The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1860.

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 F. Rouse & Co., at 45 and 47 Old Levee, a large assortment of dry goods.

By M Gutman & Smith, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Masonic Hall, valuable oil paintings, ancient and modern.

By D. F. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at 25 Tchoupitoulas street, one cutout of fine Havana cigars.

By Hagan & Lemmont, at 77 Chartres street, miscellaneous assortment of various descriptions.

By Vignerie & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 20 Commercial street, plants, shoes and brogans.

By F. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at Tivoli street, household furniture, &c.

By S. Vignie, at the St. Louis Exchange valuable improved property in the parish of Plaquemines, above Algiers.

By R. B. Sykes, at the Office, P. M., on the Levee, at post 28, Second District, steamer, barrageas and Malaga raisins.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

The report of Mr. HAMILTON, Superintendent of Public Education, is swollen into voluminous dimensions by an unbroken array of statistics, although the review of the condition of our schools is condensed and comprehensive document. We learn from this that the sum of $174,467 20 has been apportioned among the several parishes, leaving a small balance to the credit of the Public School Fund. Under the apportionment of 1857 there were 76,208 educable children in the State of Louisiana, that of 1859 shows an aggregate of 76,851, being an increase in two years of 19,343. In order that proper provision may be made for this increase, it will be necessary for the Legislature to make an appropriation of $81,293 31.

The Superintendent objects to the act authorizing Parish Treasurers to retain out of the proceeds of the sales of school lands 25 per cent for their services, first, as it is a violation of the spirit and letter of the act of Congress, and secondly, because the compensation is excessive. He considers our entire school system extensively defective, and requiring essential changes. He intimates that there are numbers of persons from the North who, while receiving moneys derived from taxation of slaves, are abolition emissaries and conductors, and suggests the necessity of extreme caution in the selection of teachers, as well as the expediency of a liberal encouragement of school books prepared and published in the South. Among the recommendations made by Mr. HAMILTON is, first, an increase in the salary of the Superintendent of State Superintendent, so that he should be made to visit the different parishes, deliver lectures on public education, and encourage the teachers to form associations for their mutual improvement. The public schools of New Orleans and their mode of direction are cited in illustration of this view.

Next is urged the creation of the office of Parish Superintendent, and if this view should fail to meet legislative sanction, it is proposed that applicants for situations as teachers should be required to obtain a certificate of moral and intellectual qualifications from the Parish Treasurer. The directors of every district should be compelled to provide, at the expense of the district, a capacious and comfortable schoolhouse. Institutions of learning are gradually multiplying in Louisiana, Mr. HAMILTON mentions favorably the Masonic Male College at Clinton, now in process of erection, and recommends to the Legislature the expediency of appropriating a few thousand dollars in aid of this worthy institution. It is proposed that means should be provided for the establishment of a journal of education or Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, when it can be published at small expense. The normal school in New Orleans are in successful operation. There are sixty-two pupils of which twenty-six are in the science or academic classes, and thirty-six are juniors.

Annexed to the report are numerous statistical statements. We find, for example, that in New Orleans there are 54,485 educable children, exhibiting an increase of 16,662 since 1857. The total school population the next largest number is St. Landry, in which there are 3,581 educable children. The smallest number is in the parish of Lafourche, viz: 371 It is, however, to be observed that the number of children attending the schools is quite disproportioned to the number registered as educable. Thus, for instance, in the parish of Ascension 366 pupils attend school, while of these, in Rapides 491 attend, 825 do so in St Landry 548 attend, while 2,563 do not. Three samples will suffice to show how imperfectly our present system of public education operates in all parts of Louisiana, except in New Orleans, and hence the urgent necessity of its thorough and radical reconstruction, as well render it more fully efficient, as well as economically independent.

A Model Farm.

Since the new we obtained by a project of Mr Al Rock for the establishment of a "model farm and experimental garden on his plantation situated a short distance from New Orleans. There can be no doubt whatever of the great utility of such an enterprise in a State so purely agricultural as Louisiana.

Mr Rock is a man of honorable character, cultivated intellect and unbounded talent are known to our readers, has furnished us with an outline of the contemplated undertaking. It may be observed that he seeks to found his establishment exclusively at his own cost, that he asks no other favor than a simple loan, secured by unincumbered mortgage, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent, and having the special advantage that the lenders who might require payment before the maturity of the obligations held by them, might be easily accommodated from the daily sales of the products of the farm. The proposed loan is divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Mr Rock believes it would be difficult to secure safer investment for a term of years, and at the same time contribute towards the success of an enterprise which will prove a lasting benefit to the community. Many of the most respectable and well known citizens have already placed their names on the subscription list.

