THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. ~~XVII~~—Whole—13,685.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1866.

Administrator's Sales This Day.

O. de Feriet sells real estate at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange; real estate at the Custom House, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange; Social stock, Montgomery & Son sell crockery-ware, etc., at 12 o'clock, at Henry's store, Camp-st. corner Girod.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.—We acknowledge a polite invitation to a grand fancy dress ball to be given this evening, at the New Lecture Room, in honor of Hyman Fields and Grant, men-at-arms, for the benefit of a wounded soldier, Patrick Kelly, formerly of the 6th La. Regiment, C. S. A. We are assured that the object of this benefit is at once highly deserving and needy, and the ball in this case affords a fine opportunity of combining an act of practical benevolence with festive enjoyment.

MATINEE.—There will be the usual matinée to-day at the Academy of Music, commencing at 12 M., which will be the last at which the pantomime of Dejeanie will be given.

THE ORLEANIAN SUPREME.—Within a paper published in one of the most populous and flourishing districts of the State. It is printed in both French and English, and circulates widely among planters and their families, but especially among the first. Mr. Compton, the energetic editor and proprietor of the *Orleanian*, is now in this city, and will receive orders for advertising through its valuable medium, at James Gemgell's drug store, corner of Magazine and Common streets.

Departure of the Alabama for Liverpool.

The British and American Steam Navigation Company steamship Alabama, Capt. Mossey, sails this morning at 9 o'clock, from her wharf at the foot of Jackson street, for Liverpool via Havana. She has a large freight consisting of 2,500 bales cotton, 91 hogsheads tobacco and 10 barrels oil.

The following is a list of her passengers:

H Charnock, H & Carty, Mrs Carty, Miss Franklin, Mrs B H Franklin, Mrs Ayres, E Ayres, Mrs Ayres and 2 children, Mrs Ayres and child, Mrs Ayres, T Ayres, Lyn J G D'Aquin, Mrs Lannoy, Mrs Lannoy, L Lannoy and 3 children, R McGregor and others.

HASSENGERS.—The steamship St. Mary, Capt. Tripp, from Prince Saratoga via Galveston, arrived yesterday morning, with the following passengers:

Gen J H Pratt, Col M F Schaffer, Miss McClure, Mr McClure and son, Mr Anderson and lady, Mrs Miller, Burgess, Mrs Burgess, Mrs Bowen, Mrs Colefort, Donovan, Mackie, Broad, Cameron, Hodges, Whitney, Jones, Mrs Jones, Mrs Hodges, Mrs Cody, Mrs Cody, Zozmann, Davis, Sellers, Maby, Ring, and 16 on deck.

THE RADICAL POSITION ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

It would have been well for the country, and well for Mr. Greeley, if Mr. Sumner or twenty years ago he had taken such advice as he has just now given to Senators, to give no dealing in ostensible novelties and absurd humbugeries, take life easy for the rest of his days, and go fishing in an honest, tranquil and harmless way. Having made no such resolution, having preferred to trifle with the public, and to play fast and loose with the ages as did Jemmie Jingle, Mr. Greeley is now no better but in the "habe of darkness," the African Hermione, and is feeding passionately on the horrid diet thus procured. Mr. Greeley is the wretched, restless, groaning, moaning, canting, ranting victim of moral, intellectual, and political dyspepsia which we now find him. It is possible and well regulated society he would long since have been bestowed quietly and comfortably in some private or public Bedlam, or by some judicious means put out of the way of doing harm; but, not having done so, and the wholesome fear of his raising, his hawk-bad thing about us nevertheless to the detriment of the general health. But, unfortunately, Mr. Greeley was in a community which conferred somewhat to the fatal description of England by the great dogger, who thought it proper enough to extol the mad Prince Hamlet to that country, since there they "allowed all kind." If Mr. Greeley should most highly relish the most rotten system it would be difficult for any military police to compel cytizenses to bring only sound ones to the market. At all events, Mr. Greeley remained at large, and has continued to parade, with flapping audacity and brazen effrontery, his atrocious opinions in various quarters of Africa. A true report of the political situation demands that we recognize him as a representative of a vast multitude who have been baptized in three waters under the ministrations of himself and of other apostles of the same faith, and who are almost to the character, in a fact as obvious as it is sad. Especially at this moment are his views on the question of negro suffrage, on account of their representative significance, entitled to serious attention. And quite recently he has heavily defined his position on this question, and with the lucidity and exactness of which he is capable in his invariable mixture of sentimental jargon with fragmentary vanities of fact and commonplace. The occasion for doing this was afforded by the New York Times in the following remark:

> A city journal says: "Only render it certain that an honest, industrious, thrifty, intelligent negro shall not be proscribed merely because of his color, and we have no fears to advise or argue in favor of universal negro suffrage. If the journal from which we quote—Sterling, as it is prominent to do, for a very considerable fraction of the negroes are ignorant, a compromise there ought to be little difficulty in coming to terms.

Mr. Greeley became alarmed at the tendency of his own language, and hearing to be entrapped in a compromise, he hastened to qualify himself, and the "considerable fraction" which he represents, on ground about as uncompromising as it is logically incomprehensible. As usual in such cases, he divides his articles under several heads of I, II, III, and so on, some of what as a Dutch gardener lays off his ground into beds, and proceeds to weed each all of them may be planted with nothing but cabbage. Mr. Greeley, then, in the first place says:

> I. We regard it as the highest and most important consequence that all political and civil disabilities, pains, penalties, seizures and forfeitures based on Caste or Color, should be forever abolished. Never intrinsically just, they have, by the overthrow of the Slave Power, become practically impertinent and absurd. While Slavery existed, they had a certain excuse, if not a reason for being; for they were generally aimed rather than are absolute in manner, and to match behind the ages as did Spanish Inquisition would be in fact, as they were in form, a mere retaliation, this latter blunder above all others of incongruence: so that, while we are devoted to the Protection and Diversification of our Industry, Indirect and Specific Taxation, and this or any other political end, to the complete overthrow of the barbarous dogma of universal suffrage, we denounce the proscription of the blacks or any other class, and demand the immediate repeal of their rights and disabilities. Let the blacks vote if they will; let them hold office if they will; let them be eligible to and elected by Juries, and be empaneled and sworn as Jurors; let them be equally entitled and sure of all recognized rights of the citizen and subject. We do what we can to prevent the negro vote from being cast as a mere instrument of the Rebel Democracy, to obey those until it shall become eminent and can be safely exercised by the colored race itself. We oppose any discriminating bottomhead to be made against the blacks in the matter of suffrage, and have exhausted them from original sin and inherent depravity. We are the author of Reconstruction, and have no fear that Congress may hold the one by men who have the intelligence and rapid in-

Mr. Greeley, for an unacknowledged reason, has been more remarkable fluently at having been highly indelicate. Without the slightest pretense of justice deeply wounded by the "Southern Whites?" The Southern whites have always contended that they had no jurisdiction to render other than a *full* measure of justice to this blacks in whatever relation the two races may be placed. They should spare no strength of sentiment in exceedingly exceeding only a "pound of justice" to any class. Mr. Greeley also plainly insults them by supposing that they would not accord to the blacks what they would unwillingly withhold a part of it. It would be idle to think and practical for him, as a Radical organ, to say plainly what his party demands, without regard to the question of justice, the discussion of which has no end or bottom.

Mr. Greeley's lamentable fall over the "blind spots which accompany the blacks to look North" are not for champions of their rights, is also quite irrelevant. The Southern whites have never admitted that they systematically and wrongfully withheld anything from the blacks, and the blacks were never known to look Northward or elsewhere for the exercise of their rights. Changeable, however, as the North may proceed on these points, they and the whites have always reconciled, and will do least considerably reconciled, and will do least considerably reconciled with "reciprocal distress," until Northern intrusion violently disturbed this previous satisfactory relations. If here let us see they would at length, no doubt, arrive at some way, and not by slavery either, at a like reasonable and mutual confidence.

