The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1867.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—The fine side-wheel steamer "Sonora," formerly the Allen Vivian, is elsewhere advertised for sale. Application must be made soon, as she will be sold at once. For particulars and terms, apply to Messrs. Lee Crandall & Co., 198 Gravier street.

Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, is in the city stopping at the St. James Hotel.

BALL.—A fancy dress and masquerade ball will be given this evening in the Mozart Building by the Gentlemen's Hebrew Benevolent Association, in celebration of the 23d anniversary of the Association.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.

The question of establishing direct communication between New Orleans and some French port is one that must be familiar to many of our readers, since it has been agitated for many years, and the advantages which must necessarily result to the commerce of our city, as well as to those ports of France with which we should be in relation, fully set forth and explained. These advantages must be apparent to the most casual observer. We believe that the moment has come when an effort should be made to obtain the establishment of a line of trans-atlantic steamers, and in the endeavor to promote an enterprise that promises so good results, we again refer to this important subject, hoping that our people may take it into immediate consideration, and see what inducements can be offered at the present moment for the undertaking. There is no reason in the world, that we are able to see, why New Orleans should not have a line of steamships to France as well as any other port in this country, for this, indeed, seems to be the natural point for communication between the two countries. In all respects she is able to maintain her maritime and commercial importance and to fulfill all the requisites for a good port for exportation and importation. She is able to compete successfully with Eastern ports and even to triumph over their competition, by taking measures to establish upon a permanent basis an economical and rapid mode of communication with France. This will be clear to any one who will take a glance at the map and will mark the vast tract of country along the Mississippi river the entire trade of which finds its natural outlet in this place. The great river itself with its vast and numerous tributaries; the rich country back of the valley proper which is gradually being developed; the magnificent empire lying to the west of us, and the States bordering upon the river and the gulf, and the wealth that must come down from the Northwest, all pour their resources into our metropolis to be transported abroad in exchange for foreign products and goods. The conformation of the country makes this the natural outlet for the agricultural, mineral and industrial wealth of more than one-half of the whole United States, and if the proper spirit is shown by our people no artificial channel can ever compete successfully with this we have given as.

Before the war New Orleans stood as the first port for exportation in the country, and second port for importation. But this condition has been changed by intermediate events, and a great portion of the trade that properly belongs to us has been turned towards the East, and has found an outlet through the artificial channels in some Atlantic port. This may continue or it may not. If our people are alive to their own interests, if they have a proper appreciation of the advantages which they possess, and are disposed to make them available, there is no reason why our city should not stand number one for both exports and imports. The absence of a safe, economical and speedy line of steamships between this city and a French port has rendered it necessary to ship goods through New York, involving thereby a great expense and retarding the commercial growth of New Orleans. Such a line must be put in operation if we would regain our earlier importance as a commercial town. The expense that would be saved by importing goods direct, instead of getting goods through agents in New York and reshipping them, would be enormous; and one would hardly credit even the lowest estimate of the sum thus unnecessarily paid by our merchants, and consequently by our people. In point of exports no city can at all compete with this, if the requisite public spirit is shown. The grain of the West and Northwest, the cotton and sugar of the South, the wool and other things from Texas, form the staple articles of commerce that we could almost monopolize. In point of imports, we need hardly enter into details. We have here a large French population using French goods and fabrics of all kinds, drinking French wines and liquors, and purchasing large quantities of French manufactures. A glance into some of our leading importing houses will give some idea of the value of the trade between this city and France. Besides this, there are the towns and cities around us and up the river, all more or less dependent upon us for a market, and which would be entirely so if we could obtain goods by direct importation so as to sell them again at New York wholesale prices. Taking into consideration the work and time of agents in New York, the double handling of exchange, interest, commissions, extra freights, extra insurance, and other things too numerous to mention, all adding materially to the expense of goods, it is necessary for merchandise to be held ten, fifteen or perhaps twenty per cent higher than it is held in New York. This difference in price drives merchants to that city to make their purchases, and New Orleans is thereby damaged to a very great extent. This should not be. There is no reason why it should be. The large amount of French products and French goods used by the people of this city alone, would warrant direct importation—to say nothing of the value of exports, and of the imports for the surrounding country. At the same time we must take into consideration the fact that if a line of steamers were established between this port and Havre, for example, we should be within easy communication of all the Continental ports with which it is desirable for us to trade. And again, the number of people here warrant the establishment of a passenger line, and we are confident that no steamer would leave or enter this port from Havre, without a large list of passengers.

