THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 66 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1866.

The officers of the steamer Dalde have our thanks for late Vera Cruz papers.

The Mobile Advertiser News says that Mr. R. F. Hughes was not removed from his office as Superintendent Treasury Agent, but that he resigned the same.

Edward Wax is to give his lectures in this city on the Mosaic Rod, commencing on the 22d inst., previous to his departure for Europe.

The Mobile Advertiser News says that the gunboat Tallahatchie, launched at Mobile on the 1st inst., "has been overhauled during the past week, and will be ready for service in a few days."

THE MOBILE DAILY STANDARD.—This is the name of a daily newspaper established at St. James, Mobile, by Mr. J. Hyde, late of the Mobile Register, and a party of experienced men in the newspaper business, whose past success is a guarantee for their present enterprise. The Standard is represented at this moment in New Orleans by Mr. J. G. Ryan, who is stopping at the St. James Hotel, where he may be found for the next six days, ready to receive subscriptions. Mr. Ryan is handsome, gentlemanly, and worthy. He is the same who was so mysteriously arrested some time ago in Memphis, conveyed to Washington, and plugged in a prison cell, in the belief that he was John H. Surratt.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—An agency for this Company has just been established in this city, held by R. G. Hungerford. Mr. J. T. Hall is Secretary of the Agency, and Messrs. J. G. Robinson, G. W. Cowen and James F. Sweet are its Board of Directors. These names will go far to recommend the Company to the confidence of the people. The Agency is authorized to pay loss without reference to the Mother office, and without discount, and to allow 15 per cent. on premiums.

An advertisement of this agency may be seen elsewhere.

THE OPERA.—La Traviata will be given by the Italian Company, at the Opera House, for the second time. As on the former occasion, the cast is a strong one.

MR. BAKER'S BENEFIT.—That accomplished and versatile artist, Mr. Lewis Baker, of the Varieties, is to have a well deserved benefit on Friday evening. For this occasion he has prepared, with characteristic discrimination, a programme of novel and attractive character which can not fail to be entertaining. It includes a dramatic version of The Three Guardsmen by Dumas, in which Mr. Baker will appear in the leading character, and a stage adaptation, by Mr. Baker, from Dickens's David Copperfield, in B. to personate Micawber.

SOME LESSONS TAUGHT by the War.

To enlightened patriotism and intelligent citizenship it may be as interesting as profitable to consult the late war as a practical teacher, whose lessons have the force of history. But the vulgarity of cant and charlatanism soon seized upon this theme of the teachings of war, and torrents of babble have deluged the press with ignorant and pretentious interpretations of these teachings, until the harried reader might be justified in thinking the whole matter to the realms of nonsense. According to some, the war taught that there was an excess of democratic liberty among the people and too little power among the authorities, according to others, it taught that there was too great a limitation of franchises, especially in the South, and that repressive institutions must be established on a wider basis. In the view of the Carey-Greeley school of economic philosophy, it was a triumphant illustration of the theory of "protection" which, alone, in the future, could secure the material prosperity of the country. In the eyes of the Jay Cooke order of financiers, all other lessons fade into insignificance compared with this one—that a great national debt is a great national blessing.

We confess with pleasure our willingness to revert to the last consoling subject of war as a teacher in the realms of boredom when we peruse the late speech of Gen. Schofield in Paris. This speech was delivered at the American Thanksgiving banquet, in the French capital, at which Mr. Bigelow was present and also gave a speech which Mr. Jay, the chairman of the occasion, described as at once "diplomatic and significant." There are those in Europe and in the United States who insist that Gen. Schofield's remarks, as far as they refer to the relations of France and the United States, have even more official significance than those of Mr. Bigelow. Be this as it may, what he said is of the important lesson taught by the late American war—the greatest and most important breach of modern times—is more than ordinarily worthy of heed. Thus does he present this lesson:

