New Orleans Bee.

Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,606.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, bales, muslins, settings and dry goods.

By B. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 48 Magazine street, clay furnaces; also, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 11 Old Levee street, bags of salt.

By the Sheriff, at half-past 10 o'clock, the contents of the mint-stores, No. 91 Carondelet street; and at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, two valuable improved lots of ground, corner of Bienville and Tremé streets.

SPACIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—N. Vignié, Esq., will sell at public auction, at the St. Louis Exchange, on next Saturday, a very large lot of ground situated on Rampart street. The improvements consist of a two-story brick dwelling, twenty-two brick buildings in the yard, &c. &c. The projected City Railroad is to run in front of that valuable piece of property. For particulars see our auction advertisements.

State Seminary of Learning.

We suppose that at least one-half of our population are hardly aware of the existence of this institution, respecting which, nevertheless, an elaborate report by the Board of Supervisors has been submitted to the Legislature. The provisions for its maintenance and support, and for the fulfillment of the objects of its establishment are so judicious that certainly this Seminary merits the careful attention of the people of Louisiana. The report recapitulates the resolutions adopted by the Board last May, and which look to the organization of a Seminary of Learning on a military system of government on a plan similar to that of the Virginia Military Institute, and which provide, moreover, for a capable superintendent and distinguished professors of mathematics, philosophy, ancient and modern languages, engineering, architecture, drawing, chemistry, infantry, tactics, &c. In August last the Board selected Dr. A. VATTIER for the chair of mathematics; F. W. SMITH for the chair of chemistry, E. B. ST. ANGE for the chair of modern languages; D. BODD for that of ancient languages, and Major SHERMAN for that of engineering, architecture and drawing. The Board also adopted the following resolution

Resolved, That pay *Cadets* shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, from among those who apply for admission, from the different *Senatorial* Districts of the State, each Senatorial District being entitled to the same number of appointments, to be regulated at present by the capacity of the building to accommodate, but where there is a less number of applicants from any District and a greater number from another the vacancies in the one District may be filled by appointments from the other District which presents a greater number of applicants—never in the premises to be duly given

The building will accommodate about one hundred and forty cadets. The Superintendent holds in his possession $3,771 63 as the remains of the interest on the Seminary Fund of 1858, and is expending it in the purchase of books, furniture, &c.

Forty seven vacancies of admission have been issued by the Board. The institution was opened on the 22 January last. The State has the right of sending sixteen indigent pupils to the Seminary, who shall be exempt from the expense of tuition, board and lodging. The report says that the institution out of its own funds will be entirely unable to support these pupils.

The report alleges that every means has been taken, to disseminate information in regard to this institution throughout the State, but still the people at large seem to have but little acquaintance with its origin, nature, design or intention. It will take some time to make it generally known, but the Board feels every confidence that when the people of the State *shall* become aware of the character of the able, upright, enlightened, patriotic, and in every respect most admirably qualified corps of professors which it has had the good fortune to combine in an academic board for this institution and with the order, regularity, method, neatness, sobriety, habits of study ensured by the military system of government, any harshness in which it will be the constant study and aim of each and every instructor to temper with parental care and kindness, that then the institution will be filled to its utmost capacity with the high spirited and emulous youth of the State, each one of whom will vie with his fellows in establishing and sustaining the character and reputation of the State, in maintaining law, order and good government both whilst in and after leaving the institution.

The General Assembly is requested by the Board to make the institution a military one by law, and for this purpose to change its name from "The Seminary of Learning of the State of Louisiana," to the more direct and expressive one "The Louisiana Military Academy." The building is completed, but the land, four hundred acres, remains entirely unenclosed, neither are there any dwellings for professors having families. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars is required for the erection of suitable houses

Appended to the report of the Board of Supervisors is a statement by ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, ex officio President of the Board. From this we learn that the age of admission to the Seminary is fixed at between fifteen and twenty-one years. The requisite preparation in advance is simply that the applicant should read and write correctly, and be familiar with the four ground rules of arithmetic and fractions. Application must be made in writing. The annual expenses of each cadet are estimated at $375, or at all events not more than $400.

MARDI GRAS.—The Mystick Krewe of Comus will celebrate the close of the Carnival this evening by their usual quaint and grotesque procession, to be followed by *tableaux vivants*, and a grand ball at the Varieties Theatre. We expect there will be an immense throng in the streets through which the procession will pass.

BALL OF THE LOUISIANA BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This philanthropic society give a grand fancy dress and mask ball this evening, at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets. It will no doubt be a highly agreeable entertainment.

BALL AT THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—A splendid mask and fancy dress ball will take place this evening at the St. Charles Theatre. We tender our thanks to the managers for the invitation, which they have obligingly sent us.

