THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Dailies of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements have to do with the order, insertion, $1 50 per line; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Above Standards inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discounts from the above annual insertion rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular development shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1867.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells at auction to-day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, certain promissory notes, amounting together to the sum of $1,980. See advertisement.

INFORMATIVE ACTION OF THE GRAIN RECEIVERS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that important resolutions have been adopted by the grain receivers of New Orleans, and that accordingly those endorsing the resolutions adopted will not, after the 28th inst., offer for sale any grain received by them except at the rooms of the Merchants, in the Microscope Building, until the close of the Exchange, at one o'clock, P. M. of each day. Dealers and proprietors of feed stores are invited to attend the Exchange Rooms.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE.—Our time honored and worthy contemporary, the *Picayune*, yesterday entered upon the 31st year of its prosperous career in journalism. May the proprietors live to see it flourish at least 30 years longer.

MR. C. G. D. HOLLE, news dealer and stationer, No. 61 Exchange Alley, has sent us "Harper's Monthly," for February, one of Beadle's Dime Novels, a book of "Boys' and Girls' Amusements," and a variety of illustrated papers.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

Within the past few and twenty years, since the success of scientific farming has been established, and agricultural societies have sprinkled, the great aim of practical men has been to invent and perfect labor-saving machines. These have been gradually introduced into all civilized countries, making a great revolution in the mode or manner of tilling the earth. The present century has been one of most remarkable changes in this respect, while the seventeen hundred years preceding produced few modifications of the primitive manner of cultivating the soil. Men tilled the earth very much as they did during the Roman Empire, and the descriptions of Pliny, Hesiod, Varro, Calumella, Palladius, or Cato, the Censor, do not materially differ from those of the agricultural writers of the last century. To go even further back we might say that the Romans cultivated the soil very much as they did in the days of Moses and the patriarchs. Even in the most civilized days of the Roman Empire the improvements in agriculture were slow. The myriads toiled on without knowledge or hope, content to serve the few who were owners of the land. For centuries the same was true, and it was for the people of our age to show the blindness of the past. And much has been the increase of intelligence and the growth of liberal ideas among all classes that we can scarcely realize the extent of prejudice that has heretofore existed. It is not fifty years, even in enlightened England, since a new invention for saving manual labor would have been destroyed as prejudicial to the interests of the people, and even now there are many places where the new reaping machines have to be by guarded by the police to prevent their destruction by the reapers. The farmers who ventured to make new experiments, to strike out into new paths, to practice or to adopt new modes of culture subjected themselves to the ridicule of the whole neighborhood. For centuries, therefore, the same routine of farm labor was pursued—the son following in the footsteps of his father, planting just as many acres "in the fall of the moon," using the same number of oxen to plough, gathering the crops on the same day, and doing all things the same number of times that his father and grandfather did before him. All farm practices were merely traditional and there was little to stimulate competition. It seems almost incredible to us that this should have gone on for so many years and with so little change. Yet such was the case, and it was left for our times to make those grand improvements in the science of agriculture which must have a wonderful effect upon the world.

It is not many years ago that labor saving machines began to be used in agriculture, and their rapid increase since must be a matter of no little surprise. To give some idea of this increase we may note that in this country alone, from 1850 to 1860 more than two hundred different patents were taken out for reapers and mowers, while twice that number were granted for other kinds of farming tools. Upon every large farm these things are now looked upon as indispensable, and the reaper and mower may be regarded as types of the present as the sickle and flail are types of the past. It is safe to say that the improvements made in subsoil and trenching ploughs, within the past fifty years, have more than doubled the facilities and more than doubled the product of farms and added untold values to the products of the earth. Practical agriculturists have long turned their attention to the improvement of this most important implement, considering it the foundation, as it were, of all really good tillage. But while the shares and other parts of the plough received the most careful study, no but seemed to think that the motive power could be improved. The success of steam in almost every branch of industry finally led men to think that it could be applied to ploughs, and experiments were made upon some of the larger estates in England, which, though not over successful at first, finally led to an invention which seems to have few if any defects and some of the objections urged against the other styles. The first steam ploughs introduced in England were objects of great curiosity. They consisted merely of the ordinary driving engine with the ploughs attached—the engine being worked around the field as an ordinary team of oxen is managed, but it was found impossible to turn sharp corners at the end of the furrows, to plough close in any field, or to do the work as quickly as it could be done with cattle. Besides, the engine sank down into soft, loamy soil and frequently clogged. This style could be used only on certain, contiguous fields to it, and being expensive, as all such inventions are at first, it soon fell into disgrace.

