THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month.	2 mons.	3 mons.	6 mons.	12 mons.
One	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00	$15 00
Two	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
Three	9 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
Four	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00
Five	12 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	35 00
Six	14 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	40 00
Seven	15 00	22 00	28 00	40 00	45 00
Eight	16 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	50 00
Nine	17 00	27 00	35 00	50 00	60 00
Twelve	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	75 00
Fourteen	22 00	35 00	45 00	70 00	90 00
Sixteen	25 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	100 00
Twenty	30 00	45 00	60 00	90 00	120 00
Thirty	35 00	50 00	70 00	100 00	150 00

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First or Editorial Reading Page Advertisements cost double price.

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All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents each per line, each insertion.

All Traveling Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers will be rendered monthly.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells sundry promissory notes, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Gardner Smith, Yeiser & Co., sell horse shoes, nails, shoes, horseshoes, shovels, axe-handles, etc., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their emporium, No. 90 Camp street.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, sundry promissory notes. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Moore, Titus and Gwartney have our thanks for favors from Plaquemines and St. Charles parishes.

THE QUITMAN GUARDS.—We have received from the publishers, Isaac T. Hinton, 27 Commercial Place, a monthly printed work of 77 pages, entitled "A Historical Sketch of the Quitman Guards, Company E, 16th Mississippi Regiment, etc., by one of the Quitman Guards."

This is a well written history, extending from the organization of the Guards in 1861 to its surrender with the Army of Northern Virginia, 9th April, 1865. It comprises many campaign incidents and battle scenes graphically recalled, and the correspondence attending the surrender of Gen. Lee and his farewell to the Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Fiske is the "funny man" of the "Varieties." Fiske has his benefit to-night. Fiske has selected his own pieces, and he will appear in all of them; as Bradshaw in the domestic drama of "House Again;" as Simon in the "Lady's Maid;" and as O'Toole in Lord "Barney." All suited to his humor. Mr. Fiske, although the representative of Low Comedy at this establishment, is a gentleman without whom Manager Floyd would find it hard to succeed. His presence is to make people laugh their heartiest; and that he has not failed in his endeavors, is praise quite sufficient. Viewed by itself, and viewed with reference to his own powers, the bill selected for Mr. Fiske's benefit is a capital one, and is bound to attract his friends and the public generally.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Madame Celeste will repeat, for the last time, her spirited impersonation of the "Woman in Red." It is a charming sketch, when in Celeste's hands. She has made something unique of it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A brilliant programme, with the wonderful feats of Little Eddie, who has been re-engaged, by the way, for a few evenings more, are the attractions for this week. But however attractive all the addition of Billy Emerson, Bob Hart, Billy Sweatnam, Miss Louise Sweatnam and Miss Lotty Howland are, of themselves, they are all out-topped by the gorgeous pantomime which managers Spaulding and Bidwell offer to the public. "Mazulma" is a rara avis.

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU is underlined for appearance at the "Varieties" at a very speedy day. Mr. Chanfrau has made a country wide reputation for himself as a comedian of versatile powers. Besides, he is the husband of our charming and general favorite, Mrs Chanfrau, and he will be welcomed for this as well as for his personal merits. We shall have more to say of him when he stands before the footlights.

The Steamship Raleigh, Capt. Walker, from New York 10th inst, arrived at her wharf yesterday evening, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mj. Fraser, lady and four children; Mr. E. D. Bickley, C. A. Smith, Chas Hausman, Miss C. Kohn, Mr. Ross A. Robertson, T. Burden and lady, W. E. Chadwick, McDermott, lady and two children.

THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE, and grown up daughters, are numerous on our streets. They declare unreservedly that Snodgrass is a blessing to their mouths, that it improves and preserve their teeth, invigorates their gums and sweetens every breath they draw. Hence they buy it. As Dominie Sampson says, the sales are proditious.

Order Relieving Mr. Rosbier as Mayor Pro Tem. and Recognizing Alderman Clarke in that Position.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., March 20, '66.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 64.

[Extract.]

3. The Mayor pro tempore of the city of New Orleans, having reported that the municipal government of the city has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, J. Ad. Rozier, Esq., is relieved from the special duty assigned him by Special Orders No. 53, Paragraph 3, of the 19th inst., and Mr. George Clarke, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, is recognized under the 15th section of the Charter as Mayor, pro tempore, of the city of New Orleans.

