The Daily Picayune.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE MONTGOMERY MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery. We got a back mail or two South of Baltimore.

REPORT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

We have before us the annual report of the Directors of the Louisiana Penitentiary. The lease of this institution expired on the first of May last, since which time it has been under the control of the State. No appropriation had been made by the Legislature for the profitable employment of the convicts, and it became requisite for the Executive to act with extraordinary energy, in order to avoid serious difficulties and embarrassment. The result of eight months' operation will show that these obstructions have been successfully met, and that the State has incurred no loss by entrusting the management of the Penitentiary to officers directly responsible to her.

The internal discipline of the institution has never been better, and the results of the labor have seldom been surpassed. No unnecessary severity has been exercised towards the convicts; their food has been abundant and of good quality, and they have enjoyed through the year the advantage of religious instruction and worship. A chapel, however, is greatly needed, and the present place of worship is extremely uncomfortable.

Many of the convicts have not been profitably employed during most of the time that the State has had charge of the Penitentiary. This arises from the large increase in the number of convicts, now amounting to 333, while the machinery provided some years ago is altogether insufficient to keep them employed. The manufacture of bagging and rope has been suspended, on account of the extraordinary rise in the price of the raw material. More buildings for increased machinery, or other means for the profitable employment of the surplus labor, are absolutely needed. From forty to sixty more looms could be readily employed. The result of labor in the cotton manufactory has been highly flattering, more manufactured goods having been turned out during the past eight months, than in any previous year. The hemp shop was a source of great profit, and should be sedulously fostered. The foundery and finishing department presents creditable results. The manufacture of barrels has been limited to the extremely low market price of the article. The manufacture of bricks has been retarded by want of water. To remedy this an Artesian well is recommended, provided it can be excavated at moderate expense.

The balance sheet of the institution exhibits a small amount on the debit side for the operations of the last eight months, viz.: $749 20. This is explained by the embarrassed finances of the Penitentiary. When the State took charge, there was no money to the credit of the institution, and large sums were required. A loan of a heavy amount was impracticable, but the Executive selected an agent in New Orleans who advanced money on the products of the convict labor, and thus enabled the Directors to overcome the difficulty. Such a measure, however, necessarily entailed considerable expense. The total amount of commissions paid for advances, sales, guaranteeing, &c., was $10,073 93.

The report of the Warden discloses the startling fact that out of three hundred and thirteen male convicts, but one hundred and thirty could be employed to profit, particularly in the winter, on account of the want of machinery, and other necessary equipment not provided for. One hundred and eighty-three are actually a charge upon the institution. The result of this state of things, in consequence of the want of means to remedy it, is apparent upon its face; calculating the value of a day's labor of one hand at 75 cents, and provisions at the present high rate at 25 cents. Again, fixing the unemployed laborers at an average of one hundred, the actual loss to the State by the want of work, that is, a year of three hundred working days, would reach the sum of $30,000.

Another important fact, drawn from the document current of the agent in New Orleans, is that the price of cotton has ranged about eight dollars per bale higher during the past eight months than during the corresponding period of the year previous, while the price of the manufactured article ranged lower.—A large stock of the latter, on hand, goods were thrown upon the market after the expiration of the lease, compelling a resort to instant sales, and a forced sale at a most unfavorable season in order to meet the heavy advances of the agents.

These facts are pointed out from the documents on file, and the report annexed thereunto, and will satisfy the candid inquirer as to the causes of the apparently unsatisfactory appearance of the balance sheet of profit and loss.

The remedy for this evil is a liberal appropriation by the Legislature, to enable the institution to purchase its own raw material and provisions, without the intervention of agents. The surplus labor in the institute now, should be immediately applied to the erection of the additional buildings necessary for the extension of the manufacturing department.

The Directors believe that the policy of maintaining the Penitentiary under the control of the State may be made productive of success and profit, if a wise system of government should be adopted, and capable and efficient officers appointed to conduct its affairs. At all events, the experiment is worth a satisfactory trial.

THE INAUGURATION TO-DAY.

