THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28.

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, M., at the St. Louis Exchange, valuable lots of ground in the Second District, and houses and lots in the Third District. Tracts of land and squares of ground on both sides of bayou Sauvage Metairie, and in the rear of the Third District—Metairie estate.
By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 and 87 Old Levee, hosiery, embroideries, fancy goods, etc.

A THIRD PARTY.

The Democrats and the Republicans until quite recently imagined that they had the political field completely to themselves, and that the next Presidential contest would be exclusively between them. We were inclined to share this opinion until the late rapid organization of the Union party. It now looks as if that party intended to repeat the role played by the Whigs of 1856. At that time the Black Republicans declared that the Americans, by their independent position, had powerfully contributed to the election of BUCHANAN, while the Democrats, especially in the South, protested that but for the nomination of FILLMORE, the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention would have received a much larger majority. Be this as it may, there is now strong reason to believe that a portion of the Conservatives throughout the country, being opposed alike to the sectionalism of the Black Republicans and the mania of Democracy, contemplate a third party movement, without troubling themselves particularly whether their course shall tend to or displease their antagonists. They seem resolved to dispute the claims of both the prominent parties of the day, and to appeal to patriotic lovers of the Union, from which, by the necessary logic of construction, fifteen States of that Union are excluded.

Solemnly impressed with these facts a number of gentlemen assembled at Washington, agreed that immediate steps should be taken for the formation of a Constitutional Union party, and appointed a Central Executive Committee, from which this address emanates. The committee aver that immense numbers of citizens have refused to act with either of the two existing parties, and that, if no other party presents itself, at least a million of people will abstain from voting at the next Presidential election. It is assumed, moreover, that many who had taken sides in recent contests with one or the other of the opposing divisions will be prompt to join their old comrades in rallying to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Accessions are anticipated from disaffected Democrats, and from the bulk of the American party. We quote again from the address:

"The country is wrought into a tempest of excitement. Two great political armies are marshalling for battle, and are infuriated with a rage that has threatens fearful extremes. The time has arrived when patriotic citizens are looking on with amazement and no uncommon apprehension of danger. And yet there is no danger impending over the republic which human ingenuity has not created, and which human wisdom may not prevent.

"We have pointed out the chief source of the general anxiety, and think we have sufficiently shown that neither of the two parties who are now seeking to obtain the control of the Government is widely enough entrusted with the management of public affairs. The only way to rescue the country from their hands is to organize a party whose cardinal principles shall be 'Let more the subject of slavery from the arena of politics, and leave it to the independent jurisdiction of the states in which it exists, and to the unbiased action of the judiciary.'

"To invite all citizens from the due and faithful association of the provisions for the redition of fugitive slaves.

"To uphold and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful purpose and such tax as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable in all.

"To maintain peace as far as possible, and honorable relations in all hazards.

"To guard and enforce the supremacy of the laws by an impartial and direct administration of the powers granted by the Constitution.

"To preserve the rights and privileges of the Union as the one the vital source of present peace and prosperity, and the surest guarantee of future power and happiness.

"To teach reverence, humanity, and forbearance, as the great national charities by which the Union is ever to be preserved, as a fountain of perennial blessings to the people.

"In order to promote these objects, the address proposes that a Convention be immediately held in every State, and that each of these Conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency—that these two candidates from each State shall be submitted to the consideration of a General Convention to assemble at Philadelphia, to consist of a representation from each State equal to its representation in Congress, and that after the General Convention shall have effected a choice, a platform of principles may be enunciated, provided it be deemed necessary.

"Such in brief are the recommendations of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party. Whether they will be observed by the several States is somewhat doubtful. Among the cotton growing commonwealths of the extreme South the opposition to Democracy is rapidly dividing into two organizations, and we question whether enough of zeal of the old antagonism to the dominant party be prompt an acquiescence in the suggestions of the committee. In the Northern, Western and Middle States, it is quite probable the address will meet with a cordial response. Should such be the case, the Union party may be strong enough to present a formidable opposition to both Democracy and Black Republicanism. At all events, it will form a new feature in the Presidential canvass, and will easily complicate political calculations. Our own impression at this time is, that it cannot succeed, though it may help to defeat one of the two parties, or throw the election into the House of Representatives. But mere *conjecture*.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to Capt Barrows, late of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamer Allegheny Belle No 2, who came passenger on the schooner Suffolk, from Minatitlan, for the following items of news:

The Mexican war steamer Wave arrived at Minatitlan on the 7th of February, and in pursuance to orders from Miramon, dismantled the fort at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river.

