THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 11, 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 C. E. Fennell, at 12 o'clock, St. Louis Exchange, splendid lots of ground in New Suburb Marigny; also ornate majestic two Doors, first-rate house servant; also fine property on Canal street.

By N. Viosin, at 12 o'clock, at St. Louis Hotel, a good negro plasterer; also, at same time and place, a lot of ground in Claiborne street, and two lots in Orleans street; also building lots in suburb Treme, desirable lots near the depot of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, and four slaves; also a three-story house corner of Levee and Esplanade streets, with lots of ground and a cottage; also a large three-story brick dwelling, Marigny street, near the levee.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 62 and 67 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans.

By R. S. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 Magazine street, entirety in prime order; also, at 10 o'clock, same day, Italian chisel writer, also, at 10½ o'clock, brandy-pipes, &c.

By Alfred Buckley, at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Exchange, desirable building lots in Jefferson City.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, engravings, pianos, boots and shoes, dry goods, &c.

By Wendell & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Custom-house street, organdies, jaconets, Canton matting, &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 Chartres street, elegant costumes and jewellery, also, at 10 o'clock, splendid chiffonier and household articles.

By J. L. Carman, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, slaves.

By N. Viosin, at 12 o'clock, M., at the St. Louis Hotel, a cook and washer; a good cook, washer and ironer, and a mulatto boy; a seamstress; an excellent cook, washer and ironer; a lot of ground in the Suburb Treme, corner of Montor.

The Attorney-General's Report.

In this brief and business-like document the Attorney-General refers the Legislature to his previous reports for all recommendations made by him on the subject of the criminal law and its administration. Mr. Moise remarks that it is not deemed advisable to dwell upon them, as he could add but little, if any thing, to the reasons already advanced in favor of the reforms proposed.

The statistics appended to the report are interesting. Ten cases of murder were disposed of by the Attorney-General in the First District Court during the year 1859. Of these one was found guilty; in four the verdict was "guilty without capital punishment;" in three the verdict was "manslaughter," and there were two mistrials. During the same period there were fifteen suicides in New Orleans, viz.: by hanging 4, shooting 5, by arsenic 2, cutting throat 1, cutting artery, left arm, 1, laudanum 1, drowning 1. All the suicides were males save one. In 1858 there were twenty-two suicides, and twenty-five in 1857. The homicides committed in New Orleans in 1859 numbered forty-three, viz.: thirty-five by persons known, and eight by persons unknown. In 1858 there were sixty two homicides, and in 1857, forty-four.

During the past year there were one hundred and seventy-two cases before the First District Court, disposed of by *nolle prosequi*. Much the greater proportion of these were charges of assault and battery. There were nine mistrials, one hundred and sixty-four convictions, and forty-one acquittals. On the 15th January there were twenty-five cases pending before the First District Court, of which nine are for murder.

THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The eighth annual report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is now before us. It is comprised in a neat pamphlet, beautifully printed by the deaf and dumb inmates of the Asylum. We learn from the report that the pupils generally enjoy good health, but one of the inmates having died in seven years, viz: Miss DESIRE BAYHIT, an interesting and accomplished young lady, from New Orleans, who died last February from putrid sore throat.

Printing having been introduced into the institution, we are informed that the boys have succeeded in it beyond all expectation. Many of them bid fair to become accomplished printers, and are passionately fond of the occupation. It is suggested that their labor might be rendered useful to the State by employing them to print school libraries for every district. This can be accomplished at a trifling expenditure. The proposed Journal of Education and a Dictionary of Signs for the Deaf and Dumb might likewise be printed at the same place. An extensive font has been procured for printing for the blind, and the blind themselves can be readily taught to compose from it. The report recommends an appropriation of one thousand dollars for printing school and other books for the blind of our State. Instruction likewise is given to the blind in the manufacture of brooms and brushes, and a carpenter is employed to teach his trade to those of the mutes who desire to learn it.

