THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 71 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,640.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement adopted November 24, 1865.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following tariffs:

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month inst.	2 mos. inst.	3 mos. inst.	6 mos. inst.	12 mos. inst.
One	$12	$20	$25	$40	$70
Two	20	30	40	70	120
Three	28	40	55	100	170
Four	35	50	70	130	220
Five	42	60	85	160	270
Six	50	70	100	190	320
Seven	60	85	115	220	370
Eight	65	115	130	250	420
Nine	70	130	145	280	470
Ten	75	135	160	310	520
Eleven	80	145	175	340	570
Twelve	85	150	190	370	620
Thirteen	90	155	205	400	670
Fourteen	95	165	220	430	720
Fifteen	100	170	235	460	770
Thirty	170	300	425	750	1250

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $30 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged new each insertion.

Regular advisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 20 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion; except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. F. WEISSE & CO., *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Augusta Simon's Bookstore, No. 95 Bourbon street, between Union and Perdido.

SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, ETC. — Mr. A. Reuyer, 125 Chartres street, has received a magnificent assortment of silverware, comprising beautifully finished table sets, plates, dishes, chafing dishes of alphenide, a metal whose excellence and durability are now universally acknowledged. He has also received an assortment of spectacles of a new style, and of Chinese nose-glasses (*pince-nez chinois*) of a new description, superior to all that were previously known.

SLOCOMB'S HARDWARE STORE.—It will be seen by advertisement elsewhere that Mr. C. H. Slocomb has opened, at 74 Canal and 95 Common street, a full and complete stock in the hardware and cutlery line, solid and fancy line. The reputation and patronage so long enjoyed formerly by the same house, may by confidently reckoned on in future.

ARE THEY GOING?—We refer, reader, to your teeth. Be careful. Next to your eyes, your teeth are the most precious of your facial organs. Use the fragrant Sozodont. It will at once arrest decay and prevent what are now, but more speedy from being artificial. In brief, it will safe and beautify your teeth. And it is the only thing that can save them. Reflect on this.

Plan for Closing Crevasses.

Upon the invitation of Col. E. H. Angenor, the inventor, and Maj. Henry Springer, who is associated with him, we examined last Saturday at the Legislative Hall in the Mechanics' Institute, a plan for the closing of crevasses. A part of the apparatus consists of a floating pile-driving machine, provided with several drop-hammers, worked by steam, and steam capstans to move the vessel at crevasses by anchorage. The operation consists in driving successive lines of piles across the crevasse, the piles being secured by braces which are placed in position by an ingenious device. The lines of piles completed, a number of flood gates or shutters, raised on a drawbridge, are dropped and at once confine the rebellious stream to its natural channel, and the work of closing the gap with earth is then commenced. In view of the fact that such plans as these, however perfect they may appear, are, in the estimation of engineers, of uncertain success until practically tested, it would be presumptuous in an unprofessional critic like ourselves to pronounce an opinion, further than to say that in the absence of a practical test in all the projects for closing crevasses we have ever examined, nothing has been presented, which to an unprofessional eye is so promising of success as that of Col. Angenor. And beside, we are assured upon responsible and scientific authority that the plan was practically proved a decided success, at the Point Pleasant crevasse, in the Parish of Tensas, in 1859. Col. Angenor's plan is now before the Legislature, and regarding the fact that millions upon millions of levees are to be reconstructed, and that these new levees will be more liable to breaks than the old ones were, until they become consted and compact, the purposes of Col. Angenor are worthy the most serious consideration of the General Assembly.

Arrival of the Golding Star.

The steamship Golding Star, C. W. Berry, Commander, from New York 24 inst., 7 A. M., arrived in our port yesterday evening, with a full freight and the following passengers:

[Illegible]

Arrival of the Steamship Rockamarsh.

The steamship Rockamarsh, Winchester, commanding, from New York Dec. 24, 6 P. M., with a full cargo of merchandise and the following passengers to Alfred Shotton, arrived in our port yesterday. She left New York in company with the steamship Golding Star, and saith her passage to the Bar in 6½ days. Thursday, Dec. 7th, she passed two steamships bound North, and on the Bar the Gen. Washington, evening, going out. Passengers:

[Illegible]

Naval Reinforcements in Force at Work with Ambition.

An article in *Blackwood's Magazine* says, in substance, that it is now no longer a question whether the British forces up the river intend to go to the Gulf of Mexico or to Washington. It would seem as if the Queen was to witness the triumph of the Southern cause in person, in behalf, in short, of her own subjects. The Emperor of Mexico is now at Washington, and has been received with all the honors of the Government, because the first request for action would have reference to the interests of the Confederate. In the Queen's name, Lord Palmerston then will call upon Mr. Johnson, Mr. Seward and the rest of the Cabinet, but Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the most powerful political voice and the most practical man of the whole Ministry, is the idea of carrying out the demands for. It remains for the Queen to be consulted, but of course she will not refuse her consent. In short, the ironclads, as Lord Palmerston would call them, the Confederate States navy, gathered about Nassau, as well as one [illegible]

The French Question in the Public Schools.

