THE DAILY BEE.

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C. F. WEISSE & CO.

C. F. WEISSE, E. DUVERGER, S. HARDY, R. DUFOUR.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1860.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana will assemble at Baton Rouge on Monday next, and will probably have a busy time of it during the sixty days to which the session is limited by the Constitution. Many topics of general interest will occupy the attention of the Legislature, while every member will visit the Capitol well provided with projects of private and local concern. No doubt the subject of local relations will be brought prominently before the General Assembly in the annual message of Governor WICKLIFFE. Whatever response the Legislature may make will, we trust, be dignified, calm, and clearly representative of public sentiment in Louisiana. It is right and expedient that the North should be advised of the extreme danger to the Union resulting from her insane and mischievous policy; but in so doing let every appearance of bitterness and fanfaron be sedulously avoided. No Southern commonwealth is more steadily attached to the Union than Louisiana, and hence any assertion by the Legislature of such attachment in reference to disunion would be a libel upon her opinions, and a falsification of the views and convictions of a vast majority of her citizens.

New Orleans has a right to expect some modification of existing statutes for the purpose of promoting the ends of justice, and securing a competent and capable judiciary. The press of our city, however ever it may disagree upon other points, is unanimous as to the necessity of amending the acts providing for the trial of criminal offenses in New Orleans. As the law now stands but a single tribunal exists for this important object. In our populous and constantly increasing city, the First District Court, over which that able, conscientious and indefatigable functionary, Judge RYAN, presides, is the only Court organized for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors. The number of offenses committed there is vastly disproportioned to the physical ability of the Court for their judicial investigation, even if its session be continued during the entire year. This is a conceded fact, and a source of perpetual and well founded complaint. It is a truism that the Constitution secures to every accused person a speedy trial; but while our present defective legislation, it may be safely affirmed that this truism is a pure fiction. It is utterly impossible, with all the diligence which the First District Court may exhibit, to avoid long delay and necessarily protracted imprisonment in those cases in which the accused parties, either from poverty or any other cause, are unable to obtain bail. Just consider the intolerable hardship of incarceration perhaps an innocent man from six to twelve months, simply because the immense accumulation upon the docket of cases of previous date precludes the possibility of his obtaining an earlier trial.

Another and equally serious consequence of this gross defect of legislation is the frequency with which offenders escape punishment. The longer a case is delayed, the greater is the difficulty of proving the alleged crime. The witnesses are often out of the way, sometimes leaving the country, sometimes disappearing in the ranks of the transient sojourners, sometimes murdered with the dead. In many of those cases the absence of testimony considered indispensable in law, forces the jury to acquit the prisoner, even when the moral conviction of his guilt remains unshaken.

We might specify other inconveniences and obstructions to justice which flow from the want of additional facilities for the trial of crimes, but we have said enough to demonstrate the urgent necessity of further legislation. The mode in which the proposed reform may be effected belongs properly to the General Assembly. One of two plans has been suggested. Either to relieve the First District Court entirely of its jurisdiction in cases of petty crimes and misdemeanors punishable only by fine or short imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and to invest the several Recorders of our city with authority to try such cases, with a jury, or summarily, as the accused may determine, or to create one or more Courts of inferior jurisdiction expressly for the purpose of disposing of such cases. The Legislature itself, advised and assisted by the New Orleans delegation, will doubtless be enabled in an enlightened spirit to decide upon the adoption of some comprehensive and satisfactory system. The evil can be removed is palpable, and extending every year more and more. Justice and humanity alike demand the speedy application of a remedy.

The efficiency of the bench of New Orleans has long been acknowledged, but we question whether it can be maintained, unless the Legislature treats our judges in a less stinted and niggardly spirit. It would be superfluous to reiterate the arguments in favor of increasing the salaries of our district judges from $3,000 to $4,000, since their cogency and weight have never been denied. What miserable and ill-planned economy not to pay our judges as if their real worth was continuously mechanical, to consider the poor stipend of less than three hundred dollars per month an adequate remuneration for days of anxious thought, patient attention and painful deliberation, and nights of intense and prolonged study; for the wear and tear of intellect, for the best years of life worn out in the public service! Where is the justice, under our elective system of taking a lawyer from his practice, placing him upon the bench, giving him barely the wages of frugal subsistence, and then, perad venture, stopping him of his office, and throwing him back among a crowd of heedless attorneys to begin a legal career once more, and slowly to starve on until he can reaccumulate a respectable practice? What sort of judiciary shall we ultimately have if this false and injurious policy is persisted in? Will any decent opinions policy is persisted in? Will any decent man of character, who can gain a respectable livelihood by his practice, consent to accept the empty honor of a seat on the bench, at a beggarly salary, and the risk of being dislodged in four years? Let us hope that the Legislature will not be deaf to the voice of truth and justice.