During the last year New Orleans was thoroughly examined for mute and blind children. The result of that visit has fully doubled the number of pupils in the Institution from that city. About one hundred mute or blind persons were found; some sixty-five of whom are whites, never connected with the asylum. Some were too old and some too young to be admitted, but most of a proper age were sent, or promised to the school during the present session. There are now twenty-seven pupils from New Orleans in the Institution.

Various measures of importance are urged in the report, such as the erection of an iron fence around the asylum; the securing of permanence of servants; the heating of the buildings by a furnace and steam fixtures. The injustice of receiving the quarterly appropriations at the end instead of the beginning of the quarter is pointed out in forcible terms, and a remedy is solicited. The amount required for the support of the school, and the repairing and improvement of the buildings, is estimated at $22,000.

There are 44 males and 33 females in the asylum. Of these 63 are deaf mutes and 14 are blind. This is one of the noblest charities in the State, and we trust that the General Assembly will respond with the utmost liberality to its demands.

MR. SQUIRES AND MISS MCVICKER.—A very general desire is expressed by the community to enjoy again the extraordinary musical performances of Mr. Squires and the gifted Mary McVicker. As a chaste every place of amusement in our city is now occupied, we have heard it suggested that the lecture room of Odd Fellows' Hall would be an eligible locality for a few more of these charming *soirées*. We hope the subject will be taken into due consideration.

BALL BY THE NEW LUSITANOS ASSOCIATION.—We acknowledge the receipt of tickets of invitation to the ball to be given on Monday evening next, at Odd Fellows' Hall, by the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Alabama have elected M. H. Craikshank, of Talladega, M. W. Grand M.

We are beholden to Professor Vegas for tickets of invitation to his second children's fancy dress ball, to be given on Thursday evening next, 16th ultimo.

We are rejoiced to find that the renowned Chemist of New England, Doct. AYER, has at length turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight upon our community. Our motion is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is Fever and Ague, which haunts us on every side. But his remedy does cure, as we should know it must, if he made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and ours is one of the loveliest spots in the West.—*Sentinel, Fayette, Iowa.*

BY EXPRESS.—We are under renewed obligations to Mr. McKeever for late New York, Vicksburg and Louisville papers, brought here by express.

Sales THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange, by N. Viosin, auctioneer:

For account of the estate of the late Joseph Mosher, a lot of ground in Pauburg Treme.

Three elementary brick buildings on Esplanade street, near Bagatelle.

Five two-story dwellings in Esplanade street, near the Levee.

Large three-story brick dwelling No. 8 Marigny street, near the Levee.

Two lots of ground on Morais street.

Three lots near the Mexican Gulf Railroad depot.

Large lot, with buildings and stables, on Camatine street.

Several vacant lots on Claiborne, St. Ann and Orleans streets.

Also, several mechanics and talented slaves.

SLAVES AT AUCTION.—J. L. Carman sells a lot of slaves at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange. See advertisement.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes and Brogans to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the establishment of Roger & Co., Nos. 62 and 67 Old Levee street. Terms: Over $200, ninety days' credit.

Francis Fernandez, auctioneer, will sell TODAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at his auction rooms, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114, a splendid lot of literary and household articles; also elegant costumes and jewellery, silk talmeed dresses, &c. Immediately after, remarkable dry goods. See advertisement.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LUSIANOLA.—We lament to learn the offering of the steamer Kate Dale, which arrived yesterday morning, that the steamer Lusianola, Capt. E. C. Briggs, from Rhode Island for this port, struck a snag and sank on last Sunday evening, when about 60 miles below Monticello, on Bayou Macon. The Lusianola had on board twenty bales of cotton, which was saved and brought down by the Kate Dale and consigned to the Board of Underwriters. It is supposed that the boat will be a total loss. The Lusianola was owned by Capt. Briggs, and was but partially insured.

