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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1853.

No. 2481 Vol. XI. NEW ORLEANS. Vol. XXII. Whole No. 7198.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, June 22, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston; but a large number of scattering papers came through.

LET US GREATHER.

On the first Monday in November elections will be held for members of Congress and of the Legislature, as well as for various State offices. We presume it is the intention of the Whig party to place candidates in nomination. The history of Democratic sway in Louisiana, and especially the recent policy of that party are fraught with so much of sacrificed demagogism and partisan legislation, that unless the Whigs are inexcusable to every conglomeration of public interest and every patriotic impulse, they will strive to arrest the fatal progress of Locofocoism, and to resume power, as the only means of reforming existing abuses. To accomplish such purposes, a thorough re-organization of the party is indispensable, and if we hope to succeed in our efforts, we must commence at once.

We propose that a State Convention be held in Baton Rouge on the SECOND MONDAY in August next, for the purpose of nominating Whig candidates for the offices of Auditor of Accounts, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Education. If this suggestion should meet the approbation of the Whig press in the country, we trust they will second it, and keep it before their readers. The various parishes will have ample time to select delegates and to adopt all fitting measures for the re-organization of the party. In order to facilitate political action, it will become necessary for the Convention to create a Central Whig Executive Committee—the term of the late Committee has expired by limitation, and no central authority, which can act in behalf and with the authorization of the party, now exists. The want of such a jurisdiction has already been severely felt in New Orleans. It is a portion of the machinery of organization that is all-important, and if the Convention were to do nothing more than establish a Central Executive Committee, it would achieve a work of lasting political benefit.

With respect to members of Congress, it is difficult to surmise what action will be taken in these one of the four Districts. The gerrymander adopted at the last Legislature leaves the Whigs absolutely without a show in all the Districts, except the Second. In that, the Whig majority is so overwhelming, that nothing but inexcusable apathy, or fatal dissentions can endanger our success. Nevertheless, the Democrats, with characteristic energy, are, we learn, determined to contest the field; and hence it becomes of vital necessity, to have a Whig candidate placed in nomination at an early day. The District is very extensive, stretching from Canal street, in New Orleans, to the Parish of St. Martin, and including all the Parishes formerly comprised in the District, with the addition of St. Mary and St. Martin.—A canvass of this immense District, where communications are not always easy or frequent, will require at least three months. It would therefore be expedient that a District Convention should be held as soon as possible. We agree with our cotemporary of the *Bulletin* in proposing that the Convention should assemble at Donaldsonville, on the 1st August next. Let the active Whigs of that portion of the city embraced in the District call primary meetings as soon as practicable, for the appointment of Delegates, choosing them in accordance with the usual ratio—that is, one Delegate for every hundred Whig votes, and one for every fraction exceeding fifty, cast at any election in which the full Whig strength was exerted. *Bulletin* in a recent article on the subject, made the following suggestion in which we heartily concur:

In determining upon the number of votes on which the calculation as to representation should rest, we should adopt the vote given at a general election of the highest public interest. We are satisfied after inquiry that the Congressional Whig Ticket in 1851, immediately after Gen. Taylor's election, far outshes the best, and indeed the only fair data for representation. That vote called forth the Whig strength in every parish of the State. No vote has done the like since. Applying then the ratio suggested, to the vote, the First District (representative of a portion of the Congressional District, will be entitled to four delegates, the Second District to seven; the Third District to twelve, and the Fourth District (the Lafayette) to four.

It will be for our Whig friends in the rural Parishes attached to the District to judge of the wisdom and propriety of these suggestions. We have little doubt of their assent; and we would respectfully call upon them to unite with the city Whigs in taking early and effectual steps for carrying them into effect.

In the other Congressional Districts our political brethren must act for themselves. They are better qualified than we to determine the expediency of disputing Democratic supremacy. As a matter of principle, we should unquestionably desire to see a Whig candidate started in every District. It is the organized opposition which maintains antagonized our political strength.

Handel and Haydn have benefited the world greatly, but not alone by giving us Mr. Shakspear and Milton. Music is language; knowledge is necessity. A good singer deserves a high salary; but we have a dim inking of a bright idea, if a good writer is a more important individual, and should be better paid. If the Cross of the Legion of Honor is worth a cent—which we are doubtful—we would not be much ruffled the shoulders of Berenger or Soulouque, and even Victor Hugo might lay claim to a distinction which is lavished on great fools and musicians—the Bravos and Bulbreaves of the profession.—*Delta.*

The principle laid down by the *Delta* is indisputably correct, but the illustrations furnished by our contemporary are singularly unfortunate. The Cross of the Legion of Honor does "sit gracefully" on the shoulder of BERANGER, while VICTOR HUGO was made, through the munificence of LOUIS PHILIPPE, commander of the Legion of Honor and a Peer of France. ALEXANDER DUMAS' breast glitters with insignia; while he, and SUE, and JANIN, and other literati of France have received almost fabulous amounts for their contributions to the feuilletons of the Paris press.

