The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,766.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE.

E. A. WILKES & CO., Proprietors.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days
One	$	$	$	$	$
Two					
Three					
Four					
Five					
Six					
Seven					
Eight					
Nine					
Ten					

In country advertisements, insertions every other day, or semi-weekly, charged double rates.

First or Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements one square, $25 per month.

Transient Advertisements, $2 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 per square; quick subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 per square.

Advertisements without specific directions, to be kept an indefinite time, and charged accordingly, will be continued as long as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 1 quote over the Editorial rates.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular abatements shall be rendered monthly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Sam" will be revived to night, and for the last time this season. Those who saw Mr. Chanfrau last evening should not fail to compare his *Lord Dundreary* with his personation of Sam. Mr. Chanfrau is on the most intimate terms with both of the brothers, and he is, therefore, able to draw the line clearly between them.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Confederate Troops appear this evening, in the same bill which was so successful last night, and which includes the pantomimes of "Bombastes" and "Faro" or the "Clown's Frolics" and the denouement of "The Belle of Bagdad."

A CAMPAIGN FOR MUSIC.—The Varieties Troupe, who have been down here since Monday evening, are announced to appear positively to-night. Mlle. Christine Tovinowski, the graceful danseuse and pantomimist, Mlle. Rose Eller, the lively soubrette and dancer, and Mlle. Elise, accomplished a perfect child-wonder, will make their bow before the Academy footlights this evening. We shall have more to say of them.

DR. WM. G. Hartley, No. 57 St. Charles street, will deliver another of his interesting lectures on Physiology this evening at 8 o'clock. In addition to his scientific knowledge the Doctor is full of a pleasant kind of illustration, and the blindfold examinations, at the end, are something remarkable in their way.

THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 39 and 43 St. Charles, will be open to-day. The numerous anatomical models and figures, is open to the public daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at P. Mallard's warehouse, Bienville street near the corner of Royal, Second District, of splendid furniture, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.—W. Dauphin, No. 66 Customhouse street, is now opening a large invoice of millinery goods (Spring styles) which he will sell at excessively low rates. See his advertisement in another column.

Arrived, U. S. mail steamship Gen. Grant; Capt. R. W. Robertson, from New York, with passengers and merchandise to Alfred Hennen. Left April 12th 6 P. M. 13 miles west from Carry's, fort light, on Fields Bank, saw a large screw steamer on fire fore and aft, burning to water's edge, several wrecking schooners were laying by her. The Grant brings the following passengers:

Major-Gen. Ramsey, U. S. A.; Lieut. Chas. E. Goodman, U. S. A.; M. G. Kavanaugh and wife; Miss Kate Wright, Capt. Geo. Wright, Capt. Jno. Wright, Mrs. Chas. H. Lee, Mrs. Chas. Hall, Lieut. Chas. Hall, Jr., Lieut. Geo. C. Symons, H. McDonald, A. W. Mills, Thos. Wallace, Jr., Mrs. Wallace and child, Miss Wallace, Miss Wm. Wallace, Mrs. Wm. Wallace and child, Miss Gaston, Mrs. Wm. Wood and two children, Bennett, Jones, Mrs. Jones and child, Mrs. Wm. Jones, Mrs. Chas. Jones, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Graham, Davis, Bracy, Abel, Graham, Thomas, Jacobs, Orway.

FROM GALVESTON.—The steamship Lillian, Hildreth, master, from Galveston, arrived yesterday, bringing the following passengers:

Bennett, Lake, Bloom, Bacon, Sam. Frank, Bacon, Bennett, Lake, Bloom, Bacon, Sam. Frank, Bacon, Mrs. Gen. Gates, Sergeant Gates, Sergeant Thomas, Mrs. Gen. Gates, Sergeant Gates, Sergeant Thomas, Mrs. Myers and child, Rosenthal, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Wood and two children, Bennett, Jones, Mrs. Jones and child, Mrs. Wm. Jones, Mrs. Chas. Jones, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Graham, Davis, Bracy, Abel, Graham, Thomas, Jacobs, Orway.