Sympathizing as we do with every effort made for the advancement of agriculture, as the leading interest of our State, we trust that Mr Rock will persevere in his philanthropic and useful undertaking, and hope we shall soon possess a model farm arranged with the skill of an artist, and conducted with the ability of a thorough agriculturist. Mr Rock's brief but comprehensive pamphlet may be found in the principal bookstores of the city.

Mr Amedee Dreyfel, notary public, No 70 Toulouse street, will impart any information desired by persons disposed to subscribe.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE—Our thanks are due Ezekiel, No 7 Exchange Place, for the February number of this sterling periodical. Among the novelties in this number are the commencement of Thackeray's new story "Lovel the Widower," and the first of a series of tales by Anthony Trollope, written expressly for the Magazine.

The particular attendance of buyers of Havana segars is called to the fine assortment which will be sold at auction, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M. this morning, at 67 Camp street, by F. Valle, importer. No 25 Tchoupitoulas street.

THE BENTON TABLEAU.—This beautiful series of pictures in panoramic view opened to an appreciative audience on Monday evening, at Armory Hall. The exhibition throughout is of the highest order of merit, and cannot fail, from the character of its subject and the dirtinct execution of the paintings, of receiving a large share of public patronage. Open every night, and this afternoon at one o'clock.

A NEW PLACE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Sauvinet & Chassaignac, No 78 Chartres street, for a new and very spirited Polka, entitled "Polka des Chasseurs à Pied de la Louisiane," composed by Miss C. F. Hicks, and dedicated to Mr Bernard Avegno.

SALE AT MASONIC HALL.—By J. B. WILDS, City Auctioneer.—Positively for sale will be a very extensive DRY GOODS to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Masonic Hall. The goods in the purchase of East India, Rouge de Tournay, Chambrays, Mohairs, Delaines and Cashmeres, suitable to the season, will also be opened. Calicoes over half a million yards may be sold at the same time. Terms cash.

We direct attention to the sale this day, by N. Lanata & Co., at the St. Louis Exchange, of a very choice stock of Confectionery, already replenished, and to be added to by parcels of Pine-apples and Grapes, as received by the steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, and a variety of fancy articles in the line of confectionery, suitable for the season, put up and assorted in every style, and offered in quantities to suit the retail trade. Also, a lot of Lard, in kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers.

We call the attention of the trade to the credit sale of Dry Goods, &c., to-morrow, at the store No. 45 Old Levee, by Messrs. Rouse & Co. Terms liberal.

The attention of the trade is called to the sale of 300 packages Rose, Raisins and Prunes, to-day, at 10 o'clock, by Wheeler & Co., at their auction rooms, No 30 Commercial street. Terms liberal.

The sale of fine paintings on exhibition at Masonic Hall, 96 Chartres street, will be continued this evening. A large number of the finest pictures are reserved for this evening's sale.

"I'm very sorry," said a learned judge to a young woman, who hesitated much in giving some very unpleasant evidence, "I am very sorry to have to compel you to such an explanation as this; it must of course be painful to any decent person, but the ends of justice require it, and not only so, but all the well-dressed females you see on either side of me, have come a long way to hear that which pains you so to utter."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST LOUIS, January 24.—The overland mail, with California advices to the 2d instant, has arrived at Malloy's station, the present terminus of the San Francisco Telegraph line.

It was anticipated at San Francisco that the steamers Golden Age and Champion, advertised to leave for Panama on the 5th instant, would run a race on their voyage to that point.

The Indians in Carson Valley are suffering greatly on account of the intense cold weather.

The Red River Rangers fought the Indians at Long Valley, killing thirty out of ninety of their number.

The company, under the command of Captain Jarboe, fought the Indians on the 13th ult. The struggle lasted only a few hours. The loss on the Indian side amounted to 50 killed and 28 taken prisoners.

The San Francisco market has been glutted. The quotations for all kinds of articles barely maintained.

The total amount of exports of treasure is $17,640,000, against $17,548,000 same time last year.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

BATON ROUGE, January 23.—The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus last night.

T. W. Pearre, of the Senate, was elected President, C. E. Morrison, Speaker of the House, Vice President, and J. B. Markey, of the House, Secretary.

