THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 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 J. B. Walton, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, twelve lots of ground on Riverville street, also at auction rooms and stores, a lot of ground and brick dwelling on Constantinople street; also a cottage house and lot on Music street, between St. Ann and Dumaine.

By E. Rouer & Son, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 49 and 47 Old Levee street, 5 boats, shoes and brogans; also at same time and place, sunset half boots; also ready-made clothing; also hats, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 64 Perdido street, 75 new cots, Bourbon and Mooresburn whisky.

By R. H. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, at No. 56 St. Charles street, hat, shoes and brogans.

By A. Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, splendid building lots in Auburn Terrace; also a first-rate lot in same square.

By N. Vignie, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, two stores on Levee street, a large lot on Royal street, brick dwellings on Royal and St. Ann streets, three brick dwellings on Fanbourg Treme, three dwellings on corner Crops and Bagatelle streets.

By R. H. Sykes, at 3 o'clock, on the levee, opposite the Post Market Second District, household furniture.

INSOLVENT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following described properties will be sold THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Vignie, auctioneer:

Two two-story brick stores on Levee, near Gould street.

Two-story brick house on St. Ann, near Gould street.

Large two-story brick dwelling, well built, on Royal street.

Four lots, with a large front on Royal street.

One two-story brick house, corner of Crops and Bagatelle streets, used as a confectionery store.

Two dwellings, finished, between posts, on Crops and Bagatelle streets.

Two elegant two-story brick dwellings on St. Louis street.

Two two-story brick dwellings on St. Louis street.

Two brick buildings on Treme street.

Two one-story brick dwellings on Gould, near Treme street.

Two-story brick building on Franklin street.

The premises very choice. See advertisement.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In Senator Seward's late speech—in which, by the way, he made a most elaborate effort to soften down the irrepressible conflict doctrine—we find a new division of the States of the Union into Labor States and Capital States. The Senator seemed to consider that a natural and inevitable hostility must exist between the South and the North, because the former furnished the capital, while the latter supplied the Labor. This is a fresh nonsense from the workshop of Free Soil, and we believe that it is as spurious at bottom as the ring of the genuine coin about it. The crafty Senator from New York may endeavor to prove that all the Labor comes from the North, and all the capital from the South; but the facts show that he is mistaken in both points. The South has a abundance of Labor, and Capital, while in the North, though the Labor be improperly great, Capital is by no means wanting. Mr. SEWARD needed not to have traveled very far or to have scrutinized very deeply to make two discoveries at variance with his new theory: first, that Capital exists at the North, and is exacting, imperious and unreasonable in proportion to its prosperity; second, that Labor in the same sections, long down-trodden and oppressed, is beginning to rebel against its cruel task master.

We should imagine that even the ears of a Black Republican, though usually deaf to the complaints of white men, could hardly be insensible to the wail of want and the outcry of discontent which have recently risen from workmen in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, startling capitalists from their tranquil slumbers and plunging dreams of cent per cents, drawn from the starvation wages of their operatives. If Senator SEWARD will listen to the indignant expostulations of the shoemakers of Natick, and of other towns, he will probably have a faint admiration for the pressure upon his sensorium, and only for the excuse of Capital in New England for the remorseless tyranny it exercises over Labor. But shall it the Senator's persistent attention to the South, so abstracted his mind from higher interests as to disable him from hearing the sounds of rebellion in the North, surely his gallantry should constrain him to lend his ears to the ladies, as at Lynn and elsewhere, have boldly organized with the sterner sex, and have struck for higher wages. It appears to our simple mind that the Senator need not go very far towards the slave States to discover an irrepressible conflict between Capital and Labor. He may turn those keen optics of his nearer home, and find instances in which it is by no means clear that the capitalist is not the robber, and the laborer the victim. Let him look at the young girls of Newburyport, revolting against their sordid employers, who allow them seven cents a piece for making shoes and two cents a pair for binding Congress boots. He will discern in these and similar movements a rebellion of a smaller counterchecks quarrelsome, and not even more unjustifiable than the chastisement now inflicted on traitors and slave drivers in the South. Let him look at the young women who struck for more wages in the New Haven canal, where it turned to the water's edge. Captain SHERLEY did not leave the boat until he was driven off by the fire. He threw a ladder to the steward, who failed to grasp it. The steward next by and seized another implement than the ladder, which was pushed up all who were saved.

