THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
THE "BEE" BUILDING,
CORNER OF CARONDELET AND GRAVIER STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1 Square	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 Squares	4 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
3 Squares	5 00	6 00	7 00	12 00	18 00
4 Squares	6 00	7 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
5 Squares	7 00	8 00	9 00	16 00	22 00
6 Squares	8 00	9 00	10 00	18 00	24 00
7 Squares	9 00	10 00	11 00	20 00	26 00
8 Squares	10 00	11 00	12 00	22 00	28 00
9 Squares	11 00	12 00	13 00	24 00	30 00
10 Squares	12 00	13 00	14 00	26 00	32 00
12 Squares	14 00	15 00	16 00	28 00	35 00
15 Squares	16 00	17 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
20 Squares	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	45 00
25 Squares	20 00	22 00	25 00	40 00	50 00
30 Squares	22 00	25 00	28 00	45 00	55 00
40 Squares	25 00	28 00	30 00	50 00	60 00
50 Squares	28 00	30 00	35 00	55 00	65 00
60 Squares	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	70 00
70 Squares	35 00	40 00	45 00	65 00	75 00
80 Squares	40 00	45 00	50 00	70 00	80 00
90 Squares	45 00	50 00	55 00	75 00	85 00
100 Squares	50 00	55 00	60 00	80 00	90 00

Business Notices, immediately following other reading, to be charged Two-thirds the above rates.
First Insertion of Monthly Page Advertisements each month, $1 00 per square;
Third and Fourth Insertions having the same office copy, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First Insertion of Weekly Page Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted in between, to be charged in proportion.
Regular Advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from these rates as circumstances may seem to warrant them; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Notices Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
This Pioneer Express Company has our thanks for valued newspapers.
We are indebted to Mr. W. Emmons, clerk of the steamer Mobile Belle, for acceptable river favors.
OLD BOURBON, RYE, WHISKY.—Messrs. Mackie, Dolhonde & Cobb, N Natchez street, are the agents of the genuine old Bourbon whisky, from J. A. Miller, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and are prepared to furnish it to city or country dealers.
GREENE AND GRATTON FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—It will be seen that the concert of the Reading Room courses of lectures will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening next, for the above well deserving object, by Mr. John W. Gratton, whose qualifications for the task will be conceded, and whose facility for imparting interest to his theme, "The Life, Character and Public Services of Stonewall Jackson," are said to be unusual.
NEW YORK PERIODICALS.—We are obliged to Mr. Edwin E. Quesnel, of the Commercial Exchange and Reading Rooms, for the *Sportsman's Oracle* of Jan. 20th, the *Sunday Mercury*, and the *Argosy*, a "Magazine for the field and fireside," the first number of a new and, as we judge, an excellent periodical.
SUBMARINE SCHEDULE ON THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CO.'S LINE.—According to the new schedule, one of the steamers of this line will leave New Orleans, and one will leave Liverpool, each week, and the order of sailing of the following steamers will be as follows: Leaving Liverpool: The Gaspie sailed on the 20th January; the Florida will be sail on the 17th; the Bolivian, on the 24th; to be followed by other weekly departures.
TAMPERING WITH THE TEETH.—In medicine, avoid the corrosive decoctions, submit to no cutting, use nothing but SOZODONT. Odious hints are its ingredients. It preserves the enamel. It removes all impurities. It strengthens the gums. It deodorizes a tainted breath. It is harmless as water, and more valuable than its weight in gold.

Sons of St. Andrew.—Jas. B. Robertson, Commander.

We are pained to have to record the unexpected death of one of the worthiest and most distinguished citizens of Louisiana.

Ex-Governor A. Mouton started yesterday after dinner to visit a friend, and while crossing Canal street, near Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon, he suddenly fell, and, as it would seem, instantly died. Removed into a neighboring house, every effort which medical science, called at once to the case, could suggest, was made to restore life, but in vain. So quick was his passage from life to death, that he fainted or observed scarcely a change of hue and no trace of suffering.