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Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,598.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, February 10.—The bill introduced by Mr. Austin for the emancipation of the slave George Wedderburn, of New Orleans, also the bill introduced by Mr. Salomon for the emancipation of the slave Emily Norman, were unfavorably reported.

Each of the above bills was to remove disabilities of minority, and thereby enable them to be emancipated.

It is the disposition of the Legislature not to pass any bills for the emancipation of slaves. These bills are all rejected, as being opposed to the settled policy of the State.

Many special acts have been introduced for the emancipation of minors, for the adoption of children, and for the appointment of Deputy Parish Recorders. None of the bills, however, will probably pass, because bills of a general nature covering the same grounds will be passed for the purpose of preventing so much legislation.

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Be it further resolved, That being thus plainly and unequivocally forewarned, it is our duty to be prepared and ready to the Constitution if we would protect the Union; and at this crisis the question demands as a solemn duty of the southern States—not as a party, but as a patriotic measure under the approval of all their people—to meet in convention to devise with one another to devise such measures and adopt such means as shall best preserve the guaranties of the Constitution, and secure honorable and equal terms of their rights and immunities with in the Union.

And further be it resolved, That upon a concurrence of the majority of the slaveholding States, including Louisiana, with the proposed object of securing the Governor to order the election of six delegates from the State at large to meet the delegates of other States at said conference, and upon the passage of these resolutions he (the Governor) shall be requested forward a copy to several Governors of the slaveholding States.

Mr. Delaney asked for the suspension of the rules in order to allow the resolutions to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Pearce said he had no objection.

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Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

Consecration between England and the United States—Commercial Panic in Australia—Advance in Cotton—Decline in Consols.

HALIFAX, February 10.—The Cunard steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 28th ult., and touched at Queenstown on Sunday, the 29th, bringing three days' later advices than were received by the North Briton and City of Washington.

The steamship Kangaroo, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—The sales of Cotton for the week ending on Friday evening amount to 83,000 bales.

The sales to speculators during the same period amount to 16,000 bales, and the sales to exporters amount to 11,000, leaving 55,500 bales to the trade.

The market closed with an active demand.

Middling qualities of Cotton have advanced 1 16 to ⅛ during the week, particularly upon Uplands.

The sales on Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3000.

The market closed firm at the following quotations of the brokers' circular: Fair Orleans 7¾; Middling Orleans 6 15-16; Fair Mobile 7¾; Middling Mobile 6¾; Fair Uplands 7; Middling Uplands 6⅝.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 502,000 bales, of which 445,000 bales are of American production.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, January 28.—The funds continue depressed, owing to the continued drain of specie, and prices have declined ¼ to ⅜ during the week.

Consols for money and account closed at 94¾ to 94⅝.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—The advices from Manchester continue to be very favorable. There was a good demand at prices last week. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £329,000.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The general and political news by the Canada comprises very few features of general interest or importance.

The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament has produced a very favorable impression, not only in England, but on the continent.

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The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, arrived at New York last Sunday evening. Her advices are two days later than those brought by the City of Baltimore from Queenstown.

The effect of Napoleon's newly declared commercial policy had produced an immense effect throughout Europe. It had withdrawn public attention from the Italian question, and concentrated it on this great measure.

Lord Cowley is said to have returned to Paris with full power to sign the new commercial treaty between England and France. It is alleged that this treaty will take place in England forthwith, though not in France for eighteen months to come.

At a banquet given by Prince Napoleon to the Emperor, the Prince proposed a toast in favor of free trade.

The effect of the Emperor's free trade letter is represented as having been most favorable in the departments. All fears in the principal manufacturing districts have disappeared, and the exhaust received it with great joy, and flags were raised as a mark of rejoicing.

The change in the rate of discount by the Bank of England was without effect on the public in London. There was every likelihood of the efflux of bullion continuing, and the probability, in that case, of a further advance to 3½ per cent. was under discussion.

