THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
J. P. WEBBER & CO.
E. DUVERGE, EDITOR.
Daily Paper, one year for [illegible]
Weekly Paper, one year [illegible]
In all cases, subscriptions must be accompanied by the money.
In writing to have any paper changed in direction, the subscriber should always give the name of the P.O. to which the paper is now directed.
Subscribers will be allowed to pay for papers at the rate of 25 cents per week, when delivered by the carrier.
Any person receiving the paper regularly, and neglecting or refusing to subscribe, will be considered a subscriber, and prosecuted to pay, unless the omission is given of the first week.
Office, 73 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,634.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING MARCH 26, 1860.

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.

[illegible] & Beaumont, at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Chartres street, spring and summer clothing, white goods, &c.

By R. Soniat at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 Toulouse street, [illegible] white wine.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VERY ATTRACTIVE LOTS IN A VERY LOVELY CHARGE.—Mr. M. Vegas will sell, at public auction on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at the Exchange,

Of very fine lots of ground, situated on and near the Gentilly road, at a very short distance from the passage to the Bayou road line of omnibuses.

A [illegible] 200 lots of ground, very elevated, being formerly part of Messrs. Howe's Hybrid rose yard, and situated in the vicinity of the above described lots. These wishing to have spacious and healthy residences at a short distance from the central part of the city, and those who desire to put up gardens, dairies, &c., cannot meet with a more favorable opportunity. The long credit on which the sale is made ought to draw the special attention of our bakers. For particulars, we refer our readers to our auction advertisements.

DEFINING A POSITION.

The oracle has spoken. Mr. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, a political fossil who has been recently disinterred by the more moderate of the Black Republicans with a view of making him an available candidate for the Presidency, has ventured upon a tolerable explicit and intelligible renewal of his opinions in regard to the leading topics which agitate or interest the country. Mr. BATES was in the first instance declared the preference of the Opposition members of the Missouri Legislature. Subsequently he was nominated by a Convention composed of all the elements of the Opposition in that State, including the Black Republicans, in their separate Convention just held in St. Louis, have reaffirmed the nomination, and proposed, by their delegates, to present Mr. BATES to the National Convention to be held at Chicago, as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The delegates appointed by the Missouri Black Republicans have also propounded several interrogatories to Mr. BATES, that gentleman responds to them in detail.

With respect to slavery, he maintains it to be a social and political evil, for which, however, the American people are not responsible. He regards slavery as a social relation, existing in the States by local law, and so far beyond the control of the Federal Government. The Territories are considered subject and adjustable, and secession, he intimates, and better the opinion is advanced that the Federal Government has the power to prohibit slavery within them. Mr. BATES is opposed to the extension of slavery, and considers that the spirit and policy of the Government ought to be against its extension. At bottom there is nothing in this expression of sentiment so odious as the irreparable conflict, declared by Senator SEWARD. There is quite enough in it to establish conclusively the claims of Mr. BATES to fraternal affiliation with the Black Republicans. It seems to us that whatever the anti-slavery men may do with him, the declaration of his pitch him beyond the pale of the conservative elements of the Opposition. How any Southern man can find it in his conscience to espouse the nomination of an man who is himself hostile to the spread of slavery, who believes that the spirit and policy of our Government should be against it, and who distinctly avows the conviction that Congress has power to prohibit the institution in the Territories, passes our comprehension. We feel that after this epistle, as far as the South is concerned, the possible candidature of Mr. BATES in the Baltimore Convention of the Constitutional Union party will be decided entirely out of the question. To all intents and purposes, though hailing from the South, this respectable old gentleman is not more Southern in feeling than Horace GREELEY or James Watson WEBB.