We understand that of the 800 bales of cotton destroyed, 600 were consigned to Messrs. Black & Bynum, insured for $85,000 in the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

SPECIMEN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—He refers once to our auction sales it will be seen that on Saturday, the 24th instant S. Vignie will offer at public auction many valuable residences and piece s of property on Esplanade street, among which we desire to call special attention to the magnificent mansion of Mr. B. Rodriguez, situated at the corner of Esplanade and Tonti street. The elegant dwelling, with the grounds attached, is perhaps the finest residence in New Orleans. It is more than a hundred feet front by two hundred in depth. It is most complete and finished throughout, containing a large number of spacious and elegant apartments, parlors, dining rooms, saloons, bedrooms, bath rooms, &c., all furnished in the latest style and with much taste and comfort. The outbuildings are numerous, comprising every possible convenience for a large family, and combining the pleasures of both urban and rural existence. The grounds are laid out with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees.

The terms of the sale are liberal, as will be seen by the advertisement. Mr. Rodriguez is only induced to dispose of this property in consequence of his approaching departure for Europe. Persons inclined to purchase would do well to visit the house and apprentrees.

CURIOUS CASE OF LYNCH LAW.—In New York a few days since one William Gordon, a coachmaker, had received the sum of $90 in payment for work. While putting the money into his pocket there came into the store four young women, named Mary Dalrymple, Mary T. Melton, Josephine Burrum and Sarah Kelly. These persons proved to be Gordon's expoud sewing girls, who had been so long waiting for their money. Of course their appearance was the signal for the payment of the sum on account, but only a part of the money was given them. Gordon, it is more than right that he should pay their little bills, but they refused to take the money from him. He refused to pay. There were several gentlemen in the store at the time, and as Gordon persisted in not paying the demand, they took hold of him by the arms, and while they held, Mr. King, the book keeper, took the $86 87 from Gordon's hands. After counting the amount of each bill, he paid the same and took a receipt therefor. The same thing disbursed by King amounted to $8 50. What remained of the $86 87 was returned to Gordon, after which he was allowed to depart. The young women were profuse in their acknowledgments of the services rendered them by the gentlemen, and also departed from the scene. Gordon has preferred a charge of highway robbery against the parties.

DEATH OF A SINGULAR CHARACTER.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, noticing the death of one Jacob Wood, of that city, makes the following remarks:

In October, 1839, the deceased was brought very prominently before the public by igniting set the principal actor in a painful tragedy, which caused a most intense excitement. Wood had just fitted up in a very showy style, a confectionery store in Chestnut street, opposite the State House, and the principal attraction of the place was his daughter, Sarah Ann, a very pretty and modest girl, who acted as cashier of the establishment. The young lady was very useful to her father, and she frustrated all his purposes by clandestinely marrying a man named Peak. When the fact of the marriage was discovered, the father became much enraged, and the young wife was compelled to pass over the roof of an adjoining house in order to escape from him. She then joined her husband, and a day or two afterwards she returned home by invitation of her father, who seemed to be anxious for a reconciliation. Soon after her return, Wood called her into an upper room of the house, and deliberately shot her through the head with a pistol. The murder made a very great excitement, and the subsequent trial of the murderer, and his acquittal on the then novel plea of "moral insanity," agitated the public mind for some time. The business in Chestnut street was continued by Mrs. Wood until the time of her death. Wood then went home to England, where he married a second wife, with whom he again came to this country, and fixed his residence in this city. The second wife, we believe, survives him. Wood always shrunk from public gaze after the tragic event in 1839, and even those who knew his features well could scarcely recognize them with the upper part of his face concealed behind the large green goggles which he wore for the purpose of disguising himself when he ventured abroad.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—A Quebec chemist has recently published the result of a chemical analysis of some of the articles of consumption sent to that city by "New Yorkers." In some St. Bloch-well's pickles, which bear the label "no substitute of sugar," he did not find this salt, but sulphate of lime, instead. In sherry wine he discovered an immense quantity of salt. In genuine tea he found sorpatea. The gin was bastard; but whisky and sweets are juniper. Oxide of iron and other chemicals to the extent of one-fifth of its bulk.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamship Africa, of the British and North American line, left this port at noon to-day for Liverpool.

She took out $365,800 in specie on freight.

The latest mails from New Orleans taken out by her are those of the 9th inst. The latest telegraphic dispatches are those of yesterday, the 13th.

The New Orleans Bee.

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Arrival of the Star of the West.

The U. S. mail steamship Star of the West, Capt. McGowan, left New York at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 10th, and sailed for New Orleans the following morning at 8½ o'clock.

She brings 100 passengers and a heavy freight from New York; also $100,000 in specie from California and the Isthmus.