The temporary appointments made by Mr. Rozier will be vacated as soon as their successors are appointed.

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

Cholera Quarantine.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LA.,
New Orleans, La., March 19, 1866.

General Order, No. 29.

I. The following General Order, from the Headquarters of the Army, is re-published for the information and guidance of all persons concerned:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1866.

General Order No. 26.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the Department Commanders of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, are instructed to cause, for all vessels arriving at ports within their Departments from ports infected with the cholera, but having had no case during their passage, to be quarantined for fifteen days, and thoroughly fumigated. All such vessels which have had cholera on board during the passage and after arrival at quarantine, to be quarantined for fifteen days after the termination of the last case, and thoroughly fumigated. In carrying out this quarantine, Department Commanders will use health and aid assistance from officers of the navy in their vicinity, and correspond direct with the Secretary of the Navy in relation to such assistance and co-operation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

II. General Orders, Nos. 21 and 23, current series, from these Headquarters, are hereby modified in accordance with the provisions of the above order from the Lieutenant-General.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, A. A. A. G.

Lazaretto Rooms.

We have the following in the Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 17th:

Business about town was more active last week than during the preceding week. Every steamer that comes from New Orleans brings down a heavy freight. The levee is always well stocked with freight received and freight awaiting for shipment.

The weather for the past week. The fields throughout the parish are being furrowed. Farmers are making preparations to plant seed cane. It is a prevalent opinion here that our parish will produce large crops this season. Our sugar will be made than was at first anticipated. The cotton crop promises to be far more abundant than was that of last year.

Could not spine enterprising boss of a stable run a line of stage-coaches from Thibodaux through Napoleonville to Donaldsonville? The gentleman would undertake to run the line of coaches could make the business profitable and enjoy remunerative by obtaining contracts for carrying the United States mail on the route between Thibodaux and Donaldsonville.

MURDER IN ST. MARTIN'S PARISH.—The St. Martinville *Courier* of the 17th says:

Last Saturday, Mr. François Trépagne, a quiet and inoffensive resident of Grande Point, in this Parish, fell the victim of a murder most foul and wilfulness. At about nine o'clock at night, Mr. Trépagne was sitting quietly in his room, eating his supper, when he heard his name called out three times from the gutter in front of his yard. He immediately got up, walked to the door, opened it and asked, who was there, when the report of a gun was heard and Mr. Trépagne fell dead on the threshold of his door, struck in the side of the face and by a load of buck-shot. The gun whence the gun is supposed, by Mr. Trépagne, lying in the house, to have been fired, stands about seven yards from the door where stood Mr. Fabien. The murder has not been discovered.

WHERE ARE HOW AND THEMSELVES GET OUT OF THEIR WAY?—President Johnson, the Cabinet, the Senate, and Mr. Hayward, of the House of Representatives, seemed in their seats to-day. Representatives from the State of Louisiana, the embrace of secession, are subjected by that State. If they were entitled to their seats then, Congress, of course regarded the Tennessee ordinance as null and void. If, on the contrary, they did not take Tennessee out of the Union, when and how did she get out? Mr. Hayward was entitled to his seat in 1861. Had Tennessee had seceded, why is he "kept out in the cold" now.—*New York Times.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,738

A PROTEST AGAINST COMMERCE.

The special report of the United States Revenue Commission on the relations of foreign trade to domestic industry, sent into Congress on the 14th inst., is a remarkable document. And remarkable must be the intellectual or moral deep and dark recesses were elaborated the arguments and conclusions of which it is the official vehicle. They have obviously sounded economical philosophy in the schools of China and Japan. They naturally show, therefore, the profoundest contempt for the teachings of trade and industry of Cobden, Mill, Bastiat, Chevalier, and other eminent minds, who have inculcated the idea that freedom of commerce means liberty of labor, and that exchange, regulated solely by mutuality of interests, is one of the most beneficent agencies of modern civilization. The report is in effect an elaborate protest against commerce. Its arguments, be sure, are directed especially against foreign trade, but they apply with equal force, or equal weakness, to domestic trade between different localities, whether remote from each other or in close proximity. They all tend to the same conclusion—that commerce is a great evil; that, internationally, it is a war of one country on the interests of another country; that, in a domestic aspect, it is a war of one section on the interests of another section, of one city on the interests of another city, of one neighborhood on the interests of another neighborhood.