The record of Mr. BATES's letter is in full keeping with the portion just referred to. In answer to the query "does the Constitution carry slavery into the Territories?" he answers, "No!" He argues that the Constitution carries slavery nowhere but only acts on it where it finds it established by local law. According to his interpretation of Scott's decision, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the property in slaves, of African descent, not necessarily a slave, could not be a citizen of Missouri, and could not therefore sue in the Federal Court for want jurisdiction had by the Supreme Court in the case was for the purpose of correcting the error of the Circuit Court in assuming the power to decide on the merits of the case. Mr. BATES says it is a great public misfortune that some of the judges discussed and gave opinions upon various questions outside of the case, and treated them as extra judicial and without authority. He commends the conduct of the judges who, finding an evil precedent which may lead to a dangerous conflict of authority among the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In calling attention to Mr. BATES's views, it is to place the tropical regions of America, as well as those Africa and better suited for the settlement of free blacks. He recognizes no distinction among American citizens save such as are expressly laid down in the Constitution, and maintains that there is no difference between citizens born and citizens made such by law, and that both classes are equally entitled to the protection of the Government. The exception to this system is doubtless made to win the favor of adopted citizens. Mr. BATES is decidedly in favor of the construction of a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, under the auspices of the General Government. He is also in favor of the Homestead bill, taking the position that the public lands should be kept for the actual use of the people, and for granting tracts of suitable size to those who will actually inhabit and improve them. Finally, he thinks that Kansas ought to be admitted without delay.

We presume that these statements will leave no doubt whatever respecting Mr. BATES's principles. Hereafter he must be classed with the Black Republican party. He may be a shade milder in tone than SEWARD, but he is black enough to have to run against the crowd of negro worshippers who are to assemble at Chicago next May. If his letter fails to delight them, they will be fastidious indeed.

New Books—Our thanks are due the pub[illegible] through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Passage, for the following new works:

The Haunted Homestead, and other novelettes. With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. Southworth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. A collection of charming and well told tales by one of the most popular of American writers. They will be, doubtless, extensively read.

The London Quarterly Review for January. Republished by L. Scott & Co. Contents: The Three Colonies of Australia, Cotton Spinning Machines and their Inventors, Chinas and the War, The Roman Wall, Religious Revivals, Life and Works of Cowper, Reformed Schools, Rome Wall.

Books at Wholesale.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Thos. L. White, No 105 Canal street, has just received a remarkably large supply of interesting books, of the imitation, as Hawthorne's and Mrs. Stowe's.

The Marble Faun; Life before Him, the Haunted Homestead, Books of Travel, Medical Treatises, and Worcester's valuable Dictionary of the English language, library and trade editions.

The Poems and Poems of Le. Part II.—We are indebted to Thos. L. White, No 105 Canal street, for a copy of this Bible volume. It consists of a series of poems, connected together under the title of Morning, Noon and Night. The Bible and we believe in these productions are highly tender, graceful, and at times impressive, but the writer should have avoided giving them the garb of blank verse, since he has not thought proper to consult either measure or rythm in the construction of his verses.

We invite attention to the communication of the Grand Master of the Masons of Louisiana, in reply to the card of Messrs Voulhouse, Fabre, Dubuisson and Helm.

Barnum's Dry Goods.—At No. 151 Camp street, J. A. Braselman offers a variety of new notable goods at exceedingly low prices. The reader may be convinced of this by glancing at the advertisement in one column, where a few of the articles are enumerated.

Opera House Club.—It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that a meeting of the members of this club will be held this evening, between the 1st and 2d acts of the opera, for a purpose which appeals strongly to every bonvivant mind.

Millinery and Dress-Making.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Miss Caroline Leontine, No 84 Royal street. These ladies, formerly in the employment of Madame F. Albert, attend to every species of millinery and fancy work in their line of business. The patronage of the ladies of New Orleans is respectfully solicited.

Carpet Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 300 lots of Spring Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hodge & Delhomme's auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Without sale.

At Rodney, Miss., the municipal election resulted in the re-election of Mayor Stokes, Opposition, by 155 majority. His majority one year ago was 344. Democratic gain, 189. Democratic nominees for Constables were elected by an average majority of 200. The vote gain for Constables. The vote polled was large, being 248 more than last year.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON

Portland, Me. March 21.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool 7th, via Queenstown 8th, will be at her dock at about noon. Her advices are one day later. She brings Queenstown dated of the 8th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*London*, Thursday, March 8.—The *Daily News* city article says the stock market remains depressed, attention being almost exclusively directed to the complications on the continent. The funds, however, have not experienced any decline. The share market continues to drag. The demand for money is slack, owing to the new check to business. About £11,000 in gold were taken from the Bank to-day for exports, a portion being for India. A sum of £40,000, in West Indies and Brazil, was dispatched abroad.

The Commodore Perry is now 112 days out from Melbourne, and the anxiety for her safe arrival is greatly increased.

The Commodore Perry is now 112 days out from Melbourne, and the anxiety for her safe arrival is greatly increased.