We present these facts to our people not as anything new, but as mere suggestions to recall the facts that have already been presented to them, and to induce them to reflect upon some course of action in this matter. Our material and commercial prosperity demands it at our hands, and we should be doing a foolish thing indeed if the present opportunity were neglected. There exists already in France a well organized company, with ample capital and a number of splendid steamship hulls for the trade with the Western hemisphere, and for communication with Havana and Vera Cruz. We are informed that this company will run a line of steamers to this port bi-monthly, if proper inducements are held out—and we feel inclined to believe that the company would be inclined to do so. If this is the case why should we hesitate? Some earnest and public-spirited men are moving in the matter and we learn that a petition will be drawn up and as numerously signed as possible, to be sent on to this steamship company, praying for the establishment of such a line. Let no hope that none of our citizens will be remiss in their duty to the Crescent City. We should all take an interest in this matter because it concerns all, and our leading merchants and shippers are particularly interested in this enterprise. Let them, let all, make a strong effort to get this line established, not only for our good, but for the welfare and prosperity of our much loved city.

ANNUITANT BANKRUPT LAW.—We are accordingly obliged to Messrs. Labatt & Walker, attorneys of this city, for a copy of the full text of the Bankrupt Law of 1867, carefully compiled and arranged by them, and published by Mr. L. Graham, No. 92 Camp street. These gentlemen deserve great credit for the prompt and evident care and ability with which they have prepared this work, so highly important to the public, and we take pleasure, from our intimate knowledge of their talents, to recommend them to parties desirous of proceeding in bankruptcy.

OUR TEN MILE COAL.—"Generation after generation," says the Sun writer, "have fallen upon fuel, and yet the tree was as entire as our own. They piled like a wall, while nature wove the same square of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be." The world will have the same experience for our children. Yes, on both, at the same bed for us as children, yes, a little while and all will have happened. The shedding leaves will have been stifled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral shall find it with us and prayers will be said, and we shall be laid asleep in silence and in darkness in the earth. And it may be for a short time, we shall be spared, and the things of life will come in, and our names, and our kindnesses. Days will be years to mourners, and laughter days will be heard in the room in which we died, and the eyes that mourned for us will be dried, and glisten again with joy, and your children will come to think of us, and will forget to weep over us.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—MARCH 20, 1867.

The Senate met at noon pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant-Governor Albert Voorhies presiding and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Chalon, of the Roman Catholic Church.

The journal of Tuesday's proceedings was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Foute, Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, was invited to a seat on the floor.

By Mr. Kenner—Concurrent resolutions as address to the people of Louisiana, calling on them to register themselves as voters under the provisions of the military act and supplemental act passed by Congress, in order to protect alike their own interests as well as those of persons enfranchised by these bills, and of the newly enfranchised colored persons.

The resolutions were, after some little discussion, ordered to be printed, and further consideration thereof postponed till to-day.

By Mr. Bell—Joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on Gen. Sheridan and inform him that the Legislature was ready and willing to cooperate with him to secure the execution of the laws of the United States and to promote peace and harmony in the State. Mr. Gibson stated that he had had an interview with the General, and the latter had expressed himself unwilling to receive committees from corporations, but gentlemen acting in private capacity would be cordially received. Mr. Bell then withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Kenner, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on an act making appropriations for the General Expenses of the State for the year 1867, and the bill passed its second reading, with an amendment, reducing the appropriation for the Soldier's Home in Mandeville, from $20,000 to $10,000. During the debate, Mr. Armstrong stated that he had visited this institution and found forty-five inmates, twenty-five of whom were able to earn their own living, five were non-residents of the State, and five or six should be sent to some hospital. The final consideration of this bill was fixed for to-day.

A message was received from the Executive returning without the Governor's signature the Resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners empowered to have tested before any Court of competent jurisdiction, the constitutionality of the act of Congress "for the more efficient government of the Rebel States." The document is a lengthy one, the Governor saying among other things, that he believes the people have at last awakened to a true sense of their condition, and that, judging from the tone of the press of Louisiana and of other Southern States, and the opinions of prominent public men, he was warranted in the conclusion that there is no intention on the part of the mass of the people to offer any resistance to the law, but that they intend to proceed to organize under it.

On motion of Mr. Duvigneaud the consideration of this veto message was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Foute called up House bill for the relief of Thos. Bynum, appropriating $14,151 58 for State Pensions in 1865. Passed by 19 yeas to 7 nays—Messrs. Mabon, Kavanaugh, Lapeyre and Newton, of Morehouse, voting nay.

Mr. Scruggs, from special committee, reported favorably on an act relative to certain sanitary regulations in New Orleans, and the bill was made the special order for Saturday.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Met at 12 o'clock—Hon. D. S. Cage, Speaker, and 69 members present.

Various committees present their reports.

A bill for the relief of James Upshaw of Bienville parish passed.

Mr. McConnell, of the Special Committee of nine appointed relative to the memorial of Mr. Pagot for the impeachment of Governor Wells, as being impracticable, unwise and inexpedient, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter. Granted.

