# THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) AT No. 78 CHARTRES Street,

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

| Squares. | 1 week. | 2 weeks. | 3 weeks. | 1 month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $3 00 | $4 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 |
| 2 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| 3 | 5 00 | 6 00 | 7 00 | 12 00 |
| 4 | 6 00 | 7 00 | 8 00 | 14 00 |
| 5 | 7 00 | 8 00 | 9 00 | 16 00 |
| 6 | 8 00 | 9 00 | 10 00 | 18 00 |

Monday advertisements, to appear in Sunday's issue, must be handed in before 12 o'clock, M., Saturday.

Rate of Editorial Notices: Four lines or less, $1 per week; $3 per month.

Rate of Marriage and Death Notices: Four lines or less, $1 per week; $3 per month.

Rate of Editorial Paragraphs: Ten lines or less, $1 per week; $3 per month.

All Editorial Notices or Paragraphs to be marked at the counter, or they will be charged at advertising rates.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills for regular advertisers must be rendered monthly.

OLD BUILDINGS ON ACCOUNT THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS AT AUCTION.—Messrs. McCarren & Co. will sell on the premises, on public advertising, at 10 1/2 o'clock, in Clinton, Basin, (or St. John), North Roydras and South Roydras streets, by order of and for account of the city of New Orleans, all the old buildings contained thereon. We call attention to their advertisement elsewhere.

MARDI-GRAS AT THE VARIETIES.—The festivities last night were more characteristic, we might say Orleanian, which have been witnessed in the city for five years past. The most interesting feature of the night was the Hamlet Krewe's (disguised) tableaux of the Varieties Theatre, combined with the splendid array of elegantly dressed and beautiful ladies present, and followed by terpsichorean exercises. Inadequacy of space with the only circumstance that may have caused regret to any; and that was not to be remedied.

FROM HAVANA.—By the steamer Cuba, arrived yesterday, we have papers from Havana to the 9th inst. inclusive. They contain no news of importance from any quarter. Exchange on Madrid was 5 to 6 1/4 premium, 60 days; on Paris 5 to 6 premium, 60 days; on London 16¾ to 16¾ premium; on New York 26 to 25 discount, 60 days. Sugars—Prices mostly without variation, from 7¾ to 7¾ reals for medium qualities. Coffee—Superior Creole, 16 to 17¾; superior Porto Rico, 15 to 16¾.

The steamer Marmora left Camden, February 7th, were detained two nights by stormy weather; steamer Wm. Butler had just arrived at Camden; met Hrs. Mary Salina Diamond, Jack, and Lillie Martin at Alamo Landing; met Ida Mae at Peach Hill. Ouachita river very low with 9 1/2 feet on the shoals.

## SPAIN AND HER LOYAL SUBJECTS.

It is safe for a journalist to assume that every national Government, of whatever character, has loyal subjects or zealous supporters, whose meritorious efforts will be touched by disinterested comment or injurious criticism, however disparagements spirit may be abridged by, revolt, is to the credit of Spanish subjects in foreign countries that they are keenly alive to imputations and objections upon the national dignity, honor, prowess and glory of Spain. Their zeal in this regard leads to lead them to a blind, precipitate, indiscriminating endorsement and defense of the home Government's policies to every sentence of its ministers and its every act, however infelicitous, attending its domestic or foreign policy. Happy for the country, if its rulers were always worthy of such devoted loyalty!

Our able and respected Spanish contemporary, the *Indicador* of this city, represents the loyal discussion in a short leading editorial article embracing, with spirit and feeling in with courtesy, some remarks of the *Bee* on the national troubles of Spain, and more especially on the conjectured and conjecturable purposes, meaning, and tendency of the revolutionary movement of General Prim. The *Indicador* considers every suggestion and proposal to explain this movement on any hypothesis that involves the possibility of the abdication of the present "beloved Queen" or the ultimate downfall of the Spanish branch of the Bourbon dynasty. It denies the existence of proof that General Prim is undertaking was inspired by the idea of Iberian unity of the merging together the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

Gen. Prim, it contends, was, in a political view, only the military representative of the "progresistas;" and the declaration did not allude to royal abdication or Iberian unity. Yet neither did the same document, while appealing to revolution, propose any definite basis of reorganization. It was thus reserved which industry, and gained a wide field for speculation, with regard to the ultimate object contemplated by Gen. Prim and his adherents. The field thus opened was diligently exploited by English and French journalists and correspondents, and incident to their researches was the explanatory hypothesis of royal abdication and Iberian unity. This hypothesis, reproduced by the *Bee* from European journals, the *Indicador* regards as wholly out of the pale of possibility, and, therefore, altogether frivolous and absurd. Such a view argues a faith of almost ingredible depth and vigor, and the mind that can retain any opinion so so admirable a foundation, enjoys a felicity of condition which it would be cruel, unless from absolute necessity, to disturb.

