The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1.

Subscribers by the week will receive the Morning Bee by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

PRESIDENT BY A MINORITY.

It will be seen by a despatch from Washington of the 24th January, that Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, made a formal effort to elicit from the House of Representatives an expression of sentiment in favor of the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise, by presenting a series of resolutions on the subject. The first of the series, which declares that the sense of the House that the Missouri line should be restored, was defeated by a majority of one vote. This is precisely what we expected. Last summer, when Senator Benjamin, in his letter abusing the American party, declared the position that such a measure would require the complete control of the House, and went into a lugubrious prediction of all the horrors it would perpetrate, announcing emphatically as his opinion that the Freesoil members would pass a bill restoring the Missouri Compromise, and that in case the Senate should refuse to sanction it, they would withhold the appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and thus bring the Federal administration to a dead stand,—when, we say, the honorable Senator indulged in these gloomy reticulations, and made them the basis of an argument for the organization of a Southern party, we took occasion to prove that they were merely the phantasms of an excited imagination, and demonstrated that, so far from the Freesoilers having entire command of the popular branch of Congress, it was more than doubtful whether they would be enabled to muster a majority in favor of restoring the Compromise. The result proves that we were right, and that Senator Benjamin, with all his acknowledged political sagacity, committed a blunder.

The fate of Mr. Dunn's resolution is incontrovertible evidence of the fact; but the proceedings of the House, from the first Monday in December to the present time, place it beyond the shadow of a doubt. At no time have the Freesoil party exhibited a majority. They have, on the contrary, been baffled and disappointed from first to last. Their candidate, Mr. Banks, has never been within ten votes of a majority of the members elect, and it is well understood there are representatives voting for Banks, who, however opposed to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the period of its passage, are unwilling to disturb it now. The entire South, without an exception, will resist every attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise, and at least one-fourth of the Northern members, comprising the National Democrats and National Americans, will unite with the South. We have not the slightest apprehension of any of those evils which seemed to haunt the mind of Senator Benjamin. There is every reason to believe that were the House organized, a proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise would be distinctly repudiated. The grisly and gigantic apparition, which struck such terror to the hearts of many Southerners, becomes dwarfed in its proportions as we approach it.

Nd doubt there will be agitation in abundance. It is an element essential to the vitality of Abolition. Without the blatant breath of faction it could not long exist. But agitation is one thing—action another. The votes in Congress conclusively show that the Freesoilers, though sparred on by the zealots of the Northern press, and the strongest influences of sectional fanaticism, are incapable, without aid from others, of accomplishing anything. They have not even succeeded in making a Speaker, nor will they, unless helped by the intentional absence of their opponents. If they cannot concentrate their votes upon one man for the presiding officer of the House, what probability is there of their acquiring sufficient strength to carry their favorite measure? None whatever. We do not mean to disparage the power of Abolition, or even remotely to hint that it has been put down. All we seek to prove is, that the Abolition faction do not control the House, the Hon. J. P. Benjamin to the contrary notwithstanding.

Superintendent of Public Education.

We are indebted to Dr. Bard for a copy of Mr. Carriban's last report on public education. In consequence of the incomplete state of the returns made by the parishes, the report is not as full and satisfactory as might be desired. The report estimates the number of free white youth between the ages of six and sixteen, at over seventy thousand. The number in attendance at school, or the length of time of such attendance, it is impossible to ascertain from the reports of the Parish Treasurers. The amounts apportioned to the several parishes for the year 1855, was $297,163 75. The account of the State with the free school fund to Dec. 31, 1855, shows a capital of $290,349 46, with an accumulated interest of $73,286 97.

We make the following extracts from the reports:

The mode of selling the School lands is liable to great abuse, and should be changed.—The Parish Treasurer, whose duty it is to make such sales, great bond and security for the faithful school money. But in many instances the amount of money he may receive upon the cash payments for sale of 16th Sections greatly exceeds the annual apportionment, and for such cash payments the Parish Treasurer gives on security whatever.