The day is passed when OTWAY starved to death in a garret, and SAVAGE was indebted for a meal, to the generosity of BEN JOHNSON, then almost as needy as himself. Now a days, SOUTHEY and MACAULY and DICKENS and THACKERAY and the whole host of authors weave the tissue of their brains into golden threads, and though they do not make fortunes quite as rapidly as JERRY LEE in Pierre Reigler, they enjoy ten thousand times more of the world's consideration and respect—articles that are intrinsically somewhat more valuable than bits of gewgaw ribbon and crosses of the Legion of Honor.

MISS APPOLINA LODLIN.—This accomplished Guitarist and betuneful prodigy Lady gives a Concert to-night, at Mechanics' Institute. She has secured the valuable assistance of a number of distinguished artists. We understand that Miss LODLIN has peculiar claims to the kindly patronage of the community—that she is the sole support of an aged mother, to whom she has proved a most devoted and dutiful child; and that the entertainment this evening has been got up by her friends with a view of aiding her in the fulfillment of her laudable duties. Every lover of music, and every admirer of filial affection should contribute his mite do so sacred an object.

☞ We tender our thanks to the editors of the *Courier* for a copy of the act to recognize Free Public Schools in the State of Louisiana.

A GOOD SIGN.—We understand that one day last week there was not a single member of Congress left in Washington—not one. This is a good sign, for we take it as an indication that the work of dividing the spoils is substantially finished; the where the carcass is there will be the bezzards also. Hence, we venture to say, have we had a more harmonious session than this Congressional office hogging, which the country has been called to witness since the South of Mason, Rammers and Messrs of the Blue, have usurped the powers of the executive, and have obtained the right, and have been unwisely permitted to exercise it to an many extent, of parceling out the chairs of "the goodies" due to their respective States, down even to the pettiest fortunate in Washington. And if we have not been mistaken, there have been cases in which members of Congress, according to the usual political bookkeeping of these influence with the Hunkers and Cubers, have asked that influence in procuring offices for Tom, Dick and Harry. In this view of the subject, we are gratified to hear that our "Immortals" are pretty well shorn one of Washington.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Are you there Old Tree Penny? There is a never home when the *Herald* talks of the Democracy in the above vein. This is not the first example of BENNETT'S disinterest with the present administration.

DREADFUL TORNADO—LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday last, says the Beardstown (Ill.) Gazette, Franklin Camp Grove, about four miles above Grandview, in Tazewell county, was visited by an awful tornado, which extended for a mile in a four-hundred yards, and in length several miles. In its course it twisted off large trees, demolished houses and furniture, killing sheep and calves, and in one instance it appears to have demolished, and killed Mr. Hall, about twelve years, killed; also, a son of Joseph Gobbler, about the same age, was so injured that he died in a few hours. Mr. Hall of Hall's Grove, was severely injured. The dead were assembled very much a flock of sheep, and to show the extent of its force, we will state that the bark and one of the drawers of a bureau, belonging to Mr. Gobler, was carried the distance of near a mile.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THIRD DISTRICT.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of the Third District—L. PLACIDE CANONGE, for a copy of his annual report. We learn from this well considered and able document, that there are eleven school houses in the District, among which we remark a Boys' High School, of which Mr. RAPPER is the principal. The number of pupils attending regularly the schools is 2,943, exhibiting an increase since the report of last year, of 287. In the Boys' High School there are 29 pupils. Of the entire number in attendance 1,548 are boys and 995 girls. The United States gave birth to 1,351 of these children—of the remainder 352 are from Ireland, 269 from Germany, 110 from France and 85 from England.

Forty-two teachers are engaged upon the public schools of the District, with salaries that strike us as rather inadequate to the responsible and exceedingly laborious duties they are required to perform. The principal of the High School, Mr. RAPIER, receives only $1,000 per annum; five male principals are paid but $900 each, and the exteriors of five female principals are only $600 each. For such meagre compensation, it is difficult to obtain high qualifications, and unreasonable to expect devoted and unremitting zeal. The difference between the lowest female assistant, who instructs the younger pupils in the abecedarian departments, and the principals, who are expected to teach history, grammar, elocution, &c., is but 100 dollars per annum. The total annual amount of expenditures for teachers, house rent and officers, is $29,748—less, we believe than half the sum expended in the public schools of the First District, though in the latter the number of pupils does not average more than 3,000.

