THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHEELER & CO.
H. P. WHEELER, EDITOR. | EARLY BUTTERICK, PUBLISHER.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Daily Paper, semi-weekly $6
The Semi-Weekly Bee will give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue on account of a change, will be considered as a renewal for another term, and will be continued as ordered and charged by mail, unless due notice is given of their discontinuance.
Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Auction Ferandez, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, splendid stores in the Second and Fourth Districts, lots in the Second and Third Districts. Succession sale.

By F. Rosen & Co., at Nos. 46 and 47 Old Levee street, 200 clock, beds, clothing, carpet bags and trunks; also, a quantity of tin in place, hooks, and sad irons.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, Havana cigars.

By the Sheriff at the City Hotel, the schooner Hornet.

By F. de C. Reggio, at store in the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, the property and slaves of the succession of Widow Claude Auguste Le Vasseur.

By F. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, spring chairs, mattresses, dry goods.

By Maxwell & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 26 Customhouse street, boots, shoes and brogans, at six months' credit.

By L. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 34 Gravier street, Havana cigars.

DARK STREETS.

On the first of April the contract on the part of the Gas Company for lighting the streets, squares and landings of New Orleans expires by its own limitation, and the Finance Committees of both boards of the Council have been instructed to confer immediately with the President and Directors of the Company for the purpose of drawing up another contract. Although there is a little time for deliberating upon the terms, among the provisions of the new contract, it is to be hoped that the gentlemen upon whom this important duty devolves will not hurry the matter too hastily, but will start from the point that the present system of light in the streets is incomplete and wholly unsatisfactory, and that a new plan must be determined upon, to remedy, as far as possible, the defects of the old one.

It is time honored maxim that "whatsoever is worth doing at all is worth doing well" was never more appropriate than to this subject. The object of lighting the streets with gas is to enable citizens who are called into the public thoroughfares at night, on business or pleasure, to see their way, and likewise to enable the police to watch for and detect burglars, incendiaries and other offenders, or suspicious characters and dangerous persons. If it is necessary to have the streets illuminated on any one dark night, it is quite as important to have them lighted whenever the stars are obscured or the moon is not visible; and while the lamps are permanently placed and the gas ready to be lit each evening, the contract that provides for the complete illumination of the city whenever the moon is not shining brightly, is effete and absurd. The present contract only requires the lamps to be lit when the moon is not above the horizon, but how many times frequently occur to darken the streets in defiance of the information of an almanac! When the moon is in its first or last quarter, or near the horizon, it gives but slight illumination, and the dusk obscures its light altogether. It is especially upon stormy nights that we need the light of street lamps, for the banquettes and gutters are apt to be flooded, and it is in such weather that burglars are most inclined to contribute their depredations. The frequency of late fires, which we have had in the chronicle hold number, during which robberies and burglaries of every kind, shows that our city is infested with a number of reckless desperadoes, and it will be throwing in their way too many dangerous opportunities to permit any longer the streets to be shrouded in darkness for a single night. That this can be easily provided against is clear enough, even had we not the example of other cities before us, in which the public thoroughfares are always found well lighted whatever be the state of the weather.

Last Tuesday night furnished a mild example of the working of our present system, and we refer to it because the various members of the Council had an excellent opportunity of observing it in groping their way from the City Hall to their respective homes. The moon, which gave reflection from but an eighth part of its visible surface, was to be faintly traced through a hazy sky from dark until ten o'clock, about which time it set beneath the horizon, and the gas lighters then commenced their labors, and continued to set all the lamps in it about half past eleven o'clock. Up to that time the streets were as dark as if the moon had never possessed a satellite, and that there was not a long list of casualties, highway robberies and burglaries, is simply attributable to the absence of evil-disposed persons on the evening Providence. But the darkness of several contiguous squares was favorable to the commission of such crimes, and though this has attended to more regularly since, she has not uttered a word.

Private letters from Minnesota advise market seamen have already opened as much money in their public demonstrations, for music, [illegible], &c., as the whole of the Legislature demanded would amount to in a dozen sessions. They have some lively young ladies, [illegible] the singing of the female strikers. Mr. Hawley and family left Carolina for Minnesota, where they could at Buffalo. One child aloud got if she was sure of a husband, which excited a tremendous laugh. Another lady said the time for sport was after getting married. She wanted to see them in earnest now.

A Speaker's Warrant Executed.—A Harrisburg (Penn.) dispatch says:—On Tuesday Judge Hepburn, in the Supreme Court, New York, delivered an opinion strongly bearing on the right of legislative bodies to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses against all counter processes. The decision was given in the case of Wickshausen against Willett, sheriff, for a technical escape by one J. D Williamson, who had been taken out of his custody by virtue of a warrant issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1857. This question raised the point as to the jurisdiction of Congress over parties in the hands of a State or county officer. Judge Hoffman decided that the power of Congress was controlling. That the warrant of the Speaker was equivalent to a writ of habeas corpus and handing upon the sheriff, who, therefore, could not be held responsible for an escape under such circumstances. This is the second time in the history of the country that this question has been before the legal tribunals, and in determination settles a vexed question of parliamentary law.

New York, March 24.—P. T. Barnum made a speech here to night, stating that since his failure four years ago he has been engaged in giving exhibitions, and in several of the countries of Europe. The proceeds of said speculations, in Europe. The proceeds of said speculations, in Europe. The proceeds of his lectures throughout Great Britain have enabled him to amount all his favorite Clock Company debts, and preserve a large portion of his property. He announced himself as again proprietor of the American Museum, and declared that one of the American Museum, and declared that one of the American Museum, and declared that one