The disposition of the interest annually accruing from the sale of 16th Sections, which may be drawn by the Parish Treasurer, upon the petition of a majority of the tax payers of the township, appears to me to be an unjust law, and contrary to the intention and provisions of the 137th Article of the State Constitution.

The system of appointing Parish Treasurers, as the Beneficiaries of the School funds, is a complete failure, and objectionable in every point of view. As will be seen by their reports, many of them are extremely illiterate.

Many of them are appointed by the Police Jury, without any regard to their qualification, but because they can give the required bond and security. Some of them are mechanics or children, and others live in localities very convenient for business purposes. As will be perceived by such reports no have been received, few have reported at all, and the want of receipts must be enormous.

New Orleans excepted, the condition of the Free Public Schools throughout the State is very unsatisfactory, and the results not at all commensurate with the vast amount of funds annually appropriated for their support.

Louisa Pyne.—This gifted vocalist has two new laurels in the concoction of the difficult but exquisite music of Cinderella, and has increased our admiration of her vocal executions. The part of Cinderella was written by Balfe for a contralto, but is occasionally sustained by soprano voices. It was one of Alboni's great characters, and likewise one of Malibran's. We could scarcely have imagined that Miss Pyne would have found depth of voice sufficient for some portions of the score; but the moment we heard her sing "Once a King," without transposition, and listened to the purity, precision and comparative fullness of her lower notes, we were satisfied she would achieve another triumph. But if Miss Pyne surprises her audiences at the commencement of the opera, she astonishes and delights them throughout. Nothing can exceed the superlative flexibility of that well trained and modulated voice, whether descending the chromatic scale in a shower of semi-tones, or rising into the highest regions of song, never for one instant deserts its mistress, or suffers discord to mar its delicious and delicate intonations. Miss Pyne is not merely a splendid vocalist; she is an artiste of eminent skill and extensive education. The musician must feel in her touch that even when pleasing the million by the most brilliant cadenzas and elaborate vocal combination, her ornaments are ever in good taste, she taglier wisdom too for even the rhythm and measure, or allows herself to violate the essential canons of her art. Hence it is that she delights equally the cultivated ear, and the thousands who love music without thrilling delight by exploring its mystical recesses. Miss Pyne is indeed a lighter and excellent vocalist. She sings at least but not less exquisitely by the piano.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Annual Festival will be presented by the programme of the Jackson Mechanics' Association, Hunter's Chart Mills, opposite the Fair Grounds of the Race Course, will be inaugurated on Saturday, February 9th, at 12 o'clock, precisely. The ceremonies include a marching salute at sunrise, a salute at our meridian gun immediately after the reading of the programme, and an oration by E. Kidder, Esq. The programme, we understand, will be one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in our city, and will comprise all the civil and military authorities, the various benevolent Associations, the Press, Masonic, Odd Fellows' Associations, the Fire Department, the annual Procession of Law and Mechanics, a grand Military Escort, &c. We trust, that our citizens will turn out en masse, and do honor to the occasion. We shall recur to the subject.

Hon. Stephen Mallory has declined the Mr. Penney tried by her Clerk of the Senate, and also to decline their money from Boston and the any other purpose than the payment of the transferring of the contents of the House pending organization.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Steamship Baltic, from Liverpool Jan. 16th, arrival at New York on the morning of the 26th, with three days later accounts than by the Africa.

It is reported in accounts from Berlin that Count Esterhazy has despatched to St. Petersburg that in his opinion Russia has made the necessary concessions, and that Austria will not consider she ought or would consent to.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna and Berlin state that Count Stackelberg, who is to be the bearer to Paris reply to the proposals of the Allies, left St. Petersburg on Sunday, and is expected to arrive at Vienna about the 15th of 16 inst.

The council of war had assembled in Paris at the Tuileries under the Presidency of the Emperor.

The British government has, it is said, lost all hope of bringing anything like a conference together on the subject of the Bessini Question.

