The New Orleans Bee.

THE DAILY BEE.
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C. J. WEISS, E. DUVERGE, & THOS. J. DURKIN.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1860.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,659.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly relating to the line of their business and is subject to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No such subscription to advertising will be accepted until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

MAY E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, in Conchiolders street, a barber's saloon.

By Z. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos 43 and 47 Old Levee street, chairs, sofas, bookcases, tinware and groceries, also foreign and American dry goods.

T. & H. Vignie, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 Bienville street opposite the Custom-house Exchange, on account of whom it may concern.

Wm. F. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction-room, Nos 45 and 47 Old Levee street, patent spring shirts, corsets, &c.

Peter M. Bennett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, hardware.

By the Sheriff, at the City Hotel, Common street, a valuable improved property at the corner of Bacchus and Peters-shore streets.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Mexico we have received our files of Vera Cruz papers to the 14th instant. There is little that is absolutely new or of paramount interest. The *Trait d'Union* of the 14th publishes the protest of MENCE LERDO, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Mexico, against the capture of MIRAMON'S vessels. It is quite an energetic paper, and written in the usual style of Mexican grandiloquence. Senor LERDO denies Captain JARVIS's account of the affair, and substitutes his own version, qualifying the capture of the vessels as an act of scandalous violence, bloody, barbarous and piratical, and a direct assault upon the independence of Mexico. He says further that he is certain that Captain JARVIS violated the instructions of his Government, and he (MINISTER) therefore expects that the American Administration will manifest the greatest indignation at the conduct of Captain JARVIS, will immediately order the liberation of General MARIN, will restore the Mexican vessels to the Supreme Government, and will make suitable indemnity for all loss and damage occasioned by the unprovoked and wanton aggression to which they were subjected. But if unfortunately the United States Government should not censure and disapprove the conduct of its naval officers, and should refuse to set General MARIN at liberty, restore the vessels and offer equitable reparation, Senor MINISTER then protests against the affair of the 16th March, and denounces it to all enlightened nations as an act of piracy, and a declaration of war against the people of Mexico, the consequences of which will fall exclusively on those who have provoked it, &c., &c.

In the *Trait d'Union* of the 17th there is an extended analysis of a new tax bill, or system of contributions imposed by MIRAMON on the foreign residents of the capital. It was a most outrageous and extortionate decree.

The town of Colima has been captured by the Constitutionalists. Gen. CASTAÑEDA, its defender, at the last accounts was being hotly pursued. An attempted *pronunciamento* at ACAPULCO was crushed before it made any headway.

The Rencontoist abodes declare that MIRAMON's losses at VERA CRUZ amounted to only 40 men, but the VERA CRUZ papers say that his army was reduced from 5000 to 3000 by death and desertion. MIRAMON re-entered the capital on the 7th, and was received like a conqueror. He had with him 700 men and 7 pieces of artillery.

The French, English and other foreigners in Mexico are free to pay the new contribution. In the meanwhile the finances of the Government are exhausted, and the chiefs are at a loss what course to pursue. By some it is supposed that MIRAMON will resign and the Presidency in favor of ROBLES, by others that he will restore the Upper Chamber to power.

Gen. WOOL of the Regulars, has been detached (it) VALLO, at Zapotlan.

It is said that a conspiracy against MIRAMON has been discovered at Mexico, and that numerous arrests have been made. Among the persons seized and imprisoned are Gen PARRODI, Gen. ARTEGA, Col SANCHEZ and Capt FRANCISCO VANEGAS.

If we may judge by the tone of the Liberal journals MIRAMON and the Reactionists are in a desperate condition; but the opinions of an enemy, and that enemy a Mexican, can be seldom trusted.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, J. W. SMITH, commander, arrived here yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, having crossed the bar at 9 40 last night.

The Cahawba left New York on the 14th inst., at noon, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 15th. She left that port at 11 o'clock, P. M. on the 20th. She has had fine weather the entire passage.