A people who have always enjoyed as great a degree of personal liberty as be almost inconsistent or even the existence of a government, even than in time of peace have found this mild government to be in time of peril was the envy of the world. The individual soldiers and sailor, discipline and mobility in large masses grander than the world had ever before seen. [Cheers.] But what is grander still, and more gratifying, not only to Americans, but to the whole civilized world, these vast armies, when their work was done, quietly disbanded, and every soldier and sailor returned to the occupations of peace as quietly as the Christian returns from the sanctuary to his fireside on Sabbath evening; and all respect a better citizen than he was before he became a soldier. [Applause.] These citizen soldiers of this great republic have demonstrated that they are as valuable in the field of battle in time of danger and moderate and generous in the hour of triumph. Not only have they conquered their enemies in the field, but they have proved themselves in the hour of victory. [Cheers.] We learn from this great lesson the coherent strength of a people and the power of authority in its dignity and honor among the nations of the earth do not depend upon the form of government. That one Nation has proved of national strength and the most unbridled military power and yet preserved its liberty intact. [Applause.] Let us unite heartily with our fellow-citizens at home in returning thanks to Almighty God for the great and triumphant vindication of our principles of popular government. In conclusion, I will propose a toast which I believe will be heartily responded to by every [illegible] American—"The old friendship between France and the United States may it be strengthened and perpetuated." [Immense applause.]

We have taken occasion heretofore to refer to the frequency of the false argumentation which rests on the confusion of effects with causes. Thus, Jay Cooke supposes debt to be credit, and the equivalent of National wealth, when it is the offspring of credit and represents the consumption of National wealth. The Jay Cooke order of theorisers, unable to distinguish the incidents from the causes, underrate the importance of power and patriotism in the late years, are for abolishing the conditions hereafter in order to guarantee the like power and success. An immense debt with a voracious and insatiable interest, and revenue taxation, innumerable commercial restrictions; a protective tariff which consumes the consumer; authority so paramount, so searching, so inevitably pervasive and palpable, that the people scarcely realize it, and individual liberty, and spirit, and enterprise would be paralyzed by the ubiquity of a "paternal supervision and interference"; these are the foundations on which they would establish the greatness and the glory of the Nation in future.

Gen. Schofield rises above the fog of fallacy in which the hideous programme is engendered into an atmosphere of genuine statesmanship, and takes a clear and candid retrospect of the origin of the country from which was developed the extraordinary manifestation of material and moral force witnessed in the late struggle. The original state of the country had been one of peace. The severest and repetitions of the people had been entirely peaceful. The normal condition of the Nation was freedom from debt, and a revenue derived from a light, almost imperceptible taxation. The normal existence of the National authority in domestic affairs was such that, as Gen. Schofield remarked, the citizen was scarcely conscious that it did exist. From such conditions in which there was wider liberty of every citizen than Europe knows, out of such conditions Gen. Schofield also observes, with a consciousness that a war of National power as was never established in any other country. And, yet there are those who profess to read, in the special lessons of the war, that it is necessary to reverse these conditions in order to secure National security hereafter.

Proposition for the Order Relenting Some Worn of Household Furniture from Provisional Seizure.

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Headquarters Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., January 4, 1866.

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By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY:
WILLIAM HOWARD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: E. E. LATE,
Capt. 7th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

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By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
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JOHN MOULTON, A. A. General.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,663.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Baker's benefit to-night should look, we think, the capacity of the "Varieties." If this very theatre were converted from the 9th to the Olympiads, however, it would be no more than a deserved tribute to one whose claims as an artist are only equaled by his courtesy and accomplishments as a gentleman.

We need no better guarantee of the excellence which D'Artagnan then we have already seen of his success as Don Cesar de Bazan—Don Cesar, by the way, being very near akin to the light-hearted, fence-bloodied, gallant friend of Athos and Aramis. But it is as Micawber that we expect Mr. Baker will be in his glory. There are many dramatic characters in Dickens; but we know of none in his dramatic-none bolder and broader in his humor—than Wilkins Micawber, Esq., who never throws off his stage-clothes, and who would parade his gravest of language and style, half he no other audience than Mrs. M. and the forgiving little pledges of their affection. Verily, there is but one Micawber. And Lewis Baker, we take it, is his Prophet.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—A very attractive bill will be presented to-night, in the session of Mr. Eddy's benefit. That Mr. Eddy comes forward in the character of a beneficiary, ought to be sufficient to ensure a full house. Mr. Eddy does not require further evidence of the respect in which he is held by the play-goers, than the very appreciative patronage they have accorded to him during the present season.