So great, we are told in the report, has been the injury inflicted on home manufactures and merchants by the importation of foreign goods under the customs regulations of the last half century, that it "rivals in magnitude the devastations and losses of the rebellion." Wheareforе, adds the report, "men well versed in the productive power of the country, have during that time been often led to say that it would be a great saving to the labor of the country to pay the whole revenue, in place of suffering the continual assaults of cheaper labor." In other words the classes who have lost thus enormously, from the incompleteness of their monopoly, could afford to pay the whole revenue derived from duties, in order to put an entire stop to the introduction of rival merchandise from abroad, and to so make their monopoly complete.

Some of the self-contradictions of the report are almost amusing enough for a comic paper or a burlesque lecture. It broadly assumes that nine tenths of the leading manufactures consumed in the country *must* be produced in the country, since the importation of more than one tenth of such articles is utterly impossible. It says:

Such an importation is not only impossible, but it is scarcely possible to import ten per cent of our consumption of those commodities. The cheapness of foreign manufactures depends mainly on our ability to supply ourselves; the foreign goods are only offered at rates low enough to undersell the domestic manufacturer. When our home manufacture ceases, foreign goods are no longer cheap.

What earthly need can the manufacturers of the nine tenths which can not, in any terms, be supplied by foreign markets have for protection? It is admitted that, in the proportion of nine to ten, they have the domestic market exclusively to themselves. Consumers can buy from them, because they can buy nowhere elsewhere. Supposing consumers to make the attempt, they must almost instantly abandon it for want of meeting a supply, and return to the home market. There can surely be no reason for asking protection against competition where, in the nature of things, competition are excluded.

It may be said that the central idea of the report, in an economical point of view, is this: that wherever it is naturally possible the local consumption should be supplied by the local production, and that in order to encouraging a supply of the latter exterior products must be excluded. The cardinal delusion is in the phrase "not extending this principle to every locality in the country, instead of applying it to the vast and diversified territory and population comprised in the Union. For economical science knows no political boundaries, no national distinctions. It is based solely on industrial, commercial, and natural laws. To carry out the protective theory fully and honestly, it will not do simply to produce New England or Pennsylvania manufactures against European competition. Western manufactures are just as much entitled to protection against those of Pennsylvania and New England. We in Louisiana would like to have a home market for the ready sale of every agricultural product, and a reliable home supply of every article of consumption. But our local manufacturing industry is crushed by the ruinous competition of goods produced by the comparatively cheap labor and abundant capital of the North. Or, for that matter, it may be in Mississippi or Alabama that the elements of ruin to our local manufacturing industries exist. For, says the report under consideration, "it is very plain that if two manufacturers of the same article are beside each other, and looking to the same market, one of them can obtain labor at less than half what is paid by the other, the one employing the cheaper labor can make a double profit and take all the business. It is just as clear that it makes only the difference of transportation, if the cheap labor is at the two thousand miles distance. The hardship to the working men and the employers is not less, to be pushed by cheap labor thousands of miles away than in the same city."

From this it is quite clear that the composition of cheap New England labor, for instance, is more onerous to our home industry in the West than is the competition of cheap labor in Europe, by just so far as the difference of transportation is in favor of New England. Hence there is a stronger argument, on the protective theory, for protecting the West and the South against New England than for protecting them against Europe.

The New York *Tribune*, the disciple of the same creed as that held by the authors of this report, has asked:

What sense is there in sending Western grain and pork, with Southern cotton, to New England, there to be made into calicoes and sheetings for Western and Southern use? Does water refuse to run down hill at the West? If there is enough coal will make iron, and lumber has this in abundance, why the New England has little or none. Do tell us, wise men, what some one! what necessity constrains the Western hog-drover and woolen fabrics of New England rather than make them at home? The West can grow wool far more cheaply than the East can; she has cheaper food, fuel and labor. If manufactures are paying a fair part of the profit that the *Times* constantly asserts, why does not the West spin and weave?

