THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1866.

We are obliged to the Commercial Express for English papers of the 11th.

Commissioner Wells.—We have been shown by Mr. Bell, newsman at Exchange Office, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of the 13th inst., and Harper's Weekly of the same date; also the Paris Temps of December 14. All these are for sale at M. Bolle's well known news stand.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the sale of that fine Cotton Plantation, situated at Grande Isle, Barataria, and of that splendid three story brick store, No. 32 Bienville street, now occupied by W. P. White, dealer in leather, boots, shoes, &c., which will be sold by G. De Feriet, Auctioneer, at the stock and Auctioneers' Exchange, at Hotel Dieu, on Tuesday, January 16th, 1866, for account of the succession of J. T. de Ramé. The front rent now living on the above plantation are desirous of making contracts with the parties who may purchase said plantation.

For further particulars see advertisement, in another column.

Hon. St. M. Breaux has resigned his seat in the State Senate for the parish of St. James, assigning ill health as the cause. Mr. Breaux was regarded as one of the ablest and most accomplished gentlemen in the Senate.

Amusements this Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Mr. Charles Keep will appear for second time this evening as Shylock in the Merchant of Venice, assisted by Mrs. Keene as Portia. Ireland and It is will also be given.

Varieties.—Victorine will be repeated here this evening. Miss Thompson as Victorine, a drama taken from the French by Buckstone.

Academy of Music.—The usual variety of performances is provided in a brilliant bill for this evening, and a programme is arranged expressly for a matinee at noon for ladies and children.

The Opera.—The only grand matinee by the Italian Troupe will be given at the New Opera House to-day, at 1 P. M., consisting of the Rossini comic opera, the Barber of Seville.

Artemus Ward.—This great Moral Showman, Mormon Illustrator, &c., will make his last appearance this evening, at the St. Charles street Opera House, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Two Excellent and Cheap Maps.—We have received specimens of two excellent maps, Lloyd's County and Railroad Map of the British Isles, five feet large, and Lloyd's Map of North America, including on the reverse, a minute map of the United States, the latter comprising, among other particulars, all the battle fields of the late battles. These maps are based on the latest official data. They are steel plate, mounted, varnished, and on rollers convenient for hanging or carrying. The map of the British Isles is accompanied by an index of the names, stations, length, &c., of railways. This map is at the remarkably low price of $3. The other is still cheaper, only $2 50. Mr. E. Davis is agent for these maps, at 218 Common street.

Loss of the O. E. Stanford.—From the officers of the R. J. Lockwood, which arrived yesterday from Trenton, we learn that the New Orleans and Trenton packet O. E. Stanford, from Trenton bound to this port, with a cargo of over 800 bales cotton, caught fire and was, together with her cargo completely destroyed, on the morning of the 10th inst., near Columbia, (Ouachita River.) The fire originated in her hold. Her officers and crew were brought to this port by the R. J. Lockwood.

The steamship Creole, Capt. Anderson, from New York 29th Dec., via Havana 8th inst., arrived at her wharf in the Fourth District, at 8 o'clock this morning, having anchored all night off the Outer Ground Sills. The following is her passenger list:

A G Grace, A Peery, M'mc Kantz and 2 children, L Lancet, G Cheverne and lady, Geo Tripland, J S Dufang, H Miller and lady, Dr Dufang, J Turnbull, James Minster, F S Borland, F Shields, G W Long, Arthur Borland, Jas H Paul, R Lowe, Geo Wilson, Mary Falaud, Alice Gunther, Pauline Mond, A Allsop, Frank Reed, Geo Hilton, F W Gossman, C Robbi, Ed Perrott, Gustav Bitter, Charles Bitter, Jos Bettin, T Wagner, W E Hess, H S Rand and lady, Jos Mink, G E Stephenson and servant, J R Brown, Mary Jasper, G Smith, Philip Von Coles, A Dear, J S Christopher and lady, P S Meadon and lady, and 18 in steerage.

Profits and Pauperism of White Labor in Contrast.

The Pioneer's Banner, (Franklin, La.) has the following interesting statements editorially given, in its issue of the 6th inst.:

Two white men on the Mississippi, in this State, above New Orleans, by their own labor last year made seven hogsheads of sugar, eight barrels of molasses, one hundred and forty barrels of superior Périque tobacco, (first pounds to the carrot, 600 pounds,) eight hundred barrels of corn, besides sweet potatoes, peas, pumpkins, &c., in abundance.