There was a time in French history when it became a proverb that "anything was possible in France." And is not this remark more or less true of all countries in all periods? And does the history of Spain, or of the outgrowths of Spain, show that revolutionary conditions are impossible with the Spanish people or with their colonial kindred? A mere glance at the annals of Spanish America with in the past half century, the mere fact that Spain is now agitated by an inexplicable revolt headed by her eldest son, the acknowledged General, are two self-evident proofs that the question is not to be answered in the affirmative in reference to questions in uncertainty. The first thing, in fact, which revolution destroys is political impossibility. That destroyed, constitutions and dynasties are alike at the mercy of revolutionary ideas which are then prone, like ferocious animals let loose in a fair arena, to small whatever is in reach and to sport in general havoc. It is to be feared that, even in the United States, long regarded as the most constitutional of countries, the Constitution, in presence of the revolutionary tendency in a fanatical and intolerant party, may cease to signify political impossibility. In that case who would deny that it might not be said of this country, as formerly it was said of France, "anything may happen in the United States?"

But, whatever may be the ultimate solution or outcome of the Spanish imbroglio, it is manifest that the throne of the present Bourbon dynasty must stand. It "talks as that there are in Spain, as in the United States, parties that look more to their own aggrandizement than to that of their country; but political passions are powerless against the throne, which is indestructible because identified with the very life of the nation. Such arguments as this are of the direst kind, and quite convenient, and when not reliably shaken by present facts very comforting. The throne of the French Bourbons was not identified with the existence of the French nation. Only time may decide whether that of the Spanish Bourbons is inseparable from the national life. Meantime it is certain that, in the history of the world, no other throne has been safe when put to the test, to assert independence of such a ground.

The *Indicador* is not willing to admit that miserable, impudent, and failure have attended the Government of Spain under her present sovereign. It insists that the situation of that country is prosperous and glorious compared with what it was in 1833. We may sincerely glad to know it if the present position of Spain is such a source of satisfaction to loyal Spaniards either at home or abroad, whether from a comparative or positive point of view.

Remembering its firm belief in the indestructibility of the throne of Isabella, the *Indicador* proceeds to remark that, when Spain shall enable by her mineral wealth, her form of government, she will successfully make a model for a new era in the United States. It is not a little premature in this connection. In view of the present tenure of American Independence, held in such honor among the nations, when would the United States will ultimately promote to the condemnation of the world!

For this rest, we can sympathize with the editor of the *Indicador* and other Spaniards of foreign birth and race, in the concern they evince for the honor and dignity of their country. We can appreciate much from the character of Spain, and the attempts made from time to time to misrepresent, make of it, is associated with historic achievement and renown, in arms, in arts, in literature, that might well make a Spaniard proud of his land and his race, however evil may appear his duty upon them, either or are to be called to fall. The decline and fall of nations form one of the great problems of history. There are, doubtless, among the Spanish people elements of courage and chivalry, and of intellectual display, at this moment, as in the palmiest days of the Spanish Empire. If Spain has fallen from high and historic position, it by no means necessary to ascribe the fact to degeneracy of people. The explanation of it exists elsewhere. It is found in the lack to question is that which we have been disposed to adopt in speaking of Spanish affairs—namely, the general lack of responsibility for support to the government on the part of the citizen. Let the Spanish people be made responsible for support, and a government stands the chance of Spanish Canovas to common the destiny of the country to pass as of a priest.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

*Senate.*—This body was called to order by the Hon. A. Voorhies, Lieutenant-Governor, at 12 o'clock, M.

The journal was read and approved.

The consideration of the veto of the Election bill was called up on the motion that said bill do pass, the Governor's veto notwithstanding.

Mr. Hough moved to lay the bill upon the table.

Mr. Bonzano had no objection to lay the bill upon the table, but wanted the question to be taken up and disposed of at some time.

Mr. Hough replied that he would call it up himself, who are clamorous or no election and the rights of citizens.

Mr. Durrigneaud objected to personalities, and said that he is responsible to his constituents only.

Messrs. Jordan, Kenner and Elgutt were in favor of passing the bill as constitutional and meeting the will of the people.

The bill calling a city election on the second Monday in March was then passed over the veto of the Governor, only three nays were recorded against it, given by Messrs. Bell, Durrigneaud and Haughey.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, the bill was then sent to the House.

Mr. Durrigneaud introduced an Act for the relief of Widow Dudilot.

The Act to amend an Act so as to make the City Council police subject to the Mayor, was made the order of the day for Friday next.

An invitation of the Hebrew Association was accepted, requesting the attendance of the members of the Senate, to have them placed in the corner stone of the New Synagogue, shortly to be erected.