The reason ought to be plain enough to an advocate of the protective theory, that is to say of the restrictive and anti-commercial theory. The natural laws of trade operating between the West and the East, the former is mainly agricultural, both from natural facilities and because it can not compete in manufactures with the latter, favored as the latter is with extensive manufacturing capital and associations already existing, and of long standing and great strength. But suppose a high tariff on Eastern commerce from going to the West, protect all other parts of the country against New England, for example, as New England is protected against Europe, and the *Tribune* will not need to repeat its ignorant question.

Products of Plaquemines Parish.

The *Empire Parish* of the 17th gives the following as an approximate list of the products of Plaquemines for 1865-'66:

5,000 hhds sugar	$250,000
7,000 bbls molasses	210,000
800 bales cotton	160,000
Potatoes, 200,000 bbls (unshelled)	210,000
Sweet Potatoes	15,000
Melons	7,500
Oranges	10,000
Shaddocks	10,000
	30,000
	$1,572,000

Fishing and hunting is estimated to have produced $300,000.

THE SPRING TRADE.—The heavy decline in many lines of goods and the fall in general merchandise are having a very benefiting effect on the spring trade, which is much more backward at this season than had been anticipated. Many of our merchants are very much discouraged, both on account of the limited demands, and the heavy losses upon the stock in hand. They may take it for certain, we think, that this fall is not a temporary reaction, which may take another direction at another day. It is quite safe to prove premature, and to be followed, by and by, by fluctuations in the same direction. This is the legitimate course now and henceforward, and all parties might as well prepare for it. It will take from many years to come, and the profits of a few years, but it will also help to bring about a time in which the course of trade will be more steady, and the results in the whole, more satisfactory.—*New York Times*, 14th.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A Washington dispatch of the 14th says: Immense books made a very brilliant and fascinating appearance in the Senate this afternoon on the bill giving appropriations for the Paris Exposition. The argument in a very effective manner the necessity of making a highly creditable exhibition of the natural and mechanical resources of this country. The effect of such a display on European nations would repay the Government and its money beyond all calculation. In the course of his speech, Mr. Sherman read a letter from Mr. Seward, in which the unexplored wealth of our country that he was acquainted on the floor, and the conclusion of his speech was received with profound attention. Mr. Wade gave the Senate a dissertation on the subject of the Paris Exposition, and he was opposed to the bill, but it is hardly possible that he will carry opposition to the extent of a decided speech to be so far outside as to defeat the proposition.

Mistaken Humane.—A person, who found dead in his bed yesterday, in Liverpool, after drinking twenty pints of ale.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

COMMERCIAL AND RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, March 20.—The steamer Swallow passed up at 3 A. M., and the Blackbird and City of Memphis at 2 P. M.

The Stonewall passed down at 7 P. M. River rising.

New York, March 20.—The steamer Peruvian reports that the Egyptian descriptions of cotton advanced 4c to 1d. during the business week ending the 9th instant.

[The lines are interrupted by the prevailing storm.]

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

Latest from Europe—Foreign Markets—The Fenian Movement—From the West Indies—Gold 126½ Sgt.

Portland, (Maine,) March 20.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool the 8th, via Green Castle the 9th, has arrived at this port.

In the House of Commons the annual bill for the abolition of the church rates passed to a second reading by 265 against 222. Loud cheers greeted the announcement. It is thought the vote indicates an early solution of the question, although at present it will doubtless be rejected by the House of Lords, as usual.

Liverpool, March 9.—The cotton sales for the week amounted to 74,000 bales. The sales today were 20,000, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters.

The authorized quotations are as follows: Orleans fair 30¾d; Orleans middling 19¼d; Mobile fair 29d; middling Mobile 19¼; upland fair 19½; middling upland 19¼d.

The stock in port sums up 367,000 bales, including 204,000 of American descriptions.

The Manchester markets are active and advancing.

Breadstuffs market very dull, except for corn. Provisions firm. Lard looking up.

London, March 19.—Consols 86¾. United States 5-20's 70½.

New York, March 20.—The *Herald's* Toronto special says a battery left Ottowa for the frontier on Saturday. The organization of new companies is progressing.

The alarm is unabated. Everybody now believes that the Fenians mean a desperate attempt to obtain Canada. Very little confidence is placed on the neutrality professions of the American Government. The authorities feel that they can expect no sympathy from the United States.