The aggregate value of these products may be put down thus:

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| 7 hhds sugar, 1hhd 1ton, 7,700 lbs at 8 cents | $1,155 |
| 40 barrels molasses, 50 gallons, at 50 cents | 1,000 |
| 140 barrels best Périque tobacco, 600 lbs at 10 cents | 8,400 |
| 800 barrels corn, 20 bushels, at 75cts | 600 |
| 200 bbls potatoes, at $1 50 per barrel | 1,300 |
| Total | $3,355 |

This gives to each hand $1677 50, besides a supply of potatoes, pumpkins and peas. This crop was raised on land that has been cultivated over a hundred years without manure. This many seem marvelous to those who cultivate the barren hillsides of New England, and those of the West who obtain but moderate returns for the toils of the year. But such is the character of our alluvial lands of Louisiana, and if industrious white men were to come to this State from the North and from Europe, and cultivate these lands with half the industry and energy they use on higher latitudes, in a few years they could become independent, and be able to purchase lands and own homes in this country. As to health, this is a more healthy country than the State of Illinois or Indiana.

It is impossible to avoid running against paradox in any department of human affairs which we may seek to investigate. We find paradox of some sort as inevitable as the negro is in the Congressional debates and the political affairs of the day; with this difference, that its location is natural and logical, and does not indicate dislocation in regard to reason and the fitness of things. There is one of a very formidable character lurking in the question of white labor in Louisiana and other regions of like climate and soil; and it is well to examine it, for truth is never more important, or, rather, its discovery is never more needed, than when it is concealed in consideration. The very advantages which nature seems to labor in the Northern latitude operate to drawbacks on industry and production. Political economy, even arithmetic, are constrained: much is seen to produce less than little may produce, and facilities are seen to diminish results where difficulties might increase them.

The contemporary above quoted speaks truly no doubt, when he tells of the abundant rewards that would attend half the industry and economy employed in cultivating lands in this State as are exhibited by industrious whites in similar labor elsewhere. There is, it may be feared, almost a fatal case in obtaining the reliable of labor intuitive climes. Facility does not, cannot, exclude exertion. This depends on two main conditions, desire and difficulty. The industry of the world may be called a hostile between want and natural or artificial obstacles to abundance.

The great invasions of the world, national or individual, peaceful or warlike, have usually been from the north to the south; or, as Swift has somewhere happily expressed, they represented industry moving upon plunder. But action must cease with satisfied want. The gratified tiger is no longer ferocious; the gorged ass ceases to prance and kick in voluminous lethargy. Analogous effects are very apt to follow the easy rewards of industry in southern latitudes. If the mass of men are seen there to perform less physical labor, and in more rigorous climes the fact is no doubt, owing to the diminished need of labor, that the diminished ability to perform it. We say nothing of disposition to labor. Men do not labor for the mere love of labor, but for the love of what may be obtained by it; and in proportion as they may enjoy the object without labor will the amount of it which they perform be diminished. The degree of human improvidence in this direction is apt, in uncultivated nature, to lead to habitual indolence and a species of mental and physical lethargy. Hence deprivation the common idea among northern people that the inhabitants of southern countries are by nature indolent, lethargic, and unthrifty.

The degree, character, and objects of industry, after natural wants are satisfied, depend next upon circumstances of education, habits and tastes, of mental and moral development, of social conditions, conventions and requirements. The negroes, as a class, have never yet been brought by such influences to extend their labor much beyond the immediate satisfaction of their natural wants; though, under somewhat kindlier and more intelligent instruction and difficulties, and negroes in these latitudes have been the most unprodigious of voluntary laborers.—Human nature, negro slavery. It was an expedient of white civilization to supply in the negroes the absence of the enlarged density and activity, the multiplicity of artificial needs, which the white race has extended. Slavery abolished, it remains to be seen, if for them and influences very opposite, not only on the black laborers, but on white laborers, in city and the portions of the South, to retain production in all branches of industry beyond the measure of the material necessities of life. The degree and specific character of this excess must depend upon the healthy laws, education, influences, habits, and sentiments of the mass of population.

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# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

### Later News from Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES ON RECONSTRUCTION AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

*BILL FOR REORGANIZING AND REDUCING THE ARMY.*

Post Office in the South and the Post Cash Bibliothek.

IMMENSE FENIAN MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Major General Custer Mustered Out for Brevet Sentiments.

*MEMORIAL OF THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE PRESENTED TO THE U. S. SENATE.*

PROSPECT OF PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILI BY MEDIATION.

GREAT ABSORPTION OF AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

COMMERCIAL—ADVANCE IN COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

River News—Steamboats Sunk by Ice at St. Louis.

&c.C. &c.C. &c.

*Washington*, Jan. 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Md., made a speech denying that Congress had the power to declare war against a State. It could suppress insurrections, but could not hold the Southern States as conquered territory.