The schools are divided into three departments: the High, Intermediate and Primary, and the studies are graduated from the primitive rudiments, to the higher branches of education. The High School, which has been opened for some eight months, has already produced laudable results and furnished intelligent and well taught pupils.

The report states that the appropriation for the support of the schools last year amounted to $29,610, but the expenditures during the same period, exceeded $31,000. The deficit was occasioned by the return of more than 150 pupils from the Second District, who had been erroneously reckoned in the report of the schools that, locality, and for whom provision had been made, and received by the Second District. Moreover, the fees here in the Third District Schools have been increased, and additional expenses incurred for house rent.

Mr. CANONGE makes several judicious suggestions. He urges warmly and properly the establishment of a High School for Girls. Why girls should be excluded from educational advantages that are fully bestowed upon Boys, is more than either the Superintendent or we can comprehend. He proposes the introduction of the French language into the High Schools, as well as the study of Natural Philosophy and of the Latin tongue. The establishment of Night Schools is strongly recommended, as a source of marked advantage to the poorer children, who are compelled to toil for a livelihood during the day. The report discontinuances corporal punishment, suggests the nomination of Delegates, choosing them in accordance with the usual ratio—that is, one Delegate for every hundred Whig votes, and one for every fraction exceeding fifty, cast at any election in which the full Whig strength was exerted. *Bulletin* in a recent article on the subject, made the following suggestion in which we heartily concur:

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Mr. E. Joy Morris, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Naples, has negotiated with the Government of that two Sicilies, a convention removing all quarantine obstructions to our commerce, so that all the ports of the United States are now in free pratique with that kingdom. We learn also that Mr. Morris will be able to present his successor with a clean set of bonds, every claim pending on his accession to his office having been paid; and every individual abuse having been redressed.

The authoress of the novel of Cyrilla, is a daughter of the famous Lord Erskine.

It appears from the Panama Office report, that land warrants have been issued to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The arrivals of gold in London have been very large since the previous advices being fully £1,200,000 sterling or 6,000,000 dollars, respectively, says the *News*, of the amount in the hands of the homeward bound passengers from Australia, which are also large.

Brock's Monument, on Queenstown Heights, is rapidly decaying. The key-stone over the door has fallen out, and from the base to the top the entire structure is in a dangerous condition. Since the explosion of 1837, time has made sad havoc in the appearance of the Monument. It is said that the government intends rebuilding it. The inscription on the doorway is nearly obliterated.

A Convention of the editors in the State of Connecticut was held at New Haven on Wednesday week. More than two-thirds of the papers of that State were represented. An association was formed under the name of the Connecticut newspaper Association, for the purpose of establishing harmonious, social and business relations between the members of the craft, and to preserve and enhance the dignity of the profession. Resolutions were passed to the effect that obituary notices, resolutions &c., exceeding five lines in length, should be paid for at not less than advertising rates; against soliciting exclusive advertising agencies; and that editorial notices to promote private interests, resolutions of societies, &c., should invariably be paid for.

Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard from the Department, to fit out the sloop-of-war *Decatur* immediately. She is to join the Home squadron. Last fall the *Decatur* was taken into the dock and thoroughly overhauled and coppered, consequently she can be got ready for sea in a very short time.

The New York *Economist* expresses the opinion that the production of gold is even greater in amount than the multiplication of paper. During the thirty days ending February 1853, the mines of Australia and California yielded over $12,000,000 a month. The average yield since per month, has been about $11,000,000 or an average of $132,000,000 per annum. This is indeed an enormous sum.

Rewards are offered in Montreal for the apprehension of those engaged in the recent outrages. An Irish Catholic meeting at St. Paul's denounced the conduct of the rioters.

A man by the name of Morrison shot his wife at Washington, and an individual named Harris, for alleged adultery. The latter is likely to die.

Colonel Hughes, of Maryland, who went out to Europe for the Crystal Palace Association in February, has just returned and gives very satisfactory accounts of the disposition felt by the European Governments to take active measures to cooperate with the objects of an enterprise calculated to draw closer the bonds of inter course between the two continents.

The State *Sentinel* at Selma strongly endorses a proposition to erect a monument in that flourishing town, to the memory of W. R. King. It is an excellent suggestion, and we trust it may be acted on at once. Every city and town in the State should glorify second it.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having tested the practicability of Cumberland coal into coke with the most complete success, are now using it on their locomotives, and intend thus it shall entirely supersede the use of wood; thus relieving the passengers from the serious annoyance hitherto experienced from the smoke and sparks of wood and coal.

