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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, MORNING, MARCH 25.

THE SENATE HAS failed yesterday from the Nebraska City.

A STEP FORWARD.

It is now announced the final passage of the United States Senate of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. We rejoice the more and deeper. We discern dimly along the vista of time where the interminable discussion of the thankless topic must finally end. If the United States Senate, which has sixty-two members, three months will exhaust the surcharged subject, and to force them in the direction of further thought and language, or at a decision by a vote, we reasonably hope that by the end of the month which will probably be eked out after September, the yet more weary House harangues in the Congressional ears will be brought to a close.

We have certainly taken a decided step in the right direction. The Democrats and Free and Bannerites are unmasking. They carried away with them, and their opposition to Democratic measure, while claiming to be the Democratic party, has lost its distinction whatever, in Democratic indulgence, and won only save that of their Senators. So far as the Senate is concerned, Mr. Douglas's self-tutored tergiversation it was by the influence of Wise, and one or two other Senators has been entirely inadequate to stay the firm, and the bill has passed.

The House of Representatives its fate is not so clear. We cherish an abiding hope in success. The failure of Lecompton has corporal's guard to rally to the true friends of the administration, and the administration is liable, and, if discreetly managed, is warmly enlisted in the South, with the aid of Northern National men, can be a majority of the popular branch of Congress. Every effort, fair and unfair, will be made by the adversaries of the Bill. The House will be worked and reworked on innumerable points, and they will expend its time in invective and [illegible] but unless the little band of traitors is recruited by the [illegible] of hedgings than we can [illegible] Kansas and his Black Republican [illegible] to a discomfiture as complete as the one they have just [illegible].

We cannot inform our readers that we feel in the admission of Kansas the Lecompton Constitution springs fanatical desire for the recognition of a law sanctioning and recognizing slavery. We cannot see that the settled conviction of the Constitution is destined to maintain a [illegible] in the State. We care not whether slavery remains [illegible] Kansas here-[illegible] expressions are adverse to the [illegible] institution, slavery there. The climate is unpropitious to [illegible] and that the conditions [illegible] the exclusion of slaveholders will [illegible] themselves with their property and [illegible] the great principles of [illegible] popular sovereignty [illegible] Kansas bill, and followed best of congressional [illegible] passed this bill, we shall [illegible] that the mandate of [illegible] has been obeyed, and that new [illegible] into the Union, with the character of their domestic institutions [illegible] the Constitution embodied will of the [illegible] the point on which the [illegible] The people had [illegible] opportunity of voting [illegible] slavery—they did so, [illegible] thousands approved [illegible] nothing that [illegible] presented as having [illegible] participating in [illegible] of those who [illegible] of slavery have [illegible] of numbers in [illegible] weight. *De non quidquid fiat, quam ex ratio.*

[illegible] their strength when [illegible] are justified in the [illegible] are unfounded. [illegible] of numbers, it [illegible] amend the Constitution whenever they shall think [illegible] their inveterate [illegible] admission of the new [illegible] factionists to the [illegible] of the men who [illegible] under all conceivable [illegible] same. They might not [illegible] Senator Fessenden, who [illegible] he would not sustain the [illegible] with a Constitution prohibiting [illegible] slavery, [illegible] to express [illegible] that they would pursue [illegible] and be animated by the [illegible] unanimosity. The [illegible] over of these men. [illegible] advocate of "no [illegible] compatible with a [illegible] and will not believe [illegible] in fanaticism as to [illegible] might over right, [illegible] evidence of the [illegible]

[illegible] Theatre was crowded last night [illegible] the large and brilliant [illegible] Frezzolini's appearance in the "Trovatore." [illegible] prevents us from [illegible] a critical or even [illegible] manner in which the [illegible] to chronicle in a [illegible] admiration of the way [illegible] We have seen many [illegible] to remember to have [illegible] so masterly [illegible] evening. Time may [illegible] charm of Frezzolini's [illegible] detracting from the magic [illegible] increased and perfected [illegible] in the closing act. [illegible] the exquisite [illegible] was rendered with [illegible] electrified the house. [illegible] in the same character.