La Perle and Rubis Cabinet Champagne.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. Cramer, Abegg & McCloskey, No. 18 Broad street, New York, are the sole agents for those celebrated wines. The first is a highly sparkling, pure and delicious wine while the second is a dinner wine of unrivaled merit, owing to the very rapid evaporation entirely of the grape from which it is made.

The particular attention of buyers of Havana Cigars is called to the extensive stock of Messrs. Rowan & Co., which is advertised to be sold THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by A. BRUSLE, auctioneer.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of winter clothing, merino shirts and drawers, furnishing goods, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bierbe & Lemaitre's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The Providence *Journal* says: "We lately mentioned that a twelve pound cannon ball had been found here in a lake of cotton, and we then took occasion to remark that the substitution of iron for sand as an article to increase the weight of the lake showed a slight moral improvement on the dishonest packers. But something worse even than sand has been found in a lake which recently arrived. That is lumber notches. They were in a pine box which was partially broken, so that they could not fail to ignite in passing through the packer. Had they not been accidentally discovered, they might have caused the destruction of one of the most valuable mills in this State."

The Caddo *Southwestern* learns by the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* that it was discovered lately that the free negroes in the Seminole nation had made arrangements to leave in a clandestine manner for Mexico, and take with them as many slaves as they could find willing to follow them. The indignant host pursuers of the arms from the negroes, the horses and cattle, and warned them of what would be the consequences should they attempt the like again. It is thought that the whole plan of the negroes had been concocted by some abolition emissaries.

Mr. Henry Giles is delivering a course of lectures at N. Louis on "The Historic Types of Man." The *Journal* of that city, alluding to the second discourse, says: "The lecture on the Greek was a most profound, searching, luminous analysis of our distinct judges from $3,000 to $4,000, since their cogency and weight have never been denied. What miserable and ill-planned economy not to pay our judges as if their real worth was continuously mechanical, to consider the poor stipend of less than three hundred dollars per month an adequate remuneration for days of anxious thought, patient attention and painful deliberation, and nights of intense and prolonged study; for the wear and tear of intellect, for the best years of life worn out in the public service! Where is the justice, under our elective system of taking a lawyer from his practice, placing him upon the bench, giving him barely the wages of frugal subsistence, and then, perad venture, stopping him of his office, and throwing him back among a crowd of heedless attorneys to begin a legal career once more, and slowly to starve on until he can reaccumulate a respectable practice? What sort of judiciary shall we ultimately have if this false and injurious policy is persisted in? Will any decent man of character, who can gain a respectable livelihood by his practice, consent to accept the empty honor of a seat on the bench, at a beggarly salary, and the risk of being dislodged in four years? Let us hope that the Legislature will not be deaf to the voice of truth and justice.

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Office, 83 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,573.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The following appointments made by the President during the recess, were confirmed yesterday by the Senate:

Mr. Patterson, of Mississippi, was confirmed Consul at Genoa. Mr. Smith, of Mississippi, as Consul-General at Constantinople. Mr. Hancock, of Texas, Consul to San Juan del Sur, and Mr. G. H. Leavenworth, of New York, Consul to Bay Island.

The Senate also confirmed Mr. A. B. Greenwood Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. S. F. Hendrick, of Mississippi, Indian Agent in the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. H. Hendrick was confirmed Collector at San Diego.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, January 12.—The Democratic State Convention continued its session to-day, but is making very slow progress. The proceedings were less stormy than those of yesterday, although considerable excitement prevailed.

The Committee on Nomination offered a report favorable to the Yancey delegation from Montgomery county.

The report was sustained by the Convention by a large majority, the vote being 211 yeas against 110 nays.

Mr Scott, of Monroe county, introduced a resolution asserting the right of the Territories to introduce slavery, and to demand Legislative and Congressional protection.

The resolution requires that the delegates to the Charleston Convention be instructed to insist upon this principle being inserted in the platform of the National Democratic party, and if that Convention should fail to recognize this right, the Alabama delegates are instructed to withdraw and call a State Convention, composed of the present delegates. The report and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Platform.

NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Advices from Nebraska to the 5th inst. have been received.

The Territorial Legislature commenced its session on the 1st of January.

A bill has been introduced and passed providing for a lottery in the Territory.

It is believed the Governor will veto the bill.

A bill has also passed the Legislature calling a convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution.

INDIANA STATE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 12.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day in this city to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention. A large number of delegates were in attendance.

A series of resolutions was adopted. Among them was a resolution instructing the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President. This resolution was passed by a vote of 265 to 129.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—A bill has been passed in the Missouri Legislature which provides for the banishment or enslavement of all free negroes found in the State.

BUENOS AYRES RATIFIED PEACE.

Later advices from Montevideo, dated November 15th, have been received, and announce that the treaty of peace as previously reported between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederacy has been ratified.