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Mr. Estelle, with his usual force, spoke in favor of the bill. He could not consistently oppose it. Last session he voted for the bill which passed, granting lottery charters generally; he had his friend Mr. McConnell (Mr. McConnell interrupted to say he would explain why, when Mr. Estelle concluded). Mr. Estelle continued. If he could see any good in the bill (delivering charitable objects) he spoke at considerable length.

Mr. Murray followed, in a very able manner, in support of the bill. It had been unanimously recommended by the Committee on Charitable Institutions. The subject of gambling was not new. It was a vice which should be suppressed in every way that could be devised, and if the bill could in any way influence more than it would, it should be passed. The law against gambling was not carried out, and the inventive of the professional gambler, will devise means to circumvent every law.

Our statutes pronounce gambling a crime. It includes games of chance or hazard of any kind. Boys who play marbles to win things from each other gamble, though innocently and for the purpose of recreation. Gambling also conduces to a waste of time, substituting the feelings and making the heart callous to every religious impression. The gambler becomes a parasite, but his mind is perverted, especially on his game of hazard. Should he be successful, how buoyant his spirits; how his face becomes a Epithet of triumph; how he and his intelligence. If a loser, oh! what feelings of remorse, dislike; hatred of himself and all the kind; separation from his friends, if he departed, until lapse of time "tires out" in the hallucination.

Gambling is not confined to houses which we call professional. It is carried on in the private parlors or dwellings of our upper classes; merchants and tradesmen, members of churches are equally as fond of the amusement of "five or ten cent ante." Are not the private "social clubs" of this city, whose members are of the intelligent and refined, simply gambling houses as dangerous as gambling houses "proper." It may be said there is a great distinction. True, the members meet for social and friendly converse after the business of the day is over. This may be good for old bachelors, but the wives of married men keep their thoughts for themselves and reflect over the late hours of their husbands. Their influence is felt.

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The next question which presents itself. How shall gambling be checked. It is an easy question to answer, but its accomplishment is another. Then why encourage the innocent gaming of commissioners, and center all the indignation of a high moral and religious community against one class, known as professional gamblers. It was inconsistency—it is a paradox in logic and common sense.

I am far from being an apologist for gambling, but I believe the roots of the evil should be eradicated, and begin with all alike, taking the emerging influences which have thus seem to give gambling an impetus than anything else, and make a prohibitory law, under severe penalties, that no gaming of hazard, public or private, shall be carried on, or tolerated. The idea of carrying out such a law would be much more hazardous than the immensity of insults the State has allowed relative to its pecuniary relations in the duties of his office.

Now, Mr. Speaker, while speaking on this gambling bill, and the consequences dignified character of the opposition, there is another subject which is analogous to this, and yet purely moral, legalized, carried out under the full sanction of the highest responsibility. I refer to the licensing of coffee houses.

Webster have coffee-houses or gambling-houses done the most harm to public morals, independent of thousands upon thousands of lives sent prematurely before that great tribunal to which we must all appear? Have you ever thought of the tears and sorrows, of the widows and orphans?

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But I wish to impress on the minds of my young friends around me, that there is no toll-gate for any one in the path of morality, and the remark applies to the young, Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to the views of others, it would be better to prohibit by law any boy from taking a drink in a coffee house, or pass a law that no man shall enter a coffee house unless he has paid a license for that privilege. The world commences at the foot of the "toll. Dabbling," leads to gambling.

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I think, Mr. Speaker, the bill, as reported, will be a very necessary to lessen the evil—being expected that be a reformed and believe no probitory measure can stop it, any more than other evils which are greater, and we tolerate.

Many of my friends have wondered at my approving this bill. I would remark I have given this subject a careful consideration. I have no axe to grind; my purpose is the calm deliberation of my judgment. There is nothing in this measure or vote which I shall give on this subject shall ever cause a bad reflection on my mind. My principle is where vice cannot be put down by law or moral sentiment, every stringent restraint shall be put around it; and it shall pay for virtue and well-doing.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Sambola, striking out Howard's name and leaving the privilege open to all applicants, was adopted.

Mr. Bailey proposed to sell the privilege to the highest bidder. Pending discussion, the House adjourned till evening.

HOUSE—*Evening Session.*—Mr. Bourges' lottery bill was resumed, on a motion to reconsider.

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THE BLOOD PILLS

Are the most active and thorough pills that have been introduced. They act on all the secretions of the human system, purifying the blood, stimulating the liver, and purging the bowels. Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gravel, Piles, Female Complaints, Nervous Affections, Headache, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Loss of Appetite, Coated Tongue, Blotches, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Venereal Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsical Swellings, Tumors, Nervous Irritability