Accounts have been received in Paris from Marshal Pelissier, announcing that on the 18th ult. the enemy surprised a line of Algerian skirmishers, when eighteen Europeans, including the commander, were killed, and eighty-two others taken prisoners, and a quantity of provisions carried off.

Address from Constantinople of the 31st ult. announce that a conspiracy has been discovered against the life of the Kaiz effendi.

The Russian government has issued a circular to the various European States, renewing the declaration of her continuing in neutral power.

The War and Peace News.

The news may be briefly summed as follows: "No public proposition in an Ultimatum in the form of the peace propositions.—Ministers of all sorts are flying, but the truth is that nothing can be known for certain this time yet, as the term given to Russia for her decision has been extended to the 16th of January.

Mysterious despatches received at Berlin and Vienna report that the Emperor will make no further concessions.

On the other hand, it is certain that formal conferences are in session at St. Petersburg, discussing the proposals, and that these conferences are attended by Esterhazie, Esterhazy, Gortschakoff.

The Independent Belge publishes the text of the Allied proposals.

The general impression is, that Russia will accept nor reject the propositions, but will send Count Stakelberg to Vienna with counter proposals.

The Czar's answer is spoken of favorably, and better hopes are entertained.

Nothing new has been received from the Crimea.

Omer Pasha remains in Bodjni Kali, that up there by the winter and the difficulty of transport.

Richard Cobden has published a new Peace pamphlet.

THE VERY LATEST.

Berlin, Friday evening, Jan. 11, 1856.

It seems to be known here that the reply of Russia to Count Esterhazy's propositions is to be given in a conference.

In our diplomatic circles a long series of negotiations is looked for.

The Prussian embassy is getting exceedingly nervous about a threatened general blockade of the Baltic by the Allied powers.

It is said that one part of Colonel Manteuffel's mission to Vienna is to ascertain whether Austria will give her support to Prussia in case of such a violation of her neutrality.

Meanwhile, Prussia is redoubling her efforts to preserve her neutrality.

The King of Hollard has added his efforts to those of his relative, the King of Prussia, to urge on the Czar the necessity and policy of peace.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's speech to the War.

A Brussels paper says: "Among the rumors which the quasi-assurance of a continuance of the war next spring has put in circulation, is one that the Emperor Napoleon designs to take the command in person of one of the great expeditions which will be employed in the next campaign. It will be remembered that last summer this monarch showed a great desire to go to the Crimea; that his departure was publicly officially announced, and that weighty reasons alone prevented it. There is no reason why the Emperor should not undertake this year the project which the visit of the Queen of England, the Universal Exposition, the pregnancy of the Empress, and other motives, then had in abeyance. It is not stated to what theatre of war he will go, and the principal fact, indeed, let us repeat, has not yet taken an official or positive shape."

Peshia.—A letter to the Brussels *Independance Belge* says:

"It is easy to understand the feeling that the fall of Herat has occasioned in England. Lying between English and Russian possessions, Persia is the field of battle where the question of the Asiatic preponderance of one of these powers will, sooner or later, be decided. Here are some particulars, from an English source, it is true, but which prove to what a degree the situation of this country occupies the English.

"The Englishman I refer to has just come from a tour through Persia, under the pretext of study—being a tourist, but really for the purpose of watching the doings of Russia. He found that English influence has been, of late years, paralyzed by Russian, though in reality among the Persian people, 'the black faces,' as they are called, are far from popular. On the great plain called Russian, we have almost all been gained by Russian gold, who advocate the Russian alliance. The French are very popular, and if France possessed what is necessary to acquire a great preponderance in that country, it would be very easy to do it.

"But, to this end, the French mission would have to be modified, and there would have to be a permanent military legation, such as Napoleon the First had formerly established. The presence of a French general officer, having officers of the staff for secretaries, would produce a powerful effect in the country. When the Russians saw their affairs failing in the East, they would think of annexing Persia.