Ex-Gov. Mouton was a native of Louisiana, and was of a family which came originally from Provence, in France. He died at the age of seventy-one years. Imperative life his character was such as to command the esteem of all who knew him; and his death will be felt as a singularly sad and beautiful instance of a high official incumbent, not only pure and incorruptible, but untouched by reproach or suspicion. After serving for some years in the Legislature especially, he was twice elected Governor of Louisiana. Having retired from active participation in public affairs, he remained long in an honorable retirement, but was prompted by his election to the Constitutional Convention of 1845, and again by his election to that of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession. On this occasion he represented the Parish of St. Mary.

Although opposed to the principle of secession, he believed it his duty to make the decision with his native State by assenting to the adoption of the ordinance. His ability, the moderation of his views, and the weight of his character indicated his appointment as one of the three peace Commissioners sent to Washington by the Provisional Government at Montgomery.

On returning from this fruitless mission, Ex-Gov. Mouton retired to his plantation in St. James, whence even after the close of hostilities he came to reside in this city. He leaves a name which will be cherished with veneration and pride, in the memory of Louisiana.

His numerous friends cannot but be shocked by the suddenness of his death; but it falls with peculiar affliction on the estimable widow, his very sons and a daughter.

The remains of the deceased will be transferred to-day, at 4 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. F. Le Villeneuve, to the Cathedral, in Rampart street, to be interred in the family tomb in St. James.

Amusements.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—To-night, the distinguished comedian, Lawrence Barrett, Mr. Lawrence F. Barrett, will begin a brief engagement, during which he will present a number of the most popular standard plays. He will inaugurate his engagement as *Reign*, in Balfour's play of "Money." "Money" is, without doubt, the finest comedy written within the country. The only objections to it are, that the character Dolmer of Mr. Barrett is deemed the strongest that goes through the mind of the audience, yet great actors, *Reign*, is should be well brought out.

Mr. CHARLES THEODORE.—Mr. F. Bailey and Miss Henrietta Irving, after a successful engagement in Mobile, have returned to this city and have been playing in the southern drama of the "Dead Heart," which has been so popular wherever it has been produced.

The Webb sisters have been underlined to begin an engagement at the St. Charles, this evening, in the domestic drama of "The Little Cricket." We do not know, however, whether or not they have arrived, but they are such that any be Webb. Mr. Eddy will appear for the first time, as *Mr. Nix Opposition* in the well-acted's "Cousin Bevan," and as *Wilkins* in "Black Eyed Susan."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The popular pantomime "Domenic," has been withdrawn for the present, and the "Rogue," that was so successful this season, which to well drilled Dodge Monsieur, will be presented for three nights only.

A new and varied programme is announced for to-night. Besides this, Mr Nina Edds, the child wonder, and M. James Stokes, the great English clown, will be introduced to the patrons of the Academy this evening. We hear no less than the nineteenth engagement in this quite varied entertainment.

THE TWIN BROTHERS' GRAND CONCERT.—Yesterday seems to have lent none of their popularity by being transferred from the Academy of Music to their home at the corner of St. Joseph and Baronne streets. The favorable impression produced in the beginning of the winter, has crowded their concert during the present exhibition. All the favorites, clown, violins, and harpers, accompanied by trained animals, are on the bills for this evening and to-morrow, the last of their representations this season.

Steamboat Disaster in Texas.

We read in a recent number of the Galveston *News* that:

On the first of this month the Morgan Steamboat Company, on Galveston Bay, lost a fine steamer, called the Col. P. H. Bee, by a boiler explosion. Her Executive Officer, who chose Col. Bee, was Vice President. The Company also lost a flat boat, which was used for carrying the cotton to the steamer, and which was filled to the brim with bales of cotton. They have now the cotton on the way twenty miles in a small sailing vessel, and will be landed at Galveston, in fine condition, in good order. The steamer was valued at $40,000, and the flat at $1,000. The Company have a fine steamer on the way from Louisiana, to take the place of the one which in application to the Legislature, as defined by themselves and others, it was so unfortunately involved in the sinking of to be Hamilton. They have not, will have double as to the policy of providing a formidable foreign force of indefinite duration, and of inevitable continuation, while their fleets are wrecked, not against the extension of power at home. They take control only of the bitter hope that the hostile purpose of their own heroes will be frustrated, that, in some of the Southern people might not prove tritely defendant of a Government which they had turned into an instrument of unrelenting vengeance against the South. How nearly the best and bravest in the South would be tried in such a case, may easily be conjectured. May this trial never come! It will possible at one time, it will not be impossible hereafter, to prevent foreign war from involving such a trial. But who would say that this possibility and Radical policy are by nature together in the book of fate?