It was reported in Havana that a Spanish vessel had sailed from there about the 12th or 13th for Norfolk, having on board a special messenger sent by the authorities of Cuba, to proceed to Washington and confer with the Spanish Minister relative to the two steamers captured off VERA CRUZ by the Saratoga.

The Herald of Havana at Havana was the scene of a most disgraceful affair on Sunday, the 15th, a fight between a tiger and three blood hounds. One of the dogs was instantly killed at the commencement of the battle, and the other two disabled, yet the empire decided that the tiger was beaten. There was a large concourse of people in attendance.

The United States steamer Crusader, Captain John Mayo, arrived at HAVANA on the 19th from Key West, with her machinery slightly disabled.

On the 17th, eighty one miles northeast of Havana, the Cahawba exchanged signals with the steamer Costitucionalista, hence via Havana for Charleston.

The health of Havana continues good.

SUGAR MARKET.—Rejected dull and prices nominal. Molasses active—3½ to 3¾ reals.

No information in freights.

EXCHANGE on London, 12¾ to 12¾ premium; New York, 2¾ to 3 premium; on New Orleans, 1¾ to 3¾ premium.

The following is a list of the passengers per steamship Cahawba:

For New York—Lady of Mahaffie and lady, Miss Mahaffie and child, Mrs. Hamilton, C. H. Benton, G. L. Benton, T. H. Benton, J. Hemingway, W. A. Hutchings, J. Hutchings, Mrs. Hutchings and lady, Miss Hutchings, Capt. Hutchings, Mrs. Hutchings and child, A. Penn, S. Sanchez, Mrs. E. Ruiz and child, Mrs. Ruiz and child, Mrs. Ruiz and child, J. Ruiz, J. Lane, J. Dennis, D. Bastide, E. V. Hudson, Miss Sanchez and child.

THE FRENCH OPERA TROUPE.—The engagement of this stirring company at the Amphitheatre has been a perfect success, and all who wish to get scale during the week should engage them at once. Our critique on the performances of Ernani has been crowded out of this issue, but will appear to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.—Hon. J. E. BOOTHBY.—We learn that E. T. PARKER, Esq., Sheriff, and Nolan T. Trepagnier, Esq., Clerk of the First District Court, have on the early train to-morrow, to be present at the marriage of our Representative in Congress, Hon. J. E. Boothby, to Miss Parker, one of the belles of Washington City, and a lady of rare talents and accomplishments.

ENLISTMENT IN MANDEVILLE.—By private notice we are informed that the citizens of Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany, have become very much excited, on account of the appearance of recruiting agents among them, two dwellings having already been set on fire. They organized a Vigilance Committee last Saturday, and purchased a small cannon, which is fired every night at nine o'clock, after which hour all persons found out by the watch on patrol are to be arrested as dangerous and suspicious characters.

The steamship Habana, Capt. J. H. MCCOY, left yesterday morning for Havana direct with the following passengers:

For Havana—J. J. Dupuy, T. G. Massieu, R. P. Mayorga, N. Trochesset, S. Sandoval, F. Mayoral, N. Vasson, and lady, Mrs. Vasson, Miss Vasson, Miss Vasson and family, Mrs. Gomez and daughter, Miss Mendez.

CONSTRUCTION ADVERTISING.—The city government has set apart the enormous sum of $44,445 00 for advertising during the year 1860, and the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistants, newspapers, the names every one of which are but little known beyond the limits of the Corporation, all answer as their legal organ—the *New York Daily News*, a paper of very small circulation—a handling of Mayor Wood's for this paper $10,000 each; the *Herald*, and $1,000 to the *Times*—papers having a circulation twenty times as large. More than *fifty thousand dollars* was paid for advertising in five newspapers whose aggregate circulation does not exceed 12,000!

