THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 82 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares.	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
1	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00	$15 00	$20 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
3	5 00	7 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	22 00	30 00
4	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00
5	7 00	9 00	11 00	14 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
6	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	45 00
7	9 00	11 00	13 00	18 00	22 00	30 00	40 00	50 00
8	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00
9	11 00	13 00	16 00	22 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	70 00
10	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	80 00
11	13 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	70 00	90 00
12	14 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	80 00	100 00

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.
First or Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements each square, $50 per month.
Unofficial Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $10 per square; each subsequent insertion, three-fourths per square.
First or Editorial Page Unofficial Advertisements, each insertion, $15 per square.
Advertisements inserted on Saturday, to be charged as new each insertion.
Regular advertisers, 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 33 1/3 per cent.
All business notices of Advertisements to be charged 2 cents not per line for each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with the above advertisement shall be rendered monthly.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

G. de Feriet sells a lot of household furniture, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 42 Royal street; also, at his office, at 12 o'clock m., a lot of bonds.

John L. Laresche sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

The officers of the steamer Quitman have our thanks for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

We are indebted to Mr. E. R. Overall, of the Commercial Exchange Reading Room, for the last number of the *Field, Turf and Farm*, of which he is the agent.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We have a prospectus from that experienced, able and versatile medical journalist, Dr. Emmet Dowler, explaining the delay of the issue of the above periodical, deficiency of postal facilities being the principal cause. He assures the medical public that it will be issued during 1866 if adequately patronized. It will be a bi-monthly of 104 pages at $5 per year.

CLERKSHIP OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT. The name of Mr. A. B. Bacon, it will be seen, will be presented to the Parish Democratic Committee for nomination for the clerkship of the Sixth District Court. An old, experienced, popular, and useful member of the press, an amiable and worthy gentleman, he would bring to the office, if elected, undoubted competency and unimpeachable probity.

The British steamship Brazilian sailed last evening for Liverpool, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mr. C S Dodd, child and servant, J M Sneathen, F Bernabe, Mrs Bernabe, Miss Bernabe, Mr J Bernabe, Mr J Hernandez, Dr J V Morris, C W Bedell, Alex Mott, J F Hoskel and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A diverting rehearsal, entitled "Pocahontas," and the "Fool of the Family," will be presented this evening with the usual superior cast and *mise en scène*.

The genius of comedy at this excellent establishment, Mr. M. W. Fiske, will take his benefit to-morrow. Three capital pieces will be presented on this occasion, of which we shall have notice by-and-by.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Madam Céleste will repeat to-night her highly dramatic conception of the "Woman in Red," which has been so popular wherever it has been produced. It is one of her best characters, and has met the commendation of the press throughout the country.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great attraction for this week is the gorgeous, fairy, supernatural and spectacular pantomime of "Mazulma, the Night Owl, or the Black Raven of the Tombs." This gorgeous piece has been arranged at vast expense, under the superintendence of Monsieur LaThorne, and is brought out in the best style of the "Academy." We need say no more.

Order of Geo. Canby Suspending the Mayor Elect and Appointing J. Add. Rosier Mayor pro tem.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., March 19, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63.

[Extract.]

2. It appearing that John T. Monroe and James O. Nixon, who received, respectively, at the late municipal election, a majority of the votes for the offices of Mayor and Alderman, may come within the statute disqualifications mentioned in the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, neither having received a special pardon, they are suspended from the exercise of any of the functions of those offices until their cases can be investigated and the pleasure of the President be made known; but they will be allowed to take the oath of office, and the Mayor elect will be allowed to administer the usual oath to the persons elected.

The remaining persons elected will, upon complying with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, be inducted into office, and the municipal Government of the city at this one constituted, and with the two exceptions above mentioned, is declared to be organized and in full force and vigor.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:
WM. HAUSTEDT HOFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., March 19, '66.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 63.

[Extract.]

3. J. Add. Rosier, Esq., is appointed Mayor of the city of New Orleans, pro tempore, and will act in that capacity until the municipal government of the city is reorganized, as provided for by the 15th section of the City Charter, in the case of the sickness or temporary absence of the Mayor.

By order of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
WM. HAUSTEDT HOFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut., Acting Asst'nt Ad't General.