The Joint Stock Banks had raised their rates for deposits from 1½ to 2 per cent.

The Manchester market lost some of the buoyancy of the early part of the week, but the large engagements of producers kept prices quite firm for both yarns and goods.

In Brussels the subscriptions to the new Belgian loan of £1,800,000 already announced to twelve millions sterling.

It was asserted that the Government measure relative to Parliamentary reform was ready, and would be submitted to the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool, the Earl of Derby expressed a hope that the coming session would witness the adoption of a good measure of reform. He believed that the conservative party would offer no factious opposition on the subject to the present ministry.

A United States claim under the Extradition treaty had occurred at the Liverpool Police Court. The American Consul applied for the custody of a man named James Snaith, a sailor on board the ship George West, on the charge of having stabbed the mate of the vessel, John Richardson, during the passage from New Orleans. The prisoner was given up to the Consul, to be sent home for trial.

A dispatch from Paris, of the 20th of January, says:

The following diplomatic changes have been decided upon, and will be published in the *Moniteur* immediately after the arrival of M. Thouvenel: M. Adolphi Barrot, at present Ambassador at Berlin, is to succeed M. Thouvenel at Constantinople; the Duke de Grammont, Ambassador at Rome, to replace M. Barrot; the Prince de Latour d Auvergne to be raised to the rank of Ambassador; Count de Flahault, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, to be Chief of the Financial Department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Count de Persigny, Ambassador at London, to return to the Council of State.

The French fleet had returned to Toulon from Algesiras.

A letter from Paris in the London *Herald* confirms the report of the statement respecting a portion of the French Imperial Guard having received its camping equipage. The regiments quartered at Versailles are in perfect readiness to march at a moment's notice—the officers being in charge.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says there is no truth in the statement that the French Government is about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

M. Thouvenel, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived at Marseilles on the 20th ult. from Constantinople, en route for Paris. He left the latter city on the 21st inst. It is said to have instructed upon receiving a more precise declaration concerning the Suez Canal project.

The appeal to the Court of Cassation, in Paris, of Madame Lemaire against the sentence to twenty years' hard labor, pronounced on her by the Court of Assizes of Tours, for burning alive her daughter's illegitimate child, came on on Thursday, January 26. The Court, after hearing pleadings, decided that the reasons assigned were not sufficient to invalidate the condemnation, and it rejected the appeal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that the decree in favour of the Pope having demanded the evacuation of Rome by the French troops is absolutely false.

A solemn reconciliation is reported to have taken place between Cardinal Antonelli and the prelates who have been in opposition to him.

Attacks are said to have been made upon some Swiss soldiers by the population of the Marches at Ancona, and several were killed.

The latest dispatch from Rome is dated on the 16th of January, and says:

"The note in the *Moniteur* of the 10th instant has produced a great sensation in the Roman Courts. A meeting of Cardinals was held to-day at the Vatican. Fresh dispatches from France for the Pope arrived yesterday. His Holiness has received Count Bisi in a private audience. The negotiation prevails in the Papal Cabinet that it is to be opened to the Congress of Paris."

A Turin letter says:

It has been remarked that Marshal MacMahon has recalled from Lyons Marshal Vaillant at the head of the French army in Lombardy. I am not aware that there is any ne[ces]sitation for that statement, but I am informed that the Count de Chambord is going to Venice. The armistice, which certainly does not favor the probability of his being replaced.

A letter from Naucago, of the 12th ultimo, in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, contains the following:

"You will in a few days see in the journals, if it has not already appeared, a fact of extraordinary severity—the desertion, in body, of the Marines, of 600 Hungarians, all armed and equipped, and headed by their commandant. From Castel Maggiore, where they arrived in the night, they proceeded to Crivizzano, where they halted, and issued a manifesto to the people."