In the House, Mr. Rogers, of N. J., made a speech against negro suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, favored the bill, saying that impartial suffrage was the only guarantee for a proper state of affairs at the South.

*New York*, Jan. 12.—The Tribune's Washington special says Gen. Spinner, of the United States Treasury, declines to designate National banks as depositories for government funds, unless actual necessity exists for them.

Senator Wilson's bill for the reorganization of the regular Army was framed upon the plan submitted to the Presidential Secretary of War a few weeks since by Gen. Grant, who expresses the opinion that the necessity of maintaining a large military force in the Southern States no longer exists, and believes a material reduction of the troops may safely be made.

The Post-office Department has received reports from its officers and agents for opening new offices in the Gulf and other Southern States. All concur that taking the test oath, saying they have not voluntarily given aid to the rebellion, whether taken by Postmaster, Internal Revenue or Customs, immediately disqualifies from all social intercourse. The feeling against the Government, they add, is as bitter as all these States so lately in the rebellion.

The great California Champagne case of revenue infringement is before the Supreme Court.

*New York*, Jan. 12.—An immense mass meeting in honor of the Fenian delegates was held at the Cooper Institute. Addresses were made by delegates from various States, and by Col. O'Mahoney.

There is considerable pressure upon the President for the appointment of a Collector for New York. The President says he is in no hurry to make the appointment.

Petitions from all quarters are pouring in against a renewal of the reciprocity treaty.

Major General Custar is the officer referred to in a dispatch as having expressed disloyal sentiments at a public meeting in Texas. He is mustered out.

*New York*, January 12.—The steamer New York from Aspinwall and the Havana Gazette from Havana, are below coming up.

The Fenian Congress adjourned yesterday *sine die*.

*Nashville*, January 12.—Mr. Frank Hory, of the firm of Hory, Paid & Co., of Macon, Ga., was arrested yesterday in this city for drawing checks on Cincinnati where he has no funds.

*New York*, January 12.—The Royal mail steamship Scotia, from Liverpool the 30th, and Queenstown the 31st ult., arrived at this port with one week later news.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 31.—The sales of cotton for the week have amounted to 78,000 bales, at a decline of ¼d, the market closing firmer. Middling Orleans is quoted at 21¼d.

*London*, Dec. 31.—United States five twenties closed at 68 to 68 1-4.

The bank rates are 7 per cent.

The decrease of bullion during the week in the Bank of England embraced £470,000.

It is rumored peace will be arranged between Spain and Chili by mediation.

*London*, Dec. 31.—Consols 89 1-4.

*La France* denies that the French Minister threatened to leave Washington if the Federal Government sent a Minister to Juarez, or that the Secretary has been sent to France for instructions.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton with nearly a million and a half in specie.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes the Government has resolved upon a considerable decrease of the army.

Preparations for an extraordinary character are slightly taken in Dublin. The police is doubled and armed with cutlasses. All the military are held in readiness to move at a moment's notice, fearing a Fenian outbreak. Nothing had transpired to justify these measures.

The condemned leading Fenians had been removed to the convict establishment at Dartmouth, England.

The London *Times* editorially argues Napoleon will sooner or later withdraw from Mexico and thinks all concerned should quietly wait and abstain from incendiarate expression on the subject.

The *Morning News* says the cause of the depression of English securities is the unprecedented absorption of American Stocks throughout Europe.

Melbourne advices report increased difficulty between the Legislature and the Government of Victoria.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* contradicts the report in American papers of the abandonment of Chihuahua and Sonora.

Southwark's circular says the apprehensions of difficulty in Mexico caused American speculation to give way on the 27th of December. 2-20's on that day were at 64¾.

The Cardinals, at a recent meeting, decided that the Pope should remain at Rome.

A report that suspected prisoners had been poisoned considerable sharp at Cadiz.

*Spain*.—The Cortes has opened. The Queen said her desire for peace had not prevented the commencement of hostilities with Chili which were caused as amends for wrongs. She had recognized Italy, but should still watch the interest of the Holy See.

The Board of Trade returns for November, exhibit the extraordinary increase of twenty-nine per cent. over the same month last year.

*Liverpool*, December 31.—The authorized cotton quotations are as follows: Orleans fair, 22¼d; Middling Orleans, 21¼d; Mobile fair, 22¼d; Middling Mobile, 20¾d; Uplands fair, 22d.

The sales Saturday were 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer with prices unchanged.

The stock in port foots up 347,000 bales, including 145,000 of American descriptions.

The London *Times* favorably criticises Gen. Grant's report and American affairs generally.

FOREIGN PEN SCRATCH.

The Fenian trials were progressing at Cork. James Mountaine had been acquitted