THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,697.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. De Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Chas. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

We are obliged to Mr. J. A. Hopper, clerk of the Pauline Carroll, and to Jos. Fay, clerk of the White Cloud, for Western packages; and to Messrs. Ayles and Crozier, clerks of the Cosy Eagle, for late Vicksburg and Mobile papers.

CHEAP COAL.—W. G. Coyle & Co., 142 Gravier street, advertise to deliver the best Pittsburg coal in any part of the city at 25 per barrel. They also have English Cannel and Anthracite in quantities to suit purchasers.

NOT THE TUBULAR BOILER.—We are authorized to say that passengers and shippers may rely on the safety of the steamer Cosy Eagle, which was the old style of double flues boiler, not the tubular invention, which, we regret is now generally discarded. The Cosy Eagle will leave to-day as a regular packet between New Orleans, Vicksburg, Lake Providence and Greenville, and intermediate points. The name of Capt. J. M. White, in command of this steamer, is itself a passport to public confidence, and he is supported by corresponding experience and capacity in the person of Capt. Ayles in the clerk's office.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH CONSUL.—We learn that Senor J. de Calleyon, who has held the office of Spanish Consul in New Orleans for about twelve years, is about to take his departure. Senor Calleyon still leaves with the kindest regards not only of his own country men, but of foreign residents in general who admired the firmness and ability with which, in most trying emergencies, he defended foreign and neutral rights, and who also appreciated the courtesy, affability, and honorable bearing which illustrated his character. The people of New Orleans who passed through the gloomiest period of military occupation, will not soon forget the spirit and the dignity which he displayed in the presence of a proconsular despot, who is now odious throughout the world.

EXPLOSIVE BOILERS.—We adverted the other day, when commenting on the recent disastrous explosions on river steamers, to the unsafe character of the kind of boiler carried by at least two of those steamers, and perhaps by the others. To what extent it was used in our waters we had no means of precisely knowing; but we were assured it was largely adopted by such a number of steamers as might well cause the boldest traveler to feel somewhat nervous when contemplating a river voyage. We have heard but one merit pleaded for the tubular boiler—that it generates steam very rapidly. This is an excellent quality taken by itself; but the public may doubt whether it was sufficient to justify the Inspectors in signing certificates recommending it on the score of safety to the confidence of the traveling public. Gunpowder generates heat very rapidly, but that does not prove either its efficiency or safety as an article of fuel. As the public expect to be warned of the place where powder and other highly explosive materials are stored, it would seem now to devolve on Inspectors to advise travelers of the manner in which the highly explosive boilers in question are distributed along our rivers. Shall we be left as heretofore for those deadly agents to make their own report amid a chaos of fragmentary steamers and dismembered, blistered and calcined human bodies? In the meantime is gratifying to observe the alacrity with which the proprietors and agents of steamers, which are destitute of the tubular improvement are making the fact known since the melancholy results attending its use on other boats.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATER.—To night, Mr. Barrett will appear again as *Lagerlere*, in the Duke's Motto. The Management announce that Lester Wallack's great play of "Rosedale" is in active preparation. It is regarded as one of the most successful dramas of the day, and with Mr. Barrett filling the principal part, and the Varieties Company to support him, we can confidently anticipate labeling well brought out. En passant, we would compliment the scenic artists of the Varieties, on the evidences afforded of their skill in the "Duke's Motto." Their labors added much to the pleasure derived from its representation.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The benefit of the "Webb Sisters," last evening, afforded us doubted evidence of the estimation in which these pleasing actresses are held by our playgoers. The Sisters seemed in the best of humors, and gave full vein to their versatile powers. To-night, they appear in Pocahontas. They are in the last week of their engagement. Make a note on it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Little Eddie still continues his wonderful evolutions on the tight rope. Gilletti and her attendant nymphs are to trip it, this evening, on fairy toes. Hernandez will play on a dozen different instruments in the "Vel-as-Vent," and Billy Emerson, with Bob Hart and Billy Emerson at their head, will be there, when called for. Mr. James Shelton, by the way, is quite an acquisition to the Company. We dropped in the other evening, and saw him going through with his great original bottle Act. Mr. Shelton is not an over light man, but, if we were to judge, by the fluid in which he took with his bottles, we should fancy his weight to be something within a fraction of Ariel's or Puck's. The first appearance of Miss Eloise Clyde as a charming prima donna is a special feature of this evening's programme.