By the steam plough, however, a new idea was developed, and from it sprang the one now in use, and at this time on exhibition at the Fair Grounds, by Messrs. Longstreet, Owen & Co., under the superintendence of Mr. Kyle, late engineer to the Pasha in Egypt. In company with a member of the leading planters of Louisiana we had an opportunity of witnessing the trial of this plough, and were much pleased with its working. Indeed, planters expressed themselves entirely satisfied with it, and seemed to think that its introduction in the South, and particularly in Louisiana and Texas, would produce the very happy results. The principle of this plough is simple. It consists merely of two steam engines placed on either side of a field, drawing the plough backwards and forwards by a strong wire cable. If desired an anchor can be used in the place of one engine. After each set of furrows—for three or four plough shares are attached—the ploughs move forward to a new position. This is done without loss of time, and the plough can be kept steadily moving. It is easily guided round any obstruction, while the engines can be worked about a field like a mule cart. These engines, also, can be put to a great variety of uses upon a plantation, as can be readily seen. On the whole we are inclined to think that the utility of this great invention cannot be disputed, and we hope that the planters of some parish may combine in the purchase of one, for the purpose of introducing them into the South.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—We are indebted to Miss M. A. Baer, the young and accomplished Principal of the Lyceum Institute, for the use of the Medical Examination tickets, for the use of the Medical Examination to-given this evening at Lyceum Hall. We shall not mix the tests here offered us, for we have before heard some of the young ladies recite in public, and know that they [illegible] making a good impression upon them some very fine sentiments, and showing a great talent for composition. We shall, however, give the place. They deserve [illegible] fail to be [illegible] given them, and [illegible] the pupils of Miss Baer, and also for [illegible] out such a creditable exhibition of [illegible] to female education. [illegible] in this direction she has [illegible] herself and her school. We hope [illegible] young ladies may have occasion [illegible] for their patronage.

LA. [illegible]TA.—Owing to disturbances which [illegible] to be controlled the performance of *Don Caesar de Bazan* did not take place last night, and a large number of our people were much disappointed. Arrangements will come up again every night, and the entertainment will be [illegible] hidden will have an opportunity of witnessing that fine opera on Monday night. Tonight *La Favorite* will be presented. On the last evening this sparkling opera was given to a crowded and appreciative audience. Of the fine opera of the music. This week music, well suited for the troops, and no one can fail to appreciate their efforts to make the opera effect. A [illegible] on Saturday evening, we presume, will [illegible] a full house to night.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 027

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Jan. 25—SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a petition of the Adjutant General of Arkansas, to the effect that the State had furnished 10,000 soldiers, and asking that a record of the services be printed. He gave notice of a bill to increase and equalize the pay of army officers.

Messrs. Howe, Trumbull and Buckalew have been appointed a Conference Committee on the disagreement regarding the appointment of Postmaster Agnew.

The bill to regulate judicial proceedings and to amend the act relative to the writ of habeas corpus has passed and goes to the President. It provides machinery by which certain cases may be transferred from State to Federal Courts.

The bill to place the redemption of lands forfeited for the non-payment of taxes in the unrepresented States in the hands of single Commissioners has been referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides for appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases.

The Tariff bill was taken up. The Senate is still in session.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution appropriating $400,000 for the removal of the wreck of the Scotland, from Sandy Hook channel, passed.

The private calendar was resumed.

A joint resolution to accept the sloop-of-war Idaho for $250,000, was adopted.

A bill appropriating $50,000 to pay for a house in Arundel, Fairfax county, Virginia, was taken up, and it was argued that the bill would establish a precedent which would cost the Government many millions. The bill passed by yeas 96 and nays 22. In answer to a question, Stevens said he would dispose of his enabling bill in some way to morrow.

Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The bill giving suffrage to the people of the territories, regardless of color, is a law, over the lapse of time, not by Presidential approval.

