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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hinckley & Lemon, at, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, spring and summer clothing, drawers and vests.

By S. Weeks, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, in lots of valuable tracts of land in Jefferson, Iberville and Lafourche, square and lots at McDonoghville and in the First District. Succession of John McDonogh.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved property fronting on the Levee, Bienville and Conti streets, between Terpsichore and Magnolia streets. See advertisement.

By Nicholas Girod, at half past ten o'clock, A. M., at store No. 76 Chartres street, second story, dry goods, perfumery, &c., at half past four o'clock, P. M., at store No. 21 Jefferson street, Second District, tinware, &c., and at same hour, on Hospital street, two squares from the Bayou, Lot 3, Square 1, Delery.

PICTURE OF THE LATE JOHN McDONOGH—*City of Baltimore*, Mayor—N. Vignie, auctioneer, will sell, to-day at the City Hotel, Common street, the following splendid, full-account and true of former gentleman:

Now, also, about 9 miles above the city, on the Levee, a fine and extensive portions of ground at McDonoghville, over valuable tract of land in the parish of Jefferson, adjoining Destrehan Canal, and containing about 200 acres more or less. Four valuable tracts of land in Jefferson, of Iberville, near Mrs. Vaughan's plantations; three lots situated in the parish of Terrebonne, on the right bank of the Tanquahow river, four miles distant from the City of Houma, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Bisland's residence of T. J. Dumas, Esq. Terms liberal, and the whole will be positively sold without any reserve. See advertisement.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The issue of protection to slavery in the Territories and a Congressional slave code, which are so warmly agitated by the Southern portion of the Administration Democracy, really seems to us destitute of any prominent practical bearings, while the opinions of Mr. Douglas, which are denounced absolutely heretical, and at war with the dearest interests of the South, are justly viewed by many as innocent abstractions. Let us glance for a moment at this subject by the light of reason and experience, and see what can be made of it.

We are told, for instance, that the protection of Congress is indispensable in order that slavery may be planted in certain portions of the territory of the United States. Against this we are alleged that slavery is essentially dependent upon soil and climate; that it may be transplanted, but cannot be made to thrive where its labor will be less profitable than that of the white man. Hence, human effort, we are told, may force slavery into northern latitudes against its natural bent, but certainly these opinions appear to be sustained as well by observation as by argument. It is now pretty generally admitted that Kansas, if left to herself, would never have been a slaveholding State. Hence, without desire to extend the institutions of the South would doubtless have endeavored to graft slavery upon Kansas, but it would have languished and finally disappeared, as in the neighboring State of Missouri the institution is now languishing, and in document unprofitably to eventual extinction.

But suppose slavery were free to go where ever it pleased, suppose Congressional protection were extended to it throughout the Territories of the United States, would the spread of the social curse be greatly promoted? We doubt it. The existing Territories are Nebraska, New Mexico, and that vast expanse extending between Kansas and Utah. With the exception of N. Mexico, much the larger portion of the territory is north of the old Missouri Compromise line. The climate is for the most part exceedingly cold, and unpromising and the soil rugged and imperfectly adapted to cultivation. Slave labor will not be considered remunerative in these latitudes, and though it might be carried thither it would prove but a sickly exotic. The home of the slave race is within or near the Tropics. There its luxuriates in life and vigor, and there it must be profitably employed in a species of research to long as natural and healthy, though it would be inapprehensible and even deadly to the white man. We have a striking illustration of the impossibility of maintaining slave labor on land unsuited to it in that common wealth, a formidable emancipation party now exists, and its efforts co-operating with indirect and adverse, will ere long drain Missouri of her slave population. In Maryland a similar depression bodes to prevail, and nothing save the cotton, sugar and rice States of the Abolitionists has retarded the growth and influence of this peculiar institution in Virginia and Kentucky. Men, under the stimulus of excitement, will for a while persist in action in opposition to their clearest interests, but this cannot last long. We even see a portion of that whole the frontier slave States are professedly denouncing Northern aggression, the utterance fury, they are seriously engaged in ridding themselves of their slaves as rapidly as possible, by transferring them to the extreme Southern market.

This reflection conducts us to another branch of the topic. Granting that Congress acceded to the request of the Southern Democracy, and passed a slave code, and protection to slavery in the Territories furnished in full and undisputed vigor, we should like the philosophical and political economists to inform us how the slaves are to come from that the vast Territories may be peopled by them. How many slaves are at present? Every negro that comes from Virginia or Kentucky to the cotton and sugar States of the South contributes a year far exceeding his value at home, because labor is more essential and more profitable in Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi than it can possibly be in the Northern slave States. So far is the fact that there is a constant exodus of slaves to the latter. The demand for slave labor thereby created must be enormous, and constantly increasing. As the cultivation of that great staple yearly extends, so is the necessity of gold hands more strongly experienced. Hence the constant and rapid enhancement in slave value. Cotton, too, continues to command a fair remunerative price, because, immense as is the crop, it does not exceed the demand. So far only a half million of bales which the world will be brought to market will not be more than supply the wants of Europe and America, and if so is not unlikely, the production next year should reach five millions, the only effect will be to stimulate naked labor without lowering the price of the article.

Meanwhile, negroes will be in constant demand, and every new plantation opened a new source of return will planted with cotton increases the necessity for slave labor, and augments its value. It is not readily seen that this condition of affairs must ultimately tend to empty the Northern slave States, and to concentrate the negro population in the nation growing region of the South, where the highest prices now paid for the slave are the most perpetually increasing wants? And such be the case—if there are scarcely slaves enough to perform the work required in the existing slave States, where is the supply to come from which would go to people the Territories, in the event that they should be opened to slavery? It is not clear that we have not more slaves than are needed in Southern plantations, and that if we undertake to throw our new fields for their labor, we should create an essential prerequisite, provide the means for a fresh supply? In there any body so evilent as to imagine that while this Union lasts, Congress will ever consent to reopen the slave trade? Of what possible use then is it to argue questions so practically unavailable, as some of the theological problems on which the early Christian fathers were wont to indulge in, quite fallen of learned speculation?