The great military dinner, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, is the great interesting feature. Over one thousand officers sat down, and the galleries were crowded. At the ball in the evening, between three and four thousand persons were present.

The *Times* compliments the Volunteer Corps of England very highly.

Dr. Gibson, C. B., has been appointed Director General of the Army Medical Department.

The North British brings 16 passengers.

The Cork papers of Thursday contain the following news.

War is extremely probable between Austria and Piedmont. Piedmont is buying cavalry horses in France.

It is stated that Count Arese has been arrested by the Emperor Napoleon with the mission to bring about a definite settlement between France and Piedmont of the Savoy question.

FLORENCE, March 7.—A Government ordinance has been issued, suppressing all former decrees against the liberty of the press.

NAPLES, March 3—There was a grand military display on the 1st inst.

Some persons of high distinction, and several noblemen, are about to be exiled.

Great activity is being displayed in the arsenals.

Letters from Sicily announced that the Attorney-General at Messina has been murdered, and that a bomb had been thrown into the Palace of the Police there, by which two persons were wounded.

ROME, March 3.—Great agitation prevails in the marshes, and tri-colored flags are hoisted nightly.

VIENNA, March 6.—It is stated that the Austrian Government had received positive information from Bologna that the troops commanded by Gen. Scelfinelli will insist upon returning to Bologna.

MOROCCO.—The news from Morocco is to the 29th February. The permanent occupation of Tetuan by the Spaniards had been definitely agreed upon, and 10,000 troops had been ordered to be sent there.

Several battalions in the Peninsula had been ordered to be ready to go to Africa on the first summons.

A letter from the Sultan of Morocco was read on the 24th February, by the principal Moor in Tangiers, announcing his rejection of the conditions of peace proposed by Spain.

He says that he is coming to the northern provinces with a large force, that there is little prospect of peace; that he has ample funds, and that he will prosecute the war to the end. If he should be successful, he will reward his friends; if he should be unsuccessful, he will reward his friends. He expects all true believers to arise in defence of their country, and says that he has given orders to put to death all plunderers. The Sultan, acting on this startling announcement, had dismissed the Arab cavalry, who plundered Tetuan, and beheaded many of their chiefs.

An interview took place on the 23d of February between Marshal O'Donnel and Muley Abbas. The cession of Tetuan was discussed, but the representatives of the Sultan were not prepared to accede to the demands of Spain, and the negotiations, therefore, came to an end.

MARSEILLES, March 7.—Letters from Constantinople to the 26th ult. are unanimous in stating that a misunderstanding exists among the Ministers, and that a change in the Ministry is expected shortly. The Europeans have protested against the tax on foreign goods, and the penalties imposed upon their co-nationalities.

It is certain that the Porte, besides calling out the Redifs, has ordered a double enlistment as a precautionary measure. The Ulema have recently protested to the Sultan against the taking of Tetuan, and have obtained a letter of condemnation, and subsidies for Morocco.

The Iberville *Sentinel* has the following:

We learn that a white man was shot and killed in a skiff, in the neighborhood of Bayou Goula, some days since. We have been unable somehow to get the names and particulars. All that we could understand about the matter was this: An overseer (on parol, it might have been) going along the road on levee, and spying a skiff going down the river with a man in it, he hailed it; no reply being returned or heard, the overseer at once fired upon the man and killed him. If such is the fact it is a pretty summary way of proceeding, we should think. Of course the affair must have occurred at night.

There is no foundation for the statement in the *Courrier and Enquirer* that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States, or that France has been advised to that effect. Mr. Preston has never made any overture, because, when the President recommended the purchase to Congress, the Spanish Government officially announced that any such proposition would be regarded as an international affront, after its decided refusal.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often rendered troubled by ailments which are trifling in themselves, and easily cured if taken in time. Affections of the liver, stomach, and other organs subsequent in importance are the most frequent. They entirely make the sufferer nervous, irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are found to bear the brunt of their illtemper. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but effectively cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion, diarrhœa, dysentery and liver complaint. The first physicians in the country are fond to their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it is an palatable to the taste that it may be used even as a beverage.

Sold by all druggists. mh26 6t

WINES.—100 half pipes very thick Catalonia (Villa Sunna) wine 50 casks family Rousillon wine, good do do; 50 do superior port wine. For sale by F. SARGO, 200 Old Levee st, bet. Bourbon and N. Peters.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LARGE FIRE IN CLARKSVILLE, MO. St. Louis, March 25.—The large flour mill owned by Messrs. Wells & Co. at Clarksville, in this State, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

A large stock of wheat and flour stored in the mill was also consumed by the flames.

