THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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No. 75 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1866.

We invite special attention to the large sale of valuable improved and unimproved property, belonging to the succession of Thos. F. Pattison, M.D., deceased in Jefferson City, under the Sheriff's sale, which will be made to-day, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, by G. de Buys, Auctioneer.

We call the particular attention of our readers on the first page of this Cotton Plantation, situated at Glenside Site, Secretaria, and 27 feet splendid three-story brick store, No. 24 Bienville street, now occupied by W. F. Whitney, dentist, in Bienville, etc., which will be made by G. de Buys, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock this M., on Thursday, January 18th, 1866, at the request of the said T. de Egron. The conditions of sale on the above plantation are made known by applying contracts with the parties who made the sale.

For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

The gallant gentlemen of the Commercial Express will accept our thanks for the latest Memphis papers.

Mr. W. Beahm, Jr., Purser of the steamship Costa Rica, from New York on the 20th ult., has our thanks for newspapers and other favors.

GOUDCHAUX'S FAIRS.—On Friday evening at the New Odeon House, the ladies, Queen of Troops of Gideon, and Beauty will open the festivities of the day, to be concluded at night by the Queen, attended by the maid-of-honor of Gideon, and by the maid-of-honor of Troops, attended by the Queen of Beauty. Herein is a rare occasion and you much crowded in musical circles.

MLLE ELIN'S CONCERT.—The third vocal and instrumental concert of Mlle Elin will be completed to-night, New Orleans public, will be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Mlle will have the valuable assistance of Messrs. Oliveira and Gooding on the violin and piano, and as conductors of Mlle Ludwigsen in pleasant vocal interpretation.

THE NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE.—This is the name of a "weekly journal, devoted to Christianity, conservatism and literature," which has just made its appearance in this city, published at the Bible House, on Camp street. Its editor is John P. Newman, D. D., the talented pastor of the Methodist Church, which is presided over by Presiding Elder Lownde to reorganize the Methodist churches in this State. The paper comprises eight pages, filled with matter that displays editorial talent and literary judgment.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR LEVEES.—Major-General Humphreys, U. S. V., advertises for proposals to construct levees in the parish of Carroll, La., and in Coahoma and Bolivar counties, La. The levee to be built in this State is at Ashton, about the Arkansas line, and comprises 75,000 cubic yards. Proposals will be received until the 20th at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Department, 194 Gravier street.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CUTLER.—The steamship H. R. Cutler, Capt. Gardner, from Galveston, left that port at 10 A. M. on December 31, 1865, with a full cargo and passengers consigned to Geo. A. Peshich, arrived at her wharf this morning, experienced strong southwest and northwest gales most of the passage.

The steamship Costa Rica, Hawks, commander, from New York 30th December, arrived in the river yesterday morning, with a full cargo and passengers consigned to Messrs. Dr. J. Caldwell & Co., H. Hentz, Wells and Greene, Dr. J. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. M. J. Wilson, A. W. Webster, Mrs. Webster, Miss Webster, Miss M. Mayer and 16 in the steerage.

Certificates of interest bearing 6 per cent Treasury notes are said to be in circulation.

A CHANGE OF LECTURES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Evelyn, New Orleans correspondent of the Memphis Register, says in that paper of the 9th, inst.:

Dr. E. H. Cowell, proprietor of the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Rooms will inaugurate a course of lecture in this city, beginning next week after next. The first lecture will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, Esq., in Mozart Hall, Bourbon street, and the subsequent ones for the benefit of charities.

CONFISCATION FOR EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

Judge Abel in his charge to the Grand Jury on the 10th inst., after dwelling at some length on the benefits of the emancipation of the slaves to the South, remarks:

But, gentlemen, while justice and necessity combine to call for the confiscation of the rebels' lands, I understand the honor of the nation demands that I just if not a full compensation be paid to the former owners of the freedmen for the loss of the bloodsucking of which they were thus made slaves as well as injustice to individuals, themselves and States, and a source of just complaint hereafter to come to power.