New York, March 20.—Havana advices by the Manhattan state that the numerous fires throughout the island are attributed to negro incendiaries.

The Royal Commission reported further progress of the Royal Commission investigating the Jamaica revolt. The evidence it is said, shows that the affair was a deliberately organized rebellion, with the ultimate design of murdering or driving from the island all the white people of Jamacia, with the design of the annexation of that island to the United States.

Sixty persons in Hayti have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the revolutionary movements of that Republic. It was supposed twenty would be executed.

The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondent says immense preparations are making for a battle in the Rivet Plate war.

The allied army of Paraguayans and Uruguayans, aggregating 50,000, with a naval fleet on the bank of the Paraguay river, the same Pass de Sapatrie, controlled on the north side by 2000 Paraguayans in defensive works of great strength.

Defensive works of great strength, however, neutralize the numerical advantage.

The allies design soon to attempt the passage of the river.

A desperate struggle is expected. Skirmishing had occurred. The allies had repulsed the Paraguayans with great slaughter.

Toronto, March 20.—It is reported a plot has been discovered to blow up a drill shed above a large city sewer.

New York, March 20.—The Central Council of Fenians are in secret session at Union Square. Funds and rifles are still flowing in.

It is reported that O'Mahony has within a few days sent 5,000 men to some point unknown.

Gen. Sweeney's force is estimated at 53,000, expecting the number will be doubled before the month closes.

Vera Cruz advices show the promised Imperial pacification to be as far as ever from being accomplished.

The Republicans maintain the contest stubbornly and energetically. There is no apparent intention of the French yet to withdraw.

Mendez's victory over the Republicans in Michoacan is said to be much more important than at first reported. Mendez says he fought a hard battle with several chiefs combined, and his own losses were severe.

The Republicans are now in force threatening Tampico, which the Imperials occupy. The Imperialists in the Pacific States are full confident to a few parts.

The Republicans have made three attacks upon the garrison of Mazatlan within fifteen weeks.

Lieut. Maury, Maximilian's Colonization Minister, had left for England.

Portland, Me., March 20.—The Peruvian brings the following additional news:

Sattorwaite's circular of the 7th says the dealings in American securities are limited.

The Prussian Government had sent Vienna a peremptory summon in regard to Holstein.

Denmark is ready to enforce a war.

Liverpool, March 9.—The public feeling is dead about return.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn very dull and declined 3c.

Beef active and firm. Pork firm. Bacon firm and quiet.

Lard improved. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet and steady.

London, March 9.—Tea firm. Rice quiet. Sugar flat. Coffee firmer. Tallow upward.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company unanimously approved of the arrangement of the directors for laying the cable this year.

New York, March 20—12 M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Gold 126¾. Sterling exchange active at 107¾.

The steamship Manhattan from Vera Cruz the 9th, has arrived.

The schooner Matilda, with 375 negroes, had been captured and brought into Havana. One hundred of them had been sold at Cape Antonio as slaves.

A French bark had arrived at Havana with two hundred coolies.

[From the New York Times, of March 8th.]

The "Secret Directory" and their Witnesses.

The "Secret Directory" of Fifteen will find it difficult to discredit their own witnesses. They have hunted for testimony wherever they pleased; they have taken what they chose to take, and avoided that for which they had no relish; they have examined and reported with an entire exemption from responsibility of any kind; and therefore they cannot, without gross indecency, disregard the conclusions at which their witnesses have arrived. The great body of the public, and all that portion of the Union party which stands aloof from the Radical faction, may object to the manner in which the committee have conducted their inquiries. It may be urged against these inquiries that they are one-sided, incomplete, and in other respects unsatisfactory; and for those reasons the evidence presented by the committee will not, may object to the manner in which the committee have conducted their inquiries. It may be urged against these inquiries that they are one-sided, incomplete, and in other respects unsatisfactory; and for those reasons the evidence presented by the committee will not

the President, and the view for which conservative members of the Union Party have in vain contended.

