THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Bonds & Lessassier, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans, spring clothing, &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of the Old and Carondelet streets, the contents of a tin store, furniture, &c.

By R. E. Adams, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Gravier street, a lot of liquors, wines and groceries.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, a large assortment of choice Dorsey apples.

By Ellis de & Lessassier, at 10 o'clock, at their sales room, No. 69 Chartres street, damaged prints and other goods.

ENGLAND AND COTTON.

The Government of Great Britain is certainly entitled to the reward of admiration for the resolute and persevering efforts it has made to establish independence of the United States in the supply of cotton. Ever since the fleecy product of the South became a leading article of exportation to Great Britain, nourishing her manufacturing industry, and ministering immensely to her prosperity and opulence, the statesmen of that country, perceiving the absolute dependence of the most valuable portion of British commerce upon the agricultural resources of America, have labored with an energy and zeal worthy of all praise, to promote the culture of cotton on an extended scale in other regions more directly subject to their influence and power. They have tried every variety of soil and climate. They have dispatched corps of experienced overseers to their colonies—to Jamaica and Barbadoes, to the East Indies and to Australia; and they have striven earnestly to stimulate the idle and effeminate Brazilians to cultivate the plant more extensively and regularly. They have expended an almost indefinite amount of time, patience, and money on these elaborate experiments—and yet the result has been wofully disproportioned to the capital and labor involved. Meagre intelligence, rare observation, supplies of the choicest seed, constant supervision by experienced persons, and every appliance which money could secure, or ingenuity contrive, comparative failure has still followed. Still does England find herself compelled to rely upon the United States for seven-eighths of the quantity of cotton consumed by her manufactories, still are the two countries linked together by a bond which, though seemingly soft and flexible, is in reality stronger than adamant.

England conceives this dependence to be galling. We think quite otherwise. It should be no more degrading or irksome to Great Britain to draw from us her supply of the raw material, than it should be to us to receive in exchange her productive the same article made up into various fabrics for the comfort and convenience of man. This reciprocal dependence is one of the inevitable consequences of commerce. So far from regretting it we should rejoice at it. Its excellence kindred nations are kept at peace with each other. The interchange of products necessary to both is one of the great and indissoluble bonds of friendship. With the tenacity of opinion for which England and the United States are alike remarkable, and with the frequent recurring questions respecting boundary lines, the right of search, &c., which have arisen we have little doubt that more than one rupture would have occurred within the last twenty or thirty years, but for that wholesome restraint upon national pugnacity produced by the overwhelming strength of commercial relations. So clearly do the merchants of both nations perceive that war would inflict the most direful losses and injuries, would cripple trade, and create dreadful and long continued financial revulsions, that on all occasions of controversy they employ their powerful agency in bringing about harmony and restoring peace.

While cotton continues to be the great staple of the South, and while Great Britain needs it, we may be entirely certain that the two countries will refrain from engaging in deadly conflict. It is, however, perfectly natural for England to endeavor to seek other sources of supply, since she might suffer serious detriment from a short crop in the Southern States. Accordingly, every now and then we hear of some apparent or wonderful discovery of a favored spot on the earth's surface, where cotton grows spontaneously, and where the application of agricultural wealth would ensure extraordinary results. The latest specimen of the kind is a statement made by the celebrated traveler, Dr. Livingstone, of a cotton growing and cotton manufacturing country in Africa. The specimens of goods he sent to England which, having been examined, are found to be of excellent fibre and worth a high price. He writes that the region where the cotton may be cultivated is vast and easily accessible, and indulges in brilliant speculations on the subject. We have seen so much of this to be sure that we may be pardoned if we receive such news reciprocal in regard to it. That cotton can be successfully grown in many parts of the world besides the United States, is unquestionable. Every year England receives a comparatively considerable amount from Persia, the East Indies, and other places—but the entire aggregate does not reach one-tenth of the supply obtained from the United States. Nor is it one bit the less true, and thus it will be while England can find a cotton belt like that of our country, stretching over several degrees of latitude, and a vast range of longitude, each people it with a race peculiarly adapted to the requisite description of labor, and placed under the discipline and supervision of intelligent and experienced white men, else may hope in a sense of security to establish a competition with the United States that may be worthy the name—but not before. Meanwhile, she can do no better than buy our cotton, and return it to us manufactured—both of us remaining good friends, with only an occasional snarl which never ends in a bite.

—We have received Galveston papers to the 20th inst. They contain nothing of special interest.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company—The annual statement of this company, published in our columns, shows a very gratifying state of prosperity, despite the numerous losses by fire of the past year. The net earned premiums are $63,437 75 and the net profits amount to $36,-637 13. The assets of the company are to the value of 93,031 52. Six per cent interest will be paid on outstanding certificates of profits, the entire issue of 1856 will be redeemed, and a scrip dividend of 31 1-3 per cent is declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of June next.

New Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the office, on Monday, April 9th, at 12 o'clock, M.

Jewish Home—The annual meeting of this association will be held at the Asylum, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Grape Vines—Mr. J. M. Nelson, corner Camp street and Lafayette Square, offers for sale a quantity of superior grape cuttings from his new celebrated California vines. See advertisement.

—The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction, to-day, at 10½ o'clock, by R. B. Sykes, of a cheap, well assorted, fine stock of Dresses, Ribbons and Shawls in store No. 30 Gravier street.

United Sale—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes, brogans, spring clothing, &c., to take place This Day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bonds & Lessassier's auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Terms cash.