We believed not long since at some length in the question of substituting French into the public schools of this city; a question brought up in the Board of School Directors by a motion of Mr. Vigurie, one of the Directors, and referred to Superintendent Rogers, whose views, as submitted in an elaborate report, were unfavorable to the adoption of the measure. The objections of Mr. Rogers, however, did not rest on grounds of possible jealousies, but on considerations of expediency. His report was for the most part in the nature of a history plan, not a plan, to the merits of the case.

We understand to show at the time the exaggerated importance which the Superintendent attached to confining details of organization; and we think we made it manifest that the direct tendency of his policy was to sacrifice both educational justice and utility to matters of mere form and convenience. To secure uniformity and avoid trouble, he deemed it expedient to eliminate French from the schools; it is strange that it did not occur to him that it could accomplish perfect uniformity and complete avoidance of trouble by climbing English also. If it be well to control education when contributed to not inquisitive on the score either of economy or practicability, it would generally seem a better thing to reduce it to ability at once.

The question was next referred by the Board of School Directors to a committee, of which Mr. Vigurie was a member. This gentleman, at the first meeting of the Board, presented, on behalf of the majority of the committee, an able report, in which the inexpediency of the objections offered by Superintendent Rogers to the admission of French into the schools was exhibited with great clearness and force. Upon two points the report agrees with the opinion of Mr. Rogers, namely: that it would be injudicious to let parents and guardians decide the studies of school children; that there is no occasion for French in the primary classes, and that it would be better to confine it to those who know how to read.

After this concurrence, the majority of the committee separate widely from Mr. Rogers in being of opinion that French ought to be introduced, without distinction, in all the schools of the city, in order that pupils in every part of the city might push equally by knowledge in the language. Wholly incompatible with this object is the proposition to restrict the use of French to schools attended by children who already speak that tongue.

In this report of the opposing the arguments of Mr. Vigurie is obtainable and conclusive in its logic. In regard to the Second Section suggested by the opponents of Mr. Vigurie's proposition, the report says:

In reply we have the honor to observe: 1st. that the actual number of children on the rolls is less than before the war, while the number of teachers is greater; 2d, that before the war the average of pupils for each teacher was 60, at least in the schools of the 1st District, and there is reason to believe that it was the same in the other Districts.

The total number of school children inscribed on the rolls at the end of October was 10,737; attending 78 per cent. from this figure, according to late war precedents, especially in the present months, we would have the number of pupils really taught, and which would give an average of 37 pupils to each teacher; in the Second and Third Districts the average would probably be less. The average in the high schools could not be more than 25 per cent. Admitting that new inscriptions on the rolls may have raised the number of actual pupils to 10,737, this would still give only an average of 47, and making three pupils per teacher so as to make the average 50, it would allow the Board to dispense with the services of fifteen teachers, which would be a sufficient number for the schools of the Second and Third Districts.

The report adds that that there are certainly more than fifteen teachers among those already employed who are capable of teaching French; and that the changes to be made would be but trifling. There would be little of importance to add to the budget beyond the expense of stationery and books. To extend French to all the schools it would suffice to carry the average of pupils for each teacher to 53, and thus to give French classes the benefit of an occasional two of the present number of teachers.

But while the argument of the report pointed to the extension of French to all the schools, the majority of the committee, deferring to the opinion of certain Directors, thought fit to propose for the present that French be taught in the schools of the Second and Third Districts as a measure favorable for the inhabitants of those Districts. This concession ought surely to have disarmed opposition. On the contrary, we regret to say, there was on the part of some of the opposing members a passionate display of narrow prejudices by no means worthy in those who are entrusted with the high and delicate office of deciding questions concerning public education.

The report of the minority of the Committee—composed of Messrs. Holliday and Jowell, proposed the establishment of distinct schools in which French only should be taught. This plan would only occasion considerable and unnecessary expenses, and in practice it would encounter numerous objections. It was proposed, in fact, only to embarrass the question.

In order to remove objections [illegible] a Senatorial Committee, Mr. McCord proposed that French be taught in the schools of the Second and Third Districts provided that the additional outlays which might for this indecent should not exceed $200 per month. This proposition was adopted by a vote of 12 against 9.

Mr. Goldman, who at first voted in the negative, changed his vote to the other side; and as he had opposed previously all propositions looking to the use of the French in the public schools, his purpose in making the change was doubtless to place himself in a position for moving the reconsideration (of the vote of adoption at the next meeting of the Board.

Though the measure thus adopted falls infinitely of that might have been reasonably hoped, it is lawdably to be regarded even as entirely satisfactory as a protest against the humiliations from our schools of the earliest language of the State, and the mother tongue of about half our population, by the ignorant, intolerant, and universally insensible Native regime.

Senatorial Election in the Florida Legislature.