MR. BARRETT'S BENEFIT.—To-morrow night will introduce to the admirers of two very dissimilar characters, that of *Shylock* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. The stage does not know a closer skinflint than *Shylock*, and certainly, it cannot boast of a more reckless spendthrift than *Don Cæsar*.

Mr. Barrett has more than confirmed the high opinion that was formed of his abilities when he first appeared before a New Orleans audience, two years ago. He was then a modest claimant for those honors which an appreciative public is glad, to-day, to confer up on him.

The officers of the steamer H. A. Homeyer, which arrived yesterday evening from Shreveport, report that the steamer Lizzie Tate, Capt. Marshall, from this port, bound to Shreveport, struck a snag in Rock River Bend on the 31st inst. and sank. Both boat and cargo will probably prove a total loss.

An Important Financial Bill.

The Louisiana Senate yesterday passed a bill from the House, "to authorize the issue of beneficiaries of indebtedness, and of bonds for funding the same." There is no doubt of its becoming a law by the Executive's signature.

The first section provides for the issue, by the Governor, to meet current expenses, of "a sum not exceeding two millions of dollars in certificates of indebtedness."

The second section enacts:

That the Governor shall determine the denomination and form of the certificates; that they shall be printed or engraved under his direction and control; they shall be signed, numbered and registered by the Auditor, drawn on the Treasurer, who shall countersign the same; the said certificates shall be payable twelve months after date, without interest, and receivable for all State taxes, or other public dues, as well as for the sale of public lands: Provided, That when received they shall be cancelled in the presence of the Governor by the Auditor and Treasurer.

It is then provided that holders of certificates may at any time exchange them for bonds of the State running not less than 40 years, with interest in semi-annual coupons, at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Governor is to issue coupon bonds for the above purpose to an amount not to exceed one million of dollars. They are to be signed by him, and countersigned, registered, and numbered by the Auditor and Treasurer.

There is to be set apart the first Monday in January of each year from the moneys in the Treasury, a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest, and also "a sum equal to 2½ per cent a year of the principal of such bonds as may have been issued previous to the first Monday in January in each year." It is added that no money shall be paid from the Treasury till the interest on the bonds that been set apart as above.

Lastly, it if provided that the proceeds of the 2½ per cent assessment shall be used to buy bonds from the lowest bidders, but none are to be bought for more than their face.

THE "SUGAR PLANTER."—We welcome to our list of country exchanges the *Sugar Planter*, which has just been revived by its old proprietor and editor, Mr. Henry J. Hyams. It seems to have lost nothing by suspension of its former vivacity and ability, and we are glad to observe that it begins its work already a look of "unmistakable" prosperity.

A special Washington dispatch of the Times dated the 6th says that President Johnson withdrew from the Senate on Saturday morning his nomination of A. Dudley to be Surveyor of the port of New Orleans in the representations of Louisiana conservatives.

Capt. Worrow of the steamship Hermitage, reports: Jan. 28th, at Hamilton, lat. 36, 42 h., long. 75 06 w., spoke ship Wilmington, 6 days from Bariaon, 78 days out, for Liverpool; short of water, provision, oil and fish; to Capt. Shaw of the Valencia. We have received meals, lodging myself and wife. Feb. 5th, was blown out of Boston Bay, with pilot on board, 250 miles; the ship had a head sail of the Bay, lost all sails and rigging, cargo received deck, consisting of sugar, was badly damaged.

Mr. Gallatin's wedding finale has been decided by the Court of Appeals. Dr. Dudley has been a clergyman of the Church of England from boyhood; many friends, however, think he has married very well in a moment of extremity, and that even in the highest classes he should prefer to marry a woman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

ALLEGED DISPLEASURE OF NAPOLEON WITH MAXIMILIAN AS A REASON FOR WITHDRAWING FRENCH TROOPS.