Mr. Eddy will assume the character of King Lear. The mirth-provoking quips of "our ancient" Bon Du Bar will not be wanting, either, for the matter of that; for he appears as Robert Macaire.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy Troupe have no reason to complain of diminished patronage. The same crowds, night after night, enter expectantly and go out laughing. This week's programme is full of hits, and that trio of comic Ethiopians, Emerson, Hart and Parker, are in the best possible humor.

We are obliged to the polite attention of the Commercial Reading Room for the latest Mississippi papers.

From Brazil.

The steamer North America, brought to New York Rio Janeiro dates to Dec. 24:

The 2d of December was the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the Emperor. The day was observed in Brazil with popular rejoicings. The Emperor received the usual compliments.

There is no change in the position of military affairs. No new battles had taken place. The Brazilian army has been suffering severely from sickness, and many of the Paraguayan prisoners drafted into the army have died.

The Brazilian squadron continued at Corrientes.

Coffee was lower. Flour advancing. Exchange 26 to 26 3-4d.

The Emperor returned on the 9th Nov. from Rio Grande do Sul, carrying great rejoicing in this city.

The Paraguayans have withdrawn entirely across the Upper Parana, out of Corrientes. The Brazilian fleet is at the mouth of the Parana. Gen. Osorio has crossed the River Corrientes on its march to the Parana, near Goas. It will be seen in vessels up that river to Fort Coimbra, which is said to be strongly fortified. Great sickness prevails among the land forces.

Count Janisky, on the 4th Nov., held a meeting at S. Paulo to form the democratic society there for the protection of Polish immigrants. The gentlemen present determined on constituting themselves a committee to favor the formation of such societies for that purpose.

Count Janiski would leave shortly for Europe, and expects to return in a little time with two hundred Polish immigrants.

The Dutch ship Dromedary, left Rio Janeiro on the 13th Nov., and the Brazilian brig Rosie, on the 17th. Both for New Orleans, loaded with coffee. The British brig Royal Charlie left the same port on the 22d November, for Mobile, with a cargo of coffee.

SELECTION OF LAND FOR SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION BRAZIL.

We find the following in the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Rio Janeiro, of the 24 ult.:

George Wood and his companion have now returned from their excursion to the province of S. Paulo, and they decidedly in the highest terms the great capacities of that important province for the cultivation of all kinds of agricultural products. They found themselves, also, gratified beyond measure by the reception given to them by the inhabitants of the province.

On the 28th they had the honor of an audience with the Emperor which, as customary with him, received them in the kindest manner, and entered into conversation with them on the subject of their mission, making many pertinent enquiries as to the location they had selected and their views thereupon.

It is the intention to select one for from Araraquara and include a beautiful and convenient site for a town, between two small rivers about 3400 yards apart, and about 8 million of acres lying on both sides of the Jaha and extending to the Tiete. It can readily be brought into the proper communication with the S. Paulo railway, and has the further advantage of there being adjoining to it an immense extent of fine uncultivated Government land upon which a developing settlement can spread itself.

Dr. Gaston, we believe, has decided on the same locality for the settlement of the thirty families he represents, and has written to them to come forth.

From the Rev. Ballard Dunn, who is amusing his leisure in the north part of the province of Rio de Janeiro and in the south of that of Espirito Santo, no intelligence has yet been received here.

Experienced Southern planters have never made sufficient exploration of the southern half of Brazil to enable them to form a just majority of its soil. They have also become cognizant of the fact that the peculiarities of its climate are such as to give them certain advantages in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and other staples of the Southern States, without speaking of the great staple of Brazil—coffee. In the year 1861, it was for the advantage of citizen Brazilian planters could not compete with other countries more advanced in the application of machinery, and in the use of implements of husbandry in the culture of their land. A large immigration of Southerners is expected from the Southern States of national strength and the most unbridled military power and yet were entirely consistent with the broadest liberty of the citizen. [Loud applause.] Let us unite heartily with our fellow-citizens at home in returning thanks to Almighty God for the great and triumphant vindication of our principles of popular government. In conclusion, I will propose a toast which I believe will be heartily responded to by every [illegible] American—"The old friendship between France and the United States may it be strengthened and perpetuated." [Immense applause.]