There was no insurance on the property. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

ARRIVED LEAKING.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, March 25.—The French bark Leontine arrived at the bar this morning, leaking badly.

TELEGRAPHIC.

One Day Later from Mexico.

Southern Pass, March 24.—The schooner Virginia Antoinette, Captain Silas, has arrived here. She sailed from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 10th inst., and brings one day later news than was received by the Reid.

No further details regarding the military conference, but it appears that on the night of the 14th it was broken up, without having arrived at any satisfactory basis of settlement.

On the morning of the 15th the bombardment of the city recommenced from Miramon's batteries, and the fire was kept up with unabated fury up to the time of the departure of the schooner.

The fire was far more effectual and much heavier than on the 13th, and it is presumed Miramon had been improving the occasion of the suspension of hostilities to establish new batteries and strengthen his works in violation of the terms of the armistice.

Shell and shot were falling in various parts of the city, and already several persons had been killed, and the shell and round shot were doing much damage to the city. A great many shots had fallen among the shipping anchored in the harbor, under the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, but so far as known when the Virginia left no damage had been sustained by the shipping.

Two Spanish war steamers had just arrived at Vera Cruz as the schooner sailed.

Capt. Saunders, late of the steamship Indiana, is among the passengers by the Virginia Antoinette.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A protracted session was had yesterday in the Cabinet, and the subject discussed was relative to the capture of the prize steamers *Gen. Miramon* and *Marquez de la Habana* by the U. S. sloop of war *Saratoga*, off Anton Lizardo. The President will probably delay his reply to the request of the Senate for information respecting these cases.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The bill providing for the appropriation of a million and a quarter of dollars to raise a mounted regiment for Texas was unanimously urged before the House Committee on Military Affairs. The prevailing impression is that the committee will not render a favorable decision.

Washington, March 24.—Some of the official dispatches received yesterday state that the Mexicans, except the innumerable followers of Ortiza, are embarrassed thereby, instead of encouraging him in his forays.

Boston, March 24.—The ship Norway, a vessel belonging to a firm in the city of New York, arrived at this port, and gives the following narration in regard to a mutiny which took place on board:

The Norway left the port of Bremen, having 1060 coolies on board, and her destination was Havana. When five days out the coolies, from bad treatment, were ripe for a mutiny, and rebelled against the captain and officers of the vessel.

A fight took place, which lasted a whole night, and in which thirty coolies were killed and ninety wounded. The coolies being overpowered, and subdued, were compelled to surrender.

New York, March 24.—It is currently reported in this city that Mr. A. J. Stewart, the proprietor of the vast dry goods establishment situated on Broadway, has fallen in severe indemnity. It is also reported that he has been taken to the State Insane Asylum.

The steamer Canada brings the following additional news regarding the crisis in Italy.

The Turin *Opinione* asserts that the Governments of Chambery, Savoy and Nice are about to publish a proclamation in accordance with the views contained in the note of Count Cavour, which made its appearance on the 2d of March.

The *Official Gazette* publishes an Parma's reply to the message of Count Cavour, dated February 28th, in which he says that if the form of the new Government has not already been decided upon, he would prefer universal suffrage.

The acts of Rome have destroyed all the possibility of establishing a Vicariate, as proposed by the French Government.

New York, March 24.—It is rumored in this city that Lieutenant Bartlett has challenged General Morris, one of the editors of the *Home Journal*, to a duel. The difficulty arose from some offensive remarks made by Gen. Morris in the *Home Journal*, touching the great diamond wedding.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON

Portland, Me. March 21.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool 7th, via Queenstown 8th, will be at her dock at about noon. Her advices are one day later. She brings Queenstown dated of the 8th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*London*, Thursday, March 8.—The *Daily News'* city article says the stock market remains depressed, attention being almost exclusively directed to the complications on the continent. The funds, however, have not experienced any decline. The share market continues to drag. The demand for money is slack, owing to the new check to business. About £11,000 in gold were taken from the Bank to-day for exports, a portion being for India. A sum of £40,000, in West Indies and Brazil, was dispatched abroad.