"Certainly the position of the Shah remains undecided. He would not break vio-lently with the English; but, at heart, he is a Russian. Russian gold has been made him great promises. The affair of Herat was all arranged long ago.

"The Persian army consists of about 60,000 men; but the Shah could, if required, bring 200,000 men into the field. The European tactics were introduced into the Persian army by Prince Bahman. At first, English instructors were employed; but, little by little, Russians were invited, who not only remain, but who have, for the most part, taken rank in the Shah's army. Besides this, of late years, the Servars, or regular troops with the European uniform, have a dress of cloth, narrow at the waist, and wide pantaloons, which go inside the boots. There are a great many Russians, chiefly in the artillery. The Persian budget consists of about fifty millions, nearly all of which is absorbed by the army.

"The fall of the Herat is but the prelude of more serious events, and if the war continues, the Russians are preparing to arouse also in Persia grave embarrassments for the English. I think I know that the French government is acquainted with everything that passes in this country, and should not be surprised if it would, like Napoleon the First, send an Envoy. Was that Napoleon the First sent in 1808, the results of which are too well known. It is certain that the English minister, Sir John Kaye, was sent by the Shah of Herat. It was warned of it some months ago, and Lord Palmerston was not ignorant of it. Of this there will be, at the end of the present account, when the question will be introduced and discussed.

Important News from St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The great Council of War has been extended its deliberations. It has transpired that the Russian tactics for the approaching campaign has undergone important modifications. The Czar has decided to operate more to instigate an intention to checkmate the Orientel, by a portion of the troops in the Caucasus, to reinforce Moscow itself. Other detachments are to join the grand army of the centre.

Kiel, Jan 3.—Our western navigation open, and our trade between the Baltic and the North Sea out of Russia is carried on with great activity.

An American ship has arrived at Memel, and is loading with hemp yarn.

London, Saturday, Jan 13.—The Post has direct advices from Persia, which do not confirm the statement of the capture of Herat by the Russians.

Latest Money Market.

London, Friday Evening.—The English funds to-day showed at a decline of per cent. below the prices of yesterday. A market was created by the recent shipments of gold, which the discouraging prospects of peace. The anticipation that the Bank rate of discount would exhibit considerable reduction imparted the tendency towards depression. The speedy return of the Bank of France was also unfavorable. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, under the present and Paris auctions. It is believed in well informed quarters that the recent shipments to the Continent will probably reach the amount of £1,000,000.

The exports of the bullion in the Bank of England and the decrease of bullion in the Bank of France for the month is £572,000.

Commercial.

The Liverpool cotton market has been extremely dull and depressed. Prices have given way 3d. per lb. on the middling and better classes, and fully 1d. per lb. on the lower descriptions, the market closing languidly at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans, 5. Fair Mobiles, 4¾. Fair Uplands, 4¾. Middling Orleans, 4¼. Middling Mobiles, 4 5-16d. Middling Uplands, 4¼. Ordinary to good ordinary, 4¼ to 4¾. Salesroom of the past week is estimated at 40,000 bales, and for to-day, at 6,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000 and exporters 1,000 bales. Total sales of the week 48,000 bales, of this amount 37,000 were American. The sales of Surats were 1,000 bales. Total sales of this week 2,000 bales. Amount on hand 307,000 bales, of which 167,000 are American. There has been a fall market in Breadstuffs, and prices have declined 1s. per barrel on flour, 1s. per quarter on wheat, and 2s. per quarter on corn. The weather has been favorable for the growing crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Beef, prime, 90s. Pork, prime mess, 72s. Bacon, long middles, light, 46s; heavy, 44s. Lard, 46s. Tallow, 46s. Cheese, 60s. Rosin, common, 10s. Spirits turpentine, 30s. Petroleum, refined, 1s. 6d. Linseed oil, 30s. Sperm oil, £90. Whale oil, £40. Linseed cake, £11 10s.

Manchester Market.