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Fluctuations of Gold in 1865.

The New York Merchants' Journal gives the annexed table, showing the highest and lowest rates from Jan. 1st, 1865, to the 9th December, 1865:

	Lowest.	Highest.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 9th	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile Register of the 3d inst. says:

The anniversary, which was made on Sunday morning last, that the military duties for a long time had been dispensed, and that clergymen would be required for religious services on the following day, the Bishop Wilmer has not yet received no notice of the appointment of a Bishop.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

News from Mexico—Appointment of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Cuatro Labores—Assassination of Gen. Quitanilla and his Between Company for Freedom.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

LETTER FROM MR. MALLORY ON NEGRO TESTIMONY.

Favorable News from Cuba—Financial.

$100,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED FROM SECRETARY STANTON FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FAVORABLE TO THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

ANOTHER ST. DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

New York, Jan. 4.—By the steamer Vera Cruz, which arrived to-day, we glean the following Mexican news:

The Imperialists claim to have obtained another victory over the Republicans under Gen. Diaz, on the 6th of December, near Comatilla, in which the famous leader Tomas Sanchez was killed.

Maximilian has appointed Don Louis Arraga, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Don Manuel de Cacharavia, exclusive Superintendent of the introduction into Mexico of Coolie laborers.

Gen. Quitanilla and his private Secretary were both assassinated on the 20th of November, on one of the highways by their military escort, whose object was to plunder.

The Republicans have taken possession of La Paz in Lower California.

Peace prevails in the Departments of New Leon and Puebla.

It is reported that Maximilian recently said the only hope of the Imperial Government rested on the success of its loan in the London market.

Maximilian has expressed the University of Mexico and appointed instead a public museum of natural history and archaeology.

Washington, January 3.—The resignation of Gen. Kilpatrick as Minister to Chili has been accepted by the President.

New York, January 3.—The steamer Hermann from Southampton, which port she left on the 20th ult. Her news is three days later than that received by the Australasian.

The death of gold from Paris continues.

Consols in London closed at 87 1-2 to 87 1-4. In the stock exchange money is rather abundant. Several gold vessels from Melbourne are due their way to England with an aggregate of $[illegible] in gold.

The Imperial Ottoman bank has issued a prospectus of the Five Rich six per cent. loan of six millions recently announced to have been negotiated in Paris at 66.

The cattle disease is still spreading. The numbers of deaths amounts to 400,000. Five thousand are attacked every week.

The extraordinary rise in interest in France in consequence of the Chilian blockade.

The Paris bourse closed flat with rentes at 69f. 45c.

Saunders' news letter says Mr. Marquis, Governor of Richmond Bridell, has been dismissed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

Sir Henry Stark, the recently appointed Governor of Jamaica, sailed for that place the 18th of December. The Jamaica Commissioners were to sail by the next steamer.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—Flour dull and easier. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet. Lard dull and unchanged.

London, Dec. 20.—U. S. 5-20's closed at 68¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—The sales of cotton for two days, (Monday and Tuesday,) amounts to 18,000 bales, the market closing unchanged in tone and Friday's quotations.

London, Dec. 20.—United States 5-20's improved 1-8.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 4—A Peace State Convention was held in this city to-day and passed resolutions unanimously in favor of the Senate President, Roberts, and Gen. Sweeney, Secretary of War.

Portrait Monroe, Jan. 4.—The double ender steamer, A. G. Wes exploded her steam chest near Norfolk to-day, and was obliged to return here.

New York, Jan. 4.—Ex-Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Mallory, writes from Fort Lafayette to the citizens of Florida, favoring the admission of negro testimony in the courts, but declares the negro as habitually untrustful. He adds that slavery can never be established within the American Union.