THEY GO PREPARED.—One of the Pittsburg papers says that one hundred and eleven bar rels of old Monongahela whisky, which Mr. Buchanan does not condemn, have been sent to the steamer which is to take Pennsylvania delegates to Charleston. It is patriotic to take the Pennsylvania beverage along, and we should think that with prudent and temperate management, the delegates of that State might make the above quantity last through Convention week. We shall not be surprised to hear that we gave the Keystone delegation, so goes the Convention.—*Pennsylvania Journal.*

LACTATION OF THE HUMAN RACE.—In virgorous women the secretion of milk is copious. The amount ordinarily furnished by a good nurse is from one and a half to two quarts daily, or from four to five pounds; but cases often occur in which two children receive abundant supplies from one mother, involving a secretion of eight pounds at least. An infant, three months old, will take from 48 to 64 fluid ounces daily, or six or eight half pint doses. During the first year, therefore, he will take from 1000 to 1200 pounds. In 1000 pounds of milk the salts amount to 28 ounces, of which nine ounces are phosphate of lime. In 1000 pounds of milk the salts amount to 33½ ounces, of which 12 ounces are phosphate of lime. It thus appears that, during the first year, the child receives from 110 to 130 pounds of dry salts. He may then readily gain 15 or 20 pounds in weight—supplying less than three pounds of dry salts—and yet have a large residue, from 104 to 120 pounds to be supplied to the production of heat, and to motive energetic vitality.

TIGHT TIMES.

This appears to be the general complaint in New Orleans. It began three months ago, although the confident people, in whom the organ of hope is prominently developed, were quite certain that it was a mere temporary and accidental connection of the money market, which would pass away in a week. When February came, and the rate of interest advanced rather than fell, the same sanguine prediction was ventured. In March we were assured that money would be easy, and in April the impression prevailed that the tightness had lasted long enough, and must give way. But financial prophets have proved unworthy of credit, and good to fair paper is still hawked about our streets and offered at rates which six months ago would have been considered most usurious.

It is somewhat remarkable, too, that while the money market in New Orleans is in such a state, that in New York it is as easy as an old glove, while in the former money can be safely invested at from twelve to eighteen per cent. in the latter it is a drug at one-half of these rates. Every body is anxious to know the reason for this extraordinary difference. The only satisfactory explanation to be assigned is the rash overtrading of many of our merchants, and the more than usually extended advances made to planters by our cotton factors. Both sets have plunged too deep into the ocean of speculation, and both are consequently put to all sorts of expedients to preserve their credit. If grocers and dry good merchants will import more goods than they can sell, or than the capital justifies them in purchasing, they must anticipate being cornered when the time of payment comes round. If factors will overstock their credit and exhaust their means in advancing, they cannot be much surprised at being unable to place long paper at satisfactory rates. This sort of rash and illegitimate business has already sent more than one house by the board, and sundry weak ones are now quaking with apprehension.

The superior facilities afforded by the banking system in New York serve to protect the mercantile community of that city from much of the danger of overtrading. The financial institutions there consider their deposits as much an element of strength as their specie, and base their discount line upon them. Hence the immense accommodation they are enabled to extend to the merchant, and hence his ability to give long credits without material embarrassment. We have no fault to find with the safeguards surrounding our banking system. If we ever need further capital, and we never shall obtain it until by wise legislation our Free Banks are placed in a position by which they may make money. The General Assembly chose to stultify itself and reject the bill to amend the charter of the Free Banks. Consequently we are still supposed to all the evils of an enlarged commerce with insufficient capital. Perhaps next year that body may perceive its error and retrace its steps. So mote it be. Meanwhile the tightness of the money market is a fixed fact, and likely to continue till the rise of the business season.

The Charleston Convention is now in session, and in a day or two we shall know the result. Meanwhile, as a sample of the speculations of an unfriendly journal, we give the following from the New York *Tribune* of the 17th inst.

The following votes are believed to be mostly certain to be given on the first ballot at Charleston:

Maine	8	Ohio	23
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	11
Massachusetts	13	Illinois	11
Rhode Island	4	Michigan	6
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	5
Vermont	5	Iowa	4
New York	35	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Missouri	9
Pennsylvania	27	Arkansas	4
Maryland	8	California	4
Total, 170; whole number of electoral votes reachable			
Kansas	3	Delaware	3

from an absolute majority, or 37 more than all others.