As to the relations of Radical policy in the creation of foreign war, one little contemporary of the Mobile *Register* in this journal on the Irish instant, has some striking indications which we quote below:

"Those who believe, that, just now, a foreign war would be a brilliant thing, metaphorically speaking; that it would be a dazzling spectacle, and that it would be a double blow, the one to the Rebellion and the other to the Radical party and Administration, are deceived. It would be a rash experiment, and a doubtful one, to attempt to crush the Rebellion that the pride of the Southern union would be found in the generosity and magnanimity of the conquerors. A political is the only, and the majority in the Legislative branch of the Government, and a proud opposition course is the only one that promises success. Nothing but the rallying loyalty which was ready to push into an unfounded idea Unionism. The North has never understood the Southern houses of sectional troubles. The South cannot resist kindness and appeals to its patriotism and generosity, and if the South had ever acted on the impulsive characteristics of our people, it might have held the Union together and preserved it as well. It could, if it now is to be done, if its policy were based upon consistency of ordinary prudence and liberal statesmanship. Impulse, hard words and denials of rights are, and have ever been, fatal to the Southern affection and confidence, and as the Radicals now no other principles in their dealings with our people, the Union is in danger. Nothing, however, is in spirit at least, by them. Hence, while the Radicals rule the Government, a foreign war would not be prevent likely to be disastrous in its results to the Constitution of the Union. The same same the unwilling, cruel and unconstitutional action of the Congressional which are driving the South out of our peace into exile would, in the event of a foreign war, excite hopes in many quarters of that method of conquering the South which the Radicals are striving to have adopted. The idea has struck the editor of the New York Herald, and the proposal is expressed in an editorial brought by to-day's mail:

"In case of a war with France, to regard to Mexico, the adoption of Fremont and expert French army through the Southern States, from the Texas border, would be accompanied by a general revolution of the Southern people. A war with the powerful forces of France, managed by the Imperial Government of Napoleon, would demand a new and more intense loyalty than ever in the Southern States. The reason of it would be the disposing of the Union in the United States Army Government, Gov. Speed.

If this supposition were realized, it would not be because of Southern sympathy with Napoleon for the Imperial Government, by its cold and selfish policy of sentiment while the South was pouring soldiers and slaughter through its borders, and by its cold and selfish conduct in the South was the sympathies of the South. But it would be because the born that affairs are taking in Washington, is but little, if at all, the hopes of the revolving American patriotism of the people, and causing them to believe that their complaints are their fellow-citizens, and that their wrongs are their fellow-citizens.

We are speaking of facts and speculating on probabilities, and not cashing our own wishes or conclusions. We know that the South would be very much more inclined to binding the old Union together as would be exemplified in a war with France. A war with the experiment of the factory by preventing the Southern people from adding to their military and manufacturing establishments; how would the South be in a position to make a war against the nation of power at home. They take control only of the bitter hope that the hostile purpose of their own heroes will be frustrated, that, in some of the Southern people might not prove tritely defendant of a Government which they had turned into an instrument of unrelenting vengeance against the South. How nearly the best and bravest in the South would be tried in such a case, may easily be conjectured. May this trial never come! It will possible at one time, it will not be impossible hereafter, to prevent foreign war from involving such a trial. But who would say that this possibility and Radical policy are by nature together in the book of fate?

A FABLE FOR THE TIMES.

Among modern fables none are to be compared, for shrewd suggestion and practical wisdom, with the old French Rose, La Fontaine. The wolves' prayer to Revolpin to lift his stalled wagon from the mud; while negotiating to pay his crew Rodolphe's debt, and his Majesty's debt, and all the frailty of men involving the help from others without doing the utmost at the same time to help one's self. How much may be lost in time and otherwise by waiting for external assistance; how vacillation in the mind, and how, and a doubtful mind, the mind of the Southern people, and the mind of the Northern people, and the mind of the Government, and the mind of the Radicals, and the mind of the Democrats, and the mind of the Conservatives, and the mind of the Republicans