The news from the interior of Chihuahua is represented as encouraging for the national cause. President Juarez arrived at Chihuahua on the 20th of November.

New York, Jan. 4.—Havana news says another revolution has broken out in San Domingo. Gen. Gelpo was proclaimed of the Republic. Ex-President Cabral has accepted military office under the Government of Gen. Pedro Guilino, who seems to have managed the whole affair as the practical head of the revolution.

Jamaica is peaceful.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Chandler, and Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, have reached Washington. They are to examine into the alleged frauds in the South.

New York, Jan. 4.—The steamship Altawa, Capt. Archer, arrived at this port last night, having experienced terrific gales on her voyage. Three of the crew were swept overboard.

New York, January 4.—The Agent of Indian Affairs from New Mexico says the Indians in that country are determined on an outbreak because of the scantiness of their supplies from the Government during the last year.

New York, Jan. 3.—The amount of damage claimed by Jos. Maddox, who commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against Secretary Stanton for alleged false imprisonment, is $100,000.

Concord, N.H., Jan. 3.—The Republican State Convention, to-day, unanimously nominated Frederick Smith for Governor.

The Convention adopted a resolution urging well for the successful admission of the Southern Representatives into the National Assembly.

Harrisburg, January, 3.—The Legislature today received a brief message from Gov. Curtin, dated the 27th of November, giving bad health as the reason for absenting himself and sojourning in Cuba.

Cincinnati, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, $1.75 to $1.95. Corn, 50 to 60c. Oats, 40c. Hogs nominal at $12. Mess Pork, $29. Lard nominal at 18c. Whisky, $2.39. Closing firm, Cotton, 68c. Groceries dull.

New York, Jan. 4.—Cotton closed more steady, at 53c for middling. Flour is 15c lower. Sugar is firmer, at 12¾c. Molasses quiet. Pork $29 87½. Sterling 109¾. Gold lower, at 140¾.

Pittsburg, Jan. 4.—The river is 5 feet 11 inches by pier mark. Weather clear and cold.

Vicksburg, Jan. 4.—The W. R. Arthur passed up at 5 P. M., and the Clara Dolson at 2 P. M. There were no departures for points below. The river is rising one foot daily.

(Annexed Press Dispatches.)

Trial of Capt. Semmes.

New York, Jan. 4.—Raphael Semmes' counsel applied yesterday to the Secretary of the Navy to fix a day for his trial. The Secretary declined, because there is not a sufficient number of officers of the proper rank now assembled.

Semmes is quite cheerful, but anxious for a speedy trial.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Steymer Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz the 30th, had arrived.

The Emperor Charlotte reached Vera Cruz on the 20th. She expectations her visit to Yucatan very satisfactory.

MONEY IN THE SOUTH PLENTY.

Gen. L. Little, special Treasury agent, recently from the South, represents the Southern men as having abundance of money, received from Northern speculators in exchange for Southern staples and landed property.

DESPERATE CASE OF MISCEGENATION.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald has the following:

A curious case of miscegenation has lately been reported to Major Whitenhan, of the Freedmen's Bureau, at this place, as having occurred in the neighborhood of the town of Lumberton, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. It appears that a white man residing near that place entered the Confederate army some time last year, leaving behind him a young wife. On his return home last summer, after the surrender, rather a disagreeable state of affairs was found to exist, for it was ascertained that during his absence his young and virtuous wife had taken up with a negro, and had been living with him for some time past. The result of this illicit intercourse proved to be a mulatto child.

Lord Bobby the injured husband determined upon revenge, and chaining the negro, he loaded his gun and drove him before him into Lumberton. But here another difficulty presented itself. He could not, by any means, tell what should be do with him! In this dilemma he determined to report the case to the Freedmen's Bureau, and Major Whitenhan was accordingly summoned with. The decision given by him, in this case, was made only in the shape of advice to the injured husband, and that was that he say nothing, believe and steal enough trinkets to write sufficiently to keep the Bureau, which was finally decided, to keep the peace. Bobby Wilmer has so far received no notice of the prosecution of the affair.