[NOTE.—If Pennsylvania and all the other States should vote as cited, Douglas would only have 12 less votes than he would want, but it is believed that he would still have a far better support.]

On the second or third ballot—Douglas friends standing firm—the following are confidently expected to come over to his support:

Kentucky	12	Balance of Southern States	17
Tennessee	11	North Carolina	9
Virginia	15	Texas	4
Florida	4	Missouri	9
Louisiana	6	Arkansas	4

Increasing his total to 281, or 32 more than the two-thirds required to nominate.

We have reason to believe that Judge Douglas's friends expect the vote of South Carolina also on the decisive ballot; but we do not know on what data their confidence is based. Should it be the absence of any, the expectation would seem quite illusory. But, unless there is a scandalous cheating around the board, Douglas is bound to be nominated.

Further by the Arago.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Arago arrived here at 8.30 this evening.

Parliament had passed the monopoly bill.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Lord John Russell said her Majesty has been advised to renounce the recent acquisition of the King of Sardinia.

The great boat race came off on Saturday with its customary *eclat*. After a very severe contest Cambridge won.

It was understood that the warrants against Heenan and Sayers will be executed at once, and the parties required to find securities to a heavy amount; the magistrates are determined, if possible, to prevent the fight from coming off in Hertfordshire.

Paris journals publish a telegram from Chusa (Italy), according to which the election of deputies in the provinces claimed by Switzerland have resulted in the return of the partisans of France and one of Sardinia.

On Thursday, some persons from Geneva had a conference at Fontainebleau with Count Walewski, and the Emperor, and subsequently attended the Swiss flag.

A steamer with armed people left on Friday for Thonon.

The Paris correspondent says that Switzerland, being collected in some force on the shores of Lake Geneva, have energetically repulsed 300 persons from Geneva, who had arrived in a steamer with the intention of attacking Chablais and Faucigny.

The French Government has revoked the article of the constitution that no full or brief reporting, mutilate or provision, or other document from the corporate body, or from private persons, can be received, published, or other wise put into execution without the authorization of the Chief Magistrate.

Two French battalions met an enthusiastic reception at Nice.

The agricultural accounts from France are unfavorable.

Prince Carignan, in his proclamation to the Tuscans, says the King's resolution is to achieve Italian independence to the fullest extent which their conduct has merited.

No military movement has yet taken place at Spezzia or Sayboy. The King had granted several commercial concessions to the Sardinians.

VIENNA, March 31.—The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to protest against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to Piedmont. A note to this effect, dated 26th, has been directly addressed to the Cabinet of Turin, in which they establish as her unquestionable right to oppose an act which, in disposing the legitimate princes, would also destroy reversion to the House of Hapsburg. A copy is to be furnished to all foreign cabinets, to whom about eventual note is addressed to the effect that Austria, on account of the general tone to be presently against and annexation, hopes that Europe will recognize in this proceeding a most convincing proof of her desire to maintain the peace of the world.

VIENNA, April 1.—In reply to the protest of Switzerland against the annexation of Savoy, Austria says she can explain her language or attitude, as regards the neutralized districts of Chablais and Faucigny, but she will exert her good offices with the great powers.

The Sardinian Parliament was opened on the 2d. The King was received with indescribable enthusiasm. He declared his determination to adhere to France for her services for the welfare of Italy, mentioning the cessation of Savoy and Nice, and the annexation of Austria. The King said, pointing that the welfare of the people, and greatness of the country which is no longer the limit of the Romans nor that of the Middle Ages, is the first object. It must not now be left in a field open to foreign ambition, but it must on the contrary, be the limit of the Italian race.

Nice April 1.—To-day the entire of French troops took place here. The attitude of the people was cold, but every disturbance has been suppressed.