Boston, Jan. 25.—The leaders of the Anti-Slavery Subscription Society have held their thirty-third anniversary, which was slimly attended. Wendell spoke, saying the North must be kept up to the level of devotion and sacrifice manifested by the South. If the people, he said, were permitted to come down to the level where Henry Wilson trod, instead of being kept up where Boutwell and Sumner live, there would be a change of 5000 votes to re elect Andrew Johnson and Seward. He added that Johnson must be present out of the way, not for punishment, but because his place was needed to work from. He also stated that the President was a traitor, and the Supreme Court was politically wicked and unjustly; that Congress must absorb the Government and save it.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25.—A severe snow storm, extending over the State, commenced last night and continues. The railroads are blocked up.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—The Board of Trade have adopted the cental system of selling grain and changing the weight of a barrel of flour to 200 pounds. It takes place September 20th. The Board recommends others to adopt September 20th, instead of March 1st, for the change.

Rose's Point, Jan. 25.—The express and the mail train collided to-day on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. No Southerners are reported hurt.

New York, Jan. 25.—Money a little slower, Capital is not so readily obtained at 7 per cent. on Gold. Sterling firm at 109½. Foreign exchange is moderate demand and firm at 109½ to 109¾ for prime bankers' bill. Government heavy and lower. Stocks heavy at the last opening and generally lower. The market is quite feverish. The receipts at the United States Treasury to-day was $1,573,223, and the payments $74,308. The Petroleum and mining shares were somewhat irregular but generally firm.

Galveston, Jan. 25.—Great excitement prevails, occasioned by the interference of Gen. Griffin in the case of Gov. Andrew Johnson. The stores were all closed and draped in mourning. Gen. Griffin agreed to permit the body to be taken to the Episcopal Church and burial service to be read, on Major Leonard giving the following pledge:

"The dead shall be no music by bands, ring ing or tolling of bells, public or private demonstrations of any organized associations in the procession. Should the body be conveyed to the church in a hearse, and thence to the point of its departure, all persons joining in the procession shall be invited and appear as members of the Leonard Guards for duty."

The citizens refused to accept these terms, and the body remains on the wharf in open air, where it has been visited by crowds. Business was suspended during the day in honor of Gen. Johnson.

Cotton—receipts for the week 4780 bales; sales 3600 bales; exports 2811 bales; stock 30,396 bales.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—Flour—Howard Street family $17; Western Superfine $10 to $12 50. Wheat—Southern, old, $2 75 to $3 05. Corn lower; White 96 to 97c. Oats 88c. Provisions quiet but firm. Coffee and Sugar unchanged and quiet.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Associated Press ship news reporter has compiled from his files a list of the arrivals at this port during the year 1866, which shows there has been an increase over the arrivals of 1865—in steamers 168; sails 78, and barks 194, while there was a decrease in barques of 12, and of schooners 108.

New York, Jan. 25.—Arrived: steamers Kangaroo and Iowa from Europe.

New York, Jan. 25.—Stocks steady—Money 7. At the Board gold sold 134½ 10 60's, 39½; 7.30—all series—104; nothing was done in 5-20s; Missouri 6ss 90. Cotton and Coffee higher.

New York, Jan 25.—Arrived: James S. Green from Sagua.

New York, Jan. 25—evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged, sales 250 bales. Uplands at 32½c to 36c. Flour—Receipts 10,000 barrels; more doing. State $9 50 to $12 25; Ohio $11 85 to $14; Western $13 25; Southern (Canada dull and dropping at $13 75 to $16 75. Wheat dull—Corn heavy. Corn more active and a shade firmer—mixed Western $1 16½ to $1 18; Jersey and Yellow Western $1 19. Beef nominally steady. Pork plain at $21 to $18. Extra 1860 $26. Pork closed firmer—sales 4400 barrels new Mess at $20 37½; old dime $19 25; Prime $19 62½ to $20. Lard dull and lower at 12c to 12¾c for old and 12¾c to 13c for new. Whisky dull and nominal. Groceries generally quiet and steady. Rice dull. Sugar dull. Sperm Oil quiet 65½c to 66½c. Rosin $4 12 $5. Tallow quiet at 11½c to 11¾c. Freights firmer—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d per mail.