Seizure of Fenian Arms in New York.

SHIPMENT OF PISTOLS TO VERA CRUS STOPPED.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT.

Arrest of the Chilian Consul in New York Charged with Violating Neutrality.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY APPROVED IN IDAHO AND MONTANO.

A Colored Delegation have an Interview with the President—Pres. Douglass Addresses Him a Speech—The President Opposed to Forcing Negro Suffrage on the District of Columbia and the States.

PETITION IN CONGRESS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

VARIOUS COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

London, Jan. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says it has transpired in court circles that Napoleon is greatly displeased with Maximilian on many grounds, especially because of the bad reception given the French Counsellor of State sent to Mexico to take the finance in hand, and for his second and this is the reason for the withdrawal of the French troops.

New York, Feb. 7.—Stephen Adams, the Chilian consul, was arrested on an indictment for violation of the neutrality laws.

Dennis O'Sullivan was arrested driving a team containing six boxes of arms. He confessed they were for the Texians. They were claimed by O'Mahoney, and the prisoner was discharged.

A shipment of pistols, &c., to Vera Cruz, for private use, has been prevented by the Washington authorities. It is presumed the trade in arms is to be free, unless it opposes the arms are intended for belligerent use.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee have entirely failed to come to an agreement with the Canadians relative to the reciprocity propositions.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Chilian Minister telegraphs U. S. District Attorney Dickinson that Dr. McLeod was only a witness, and not belonging to the Chilian legation. McKenna and Rodgers both gave bail for their appearance to-day by day.

The torpedo boats, two in number, are lying in North river.

Washington, Feb. 7.—A delegation consisting of colored people of various States had an interview with the President. G. T. Downing and Fred. Douglass made speeches, after which a colloquy took place in which the President said a written response should be given for the abolition of slavery but stated that evil would be the result of forcing the principle of suffrage upon the people of either this District or a State in opposition to the expressed will of a majority.

Washington, Feb. 7.—House.—Morrell's bill declaring the loyal meaning of several parts of the Internal Revenue act, passed.

Mr. Brooks presented the credentials of the members elect from Alabama, which were referred, without debate, to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition of a large number of women claiming the right to vote. Considerable merriment arose during a desultory debate concerning it, which was terminated by the petition being referred.

The Constitution, then, did not concern itself about the electoral systems of the several States, but did insist that the people in those States should not be deprived of the benefits of representation, that, if taxed and governed, they should be represented in making the laws which they were required to obey and in fixing the taxes which they were called on to pay. It is plain, for the rest, that to continue a state of things in which eleven States are governed by a distant authority which they had no voice in creating, and have no vote for restraining or directing, is not maintaining republican govern ment but perpetuating a despotism. And this is precisely what the Radicals in Congress persist in having done while deliberating as to what revolutionary changes they shall make to suit their purposes, in the entire political system of the country. But the duty of guaranteeing republican governments devolved on the United States may have done, or may have aimed to do, they did not repudiate existing republican institutions, and did not seek to establish any other than a republican form of government.

It was rather from an excess of solicitude for the maintenance of the republican theory of the confederation of States, from an excess of confidence in the republican system which they cherished would be lost in the enlargement of the federal power, than from any feeling of indifference or hostility to a republican structure of government, that they acted in the great question of reconstruction. The Federal Government, supported by a large majority of the people of the United States, denied that they had sufficient cause for this apprehension, and forcibly prevented them from using the remedy to which they had appealed. Did any this bring affairs back to the starting point? Were not the Federal Government and the Northern people bound by the impose of their acts to see to it that the guarantee of republican government to each State was made good? How is it, then, we repeat, that one-third of the States, and in point of territory one half of the Union, are now dispossessed, by no act of theirs, through no seeking of theirs, but against their well known and avowed wishes, of the most essential consideration of republican government. They and those conditions when they form the Confederate Government. They were still adhering to those conditions, where not prevented by military occupation, when that Government was overthrown. They are now dispossessed of those conditions by the power upon which the Constitution explicitly enjoins the duty of guaranteeing to them and to all the States the possession of those conditions.

