THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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All bills for a Monthly Advertisement to be charged at $1 each insertion, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By B. Dumont, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 71 Toulouse street, between Royal and Bourbon, a grocery store, consisting of wines, liquors, sugar, etc.

By Charles E. Fortier, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Mirais street levee, in the Second District, the Major Perrera, the Jolerville, with all her sails, rigging, etc.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, by the Sheriff, of ten valuable lots of ground situate on Elysian Fields, St. John the Baptist and Marigny streets, Third District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR IN FRENCH.—According to an announcement elsewhere it will be seen that on Saturday next a commercial circular and price current will be published in the French language, with merchants' card at the foot, where desired, at the office of the New Orleans *Prix Courant*, 129 and 131 Gravier street.

A CAPITAL FIRM.—Messrs. Lee Crandall & Co are one of the firms of this city which conduct the cotton factorage and commission business on correct and liberal principles, and as a consequence they have rapidly grown into popular favor. Their office is at 198 Gravier street, and we feel that we can safely assure all who may do business with them, that they will find them honorable gentlemen in all their dealings. It will be seen that they have made arrangements with the house of McCombie & Child, formerly of St. Louis, now of 61 Broad street, New York, so that, in addition to their own former resources, they have unlimited means at their command for the transaction of their business.

Messrs. Lee, Crandall & Co. have also made arrangements with their Liverpool correspondents to protect their interests in all shipments that may find it advantageous to make for account of their patrons. Planters and manufacturers will do well to make the acquaintance of these gentlemen.

A CONCERT.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given in the Moresque building, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1867, for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum. The bill for the evening is an attractive one, and will doubtless draw out a good audience. The whole will be under the direction of Mr. Von Hoffe, and among the artists will be Herr Charles Schreiham, Oliviers, C. Mayer, L. Mayer and Gustave Smith, with Miss Emma Fairex and Miss L. Union. Besides these there will be a number of gentlemen amateurs.

THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

On Thursday last the New York steamship "Morning Star," which had been for one full month aground at the mouth of the river, was floated off to the great satisfaction of those on board and of her owners and consignees. Last summer several of the ocean steamers were stuck on the bar for days, and vessels from foreign ports, heavily laden, with freight, have remained outside for weeks, waiting for a strong wind to blow the water towards the shore. These things show that the mouth of the Mississippi is being obstructed, and that there must be some remedy or commerce will be endangered. Possibly the water upon the bar may be as deep as ever, but we are under the impression that vessels drawing more water than the "Morning Star," or any of the steamers belonging to that line, once came up the river without detention. It will be readily seen that the interests of this city demand an open port, and one not liable to the mishaps referred to above. How to obviate the difficulty, which seems to us a growing one, is now exercising our business men. Various plans for deepening the water upon the bar have been proposed, but only one seems to have taken any definite shape. The plan which first found favor was to keep submarine plows and dredging machines at work upon the bar loosening up the soil so that it could be swept away by the current of the river. This was tried for a long time, but with only ordinary success. It was found that the channel changed so often that machines would have to be kept constantly at work, involving a vast expense. Another proposition was to have a floating dock upon the bar, into which a vessel could be drawn, the water pumped out and vessel and dock together towed over the shallow places. This plan also involves much trouble and a large expense. However, some plan for deepening the channel, or of conquering the bar, must be devised and put into practical operation, and thinking men have had their wits to work for some time past, hoping to hit upon something practicable.

In cases of this kind individual effort can do but little; it requires the co-operation or association of a large number of men to accomplish so difficult and so expensive a task. Understanding and appreciating this fact, a company has been formed, called the "New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company," composed of a number of business men, whose names will be found in another column, and made a corporation by notorial act. This company furnishes as good grounds for hoping that something may be done towards relieving commerce of the great annoyance it has hitherto labored under. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The plan to be adopted by this company is to lighten the vessel over the bar by camels, or similar arrangements—a plan adopted in other places with good success. In the case of vessels of ordinary weight there will be no difficulty, but it has been found extremely difficult to raise very heavy ships. Vessels of that description are very rarely loaded for this port. By glancing at the advertisement of this company the reader will observe the names of several metropolitan and other men among the members. Mr. B. Farrand and Capt. De Haven are well qualified for the work, and fully understand what they propose to do, both practically and theoretically. Gen. Jeff. Thompson's well-known skill and original ideas will materially assist the project. Capt. De Haven has excelled in steamboat plans and specifications for vessels, and has an experience of fourteen years upon the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and is in every respect fully conversant with any and all matters connected with water and navigation. Capt. Fry is a skilful and scientific naval officer, while the commercial and financial capacity of Crandall and others, is well understood. We commend the advertisement, to be found elsewhere, to our commercial readers. This company has strong claims upon our community, and in it we can see the only immediate relief for the present great drawback upon our shipping interests.