RESCUE OF LOST BOARS.—The New York Tribune of the 13th says:

The question of returning to the owners Tweed's boats and crews, which were irretrievably lost by disaster at sea, is now engaging the attention of both Houses of Congress. A number of important incidents of the disaster are now awaiting action. The Senate Committee on Claims have just made a report in the case of Gardiner Dennis, banking on Wall street, and Thomas Black, of San Francisco, California. The latter, by an accident, taken up dollars in seven thirties, lost on board the Brother Jonathan, wrecked in the Pacific in August last. The Committee, acting on a principle of common equity, not to say common honesty, recommend the Government to make good the loss, in case the loss of the securities be proved beyond all doubt, and requisite bond of indemnity be given by the claimants. Another case involving the loss of sixty thousand dollars in greenbacks, on board the wreck of the New Orleans steamer Republic, last Fall, has just gone to the House Committee on Claims.

SOUTHERNERS IN CANADA.—The Toronto correspondent of the New York *World* writes on the 10th:

A party of the Southerners who took up their residence in Canada during the war have taken their departure. Major-Gen. Breckinridge is still here. Those who are still here are doubtless awaiting a settlement of troubles in their native States before they will decide on their future course. The Rev. Stuart Robinson of Louisville, Ky., is said, is about to return to his pastoral charge. Strong inducements are held out to adventurers to migrate to Mexico, should President Johnson's policy prevail which, he would otherwise leave their native land forever with doubtless return, and accept the new order of things as good citizens.

Mr. Stanton's Amendment on Representation.

The Washington Special of the New York *Times* says on the 15th:

From present indications the Senate is likely to get into a muddle on Thursday next, when the joint resolution and its representation again come up. Already there are three amendments to the original resolution have been offered, and there are two more reported. A great deal of time will be needed to reconcile all the different propositions, and send the joint resolution back to the House with its countenance so changed that the House will scarcely recognize it as the offspring of Mr. Stevens's brain. The amendment of Mr. Doolittle's amendment, and Mr. Grimes introduced a joint resolution, which he says he does not feel satisfied with, but hopes it may help to form an acceptable amendment to send back to the House. It is the opinion of those versed in the House by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stanner's proposition certainly has the merit of being the most ingenious that has yet been offered. It is so framed as to touch all the various interests which have thus far been found in conflict. It leaves the basis according to population, which will suit New England. It makes no allusion to race or color, which suits Mr. Sumner and his particular friends. It provides that the disfranchisement of which any State shall not issue in representation, which will suit Tennessee and Mr. Stevens, and which will be a penalty for loyal men to disfranchise their fellow-citizens of any power, and at the same time it will reduce the representation of all States which exclude the negro from the right of franchise. There is a growing sentiment in both Houses that some amendment of the representation, to meet the changed condition of the country, must prevail. It is the only amendment of the sort yet offered which is looked upon as actually necessary.

"BRING GOD, IF THEE AND'S MAN'S JURY."—A colored man, tried and finally convicted, in the service of Capt. Thomas Jett, on old and well-defined evidence of his guilt, came into our office yesterday, and, he copied a picture of Col. Thomas Dent, hanging on our walls. He said that he had somewhere (taken God for witness) black Jett. Upon inquiry, we learned that the man had formerly belonged to Mr. Leonidas Dent, a descendant of the Dent family, and knew Mr. Dent well. The light of our eyes with tears in his eyes. Will somebody show this to Mr. Dent, and Senator Sumner?—*Pittsburg Daily Gaz.*

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,737.

PLAN OF "ABSOLUTE JOHNSON'S GOVERNMENTS."

When we published the other day from the New York *Tribune* a sketch of a new project for defeating the President's policy by establishing Radical domination in the South through the organization of governments in the Southern States to supersede those now existing and recognized by the National Executive authority, we were not fully prepared to believe that the plan was seriously entertained on the part of the Radical leaders. But subsequent to the issue of the New York papers comment upon it as a matter of practical concern, in the light of the last desperate resort of a faction which has come to that pass that it openly recognizes widespread anarchy in the South, and the revolution of the Federal Government as the conditions of its own existence and success. The plan, as sketched in the New York *Tribune*, contemplates all the processes of establishing State governments, terminating in and based on the votes of "loyal men, black and white," and the "disfranchisement of the rebels." Practically this means a negro republic under Radical rule for every Southern State. Having chosen State officers, each of the Radical substitutes for the existing States would send Representatives and Senators to Washington to apply for seats in Congress. "The question thus being thrust into that body," says the *Tribune's* correspondent, that Schurz, it is believed—"there is no doubt of the recognition of the governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected." We are told by the same correspondent that "a number of true and loyal men of the South," lately in Washington, "have left for their homes to carry the plan into execution."