A $50,000, including the $5000 and $6000 at 145¾; £1500 bill of lading at the same; £13,000 bill of lading at 146; £27,500 (3000, 4500, 5000 and 15,000) at 146; £10,000 in two drafts of equal amounts at 146¾; £20,000 at 146 to 146¾; £3000 to £6000 at 146 to 146¾; £36,600 (2000, 4000, 5000 and 25,000) at 146¾; £7500 at 147. The Bank is £4000 at 146¾; about £2,000 by one party, rates not reported, and £5000 for gold at 147¾. The sales at 146¾ and 146¾ were for Act. The transactions in Sterling were on quite a liberal scale, including 125,000 at 3.92; 300,000 bill of lading at 3.93; 100,000 at 3.87 1/2, 200,000 at 3.87 1/2 to 3.88; 100,000 at 3.88, and 150,000 very first class at 3.85. Sterling may be quoted at 145¾ to 146 for bill of lading bills, 146¾ to 147 for Act, and 147 for gold. Francs at 5.15 to 5.14¾ for Act. Some favorite signatures, however, being still held at 146¾ and 147, and commercial drafts at 146¾ to 147. The Bank held Sterling at 146 to 146¾ and France at 5.80.

The market was rather better supplied with Domestic Exchange, and ruled still more in favor of buyers, the supply of which was $15,000 New York sight at 1/8 discount, $120,000 (60,000 and 100,000), at 3/16; $25,000, (10,000 and 15,000), at 1/4; $10,000 at 1/4; $40,000 (20,000, 10,000, 60,000, 100,000 and 100,000) at 3/8, and $10,000 at 1/2; $31,000 one day's sight, $10,000 two days' sight and $20,000 three days' at $40,000 five days' at 1/2; a moderate amount of ten days at 3/4; and a fair amount of thirty days at 1 per cent. Gold ruled on Par at 1/8 to 1/4 dis. per, one of them drawing to a fair amount at 1/8 and 1/4 discount.

Nothing of any moment was reported in Bank notes, of nearly 170 shares Crescent City Bank sold at an inside rate, and some City Railroad, prices not reported. Nothing transpired in the Cotton Press Bonds. Railroad Bonds are quoted at 80 1/2 to 90, and the Railroad issues at 80 to 82, according to the coupons.

Specie—Purchases are selling at $4 45 to $5 30; Apples at $7 to $9. Onions at $1 50 to $2 per bbl. Eggs at 35 cents per dozen. Beans at $6 to $10 per barrel; Chickens at $5 50 per dozen; Geese at $12, and Turkeys at $3 per dozen.

Gerry Bags—Are selling in a small way at 32¾c to 34c apiece.

Bale Rope—Dealers are realizing 17c per pound.

Iowa Hogging—Is selling at 17c. per yard in rolls and 22c in bales.

Freights—The market continues dull. The rates, however, are unchanged; they are 1c per pound for Cotton by steamships for New York, and 1c per pound for Cotton by sail vessels for New York. Also for Liverpool, 1/4c for Havre, and 1/4d by steamship for Liverpool.

### Cattle Market.

CITY OF ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 95 Western Scrubs, 120 Texas Scrubs, 77 Texas Steers, 20 Texas Heifers, 46 Mules.

Sold: 71 Western Scrubs, 77 Texas Steers, 46 Mules.

Stock on sale: 112 Western Scrubs, 220 Texas Steers, 141 Yearlings, 121 Heifers, 239 Calves and 3 Milch Cows.

Western Scrubs, 1st quality, per head ..... 22 @ 24
Western Scrubs, 2d quality, per head ..... 20 @ 21
Western Scrubs, 3d quality, per head ..... 18 @ 19
Western Scrubs, 4th quality, per head ..... 15 @ 16
Western Scrubs, 5th quality, per head ..... 12 @ 13
Inferior Texas Steers, per head ..... 8 @ 10
Superior Texas Steers, per head ..... 24 @ 25
Texas Steers, per head ..... 22 @ 23
Texas Steers, per head ..... 20 @ 21
Texas Steers, per head ..... 18 @ 19
Milch Cows, per head ..... 35 @ 40
Yearlings, per head ..... 12 @ 14
Calves, per head ..... 12 @ 14

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 14, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Thomas, Smith, for Apalachicola.
Steamship C Harris Fowler, for Galveston.
Steamship Hopkins, McConnell, for Galveston.
Steamer Cuba, Walker, for Mobile.
Steamer Mary Conley, Hall, for Mobile.
Steamer Mississippi, Bowers, for Matamoras.
Brigt Fanny Major, Bowers, for Matamoras.
Schr Fred Lewis, Bentley, for Matamoras.
Schr Hattie B, Sweeny, for Carabasse.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lexington, Livingston, from Galveston, to T P A & Co.
Steamship Louisiana, Lockwood, from Galveston, to I C Co.
Steamer Mary Conley, Hall, from Mobile, to Master.
Steamer Mississippi, Bowers, from Matamoras, to Master.
Steamer Cuba, Walker, from Mobile, to Master.
Steamer Mary Conley, English, from Mobile, to Master.
Steamer Cuba, Walker, from Mobile, to Master.
Steamer Gertrude, Wallace, from Mobile, to Master.
Steamer Cuba, Walker, from Mobile, to Master.
Brigt Fanny Major, Bowers, from Matamoras, to Master.
Schr Fred Lewis, Bentley, from Matamoras, to Master.
Schr Hattie B, Sweeny, from Carabasse, to Master.
Schr Fly, Taylor, from Carabasse, to A H Do