of peace to Morocco, but the Spanish demands are so exorbitant that they cannot be accepted.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

It is authoritatively stated that the French Government has resolved to reduce the army to 150,000 men.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS

It is reported that Prince Farinen now has the best chance of being made King of Tuscany.

It is again stated that the Pope threatens to excommunicate King Victor Emanuel.

The English Minister at Turin condemns the annexation of Savoy to France, and is using all his influence with the Sardinian Government to prevent it.

It is reported that the Pope has signified his willingness to make some concessions to the demands of France.

PARIS BOURSE

The Paris Bourse closed that The Three Per Cent Rentes closed at 67 90c.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the Senate today nothing of special interest has transpired.

The greater part of the day was occupied in introducing private bills.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kinglake moved for the production of the correspondence with France and Sardinia relative to the projected annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Mr Roebuck seconded the motion in a speech, in which he denounced the ambitious designs of the Emperor Napoleon.

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MR. WARD'S TRIP TO PEKIN.—The story was extensively published in English and American papers that Mr. Ward and his suit were conveyed to Pekin in a *box*, closed on all sides, so that they could get no view of the country. The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, a clergyman, denies the story in toto, and ascribes it to English jealousy at Mr. Ward's complete success, which proved that their attack on the Peiho forts was needless and barbarous. The writer says:

Instead of one great "box" for the whole party, there was a carriage for each individual, servants and all, while some besides had horses which they rode at their pleasure, and then entered their carriages followed on the train, used by the attendant mandarins and officers who made our escort, and as many more nearly for baggage and other purposes. Shut up in a cage, from which we could see only the sky and heaven, when the front and sides of the carriages were open! Deprived of all liberty and observation, when at each stopping place for lodging or for dinner all wandered about the towns and villages as they pleased, without the least restraint! Mr. Ward left the hard, cold to wake her; and in the year 1858 a fire broke out at night in the family mansion, when a male domestic burst into the room, and, snatching her as she lay in bed, conveyed her to a place of safety. Instead of being a prisoner, she roamed at will, sometimes hitching a switch on a cotton bale. The fellow had no pipe or cigar to light, and the natives conclude that Kumer cotton was, for some time, a delicacy, and that the cotton bales had tempted the hungry Chinese to make a meal of them