The expedition from Switzerland to Savoy was frustrated by the Federal troops, part of it being sent back as prisoners to Geneva. The Swiss Government condemns the attempt, and the prisoners are being fined.

BERNE, April 2.—In reply to the request of Switzerland to the parties who signed the treaty of Vienna, Rome, England, Austria and Prussia have presented themselves in favor of immediate assembling of the Congress.

The Paris *Monitor* announces the pecuniary terms of the budget of 1861, to the Corps Legislatif. The receipts are estimated at 1,760,000 francs, and the expenses at 1,804,000 francs.

A second warning had been given to the *Semaine Religieuse* for an article against the con cordat.

NAPLES, March 31.—The Propaganda in favor of annexation to Sardinia is becoming more extensive.

VIENNA, April 3.—It is stated that the three Northern Courts have agreed to occupy themselves with the demands of Switzerland simply in the usual diplomatic way, because the great powers, by assembling in a Congress to consider the claims of Switzerland, would tacitly and implicitly recognize the annexation of Savoy to France.

PARIS, April 3.—The latest advices from Spain say that the revolutionists were concentrated in the town of Tarrayale, near Valencia.

The Arago passed, on the 19th, the Jura, hence for Liverpool.

The Raging Sara *Lefore* says:

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the slave Henry, belonging to Wm. J. Fort, Esq., of this parish, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by being hung near the parish jail. It will be recollected this boy, some two years ago, killed another negro fellow, also belonging to Wm. J. Fort.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS TO A GOOD PURPOSE.—*A Novel Idea.*—A gentleman in this city, who takes an occasional drive with his family, always goes provided with powder and ball to shoot the horse in the event of a runaway. This is a singular, but certainly a very wise precaution. He got the idea from a gentleman residing a few miles out of New York, who, driving home one night last summer, with his wife and two children in the carriage, was placed in imminent danger by an unmanageable horse, which had taken fright at a lantern on the roadside. In attempting to hold the affrighted animal the lines broke, and the horse dashed off at a break neck speed. Fortunately the gentleman bethought himself of a revolver in his side pocket, and drawing it shot the horse through the head. The animal staggered and fell. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out, but escaped without serious injury.—*Lafayette Courier.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Five Days Later From Europe.

Arrival of Steamship Australian.

Cotton Dull and Declining—Consols Quiet—Commercial Intelligence.

CAPE RACE, April 23.—The steamship Australian has arrived at this port. Her mails have been fully distributed. Those for the South will be forwarded by the morning's train, and will be due in Boston 10 morning.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

The steamships ERIN from New York, and the NORTH BRITON, from Portland, have arrived at Liverpool.

The steamships TEUTONIA, from New York, and the FULTON, from the same port, for South ampton and Havre, arrived at the former port previous to the sailing of the Australian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, April 12.—The amount of Cotton taken by speculators and exporters during the two business days previous to the departure of the Australian amounted to 3000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed, Wednesday and Thursday, business quiet.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co's circular reports Wheat closed firm, and that holders demand an advance. Indian Corn closed buoyant, having advanced 6d to 1s since the departure of the last steamer.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The Liverpool Provision market closed firm.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co report Beef closed quiet at previous quotations. Pork closed steady, the prices being generally well maintained. Bacon closed quiet—the prices are easier, but the quotations by the last steamer remain generally unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, April 12.—The London Produce market closed firm. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report sugar closed firm at previous rates.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, April 12.—The sales of Cotton on Wednesday and Thursday amounted to 20,000 bales. The market closed unchanged but irregular, the prices being in favor of the buyer.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market closed steady and firm at former quotations.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—Great excitement prevails in the city regarding the nomination of a Democratic candidate for the campaign of 1860.

The knowing ones are of opinion that Floarney, of Arkansas, will be chosen President *pro tem* of the Convention.

It is also generally believed that Senator Douglas will be nominated as the candidate for the Presidency, and Stephens, of Georgia, for the Vice Presidency.