This is not the assertion of a political leader advocating a cause, or the rhetoric of a demagogue seeking to excite visionary hopes and to create popular discontent. It falls from one entirely free from any official duty. It solemnly is in his conscience and illustrates a recognized principle of law, and the duties of equity, reason, and the common sense. It has a foundation in the rights of theirs, intellectual, and juridical spontaneity. Hardly we regard it as unworthy and ungrateful respect. Not that it is likely we have any immediate effect upon our public policy, but that it indicates that the claim of compensation for emancipated slaves is likely soon to take legislative form. And that it is necessary to call the attention of the public to the justice and of justice and of fraternal honors, a sentiment in which no financial party or sinecure-hole faction can utterly extinguish, which, thrice sanctified, will yet survive, which, no matter how deeply buried, will yet resound and lift a "still small voice" of dreadful accusation to vex and disturb the Nation.

The confiscation in this country will be the first instance in which a great and powerful Government in modern times has, by sovereign decree or legislative enactment declared property appropriated by wholesale the property of citizens or subjects, without the least pretense, or promise of even nominal indemnity.

The law of the same race and American people, which has established a precedent for confiscation, followed by both England and France, and both have established a newspaper published to guard as far as the act would admit the rights and interests of the ex-slaveholders. Both sought to divest it as much as possible of the character of pecuniary robbery. Neither was willing to face the imputation of having rights only in inflicted irreparable injury upon a helpless portion of its people. Each endeavored, by prompt measures designed to mitigate and indemnify, that a great majority of its own subjects, in the sudden abandonment of a system, to be diametrically opposed, to do a palpable wrong, to submit an open outrage. And, above all, when it is nothing, it would seem to its own people in the absolute duty of the most responsible nature to the world.

The argument that the liberation of the Americans shows was an incidental necessary struggle for the independence of which the existing Government was not to be responsible; the example of emancipation in the French islands in 1848 may be cited as answer. That grew out of the revolution in France, and there did not have to exercise the functions of the United States. Besides in the latter case the Provisional Government at Paris, headed by Lamartine, proclaimed universal emancipation as the legitimate fruit of the revolution which they represented, but they, were careful to avoid anything that would take his spoliation of the colonies. The special French Assembly sent to Martinique and Guadeloupe, to the Island of Bourbon, to Guiana, left the slaves in a revolutionary transit, and were driven away by a revolutionary authority.

The case of emancipation in the United States is not to be considered from the point of view of confiscation, from the unquestionable fact that no revocation of the Constitutional Amendment, and the claims of Congress to the control of the States, and the freedom of the slaves, and the subsequent denial of them to be free, by it is a matter that is beyond the military power of the United States to control. It is a question for Congress without the latter attempt to legislate themselves by force.

It must be considered then, that, after all, property in slaves was the country's wealth, it kept up the value of land, of stocks, bank shares, and all kinds of silver plate, and of course it must be considered that the property, any in the value of two thousand millions, if not more has been taken from the owners, it does not follow that the property of the United States is responsible for the value of the property that was destroyed by the war. The property that was destroyed by the war, was a military necessity.

All money and munitions of war, and clothing for soldiers, and military subsistence, are considered by any sort of financial necessity. The Government has not to pay for them, but simply to pay the bills. Debts contracted for the purchase of such necessities we have finally said it would be a financial disgrace to the country to refuse to pay the principal and interest of the obligations. Why should not the same principle apply to the case of the ex-slaveholders. Both ought to divest it as much as possible of the character of pecuniary robbery. Neither was willing to face the imputation of having rights only in inflicted irreparable injury upon a helpless portion of its people. Each endeavored, by prompt measures designed to mitigate and indemnify, that a great majority of its own subjects, in the sudden abandonment of a system, to be diametrically opposed, to do a palpable wrong, to submit an open outrage. And, above all, when it is nothing, it would seem to its own people in the absolute duty of the most responsible nature to the world.

Why, then, should not the Government of the United States have the same principle apply to the case of the ex-slaveholders?