NEW MUSIC—Our thanks are due Messrs. Hall & Co., 26 Camp street, publishers, for the following music:

Les Premiers Violettes—a grand study for the piano, composed by Th von La Hache, and dedicated to Miss Octavia Hardy. This composition bears all the marks of Mr. La Hache's genius. It is brilliant, highly expressive, and favorably calculated to develop the resources of the instrument. A fine exercise for advanced players.

Rosa Polka Mazurka—We have received from Harper & Brothers, publishers, through T. Walker, No 105 Canal street, the following new works:

Packpipe and Heroine. The works of the great Greek dramatists, and the most charming of the Latin are presented in two extremely neat volumes of small size, but clear and very legible type. As pocket companions to the student they are quite valuable.

Lucy Crichton, by the author of Margaret Maitland. A well told tale, marked by high principle and feeling, and fraught with an excellent moral.

NEW BOOKS—We are indebted to D Van Nostrand, publisher, through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Graham, for the following new works:

Rifle and Rifle Practice. This is unknown upon the theory of rifle firing, explaining how to secure the inaccuracy of fire and the manner of correcting it, with descriptions of the infantry rifles of Europe and the United States, their balls and cartridges, by C. M. Wilcox. No doubt a useful and valuable book.

Evolutions of the Line, as practiced by the French infantry, and adopted in 1858. Translated by C. M. Wilcox, of the Regiment U. S. Infantry.

We tender our acknowledgments to the Lieutenant Governor, and to various members of the Legislature, for their frequent attention in forwarding us bills and other public documents.

PRINTING FOR THE BEIRD—We have received from Baton Rouge a specimen of printing for the blind in raised letters, done by the deaf mutes of the Asylum. It is remarkably well executed, and highly creditable to the compositors.

HAVANA.

The steamship Habana arrived yesterday from Havana, which port she left on the 1st inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Knox Morrison, her purser, favors us with the following report:

The Habana arrived hence at Havana on the 25th ult., and sailed for this port on the 1st inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. Sailed on the 29th ult., R. C. M's. ship of the line Ray Francisco de Asio, Commander Peres, accompanied across the Gulf by the steamship of war of same name; destination supposed to be the east of war. The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived on the 29th ultimo. The steamship Cahawba, hence, arrived on the 1st inst., and sailed same day for New York. The steamship Quaker City, from New York, arrived on the 1st inst.

Reports from the interior of Cuba still represented the weather as unfavorable to the forwarding of the new crop of sugar to market. Although receipts have somewhat increased, still the quotations for the past fortnight had not been altered, 9¼ reals for No. 8, $12 asked and given. Stock estimated at about 90,000 boxes at Havana and Matanzas, being a falling off of about 50,000 boxes same time last year. The exports for the week from Havana and Matanzas had been about 10,000 boxes and 5000 hogsheads. Freight to United States ports 6 reals per box, $1 per hhd., and $2 50 per bbl for molasses. Exchange on New Orleans 4¼ per cent. premium.

The Wrecked Steamer Hungarian—Portions of Her Machinery Washed Ashore—Halifax, March 3—An official letter has been received from Mr. Townsend, the Government agent at the wrecks of the Hungarian, in which he states that it is doubtful to-day whether any one on board has been saved.

A portion of the articles which were on board have been found, but in a damaged condition.

Her crew numbered 94 men.

The list of her passengers has not as yet been found.

The rumor which has been circulated that her clearance had been found is not true, and with out foundation.

The only passengers known to have been on board the steamer Hungarian at the time she was wrecked are Mr. William Baulten, house of Sackville, and Dr Barrett, of New York.

A quantity of bags containing cotton, matter soaked into pulp, are being washed ashore, and sent to Halifax as fast as gathered up.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 3—The Washington correspondent of the Times says that on the 1st inst. Major Forbes Britton, the commissioner sent out by Governor Houston from Texas, had a long interview with the President yesterday, in which the President informed him that no further engagements will probably compel her to restrict her concerts in New Orleans to two—which will take place on Wednesday and Friday evenings next. Of this accomplished to enlist the Charleston *Evening News* speaks as follows:

Madame Bishop's concert last night at the Institute Hall drew together a large number of those who have pleasant remembrances of her charms of vocalization, nothing loth to have those pleasurable associations renewed. She fully realized every expectation. Her voice has lost nothing of its freshness or melodiousness. Casting the preliminaries, so rarely combined, of the ballad and operatic styles of singing, her fine natural modulation imparted increased effect to that *expressus* which forms the chief character istic of her vocalization. We have rarely known the ballad she sang rendered with equal sweetness, while her more artificial efforts—the performance of the highly cultured *artiste*, was finely blended with the *sentiment* part of the performance. Her excellence never was exhibited in passages requiring great vocal power, but her lighter efforts were the most perfect. We doubt if the most fastidious ear could detect a flaw in the execution of melodious utterance while captivated by such varied liquid sweetness and graceful modulation as characterized her efforts, in which Messrs. Benine, Maginot and McFee were in favor of giving the publication, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court, to New Orleans. Messrs Levy, Davidson and Marks were in favor of giving it to Baton Rouge.

Leavenworth City, March 3—The Contra Costa Mail steamer arrived at this port this evening, bringing the special order of the day, an unwonted discussion arose