Dealers in German Cigars, your attention is called by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, to his sale this day at 11 o'clock, at No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street.

Abolition Practice vs. Abolition Preaching—The Chicago *Times* says that a large gang of female laborers in Chicago lately sent an agent into Missouri to look into the circumstances of some of their debtors in that State. The agent went and shortly reported that the debtor had nothing of value except a couple of negro children. The employers were Republicans—every man in their house was a Republican—and they wanted to buy or to hire negro children, and would hold them for the debt. This was done, but without effect, for the distressed debtor could not raise the funds. The Republican dun then wrote to have the children sold to pay a debt of $e90

—The *National Anti-Slavery Standard* and the *Liberator* have been excluded from the mails of the New York Young Men's Christian Association.

—Gen. W. Curtis has been discharged from his post on Harper's Weekly, and probably on the Monthly too, because of his anti-slavery notions. Both these facts are stated by the New York *Dog Book*.

—Captain Geyer, wife, daughter, and crew of the brig Baron Emily, previously reported sunk by a collision at sea with the ship Shenandoe, arrived in port yesterday morning by the bark Pilgrim. Captain Geyer informs us that they saved nothing but what they stood in.

—A Mr Aronson, late from India, has arrived in London with a parcel of diamonds, for one of which he asks $1,500,000. The Hartford *Times* learns that a customer is wishing for him to get three more just like it, when he proposes to purchase the lot for a set of eleven buttons.

Macaulay and Thackeray—From the occasion of Thackeray's first lecture in London he says, on looking over the house before going forward to the desk, the most known person of Macaulay on the third bench from the front. Turning to some friends, he said: "A few pound note to any man who will put Macaulay out of the house." Raged, sir," said he, in relating the circumstance, "I felt like a fellow with a sixpence in his pocket in the Bank-house of the Barings."

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1860.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the North Briton.

Prognostications of War in Italy—Agitation in Southern Italy—The Tri-Colored Flag Hoisted—More Troops for Morocco.

PORTLAND, March 22—The Cork papers by the North Briton, published on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., express the opinion that war is extremely probable between Austria and Sardinia.

Agents of the Sardinian Government are buying up cavalry horses in France, and great activity prevails in all the military departments of Piedmont.

It is stated that Count Aves has been entrusted by the Emperor Napoleon with the definite settlement of the question of the annexation of Savoy to France.

All former decrees against the liberty of the press in Florence have been rescinded.

Several Neapolitan noblemen have been arrested, and others are to be exiled.

Advices from Sicily state that the Attorney-General of Messina had been murdered, and an attempt had been made upon the life of the Director of Police by throwing at him a fulminating bomb.

Letters from Rome state that great agitation still prevails in Southern districts or marches of the Papal States, and the tri-colored flag was nightly hoisted in defiance of the Papal authorities.

Advices from Madrid announce that the Spanish Government is making preparations to occupy Tetuan permanently, and that several battalions in the Peninsula had received orders to be in readiness to march for Africa at short notice.

Three Days Later from California,

BY THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO OVERLAND MAIL.

By the overland mail we have San Francisco dates of the 27th. All descriptions of trade were reviving. The receipts of gold dust from the interior were very materially increasing; the exports of treasure for the month amounted to $3,308,757.

The sailing of two vessels bound for Japan, freighted with American silver coin, is mentioned.

Thus far the trade with Japan has been altogether one-sided.

FIRST STEAMSHIP PIONEER.

The passengers who arrived in California on the first steamship, in 1849, were to celebrate their 11th anniversary on Tuesday, the 28th, in the evening, by a dinner at the Parisian Restaurant.

COCHIN CHINA.

The Hong Kong *Register* gives the following particulars of the last engagement which took place at Touron, which, it says, may be relied on as correct. On the 18th November, Admiral Page attacked the north side of the Bay of Touron, where were two large forts garnished with the road in Hue. Both forts were carried, and now remain in the hands of the French. By securing possession of those forts, that part of the enemy's forces which faced the outposts at Touron and enabled them to form a junction with the troops in the capital and all the north, is cut off, so that they cannot remain in this position.

A large trade is rapidly springing up with Japan. Millions of dollars are said to have been sent there for the purchase of gold and silk, and large profits have been realized. This country promises much in the future.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, March 22—The Californian over land mail, with advices from the Pacific coast to the 20 and telegraphic dispatches, via Placerville, to the 3d, has arrived at Molloy's station, the terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED OUT.

The steamship John L. Stephens arrived at San Francisco on the 3d safely. Everybody aboard was well.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

The business at San Francisco since the last advices has lost its activity, and closed dull. There was a slight improvement in the inquiry made for Candles, the accurate quotations cannot be given. Bacon was selling at 16c per lb. there was a better feeling in the market. Pork closed firm at $22 per bbl for Mess Lard is quoted at 15½c per lb. The Sugar market generally closed quiet; Crushed is quoted at 12½@13c. Coffee 20@23. These numerals represent nothing but the wantonness of a shameless crew, who mean to trade upon the prestige of the English name until they have extracted the last coin from the Japanese treasury. But those gentlemen had reckoned without their host. From some cause or other, which we are unable to explain, the projected cabinet has not yet been completed, and in the absence of all others most fitted for the post—a gentleman not only upright and firm, but of great experience in the trade of the East—Mr Rutherford Alcock, who went to Japan as Consul-General, and has recently been invested with a diplomatic character, has put his bungling agency, and exposed their misdoings in a dispatch to the acting Consul at Kanagawa, the principal port of Japanese trade of the coming season of 1860 to 1861. Such do