The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
S. P. WEBSER & CO., Proprietors.
Office...No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All inelegant Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Unpaid Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans will sell one four-cent Steamboat, as of 4 tons, 4 ft. 8 in. depth of hold, at Merchant street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

John L. Lasreche & Co., will s ll lot of Jewelry, such as watches, finger-rings, studs, plated knives, chains, &c., at 10 o'clock a. m., at 64 Carondelet street, between Exchange and Exchange Alley.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 122 Bienville street, Second District, one Four Seas Barouche.

Messrs. J. B. Watson & Desbrosle sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at their office, No. 67 Carondelet street, the remaining portion of C. C. Galvezi, some choice Oil Paintings, several of which being works of distinguished artists.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The Cashier of this Bank gives notice elsewhere that, on account of repairs, it will be temporarily removed on the 25th instant to the building of the Bank of Louisiana, corner of Conti and Royal streets.

POLITICAL RESEMBLANCES AND REFLECTIONS CONSIDERED WITH THE LATE GENERAL CASS.

Like Gen. Scott, Gen. Lewis Cass had survived his era. It is the usual fate of old men of public eminence who live in periods of change and revolution that they are dead in some sort while yet they breathe and are unburied. Almost invariably they cease to be mentally contemporaneous with the current of events, and their connection with the present becomes about the same as that which one chapter of history has with the chapter that next follows.

A native of New Hampshire, Gen. Cass lived from his early youth, except when absent in an official capacity, in the West, his home for upwards of forty years having been in Detroit, Michigan. He was present as a volunteer Colonel at Hull's surrender where, as it was popularly framed, he broke his sword. He subsequently reached the rank of Brigadier General and served under Gen. Harrison in the West. His military career was brief and unillustrious. Having served a number of years as Governor of Michigan and a short time as Secretary of War, he was next Minister to France under Jackson and Van Buren. In the latter position he was distinguished by periodical accesses of Anglo-phobia of a very virulent type for which he sought relief in various pamphlets. These brochures gave him more national reputation and popularity than anything which he had done previously or which he did subsequently. The most remarkable events of his history after having returned home were the "Nicholson letter" and his defeat for the Presidency in 1848 by Gen. Taylor. This letter was a Delphic utterance designed as a dexterous avoidance, in behalf of the National Democratic party, of a direct conflict with the anti-slavery sentiment of the North which was just then taking a formidable political shape in the Wilmot Proviso, whose supporters were a sort of abolitionists thrown out from the yet invisible Republican army.

There was in the Cass-Nicholson mode of expressing the idea of Federal non-intervention with slavery in the States and Territories a degree of equivocation which implied a confession of infidelity, and was in a measure prophetic of the final defeat of the Democratic party by the anti-slavery politicians and agitators. How far it failed as a practicable platform, even for purposes of Democratic harmony, was manifested in the facility with which Stephen A. Douglas, with more boldness and more intellectual ingenuity and less than Cass, developed it into the heresy of "squatter sovereignty." Gen. Cass's term as Secretary of State to Mr. Buchanan was uneventful. The question of the right of search even, in connection with British men-of-war overhauling suspected slavers, failed to rekindle in him the old Anglo-phobia. But resistance to British pretensions to the right of search was quite a different question in this case from what it had been in a former period when the practice of the right was regarded by public men in the *United States in general*, and by none more *distinctly* than by Gen. Cass, as *ipso facto* cause of war. It was an intolerable outrage to overt hunt and search a New England ship on the supposition that her crew contained runaway British sailors. The whole country was to be in readiness to fight at a moment's notice to defend the sacred maritime interests of Boston, New York or Philadelphia when impinged upon in the smallest particular.

But when the British overhauling and searching of vessels had no other effect than to promote Southern agricultural interests from researching an accession of labor in the form of African slaves or apprentices, even the Anglophobe Gen. Cass could contemplate the spectacle with an imperturbable composure which might not unreasonably have been construed into cordial indifference. For there was then beginning to prevail, though silently and dimly, in the slave-holding portions of the Union, the idea that the South was confirmed by the fact of slavery and that, consequently, she had no rights which it was obligatory to respect and no interests which were entitled to national solicitude and guardianship. Gen. Cass, though lacking the vigor, agility and audacity to be a great political leader, had yet the keenly faithful mind instinctive of a shrewd demagogue and sometimes pasty manager; and he did not fail to realize the increasing potency of the idea above indicated. Indistinctly expressed at that time, it was destined to have more explicit assertion as the sectional controversy grazed sharp and warm, and to ultimately form what may be called the great moral basis of the war of the North against the seceded States. Whether Gen. Cass divined its future development or not, he was aware that its silent assertion would guarantee him against any overwhelming public obloquy on account of any sort of diplomatic indifference and delinquency where public diplomatic vigilance and efficiency might redound in some way to the advantage of the slave-holding interests in the South. We have no reason to doubt that he counsel, like a thorough politician, of this consciousness.