And the "Central Directory," after choosing their own witnesses and arranging their own testimony, report that Tennessee shall not be represented, that her loyal citizens shall not be sustained; that her loyalty shall not be encouraged to return to their loyalty—a measure which in reality declares that all the manifestations of loyal devotion to the Union which Tennessee has exhibited, shall go for nothing, unless the dictates of Democrats like Phillips and Garrison be implicitly obeyed; a measure substantially asserting the disbandment of the Union, the forfeiture of their existence as States by the entire South, and the present territorial character of States whose constitutional existence is upheld by the Supreme Court as on a level with that of New York or Pennsylvania.

A more infamous denial of justice, a more flagrant contempt for evidence, a more wicked sacrifice of patriotic interests on the shrine of partisan malignity, it would not be easy to imagine. Bold in one sense, it is nevertheless marked by characteristic cowardice. For the authors of the measure, were their courage equal to their hate, would dispose of the whole question by formally asserting the territorial doctrine, and the consequent absence of all right on the part of the South to representation in Congress, except as the latter may be pleased to confer it. That issue, revolutionary as it would be, would be preferable to the round about method of reaching the same end which the Committee the other day indicated.

In what shape the report, after being reconsidered by the Committee, will again be brought before Congress, we venture not to predict. The past proceedings of the Committee leave little hope of amendment.

Meanwhile, affairs in the South will inevitably grow worse. The loyal people, deserted by Congress, will gradually lose heart, and imperfectly reconstructed rebels will as surely become more violent. The industry upon which depends so largely our ability to avert a commercial crisis, remains unsettled.

For these evils the country will hold the Radical faction responsible. And if disaster overtakes the Union Party which rules the North, the result will be attributable to the scandal which the Radicals in and out of Congress are outstripping in their own mischievous purposes.

(From the New York Sun, 14th.)

Protection vs. Free Trade.

The Congressional discussion upon reconstruction will soon be varied by the consideration of the tariff question, which is now coming up into political prominence—the Tariff question. The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House, stated yesterday that the subject of a revision of the tariff would be brought up at an early day, and an interesting discussion upon it may be expected. There is a strong free trade leaning in the House, and a still stronger one in opposition to the demands of the manufacturing interests for "more protection." The Western members, in view of the opposition that is now felt by the agricultural districts, are likely to interpose strong opposition to any further increase in the prices of necessaries of life. Their sentiments in respect to the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada may be taken as an index of what they will do when the Tariff question comes up for consideration.

They are not only disinclined to make any concession on behalf of the New England coast fishermen, but they fail to see why the whole country should be taxed to pay towards the support of the said fishermen through the instrumentality of the fishing bounties. The New England fishermen will make a strenuous effort for a heavy increase of the duty on imports. A resolution was introduced several days ago in the House of Representatives, providing for an increase of ten per cent in the duties, and it is probable that an attempt will be made to raise the present rates nearly or quite to that which The West cannot stand entirely alone in this, for the farmers already complain that they can hardly raise enough produce to pay for the necessaries that they require. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the forthcoming political division upon the tariff question should cut across the political lines. It may not develop sufficiently to draw distinct party lines until the subsidence of the reconstruction excitement, but the foundation of the new political division may be laid, and the way be prepared for the war of Protection and Free Trade.

The New Hampshire Election Claimed as a Victory for the Union Party and for the President's Policy.

[From the N. Y. Times, 14th.]

Yesterday the people of New Hampshire reelected their Union Governor by a very handsome majority—considerably larger than that for Mr. Lincoln 1864.

This is the first election since the assembling of Congress and the definitions of policy made by Mr. Johnson in his message and his subsequent speeches, which may fairly be regarded as the Administration's platform. It is the earliest opportunity that the people have had to express their confidence in the Government, and they have done it most emphatically. Only yesterday morning the *Tribune* omitted one of those peculiar paragraphs for which it is notorious, and in which the editor betrayed his ardent desire that New Hampshire might be carried by the Democrats.

The general fact cannot be misunderstood by the world informed—is emphasized by this New Hampshire election, and that is, that how ever leaders in Congress and politicians may differ in regard to details, and upon points of doctrine and means to ends, the loyal Republican people believe in the living reality of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that they mean to stand firmly by the great party of Unionists who sustained the policy and the hands of our martyred President, and who recognize the essential points of that policy in the acts of his legitimate successor, Andrew Johnson. If the new firm of Wendell Phillips and William Sanderson are delighted with their first venture in a State canvass, so be it: we are content.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—*Concord*, March 13th—9 P. M.—The annual election of State officers took place to-day. The aggregate vote considerably exceeds that of last year. Gilmore is three thousand and twenty votes ahead of Smyth, rep., 26,832; Sinclair, dem., 21,231—a democratic gain of 800. The returns thus far indicate a majority of more than 2000 for Smyth in the State. The republicans have carried all of the five Councilmen, nine of the twelve Senators and will have about one hundred majority in the House.