SAILING OF THE MARSHALL.—The steamship Marshall, Capt. Wermann, will leave this evening, at 5 o'clock, from St. Joseph street's wharf, for New York direct, with a full cargo and the following passengers:

F. C. Valentine, Jay and children, T. J. Bridewell and lady, Mrs. Wm. Bridewell, Mrs. Wm. Bridewell and children, C. Hood, A. B. Pierce, Mr. Foster, and 41 in the steerage.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND ITS POLITICS.

The New York *Tribune*, on the 10th, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a considerable enlargement of its size, a highly complacent retrospect of its career, and a prize banquet at Delmonico's. It is now second in size to no paper in New York city, being equal to the *Times*, which was before the largest. In point of political influence in the North, the *Tribune* may be considered by common consent as first. In commercial circumstances, far surpassed all the other journals in the same city put together. It was commenced by Mr. Horace Greeley, who is still its chief writing editor, in 1841, on the day of President Harrison's festival, as a Whig Protective Tariff and National Bank organ. But it soon, under the idiosyncrasy of Mr. Greeley, became devoted more especially to the work of bringing moral convictions to bear upon political affairs. In a crude and confused way, it preceded Mr. Seward in enunciating the licentious doctrine of the "higher law," the "direful spring of woe unnameable" and of which the end is not yet. The New York *Times*, which is a great American journalistic curiosity, says: "We wish the *Tribune* another quarter of a century of success." When the *Tribune* commenced its existence, twenty-five years ago, politics in the United States were in a comparatively healthy condition. At the end of that period, the *Tribune* is able to assert, in signally resounding terms, and politics have become a mere moral disturbance, and the whole constitutional system seems hopelessly shattered, and the whole Federal structure seems reeling like a blind and giddy giant, stabbed and poisoned by those who professed to be its peculiar friends. In view of these enormous facts, and of many significant coincidences, the wish of the *World* that the *Tribune* may enjoy "another quarter of a century of success" sounds, to say the least, like a questionable benevolence. To wish well to the *Tribune* for Mr. Greeley is one thing; to wish well for his paper is quite another thing. To pray for a repetition of the baleful success of that journal involves a malediction against the country. To wish well at once for Mr. Greeley and the country, in which like blessings are bestowed in some private insane asylum, or withdrawn for life in some rural retreat from which he should never come forth to vex the world, riding one of those theological hobbies which correspond in these latter days to the dragons, chimeras, pythons, chimeras, and other mythological monsters of the past. The *World* speaks but too truly when it says:

The influence of the *Tribune* on the politics of the country, for the last quarter of a century, is a topic on which we will not enter. The characteristics of that influence are well known to it. It has undoubtedly been great; that journal having been among the chief agencies by which the public mind of the North has been filled with the so-called humanitarian ideas and the fervid sectional animosity, which have caused this hideous deluge of blood. God forgive those who sinned in ignorance! The *Tribune* has now entered five bounds, sewers, and death; and for this very reason we cannot deny that it has been a power.

It would be a curious psychological study, and one whose results would be sincerely creditable to the intelligence of the country, to investigate the causes and conditions of the political influence so long wielded by the *Tribune* and which, subsequently, appeals to be increasing rather than abating.

As regards the question suggested to the journal by Mr. Greely—the influence we may take it, may be distributed unduly to three fools, a rigorous though spurious logic, an indomitable persistency, and a constant dip and tone of sincerity. What we mean concerning Mr. Greeley's logic is, that its fundamental premises have been always wrong, and his special deductions, in respect to those premises, always right. Then the persistency of his assertions being has only fledged and impelled the arrow of falsehood. Mr. Greeley, handling logic, reminds one of an overgrown child of congenital distortion of intellect manipulating with the utmost carelessness and industry all manner of deadly combustible materials. He sometimes seems startled at the report and shatter of the explosions which he has caused, and has helped others to bring about. He refused no to the bombarding out of hostilities between the North and the South, an event for which he had been diligently preparing the way for about twenty five years. In such cases, the appearance is much like that of a blundering half-idiotic boy who has got hold of the head of the sister by his stupid thumbs with an old rusty machine. There may be in one case, as in the other, a certain degree of forwardness, perhaps of fear, but not the least manifestation of pity or remorse.