The general history and character of Gen. Cass are thus summarily appreciated by a Mobile contemporary, the *Register*:

Gen. Cass has been a prominent, rather than a great statesman. He has never exhibited the highest order of talents, nor has his career always commanded a good character, both as a man and as a statesman. If he had combined his ambition with high moral courage or intellectual grasp, he cannot, on the other hand, be charged with the corruption and profligacy of many contemning a gentleman, a soldier, or a patriot.

We know little of his previous life, except as regards his Western simplicity and abstemiousness of his habits.

The mildly drawn picture is reasonably fair. It is certainly correct in making most conspicuous the negative side of the subject. Positive attributes were not the distinction or the strength of Gen. Cass. He was strongest in his negations; like many another fortunate person, he owed his fame and his success to merely rather than to acuteness. The luck rather than possession of a self-asserting, irrepressible individuality, of impetuous impulse and aggressive resolutions, furnished the richest portion of his capital as a "safe and available" politician and as an all-his-long placeman.

Gen. Cass had, in a hideous point of view, the reputation well deserved no doubt, of being a "solid water man." In a political point of view, the designation would have been no less appropriate. His politics—the politics of the school to which he belonged in common with other eminent personages who helped to consign the northwest Democratic party to the custody of the Buchanan Administration—was part of that fusion tank of cold water, cold metaphysics and the effort of extinguishing fire which should have been kept burning and of insensibly others which then, need a religious conflagration. Meeting the boiling torrents of Slavic Republicanism, it swelled that deluge which the sagacious observer of every firmness was to deliver the Presidency of James Buchanan. In the ranks of politics which had in Gen. Cass a high exemplar, equivocation and evasion were redressed to principles and esteemed as cardinal virtues. The great object of cultivating these was to get rid of the naked question of slavery which the "moral conviction" politicians predicted in bringing into full view to blight the seeds of extinction. That question was well known to be the absorbing problem of the Union, and, in the proportion that it was felt, it was not addressed. Its presence was felt, if not acknowledged, at all the fusion of Democratic conventions of occasions. Gen. Cass had few equals even numerous adepts in the felicitous art of dish at the board and snubbing, and interchanging complimentary strokes and blinks, and never more than when whittling or singing or keep company up, and in all ways of contributing to the jolly deadly pressure although knowing perfectly that in hasty fingers were in every dish down which they fell, and that in fashion the dissolved every goblet from which they dipped. Hence the time came for the outside to drop an able undoubtedly partisan—and then came the deluge of those fatal years which ended in the supplanting of politicians on from the use of Cass and Buchanan, and others of the same school, almost as widely and completely as if overtaking had happened.

BY TELEGRA

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Intelligence from the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE HOUSE AGAINST NAPOLEON.

NOTICE TO MAXIMILIAN TO LEAVE.

MR. McCULLOCH'S COMMUNICATION.

DIRECT TAX IN THE SOUTH.

Decline in Gold and in All Values.

Washington, June 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House, expresses an opinion, based upon his observations of the operation of the law of 1861, that an additional enactment authorizing the resumption of the Southern States respectively of the remainder of the direct tax due from each, would, in view of the present impoverished condition of their people, prevent much bankruptcy in individual cases, and save from confiscation the property of many persons against whom the Government has no grounds of complaint, while no public interest would be injuriously affected by the change. He states, should this policy be adopted, the collection of the taxes under the present system might and ought to be discontinued until an opportunity for assumption be offered. Whether the amount realized from resales of property bid in for the Government should or should not be allowed to the States respectively in computing the taxes still due, is a question well deserving of consideration which is submitted without comment.

The Senate refused to take up the House resolution fixing a day for the adjournment, and was engaged in the consideration of the tax bill and adopted the amendment of two cents per pound.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Paris exposition bill, the Committee of Conference having reported as disagreeing and voted.