All the delegates appear to be confused and uncertain as to what course they shall pursue.

The irregulars from Illinois, and the delegates who are in favor of repealing the Charter of New York, will be rejected by the Convention.

The presence of the large number of Georgians representing the Cotton States this year that South Carolina may cause much embarrassment, for they have determined to adhere to the two third rule.

Further by the Australian.

Wrath against the English Parliament—Treaty of Peace between Morocco and Spain ratified—Great Demonstration at Vienna Arrest of Gen. Ortega—Cancelled ovation chided between Spain and Rome—Release of John C. Heenan—Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, April 23.—The steamship Australian has arrived at this port. Her mails have been fully distributed. Those for the South will be forwarded by the morning's train, and will be due in Boston 10 morning.

The Australian left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 11th inst., touched at Queenstown the following day (Thursday,) and consequently brings five days later advices than were received by the America at Halifax.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—The sales of Cotton on Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to 12,000 bales. The market closed very dull and tending downwards. The quotations on inferior qualities closed irregular, and some authorities say experienced a slight decline since the departure of the America.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—The Breadstuffs market closed buoyant and tending upwards.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co's circular reports Wheat closed firm, and that holders demand an advance. Indian Corn closed buoyant, having advanced 6d to 1s since the departure of the last steamer.

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LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed, Wednesday and Thursday, business quiet.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co's circular reports Wheat closed firm, and that holders demand an advance. Indian Corn closed firm at 29s to 29s. Indian Corn closed firm. Yellow is quoted at 30s 6d to 31s 6d.

Since the last accounts the Bank rates have advanced 5 per cent.

The English Funds closed generally quiet but steady. Consols for money closed at 96¾.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL NEWS.

The most important political news, and which seems to attract much attention on the continent, is the late revolutionary movements in Spain.

Gen. Ortega and three branches of the Bulnes rank had been arrested at Catalatud for endeavoring to bring about a revolutionary movement in favor of Don Carlos. They will be tried by court martial.

A small body of the insurgents had been defeated at Bilbon.

The French and other continental papers accuse the English Parliament of encouraging the late attempt in Spain to crown Don Carlos King of that Government.

Advices received from Paris state that the French Government has warned *Le Siecle* and *La Patrie*, two French journals edited in Paris, for publishing certain articles of a violent character and when the Spanish and Sardinian difficulties.

The King of Sardinia, accompanied by the British Ambassador, are about to make a tour through his dominions.

Garibaldi has taken his seat in the Chamber of Representatives at Turin.

Advices received from Vienna state that great anti-Austrian demonstrations in favor of Hungary took place in Pesth recently.

The funeral of the student who came to his death from wounds inflicted on him by the police, was attended by 4000 people. No disorder prevailed.

Advices received from Madrid state that the Emperor of Morocco has ratified the treaty between Spain and Morocco.

A concordat has been concluded between Spain and Rome.

The German inhabitants residing along the borders of the river Rhine are making special defensive preparations.

The Grand Duke of Baden has proclaimed the independence of the Catholic Church, despite the veto of the ecclesiastical chamber.

An insurrection in Spain is spreading very rapidly. Troops continue to be dispatched from Naples.

At Naples an insurrection had broken out, and the royal troops had carried the convent by assault. The rebels and arms were captured, and the Schoonover fired.

A dispatch received from Madrid states that great efforts are being made to capture Count Montemolin and his party.

The boundaries of the province of Cuba had been amicably arranged. The value of the territory has been ceded to Spain for 500,000,000 reals.

The Governments of Russia and Austria declare the neutrality of Piedmont, as it appears by the answer of Austria to Switzerland.

John C. Heenan has been discharged on his own recognizance for $500, with two securities of $250 each.

Heenan has left Derby for London.

It was considered certain that the fight would occur on the 26th.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—The National Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, met in this city at 12 o'clock, M., to day.

The Convention is largely attended.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Judge Sandidge, and on motion Col. Thomas H. Flournoy, of Arkansas, was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention.