[illegible] Estars.—We invite [illegible] readers to the extensive [illegible] Bedlerson City, which [illegible] today, at Banks's [illegible] Esq., the auctioneer [illegible] on a very long [illegible] valuable building [illegible] the vicinity of the city. [illegible] a splendid square [illegible] street, and covered by [illegible] This is one of the [illegible] important sales that has [illegible] a long time, and those [illegible] in real estate can have no [illegible] more favorable opportunity [illegible] of doing so.

[illegible] Important Sale of Negroes—[illegible] requested by our friend N. [illegible] special attention to a [illegible] which will take place [illegible] of the St. Louis Hotel [illegible] male and female [illegible] servants, well [illegible] very liberal.

[illegible] Mexican [illegible] to ladies [illegible] attended by numbers of our [illegible] although the audience [illegible] much instructive nature [illegible] the St. Louis Hotel some [illegible] invalids. [illegible] will be no slight one in [illegible] many, and she is said [illegible] remarkably skillful. [illegible] are free, their peculiarity [illegible] to be tested.

[illegible] Theatre.—The celebrated Ethiopian [illegible] will be played at the St. [illegible] this evening. Miss Ayesha [illegible] in the character of the [illegible] Mrs. Jones plays but two more [illegible]

Amphitheatre.—The fairy extravaganza entitled "Beauty and the Beast" will be performed at Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre this evening. The performances conclude with the laughable farce of the "Wandering Minstrel."

Orleans Theatre.—Rossini's great opera, "Moise," is announced at the Orleans Theatre this evening, for the benefit of the orchestra, M. Buffar.

Harper for April.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has obliged us with the April number of this popular magazine.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Gen. Jim Lane has published a card replying to Denver's proclamation, and denounces the latter as a *fit* appointee of the oligarchical administration which disgraces the nation.

The President has directed the Secretary of the Navy to file an application to the officers affected by the decisions of the Naval Retiring Board, which is to be considered as an order of application.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a bill for facilitating the communication with the army in Utah, by extending telegraph lines to all the Western military posts, appropriating half a million dollars therefor.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clark, in answering Mr. Blair, said that he had better liberate his own slaves before accusing slaveholders.

UTAH.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The news from Camp Scott, dated January 30th, reports all well. No movement of a military character reported.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Ferdinand Ariedu, of the firm of Ariedu & Wess, bankers of Stuttgard, has been arrested, and charged with absconding, January the 8th, with a million of guilders intrusted to his care.—Wess also disappeared at the same time, and has not since been heard of.

THE STEAMBOAT RACE.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The *Baltic* passed Paducah two hours and five minutes ahead of the *Diana*.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton firm—large speculative inquiry. Flour $4 20 to $4 30. Wheat dull. Corn firm. Mess Pork $18 00 to $18 75; Hams 8c; Shoulders 6c 25 to 6c 50. Lard advanced ½c. Coffee 10½ to 11½c.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour $3 60 to $3 70. Whisky 17½c. Mess Pork $18 50; Bulk Sides $7 75 to 8; Bacon Shoulders, no demands. Lard offered for 9½c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, March 24.—The T. H. Judson passed down at 11 A. M., the St. Nicholas at 1 P. M., the Cherokee at 2 P. M., the Peter Tillon and City of Memphis at 4 P. M.

THE WEATHER AT 9 A. M., MARCH 24.

Louisville—Clear; Wind North; 59.
Quebec—Clear; 10.
Montreal—Clear; 8.
Halifax—Northwest; clear; 20.
New York—Cloudy; Southwest; 46.
Calais—Northwest; 18.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The river is receding slowly.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—River stationary, with seven and a half feet of water on the falls.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, with dates from that place to the 21st, and from the city of Mexico to the 16th inst.