Again, Mr. Greely is unsatisfyingly indefinite when he comes to speak of the Radical modification of reconstruction in connection with negro suffrage. He is gracious enough to say that if the Southern whites maintain a good behavior in Radical eyes, he "would have Congress touch the matter," (negro suffrage) "very lightly—as lightly as possible." How lightly, to be sure! Flash may be "touched lightly" with cassolie, and harried to the quick. Powder may be "touched lightly" with a lighted match. Mr. Greeley concludes under the fourth head thus:

> IV. As to what Congress should or should not do with regard to Negro Suffrage, it depends so clearly on the temper and action of the Southern Whites, that whatever might be wisely said of it to-day may have been unwise yesterday, or two weeks hence. If those Whites shall see fit to cherish a disloyal, inimical, vindictive spirit, and shall be moved thereby to proscribe and persecute Unionists, White or Black—as in some localities, they notoriously have done—then we should judge that the Right of Suffrage 81 to be extended to Blacks—or at least to persons on evading and nullifying the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment. But if Congress ought to insist on the measure, we believe it would be wise to defend that proposition against all forms and degrees of opposition. But if, on the contrary, the Southern Whites incline generally to deal fairly by the Southern blacks, then we would have Congress touch the matter very lightly—as lightly as possible.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1866.

Senate.—This body met at the usual hour, a quorum present, and the Hon. A. B. Voorhies, Lieut. Gov., in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr Walker, of the Methodist Church.

The journal was read and approved.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the official bond of the State Treasurer.

The Chairman of the committee on Enrolled bills reported that they submitted Alfred Voorhies training, an act to amend and reenact Section 1, Article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and the bill was passed.

Messrs. E. B. Ogden, J. A. Fairfax, J. R. Verdon, J. J. Gutierrez, Leon Bell, P. L. Labarre, Eng. Desdunes, as members of the Senate, the report was received, the appointees sworn in.

Mr. Mahon gave notice that he would introduce one act to amend the system of Public Schools throughout the State.

The same Senator offered a bill, relative to the transference of insurance and deposits of the late Provisional Court to other tribunals. Also, an act to legalize the marriage of Mary and Jas. Higgins. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ellis offered an act relative to injunctions, which was referred.

Mr. Lindsay offered an act to enforce road duty; another act for the relief of the executors of the late Sheriff A. J. Low, of Feliciana. Referred.

The latter bill extended the payment of judgments against and injection on giving notes bearing 8 per cent. interest, and was passed.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Mandey, was passed, and sent to the House, to the effect of dispensing with the publication of the journals of the Legislature in the French language.

Mr. Newton offered an act for the relief of J. L. Iris. Referred.

Mr. Foute offered an act relative to auctioneers. Referred.

Mr. Ellis offered an act relative to arrests of debtors.

Mr. Keaner offered an act for the relief of the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara Plank Road.

Mr. Lindsay's bill, relative to the collection of taxes for the parish of Ouachita, was with the approval of Mr. Gordon, referred to the Finance Committee. The bill had passed during the last session, and the Governor did not deem it proper to act on the veto the session, but preferred to commence de novo.

A message from the House of Representatives in a number of bills, adopted but them.

Mr. Palfrey reported favorably on the memorial of the saves Company, and the bill to commence the payment of the bill to place at their disposal half a million of dollars from the drawing fund. The bill was passed and sent to the House.

Adjourned to Monday next, 12 o'clock, M.

House.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by the Speaker, Hon. D. E. Cage. Sixty members present. Rev. Dr. Guilhem opened the session with prayer.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to wait on Gov. Fuller, to inquire into the affairs of the New Orleans Canal and Dranning Company: Mr. Revez, chairman, and Messrs. Belamare, Sobelois, Fields and Peterson.

On Mr. Halsey's motion the appointment of committees for the reception of the reports of the State Treasurer, Auditor, &c., the following gentlemen were announced by the chair: Mr. Haney, chairman, and Messrs. White, Hamilton, McDonald and Depeyre. The Senate bill, providing for a joint committee to take into consideration to the amendment of the Constitution necessary to the future of the city of New Orleans, was concurred in by the House.

The resolution offered by Mr. Kidd, fixing the hour of adjournment of the House from day to day at 11 o'clock A. M., was adopted.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Merrifield, requiring the Constitutional Amendments to report on Monday, the 29th inst., what amendments may or should be made to the Constitution of 1864, together with several amendments, were laid on the table.

Mr. McEnaney's resolution requesting the Governor to communicate to this body the report of the tax of ½ of 1 per cent. on cotton has been paid, was adopted.