As above hinted, it is a notoriously common observation that a large portion of the American people think they have in such respects and with such absurdity accepted Mr. Greeley's logic. And it is pertinent for us of the South to observe that the same monstrous power which gave to excellent views of the civil government produced out of the premises of fanatical misapprehension. The South is the victim of a deep logic and sausage-making from any just view being done their cause whatever obtaining. How much of the blood will be laid which they shall have finished and their continuance shall have been ordered with the direful fore-knowledge to be seen.

Police Court—Rec. Shands.—Wm. Johnson and Jno. Burroughs, [illegible] Mississippi and Burroughs, [illegible] late as the 13th. They drank to military events of importance. The *Shreveport Times* of Gen. Jeamingres with 1,000 men was within 30 miles of Natchitoches, and had been joined by Gen. Mejia for the purpose of prosecuting a campaign against the unrestricted disaffection of the Liberal communities, Chihuahua, Corvina, and Encinada. The same says we "need look for nothing very considerable in the direction for the reason that the enemy to the Empire can not be brought to bay."

The Civil Rights act was invoked a few days ago in Memphis by a negro prosecutor for trading without a special license imposed on persons. The Attorney General decides the constitutionality of the act and said he was willing to risk any punishment to which he might be liable for pressing in the prosecution.

THE RACES.—The sports of the turf were resumed yesterday at the Fair Grounds Race Course, and as the weather is beautiful we presume they will be continued without further interruption. We have not yet been favored with a badge at our office, but nevertheless will take the liberty of hoping a respectful eye of the Bee on hand, occasionally, at least, for the benefit of its readers, and in order that we may ornare a little contrary for the occasion.

THE "MAL-FAIT."—We acknowledge a courteous invitation to the "Mal-Fait" given by the Tyrones and Shagons, on the 5th and 7th of May, at Oak Grove near Mt. Half Way House." It will generally prove a pleasant occasion well worth attending.

The steamship Gen. Grant, Capt. R. W. Holmes, arrived from New York, with passengers and merchandise to Alfred Hennen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

GEN. MEADE GONE TO LOOK AFTER THE FENIANS.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

GOLD 138 1-4.—COTTON 32c.

St. Louis, April 17.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats stiff at 43 to 44c. Provisions unchanged.

Cincinnati, April 17.—Flour firm and superfine $7 50. Wheat, firmer; Corn firmer at 53 to 55c. Whisky $2 22. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $25; Lard, 18¼c; Bulk meats 12½ to 13c. Bacon unchanged.

Philadelphia, April 17.—Gen. Grant has arrived here. Gen. Meade and staff have left for Washington. Meade is to be supposed, in relation to the Fenian movements there.

Washington, April 17.—The Howard bill under consideration the bill reorganizing the Treasury of the United States.

New York, April 17.—Cotton has declined 2c. Flour advanced 10@15c. Wheat 2c. Corn firm and quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar steady at 9¼ to 10c for all grades. Molasses dull—Porto Rico at 70c; also by auction, 376 hhds at 38 to 41½c for Cuba, and 45 to 46c for Porto Rico. Mess Pork $26 25. Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 125¾. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining. Stock market strong.

Washington, April 17. — The Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue receiving deposits on account of customary taxes for clearing house purposes at 2 per cent per annum; and after the 21st of May, all outstanding said unpaid certificates will cease to earn per annum, and until further notice said assistant Treasurers will receive deposits in lawful money and issue therefor clearing house certificates payable on demand in legal tender notes with 4 per cent interest.

Vicksburg, April 17.—Passed up: Vicksburg at 7 A. M., and the Somerset and the J. C. Swan at 1 P. M. Passed down: Magnolia at 2 and the Gray Eagle at 6 P. M. River stationary.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

From Washington.—Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, April 17.—In the Senate yesterday, in the debate upon Grimes's resolution requiring the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad to construct its middle branch upon the most direct route.

Mr. McDougal charged Mr. Conness with having a personal interest in the bill. Mr. Conness stated that Mr. McDougal was not in a condition to know what he was saying. Mr. McDougal pronounced this a falsehood. A long colloquy ensued between the two Senators in which highly exciting language was used.

Mr. McDougal was several times called to order, and when afterwards repeating a story connected in profane language, was finally ejected by Mr. Pomeroy, who was appointed by the Chair that such a story ought not to be repeated in the Senate.