Savannah, Jan. 25.—Cotton dull. Liverpool Middling 31½c.

Memphis, Jan. 25.—Cotton dull and heavy. Middling nominal at 30½c; receipts to day 1266 bales; exports 1841 bales; week's receipts 6281 bales. Corn unsettled at $1 05 to $1 08. Other markets unchanged.

Memphis, Jan. 25.—The steamer St. Cloud, Capt. Hook, from Vicksburgh for this port, with 500 tons of miscellaneous freight, scuttled here, struck a snag at Plum Point at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and sunk in 20 feet of water. No lives were lost. A portion of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. It is thought the boat will be a total loss. She was owned by her commander and Byers, the clerk, and valued at $35,000, and is insured in Cincinnati offices for $15,000.

The river rose two feet to-day, and is full of rotten ice.

Departed: Laurel Hill, for New Orleans; Belle Memphis, for St. Louis.

In port: Cuba, Pie Vernon, Dan Able, Rob, Mary McPherson.

Louisville, Jan. 25.—Sales: Leaf Tobacco 22 hogsheads at $9.10 to $18 00. Superfine Flour, $16. Shelled Corn, 78c.; Bar, 62c. in Bulk. Rye and Wheat, $2 80. Oats, 68c. Hay, $29 for ton. Prime N. O. Sugar, 14½c. Rio Coffee, 34c. Mess Pork, $26. Bulk Shoulders, 8½c. Bulk clear sides, 11½c. Packed Bacon Shoulders, 11½c. Clear sides, 11½c. Packed Bacon Hams, 16c. Lard in tierces, 12½c. Whisky, $2 25.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Cotton dull at 30c. for Middling. Flour inactive at $10.75 to $11 for Extra and $11.50 to $12 for Double Extra. Wheat dull at $2 20 to $2 22½c. Corn firm and lower at 68c. Oats dull at 56c. Rye dull at 96c. Provisions dull. Pork, $20 to $20 50. Bulk clear sides, 11c; Shoulders, 8½c. Sugar cured Hams, 15½c. Shoulders, deliverable in February, March and April, 10½c. Lard, 12c. in tierces, and 13½c. for kegs. Hogs, dull and lower at $4 50 to $4 75—$4 65 asked at the close. Whisky unsettled at $2.10 to $2.15.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Spring Superfine $9 25 to $9 75, Extra $10 75 to $11 50, Family $12 25 to $12 75, Winter Superfine $9 75 to $10 25, Winter Extra $11 75 to $12 50, Winter Family $12 75 to $13 50, Fancy $14 to $15. Wheat unchanged at $2 83 for Winter. Corn firm at 56 to 58c. Oats dull at 60c. Cotton, Middling 30 to 31½c. Whisky dull at $2 25 in bond—no demand. Hogs dull at $2 25 to $7 75—nominal receipts 2000 head, the actual receipts the past three days amount to 18,000 head. Provisions dull and dropping. Pork $26. Bulk meats dull at 11c for Shoulders, 12½c for Clear. Green meats inactive 8½c; Sk. 10½c for Shoulders and 12½c for Hams. Lard dull at 12c. Sugar steady at 11½ to 14c. Coffee 33 to 35c. Money easier at 9 to 10c. Gold 134.

Lexington, Jan. 25.—The weather is growing cold very fast, mercury 30, barometer 29.30, and rising rapidly. The river is swelling slowly. Navigation is fully resumed but the shoals are very low over the falls. The Wild Wave came left for New Orleans and the Cora S. for Memphis. No boats up. The Mora, and Argosy sails in the canal. The David White leaves for New Orleans on Monday.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction at the Government decision of the Treasury.

Boston, Jan. 25.—Sales of Tobacco at auction, at $2 10 to $16; receipts light.

Frankfort, Jan. 25.—There has been no important change in the Senatorial ballot.

Cairo, Jan. 25.—The river has not materially fallen. Navigation will be still suspended until the Ohio but stops at all out of the Mississippi. There was a heavy rain last night. *Tecumseh* was aground three miles down. The *Belle Memphis* is down to the Bowling green bar. Nothing else of importance.

Departures—Talisman, from Cairo, for Memphis, at 10 p. m. Jacob Jones, Cairo, for New Orleans, at 3 p. m