Manchester, Jan. 12.—Yarns and fabrics are dull and declining. Prices are 1-16d. per lb. lower on yarns, and 5 per cent. on fabrics.

Havre Market.

Havre, Jan. 12.—Cotton.—Sales of the week, 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 1,000 bales. Stock on hand, 110,000 bales, of which 70,000 are American. Flour, 70f. Sugars, 70f. Coffee, 120f. Tallow, 120f.

Antwerp Market.

Antwerp, Jan. 12.—Petroleum, 60f. Linseed oil, 60f. Rosin, 30f.

Paris Bourse.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Rentes, 3 per cents, 69f. 75c. Bank shares, 1,500f. Credit Foncier, 695f. Credit Mobilier, 1,145. Obligations of the city of Paris, 1,250f. Orleans Railroad shares, 1,080f. Northern Railroad shares, 515f. Lyons Railroad shares, 1,080f. Spanish 3 per cents, 39¼. Spanish Passives, 23¼. Exchange on London, 25f. 30c.

Bremen Market.

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By Telegraph.

[Associated Press Despatches.]

For the Morning Line.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, Jan. 31.—Senate.—Mr. Scott's bill amending appeals in contested election cases passed.

A resolution passed, referring all matters of inclination to Governor Wm. Smith, to the governor, to a committee consisting of all the members from that city.

Mr. Adams, a councillor was alleged, authorized the Sheriff to appoint a Constable—the duties of Police Lobby being in error).

A resolution was offered by Mr. Weild-ing, appointing a committee on the building of an Insane Asylum, by the State.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Vicksburg, Jan. 31st.—The *Magnolia* passed this port on noon, bound for New Orleans.

THE WEATHER—THE RIVER.

Louisville, Jan. 31st, p. m.—It commenced snowing about ten o'clock this morning, and has continued up to this time (3) P. M.) The river is rising at Portland.

MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31st, Noon.—Flour firm—at St. Louis, $ a $. Molasses, 40 a 41c. Coffee, 12½ a 13c.

New York, Jan. 31st, Noon.—Flour firm under of Southern at $8 ft. Southern red Wheat, $1 87.

Washington, Jan. 30.—House.—Mr. Dunn offered a resolution declaring, First: That no man should be elected Speaker who does not fully and heartily sympathize with a large majority of the people of the country in favor of the Missouri Compromise, or who will refuse to pledge himself for the restoration of that restriction.

2d. That restriction should be restored as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as necessary and certain means of reviving harmony and concord among the States of the Union.

3d. That the earnest and fractious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is a deadly injury to every section of the Union. But until the restriction is restored, we owe it as a sacred duty to the past, present and future, steadily and firmly to prevent efforts to that end.

The first part of the resolutions was rejected by a vote of 112 to 110. Then the House proceeded to vote upon other resolutions.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Staten Island ferry boat Columbia, while passing this morning with a large number of passengers, was run through by floating log and sunk near the mouth of East river. The passengers were all saved by getting on the log, from whence they were taken off by the fall of Hurst.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—A man and his daughter, walking on the Reading railroad track on Monday last, near Spring Hills, were run over, and both killed. They were buried to-day at Douglassville, Montgomery county, where they resided.

New York, Jan. 24.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Buchanan writes that he will relinquish his mission on the 15th of February, whether a successor is not nominated or not. He will appoint Mr. Campbell, the Consul at London, to the post of Charge d'Affaires.

No official answer has been received from Denmark on Mr. Marcy's proposition of the 3d of November, to pay the sum of a light-house fund instead of the tonnage dues which is suggested from the other side. It is soon expected. The European Congress on this subject was abandoned, owing to political complications.

The New York *Mirror* says:

The case of W. G. Kendall, late Post Master at New Orleans, has been settled at the Post Office Department, by the payment of $8,000, which was the balance due and claimed by him. The Department disputed $27,000, and the assertion of the claim was used in New Orleans greatly to the prejudice of Mr. Kendall during the recent trial there.

