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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

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

S. De Forest sells a lot of ground in the Second District, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Splendid estate to be sold to the highest bidder this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, of one lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on Prytania street, between Jackson and Phillip streets, Fourth District. See Advertisement.

We are obliged to the Southern Express for papers from Cincinnati to the 24th, and from New York of the 25th.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The romantic and spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice" will be presented to night. We understand that care has been taken to produce the spectacular part of it in a "manner" which will have nothing to be desired. Mlle. Rosa Rand takes, of course, the part of Marie and the Indian Girl Nina will be supported by Messrs. Hoyes, Dahlie, and the rest of the Company.

CLOSING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In consequence of contemplated extensive repairs the manager announced the temporary closing of this establishment. A new stage is to be erected, and a brick curbing made for the pavement of a circus. The author is to be despatched to the extent of ten feet under the stage and the cellar is to be thoroughly repaired. The establishment will be speedily reopened with the usual attractive entertainments. In the meantime Dr. Spalding repairs to New York and Mr. Bidwell to Europe for the purpose of effecting such arrangements as will render the Academy more worthy then ever of the patronage of the public.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, with its numerous Anatomical Models and figures, is open daily to the curious, between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M.

HON. SANDELL HUNT AND THE U. S. SENATE.

The Hon. Randell Hunt, who has returned from Washington City after having remained there for several months awaiting the decision of Congress in reference to the seats of Southern Senators and Representatives, expresses the belief that there are no grounds to expect favorable action in the regard during this session. Nor is there, indeed, any reasonable hope that anything will be done by the present Congress towards admitting for the Southern States a representation at Washington, while the two Houses are controlled by Radical majorities in the spirit which they now manifest. So long as the Radical leaders use their political interest in prolongation, we may only expect, amid much noise of discussion and much parade of investigation, the do-nothing policy which they have already pursued in the matter.

We regret heartily, as well on Mr. Hunt's as on the State's account, that he has been compelled to return with so little prospect of ultimate success. In many respects he is peculiarly fit to represent Louisiana in her restored character in the Senate of the United States. Without having been steeped in the political pastime or frenzies of the past, Mr. Hunt has all those qualities that would constitute him an eloquent advocate before such a body to give force to the claims and dignity to the misfortunes of his State. With mercurial nerves, he has a fidelity of fiction, and a stubborness and grace of delivery, by the side of which the elaborate and pedantic patchwork rhetoric of the graft "quotationer," Charles Sumner, would be sure to shrink into immeasurable inferiority, judged by a true standard of philosophy.

But Mr. Hunt, if not able to serve his State in the Senate, did not fail, by the prestige of his character and his impressive personal address, to do much in behalf of the State and of his fellow-citizens, outside of Congress; and he finds, however the present political unsettledness of our condition may be resolved, he will always be held in grateful remembrance.

IF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE LEVEES SHOULD FAIL.

The Levee Commissioners, in their memorial to Congress asking national assistance in the reconstruction of levees on the Mississippi river, have stated among the grounds for making this appeal a few which involve very serious reflections on what may follow in case the Government should decline to act in the matter as it is prayed to do. They very properly remind Congress of the fact that, aside from military damage to the levees, and many losses incident to the war, the planters in the alluvial district of the State had been further crippled in their facilities and resources by being deprived by Government of a vast property in the form of slave labor, amounting perhaps to not less than one hundred millions of dollars. They represent that about ninety thousand freedmen, for whom the Government has acknowledged its obligations to provide, are now in the parishes which are denuded by overflow; and that, without means, and dependent on the crops for support, their situation calls loudly not only for immediate relief which their ruined white neighbors can not afford, but also for a permanent form relief consisting in an assurance of constant work and subsistence, an assurance only to be had by a system of levees so constructed and managed as to give certain protection. The Commissioners also lay due stress on the great financial value to the Government of the products of the regions of the State recently levied upon, and on the fact that the additional labourers needed to restore these regions to their former productiveness can not be obtained in the present uncertainty in regard to the levees, as emigrants will not settle there, only capitalists go there with hired labor while such uncertainty exists. But none of the considerations mentioned would have induced the Commissioners to address this memorial to Congress, were the State's treasury not so impoverished and her credit so depressed as to deprive them of the present means of taking up the work and energetically carrying through the work of restoring the ruined levees. Although they "deem the levee system of sufficient importance to be placed under the charge of the General Government," yet "under different circumstances," they admit, "the State would hesitate to call for aid in the management of her internal affairs." But "necessity can not afford to be prudish." Hence they are impelled to "ask for such assistance as will build up and maintain our levees until such time as our industry can restore the finances of the State to their former condition, and our alluvial lands become the homes of an energetic and thrifty people."