Washington, June 20.—A prize fight took place this morning on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, between Samuel Collier, of Baltimore, and Barney Aaronas, of New York. Forty-seven rounds were fought and resulted in the defeat of Aarons. Both parties were arrested by police and taken before a justice of the city, by whom they were bound over, and will be held for a requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

Washington, June 20.—During the debates in the House to-day, several of the Western members freely denounced the appropriation to pay the expenses of the U. S. Commissioners at the Paris International Exposition, on the ground that it had been represented at that Fair was a compliment to the Emperor of France unobserved by him, considering his persistent effort to establish a monarchy in Mexico. Those remarks were spoken strongly in favor of giving Maximillian early notice to leave Mexico, and in a way that would not admit of doubt. Several members manifested that this Fair position had nothing to do with political questions, but concerned alone the great mechanical interests of our country to be represented at Paris.

Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also took this view, but stated that he would go far, the farthest in removing the monarchial institution in Mexico, and in due time would report such measures as would afford an opportunity to the friends of republican institutions in that country to act. He spects which they had so earnestly expressed. It may be stated in this connection that probably by a majority of the members of the House would be glad of an opportunity to vote for a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, so overwhelmingly declared at a former Congress

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Rumor says the Mexican imperial regiment changed sides in the fight. Commerce has suffered almost irreparable loss by the capture. Twenty one of the Austrians and Mexicans from the Monterey specie train says it was reported as being at Cruice for the last six days, and were expecting to return to Monterey and were entertained that it also would be captured. A letter from Gen. Garza, secretary to Gen. Trevino, to one of the gentlemen here, confirms the report. These items are from a slip of *Flake's Bulletin*, who procured a part of the report from an auditor who had deserted and came to the Crescent.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF STREET CONTRACTS.—The City Controller has awarded the following contracts:

For cleaning the streets of the Third Ward for the unexpired term of W. B. Bell, ending August 30, to N. Connell, at $95,000 per annum; those of the Eighth Ward to T. Connell, for $5000 per annum, and those of the Ninth Ward to Dan. Crowley, for $4800 per annum.

For repairing and keeping repaired the paved streets of the Ninth Ward to Geo. Cannan; for $3000; Seventh Ward to A. Conniff, for $1000; Eighth Ward for $800; Ninth Ward to Jas. Buckley, for $750, and Third Ward to Geo. Cannan, for $7500.

MID-SUMMER.—Yesterday was mid-summer's day, the longest in the year. Last night, it is to be supposed, many had their mid-summer night's dreams, which were probably agreeable enough with those who did not indulge in such hearty suppers as to cause chicken legs and fragments of ice to stalk in the "phantasmagoria of nightmare" visions.

Fire.—About 7 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the basement floor of the store of Messrs. G. M. Bayly & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 61 Common street, and extending through the block to Canal street. Some of the clerks were sitting in the office, when all at once a blaze was observed coming some combustible goods under a gas light, and easily burning in the store at the time, and the supposition is that the gas pipes exploded—some say a coal oil lamp. One of the clerks, Mr. J. M. Logan, rushed fire to the scene, and in trying to suppress the flames, his pantaloons caught fire, and he was so badly, though not dangerously, burned about the hips and lower part of the body, that he had to be conveyed home in a cab. The flames spread so rapidly that the other clerks barely had time to gather up their books and escape with them.

The fire being facilitated by a breeze striking some what obliquely from an easterly course through the doors, was conveyed wildly through the entire depth of the basement floor; every where leaping to the ceiling and burning the floors overhead, till by the time the fire engines reached the spot the flames had forced their way to the top of the building.

We hardly remember to have seen flames spread so rapidly outside of a cotton-press, notwithstanding the engines were as promptly on hand, as usual, and threw the water abundantly both from Canal and Common streets. Messrs. Bayly & Co.'s stock, including about $2000 worth of goods on consignment, was entirely destroyed, not a dollar's worth of property being saved. Their stock is estimated at $70,000 or $80,000, covered by insurance in various offices in this city, to the extent of $50,000 or $60,000.

The flames communicated to the top of the store, No. 63 Common street, occupied by Mr. G. G. Garner, also a large wholesale grocer, whose establishment, like the other, extended through the block to Canal street. Their loss was probably considerable, and of a character not easily estimated on account of damage by water.

We are not advised as to who owned the buildings, but it is to be presumed they were covered by insurance.