It is difficult to arrive at the truth in relation to events in Mexico, as both sides lie most intrepidly. All we can say with certainty is that sundry battles have been fought, and that the government press claims a signal triumph in all of them. The most important of these conflicts is one between the troops under OSOLLO and the Coalitionists under PARODI. The *Mexican Extraordinary* says:

A telegraphic dispatch from General-in-Chief Don Luis de Osollo, dated on the evening of the 10th, at Queretaro, notifies the government that on the day previous, he with his forces, came up to a point called Cerro Gordo, near Salamanca; that the Coalition, being in Salamanca, came out to give him battle; that the battle lasted till late that night, and that on the following morning the Coalition was completely dispersed.

He counts his loss at 17 killed and 51 wounded, amongst the number Col. Juan Solis.

The Coalition retired in confusion, and left behind them twelve pieces of cannon.

A portion of the flying forces had gone towards Guanajuato, wherein Gen. Osollo has followed them.

Amongst the killed on the side of the Coalition is reported Col. Calderon, who is said to have been a worthy and highly respected person.

The *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, on the contrary, declares that OSOLLO had 2000 men placed *hors de combat*, and was unable to pursue PARODI, who retreated simply because Calaya had ceased to be tenable. The *Extraordinary*, however, says:

The prestige of the government is carrying every thing before it, and judging from the past, the inhabitants of Mexico, who always all changes—the Coalition might as well hang up their trappings of war for the present. It has clearly come the turn of the conservative party to hold the public offices for a while. Osollo is the hero for the day, and must for some time in the future hold a conspicuous place, and have a strong influence upon the acts of the nation. It is to be hoped that his head will not become giddy by temporary success, and through overleaping ambition, fall and bring down with him the fabric of a name which he has already made by his evidences of valor.

As will be seen in another place, Cobos has met with defeat.

The movements of the other parties are mysterious, and as for successes or defeats every thing is conjecture. The known want of integrity to any party by petty officers leads us to the most unfavorable conjectures regarding any long adhesion of the forces of the Coalition. A few more days should solve the problem of the present struggle.

The same paper, of the latest date, has the following:

The news we give to-day is all of a character most favorable to the government. The movements of the government leaders denote nothing but a series of triumphs. Whilst we publish these reports we have to add that, in these days, from our observations, every report must be taken with a grain of allowance. The reports of the opposition we have seen, and they contain assurances of success in their side. The unreliability of reports is too great to predicate any remarks or deduce any conclusions in these times.

During the last few days many arrests have been made of partisans of Santa Anna. The import of this step on the part of the government is not understand.

PACHUCA.—We learn that discontent moved some of the raw recruits at Pachuca to make their escape. In doing so the guard fired upon them, and a few were wounded, while others made off with their muskets.

FROM OAXACA, under date of the 9th, we learn that Alatriste has been reconciled to his old friends, and has joined his forces for the common cause.

GUANAJUATO.—The following dispatch has been published:

"Queretaro, March 14th, 1858, 10 o'clock and 5 minutes, A. M.—Exmo. Senor President.—On the 12th, Guanajuato pronounced, and the brigade Liceaga has entered that place.

"The Governor *ad interim* informs me, under date of yesterday, that Doblado has put his forces at the disposition of Sr. Osollo, and that he was awaiting yesterday for General Parrodi to do the same at Leon, where he is. I felicitate," &c., &c.—*Osteriano Mexico Lado.*

Nothing further is known of the movements of Gen. Echagaray than that he had met with no opposition at Jalapa. His foot-steps from there are not yet exactly known. It is more than probable that he will endeavor to reach Vera Cruz.

There are no more reports of a movement from Orizaba upon Puebla. The movements of Llave and Alatriste are still shrouded in mystery. It was believed at Puebla on the 11th inst. that Llave was contemplating a descent upon the forces of Echegaray. It is not all improbable that we may hear of a scrimmage in a few days from that quarter.

OAXACA.—We have advices from Oaxaca to the 3d inst., giving an account of the defeat of Cobos by Col. Mejia, with the National Guard of that place.