The ship *Condor*, the destruction of which by fire at Charlestown we noticed yesterday, proves a complete loss. The ship and cargo are estimated at some than $100,000.

The Rochester *American* says that an examination of the sun, by Prof. Dewey, of the University, through his reflecting telescope, disclosed a large number of spots upon its surface. One of them was 12,000 miles in diameter. A multiplicity of spots was observed, which, if united, would cover an area 40,000 miles long.

The New London (Conn.) *Advertiser* says that Dr. N. S. Perkins of that city has in his possession a spoon, about the size of a rather small table spoon, that was lately dug up near the head of the cove near Truman's brook, from a depth of fifteen feet; the original handle having been covered to this depth by successive washings from the surrounding hills. With the spoon were thrown up some pieces of charcoal and a quantity of clam shells, the latter crumbled away on exposure to the air. It is supposed, that they were left there by a crew of a ship of some of the "Northmen," who visited and settled the shores of Long Island some centuries before the thousand years ago. By them the country was called "Vinland," and there are maps and descriptions of it in the Royal Library at Copenhagen at the time. The spoon has been sent to the Connecticut Antiquarian Society and they have pronounced it of Danish manufacture, a composition of half brass and half gold. It and an arrow head that are as it are very perfect; there are also three other smaller figures that are entirely distinguishable. The doctor intends to take it shortly to the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts.

Colonel Hughes has visited the English, French, Dutch, Belgian, Prussian, Austrian, and Bavarian Courts, and was received at them all with great consideration. They have all in more or less degree promised to send articles of great variety and value, and many of them are actually on their way. The contributions of the English and Prussian Government will very shortly arrive, as they have been at sea some weeks. Mr. Schmidt, the Prussian Consul-General, has been nominated commissioner by the latter power.

The New York *Post* learns also, that the famous Malachites of Count Demidoff, which made such a figure at London, will be sent to New York. His agent has just written a letter to that effect. The building is rapidly closing in, and preparations are going on in all quarters inside, for the opening on the 15th of July.

The English commissioner appear not at all disappointed by the delay. They are going on an excursion to Canada and return to the opening of the exhibition.

Further advices from Buenos Ayres say that the two best Buenos Ayrean vessels had been captured by Urquiza in an engagement on the 17th. Buenos Ayres has accepted the mediation of the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers.—Urquiza has purchased additional steamers to blockade the port.

The Rochester *Advertiser* very pertinently remarks:—"We observe that the English frigate selected to bring over the Royal Commission to the World's Fair, is the Leander, the ship which fired into the Chesapeake in 1811—an act which precipitated the war between the two countries. Perhaps the sending of this ship was a kind of a return compliment for sending the Macedonian to Ireland, with a suggestion, during the famine in Ireland. If so, it makes an even thing of it."

L. MORRAD GOTTSCHALK.—This magnificent artist gave a concert at Louisville on the night of the 11th inst. The Louisville *Journal* speaks of him as follows:

The concert given by Gottschalk, at Mozart Hall, on Friday night, was another of that series of triumphs which the genius of Gottschalk is destined to win, wherever the highest creations of music have votaries. There is a soul in his sentiment; a poetry of taste, in his conceptions of the true purpose of the art, and a thoroughness of devotion to his phrasing, and a mastery of instrumentation, which are sure to win their way into the deepest hearts. We never tire in hearing Gottschalk's instrumentation, for his genius is so vast, so comprehensive, and so creative among the magnificent resources which history has given him, that nothing like monotony is ever felt in hearing him. No one can be surprised, after hearing him, at the conquering of the palmetto of adoption to him in New Orleans. He had left his native city a long aching memory and he returned with redoubling zeal, still on him, but with the reputation of being one of the three great pianists of the age. After leaving his relatives in his high position, the Swedish Academy of Sciences elected him a member, and testimonials of their appreciation of his merits. The Mayor of the city, in behalf of himself and others, publicly presented him a magnificent gold medal, valued at five hundred dollars. It is a most tasteful and appropriate present. The letter of *New Orleans* also presented him with eight or nine extraordinary testimonials of the esteem of their appreciation of his artistical and amiably worth.

We shall not attempt an analysis of Gottschalk's details of Friday night. While those detailed beauty, we cannot but think that, upon the occasion, we had his Mode Quintet, the selection, and the effect of which is more within the compass of the piano than Gottschalk's.

We hastily touch a few points, which we have not before noted, and which we regard high in the scale of his genius. Of the Mode Quintet, we have spoken, and, upon reflection, we feel that it is the most perfect of his compositions, and the most adapted to the piano. We will be Fall, Jerry, and the Mode Quintet, with the Mode Quintet, which he