The Killing of Bob Johnson.—Coroner Delery concluded his investigation yesterday into the killing of this notorious character, Monday night in the gallery saloon of the Gem Billiard Drinking House, corner of Common and St. Charles streets. Johnson, as we stated, received a pistol ball wound in the left breast. He was so exceedingly well known as a most determined desperado, that the author or authors of the deed were anxious that this Fourth under the irresistible sense of the necessity of his dispatch for self defence. We give some of the testimony to show the malgnes of the affair:

John Mardis sworn—Previous to the difficulty he had heard Johnson say "I had a fuss with this fellow a little while ago," meaning Pat (W. P. Duffy,) "and that if he had a fuss again with the one, he would have to fight the big negro." Johnson's actions which they had so earnestly expressed. It may be stated in this connection that probably a majority of the members of the House would be glad of an opportunity to vote for a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, so overwhelmingly declared at a former Congress

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The Reconstruction Committee.

The following is that portion of the discussion in the House, which led to the casting of Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, by Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky.

Mr. Rousseau wished, in passing, to call the attention of the House to a statement made by the member from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell) in response to him recently; that he did not know whether he (Mr. Rousseau) had been on the rebel or Federal side during the war. He (Mr. Rousseau) had been in the war from the beginning to the end, and he was well known to have been in the Federal army, and when that gentleman said he did not know whether he was on the rebel or Federal side, he, (Mr. Rousseau) did not suppose there was a gentleman in the House believed one word he said. He (Mr. Rousseau) wished to state that was an unworthy flag at him, and through him at his State, and when a gentleman could so far depart from what everybody believed to be the truth, it was a degradation not to his State but to himself.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, rose to a personal explanation, and said he desired to refer to some matters that had been spoken of by the gentleman from Kentucky. He (Mr. Rousseau) came here in the shadow of his Democratic Valley have, therefore, appealed to Congress for aid. They are not represented in either House; they are utterly without capital or the means of obtaining it; but they want to go to work and inrich their country; and they will, if they can be protected against the devastating floods, which they are wholly unable to shut out.

Congress having decided to put activity of five cents per pound on raw Cotton, must, if only for the Treasury's sake, endeavor to stimulate and expand the Cotton culture. Had $5,000,000 been reasonably expended on the levees of the Mississippi, Yazoo, and Red Rivers, not less than double the amount would have been added to the revenue from this year's product of Cotton alone; and the good thus effected would have endured and borne fruit for years—much as it is forever. Assuming that the cotton tax will have to be borne for five years, $5,000,000 expended on levees one year, and $1,000,000 per annum for the next four—$9,000,000 in all—would return to the Treasury not less than $50,000,000 in addition to the increased taxes on development and expansion of our National wealth.

We beg Congress not to adjourn without considering and acting on this subject. Grant that it is too late to effect anything this year; if not, stand on now, it will be too late to provide promptly for the levees of next year. But only let Congress should now act, we may be certain of a very large extension of planted surface and a proportionate increase in the ability to cultivate the whole of the rich alluvion on all the richest cotton and sugar lands of the prolific South west.

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The Brothers of Lincoln's Inn, London, have admitted Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary to the Treasury in the Confederate States. They say "even Britons have a refuge for Mr. Lincoln's James, who was admitted to the New York bar.

A Philadelphia clergyman, in the course of a sermon, recently said: "You need not clasp your hands so fervently in prayer that you can't get them open when the contribution box comes around."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1866.

We have no material change to report in the general market which continues quiet and the leading staple is in limited request, and the sales only were confined to 500 bales, making a total for yesterday and to-day of only 1150 bales.

We notice that the Bank of America is about commencing the banking room in the basement of its main building, a new vault and Cashier's office being built in the rear. During the progress of the improvements the Bank will do business in the banking house of the Bank of Louisiana, to which it will remove on Saturday evening next. The Bank is also about erecting a spacious and commodious building in the rear of its premises, hitherto occupied by two small brick tenement buildings. These changes will make very handsome additions to the offices of the Bank and its customers, and increase its revenue.

The previous excitement in Gold has almost entirely subsided. The market opened at 136½ to 137, rose to 139½, and closed at 138½ to 138¾, against 140 to 140¾ last evening, the first made, the soldiers were not as much in the habit, as afterwards, of manifesting great opposition to troops passing and repassing through the line. He had been absent from his command, and on his return he was enthusiastically received by troops, and was glad that time almost the only one to whom such demonstrations were accorded. It was also the first time he, when a rabbit let its cover, for the soldiers to chase him, and at the same time to shout and bellow, and make all possible noise. On one occasion, when Gen. Rousseau was at dinner with some officers, one of these excitements occurred, and an officer remarked, "it is either a rabbit or a Rousseau," and thus the words passed into general use in the army

Can a Lady Wear Pants?

A "STRONG MINDED" LADY'S OPINION OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS.