It is not necessary to consult Mr. Sumner or Mr. Stevens to know what is meant by republican government. They do not see the elements of such a government in the Constitution, or in the counsels of its framers, but only in such amendments to that instrument as they might choose to hurry through Congress, from day to day, or from month to month, between two o'clock and sundown. But it must be admitted that the Constitution itself, construed according to the plain and ordinary meaning of its words, is the best authority for determining the conditions of the republican Government which it declares must be guaranteed to each State. Webster's Dictionary defines Republic to be "A State in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people." Worcester's Dictionary, quoting from Brande, says, "A republic may be a democracy or an aristocracy. In the former, the supreme power is vested in the whole body of the people, or in representatives elected by the people; in the latter, it is vested in a society or privileged class of comparatively a small number of persons." Both these lexicographers are New England authorities, and as they did not shake their books for strictly party purposes their definitions are entitled to be weighed against Mr. Sumner's dogmas which would dominate in a government resting on such definitions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

Senate.—The body was called to order at 12 M. Thirty members present. In the absence of the Hon. Lieut. Governor in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Father Monyhan.

The House bill to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness and of bonds, funding the same, was called up under the suspension of the rules and discussed, and adopted by a viva voce vote, and was finally under the suspension of the rules fully concurred in.

Another House bill, authorizing the return of $500,000 from the General fund in the State treasury to the Levee and Drainage fund, and to authorize the payment of the back levee warrants, was also taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Mohan called up the House bill, to organize the Police force of the City of New Orleans, and to cause the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners to judge complaints against police men.

The bill was framed in accordance with Art. 130 of the Constitution of 1864, and was in its important features the same as framed by Judge Howard, and adopted by the Convention of 1864. After some discussion the bill was concurred in, after Mr. Mohan explained the object of the bill to be, that the Police force of the city should not be used as a political engine. The bill was adopted.

Mr. Kennedy's bill then authorizing the incorporation of associations to engage in the factorage and commission business, was then taken up as the order of the day. After some explanations of the views of several members, this bill was adopted with its title, with 33 yeas and 12 nays.

A further warda Mr. Ellis, who was absent at the taking of the vote, begged leave to record his vote against the bill, which was granted.

Pending the previous question on Mr. Secretary's bill, to authorize the vending of lottery tickets, and licensing that description, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by the Hon. Speaker Hamilton in the chair. A quorum was announced to be present. Rev Dr. Hodges opened the proceedings with prayer. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Elam, suffering from neuralgia, Mr. Head, of Bienville, was called to the Chair.

Messrs. Blanchard and Hennessy were granted leave of absence for a few days.

A resolution, offered by Mr. De la Barre, that Monday of each week shall be set apart for the consideration of bills of a local or personal character, and that each member in the order as his name shows upon the roll, shall be permitted to call up one bill and shall every member's name shall have been called, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Le Blanc, leave of absence was granted for 10 days to Hon. J. Martin of Lafayette.

Mr. Hepenbarg, on behalf of the Committee on Public Education, reported unfavorably on an act for the relief of purchasers of Sixteenth section lands, and an act to ratify the lease of the Franklin College.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported favorably, as to amendments on the Senate bill, entitled, an act to authorize the lease of the Canal Banking Company.

The amendment proposed by the committee to the 1st section, which was adopted, reads as follows: "Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to have the effect of releasing the Canal Banking Company from the obligation of returning the property herein described in the grant order and condition provided for in the 2d section."

An amendment to the 3d section, offered by Mr. De la Barre, to grant to the Firemen Charitable Association sixty feet of ground next to the Grave-yard, was adopted.

Mr. Bailey offered an amendment, providing that the Second Drainage District should have the privilege of going into the canal.

Mr. Walker objected, on the ground, that the water emptied into the canal would be pushed back by the head of the basin by the water from the Lake.

Mr. Murray thought that the interests of that section of the Second Drainage District, ought to have the privilege of draining the canal.