A resolution was made to bind the members to vote against the resolution giving the State printing to the lowest bidder.

The joint Shell-Democratic caucus adjourned this motion and refused to be bound to vote against it.

A lengthy discussion took place upon the subject, but the matter was not brought to a decision.

The caucus adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

BATON ROUGE, January 23.—The Senate met to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M. Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, in the chair. Twenty members present. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Pearlington.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr R Hunt was sworn in.

Mr. E. Salomon introduced memorial to the Society of the Ladies of Providence, in the Third District of New Orleans, and also to the St. Mary's Catholic Asylum Asylum at New Orleans. Referred to the committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. E. Delony called for the bill relative to the aid for the Orleans Masonic Seminary at Clinton. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. E. Salomon introduced a bill to emancipate the slave Emily Norman. The bill was received.

Mr. D. Pollerin called up a bill relative to the payment of the Senate's expenses. Passed by title.

Mr. Gardere introduced a joint resolution for the purpose of appointing a committee on finance for the two Houses to examine the books and accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. R. W. Pearre was unanimously elected President pro tem of the Senate during my absence, which might occur on the part of the President elect.

The joint resolutions from the House were taken up and passed a second reading.

The joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine the report upon certain proposed Works on the Atchafalaya and on Old River, and providing for requiring the Board of Public Works to report certain measures necessary for the improvement of navigation on Red River. The resolution was amended by striking out the clauses for labor, work and materials for the purpose of stopping the crevasse at Liddell's Store, in the parish of West Baton Rouge.

The resolution providing that the Board of Public Works to inquire into the practicability of building a dam across Old River, through which Red River returns in mid water, and report on the cost of the above resolutions were respectively referred to the Committee on the Red Improvement and to the Committee on Levees.

The resolution to elect a Reporter was laid on the table.

Mr Tucker introduced a bill entitled an "Act to amend and re-enact an act" relative to slops. It provides for the encouragement of ship building by paying bounty six dollars per ton. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr E. Phillips presented a memorial to Mr Brigham, who was elected clerk of the Senate in place of Mr B. L. Dutreuil.

On motion of Mr Pearre, the Senate resolved itself into executive session.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House met to-day at 11 o'clock. Ben C. H Morgan, Speaker, in the chair. Sixty members present.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr Gray moved that the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday, instructing the Committee on Public Printing to report a bill to provide for the letting of the State printing by contract to the lowest bidder, be passed over informally.

Mr S. O. Drouet, of Orleans parish, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent free persons of color and slaves from carrying white persons as servants.

Mr E. Ewing, of Vermilion, introduced a bill to repeal the act relative to the duties of the Justice of the Peace of Vermilion. Has bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr Henry Cox, of Iberville, introduced a bill to endow the Convention Female Academy. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr John Jay Lane, of Orleans parish, introduced a memorial in behalf of the Ladies of Providence, in the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr H J Ramsey, of Orleans parish, introduced a supernumerary and was sworn.

Mr J Bogle, of Orleans, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the purpose of reclaiming certain swamp lands in the parish of St Landry, near Opelousas, South Bend.

Mr T A Bartlett, of Orleans, gave notice of his intention to introduce bills to repeal the twenty-sixth article in the Code of Practice and to increase the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Mr Lancelle introduced a bill for the relief of the Fourth Company of Artillery and First Regiment of Infantry in the city of New Orleans. This bill was referred.

Mr Lancelle introduced a bill granting the county of Algiers jurisdiction in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House took up the consideration of the House in the resolution to appropriate five hundred dollars to defray the expenses in inaugurating the Governor elect.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The North Atlantic steamship Baltic has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 5th inst., three days later than was received by the overland mail from St. Louis.

The Baltic brings $1,750,000 in treasure and a large number of passengers.

The Legislature of California met on the 3d, and Philip Moore was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On the 5th inst. the Legislature was to meet in joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to fill the term of Senator Broderick. The chances were in favor of Senator Weller being elected.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamer Baltic brings advices from the west coast of Mexico, via Aspinwall, to the effect that Miramon had obtained an important and complete victory over the liberal troops in Colima, having captured the place, and sent from thence an expedition against Sinzatlan, which he confidently expected to recapture.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA

The steamer Baltic also brings later advices from Nicaragua.