HON. D. W. VOORHIS.—This distinguished gentleman has consented to address the citizens of New Orleans to-morrow, on public affairs, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

A tableau, the "Officer's Funeral," was lately gotten up by the ladies of the Methodist Church, at Rome, Ga., and several of the most respectable young men of the place were arrested by the military authorities for dressing in Confederate gray, and holding a small Confederate flag over the coffin. The parties arrested were Capt. L. T. Mitchell, Lieut. R. F. Hutchings, Matt Pate, Hy. Wells, and Wm. Gibbons.

The Savannah *Republican* gives accounts of additional troubles on the South Carolina plantations, arising from the teachings of the colored lawyer Bradley, from the North. An ex-Federal officer was wounded, and one of the negroes concerned in the affair was killed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—HOW THE GREAT POWERS MAY INTERVENE IN TURKEY.—In proportion as the state of insurrection and political disquietude is prolonged in the territories of the Sultan, the more difficult do some of the Great Powers find it to abstain from diplomatic action in that matter. Austria and Russia are the powers most directly affected by the growing disturbance in Turkey; and to the house of their powers the crisis is most engrossing. In order to prevent the separate interference of these powers, which might lead to a rupture of the peace of Europe, the idea is gaining ground that it would be well for the Great Powers to take collective action without further delay. As the majority of the European Powers have at their disposal means by which the nations could exert a pressure upon the Turkish Empire were recourse to be had to pleasure, the idea of a collective intervention of the Great Powers, to remove the Porte to execute to the fullest extent the stipulations of the Hatti-Humayoun, which recognizes the equality of Christians with Moslems, seems to such an intervention is not merely a humane and generous spirit on the Turkish Government. It only requires that the Porte shall fully carry out the treaty stipulations which it has undertaken.—*London Globe, Jan. 16th.*

The aggregate cost of the buildings erected in Chicago last year was $6,000,000.

A pew in a Boston church sold recently for $400.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 036.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

We received yesterday the text of the veto message sent in to Congress by President Johnson, upon the Colorado Bill recently passed by the Senate. This veto was not unexpected. As the President remarks, with the exception of one section, this bill is substantially the same as a bill of a similar title passed by Congress during the last session, submitted to the President for his approval, returned with the objections contained in a message bearing date the 15th of May last, and yet awaiting the consideration of the Senate. The President stated his objections to that bill very clearly and explicitly, and Congress had no reason to suppose that he had changed his mind upon the question since. Why then, their second bill? Evidently the Radicals wished to break a lance with the Executive, to see how far he would dare oppose them, since the elections, as they claim, have given a full endorsement of their policy against that of the President. But they have found him unchanged. Believing that he is right in the position taken, and that he is acting under both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution, he will not swerve from it for any party or political clique.

Laboring under many difficulties and severe trials, with opposition on every side, with impeachment threatened and certainly imminent, Andrew Johnson still pursues the path of duty fearlessly, conscious of right and anxious for the welfare of the country. The spectacle that he now presents cannot fail to command the admiration of all who wish well to the country.

Considering the character of the Colorado bill we do not see how it were possible for the President to give it his approval. It is not only against the spirit of the Constitution but of Republican institutions. And besides this the Legislature of that Territory has given the measure its unqualified disapproval. In speaking of this the President says:

The Constitution under which this State Government is proposed to be formed very properly contains a provision that all laws in force at the time of its adoption, and the admission of the State into the Union, shall continue as if the Constitution had not been adopted. Among those laws is one absolutely prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from voting. At the recent session of the Territorial Legislature a bill for the repeal of this law, introduced into the Council, was almost unanimously rejected; and the very time when Congress was engaged in enacting the bill now under consideration, the Legislature passed an act excluding negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors. This bill was vetoed by the Governor of the Territory, who held that by the laws of the United States negroes and mulattoes are citizens, and subject to the duties as well as entitled to the rights of citizenship. The bill, however, was passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and is now a law of the Territory. Yet, in the bill now before me, by which it is proposed to admit the Territory as a State, it is provided that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed. The incongruity thus exhibited between the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory, taken in connection with the protest against the admission of the State, hereinafter referred to, would seem clearly to indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment.

It might indeed be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubtless will result in such inquiry if this bill becomes a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution. That instrument simply declares that Congress may admit new States into the Union. It nowhere says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitting them into the Union, or for any other purpose; and yet this bill is as clear an attempt to make the institutions, as any in which the people themselves could engage.

In view of this action of Congress, the House of Representatives of the Territory have earnestly protested against being forced into the Union without first having the question submitted to the people. Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they thus assume; and it certainly cannot be the purpose of Congress to force upon a community, against their will, a government which they do not believe themselves capable of sustaining.