The Commodore Perry is now 112 days out from Melbourne, and the anxiety for her safe arrival is greatly increased.

The great military dinner, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, is the great interesting feature. Over one thousand officers sat down, and the galleries were crowded. At the ball in the evening, between three and four thousand persons were present.

The *Times* compliments the Volunteer Corps of England very highly.

Dr. Gibson, C. B., has been appointed Director General of the Army Medical Department.

The North British brings 16 passengers.

The Cork papers of Thursday contain the following news.

War is extremely probable between Austria and Piedmont. Piedmont is buying cavalry horses in France.

It is stated that Count Arese has been arrested by the Emperor Napoleon with the mission to bring about a definite settlement between France and Piedmont of the Savoy question.

FLORENCE, March 7.—A Government ordinance has been issued, suppressing all former decrees against the liberty of the press.

NAPLES, March 3—There was a grand military display on the 1st inst.

Some persons of high distinction, and several noblemen, are about to be exiled.

Great activity is being displayed in the arsenals.

Letters from Sicily announced that the Attorney-General at Messina has been murdered, and that a bomb had been thrown into the Palace of the Police there, by which two persons were wounded.

ROME, March 3.—Great agitation prevails in the marshes, and tri-colored flags are hoisted nightly.

VIENNA, March 6.—It is stated that the Austrian Government had received positive information from Bologna that the troops commanded by Gen. Scelfinelli will insist upon returning to Bologna.

MOROCCO.—The news from Morocco is to the 29th February. The permanent occupation of Tetuan by the Spaniards had been definitely agreed upon, and 10,000 troops had been ordered to be sent there.

Several battalions in the Peninsula had been ordered to be ready to go to Africa on the first summons.

A letter from the Sultan of Morocco was read on the 24th February, by the principal Moor in Tangiers, announcing his rejection of the conditions of peace proposed by Spain.

He says that he is coming to the northern provinces with a large force, that there is little prospect of peace; that he has ample funds, and that he will prosecute the war to the end. If he should be successful, he will reward his friends; if he should be unsuccessful, he will reward his friends. He expects all true believers to arise in defence of their country, and says that he has given orders to put to death all plunderers. The Sultan, acting on this startling announcement, had dismissed the Arab cavalry, who plundered Tetuan, and beheaded many of their chiefs.

An interview took place on the 23d of February between Marshal O'Donnel and Muley Abbas. The cession of Tetuan was discussed, but the representatives of the Sultan were not prepared to accede to the demands of Spain, and the negotiations, therefore, came to an end.

MARSEILLES, March 7.—Letters from Constantinople to the 26th ult. are unanimous in stating that a misunderstanding exists among the Ministers, and that a change in the Ministry is expected shortly. The Europeans have protested against the tax on foreign goods, and the penalties imposed upon their co-nationalities.

It is certain that the Porte, besides calling out the Redifs, has ordered a double enlistment as a precautionary measure. The Ulema have recently protested to the Sultan against the taking of Tetuan, and have obtained a letter of condemnation, and subsidies for Morocco.

The Iberville *Sentinel* has the following:

We learn that a white man was shot and killed in a skiff, in the neighborhood of Bayou Goula, some days since. We have been unable somehow to get the names and particulars. All that we could understand about the matter was this: An overseer (on parol, it might have been) going along the road on levee, and spying a skiff going down the river with a man in it, he hailed it; no reply being returned or heard, the overseer at once fired upon the man and killed him. If such is the fact it is a pretty summary way of proceeding, we should think. Of course the affair must have occurred at night.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often rendered troubled by ailments which are trifling in themselves, and easily cured if taken in time. Affections of the liver, stomach, and other organs subsequent in importance are the most frequent. They entirely make the sufferer nervous, irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are found to bear the brunt of their ill-temper. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but effectively cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion, diarrhœa, dysentery and liver complaint. The first physicians in the country are fond to their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it is so palatable to the taste that it may be used even as a beverage.

Sold by all druggists. mh26 6t

WINES.—100 half pipes very thick Catalonia (Villa Sunna) wine 50 casks family Rousillon wine, good do do; 50 do superior port wine. For sale by F. SARGO, 200 Old Levee st, bet. Bourbon and N. Peters.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The State Normal School.—On Saturday forenoon the concluding exercises and the awarding of diplomas on the occasion of the second annual examination of this school, took place at the building of the First District High School, on Ulio street, between St. Charles and Prytania.