The report is fully confirmed that the Belly canal project had been repudiated by the Government of Nicaragua, owing to the failure of eminent engineers to report favorably upon the line. M. Belly to pay what is already due the Government.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 20.—The post office and the county office, together with the records, were destroyed by fire to-day. Several adjoining buildings in Taylor's block, where the fire first broke out, were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The amount insured is reckoned at $50,000.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The extensive clothing establishment of Messrs Lockwood & Henry, in this city, was also destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

HON. JOHN BELL.—The New York *Tribune*, in noticing the fact that the Nashville *Banner* proposes this gentleman as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency, recites certain Senatorial facts, which will be of great interest at this time. Mr. Bell was a Senator from one of our fine States in a most unspotted political career. There are thousands of those who rank nominally among his political opponents who would gladly see the affairs of State committed to his prudent and judicious guidance. He has been the leading star of all that is noble, and manly, and sagacious in Tennessee politics for a quarter of a century, and that he should now be put forward by the Opposition of that State as their choice for the Presidency is but a just and well deserved tribute to his high character and his great ability."

We endorse every word of the foregoing, but could have wished that the panegyric had proceeded from a purer source.

DOUGLAS AND CRITTENDEN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes that Senators Douglas and Crittenden both take an active interest in the contest for the Speakership. Mr Douglas is anxious to secure the election of a regular Democrat. If this is ever done it must be with the consent of Messrs Clark and Allen, and Mr Douglas will join up the whole end of the building, also in the settling of the third story of the building, and to the carpet speculators, not to forget the strength rising exceedingly on Sunday.

He considered the building unsafe, especially when the mill was in motion.

Roy Hardgrave, a carpenter employed by the company, testified to the fact of the rafters used in the building having been originally cut too short, so that they had only a bearing of four inches on the wall. He considered the building altogether too weak for the weight of machinery put into it. Had examined the ruins, but saw no sign of settling of the foundation.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

LATER FROM JAZ.—There is nothing new in relation to the late massacre. In accordance with the May-ica proclamation, the work in the mills was suspended to-day, and places of business generally closed. Religious services were held in all the churches.

MORE OF A PRIZE THAN STATESMAN.—About three months ago Senator Seward, while was making the tour of Europe, called on the Emperor with hungry anticipations of a banquet. The Senator was shown into an ante-chamber, and Napoleon soon made his appearance. After the usual salutations, and Napoleon and Seward standing with his back to the fire, he offered the Senator a cigar, and commenced smoking on another himself. He knew all about New York and Colonel Webb, and then he asked him about his visit to Europe, and whom and what he saw. Mr. Seward, among other objects of interest, had visited Rome, and had the pleasure of seeing the Pope, supposed Napoleon "still not all about him? What do you think of the Pope?" he asked. Mr. Seward replied that he was pleased, but notwithstanding his characteristic caution the Emperor warmed out his opinion, and Seward, "Well, I don't think him much more of a priest than a statesman."

Precisely so," rejoined the Emperor, "you have just hit the nail on the head. That, too, in my opinion." This conversation, which we have on excellent authority, shows that the manifestoes which so now given to the public was then working in his brain. The Pope he regards as only fit to be a priest, and he will confine him to his high vocation. He will still call him a temporal sovereign, to gratify the Catholic pride and make the matter smooth to those who might be hostile, and he will even consent to his being the Sovereign of Rome, but with Swiss Guards, and a body guard of the Papal Zouaves, but with troops of the Italian Confederation.—*N. Y. Herald*

THE WELSH IN UTICA.—The Welsh inhabitants of Utica had a grand gala day on Monday, when they celebrated the 15th annual Eisteddfod and Cymry of that city and county. The Utica *Telegraph* estimates the number at from 1,500 to 1,800. The following account is given of the Eisteddfod: It was presided over by a Gorsedd, which means a throne or supreme seat, where degrees in bardism were conferred. The Gorsedd has been held in different parts of the principality of Wales, at a splendid scale, which went far in encouraging the preservation of the ancient British literature, poetical, antiquarian, sacred and moral—the encouragement of the rising genius of the natives of Wales, wherever they may be, in the departments of poetry, history, and literature generally—the cultivation of *penillion* singing, as well as encouraging of performers on the harp.—*New York Express.*

PRAYER FOR CONGRESSMEN.—Thomas H. Catlett, of Tennessee, in a card published in the *National Intelligencer*, earnestly requests all the ministers of the gospel throughout the length and breadth of the land to unite with him, at or near noon of each day, (the hour of Congress to meet,) and pray to the God of the founders and framers of this Republic, that He would mercifully inspire us its strong arm of power, and save our beloved country from the anarchy and confusion that now threaten us, and that they will read his card to their congregations and request them to do likewise.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Abolition Eulogies of John Brown.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THEM IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times, 20th.]