[From the New York Sun.]

An amusing case came up before the Police Commissioners yesterday, in which a young lady—Dr. Mary Walker, of Oneida county—laid her "rights" in respect to being allowed to wear pants, or what may be considered a small size of the same. The public thoroughfares of the city without being liable to arrest. It appears that editor Pickett, of the Eighth Precinct, on Saturday last took the lady in question to the Station House on account of her inability to disperse the crowd that followed her, and remained without the entire which she entered. The lady-driver, however, protested that she had been arrested for wearing pants, and that she was not dressed in accordance with the law. She was told that she was liable to arrest under the statutes of the State of New York. He believed that the woman he loved, and that all the Commissioners loved, were mere moral women; and they found no fault with the present style of dress. He believed there was no law upon the subject that would prevent Miss Walker wearing pants. The only question in evidence was taken as to the arrest, as the terpsichorean style of which Mr. Acton said he believed was the style of dress in which women walked and drove the pleasant in the street. To the officers in Court.—"Let her alone; let her go wherever she wishes." He supposed capable of taking care of herself." Miss Walker then left the Court, the audience gaping at her in astonishment. The "Dr." stated she had served two years in the army, and could go her pants the were a special presented to her for meritorious services during that period. The Commissioners, in view of the peculiarity of the proceedings, decided that "they didn't want anybody like her about their houses." The ladies applied, and—still waiting.

Soda Water—Its History.

—We will venture to say that there are few more frequent the soda fountains know the manner in which the beverage is made. Soda water is a mixture of carbonic acid gas, water, sugar and syrup. It is known by its agreeable, pungent taste, by its slightly exhilarating qualities, and by its rapid acidification. The word is to be impregnated with the gas is plunged in a strong vessel, usually made of iron or copper called a fountain. The gas, after being washed to free it from impurity it, is compressed by the hydraulic ram, after sufficient agitation in contact with the gas, at a high pressure, the water becomes impregnable, and is then what is known as soda water. The first experiments were made by Venni, in France, 1750, and published in 1776. by Priestly, in 1798; and later, by Bergman, Black, Van Helmot, and others. The first manufactory in the world was established at Geneva, by Gosa, an apothecary of that city, whose name still enjoys a reputation of the bottles of "Eau de Selts." In 1790, his partner, Mr. Paul, founded an establishment in London, where were compounded not only the Selters mineral waters of France, but also those of foreign countries. From this time on manufactories multiplied all over Europe, and the demand for soda water increased to such an extent that at so large a scale as it still is, that a very large district of the Rhine valley, in the form exclusively employed in manufacturing this aqueous appetizer.

Bull in Point Coupee.

—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 16th says:

On Thursday, the 14th inst., a dual took place at Point Coupee, between Messrs. Solomon Bailey and Ed. Vigne, with shot guns, distance 30 paces. Both parties were badly wounded, Bailey receiving a ball in the thigh and Vigne in the breast. Vigne was badly wounded and is thought will die. Bailey is also severely wounded.

Southern Loyees Recommended to the Aid of Congress by the New York Tribune.

We find in the New York *Tribune* of the 14th, under the head of "Southern Loyees," the following editorial remarks:

The extraordinary floods of this season have proved fearfully destructive in the Southwest. Arkansas west of the Mississippi and south of the Red River has been mainly under water—perhaps still is; while, eastward of the Mississippi, the rich valley of the Yazoo, with its tributaries, embracing 3,500,000 acres of the most productive cotton land in the world, is in good part so flooded as to be scarcely habitable. The partly owing to the floods, partly to the natural wasting and caving in of the banks during the last three or four years of war, which rendered proper attention to them impossible, and partly to their being cut from time to time in the prosecution of hostilities. It is probable that not less than ten millions of acres of the richest portions of the Southwest, capable of producing a bale (400 pounds) of cotton to the acre, have thus been so flooded that they, for this year, can not be barely utilized. The partly ruined inhabitants are in no condition of adding, as they might, some $50,000,000 to the exportable produce of the country.

The cotton crop of the Yazoo Valley have, therefore, appealed to Congress for aid. They are not represented in either House; they are utterly without capital or the means of obtaining it; but they want to go to work and inrich their country; and they will, if they can be protected against the devastating floods, which they are wholly unable to shut out.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 21, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lillian Olsen, for Galveston.
Schr Annie Lizzie Hill, Neal, for Rockport.
Brig Mary Ann, Hall, for Matamoras.
Brig M S Emery, Fog, for Galveston.
Schr Ida