The opposition of the Mississippi Legislature, to which the reconstruction amendment was referred, has reported against its ratification, for the reason that the second section gave too much latitude of legislation on the subject of the negro's status to Congress, and that this section would not be exempted from the qualification of the constituency article. But the vote of the Mississippi Legislature was lost, it appears, necessary to complete the adoption of the amendment. Twenty-three Senate, three-fourths of thirty-six, were required for the purpose, and this number was made up by the recent vote of the Alabama Legislature ratifying the amendment. It has been seen that Mr. Sumner, in the United States Senate, and General Palmer, in Kentucky, have assailed it as Constitutional but the final adoption of the amendment.

Of this opposition, General Palmer declared slavery to be extinct in Kentucky, and Mr. Sumner proposes to pass on and on enforcing the amendment. But it is plain that the object was not gained here defeated, if Mr. Sumner's theory is sound, that Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina, whose votes have completed the requisite three-fourths, were not States of the Union, and, indeed, formed their subjugation as States. The following is a list of the States which have ratified the amendment:

States.	Vote.	States.	Vote.
[Illegible]			

Address of the Governor-elect.

To the People of Louisiana:

I am about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana, to which I have been elected by the people. I am deeply impressed with the responsibility of the position, and I feel that I shall require the support of all good citizens to enable me to perform the duties of the office with credit to myself and advantage to the State. I shall endeavor to do so, and I hope to receive that support.

I am aware that the people of Louisiana have been subjected to many misfortunes, and that they have suffered much from the war. I am aware that the people of Louisiana have been subjected to many misfortunes, and that they have suffered much from the war. I am aware that the people of Louisiana have been subjected to many misfortunes, and that they have suffered much from the war.

[Illegible]

Encouragement to American Immigration in Brazil.

We have a copy of the Anglo-Brazilian Times, by Mr. William Scully, editor and proprietor. It is dated Nov. 4th, and devotes much space to the subject of American immigration. The importance and favorable estimation attached to which in Brazil may be judged from the following extract:

We are happy to find that our most sanguine expectations as to the success in which American immigration would be attended by the Brazilian people have been realized in the kind reception given by the President and inhabitants of S. Paulo to Gen. Wood and his colleagues.

Dr. Warren was present at the following entertainment accorded to their reception by them. [illegible] reception which, independent of the desire of all classes to encourage immigration, was no doubt greatly increased from the personal hospitality of the Presidente.

"On the 21st day, at 9 A. M., the pretty little city of S. Paulo was revealed to us, and on a more thorough acquaintance with it and the people, we are confirmed in our first favorable impressions. They have treated us like friends and brethren from our very arrival. President proposed everything we wanted, and is now making due preparations to start us on our journey to-morrow morning. The President called on us yesterday in full military uniform, and the city escort, and a deputation to wait on us with an address welcoming us to Brazil, etc. The President has put at our service his best in the immediate [illegible] which we accepted, along with many other civilities. I cannot sufficiently express my, and our, pleasure at the treatment of every body [illegible] day to us. We shall long remember them.

The Rev. Mr. Dunn, of the Presbyterian Church, also had an interview with the President, and made and was delighted at the frank and liberal ideas expressed by the latter. The Rev. Mr. Dunn, also, received from the Imperial Government the most generous position for a certain [illegible] of any province to which he might be attached to General Wood and other persons from the United States.

On the arrival of the [illegible] steamer, the pleasure vessel of the navy was placed at the service of Gen. Wood and [illegible] among small boys between Brazil and New York, the Minister of Agriculture, and several others of the cabinet ministers, and members of the [illegible] to proceed on board the vessel to afford facilities for the disembarkation of the [illegible] any emigrants that may arrive, himself went on board, attended by his private secretary, with the object of making [illegible] factory [illegible] and be adapted for expediting their way.

Various small parties of [illegible] from the Chief Justice have been [illegible] to the Queen shortly, [illegible] and [illegible] of a sturdy lad[illegible] to a country where [illegible] and climate [illegible] to the agriculturist.

GEN. GRANT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.—A dispatch of the 6th, from Augusta, Ga., to the Mobile Register, announces the arrival there on that day of Gen. Grant and staff. They were to leave on the 7th for Atlanta.

SECRETARY ANDREW'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 9, 1865.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted his annual report and estimates of the finances to Congress. Our leading people was pre-impressed by the unfavorable telegrams brought by the steamer, and by the opposition press, which, in the morning papers, cast by an apparent adverse way in Foreign Exchange, owing to the [illegible] of the Secretary's report. The [illegible] to avoid further comment, [illegible] going on, and the business was of limited amount.

The telegrams to the noon quoted Gold at New York last evening at the reduced rate of 146, selling this morning at 145¾ @ 146, and 20th ¼ dollar. There was some doubt felt in our financial circles with regard to the accuracy of these figures, but at a later hour they were generally classed by private dispatches as those of which, dated at 2 P. M., these figures, 145¾ @ 146, were one of them quoted 145¾ @ 146 on the closing rate. Still later private telegrams were received under date of to-day giving the [illegible] at 145¾ @ 146, and [illegible] at 145¾ @ 146, [illegible] 146 @ 146 ¼ [illegible] 146 @ 146 ¼ [illegible] 146 @ 146 ¼