The following is a copy of the protest alluded to, as officially transmitted to me:

WHEREAS, It is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union; therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of this Territory, That, representing as we do, the last and only legal expression of public opinion on this question, we earnestly protest against the passage of the law admitting the State, without first having the question submitted to a vote of the people, for the reasons: first, that we have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our government; second, that we have not a sufficient population to support the expenses of a State government. For these reasons we trust that Congress will not force upon us a government against our will.

Upon information which I considered reliable, I assumed in my message of the 15th of May last that the population of Colorado was not more than thirty thousand, and expressed the opinion that this number was entirely too small either to assume the responsibility or to enjoy the privileges of a State.

It appears that, previous to that time, the Legislature, with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the Territory, had passed a law authorizing a census of the population to be taken. The law made it the duty of the assessors in the several counties to take the census in connection with the annual assessments, and in order to secure a correct enumeration of the population, allowed them a liberal compensation for the service by paying them for every name returned, and added to their previous oath of office an oath to perform this duty with fidelity.

From the accompanying official report it appears that returns have been received from fifteen of the eighteen counties into which the State is divided, and that their population amounts in the aggregate to twenty-four thousand nine hundred and nine. The three remaining counties are estimated to contain three thousand, making a total population of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine. [illegible]

This census was taken in the summer season, when, it is claimed, that the population is much larger than at any other period, as in the autumn miners in large numbers leave their work and return to the East with the results of their summer enterprise.

The population, it will be observed, is but slightly in excess of the fifth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single Congressional district in any of the States, the number being 127,381.

I am unable to perceive any good reason for such great disparity in the right of representation, as this would, to the people of Colorado not only this vast advantage in the House of Representatives, but an equality in the Senate, where the other States are represented by millions. With perhaps a single exception, no such inequality as this has ever before been attempted. I know that it is claimed that the population of the different States at the time of their admission has varied at different periods, but it has not varied much more than the population of each decade, and the corresponding basis of representation for the different periods.

The obvious intent of the Constitution was that no State should be admitted with less population than the ratio for a Representative at the time of application. The limitation, in the second section of the first article of the Constitution, declaring that "each State shall have at least one Representative," was manifestly designed to protect the States which originally composed the Union from being deprived in the event of a waning population, of a voice in the popular branch of Congress, and was never intended as a warrant to force a new State into the Union with a representative population far below that which might at the time be required of older members of the Confederacy. This bill, in view of the prohibition of the same section, which declares that "the number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand," is at least a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution.

It is respectfully submitted that however Congress, under the pressure of circumstances, may have admitted two or three States with less than a representative population at the time, there has been no instance in which an application for admission has ever been entertained when the population, as officially ascertained, was below thirty thousand.

Were there any doubt of this being the true construction of the Constitution, it would be dispelled by the early and long continued practice of the Federal Government. For nearly sixty years after the adoption of the Constitution, no State was admitted with a population believed at the time to be less than the current ratio for a representative; and the first instance in which there appears to have been a departure from the principle was in 1845, in the case of Florida. Obviously the result of sectional strife, we would do well to regard it as a warning of evil rather than as an example for imitation; and I think candid men of all parties will agree that the inspiring cause of the violation of this wholesome principle of restraint is to be found in a vain attempt to balance these antagonisms which refused to be reconciled except through the bloody arbitrament of arms. The plain facts of our history will attest that the great and leading States admitted since 1845, viz: Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Kansas—including Texas, which was admitted that year have all come with an ample population for one Representative, and some of them with nearly or quite enough for two.

To demonstrate the correctness of my views on this question, I subjoin a table containing a list of the States admitted since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, with the date of admission, the ratio of representation, and the representative population when admitted, deduced from the United States census tables, the calculation being made for the period of the decade corresponding with the date of admission.

Colorado, which it is now proposed to admit as a State, contains, as has already been stated, a population less than 28,000, while the present ratio of the representation is 127,000.

There can be no reason that I can perceive for the admission of Colorado that would not apply with equal force to nearly every other territory now organized; and I submit whether, if this bill become a law, it will be possible to resist the logical conclusion that such Territories as Dakota, Montana and Idaho must be received as States, whenever they present themselves, without regard to the number of inhabitants they may respectively contain. Eight or ten new Senators and four or five new members of the House of Representatives would thus be added to represent a population scarcely exceeding that which, in any other portion of the nation, is entitled to but a single member of the House of Representatives, while the average for two Senators in the Union, as now constituted, is at least one million of people. It would surely be unjust to all other sections of the Union to enter into a policy with regard to the admission of new States which might result in conferring such a disproportionate share of influence in the national legislature upon communities which, in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to come be retained under the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government. It is doubtful if just and expedient now to depart from the settled policy of the nation during all its history, that of admitting the people of the different States at the time of their admission to have varied at different periods, but it has not varied much more than the population of each decade, and the corresponding basis of representation for the different periods.

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