A letter from the late Henry Winter Davis, written just before his death, is calculated to throw light upon this plan and to strengthen the belief that its authors are practically intent on applying it to the political agitation. The central idea of this letter—an important and significant idea from the fact that the writer was a master mind, second not even to Stevens and Sumner, among the Radicals—is the annulment of the existing governments in the South organized at the instance and with the sanction of President Johnson. The words of Mr. Davis are: "Congress must annul Johnson's governments." The whole letter is interesting as foreshadowing the new logic of reconstruction to which the Radical party seem to be drifting, and we give it below:

MY DEAR SIR:—The news received by Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard, 1, C. Rep., 1.

I did not say that the States were out of the Union in law by rebellion or in fact by the result of arms. On the contrary, I said the State Governments ceased to be in law by renouncing the Constitution, and in fact by being expelled by arms.

Now the situation is—The States are in the Union, or else we are not bound to guarantee them republican governments. They have not republican governments; and if we do, none given Congress the right to control the restoration under the power to guarantee.

Number 1 getting right on this point, Congress looks firm; but it will be wise as well as firm. If we go before the people next fall on a negative issue, leaving Johnson's government in possession of Washington, and simply refuse to admit them, Congress will inevitably be beaten. Congress must annul Johnson's governments, fully prescribe universal suffrage, as the condition of recognition, and propose to amend the Constitution, making it the supreme law of the land for all States, and go to the country on that measure, or the people will accept John-son's government as a solution and send representatives to admit their representatives.

Sincerely yours, H. WINTER DAVIS.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1865.

The difference between Mr. Davis and those Radicals who were for treating the United States as Territories, was practically nothing. He regarded the Southern States as dead out of the Union. They were dead ideas of their policy is that expressed in the foregoing letter, "to annul Johnson's governments." This has been the great work to which the Radical leaders in Congress have been their efforts. The refusal of each House to consider for itself the applications of Southern delegates, and the appointment of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to determine, not the right of individual applicants to seats, but the right of States to be represented, amounted to a virtual declaration of the nullity of "Johnson's governments." The Freedmen's Bureau bill, as the President was sagacious enough to perceive, was intended as a long actual stride in the same direction; while investing him with a number of extraordinary and special powers, and seemingly enlarging the scope of the Executive authority, it was a measure which in reality demanded of him to overrule his own official declarations and to put himself in some measure undo the results of his explicitly and earnestly avowed policy. But the President's veto destroyed this item in the unfolding programme, and non-admission of Southern delegates signifies, as regards the present existence of "Johnson's governments," only an abstract negation.

Baffled by the President in their Congressional projects of nullification, the Radical leaders, it would now seem, have resolved to shift the seat of war to the Southern States, each of which they propose to convert into a "bloody Kansas." Inciting violence and a few desperate white adventurers in the South to enact the sham of forming State governments, they calculate on admitting into Congress delegates from such bogus and revolutionary organizations, and thus leaving "Johnson's governments" out in the cold. The accessions to their majorities in the two Houses would enable to pass all their measures over the President's veto, and, if they were not checked by some other means, they would soon be the absolute masters of the situation. Most assuredly the President will be lost, politically, the moment that delegations are formally admitted to Congress from spurious State governments in the South manufactured under the new Radical plan of annulment. The time to resist is at the first step in that revolutionary scheme. The South has surely not within her borders enough of strife, and turmoil, disaster, and imporverishment; and we trust she will not look to any aid from the President to save her, through the military arm if need be, from the additional and inevitable calamities to which she would be subjected, if the Radicals should be permitted to perpetrate their work of "annulling Johnson's governments" by organizing civil war and exciting imitations of the Kansas republic in every Southern State. Martial law still exists in the South. The only plea for its continuance is the duty of conservator of the peace in the absence of other guarantees of order and impartiality. The contemplated attempt by the Radicals to set aside the present State governments would form an eminently fit occasion for the prompt and effectual performance of the conservative office of martial law.