Smyth's majority will be about 2000.

The aggregate vote in the State will amount to 58,000, the largest ever cast except that of 1860.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866.

Senate.—The Hon. Albert Voorhies, Lieut Governor, called this body to order at the usual hour. A quorum answered to roll.

The journal was read and approved.

A communication of the House asked the Senate concurrence in the resolution by them, as reported in the reports of the House.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Poche for a few days.

Mr. Foute called up the House resolution calling for an examination into the affairs of the New Orleans Gas Light Company. The resolution was concurred in.

The bill for the relief of B. S. Reichard was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Kenner called up the House bill authorizing persons under proper licenses to keep open during business hours in the City of New Orleans, private markets, stores and stands, for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, etc. The bill, after some debate, was concurred in.

Mr. Brunet called up an act to provide for the deepening and keeping in navigable order the Bayou of Plaquemine and its outlets. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Levees and Levees.

Mr. Munday called up the act to exempt from taxation the property known as the School of Medicine.

The bill for the relief of Luke Dillon failed.

Mr. Brownlee introduced an Act to reorganize the Parish Prison of this city, as the State Penitentiary for the years of 1863 to 1865 inclusive. Referred to the Committee on Penitentiary and Prisons.

The House bill for the relief of Lewis Moses and R. McBride were tabled. It was stated that sufficient provision had been made for the payment of State Assessors.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, it was ordered that for the rest of the session, no "Bills of a private nature shall be in order."

The House announced concurrence to the bill for the relief of the University of the State.

Mr. Foute called up a joint resolution relative to the academical department buildings, which was adopted and sent to the House for adoption.

Mr. Foute then called up the Act to provide for the relief of the University of the State of Louisiana, which was adopted.

The Senate then went into secret session and on opening the Doors adjourned.

House.—Met at 11 o'clock A. M. Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker, pro tem., in the chair. A quorum being present. The minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Scanlan, the Senate substitute for the bill for the relief of Edw. F. Moreland and Wm. Kelly, was adopted.

A motion, made by Mr. McConnell, to take up the substitute for the bill (reported by the Finance Committee) for the relief of the University of Louisiana, was carried.

The substitute provided, that one-tenth of the mill tax for the year 1865 should be appropriated for the purpose of repairing the buildings of the above institution.

Mr. Bailey objected to this provision of the bill, on the ground that the fund was levied exclusively for educational purposes.

The bill was then amended so as to provide that the sum of $22,000 be appropriated out of the general fund for the purpose of repairing these buildings.

The bill, as amended, was passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill, authorizing the stockholders of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company to extend said period of a term of years to the highest bidder, was laid upon the table.

The bill fixing the compensation of the State Printer was then taken up as the order of the day. On motion, the vote by which the House on Saturday concurred in several items of the bill, was reconsidered. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments.

On motion of Mr. Austin it was resolved, that the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to have the bill relative to the exemption from "State, Parish and City Taxes for 1862—65 in certain cases" again correctly qualified and that the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate be requested to sign and have the same filed in the office of the Secretary of State and promulgated as the law stands. The above mentioned bill was on the 5th of March laid before his Excellency the Governor, and by neglecting to sign the same, it has become a law by the lapse of time.

In a communication the Governor informed the House that he has approved and signed a number of bills.

After appointing Mr. McKenney as Chairman for the Committee to investigate the charges against State Engineer J. W. Buckle, the House adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, March 20, 1866.