The engagement took place on the 25th ult., at a village called Jalapa, near Tehuantepec. The defeat of Cobos is said to have been complete, although we are not informed of the loss, in killed and wounded, sustained on either side. It is more than likely that the mortality was very small. Col. Mejia, however, made prisoners of a lot of the implements of death in the train of Cobos. The account which we have says that Cobos lost all of his artillery, consisting of one eight-pounder, one six-pounder and two howitzers—one of two inch and the other of four inch calibre—together with a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The news from the South which we have is late, and extends to beyond the hacienda of San Gabriel, a short distance this side of Iguala. The pirates had not, at our latest advices from that section, made their appearance there, nor were they reported in Iguala. We have every assurance that the force which pre before stated had crossed the Mescala river, amounted to 3,000 men. It seems exceedingly strange what has become of them that they have not, ere this, been reported in some shape or another. The Panther of the South seems to be slow in his old age in stretching his limbs before the chase.

We rather suspect, after all, that the government forces are getting the best of it. Mexico has tried a liberal government for some time, and appears to be anxious to return to its normal condition of despotism.

VERA CRUZ UNDER MARTIAL LAW.—The purser of the steamship *Tennessee* informs us that Vera Cruz was under martial law when the steamer left. Gen. Negrete (Liberal) and his forces were at Jalapa. Gen. Robegazoy (Zulaegas) and forces were on the road between Jalapa and Perrote, and Gen. La Llave, (Liberal) with his forces, occupied Perrote.

No news further than the above could be obtained at Vera Cruz when the ship left.

A NEW SUNDAY PAPER.—We perceive by a prospectus that a new Sunday paper is to be published in our city. It will be called *The Magnet*, and the first number will be issued on Sunday next, the 28th inst. The paper will be devoted to general, [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] with the New Orleans press. We also our [illegible] success in the prosperity of the *Magnet*.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Senate.—Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He examined the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, declaring it was not the Constitution of Kansas, but only of the Convention that framed it. The vote of the 10,000 against it on the 4th January shows that it is not the Constitution of the people. They tell you it is particularly obnoxious to them, because it is tainted with fraud. It is one of the series of frauds instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas from the first election carried by armed invaders from Missouri, down to the present day, hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves. But, continued Mr. Crittenden, the Lecompton Constitution carries on its face the evidence of corruption. Those who framed it knew that it contained provisions which the Free State men could not assent to, therefore none were allowed to vote unless sworn to support it, slavery provisions and all.

The 6,000 votes shown in its favor were put in with a view of exhibiting a suitable majority, and in order not to make the fraud too monstrous. They went just beyond the line, the fraudulent intent was apparent throughout; and how, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds, in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony. The people of Kansas say that it is not their Constitution, and ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such a request? Can Senators turn from such evidence to league technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principles. He said he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. C. contended that the majority only of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a constitution as they pleased. That, he said, is the great American principle; that, he said, is the principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various topics. He was, he said, according to the terms now used, a Southern Democrat. He had lived all his life in a Southern climate, and was ready to defend his rights there, but in the same resolute spirit in which he would his own rights he would be defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe Kansas could be a slave State. The South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could gain nothing by it, but the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of Union. Its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader, Henry Clay. It brought peace to the country by localizing slavery, and it should not have been broken. He was growing older and less susceptible to new impressions, and would have been content to have rested upon that compromise. Has its repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace, it has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas, he said he would vote for her admission, if he thought it would bring peace, but he did not believe it would. It is said that the admission of Kansas ends the question of slavery in that Territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here; but it should be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends at the North use such invectives, he must say, of an atrocious kind? Why should we not live in peace and harmony, as our fathers did? We are the great destinies of the future forgotten while this petty subject of disagreement is assumed into colossal proportions? Gone, South Carolina, and Mississippi, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Florida, and Louisiana, and Texas, and California, and Oregon, and Minnesota, and Kansas, and Nebraska, and Utah, and New Mexico, and Washington, and Maryland, and Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and New York, and Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois, and Michigan, and Wisconsin, and Iowa, and Missouri, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and North Carolina, and Delaware, and New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and Vermont, and Maine, and Minnesota, and Nebraska, and Kansas, and Utah, and New Mexico, and Washington, and Oregon, and California, and Texas, and Florida, and Alabama, and Georgia, and Mississippi, and Louisiana, and Arkansas, and Tennessee, and Kentucky