William F. Bickley, of Virginia, was appointed Secretary to the Convention, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hendrick.

A Special Committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, was appointed by the Chairman to report permanent organization.

A committee was also appointed to report in credentials.

Among the rumors current at Charleston one is that Messrs. Cocrane, Medill and Bright ocean to invest $2,500,000 to defeat Douglas.

The delegates from the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and Florida held a conference last night, and resolved by the Alabama Platform unless the candidate is perfectly acceptable.

The delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island are counting strong on Douglas.

Mr. Fisher, of Va., offered a letter from Hon Fernando Wood, of New York

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, objected to its being read. Great excitement ensued.

Mr. Fisher denied the right of Mr. Cochran to speak on the subject, saying that he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. Cochrane demanded the reading of the resolution.

The Convention decided that the letter should be read.

Mr. Cochrane moved for the adoption of the rules used during the last Convention, but was interrupted by Mr. Fisher, who claimed the floor.

The chairman decided Mr. Cochrane right to the floor.

Mr. Fisher protested and appealed. This caused the confusion to increase and become more general.

The decision of the chair was sustained amid great applause.

Mr. Fisher again presented the letter.

The chair decided that its reception was out of order at the time of its presentation.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 11 A. M to morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate to-day the proceedings possess no features of importance. The Senate adjourned till Thursday.

In the House of Representatives to-day the bill providing for an adjournment during the sitting of the Charleston Convention was rejected by a vote of 113 nays against 24 yeas.

No other business of match importance was transacted.

The House adjourned till to morrow.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, April 23.—The steamer Great Western passed down at 6; the Lizzie Simmons at 9½; the E. H. Fairchild at 7; the Hamburg at 10, and the Gladiator at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Universe passed down at 2; Mary T. at 5, and the J. Montgomery at 9 o'clock this afternoon.

THE RESCUE CASE.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., April 23.—Judge Pettis has sustained the motion to quash the indictment in the case of the slave Charley Fisher, upon whom an attempt was made by rescue.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—The Ohio river at this period is falling slowly, with 9 inches of water in the canal, and 6 feet 8 inches in the pass on the falls.

State of Affairs at Rome.

The next news is that the French army is at last about to take its departure from Rome. The intelligence reached us at 5 P. M. in an obscure form; but the *Constitutionnel* of this morning reproduces it in what is no doubt its true shape. "For eleven years," it says, "France protects the Holy Father at Rome. But she cannot stay there forever. Latterly Rome has seemed to desire her departure. To satisfy this wish, France waits only for one thing: that the security of the Holy Father be assured. France can quit Rome only when another Italian army takes her post. Negotiations with Naples have been spoken of. France will offer no obstacles to their chance of success: she is ready to leave with the consciousness of having fulfilled a duty." So writes Mons. "A. Granguillot;" and, on the other hand, we learn that General Lamoriciere has just left France for Belgium, whence he proceeds to Rome, to assume, probably, the command of the Pontifical forces, which has been offered him! There is something superlatively ridiculous in the chicanery of the most liberal and republican of French generals and representatives being singled out for such a post. His chief qualification, probably, in the eyes of Cardinal Antonelli, from whom this petty insult to the Emperor no doubt comes, emanate in his marked hostility to Louis Napoleon's Italian policy, and the general has been stanuch in making no submission to the Imperial Government, and only re entered France when he could do so unconditionally.

The Government papers are very sore on the subject, and remind us that no French officer who declines to preserve his nationality can hold foreign service without the "necessary authorization from his Government." This, probably, is just what Lamoriciere will refuse to ask, declaring that he resigned his army in the teeth of the Emperor and the "eldest son of the Church" will, perhaps, gratify himself and his amiable sculptor as much as it will satisfy the rest of the world? Whether the King of Naples will venture, or will be permitted by Sardinia to enter the Marches appears to be still doubtful, but the French army is evidently now really anxious to beat a retreat.