English and French Press on the Death of Napoleon.

(From the Paris Debats, December 24.)

The King of the Belgians died this morning. This prince, justly popular in Belgium, enjoyed throughout all Europe a well-merited reputation for political sagacity. The death of King Leopold is regretted at the present moment, when the political horizon, have been described at length, and discussed by the press. Re-arrangements of territory have ever been announced, whose importance of a similar nature has been brought forward, the succession of which was to be adjourned until the death of the King of the Belgians. We believe these hypotheses and conjectures to be without solid foundation, and we have no desire, at least just now, to touch upon the subject. We only express a wish, both in the interest of European peace, and in that of Belgium, that the young Duke of Brabant, who is about to succeed his father, may be as well able to fill the predecessor to hold the balance equal between the two parties who now dispute for power, and avoid, like him, all excess.

NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

(From the Paris Debats, December 16.)

It is said that in virtue of an arrangement already concluded, and with the consent of King Leopold, the Belgian states would cede to France and Holland, Flanders and Brabant to France and Luxembourg, with a part of Limburg, to Holland. We have heard of this report, and are not responsible for the mistakes of the prognostics of those regrets. Moreover, in the annexation possible without very, very liberal modifications and the Belgian people of France.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

The following notice appeared in the Court Journal of December 19:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Sunday Night.

Her Majesty received this afternoon, with profound sorrow, the announcement of the loss which has fallen on her Majesty and the royal family by the death of the King of the Belgians, her Majesty's last surviving uncle, and the last of his generation of the house of Saxe-Coburg. The loss, though not unexpected, is not less felt by her Majesty, who in the King of the Belgians has lost a most affectionate relation and a most magnanimous adviser, a friend and counsellor of the Prince Consort, to whom he was warmly attached, and whom from his youth upwards the Queen has looked upon in the light of a father, whose interest in the Queen's welfare was unceasing, and whose kindness the Queen will never forget.

The London *Daily News* of the 11th subjoins his personal, energy, simplicity, dignity of his manners, reserved and serious tastes, his gentle heart, his religious sense of public duty, a calm, firm judgment, liberal ideas and sympathies, and his unalterable fidelity to engagements. The daily solicitudes of his reign were to establish the legitimacy of a revolutionary government, to respect by consistent prudence the respect and even the sympathy of absolute Powers, to hold the balance even between opposed political and religious factions, to govern an arbitrator rather than as a master, to preserve unimpaired the privileges of Parliament and the prerogatives of the Crown.

THE NEW KING OF BELGIUM.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

The Duke of Brabant is a young man of virtuous habits, fond of musical investigation and church music, a believer in religion, etiquette and decency. The Paris Prince exult aloud at having at length a King in Belgium who, instead of being the Jesuits' tool in the monastic creed of Christendom, has a Jesuit for his confessor, and who lives in the light of the past. Leopold never ventured to carry his zeal for the doctrine of doctrine about which he himself cared nothing; but he would never allow him, while he lived, any opportunity of betraying his sentiments. Leopold, in fact, was a great hand at affairs. "The Belgic throne is not a bed one, as times go," he used to say, "but is neither bad for strong enough to allow being played tricks with. Wish to leave it to my son in good condition, and for him keep it so if he can." But the new King, Leopold II, is the exclusive of the belt apparent from public business is that he now comes to the performance of its duties utterly destitute of training or preparation. He is the last of a dynasty to be formed by the priests and nobles of the Catholic party which he can never realize. They are full of memories of legislative troubles like those which influenced the evil counsellors of Charles X., and prepared the way for his fall. Their young King has the folly of his uncle his father's reserved and prudent Ministers, and to attempt the formation of a Roman Cabinet, as there is reason to fear, the consequences to himself and his dynasty will be serious. His young Queen is a woman of spirit and vivacity, against whom, notwithstanding her Austrian extraction, the Belgians never harbored mirmur of popular distrust. But hitherto she has devoted herself altogether to the domestic sphere of childhood; and Belgian society, which has always maintained the tone of that of France, has often peevishly complained that the Princess has never been heard of except in the nursery.