Should the weather prove favorable, the inauguration of CLARK MILLS's Equestrian Statue of Gen. JACKSON to-day will call forth a demonstration that will probably beggar every other pageant ever witnessed in our city. And it is meet and fitting that it should be so. Well does it become the descendants of those who were rescued from the shame, obloquy and humiliation of beholding the Crescent City vanquished and occupied by a hostile array, to unite with the lingering and fast decreasing band of those who were participators in the gallant and glorious struggle, to render honor to the memory of the great Captain who achieved, under Heaven, one of the most signal victories recorded in the annals of history. We rejoice that the imputation of ingratitude so frequently and so truly attached to republics, can never be applied as a stigma to the citizens of Louisiana. They at least, though peradventure, somewhat tardily, have undertaken and carried into effect the project of commemorating the inestimable services of ANDREW JACKSON by a colossal monument reared in the very centre of the city which he saved, and which will endure as an imperishable memento of popular gratitude.

The ceremonies of the day will be beautiful and impressive, and no doubt an immense multitude will be gathered together. The procession ought to comprise every able-bodied man in New Orleans, especially as the route pursued will be extremely short, extending merely from Canal street, along Chartres to Jackson Square.

PELICAN THEATRE.—This evening Mr. C. SERR will exhibit, at the Pelican Theatre, Mr. L. KELLER's new and magnificent cyglerama, measuring 75,000 feet. After which the celebrated troupe of Spanish dancers, who created so much sensation in Havana, will appear in a variety of entertainments.

THE EARL OF ELGIN AT GLASGOW.—The freedom of the city of Glasgow was presented to the Earl of Elgin on the 4th instant. In the course of a long and interesting address his Lordship observed that the deepest spate of Canadian affairs at the time he was appointed Governor-General, and to the present prosperous condition of that colony. He said he had always endeavored to maintain a cordial feeling between the colony and the United States. It was fair to say that Cuba was very ill-governed, "and so long as that state of things exists you cannot prevent some of the American people from sympathizing with the disaffected." "Had he governed Canada as Cuba has been governed, we would have found her a thorn rather than being, as she was, a rose. He should consider it the greatest of all calamities that any such difficulty should arise between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations on the two sides of the Atlantic." Alluding to the war, he expressed his confidence in Lord Palmerston.

HOUSE SUICIDE.—A singular case of suicide is noticed by the English papers as having occurred at Leeds. A man, whose appearance indicated poverty and want, went into an inn, took a pipe, and after smoking it out by the fire for ten minutes, put the bowl of it under into the grate. When it became red hot, he took it out, and deliberately put the hot end down his throat. The persons present sought help of him but expired the pipe, but not until he had burned his throat and mouth so badly as to cause his sufferings death.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—The editor of the Petersburg (Va.) Express, conducted with the spirit of the Spanish duellist, calls out to the field of battle a fellow-citizen of his city on Monday, which resulted in such being speedily accommodated. The cannon, being the difference, was bound over to partake from further hostilities for six months.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1856.

The warmth in the Senate upon the Central American question was confined to the Senate yesterday, and was conducted in the most dignified manner. Mr. Seward, who made an able and eloquent speech in defense of the American position and in reply to Lord Clarendon's letters in favor of the British construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Of this treaty he spoke in the highest terms, as a true, statesman-like and sublime convention between the two great maritime nations of the world.

He commented at length upon the engagement England had entered into with the United States, and approved this the construction put upon the treaty by Lords Palmerston and Clarendon was wholly unwarranted by the plain and unmistakable import of the language used. He contended that there could be but one honest construction of the treaty; that the language was not susceptible of two meanings, and that if the construction attempted to be given by the British Ministry was the true one, the treaty, to use Lord Clarendon's expression, would be a misbegotten one.

Mr. Seward insisted that the treaty should be fulfilled to the letter. Great Britain had said that in this sense alone would never agree to. We claimed that it means something very different. According to our interpretation, Great Britain had a duty to perform—to give up the possession of certain islands, &c, which she refuses to do. What, then, was to be done? Leave the subject to arbitration! That could not be done. To propose this would be showing hesitancy and indecision—a want of confidence in our position. He thought that the whole responsibility should be thrown on England. She should be given to understand, distinctly and plainly, that the treaty must be fulfilled, or that we should take it upon ourselves to compel a fulfillment. Should war ensue, which he did not look upon as probable, it would be a serious and destructive conflict. Great Britain would not stand alone in this contest, nor would the United States. It would be a war on the land and on the ocean. Its principal theatre on land would be the Canadas, which, by their conquest, would be conquered and annexed to the United States, but not without their consent.