DEATH OF JUDGE ROONE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Judge W. F. Boone, District Judge in the Territory of New Mexico, died here to-day.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS IN CIRCULATION

NEW YORK, January 12.—About fifty thousand dollars' worth of counterfeit bills on the Bank of Kent were in circulation in this city yesterday.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Flour advanced from 5 to 10c, since our last quotations. The sales amounted to 600 barrels at $5 20. The market closed with an advancing tendency for Flour of 5 to 10c, as reported in our City. The sales amounted to 9000 bushels. Western Corn is quoted at 81 to 82c per bushel. Knights Mess Pork is quoted at $19 50 per barrel. The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 700 bales. The market closed dull. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¼c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—The money market closed decidedly more stringent. Outside rates for the best paper are quoted at 18 to 24 per cent a month. Pork is quoted at $16 50 per barrel. The market is dull. Whisky is quoted at 20½c per gallon. Sugar is quoted at 8½c to 9½c per pound. Corn is quoted at 57 to 58c per bushel. The market closed dull.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—The markets generally closed dull, the quotations are unchanged.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—The Ohio river at this point is swelling very rapidly. It has risen four feet since last report. There are now eight feet four inches of water in the canal, and six feet four inches in the pass on the falls.

LOUISVILLE, January 12, 10 o'clock.—The Ohio river continues to rise very rapidly, with eight feet six inches in the canal, and six feet five inches of water in the pass on the falls.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, January 12.—The steamer J. M. Morrison passed down at 10 o'clock and the Natchez passed down at 11 o'clock last night. The steamer Nebraska passed down at 9 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, January 12.—The steamer James K. Bell passed down at one o'clock to-day.

The widow of Balzac, it appears, has remarried, on condition that she shall *still bear the name of the famous man at still living*, and which she wedded with the husband who is deceased. Gavarni, the painter, is her present bride groom, but she is to be called Madame Balzac, and the papers state that she is to retain this even in signing legal documents, and to be called, in her domestic circle, by no other name than Balzac, from whose glory she will not be separated, either by his death or her own re marriage!

STATISTICS OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—A statement showing the condition of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of the United States at the close of the fiscal year, has been published by Mr. Joseph R. Sypesville, the Grand secretary. Number of Sister Grand Lodges, 39; number of Subordinate Lodges, 5422; number of initiations during the year 17,654; number of rejections, 1612; number admitted by card, 4693; number of reinstatements, 1064; number of lawyer, who can gain a respectable livelihood by his practice, consent to accept the empty honor of a seat on the bench, at a beggarly salary, and the risk of being dislodged in four years? Let us hope that the Legislature will not be deaf to the voice of truth and justice.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

PORTLAND, January 3.—The Bohemian arrived here this evening from Liverpool the 21st, via Queenstown, the 22d ultimo. The America reached Liverpool on the 19th ultimo.

The meeting of the Congress is definitely set for the 20th January. The representatives of the powers are nearly all officially announced, including Count Cavour for Sardinia.

The London *Times*, on the executing of John Brown, ridicules Northern sympathy when too late, and predicts that the matter will tend to strengthen the South.

The weather in England and France had been very severe, but had moderated.

Jerome Napoleon's health was improving.

The reported reduction in the French tariff will apply principally to cotton.

The Rouen chamber of TOE &c.

The Spanish forces were concentrated at Ceuta, but the Moors were still the assailants. Another engagement, disastrous to the Moors, was reported.

Numerous political arrests were reported in Naples.

The reported intended abdication of the Emperor of Austria is unfounded.

Austria was reducing her army. Affairs in Hungary daily grew more threatening.

Important submissions have been made to Russia in the Caucasus.

The Paris *Pays* publishes the following as the definite official list of the Plenipotentiaries: Austria, Count Rechberg and Prince de Metternich; Great Britain, Lord Cowley and Lord Malmesbury; Prussia, Baron Schenitz and Count Fourtalle; Russia, Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kissaloff; France, Count Walewski and Prince Latour d'Auvergne; Spain, M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Lon; Portugal, Count Lavradio and Viscount de Paiva.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intend to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont, in virtue of the treaty of 1815.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The weather throughout England had been very severe. In some places the thermometer is reported to have fallen within three or four degrees of zero. The navigation was partially suspended by ice, and general traffic more or less affected by the snow which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer a thaw had set in.

The Cunard Company had purchased the screw steamer Australasian to reinforce their fleet of screw vessels. The Australasian is reported to be one of the finest vessels of the kind afloat.

A small tin container was picked up at the mouth of the Mersey, with the announcement that the screw steamer Great Britain had foundered off the Western Islands. It was supposed to be a villainous hoax, as the Great Britain, only left Liverpool on the 11th for Melbourne, and the container was picked up five days thereafter