The Trouble in Australia.

It appears that Australia, finding her income from customs and other revenues, insufficient, demands commercial aid from the Mother Country. Its sons so far, that civil war is apprehended in the colony of Victoria. According to the constitution of that colony, the Upper House of Parliament are elective, and the Upper House has the power to approve or reject the appropriation bills, but it has not any wise to modify them. Recently the Lower House, desiring to make some important changes in the supplies, met the vehement opposition of the Upper House, and unable to overcome the resistance attempted to appropriate the wished for bill in the general appropriation bill, making it "a rider," to the act of supply. The Upper House, if the two were to be conjoined in such manner, that when presented to the Upper House, the latter would have either to reject or return them both. The Upper House sustained against its infringement of its privileges, with the result, that there is no one in Victoria legally clothed with the authority to pass the revenues. The most serious feature of the crisis consists in the fact that the Lower House failing to obtain the consent of the Upper House to the bill, has adopted a resolution authorizing the Ministry to collect the taxes conformably to the tenor of their views, and in spite of any opposition. The Ministry has obeyed, but some of the colonists refuse to pay what they protest is an illegal levy, and refuse to be prosecuted for non-gatherers. The Attorney-General, to complicate the matter, has declared that the local government will disregard even a decision of the Supreme Court against them, and will proceed to collect, by every means in their control.

There is, indeed, a not of a very tough and crude description for the Good Ship Ship, and it is not the question, how far the colonies have the right to manage their own affairs. This may be a question between the British Imperial and the commercial as well as the political world look on with unfeigned interest.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court.—Judge E. Alix.—After some unimportant business, the Court adjourned to Tuesday next.

First and Fourth Districts Recorder's Court—Judge Gastinel presided in this Court yesterday, in place of Mr. Campbell, who has vacated the Recorder's office. Mr. Gastinel, in addressing Mr. Cribbe, was introduced to the Court as the new Recorder. There appears, however some mystery about this new appointment, which we have been informed, was tendered to Mr. Kredel when the commission was made out.

The latter gentleman was once the acting office of the Governor Conditt.

Naughty.—Charles Fulton was intent on some boyterous fun in the St. Charles Theatre where the Scribing of Howls knife caused his arrest, on the double charge of disturbing the peace and carrying concealed weapons. Fined $30.

C. G. Duffy was on the same track as Fulton, in a different direction, yesterday. He presented a policeman, subjecting himself to the charge of an assault and battery on Charlotte Hunt. A fine of $15 ended the case by the Recorder of the First District.

First—At half past 1 o'clock, a frame house, the property of Mrs. Lombard, occupied by Mrs. Miller, at the corner of Urquhart and Marigny streets, was found to be on fire. The flames were soon extinguished by the Sheriff and was not injured so far as known. The building, valued at $2,000, proved to be a total loss.

A Charge of Larceny.—R. Washington and Cyprian Morgan, both of them black as the ace of spades, were arrested and held for trial on the charge of having stolen $30 from Peter Wright.

Second and Third Districts Recorder's Court Judge Gastinel.—Martin Self was charged by F. Roeder with having obtained money under false pretences, was brought up. The case was continued.

Cornelius Jager and Emelia Pleasant were charged with having inflicted wounds on the colored man Harry Shepherd. The parties are to appear for trial.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, January 4, 1866.

COTTON—The heavy decline in Foreign Exchange to-day partially suspended the business, most of the buyers who had previously been the most active having retired, or were waiting for lower rates. The receipts have not only to complete their orders, but to supply buyer took 1000 bales, and another 600 bales, the total sales of the day amounted to 2800 bales, by fourteen brokers at irregular prices, showing a general decline of ¼c. Middling is now quoted at 50c per pound. This it will be observed is not in proportion to the decline in Foreign Exchange, but the business was mostly in the hands of the Northern men, who generally are much less than in Foreign. We now report our quotations as follows: Ordinary, 40 to 42c; Good Ordinary, 44 to 46c; Low Middling, 47 to 48, and Middling 50 to—, against the following figures yesterday, viz: Good Ordinary, 45 to 46, Low Middling, 48 to 49, Middling 50 to 51. None however, but very Strict Good Ordinary, with extra staple or otherwise desirable, would command 46, and the quotations for that grade are nominally lowered to 44 to 45c. Yesterday, at a late hour, after we had closed our inquiries, there was an additional lot of 700 bales, for which swells the day's business to 3500 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared, yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]	[illegible]