The state of Rome itself may be judged of by the following extract from a letter:—

"Nightly incarcerations are our only subject of occupation. Every morning we learn that fifteen or twenty persons have been torn from their homes at night and dragged to prison. Now and then some one is liberated without a word of explanation or to his relegation more than there was to his arrest. He is pushed out just as he was dragged in. This morning a rich and influential proprietor of the Campagna, M. Somers, who was much esteemed, was released in this way. Every day a crowd of young men think of nothing but where they may pass the night in safety."

The Pope is said to have offered to the King of Naples the temporary viceroyship over all his provinces, including Romagna, which the King is said to be ready to accept. A Neapolitan army of 15,000 men would occupy the Papal provinces and try to reconquer Romagna. This of course could be done only according to the wish of the European representation from the north. So much is certain, that the Neapolitan army has been mobilized, and that a King occupies it in person. The force, which, under the person and command of the King, is destined to keep down the revolutionary spirit of the people. *Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Strange Story, if True—How many a painful drama of real life has its denouement in a Coroner's inquest; how many a book of actual history, replete with matters of thrilling interest, is closed forever in the world, for "finis" is then written! The "Second Act" of the Holy Father be secured. France can quit Rome only when another Italian army takes her post. Negotiations with Naples have been spoken of. France will offer no obstacles to their chance of success: she is ready to leave with the consciousness of having fulfilled a duty." So writes Mons. "A. Granguillot;" and, on the other hand, we learn that General Lamoriciere has just left France for Belgium, whence he proceeds to Rome, to assume, probably, the command of the Pontifical forces, which has been offered him! There is something superlatively ridiculous in the chicanery of the most liberal and republican of French generals and representatives being singled out for such a post. His chief qualification, probably, in the eyes of Cardinal Antonelli, from whom this petty insult to the Emperor no doubt comes, emanate in his marked hostility to Louis Napoleon's Italian policy, and the general has been stanuch in making no submission to the Imperial Government, and only re entered France when he could do so unconditionally.

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Fatal Stabbing Affray on Claiborne street—Louis Ditty Killed by Jackson G. Lawrence.—Another deed of blood has been perpetrated in the Second District, which appears to have the character of a murder, and which goes to swell the long list of homicides and affrays for which this portion of our city is fast acquiring an unenviable notoriety. Louis Ditty, a young man, native of and born in Paris, but who was always supposed to be a Louisianian, as he has lived in our community since he was one year old, was fatally shot, or, with still more probability, stabbed by a young man named Jackson G. Lawrence, a native of this city, twenty-three years of age, with whom he had been for a long time on terms of the most intimate friendship.

Ditty and Lawrence, with two other young men, named Bob Kennedy and Washington Baldwin, had been drinking at the Tivoli Gardens, on Carondelet Walk, during Sunday evening and night, and at one o'clock they all left to walk home, perhaps slightly intoxicated, but all of them in excellent humor. They turned into Claiborne street from Carondelet Walk, to walk down to St. Peter street, and had just passed the corner when Ditty said: "Jack, now that you have plenty of money about you, why don't you pay Bob what you owe him?" Lawrence answered angrily: "Pay you what I owe and what I will pay Bob." From this retort they commenced quarrelling.

Kennedy turned toward Baldwin and said, "We ought to pay attention to what they are about." Ditty then said, carelessly, "Oh! Jack is only their way; there will not be any difficulty." Just as he said these words Ditty threw up both his arms and, running into Baldwin's arms, exclaimed "Oh! Jack, Lawrence has stabbed me!" Baldwin caught the fainting man by which Baldwin was enabled to support him somewhat, but still in a sitting posture. Kennedy and Baldwin carried Ditty to the Touro police station, and Lawrence was arrested by the officer on duty there. Dr. Faculties was called in, and pronounced the wounds mortal. At a quarter past three o'clock Ditty breathed his last. His parents, a sister live on Hospital street, near Dauphine; police officers went to the residence of Lawrence, on Orleans, near Johnson street, where they found