A Paris letter in the *Independance Belge* says:

I have just received the following intelligence from Florence: Deputations from the non-belligerent Roman provinces and from the city of Rome have lately been assembly in Tuscany, under the presidency of Count Campello, and have drawn up a manifesto, in which they declare that the unfavorable notice taken by the United States Government of the complicity of persons in men engaged in the slave trade traffic only emboldens them in the use of the American flag to protect their piracies.

Joshua R. Giddings appeared on the floor of the House to-day, and was surrounded by his friends.

The confirmation of the Rattazzi Cabinet in Turin is said to have resulted from the retirement of Count Cavour.

It is said that the defensive organization of Cagliari is said to have been matured.

Letters from Florence state that in consequence of conspiracy in favor of the Grand Duke, which became discovered, several arrests had taken place.

The budget of Prussia for 1860 is estimated at 136,750,000 thalers for the expenditure, which is to be provided with the French mission.

The *Herald's* correspondence says: The Senate Printing Investigation Committee met this morning. Mr. Wendell underwent an examination of upward three hours. It appeared that some seven or eight parties were interested in the public printing, viz: Steadman, Banks, McLean, Walker, Rice, Bowers and Bowman. They were joined two years during the term in the Journal of the Senate in French and English, in the Journal of the House in French and English, in the report of the French and English State paper twice, in the House of Representatives twice, in the Senate twice—total twelve times.

Mr. Shadburne said: I agree with the Senator from Iberville, that we should not print. I am in favor of economy.

Mr. Smith had no objection to printing.

Mr. Pearce asked that two hundred and fifty copies be printed.

Mr. Delaney asked that the usual number be printed, and moved that the resolutions be laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Landlaw had no objection.

Mr. Gautier, in behalf of the Committees on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill to authorize the appointment of an interpreter for the First District Court of New Orleans; also a bill to amend section sixteenth of act relative to district courts, approved on the 15th of March, 1850.

Mr. Shadburne, in behalf of the Committee on Public Works, reported back the bill relative to the Academy of Science at New Orleans, with the request that it be sent before the Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

The bill to change the name of Joshua Harris to that of Nathaniel passed.

The bill relative to the State Librarian is still under discussion.

Mr. Salomon moved for an executive session. Afterwards the doors were reopened.

The following bills have passed their first reading:

The bill relative to District Judges.

The bill to authorize Samuel Myers to adopt Archibald Addick and change his name.

The bill incorporating Iruel and Columbia fire companies of New Orleans.

The bill to repeal article 3510 of the Civil Code.

The bill to authorize Robt. Y. Black and wife to adopt Elizabeth Henry and to change her name.

The bill to amend the act providing a place for making constable sales.

The bill to authorize the Recorders in different parishes to appoint deputies.

The joint resolution relative to the late State Engineer.

The bill to change the name of Frederick Southgate Brown.

And the bill to change the time of holding Court in the Tenth District.

Mr. Delaney called up the bill for the adoption of Ellen Miller, which was passed by it tale.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Matthews presented a memorial from the police jury of Pointe Coupée asking for the construction of a plank road from Morganza to Sharker's and Withers's plantations on Bayou Tapdeche. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Also a remonstrance from the police jury of Pointe Coupée against closing Bayou Plaquemine and Atchafalaya river.

The following bills were introduced to-day:

Mr. Drouet introduced a bill relative to free persons of color coming into this State from other States or foreign countries. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to prevent colored persons who have been set free coming the owner of white persons. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to carry into effect a bill relative to ship building.

Mr. Gautier introduced a bill to authorize Charles Raymond to adopt Mary Raymond, a foundling.

Mr. Austin introduced a bill relating to carnival fines and passenger railway companies in New Orleans.

Mr. Bemiss introduced a bill transferring Sophia Lazart, a quit claim title of the State, of Louisiana, to a tract of land confirmed to George McIntyre.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

MINISTER MCLANE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Hon. Robert McLane, our Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

He leaves with the fullest Governmental confidence, under consideration at several of the late executive sessions of the Senate