Owing to the threatened inclemency of weather at the appointed hour of meeting, eleven o'clock, the number of visitors was not as large as had been expected. However, there was a very gratifying number of persons present, among them we noticed Mme. Pagnad, the Principal of the School; R. M. Lusher, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee; W. D. Rogers, Esq., the superintendent of the First District High Schools; Dr. Lindsay, President of the School Board; several of the School Directory and of our State Legislature, with many other prominent persons.

Mr. Lusher opened the programme of the exercises by announcing that essays and exercises of a varied scholastic character would be given. These were creditably done, and reflected much honor on the scholars and teachers. The entire proceedings were remarkably satisfactory to all persons present and concerned.

Amusements.—The past week has been prolific with amusements in our city, and he who could not have been satisfied must indeed be a cynic of the tub school.

At the St. Charles Theatre the "Nelson Sisters," young ladies of dramatic-burlesque capabilities, and vocal and personal charms, have been delighting crowded houses with Talfourd's capital work of "Atalanta," and other English burlesques, slightly localized to please the dwellers in New Orleans. These young ladies possess only mediocre powers in their profession, and we cannot therefore complete our unfinished sentence of last week regarding them, by saying aught else than that they are not up to the mark of the expectations of a New Orleans audience. We, however, to Mr. DeBar, we must render the things that are his.—he gives us all the variety for all the varied visitors, and unquestionably pleases the public thereby. Just review the season at the St. Charles: Shakspeare in all his greatness, sometimes made small, however, by a torturing of his works and words; Broughton, even the mark! for the placing two such authors so closely in all his fun made funnier by alteration of titles; the Ravels, pardon us, Thalia, by this introduction! in all their chalk, and actions that speak louder than words; comedy, tragedy, pantomime, burlesque—every auditor, in every mood, finds entire satisfaction in the broad manager, in a broader spirit, gives his numerous patrons. Pleased? Who is not!

When the Miss Nelsons cease their sweet strains of song and stretches of fun, the Ravels reappear at this theatrical mint—the St. Charles.

The Varieties—"Dot" has been reproduced, and crowds have rushed in advance of time to secure seats. What a tribute to Dickens! The leading cities of the world will be the English and provincials prefer our more attractive in their theatrical spheres by the dramatized works of the popular author. Verily, the "American Notes" are being forgotten, and the "circumlocution" shops have awakened to activity. The original dramatized "Dot," by Albert Smith, is now delighting one part of London, and the "Tale of Two Cities," stagely done by Dickens, is now delighting the other. "Nicklaby," with the lanky, ill used "Smike," give smiles to, and draw tears from the dwellers within New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. If this is not fame for you, genial "Boz," what the "dickens" is it? "Dot," at the Varieties, has become an institution, and will remain so, no doubt, till the advent of the "Cricket." It is amusingly funny that Emerson fails to add to or take from her popularity, and Miss Susan Denin, who is the very embodiment of all that is lovely and good. We are pleased to see the "Cricket"—dear old Sheridan's "Critic"—when "Dot" ceases. What delightful memories does not this play recall to all who have seen Charles Mathews in his spring days play "Puff" Mr. Sothern is to take this character at the Varieties, and from our experience of this gentleman's abilities in the line of double quick acting, we may indulge the expectation of a treat rarely enjoyed in this way. "Puff" is a character.

The Amphitheatre—Here Ethiopia, like oysters, is done "in every style." Rooney & Newcomb's troupe has a combination of talent so attractive as to draw crowds to the Amphitheatre. Rooney & Roger's desire not the presence of the male young "Dolly Zoyras"—and we are glad of it. The idea of such an imposition in the sex line is too much of a good thing to pay for it when we can see plenty of it for nothing hourly.

Men who not like women, and look like them, only are we plenty in Falstaff's reasons, and the only regret we have is many neither sect nor look as well even in a manly point of view as women do. No paying for patent Zoyars's when the general ones are gratis if you please.

The Museum—The great curiosities at the Museum are now the attraction for the novel-loving. The aquaria form very interesting subjects, but, for us, like Tom Moore's "Lalla Rookh," the novel is more attractive than the aquaria. We have not time to dwell on the large bells, and the stalls another is being struck on the little gongs which each guest from Melbourne, and that is why the Ministry is expected shortly. The Europeans have protested against the tax on foreign goods, and the penalties imposed upon their co-nationalities.