Havana was healthy. Exchanges—London, 13 to 13⅜ prem.; New York, 2⅜ to 3 do.; New Orleans, 4 to 4⅜ do.. Mexican dollars on shipboard, 7⅛ do. Sugars—Market dull and sales limited. Nos 11 and 12, 8¾ to 9 reals. Stock of sugar, 135,000 boxes, against 180,000 and 120,000 of corresponding dates 1859 and 1858.

The steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, with the California mails and passengers, left Havana for New York on the 10th at 5 P. M.

The steamer Habana, Capt. McConnell, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 10th at 10:30 A. M.

On March 12th, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 25 deg. 11 min., long. 85 deg. 10 min. W., the Star of the West passed steamship De Soto, hence for New York.

On March 13th, at 7 A. M., lat. 25 deg. 35 min. N., long. 87 deg. 10 min. W., the Star of the West exchanged colors with a ship having painted ports, bound S. E., showing a red rig tail, with white diamond in the centre.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Star of the West:

Eds Conroy, Jno D Garretson, Chilpho Wolf and daughter, Miss Von Schoulmer, M. Knight and servant, C Pauls, D Dillert, 1 Dumas, Mr Gravez and lady, B Baldwin, J O Wire, P O Gilbe, E T Gentry, M Hindley and lady, Campbell Mansel troupe, thirteen in all, W Wren, John Madden, D S Brown, M Christo, A Fernandez, E Khan, A Lescheres, H Carrick, Mendeloe, J W Berg, Hoot Carter, U S N, Leander Marston and wife, J O Shaw, T J Bethel, H L Sprague, W Harris, Miss W A Nell, Plaisendon Rey, W H Rogers, sister and child, C C McGuire, Nelson Stone and wife, Charlie E Mauricio, Miss Julius Zeller, Miss A Cotter, H Johnson and wife, Mrs Conkey and child, D R May.

Letter from Vera Cruz.

Lieut. Carter, of the United States sloop of war Savannah, arrived here last night on the Star of the West. From him we have the following items of news from Vera Cruz:

Lieut. Carter left Vera Cruz on the 3d instant in the British mail steamer Tweed, for Havana, where he took passage on the Star of the West. He brings with him dispatches from the United States vessel at Vera Cruz.

General Miramon was encamped with the main body of his forces about four miles from Vera Cruz, and the remainder were within eight miles of the city. The Liberals had abandoned the city of Alvarado, which they occupied in force at the commencement of the fight.

The commander of H. B. M.'s vessels at Vera Cruz, Capt. Addison, had been out to see Miramon, but the result of his interview had not been made public. Captain Turner, of the United States forces, also went out to see Miramon, but had not returned up to the time Lieutenant Carter left. The object was to arrange some plan in furtherance intended by our fleet toward the American residents of Vera Cruz, in case he should succeed in capturing the city.

The steamship Indianola had been chartered by the Juarez Government, and they were arming her to protect the coast in case of a demonstration on the part of the expedition from Havana.

A schooner sailed from Havana on the 9th, laden with provisions for the expedition.

A Spanish steam frigate and a side wheel war steamer left Havana on the 9th for Vera Cruz.

The U. S. sloops of war Savannah, Capt Jarvis, Preble, Capt Jenkins, and Saratoga, Capt Turner, were anchored under the castle at Vera Cruz.

It was supposed that Miramon would not attack the city. The Liberals had confident of defeating him in case he does attack them.

Lieut Carter returns home sick.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—JUDGE PORTER.—We conversed yesterday with the mate of that steamer, who has given us some further particulars of the disaster. The fire broke out at half past eleven o'clock Tuesday forenoon, and the whole boat was enveloped in flame within four minutes after the first cry of fire was heard. There were but eight cabin passengers and one deck passenger on board, and they all escaped save the others all but Boulden (three), the second clerk, Mr. Farrar, the second engineer, Mr. Wesley, the cook, a white man, a cabin boy, whites; the steward, Oliver, a slave owned in Montgomery and three firemen, were lost. Those are all supposed to have died by drowning except Mr. Farrar, who was probably burned to death in the after cabin where he was found. Boulden's body and those of the slaves have been recovered. He may turn those keen optics of his nearer home, and find instances in which it is by no means clear that the capitalist is not the robber, and the laborer the victim. Let him look at the young girls of Newburyport, revolting against their sordid employers, who allow them seven cents a piece for making shoes and two cents a pair for binding Congress boots. He will discern in these and similar movements a rebellion of a smaller counterchecks quarrelsome, and not even more unjustifiable than the chastisement now inflicted on traitors and slave drivers in the South