The annual report relative to the Insane Asylum at Jackson, was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Walker, on behalf of the Committee on the bill exempting from taxation all property taken possession of by the civil or military authorities of the United States, '64, '65, '66 and '65, without the consent of the owners.

The report of the Board of Currency was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Scanlan, relating an appropriation of $1,000 for paying the expenses of Messrs. Richmond Boyce, U. S. Senators from this State, now at Washington, was laid over under the rules.

A resolution, offering notaries public to celebrate marriages, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution, requesting the Governor to call an election for municipal officers for the city of New Orleans on the second Monday in March next, was finally disposed of in the affirmative.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Hall, authorizing the election for an additional justice of the peace in and for the parish of St. Helena, was under suspension of the rules, passed by its title.

A resolution, requesting the Committee on Contingent Expenses to allow only 66 for 100 copies of all city newspapers furnished to members, was finally disposed of in the negative.

Mr. Tabber's act, relative to convictions, was laid over under the rules.

An act, introduced by Mr. Peterson of New Orleans to repeal two Parish's in and for the Parish of New Orleans, and defining their power, was referred to the committee composed of the city delegation.

Mr. Sentmith's act, relative to suits for the seizure of steamboats was laid over, on motion of the gentleman who introduced it.

An act, introduced by the same gentleman, repealing an act to amend the 2259 Art. of civil code, was laid over under the rules. This act provides, that leases may be made either by verbal or written contract.

A resolution, introduced by the Committee on Charitable Institutions, for Mr. Fenner's bill, relative to licenses for selling lottery tickets over the counter, was laid over.

The House adjourned, until 12 o'clock, A. M., to-day.

Persons of the Shipwreck Columbian Negro Crew Saved in the House.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The galleries of the House were almost crowded during the session to-day, and during all the pressure many persons were unable to get admittance. The floor of the House was filled in large numbers. Every one, both white and black, took a great interest in the subject of debate, and in the result of the election of Constables to the District of Columbia.

The vote on the passage of the bill was made larger and more exciting by the fact that it was proposed, and when the result was announced, the applause on the floor and in the galleries was almost equal to that of a victory.

The bill will now go to the Senate, and will not be acted upon in the present session. It confers authority without an election, more than has heretofore been applied to the whites.

FACTS ABOUT THE UP-AROUND.—Wish-

ington, Jan. 18.—At the inauguration yesterday in the Senate, there were nearly quite 50, the diplomatic and consular corps, with their native robes, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, in their official robes, were also permitted to occupy seats within the bar. Of all the brilliant scene that followed the inauguration, this latter is the most brilliant. The Senate hall, and the adjoining rooms were filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, and the President's table, most of which have been there for several months, was covered with the choicest delicacies of the season, and the remainder are followed by Solomon. Members of the cabinet, Generals, &c., as United States Senators, Representatives, Foreign Ministers, &c., &c., officers of the United States army, &c.

It is stated in a late Paris letter that the wife of Belanger, (formerly Miss Shadd) has been compelled to leave the conservatory on account of her color.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REJECTED BY THE HOUSE IN KENTUCKY.

Interview Between Napoleon and the American Minister.

CONGRESSIONAL.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

EUROPEAN NEWS AND MARKETS.

MOBILE AND WESTERN MARKETS.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

&c. &c. &c.

New York, Jan. 26.—E. B. Sing & Brother's distillery, on 45th street, was destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss of $50,000.

The first of the series of meetings to celebrate the anniversary of Methodism in America, was held last evening. The Secretary of the Interior presided. Eloquent addresses were made by Bishops Simpson and Jones and Reverend Dr. McClintock.

The President has appointed Capt. Nicholas Smith, of Kansas, Minister to Guate, to reside at Guatemala.

Major Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Meade are to meet in Washington next week, for consultation concerning our military situation in their respective departments.

A report was in circulation two weeks ago, that Gen. Fremont would speedily issue a proclamation declaring the rebellion ended and civil law restored throughout the country. His delay is now attributed to the non-arrival of the expected official correspondence from Provisional Governor Hamilton, at Texas.

New York, Jan. 26.—The steamers Germania, Hermann and Columbia have all arrived from Europe. News anticipated.

James Brennan, late of the O'Mahoney general organizations, has accepted a commission from the Fenian Senate as district organizer. He speaks bitterly of O'Mahoney and his late convention.