We were not wrong in supposing that the enthusiasm for John Brown's memory would speedily die out, and that the vagaries of the Abolitionists would cause a revulsion of feeling in favor of the South. By the present mail we learn that the country is most indignant at the Boanoniana, and they themselves seem to be not a little ashamed of their proceedings. The cup a little ashamed of their proceedings. The cup-full of Massachusetts was on December the 8th the scene of a demonstration in favor of the Union, and the more sensible portion of the citizens had an opportunity of publicly protesting against the doings of their Abolitionist brethren. The tone of this meeting was as pathetic and becoming as the speeches at Tremont Temple were the reverse. Mr. Everett, a man respected throughout the Union, delivered a speech which will, no doubt, produce a great effect in all parts of the republic. He showed the wickedness of Brown's attempt, reminded his hearers that the old man had only meditated raising a revolt, and so was aided by Abolitionist money and supplied with Abolitionist guns and pikes; that his plan was so ill considered, unanimous as he was and the largest assistance in that part of the country, full of arms and occupying a good position; and that his enterprise only failed by the failure of his followers to keep their appointments. He then went on to point out the gravity of the position in which Abolitionist madness had consigned them. The reception of Mr. Everett was most enthusiastic, and his eloquent appeal will no doubt produce the best effect both on his own neighbors and on the irritated Southerners.

In many other meetings have been held to express sympathy with Virginia, and abhorrence of such schemes as that of Brown and his associates. In New York the Hardy movement has been carried on with a vigor and observation of the subject have been very strong, we must conclude that of late the party war has been carried on with a virulence which bids even people accustomed to certain exaggeration to look for some abatement. Formerly the North contented itself with attacking the planters in newspapers or speeches, and leaving away or going shifter to their own people, but the crusade is for the slaughter of the white people, and the establishment of a half-republic, half-negro like model of the Central American communities. Hay Virginians may hitherto have been contented to live under the same government as people who merely wished to get rid of them, but when they find it comes to revolution and murder the case is widely different. The Senate which produced Messrs Clark and Allen, and Mr. Douglas will be excused for declining to descend to the level of Hayti or Costa Rica. Most of the general English views of the matter have been lately current in this country into a region in comparison with which Mexico would be gentle and enlightened. But there are still more pressing considerations than the safety of the Union, or even the great object of society, and the Southerners have been called upon to decide whether they value more the security of their wives and children, even under the same solemnities with those who make no secret of their purpose of cutting their throats, or the Union. It was boasted in Boston that from John Brown's sales armed men would spring to carry on the war for the liberation of slaves. The people of the Northern and Southern States may be excused for taking these expressions literally, and demanding some guarantee that they are not to be realized. The conviction that he thought the best constitutional lawyers in the country entertained the views of the case in the Recorder's state, are provided him with an important part of the advantage as shown in our common law as to the effect of a pardon.

Mr. R. T. Parker on the City of Boston Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed and case remanded.

Mr. R. T. Parker on the City of New Orleans Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. This case was argued yesterday before the bar of the First District Court, and was much interested. He has entered upon the discharge of his duties at a time when he will not have the benefit of the vacation, and he has a large list of matter trials have accumulated upon the docket of the Criminal Court, while several cases will soon be added to the number, in all probability, by the Grand Jury in session. The amended charter approved March 26, authorizes the Council to fix the compensation of the services of every officer of the city of the city or of the State, whose services are by law to be paid by the city. At the same time it grants the Council, by an ordinance approved 11th July 56 and 57, to fix the compensation for the administration of pensions, and twenty-five years the trustees's levy. The Legislature shifted the burden of police criminal expenses from the municipal to the State treasury, and after the lapse of two more years again made it incumbent on the parishes to pay these expenses. The act of 1858 applies to all of New Orleans as well as to the State at large, and so does the grant of power to the municipalities to fix the fees, salaries and expenses, indicate the intention of the Legislature to make the provisions of the act of 1858, authorizing the Council to fix the compensation of the officers whose services are to be paid by the city, applicable to the Criminal Court. And since, if paper Police Jury and the legal rights which it has acquired, the Council has no right to limit the salaries of the officers of the Criminal Court, and consequently repeal those with regard to the city of New Orleans,