Mr. Tucker remarked, that the charter of the Canal and Banking Company, provides that a canal on the upper side of the Bayou road should be constructed for drainage purposes. The object of the amendment was to carry out that provision.

By adopting the amendment, the lessees would be authorized to drain the canal. Some, the construction of the levee must cease.

Mr. Murray called the attention of Mr. Tucker to the fact, that the Legislature in 1848 had released the Company from the obligation of constructing this Drainage Canal.

Mr. Tucker remarked, that he thought it a bad policy to permit navigation to be impeded by the filling up of the Bed Canal.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Walker, that the lessee be required to let the privilege of the Second Drainage District open, was then adopted.

Different further amendments to the bill was then, under suspension of the rules, ordered to be engrossed. After passing with the title, and then immediately to the Senate for its concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the time allotted to the business of the House, was extended to the hour of one o'clock. Some Orleans, reported by the Committee on Finance, was concurred in by the House.

Several bills having been introduced, passed a second reading, and referred.

The House then adjourned.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1866.

We have no change to notice in any department of trade except that in the market for our leading staple, which has suffered a further decline of 1c per lb. caused by the depression in Foreign Exchange and discouraging accounts from New York. The sales have surpassed 1800 bales, and will hardly add much to our supplies of Exchange.

The gold market opened with sales at 138 to 138 1/2, and closed at about the same, against 138 1/4 to 138 1/2 last evening. The sales included $50,000, $10,000, $15,000 and $25,000 at 138; $5000, two lots of $10,000, and $12,000 at 138 1/4, $8000 at 138 1/4 and 138 1/2; and $9000 at 138 3/4. The sales of silver included $800 in American half-dollars at 133. Dealers pay 130 to 131 for the small sums offered at their counters and sell at 133 to 134. We hear of no sales of Mexican dollars. They are generally sell at a fraction less than Gold; but are occasionally taken in exchange for it at par. The principal feature in the market is the advance in the rates of Sterling Exchange and the check which it has given to the shipments of specie. The sales of Sterling include a moderate amount of bill and bills of lading at 146 1/2, a somewhat larger amount at 146 3/4, and at 147; a further very good clear at the same; £1,500 and £5,000 A No. 1 at 147 1/2; a parcel short at the same; and £7,000 and £10,000 at 147 3/4, and a further amount at the same in France. We noticed sales of 175,000 A No. 1 commercial, (25,000, 50,000 and 100,000) at 2.82 1/2, and 75,000 at 2.82 1/4. Sterling bills on London at 146 to 146 1/2 for bill of lading bills, 147 for good clear, and 147 1/4 to 147 1/2 and 147 3/4 for No. 1 to fine clear, but no favorable signatures are still held at higher rates. Commercial France sold quoted at 3.85 to 3.82 1/2. Bills on Amsterdam 39 to 39 1/2. Bills on Hamburg 37 1/2 to 38. Bills on Antwerp 38 to 38 1/2. Bills on Berlin 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Frankfort 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Bremen 78 to 78 1/2. Bills on Leipsic 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Vienna 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Trieste 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Augsburg 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Milan 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Genoa 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Naples 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Leghorn 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Rome 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Venice 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Madrid 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Barcelona 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Seville 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Gibraltar 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Malaga 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Cadiz 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Lisbon 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Oporto 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Rio Janeiro 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Pernambuco 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Bahia 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Montevideo 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Buenos Ayres 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Valparaiso 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Callao 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Guayaquil 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Bogota 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Caracas 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Maracaibo 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Curacoa 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Jamaica 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Havana 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Matanzas 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Cienfuegos 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Santiago de Cuba 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Mexico 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Vera Cruz 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Tampico 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Matamoras 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Monterey 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Saltillo 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Chihuahua 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Durango 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Zacatecas 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Guadalajara 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Guanajuato 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Queretaro 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Puebla 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Oaxaca 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Merida 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Campeachy 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Tabasco 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Chiapas 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Guatemala 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on San Salvador 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Honduras 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Nicaragua 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Costa Rica 71 1/2 to 72. Bills on Panama