The New York *World* thinks that the President, in such case, would not be compelled to use any but constitutional methods. It says:

But the President is averse to military methods, and, in this case, there would be no necessity of resorting to them. Let the attempt as the Radicals have embarked upon be a conspiracy to destroy the existing State governments, which would be put down at the Lyons rebellion was in Rhode Island. In this case, as in that, the insurgents would be proclaimed traitors by the State government, which would maintain its authority by its own means and militia. The majority of the people in every Southern State would be on the side of the State government, which is able to obtain itself help in superiority in physical force. But if the insurgents succeed and outcast whites should prove formidable, the existing State government would appeal to the President for aid, which he would be bound to render, by the laws of 1795 and 1807, and in force.

By the laws of 1795, in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection. The law of 1807 provides that "in all cases of insurrection, or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States, or of any State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of executing the laws of the United States, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be necessary."

But the laws above cited relate to insurrections already organized and in open forcedness of actual progress to obstruct the laws and come in violent conflict with existing authority. Insurrection in this sense, in presence of the Radical machine of conducting the projected elections, might not occur until the delegations from the State governments should have taken their seats in Congress. Then would commence a new Bladensburg campaign against the President; then, would the inveterate Radical majority, his foes, would stand for nothing, and the Congressional Reconstructionists' governments' would be admitted and seated in Congress at least. Then the President himself would be assaulted, unless he should resort to some defense quite as sharp and extraordinary as the interposition of martial law against the first overt step towards building the projected elections in the South. If it is the first step that costs, it is also, in course of this hypothesis, to the first step that costs.

IMPEDIMENTS IN SPRINGS.—Interesting report recently sent hither from the Springs of Wisconsin, shows that impediments in general are very often caused by the accidental or certain fretfulness of the fluid of the fluids to the adult.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—Six ounces of beef, given in conjunction with half a pound of in small doses, is very used in the treatment of consumption in France.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Municipal Inauguration Yesterday.—A large throng of curious and anxious persons collected in and around the City Hall yesterday as the hour approached for the vacation of the Provisional City Government and the installation of the newly elected Mayor and other municipal officers.

Mayor Monroe and the several members of the City Administration, together with the Council Boards, at 12 o'clock, M., entered the Mayor's office, in which they found no one present except ex-Mayor Kennedy's private secretary.

The incoming Mayor, referring to the credentials of his elegant, announced himself as Mayor of New Orleans. He and other officers were sworn in, but the Mayor did not enter upon his official functions owing to the order of Gen. Canby, published elsewhere, suspending himself and Alderman Nixon, and appointing Mr. Rosier Mayor pro tem.

Before the Council retired, Mayor Monroe addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been permitted by Gen. Canby to organize a civil government for the city of New Orleans, in accordance with the expressed will of the people. My functions as Mayor, however, have been suspended temporarily, as charges have been preferred against me and against a member of the Board of Aldermen (which one I know not) as coming within the exceptions to pardon made by President Johnson's proclamation. Which exception it is, I cannot say, unless the $20,000 clause. (Considerable smiling.) It, therefore, is incumbent upon the Aldermen to take charge of the government of the city. It will be five or six days before my status can be settled, as Gen. Canby feels himself incompetent to do so, and it must go to the President. I would also state that I have received the following dispatch from Andrew Johnson:

War Department, March 17, 1866.

To John T. Monroe:

Your telegram of to-day just received. In answer thereto, I send you a copy of the telegram sent by me to Mayor Kennedy, in regard to the Mayoralty of New Orleans.

Washington, D. C., March 16, 1866.

Hon. Hugh Kennedy, Mayor, New Orleans, La.

I have no instructions to give in regard to surrendering the Mayoralty of New Orleans to the person who has been elected to fill that position.

We have no information showing the election was not regular, or that the individual who has been elected cannot qualify.

In the absence of any such information the presumption is, that the election has been according to law, and that the person elected can take the oath of allegiance and loyalty, if required.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Mayor Monroe then said that he should make but two appointments, and announced John W. Overall, Esq., as Private Secretary, and Mr. Pierre Roman as Assistant Secretary.