She arrived again from Vera Cruz on the 18th of February, and reported that Miramon had issued a proclamation ordering all foreigners to evacuate Vera Cruz within four days.

News had also been received overland at Minatitlan that a proclamation had been issued ordering all Poins to be pressed into service, and that civil war was raging in Ayeguela. A detachment of marines from the sloop of war Brooklyn had possession of the steamer Allegheny Belle.

The following gentlemen sailed from Minatitlan for Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. Col Pratt, Major Rogers, Mr Strong and Mr. Smith.

The schooner sailed from Minatitlan on the 12th inst., and brings the following passengers: Capt Barrows, W. S. Walsh, Capt. Stafford and Mr Marine.

DR ANFOUX'S INFIRMARY.—The establishment of Dr. Anfoux for the treatment of patients of both sexes is situated at the corner of Elysian Fields street, between Suitolle and Josephine. The location is particularly healthy, and large airy apartments are provided for malignant diseases, such as smallpox, scarlatina, &c. See advertisement.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALES OF THE MCDONOGH PROPERTY.—J. S. Walton, City Auctioneer, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, will continue the sales of the property acquired by the city of New Orleans from the estate of John McDonough, on the following days:

On Tuesday, 28th instant, at the St. Louis Exchange—188 squares and 200 lots of ground in the Third District; 18 tracts of land on both sides of the Bayou Sauvage; 7 squares of ground in the town of Milneburg; 31 tracts of land in the rear of the Third District.

On Wednesday, 29th instant, at the St. Louis Exchange—8 lots, embracing entire squares and parts of squares in the town of Milneburg, viz:

For particulars see advertisements in our columns, under the head of J. S. Walton's Sales.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auctioneers of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 85 and 87 Old Levee street. Terms, cash $20, 90 days' credit.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Cora for late three-report papers.

According to a rumor afloat in London, Thackeray contemplates a continuation of Macaulay's History of England.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—We call attention to T. Bailly Blanchard's advertisement in another column.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,612.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

BATON ROUGE, February 27.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Evans, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of Duncan Bine, of Franklin Parish.

Mr. Coleman presented a resolution relative to mail carrying between New Orleans, Shreveport and Texas. The resolution memorializes the Congress mail facilities by railroad, as far as practicable, for shortening the time between New Orleans and Shreveport to 2 days and 12 hours.

Mr. Beggs introduced a bill to regulate the collection of municipal taxes in the city of New Orleans.

The provisions of the bill are as follows:

Section 1 That all the city taxes, with the exception of licenses, shall be payable to the City Treasurer from the first of March to the first of May inclusive. The City Treasurer shall be required to keep on hand a published alphabetical list of the taxes of city residents. All property holders who have not paid their taxes after a certain specified date shall be required to pay an interest of 10 per cent on the amount, plus twenty five cents for advertising.

Section II On the twentieth of June all unpaid bills are to be in the hands of the Assistant City Attorney for collection.

Section III. The Justices of the Peace and the Clerks of the District Courts are required to call on delinquents to appear within ten days after the date of this advertisement of their bills.

Section IV. allows a commission of five per cent. on judgment rendered on each bill sued on. This per centage to be the fee of the Assistant City Attorney.

Section V. Execution shall be issued as in ordinary cases. The judgments, when recorded, will operate as general mortgages on all property of the defendant.

Section VI. The following charges are allowed to be collected by the Justices of the Peace for whatever amount claimed for filing a tax receipt, entering a default and final judgment, issuing an execution and filling a return. Of the amount collected one dollar and seventy fifty cents in each case shall be handed to any Clerk in the District Courts, five dollars to the Recorder of Mortgages, fifty cents for recording, and fifty cents to the Constable.

Section VII. The Sheriff or Constable required to sell and seize all right, title and interest of the defendant in only required to describe the district of the city, the several squares by street, and the number of the property to be seized. The adjudication thus rendered shall be a valid title.

Mr Beggs introduced a bill relative to gambling in New Orleans. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also a bill to provide for the better administration of criminal laws in the city of New Orleans. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Beggs also introduced a bill to amend an act to consolidate New Orleans, to provide for a government and for the better administration of the affairs, approved on the twentieth of March, 1856. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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