Quite a number of foreign Ministers were present in the Senate lobby while Mr. Seward was speaking, some of them, if not all, being deeply interested in the subject.

Mr. Pook, of Vermont, next obtained the floor, and will address the Senate on Monday next. Mr. Crittenden is also preparing to speak upon the same subject. And in a similar strain of Mr. Seward's speech. The debate is not altogether agreeable to the President and Secretary of State, who are not in favor of thus pushing Great Britain to the wall, and are fearful of being not a little embarrassed thereby. It is probable that when the President brought the subject before Congress, he supposed the opposition would take ground against the Administration and give England a quasi-support; but instead of this, they have put themselves in the van, in support of the American construction of the treaty.

Various propositions were made in the House yesterday, which elicited debate, and rendered the day one of confusion and disorder. At length one was made by Mr. Hickman, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, to adjust the popularity rule, to which Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, proposed an amendment that Mr. Smith, of Virginia, be the Speaker of the House. This was not laid on the table—ayes 107, noes 106; on adopting it—ayes 100, noes 106.

Mr. Hickman's resolution came up this morning, when a motion was made to lay it on the table, which failed—ayes 107, noes 106; for the resolution—ayes 106, noes 110.

A resolution was then offered that Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, and Aiken, of South Carolina, be appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. This was carried by the following vote:

Democrats	98	0
Americans	0	14
Republicans	0	90
	98	104

A resolution declaring Mr. Banks Speaker was then lost—ayes 106, noes 113.

It was then proposed to make Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, Speaker. On a motion to lay this upon the table the vote was—noes 107; ayes 100 upon the resolution itself the vote stood—ayes 103, noes 110.

And the House then adjourned.

It is believed by some that Mr. Aiken will be elected, should the plurality rule prevail.

MAISON ROUGE.

His Sable Majesty of Haiti, Faustin I, is thus described by a correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"His color is the dingiest coal black; he has not the thick lips and other characteristic features that usually accompany this color. His skin has a blue broadcloth, with long standing collar; and the entire front, the collar, the seams of the sleeves and the back, the edges of the skirts, &c., were ornamented with heavy golden trimmings. Besides this, various figures were wrought in gold upon the back and other parts of the coat, so that a large part of the cloth was covered. But a part of his vest could be seen, as his coat was buttoned with one button near his neck, but all that did appear was of nothing but gold. His trowsers were white, trimmed on each side of the seams with gold lace. He wore a blue broadcloth cap, as had his common boots, instead of a pair most richly trimmed with velvet and gold that he sometimes wears. His age is little above fifty, his form is near six feet in height, and well proportioned."

Here, says the Mobile *Register*, we have the true negro characteristic—the love for "glass beads, brass tape and all manner of finery." What a sad picture here is presented! Think of a strapping negro, six feet high, well made and in sound health! What a field hand! Why, he could make ten bales of cotton per annum!—instead of which his occupation is the murder of his brother Africans, diversified by gross feeding and drinking, and a childish display of his fine clothes on Sundays. But so wags the world. The maxim now is—"it is better to be a rogue and a free man than an honest slave."

"The very men (says the correspondent of the *Times*) who had procured his election were the first to desert him. In a very short time he dismissed them from the ministry and chose a cabinet to his own liking, and from that day onward he has been "President" whose real power was limited to the walls of the palace. The people, however, are fond of him, and he is popular with the army. Many attempts have been made to assassinate him, but he has escaped them all. He is very jealous of his power, and has dismissed from the army all officers who have displeased him, and has put in their places men who are devoted to his interests. He is very fond of display, and has established a court, which he has filled with persons of color. He has created a number of titles, and has conferred them upon his favorites. He has established a Chamber of Peers, and has appointed to seats in it his generals and favorites. He has also established a Chamber of Deputies, which is composed of persons who are devoted to his interests. He has established a Council of State, which is composed of persons who are devoted to his interests. He has established a Council of State, which is composed of persons who are devoted to his interests. He has established a Council of State