Common Council—Assistant Aldermen.—This body held a meeting last night at the City Hall, and came to order on Mr. Th. Paisley being called to the Chair.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, who reported the following as entitled to their seats: First Ward, T. H. Biggerstaff; Second Ward, J. Cummings and J. B. Prague; Third Ward, Wm. H. McCulloch and T. S. Moore; Fourth Ward, J. B. Cunningham and H. F. Starbird; Fifth Ward, J. P. Coats; Sixth Ward, Victor Pradia; Seventh Ward, Jno. Paisley; Eighth Ward, H. D. Kause; Ninth Ward, Dr. E. Goldman; Tenth Ward, J. F. Krantz; Eleventh Ward, P. Kaiser.

The following gentlemen were elected Chairmen of the respective Committees: Chairman of Finance, T. H. Higginbotham; Members, Prendergast, Moore, Cummings, Cunningham, and Landrum. Jno. Paisley; Members, Kaiser and Kurgen; Chairman of Police and Health, J. B. Cunningham; Members, Prendergast, Moore, Starbird, Cummings; Chairman of Education, Victor Pradia; Members, Mustamal, Goldman and Pradia; Chairman of Prisons, Workhouses, etc., Jno. Paisley; Members, Cummings and Cunningham.

Adjourned to next evening, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Fire.—Last night, before nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the roof of the house No. 1 Canal street. The lower parts of the building are occupied by DaRocha. The roof suffered severely from fire, and the interior from water, which was plentifully on hand facilitating the noble efforts of the fire department, which speedily succeeded in quenching the flames. The neighboring stores of Jas. Ryback and M. Rushel suffered from the effects of water.

Changes in the Police.—Mr. Boyd Robinson is appointed Chief of Police. Jas. Gray, Lieutenant of the Police of First District. J. Tonnetze, for the Second; J. Lyons, H. White, for the Third District, and Fitzpatrick for the Fourth District.

Stabbing.—James Dunnigan is charged with having stabbed a young man named Keiser. The wounded man was sent to the Hospital.

A Report.—It was reported to the police that a man supposed to have been murdered in the rear of Lazenberg's Hospital.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

Senate.—This body came to order at 12 o'clock M. A quorum present, with Lieut. Governor, Hon. A. Voorhies, presiding.

Mr. Kennedy, after the suspension of the rules, introduced an act to amend and repeal certain labor contracts for agricultural pursuits. The bill is the same as was introduced during the last extra session. The bill was taken up and passed unanimously.

Mr. Munday, on behalf of the committee, reported an act appropriating $10,000 yearly for the assistance of the school and medical. Mr. Munday showed that this institution, besides instructing students, had given medical advice and attention, and furnished medicines to 27,295 indigent patients during six years.

Mr. Scruggs argued that if this school ceased to exist, the stimulus to the University of Louisiana would be taken away.

Mr. Lott moved the Article of the Constitution which prohibits any appropriations of the State to private schools.

Mr. Foster argued that the school of medicine is a public school on the same footing with the Medical College.

Judge Davidson held, that the Senate would pass an unconstitutional act if they granted the appropriation as contemplated in the bill. The bill was lost.

Mr. Bertus reported favorably on the House bill, to authorize Mr. Prescott to sue the State.

Mr. Pulfrey offered the House bill to authorize the Governor to issue certificates of indebtedness to the extent of half a million of dollars for levee purposes, to be refunded to the general fund from the swamp land fund. The bill was concurred in under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Brownlee called up an amendment to the act fixing the jury terms of District Courts. Adopted.

Mr. Scruggs called up an act to legitimate certain children of Dr. Osborn Clark, provided there be no forced heirs. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Poché an act was adopted, which permits planters and farmers to furnish their laborers with necessary articles, without incurring the penalty of having to pay a license as retailers. Adopted.

On motion, the Hon. Aaron Ward, of New York, and Th. D. Davison, were invited to seats within the bar.

Mr. Taylor called up the bill relative to the Government of the city of Baton Rouge, which was passed.

The Senate then went into secret session.

The *House* was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker pro tem. At roll call 62 members answered to their names. The reading of the minutes was, on motion of Mr. Stille dispensed with.

A petition relative to the ferry across the Atchafalaya River was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Richards was granted leave to withdraw joint resolution relative to