Toronto, April 17.—The Fenian collection at Queen's Hall begins to-day.

Norfolk, Va., April 17.—The steamer have had a large accession to the house of Representatives of the 17th regim bill. A vote was passed them, an altercation ensued during which three white persons were killed. The military, however, restored order.

London, C. W. April 17.—Chas. McCabe, the supposed accomplice in the seven-fold Philadelphia murder, has been arrested.

Milwaukie, April 17.—Caleb Cheeney, in the United States Circuit Court, has rendered judgment against the Eastern Division of the Lake Shore Railroad Company for about $600,000.

St. Catherines, C. W., April 17.—The Welland canal is now clear of ice.

San Francisco, April 16.—Consul Cosby has received a letter from Juarez, dated Paso, March 9, saying that his troops were driving Chihuahua within eight days. The Liberal Government would be re established.

A letter from Durango of March 31st confirms the defeat of Mendez by the Liberals.

The Constitutional Government of Chihuahua is now peaceably established. Other States are now peacefully under Liberal rule.

Military operations are progressing rapidly out Oaxaca.

New York, April 17.—11:40 A. M.—Cotton steady, at 32½c. Gold 125¾.

The Cholera and Quarantine.

The following remarks in a Memphis exchange, so far as they insist on the necessary importance of personal and municipal cleanliness, are worthy of heed everywhere. The *Avalanche* says:

The news sent from Halifax yesterday of the arrival at that place of the steamship Scotland, from Liverpool, with cholera on board, should not be received with indifference. The public will be remembered that the same thing occurred last fall when the Anchoria arrived at New York, and the quarantine officers, with a close and judicious quarantine of the vessel and her passengers, at the disease was prevented from spreading. Had it not been for this little while it was checked even amongst the passengers themselves. There is no good reason why the same result should not follow the same measure in this case also if the quarantine officers should all see the necessity of being prepared for a possible visitation of the disease.

Should it come, it will be light or severe just in proportion as we are prepared for it. Any navigable stream or bayou, and even the land itself, is filthy back yards and outhouses, all lots where refuse and offal are allowed to accumulate, should at once be cleaned. What is the use for a thousand men of the Board to be elected, for whitewash and chloride of lime. Cholera has its roots in filth, and always will be human flesh. And all the whitewash and chloride accumulation in thoroughly purged. Without cleanliness, our city will be soon a charnel house. Let every man do his duty, and the Board be encouraged in 1866—9. At that time New York suffered severely, but Philadelphia and Baltimore generally escaped, and particularly we believe because of their cleanliness. Now, we think the worst thing in the case of cholera is fear and panic. It has grown to be a proverb that while physicians kills its hundreds of its victims fall its thousands. This may be an extreme statement of the case, but medical authority shows that fear does cause such violence to the system as would otherwise be thrown off, and that it kills many who would otherwise recover. We should then purify the city, leave the rest to Providence, and fear not.

The Cross Crevasse and its Results.

The Iberville South of the 14th says:

The China Crevasse pours its destructive flood through our dear parish. Work, thank God, has been done, and the crevasse has been now arrested, and when of the crevasse is the Bayou Plaquemine, Grand River and Bayou Sorrel daily descending in the direction of the Lake. It is difficult to determine what amount of mischief will result from this crevasse this season. The river is high and we have yet to hear from the North and South; to the treatment of the freedmen, and to such other matters connected herewith as may be valuable and instructive to these and to higher Headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.
Official: NATHANIEL BURNHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—Board of Aldermen—This body met last night, Alderman Clark in the chair.

The minutes were approved.

The report of the Collector of Levee Dues was referred.

The appointments by Street Commissioner of certain laborers and other officers were approved.

A resolution to employ some men to collect and arrange the City Archives was adopted.

A resolution to employ counsel to defend the suits against the Board was adopted.

Mr. Montamat presented an ordinance to amend ordinance No. 1,136, and to repeal ordinance No. 1,135, and to repeal ordinance No. 1,136, and to repeal ordinance No. 1,137, and to repeal ordinance No. 1,138, and to repeal ordinance No. 1,139, and to repeal ordinance No. 1,140, and to repeal ordinance No.