THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,701.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1	$5 00	$7 00	$9 00	$12 00	$20 00
2	7 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
3	9 00	12 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
4	12 00	15 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
5	15 00	18 00	22 00	36 00	60 00
6	18 00	22 00	26 00	42 00	70 00
7	20 00	25 00	30 00	48 00	80 00
8	22 00	28 00	34 00	54 00	90 00
9	24 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00
10	26 00	34 00	42 00	66 00	110 00
11	28 00	36 00	46 00	72 00	120 00
12	30 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	130 00

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First or Editorial Monthly Fee Advertisements each insertion, $10 per square.

Funeral Notices, $2 50 each insertion.

First or Editorial Page Twenty Advertisements, each insertion $15 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged for each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named inducement rates as may be agreed upon and presented, but in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells the schooner Redeight, de England, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

G. De Forest sells real estate and stocks, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auction Mart, Exchange, Royal street.

Mr. Chas. A. Farrie, clerk of the Leviathan, is obliged to visit into Western papers.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Rapidan for Galveston papers of late as the 9th.

The steamer Tonawanda was to leave Galveston for New Orleans on Saturday last, the 10th.

Mr. A. B. Small, of the Southern Express Company, will accept our thanks for the latest Nashville, Memphis and Jackson papers—the 8th, 9th and 10th.

Texas.—Our late papers from Galveston give us no important news of general interest. The State Convention at Austin, effected an organization on the 8th by electing J. W. Throckmorton President, together with other usual officers.

Agent for Ladies' S. A. Association.—Mr. T. B. Clark, Agent for the Ladies' Southern Aid Association, is now in this city, and purposes to call on our citizens to-day with a view to organizing and forwarding the society's first shipment of supplies. The noble object of this association, which is relief for the family of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, now residing in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga.

The New Opera House.—The French dramatic company give their second representation here to-night. The play will be the younger Dumas' five act comedy in five acts, the "Demi-Monde." A strong cast is selected, and pleasant and brilliant results may be anticipated.

John's Island Claimed by Negroes.—The Charleston Courier has an account of a recent visit by four Pennsylvania gentlemen and two citizens to John's Island near Charleston. They had the written permission of Gen. Sickles to explore the adjacent islands, in search of lands somewhere.

They were met by a party of armed freed men who ordered them to halt, and then refused to let them return, but took them prisoners and started with them to the commissary of the Island. On the way they were insulted and threatened by two negroes, Roberts and Flood. They exhibited Gen. Sickles's commission, but the negroes treated the document with contemptuous contempt, saying the Island was their's; that the whites should not visit it; and they would treat Sickles or any one else, just as they were treating those whom they had arrested.

Pearls and Rubies.—What teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby! Ah! Ellis has one preparation which realizes it! To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a basket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable preparation, Fragrant Sozodont.

The steamship Rapidan, Capt. J. B. McConnell, from Galveston, the 11th, arrived here yesterday. The following is her passenger list: Mrs Montgomery, Mrs A F Lopez and son, Miss B Gordon, Mrs Gordon and child, Miss Gordon, Miss Gordon, Chas Musick and lady, Judge Hall, lady, four children and servant, Mrs Hall and child, Mrs Wm Hall and child, Mrs Reynolds, C Schmidt, F W Heine, Wm Keering, H Fielder, J D Pope, A Pope, Mrs Pope and child, J McFarlane, J Gormley, J Harrison, E H Cooley, T F Mallett, Mrs C Rowland, Miss Rowland, Miss Mary Rowland, Miss H Bryan, C Bryan, Freeman L Bryan, F Hunnicutt, J Shinnebrow, F Shelburn, J Shelburn, Mr Sumner.

The Consequences and the avowed Object of the War.

According to a well known proverbial nostrum, there was a time when the devil was seriously inclined to a strict regimen of morality, and was even ready to adopt the habit and the disciplines of a monk. But soon as the change of an habitude was effected, he returned to his moral profligacy—and deeded in exercise of his powerful persuasion, the devil, like Richard, after shaking off a horrid dream, was "himself again." It is not in the devil alone that we are permitted to see how wide, how outward how at least, is the difference between sin in repose and sin in conquest. It is not in the devil alone that the individual who, after laboring through a life of ill-gotten gains, are willing to perform nobly in the hour of assured triumph, the vows which they made to Heaven and to men in a crisis of doubt, difficulty and peril. So strong is the principle of ingratitude so corrupting is success in whatever condition of life or time of activity it may be encountered, they have its baleful virtues put to the test!

One of the saddest and broadest illustrations of the moral difference between effort and success, is presented by the Congress of the United States in its previous and present course regarding the late civil war. In 1861, in the long after the Bull Run disaster, that body, in a state of dyspeptic meditation after a vile debauch of insurgency victory, and sadness in place the war vagly which it represented as fair and strong ground before the country and before the opinion of the world, adopted a resolution in these words:

That this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

That the war went on with the above declaration unrevoked. It may not unreasonably be regarded as one of the most remarkable elements of the ultimate triumph of the Union cause.

The New York Times, of the 9th, now publicly accuses Lord Campbell of a avowed dupicity contrary to those expressed in this resolution, the war would have proved a failure, consequently would have triumphed, the Confederacy would have been saved. That journal says, in the organ of Mr. Seward, ought to know how far the Government was committed to any pledge in how the avowals of Congress may—

The Confederate leaders, fresh from the Phillips school of rebellion, learned the true secret for the obligation that it was a war of sentiment. Hot the people, from whom, and from whose devotion to carry on the war must depend, never realized it as other than a struggle to preserve the national integrity. All their people, all their press, were persuaded and convinced that the object of the Union in its entirety, and consequently upon the continuance within the Union of the rebel States, was the true issue of the rebellion. The entire policy of the avowed object, foreign and domestic, proceeded on this conviction.

The proclamations of President Lincoln, the instructions of the State Department, the legislation of Congress, the views and opinions of the Northern people, were all in the same strain. From first to last this and this only was the whole, and the only, issue presented to the North. It was true and universally believed. It was true and universally believed. It was true and universally believed