Upon the aid thus sought from the General Government should not be forthcoming, what consequences in that case would ensue? We need not contemplate in view of the data presented by the Levee Commissioners! We have no idea that they have overdrawn the condition in the way of any attempt by the State, or by its citizens as individuals, to adequately remove and maintain the shattered levee system. We presume they have used the word "necessity" with mature deliberation and after fully estimating its grave import. We are constrained, then, to construe their statements and arguments into an assertion or assumption that the State levee system, as such, is hopelessly broken down; that the Benefit of Levee Commissioners, from imperious financial reasons, is practically impotent; that it is, so to speak, a hand without hands, and but a contrive never so wisely, is utterly incapable of executing any plan of complete levee prevention; and that, failing the aid which is invoked at the hands of the General Government, the hope of applying such prevention must be abandoned for an indefinite time to come. Remember what would be the situation, what would be the policy, of the population of the alluvial region! The river, except as its action should be modified by fragments of remaining levees and by unbroken dams, would return to its original regimen, and spread itself laterally during the high water, making low places as water basins and leaving other places dry and practicable for habitation and agriculture. The properties of the area that would thus be submerged, it is impossible to estimate. But it may be that this area would be much larger than is now commonly supposed. At all events, cotton and cultivation would have to give place, such as they have oftenes or never been, under the operation of any levee system, in respect to a *terra firma* basis of agricultural operations.

THIRD SESSION OF THE HARMONIC ASSOCIATION.—The third of the elegant musical entertainments by this association will be given next Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., under the direction of Mr. Theo. Von La Hache, assisted by Mr. Carl Schyve. There will be a full orchestra, and a number of choice instruments from the finest company.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,606

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

We are so accustomed to cry out to the people of this country that they are ever prone to fall into any note of discord, that the most glaring and palpable exceptions to the rule should escape us. Attached at times, we utterly any disposition, disposed, and happily observer, and yet the honest historian is sure to point out the general and far reputation, in the different relations held towards Congress and the Indian race on the constitutional party which professes to be founded in "general principles," and which insists on "broad, old platforms and national and all other legislation and administration into harmony with paramount humanitarian objects. We know of not a single instance in which a leading Democrat party has demanded for the Indians the rights of the political enfranchisement which they claim for the negroes, on the universal ground that all who are governed have an inherent right to participate in the government. Mr. Greeley, who declares that he can not cease revolutionary agitation until negro suffrage is written in precisely the same constitution with whites, and who contends that this political equality is the only sufficient guarantee against the oppression of the negroes on account of their race and color, has not been known to have his remarkable consistence in his been troubled, nor has his remarkable abolitionism been known to trouble other people, much the partial condition of the Indian in relation to the politics of the country.

Mr. Greeley, nor Mr. Garrison, nor Mr. Wendell Phillips, nor any of those philanthropists who have so long clutched at the wrongs and the rights of the negroes as the mere of universal brotherhood and common humanity, have had anything pastoral to say to protest against any kind of oppression and cruelty, any form and extent of misery and ignorance, of which Indians have been victims in this country. Yet, if any people ever suffered on account of race and color it has been this singular people, whose endless and countless train of misfortunes from the settlement of America by European nations resolved into the one fact that they are prevented by an instinct of their nature from merging as constituent elements in the body of white civilization. Their character, with many strong and admirable points, has proved too rigid to be broken to the social condition of the white man. In political subjection in the United States they have had no appreciable position in influence. The political impracticability, was, of course, no excuse for anything else but render them attractive to demagogues and professional agitators and reformers. It was soon perceived that the philanthropy which should devote itself to the rights, the advancement, and the general welfare of the red man, was not one likely to "pay" in a political point of view; and there is not living who, with the sincerest desire to accord only noble and disinterested motives to the philanthropic school who have so diligently exploited and cultivated the negro question, can name any great philanthropic project devised by them which has not received a large amount of political capital and gained a handsome return of profit.

The Indian question, in a political view, was altogether beneath their consideration. But the negro question for the reasons that it not have proposed to consider, and that they perceived