Labour Must Beware.—Pending the reduction bill of Mr. Nuttall, in the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. Logan, a member, and a distinguished member from Warren, introduced an amendment, which, if adopted, will create some stir among the laboring classes. The amendment provides that any female guilty of attempting to seduce a young man by wearing low-neck dresses, and other captivating articles of attire, shall be punished with the same penalty as is attached in the case of seduction. The gay deceivers will be obliged to correct their fashion, should this amendment be adopted.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives the following account of the preparations that have been made for the assault on Cronstadt:

"In the formidable preparations for this expedition England will provide the materials for the attack; while France will furnish the army, which will consist of fifty thousand men, and will be increased to sixty thousand by the addition of ten thousand Sardinians. It is generally thought that Gen. Canrobert will be placed at the head of the invading forces.

"They have balls which will penetrate granite walls at the distance of a mile and a half. The covering of the gun-boats is also proof against the balls of the enemy, which, striking repeatedly at the same point, at length penetrate. Better still, they have discovered a way of making the whole battery of a hundred and twenty guns ship, starboard or starboard, as well as of the gun-boats, bear upon one place at the same moment. Consequently, unless Russia has been enabled to defend herself by means unknown to the formidable mode, England relies upon destroying Cronstadt by next June: France will be content with the work done by her ally, and then the fleet will proceed to St. Petersburg. This, indeed, is merely their expectation, but I am bound to add that it is not entirely without foundation."

Morals of New York.—The New York *Times*, in commenting upon the insufficiency of the city police, presents the following spicy picture of the morals of the Empire City:

"Property is not protected; when stolen the reclaimer or thief is seldom caught. Life is insecure; a portion of every daily print is given up to the History of burglaries, assaults, homicides, perpetrated in the heart of the city, the perpetrators still at large. Public buildings are known to be unsafe. Streets are taken possession of at nightfall by abandoned women, whose green, loud-spoken obscenity and profanity are heard by the police, and whose all decency from the great thoroughfares. The houses of prostitution are known to every policeman in each Ward; and they are equally known to be illegal; but who hears of an attempt to close them? If gamblers are disturbed, it is because the officers are bribed to the unknown extent by the gamblers. Rum shops are now-comes to the magistracy as Judge Capron. The hotels and saloons swarm with chances, girls and boys, selling obscene bound books and pictures, or the peddling apples and candy, affording vicious minded men monetary accompaniment with the preposterous depravity of their language.

WM. CLARK.

Rubs Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Jan19 1mSaw

Lyon's Kathairon,

FOR THE HAIR, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND TOILET.

It is put up in large, handsome bottles, perfectly clean, and exhibits the perfection of the art of preparation. The price of this article is 50 cents, and is far superior to any Kathairon ever, Lauriol, or Invigorator.

Sold at manufacturer's prices, by

WRIGHT & CO.,

Jan26-2d-3dly Nos 51 and 53 Chartres street.

CHOCOLATE—50 cases, Eagle and Wilcox, for sale by E J HART & CO,

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SWEET Mahogo Wine, in bond, for sale by E J HART & CO,

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

DOUBLE-HEAD ASHEWANNE PLAYING CARDS, landing and for sale by E J HART & CO,

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BEEF, LONG—1 large, very fine, for sale by E J HART & CO.

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BARLEY HALF AND HOP—200 bbls fine Barley Malt; 100 bales fresh Hops, for sale by E J HART & CO,

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CANNED GOODS—Corn, Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters; do do do Boston Mackerel; landing and for sale by E J HART & CO,

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAGNE—Heidsieck & Co., Monopole, Dry Verzenay, Sec, Brut Royale; 1 do Carte Blanche; landing and for sale by E J HART & CO,

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—50 boxes Prime Roquefort, A. Bertrand Ble; 50 do do Lagrange; 10 do do Gorgonzola; landing and for sale by E J HART & CO,

77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—Extra Goshen, in whole and half boxes, for sale by E J HART & CO,

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