It is certain that the Porte, besides calling out the Redifs, has ordered a double enlistment as a precautionary measure. The Ulema have recently protested to the Sublime against the taking of Tetuan, and have obtained a letter of condemnation, and subsidies for Morocco.

The Iberville *Sentinel* has the following:

We learn that a white man was shot and killed in a skiff, in the neighborhood of Bayou Goula, some days since. We have been unable somehow to get the names and particulars. All that we could understand about the matter was this: An overseer (on parol, it might have been) going along the road on levee, and spying a skiff going down the river with a man in it, he hailed it; no reply being returned or heard, the overseer at once fired upon the man and killed him. If such is the fact it is a pretty summary way of proceeding, we should think. Of course the affair must have occurred at night.

There is no foundation for the statement in the *Courrier and Enquirer* that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States, or that France has been advised to that effect. Mr. Preston has never made any overture, because, when the President recommended the purchase to Congress, the Spanish Government officially announced that any such proposition would be regarded as an international affront, after its decided refusal.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often rendered troubled by ailments which are trifling in themselves, and easily cured if taken in time. Affections of the liver, stomach, and other organs subsequent in importance are the most frequent. They entirely make the sufferer nervous, irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are found to bear the brunt of their ill-temper. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but effectively cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion, diarrhœa, dysentery and liver complaint. The first physicians in the country are fond to their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it is so palatable to the taste that it may be used even as a beverage.

Sold by all druggists. mh26 6t

WINES.—100 half pipes very thick Catalonia (Villa Sunna) wine 50 casks family Rousillon wine, good do do; 50 do superior port wine. For sale by F. SARGO, 200 Old Levee st, bet. Bourbon and N. Peters.

At a quarter past nine o'clock officer Phillips arrested a man named Robert Dunnan, on the letter, as a witness, but we do not know what he has to say about the affair. At ten o'clock officer Simon Boulton arrested another man, named James Maguire, on the levee, on suspicion of having had some hand in the bloody business, and charging him also with carrying concealed weapons. Maguire had a villainous looking cleaver.

The Coroner recited Mr. Dalsey, City Physician, who held a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and gave a certificate to the effect that the cause of death was "his head wound on the right side of the face, just in front of and a little below the ear, half an inch in width; the knife having passed downward and inwardly, dividing the carotid artery and entering the cartilage of the spine, between the bones, producing hemorrhage, upon which death must have ensued almost instantly."

"The blow must have been an overhanded one, given with great force and drawn out again by a considerable effort of strength. The neighborhood of the murder has been searched, but no weapon of any kind was found, the knife having perhaps been thrown into the river. Upon only one of all the prisoners was a knife found, and that was a pocket-knife, such as could not have inflicted such a wound, the property of Thomas McCloud. It seems strange, indeed, that a brutal murder could have been committed in public, a locality, after daybreak, and the murderers walk off without any detection. It is probable that today or tomorrow Lieutenant Dunlinel may be able to make a few more arrests in this case, which will materially aid the cause of outraged law and humanity.

Old Fugitives Come Back.—We understand that among the prisoners taken on board the steamers Miramon and Marquez de la Habana are two old fugitives from justice in this city. One is Antonio Carcasse, who murdered a sailor in front of Hamilton Kovak's coffee-house, on Front Levee, near Bourbon street, about seven years ago. He was chased back of the old paper mill by Captain Ferneaux, who he attacked, knocked down two little boys in his way, and jumping the canal, escaped into the swamp. The other is Delisle, who with his two other boatmen cut the throat of a negro woman, belonging to Mr. Cheylion, at the corner of Crisp and Chartres streets, Third District, some eight years since. One of his brothers was hung for the crime, and the other is now in the State Penitentiary. It is to be hoped these two scoundrels will and much longer escape their due. The Mexicans are under the impulsation of a former murder in this city when he killed the sailor.

More Trouble Among the Show People.—On Saturday we gave an account of the summary manner in which the "Texas Jack," Rebecca Langley, was spirited away from Bennett's Museum, 104 St. Charles street, and how valiantly Mrs Bennett resisted the despoliation of the curiosities of her museum—the Big Indian and the Texas dwarf. Their agent took them to a show tent on the levee, opposite the Second District ferry, kept by Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter, whereby he was there found by officer Phillips, who, with the assistance of the Carters, had