Thanks to the managers of the Young Men's Society masked ball, to be given this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, for their kind invitations.

BY ADAMS'S EXPRESS.—We are indebted to Mr. McKeever, general agent for Adams & Co.'s express, for New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati papers in advance of the mail.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a music store, situate at No 91 Canal street, First District, also, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, two valuable improved lots of ground, situate at the corner of Bienville and Tremé streets, First District. See advertisement.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of dry goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of E. Rogers & Co., 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms—Over $200, ninety days' credit.

The U. S. mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Harrison, sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with the U. S. mails for California and $45,000 in specie for New York, and the following list of passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—W J McKeever, 14 in steerage.

FOR HAVANA—John Magindo, Miss A Ferris, J M Greenwood and wife, Thos Greenwood and boy, T Kidney, Jas Jarth, T P Billups, Wm Hunter and son, Miss A Hunter, Miss Ophelia Stewart, W F Tilles, W B Baxter, 2 in steerage.

FOR CALIFORNIA—H C Gray, F Flanders, J P Mitchell, M H Penfield, lady and child, T Webb, lady, children and servant, T G Smith, Miss Malinda, J Friel, J Shaw and lady, J Williams, J P Hidman, O W Chandler, E A Rotzell, D H White, J Williams, E D Newton, C S De Hinton, T J Hurl M G Wilkerson, B Cutts, H Redmond, Jas Kelly, W J Bullington, Miss Bullington, Mrs Bullington, Miss Bullington, Master Bullington, J W Steele, J G Stiles, J Cooper, J Cooper, Jr, J Harper and lady, W J Poole, E H Lederle & Co, J Gregory, L Levitz, J J Adams, A Patterson, J J Whipple, C M Fox, Mon Plamlighan, J Plamlighan, 19 in steerage.

THE IMPERIAL WIVES OF FRANCE.—The Dublin *University Magazine*, in commenting upon the lives of the Royal and Imperial wives of France, states that there are but fifteen out of sixty-seven, on whose memory there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Of the fifty-four others, eleven were divorced, two died by the executioner, nine died very young, seven were soon widowed, three were cruelly treated, three were exiled, the characters of three were very bad, and the prisoners and the heart-broken make up the remainder. Twenty who were buried at St. Denis since the time of Charlemagne were denied the honor of the grave. Their remains were dragged from the tomb, exposed to the insults of the revolutionary populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quicklime.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The steamship Arago, sailed to-day for Liverpool, with sixty passengers and $100,000 in specie. She took from New Orleans mails of the 10th, and telegrams of the 14th. The City of Manchester, which also sailed for Liverpool, took neither passengers nor specie.

A Berlin dispatch says it is asserted that the arrangement between France and Sardinia respective the cession of Savoy was agreed upon previous to the war in Italy and was to be executed in case Austria should entirely evacuate Italy. It was also agreed that Chablais and Faucigny should be ceded to Switzerland.

MATHEMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.—Professor Pierce, of Harvard University, lectured at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington a few evenings since, on the mathematical qualities of the various nations of the human family. Among the Chinese, he said, the mathematical faculty was very low. The Hindoos were very high in the scale. The Arabs were very high. The Jews were very high. The Greeks were very high. The Italians were very high. The Spaniards were very high. The Portuguese were very high. The French were very high. The Germans were very high. The English were very high. The Scotch were very high. The Irish were very high. The Russians were very high. The Swedes were very high. The Norwegians were very high. The Danes were very high. The Dutch were very high. The Belgians were very high. The Swiss were very high. The Austrians were very high. The Prussians were very high. The Bavarians were very high. The Saxons were very high. The Hanoverians were very high. The Wurtemburgers were very high. The Hessians were very high. The Nassauers were very high. The Mecklenburgers were very high. The Holsteiners were very high. The Schleswigers were very high. The Lapland Finns were very high. The Esquimaux were very high. The Indians were very high. The Negroes were very low. The Hottentots were very low. The Australians were very low. The Polynesians were very low. The Malays were very low. The Tartars were very low. The Turks were very low. The Persians were very low. The Arabs were very low. The Jews were very low. The Greeks were very low. The Italians were very low. The Spaniards were very low. The Portuguese were very low. The French were very low. The Germans were very low. The English were very low. The Scotch were very low. The Irish were very low. The Russians were very low. The Swedes were very low. The Norwegians were very low. The Danes were very low. The Dutch were very low. The Belgians were very low. The Swiss were very low. The Austrians were very low. The Prussians were very low. The Bavarians were very low. The Saxons were very low. The Hanoverians were very low. The Wurtemburgers were very low. The Hessians were very low. The Nassauers were very low. The Mecklenburgers were very low. The Holsteiners were very low. The Schleswigers were very low. The Lapland Finns were very low. The Esquimaux were very low. The Indians were very low