The shipments comprise 898 bales for Boston and 1 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 76 hogsheads and 36 half barrels Molasses have been received since yesterday. No Sugar. There was a good demand for both Sugar and Molasses to-day, but the supplies are very light and there is little or none remaining in first hands. Prices for Sugar remain nominally at 12c for prime, and for Molasses are full and firm, with an upward tendency. The better descriptions are in good request. The sales comprise 200 hogsheads Sugar, at prices ranging from 11¾c to 12¼c for Good Common, 12c for Fair, 12c for Fully Fair to Prime and 12½c per pound for second. Of Molasses 36 half barrels sold at 65c. Exchange Plantation Molasses, 1 half barrel, at 60c.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—A fair business has been done in Pork, and the general market to-day. Produce and Provisions generally have been in good demand for the past week, and the market remains firm and unchanged. A review of the operations for the day is given in detail in the following records:

FLOUR—The demand continued good to-day, at yesterday's prices and the sales embraced 1300 barrels, of which about 1000 barrels on public account, for the Government, at prices ranging from $6 50 to $8 50 for Fair Extra, at $10 ; 600 do at $10 25 ; 50 do at $10 75, and 50 Choice Extra at $13 per barrel.

CORN—The stock is very light and firmly held at advanced prices. There was a good retail demand to-day and dealers realized $2 50 per barrel for old full weight Nonesuch and $2 30 for—.

LARD—There is very little in the market, but there is not much demand and prices are nominally lower. Sales of 40 barrels Prime sold to-day at 22c per pound.

WHISKY—Continues in good demand on a small way, and there were sales of 10, 20, 25 and 40 barrels Rye, at 50c per gallon.

HAY—We notice the sale of a cargo of 240 bales Eastern at $28 50 per ton.

BRAN—The market is quiet but very firm at 1c per pound, for Fine, and 1c for Coarse.

OATS—Are in good supply, but not much in demand. There were sales to-day of 2500 sacks in lots at 54c per bushel.

CORN—Continues in good demand and prices are full and firm. The sales comprise 6500 sacks, of which 4000 mixed, in lots at $1 10 ; 200 White, at $1 12 ; 1000 White at $1 15 ; 200 and 250 White at $1 10 per bushel.

GREEN MEAT—Shoulders are selling in small lots at 12c per pound.

BACON—The market for this article continues very firm, and there is only a limited supply. Hams going at 15c per pound for Sugar-cured Hams, Shoulders continue in good supply. Hams are scarce.

COAL OIL—Is selling readily in small lots at 50 per gallon in case, and 95c in barrels.

BUTTER AND CITRON—Choice Butter is scarce, Common is plenty. The demand is fair at 45 to 50c for Northern and 25 to 30c for Western. Cheese is plenty and dull, 18 to 19c for Western and 20 to 22c for Northern.

INDIA BAGGING—Is very little in demand and dealers are realizing 30c per yard in rolls, and 28c in bales.

GUNNY BAGS AND BUNDLES—Are selling in small lots at 30c for second and 35c for new, for the former, and 20c a piece for the latter.

BALING TWINE—Round lots are quoted at 17c per pound, with a fair demand. Retail lots are selling 18 per pound for good Western and 20 per pound for Eastern.

BALE ROPE—There is only a very limited retail demand which dealers are supplying at 9 to 10c per pound.

COFFEE—Continues in active demand for the country at 26c for Ordinary Rio, 29 to 30c for Good Fair, and 31c per pound for Choice. There were sales to-day of 500 bags Prime Rio at 29½c and 100 at 30c per pound in gold.

SUPERFINE Potato