Chief authority states that startling developments will be made, which will demonstrate the O'Mahoney faction now stronger than the organization has ever been and that it is devoted to earnest work.

Counterfeits on the First National Bank of Indianapolis have appeared.

New York, Jan. 26.—The *World's* Washington special says it is now known that the Ways and Means Committee have indefinitely postponed Secretary McCulloch's financial bill, after striking out the foreign loan clause.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for the enlargement of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau by 33 against 12.

The House resumed its consideration of the constitutional basis of reconstruction amendment. During the debate Mr. Stevens, who is a member of the Reconstruction Committee, said it had under consideration another amendment to the constitution protecting the rights of all persons, white and black, which, if it should become law, would be enforced, owing to the want of the power of Congress.

Provost Marshal Nicholson had not for vexed the admission of the Southern representatives to participate in debates on questions concerning their interests.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report forthwith a bill authorizing the appointment of parties in this District who were voluntarily in the service of the late Confederacy.

The House resumed its consideration of the constitutional amendment, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire. Also, an act to legalize the marriage of Mary and Jas. Higgins. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ellis offered an act relative to injunctions, which was referred.

Mr. Lindsay offered an act to enforce road duty; another act for the relief of the executors of the late Sheriff A. J. Low, of Feliciana. Referred.

The latter bill extended the payment of judgments against and injection on giving notes bearing 8 per cent. interest, and was passed.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Mandey, was passed, and sent to the House, to the effect of dispensing with the publication of the journals of the Legislature in the French language.

Mr. Newton offered an act for the relief of J. L. Iris. Referred.

Mr. Foute offered an act relative to auctioneers. Referred.

Mr. Ellis offered an act relative to arrests of debtors.

Mr. Keaner offered an act for the relief of the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara Plank Road.

Mr. Lindsay's bill, relative to the collection of taxes for the parish of Ouachita, was with the approval of Mr. Gordon, referred to the Finance Committee. The bill had passed during the last session, and the Governor did not deem it proper to act on the veto the session, but preferred to commence de novo.

A message from the House of Representatives in a number of bills, adopted but them.

Mr. Palfrey reported favorably on the memorial of the saves Company, and the bill to commence the payment of the bill to place at their disposal half a million of dollars from the drawing fund. The bill was passed and sent to the House.

Adjourned to Monday next, 12 o'clock, M.

House.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by the Speaker, Hon. D. E. Cage. Sixty members present. Rev. Dr. Guilhem opened the session with prayer.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to wait on Gov. Fuller, to inquire into the affairs of the New Orleans Canal and Dranning Company: Mr. Revez, chairman, and Messrs. Belamare, Sobelois, Fields and Peterson.

On Mr. Halsey's motion the appointment of committees for the reception of the reports of the State Treasurer, Auditor, &c., the following gentlemen were announced by the chair: Mr. Haney, chairman, and Messrs. White, Hamilton, McDonald and Depeyre. The Senate bill, providing for a joint committee to take into consideration to the amendment of the Constitution necessary to the future of the city of New Orleans, was concurred in by the House.

The resolution offered by Mr. Kidd, fixing the hour of adjournment of the House from day to day at 11 o'clock A. M., was adopted.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Merrifield, requiring the Constitutional Amendments to report on Monday, the 29th inst., what amendments may or should be made to the Constitution of 1864, together with several amendments, were laid on the table.

Mr. McEnaney's resolution requesting the Governor to communicate to this body the report of the tax of ½ of 1 per cent. on cotton has been paid, was adopted.

The annual report relative to the Insane Asylum at Jackson, was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Walker, on behalf of the Committee on the bill exempting from taxation all property taken possession of by the civil or military authorities of the United States, '64, '65, '66 and '65, without the consent of the owners.

The report of the Board of Currency was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Scanlan, relating an appropriation of $1,000 for paying the expenses of Messrs. Richmond Boyce, U. S. Senators from this State, now at Washington, was laid over under the rules.

A resolution, offering notaries public to celebrate marriages, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution, requesting the Governor to call an election for municipal officers for the city of New Orleans on the second Monday in March next, was finally disposed of in the affirmative.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Hall, authorizing the election for an additional justice of the peace in and for the parish of St. Helena, was under suspension of the rules, passed by its title