COTTON.—The market has been completely unsettled to-day by the decline in Foreign Exchange, caused by the New York accounts published in the morning papers, and the sales, which embraced 2,300 bales, have been at such extremely irregular prices, as to compel us to omit our usual quotations. To show, however, the difference between the views of buyers and sellers, we have to state that some quote (Good Ordinary at 34 to 35c, (which would be a reduction of 1c.) and others at 32 to 34; while Low Middling is variously quoted at 36 to 37, and 34 to 36. The favorable news from Liverpool imparted a better feeling to the market without materially stimulating the demand, or enabling factors to recover the previous decline. Twelve brokers participated in the business. The receipts yesterday were confined to 3,400 bales, one party having been erroneously credited with 500 bales more than he purchased. The business of the past three days gains up 7,800 bales. The receipts proper since Friday evening, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included on their respective statements,) embrace 7,298 bales, against 9,764 during the corresponding period last week, showing a falling off of 2,466 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 23,320
Received to-day	1,938
Received previously	367,816—369,754
Total	392,074
Cleared to-day	2,300
Cleared previously	366,370—368,670
Stock on hand not cleared	23,404
The clearances comprise 295 bales for Boston, 3,794 for Liverpool, 18 for Barcelona, and 1 for Havre.	

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday comprise 34 hogsheads Sugar and 80 barrels Molasses. The stock of the production of Louisiana, on hand, is estimated to be about 1,000 hogsheads Sugar, 500 hogsheads of which are in first hands and the balance in second hands—it is all on sale. There is very little or no Molasses on hand. The market continues very dull, and the sales to day were confined to 72 hogsheads Sugar, in five lots, at 11½c per pound for Inferior, 12½c for Good Common, 13½c to 13¾c for Fair, 15½c for Prime, and a few barrels extra Sugar at 16½c per pound. Of Molasses, only a few barrels were sold at 60c per gallon for Fair. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but there is no demand for either Cuba Molasses may be quoted at 40 to 45c per gallon. There have not been any sales of Cuba Sugar for a long while, and we now, therefore, compelled to omit all quotations.

TOBACCO.—We have heard of sales which have taken place during the past week, of about 300 hogsheads Clarksville Leaf, mostly one lot, the particulars of which have not transpired. We are informed, however, that most of the present sales consist mostly of Leaf of good fair, for round lots, of which buyers have been paying from 16 to 18c per pound. Lugs and all low descript Leaf continue neglected, but good substantial descriptions are liable for the German markets are wanted. We quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
	Currency.	Currency.
Low Refund	7@8c.	9@10c.
Good do	9@11	12@13
Common Leaf	12@14	14@17
Fair do	15@17	16@20
Good do	18@20	20@25
Choice Selections	22@25	25@30

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have no important change to note in the condition of the general market since yesterday. Grain, Feed and Flour are in fair demand for the leading lines, but the prices for the various are very dull and depressed, and there is very little doing even in a retail way. Full page share of the market are given in detail in the following quotations:

FLOUR.—The market continues quiet, but steady and firm, with only a local business doing. The better descriptions of Flour are scarce and in request, but the lower grades are in good supply and slow of sale. The sales to-day are confined to 1000 barrels, at 10@10 Graham Fine at $8 50@9; 100 at $9; 100 Low Superfine at $9 25, 100 Good do at $9 45, 100 very desirable for bakers use at $9½, 75 Good Extra at $10; 200 Choice do at $10 25; 100 at $10 50; Choice at $11 75 per barrel. A good jobbing trade is doing at $9 50 to $9 75 per barrel.

CORN.—Is in good demand, and nearly all on sale has been purchased for shipment, showing an upward tendency. The sales to day embrace 9000 sacks, of which 6500 Mixed, in lots, at 75c per bushel; 200 Yellow at 80c; and 1000 White at 82c.

OATS.—The supplies are light and barely sufficient for the demand, and the sales are consequently confined to a few hundred sacks at 70c per bushel.

BRAN.—The market is nearly bare of supplies in first hands and the sales are confined to 200 sacks at 80c per bushel, delivered.

HAY.—There have been sales of several third and bales Western, mostly damaged, at $23 to $27 per ton, according to condition.

HAVAN.—Shipping Hay, in a small or retail way at Eighty per lb. Robbed Sides 18c. Clear Sides 19c. Plain Hams 22 to 23c, and Canvassed Sugar cured at 24 to 25c per lb. Cheese 12 cents.

BALE ROPE.—Is held in first hands at 15c and is retailing at 16c delivered.

COFFEE.—There is a good demand for the country, which is being supplied from